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## [3] Setting Up MQTT Server and MongoDB

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### Prerequisites

Ensure the following guidelines have been completed:

1. Setting Up Arduino IDE for ESP32.
  2. Setting Up a Virtual Machine on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).
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### Step 1: Install MongoDB

1. Run the following commands to install MongoDB:

- `sudo apt-get install -y mongodb`
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### Step 2: Test MongoDB

- `sudo systemctl enable mongodb`
- `sudo systemctl start mongodb`
- `sudo systemctl status mongodb`

*Note: Ensure that the status shows Active: active running*

```
Processing triggers for systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.24) ...
[redacted]@instance-20250121-211226:~$ sudo systemctl enable mongodb
Synchronizing state of mongodb.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mongodb
[redacted]@instance-20250121-211226:~$ sudo systemctl start mongodb
[redacted]@instance-20250121-211226:~$ sudo systemctl status mongodb
● mongodb.service - An object/document-oriented database
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mongodb.service; enabled; vendor pre>
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-01-22 02:38:40 UTC; 27s ago
     Docs: man:mongod(1)
   Main PID: 16802 (mongod)
    Tasks: 23 (limit: 4680)
```

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### Step 3: Install Mosquitto and Mosquitto Clients

1. Launch a new SSH terminal and install Mosquitto and its clients:

- `sudo apt-get install mosquitto`
  - `sudo apt-get install mosquitto-clients`
- 

### Step 4: Test the Mosquitto Service

1. Enable and start the Mosquitto service:

- `sudo systemctl enable mosquitto`
- `sudo systemctl start mosquitto`
- `sudo systemctl status mosquitto`

```
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.16) ...
~$ sudo systemctl enable mosquitto
Synchronizing state of mosquitto.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mosquitto
~$ sudo systemctl start mosquitto
~$ sudo systemctl status mosquitto
● mosquitto.service - Mosquitto MQTT v3.1/v3.1.1 Broker
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mosquitto.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-01-22 07:40:45 UTC; 1min 8s ago
     Docs: man:mosquitto.conf(5)
           man:mosquitto(8)
   Main PID: 22002 (mosquitto)
   Tasks: 3 (children)
```

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### Step 5: Install Python and Required Libraries

1. Install Python's package manager (pip) and necessary libraries:

- `sudo apt install python3-pip`
- `pip install paho-mqtt`
- `pip install pymongo`
- `pip install pytz`

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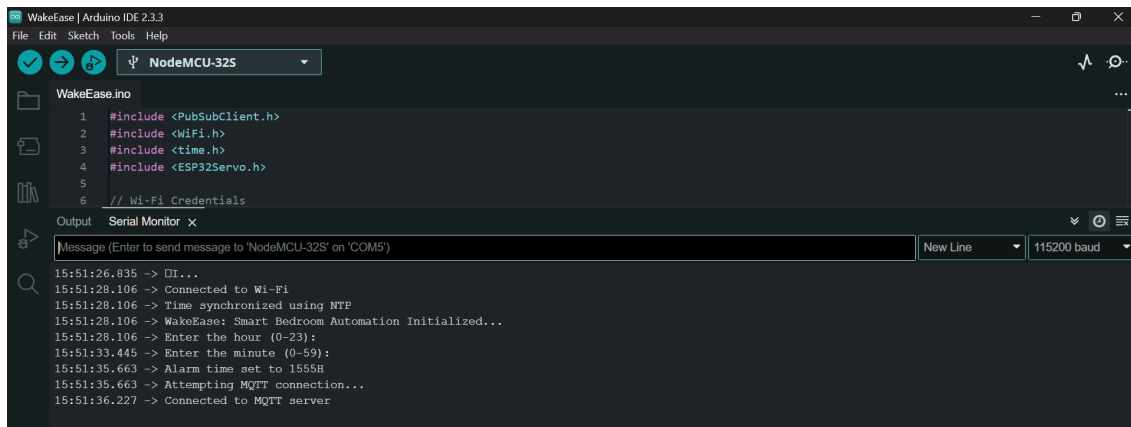
## Ensure MQTT Broker and IoT System Are Working

These steps ensure that your IoT system is successfully publishing data to the MQTT broker and that the broker is correctly distributing messages to subscribed clients.

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### Step 1: Connect ESP32 to Laptop and Observe Serial Monitor

1. Connect the ESP32 to your laptop via USB.
2. Open the Serial Monitor in the Arduino IDE.
3. Set the baud rate to 115200 to match the sketch.
4. Observe the Serial Monitor for output messages to verify the ESP32's functionality, such as WiFi connection and data published to the MQTT broker.



```
WakeEase | Arduino IDE 2.3.3
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
NodeMCU-32S
WakeEase.ino
1 #include <PubSubClient.h>
2 #include <WiFi.h>
3 #include <time.h>
4 #include <ESP32Servo.h>
5 // Wi-Fi Credentials
6
Output Serial Monitor x
Message (Enter to send message to 'NodeMCU-32S' on 'COM5') New Line 115200 baud
15:51:26.835 -> DT...
15:51:28.106 -> Connected to Wi-Fi
15:51:28.106 -> Time synchronized using NTP
15:51:28.106 -> WakeEase: Smart Bedroom Automation Initialized...
15:51:28.106 -> Enter the hour (0-23):
15:51:33.445 -> Enter the minute (0-59):
15:51:35.663 -> Alarm time set to 1555H
15:51:35.663 -> Attempting MQTT connection...
15:51:36.227 -> Connected to MQTT server
```

### Step 2: Open Five SSH Terminals:

1. In each terminal, subscribe to one of the following MQTT topics:
  - `mosquitto_sub -t notification`
  - `mosquitto_sub -t led_duration`
  - `mosquitto_sub -t fan_duration`
  - `mosquitto_sub -t sleep_duration`
  - `mosquitto_sub -t response_time`

### Step 3: Observe the Terminals:

1. Check all terminals for incoming sensor data published by the IoT system.

2. If data appears, this confirms that:

- The IoT system is publishing data to the MQTT broker.
- The MQTT broker is distributing messages to subscribed clients.
- Subscribed clients are successfully receiving data.

The screenshot shows a NodeMCU-32S terminal window on the left, displaying a series of MQTT messages received from the IoT system. The messages include timestamps, sensor readings, and status updates. A red box highlights a specific message: "09:30:14.904 -> [2025-01-24 09:30:14] Button pressed after 14.57 seconds." To the right, there are four SSH-in-browser windows, each showing the output of a Mosquitto subscriber command. The first window shows "notification" data, the second shows "led\_duration", the third shows "fan\_duration", and the fourth shows "sleep\_duration". Each window displays a list of received messages with their respective timestamps and values.

## Troubleshooting: If No Data Appears

### ❖ Check MQTT Topics:

- Ensure that the topics subscribed in the terminals (notification, duration, and response\_time) match the topics defined in WakeEase.ino.

### ❖ Verify the External IP:

- Confirm that the external IP address in WakeEase.ino (line 11) matches the external IP of the current VM instance.

### ❖ Check Network Connectivity:

- The WiFi settings in WakeEase.ino (SSID and password) are correct.
- The IoT system is connected to the configured WiFi.
- The IoT system is within the WiFi range.

### ❖ Verify Mosquitto Service Status:

- Ensure the Mosquitto broker is running (if not restart again):
  - `sudo systemctl status mosquitto`
  - `sudo systemctl restart mosquitto`

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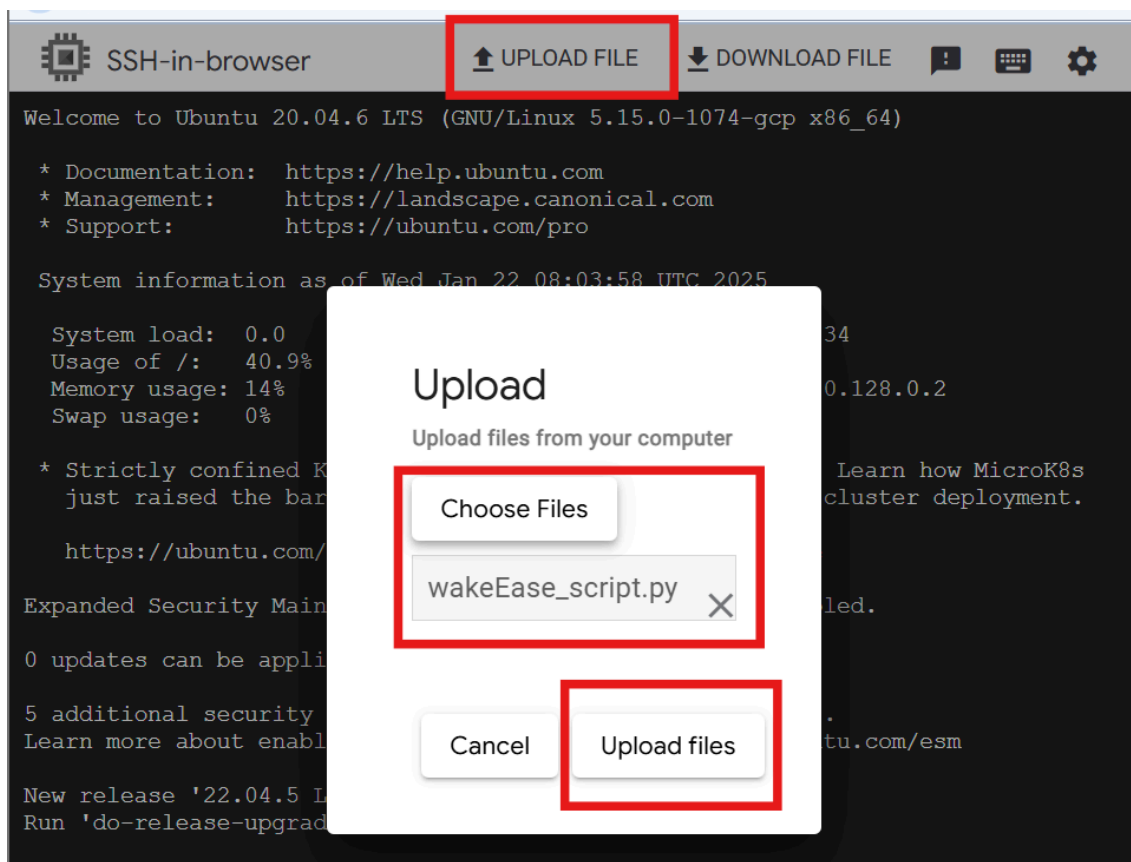
## Verify MQTT-MongoDB Connection

These steps ensure that data received by the MQTT broker is correctly ingested and stored in MongoDB.

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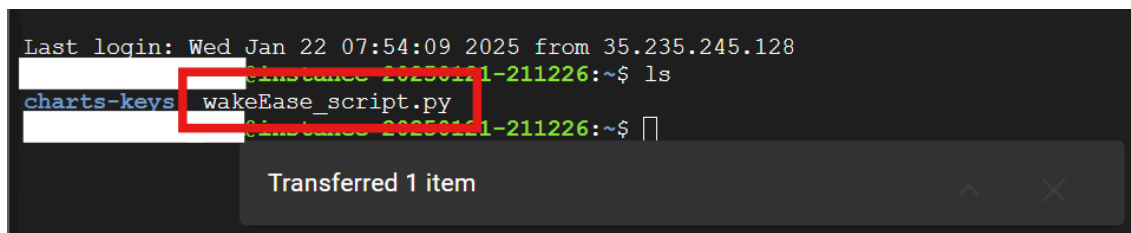
### Step 1: Upload Python Script

1. Upload the `wakeEase_script.py` file to the VM using the **Upload File** button.



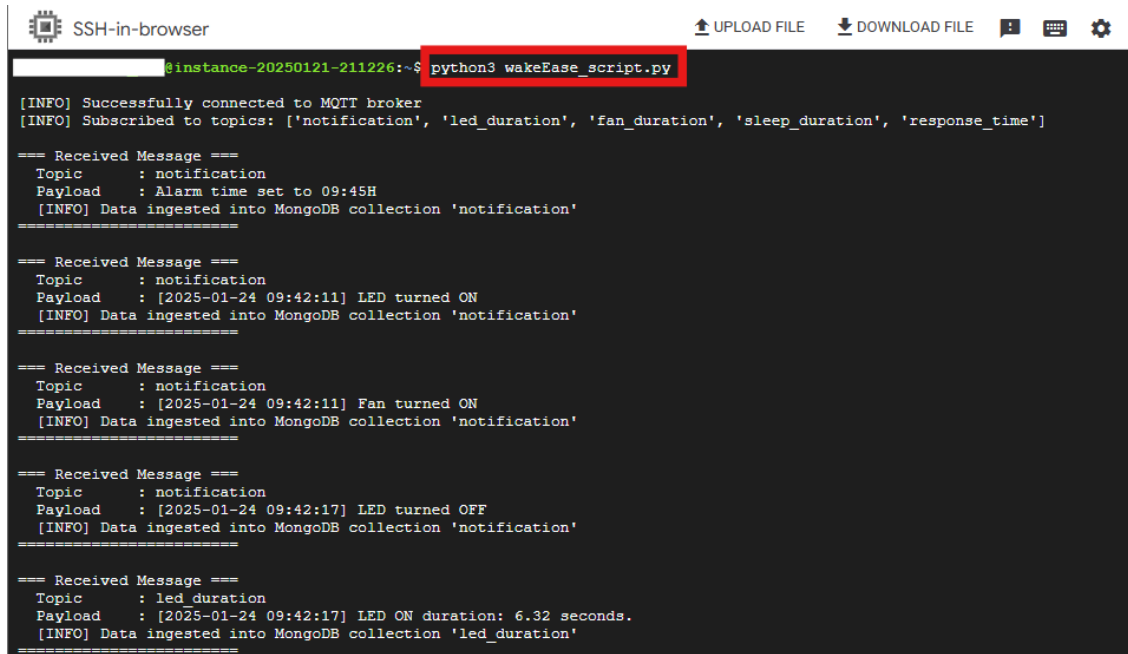
2. Confirm the file upload by listing the contents of the directory:

- `ls`



## Step 2: Run the Python Script:

1. Execute the script to process MQTT data and store it in MongoDB:
  - `python3 wakeEase_script.py`
2. Observe the terminal for logs indicating successful data ingestion.



```
SSH-in-browser
instance-20250121-211226:~$ python3 wakeEase_script.py

[INFO] Successfully connected to MQTT broker
[INFO] Subscribed to topics: ['notification', 'led_duration', 'fan_duration', 'sleep_duration', 'response_time']

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : Alarm time set to 09:45H
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:11] LED turned ON
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:11] Fan turned ON
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:17] LED turned OFF
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : led_duration
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:17] LED ON duration: 6.32 seconds.
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'led_duration'
=====
```

## Step 3: Verify Data in MongoDB:

*Note: You must send some readings from the IoT system first. Otherwise, the "WakeEase" database and collections (notification, duration, and response\_time) will not be created or available in MongoDB.*

1. Launch the MongoDB shell:
  - `mongo`
2. Show all available databases in MongoDB:
  - `show dbs`
3. In mongoDB shell, switch to the **WakeEase** database:
  - `use WakeEase`
4. Show collections in **WakeEase** database:
  - `show collections`

```

local      0.000GB
log        0.000GB
metadata   0.000GB
> show dbs
WakeEase  0.000GB
admin     0.000GB

app        0.001GB
auth       0.001GB
config     0.000GB
events     0.000GB
hosting    0.000GB
local      0.000GB
log        0.000GB
metadata   0.000GB
> use WakeEase
switched to db WakeEase
> show collections

fan_duration
led_duration
notification
> use WakeEase

> show collections
fan_duration
led_duration
notification
response_time
sleep_duration

```

5. Check the collections for stored data [IoT topics]:

- `db.notification.find()`
- `db.led_duration.find()`
- `db.fan_duration.find()`
- `db.sleep_duration.find()`
- `db.response_time.find()`

6. If data is present, the MQTT-MongoDB connection is functioning correctly.

The screenshot displays three windows from a development environment:

- Left Window (Arduino IDE):** Shows the serial monitor output for a NodeMCU-32S. The logs indicate various events such as "LED turned ON", "Fan turned ON", "Sleeping session started", and "Alarm time set to 09:47H".
- Middle Window (SSH-in-browser):** Shows the MQTT broker logs. It displays received messages with topics like "notification", "led\_duration", and "fan\_duration", along with their respective payloads and timestamps.
- Right Window (SSH-in-browser):** Shows the MongoDB command prompt. It lists the database size for each collection and then executes the command `> db.notification.find()`, displaying a list of JSON documents representing the stored notification data.

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## Troubleshooting: If Data Is Not Stored in MongoDB

### ❖ Check the Python Script:

- Ensure that wakeEase\_script.py is running without errors.
- Confirm that MQTT topics in wakeEase\_script.py (notification, duration, and response\_time) match the ones defined in WakeEase.ino and MQTT broker.
- Confirm the external IP address in wakeEase\_script.py (line 11) matches the current VM instance's external IP.

### ❖ Verify MongoDB Service:

- Confirm MongoDB is running (if not restart again):
  - `sudo systemctl status mongod`
  - `sudo systemctl restart mongod`