

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S



N. B. MEHTA (V) SCIENCE COLLEGE

ACHARYA BHISE VIDYANAGAR, BORDI

TAL - DAHANU, DIST. PALGHAR, 401701, Tel. 02528 - 254357



**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
AND
COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Certificate

Class _____

Year _____

This is to certify that the work entered in this journal is the work of
Shri/Kumari _____
Of _____ division _____ Roll No. _____

Uni. Exam No. _____ has satisfactorily completed the required University
of Mumbai Practicals on Subject PSCSP204: Embedded and IoT Technology and worked for
the Master of Computer Science 1st term / 2nd term/ both the terms of the Year
_____ in the college laboratory as laid down by the university.

Head of the
Department

External
Examiner

Internal Examiner
Subject teacher

Date: / / 2023 Department of IT-CS

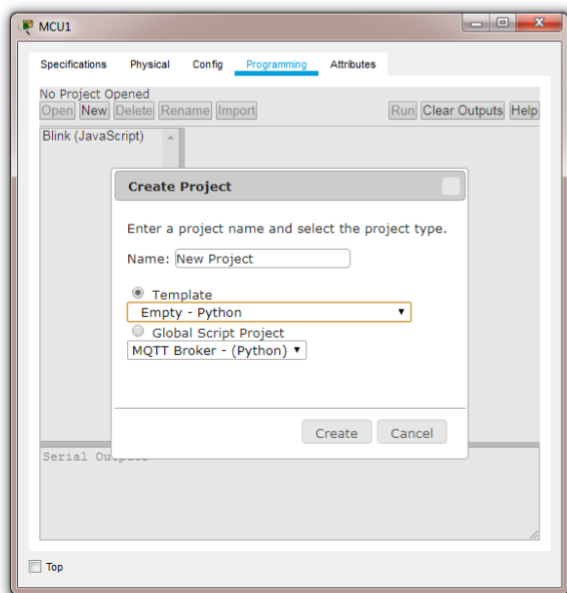
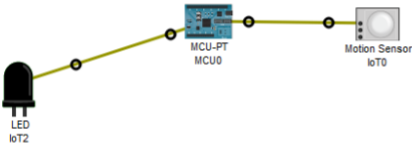
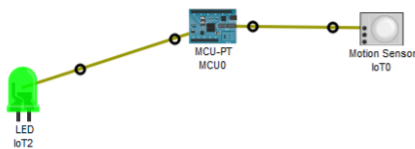
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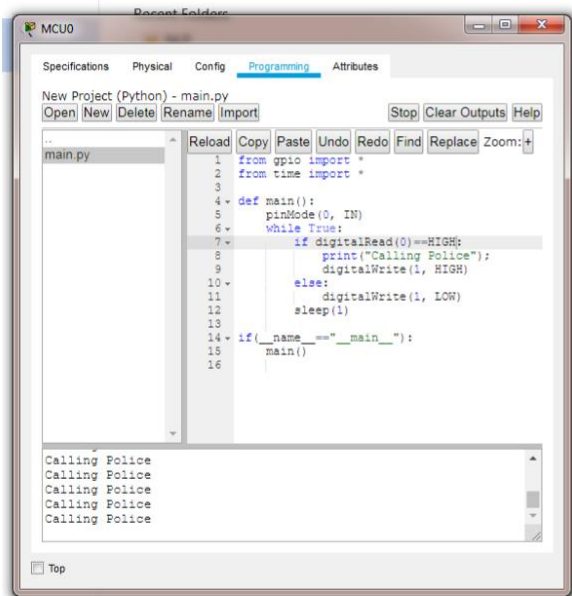
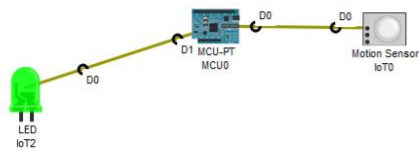
SR.No	Practicals	Page no	Date	Sign
01	Design and implement basics embedded circuit			
02	Communication between two embedded devices using UART port with code			
03	Build an IOT system to send ticket before entering the bus 1. We give all devices			
04	Develop an IOT application that will raise an alarm whenever with going to rain outside based on the whether prediction data			
05	Develop a IOT application which will record the movement and orientation of your phone and given the data back to the PC			
06	Develop an IOT application for monitoring water level in tanks and automatically start the motor to fill the tank if the water level goes below the critical level			
07	developed an IOT module to which measure the intensity of light and send the same to your PC/phone			
08	Develop an application for Motion detection			

Practical No:1

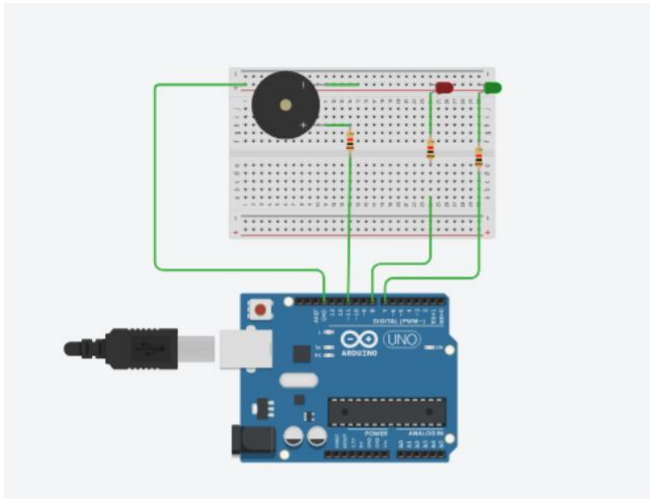
Aim: Design and implement basics embedded circuit

1. Automatic alarm system – alarm should get trigger by sensor
2. Time base buzzer
3. Sensor base counting device

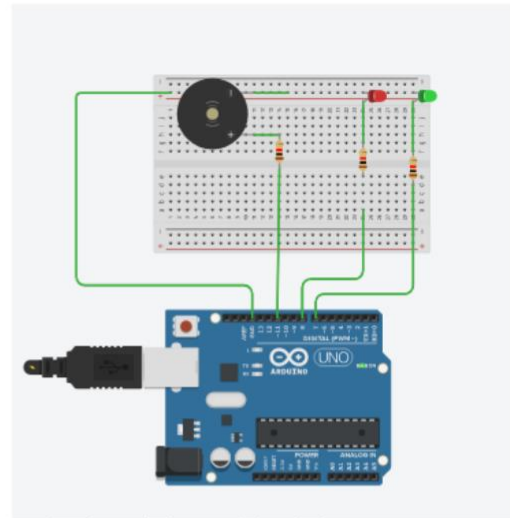




2) Time base buzzer



Circuit off:



circuit on:

Code:

```

int led1=7;
int led2=8;
unsigned long time;

void setup()
{
  pinMode(led1,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(led2,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(11,OUTPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

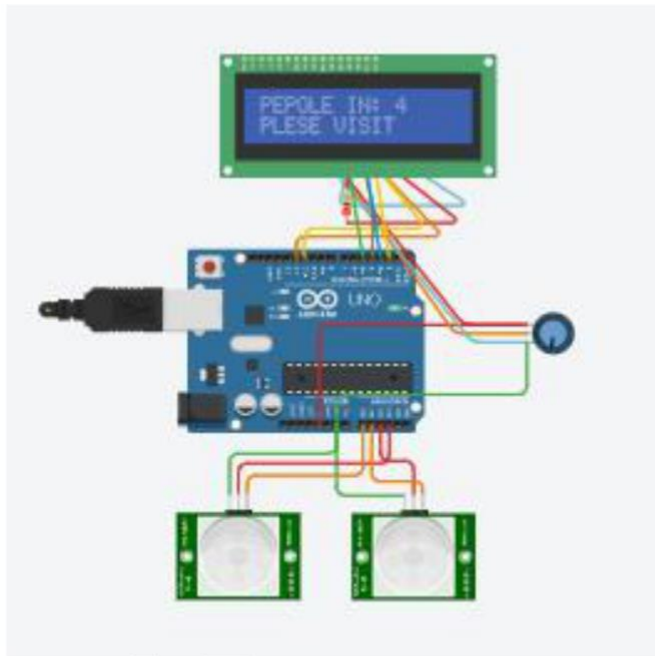
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(led1,HIGH);
  Serial.print("Time:");
  time =millis();
  Serial.println(time);
  delay(500);

  if(time>7000)
  {
    Serial.print("Time has ended");
  }
}

```

```
digitalWrite(led2,HIGH);  
tone(11,5000,1000);  
}  
else  
digitalWrite(led1,LOW);  
delay(500);  
}
```

3) Sensor base counting device



Code:

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>  
int in = 15;  
int inpr = 16;  
int out = 14 ;  
int outpr = 17;  
int ppl = 0;  
LiquidCrystal lcd(12,11,5,4,3,2);  
bool pi = 0;  
bool po = 0;  
void setup(){  
pinMode(15,INPUT);
```

```
pinMode(14,INPUT);
pinMode(16,OUTPUT);
pinMode(17,OUTPUT);
lcd.begin(16,2);
}

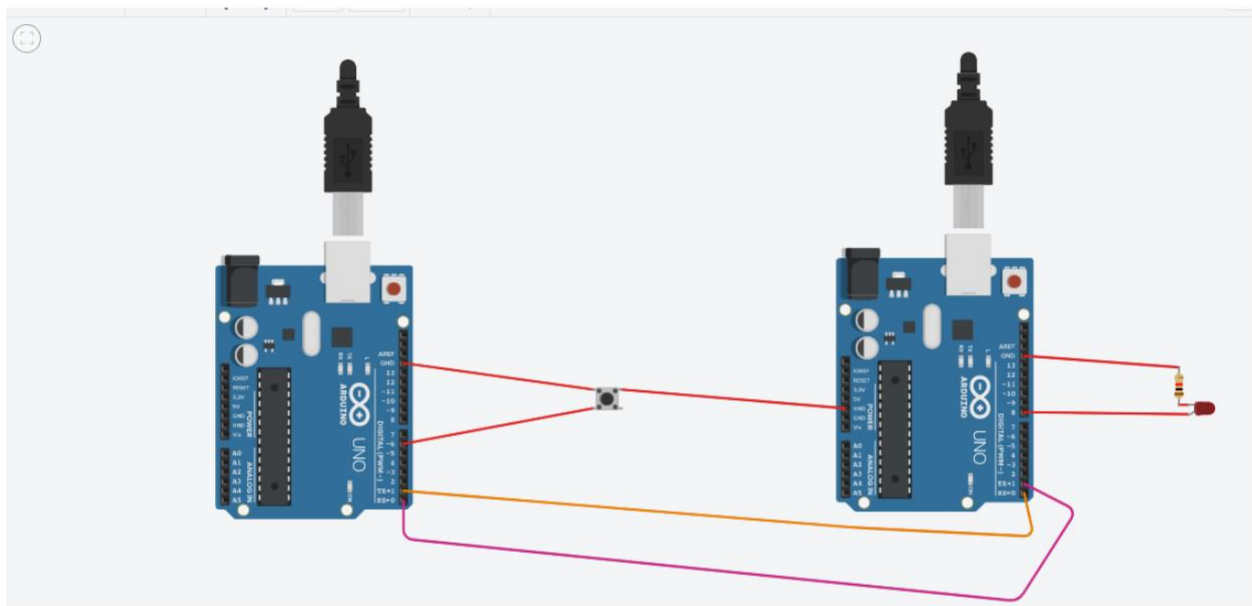
void loop(){
  lcd.clear();
  digitalWrite(outpr,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(inpr,HIGH);
  pi = digitalRead(in);
  po = digitalRead(out);
  if (pi == 1){
    ppl--;
    delay(500);
  }
  else if (po == 1){
    ppl++ ;
    delay(500);
  }
  ppl = constrain(ppl,0,50);
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print("PEPOLE IN:");
  lcd.setCursor(11,0);
  lcd.print(ppl);
  if(ppl>=20){
    lcd.setCursor(0,1);
    lcd.print("PLEASE WAIT");
    delay(1000);
  }
  if (ppl<+19){
    lcd.setCursor(0,1);
    lcd.print("PLESE
VISIT"); delay(1000);
  }
}
```

Practical No.2

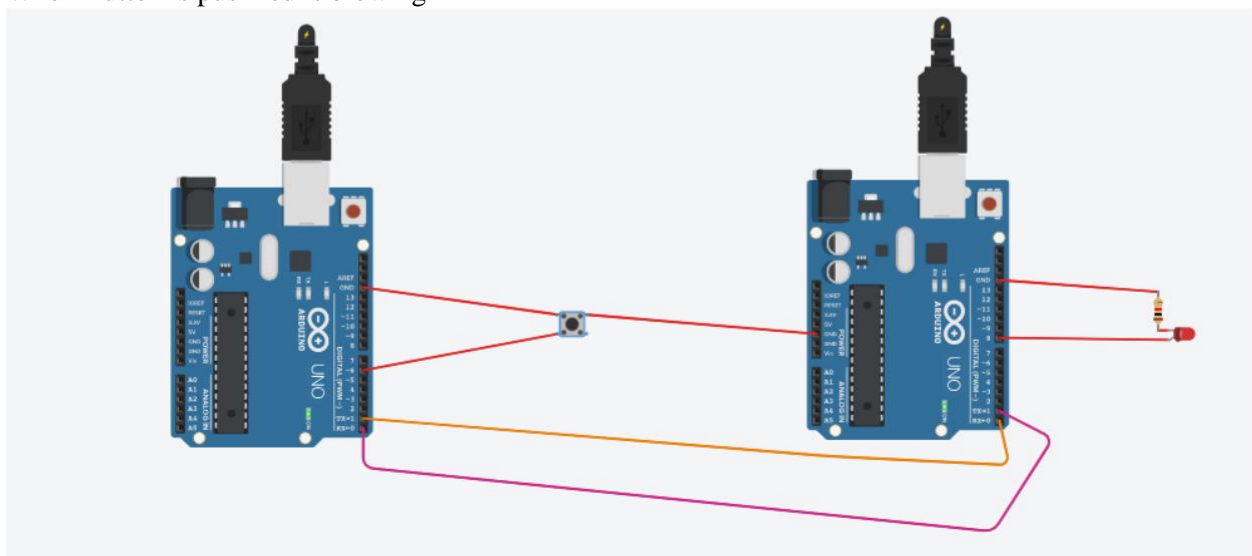
Aim: Communication between two embedded devices using UART port with code

Components required

- 1) Arduino Uno R3 (x2)
- 2) Push Button
- 3) Resistor 220 Ohm
- 4) Breadboard Mini (x2)
- 5) Led



When Button is push led is blowing



Arduino 1

```
void setup() {  
  
    //set push button pin as input  
  
    pinMode(6, INPUT_PULLUP);  
  
    //initialize UART with baud rate of 9600 bps  
  
    Serial.begin(9600);  
  
}  
  
void loop()  
{  
  
    {  
  
        if (digitalRead(6) == HIGH)  
  
        {  
  
            Serial.write('0');  
  
            Serial.println("HIGH");  
  
        }  
  
        else  
  
        {  
  
            Serial.write('1');  
  
            Serial.println("LOW");  
  
        }  
  
    }  
  
    delay(100);  
}
```

```
}
```

Arduino 2

```
void setup() {
```

```
    //set LED pin as output
```

```
    pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
```

```
    //initialize UART with baud rate of 9600 bps
```

```
    Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
    if(Serial.available())
```

```
    {
```

```
        //read one byte from serial buffer and save to
```

```
        data_rcvd char data_received = Serial.read();
```

```
        //if push button pressed switch LED On
```

```
        if(data_received == '1') digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
```

```
        //if push button is not pressed switch LED Off
```

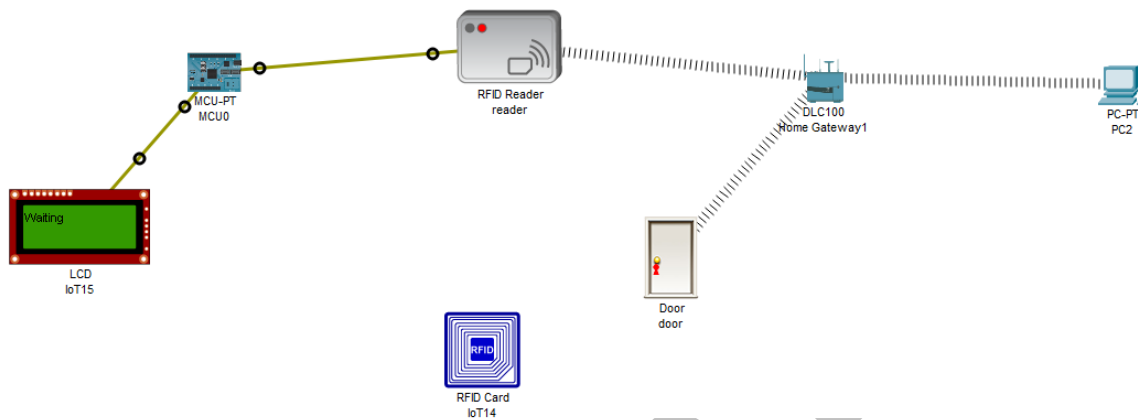
```
        if(data_received == '0') digitalWrite(8, LOW);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Practical No:03

Aim: Build an IOT system to send ticket before entering the bus 1. We give all devices



2. All connect to gateway with wireless connection and also one PC connect to gateway
3. Train MCU with condition

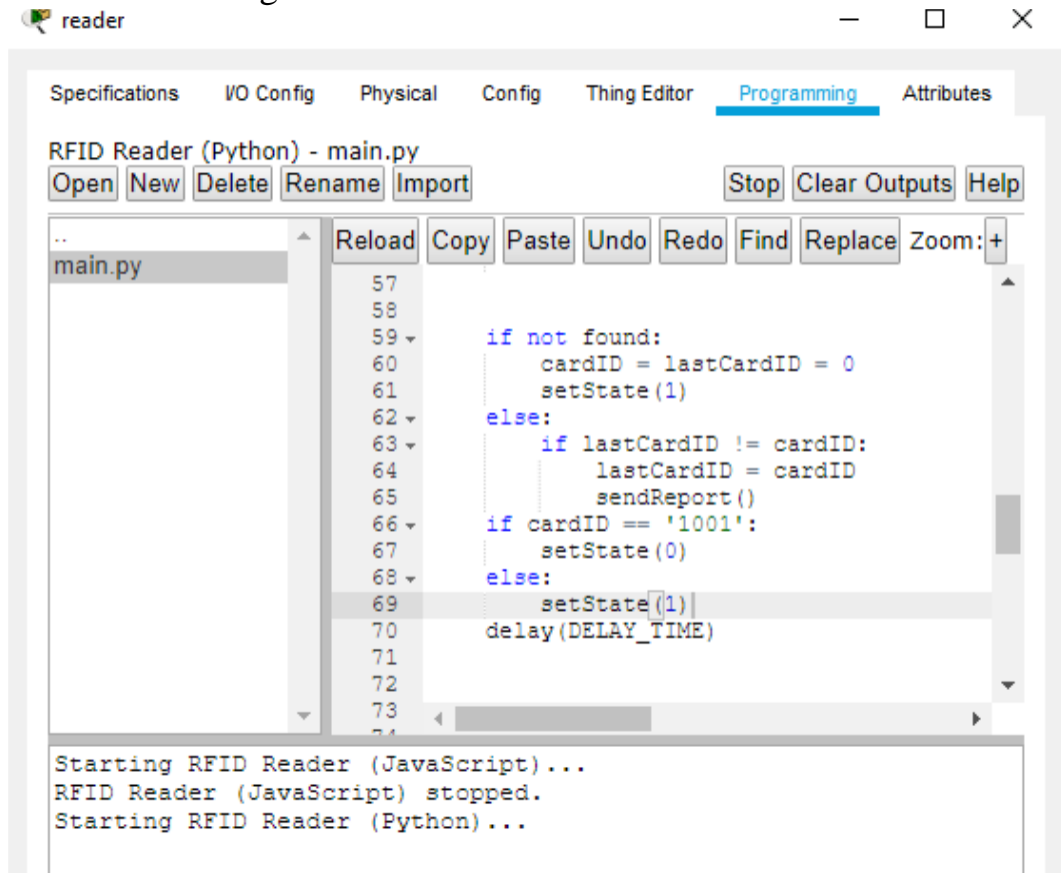
```

1 from gpio import *
2 from time import *
3 from ioclient import IoEClient
4
5 def main():
6     pinMode(0,OUT)
7     pinMode(1,IN)
8
9     while True:
10        customWrite(0,"Waiting")
11        rfid=analogRead(A1)
12        if rfid == 0:
13            customWrite(0,"Success")
14            delay(3000)
15
16 if __name__ == "__main__":
17     main()
  
```

4. Give all condition to PC

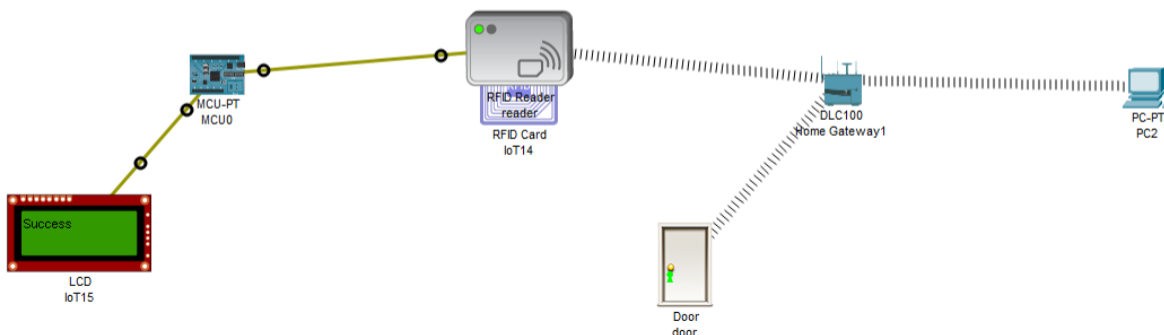
Actions	Enabled	Name	Condition	Actions
Edit Remove	Yes	Reader Valid	reader Status is Valid	Set door Lock to Unlock
Edit Remove	Yes	Reader Invalid	reader Status is Invalid	Set door Lock to Lock

5. Make some changes reader in



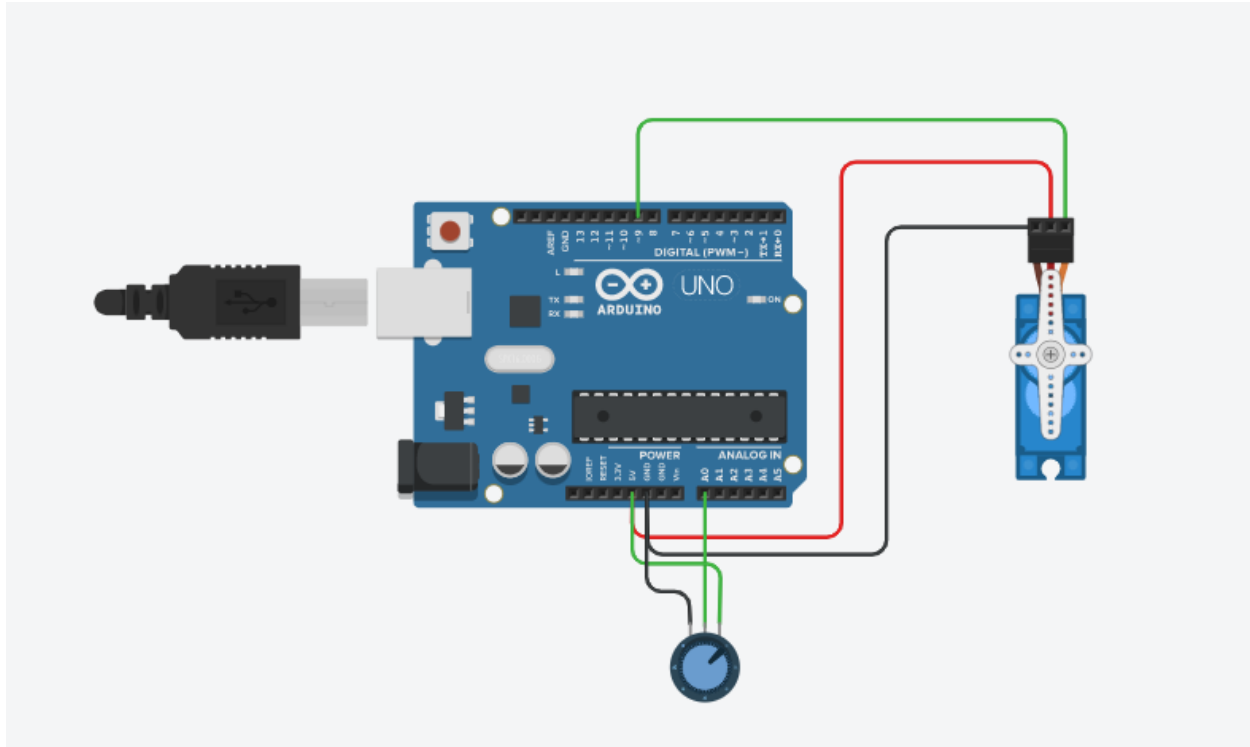
6. Run the Program

7. When RFID card scan on reader if it is valid then he give command to door and door will be open



Practical no: 5

Aim: Develop a iot application which will record the movement and orientation of your phone and given the data back to the PC



Date: 06-05-2023

sign:

Code:

```
#include<Servo.h>
#include<SoftwareSerial.h>

int pos=0;
int sensorValue=0;
int i=0;
```

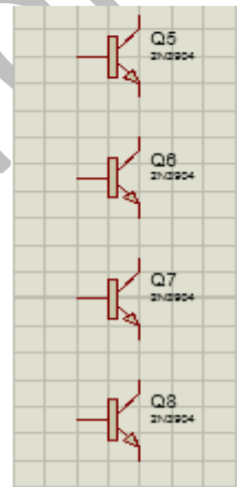
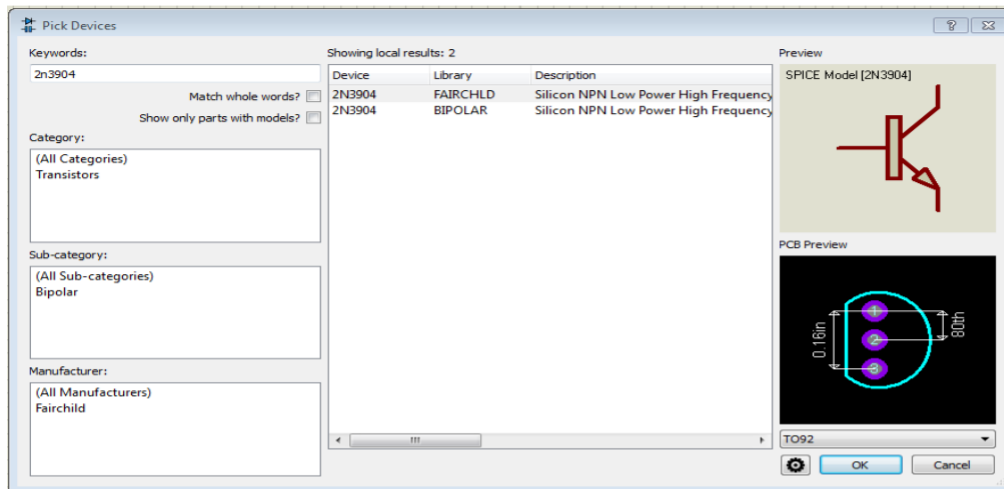
```
Servo servo_9;
```

```
void setup(){  
  servo_9.attach(9);  
  pinMode(A0,INPUT);  
  pinMode(1,OUTPUT);  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}
```

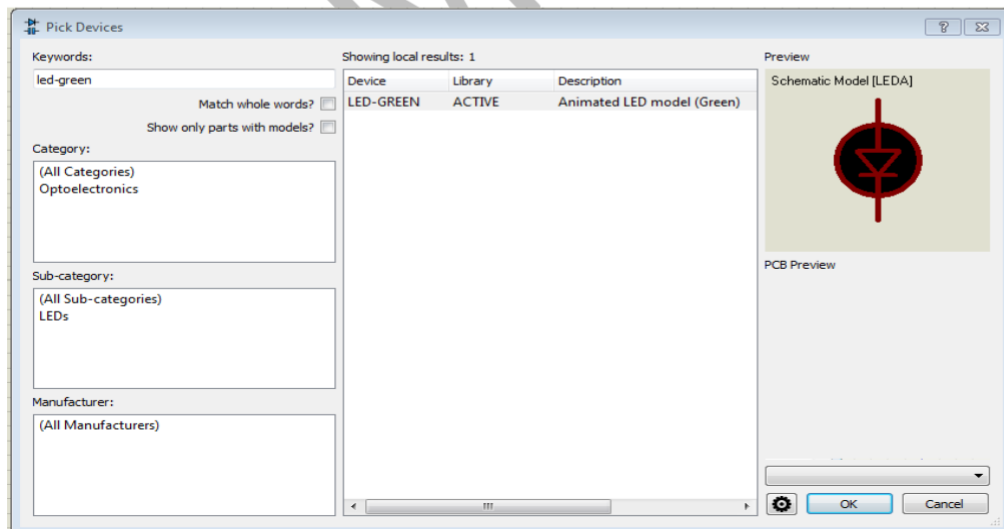
```
void loop(){  
  
  sensorValue=analogRead(A0);  
  pos=map(sensorValue,0,1023,0,180);  
  
  for(i=0;i<=pos;i++){  
    if(i==90){  
      Serial.println("landscape");  
    }else if(i==180 || i==0){  
      Serial.println("Portrait");  
    }  
    servo_9.write(i);  
    delay(15);  
  }  
  for(i=pos;i>=0;i--){  
    if(i==90){  
      Serial.println("Landscape");  
    }  
    servo_9.write(i);  
    delay(15);  
  }  
}
```

Practical No: 6

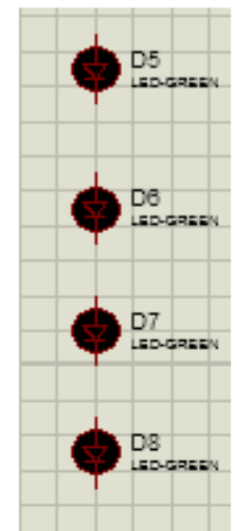
Aim: Develop an IoT application for monitoring water level in tanks and automatically start the motor to fill the tank if the water level goes below the critical level



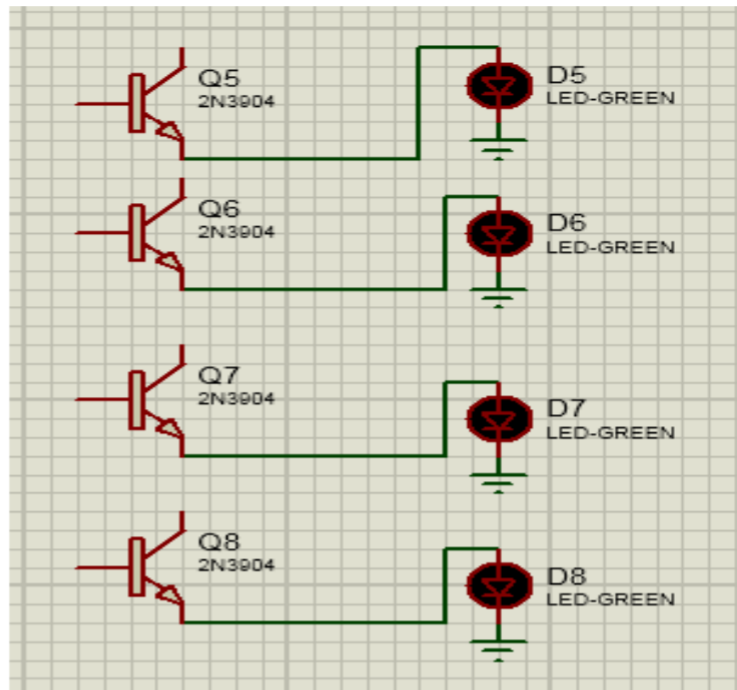
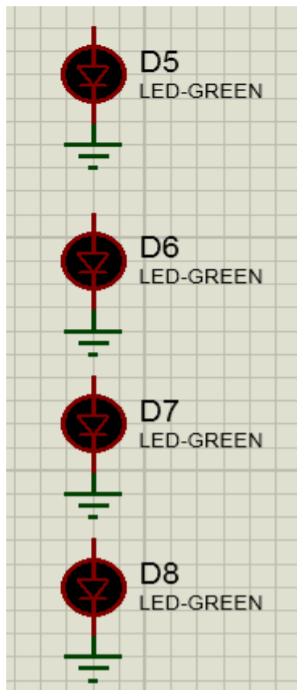
In component mode > P > Selected 2N3904



In component

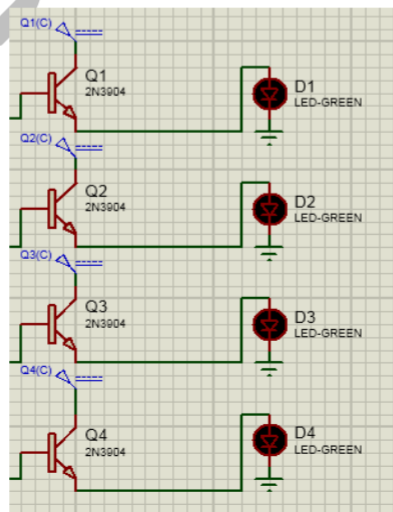


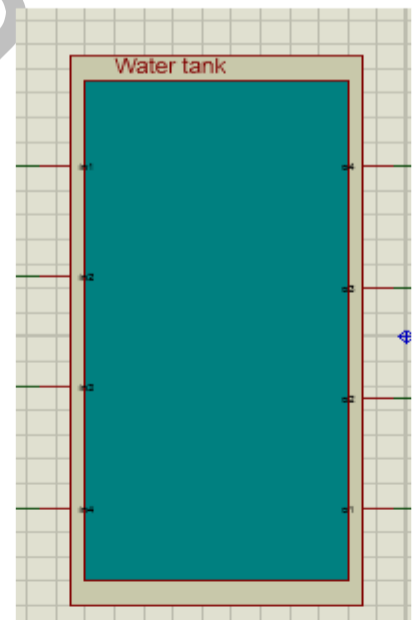
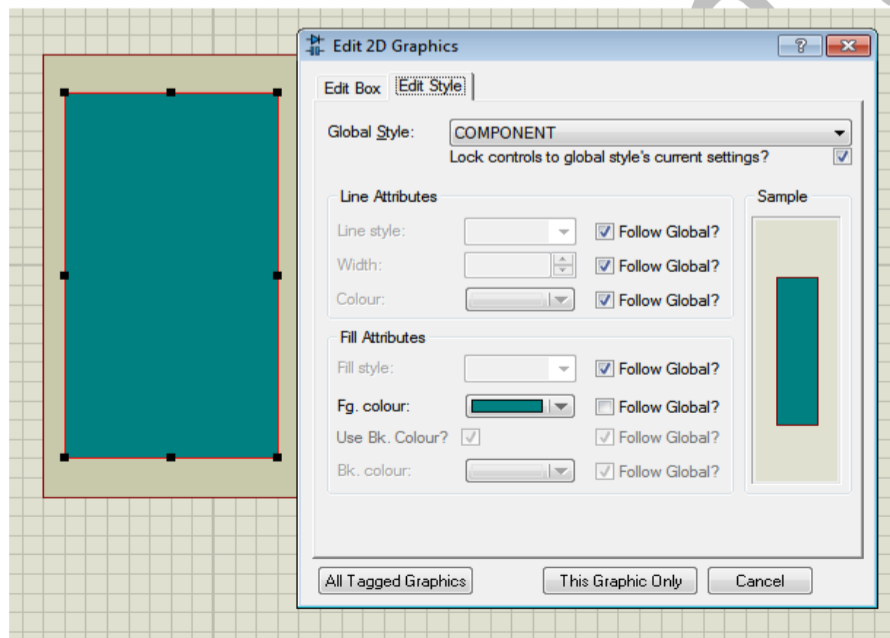
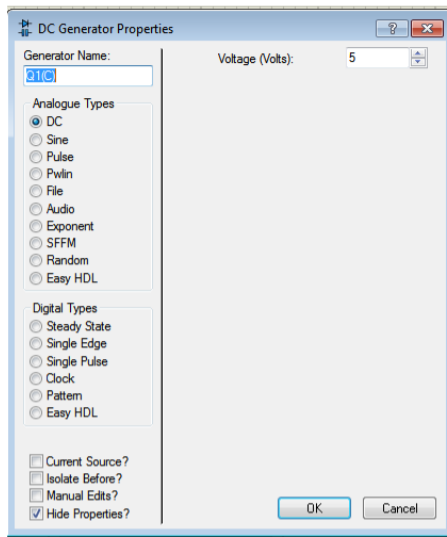
mode > P > Selected LED-GREEN



In Terminal Mode> Ground and Connected 2N3904 and LED-GREEN

In Generator Mode > DC



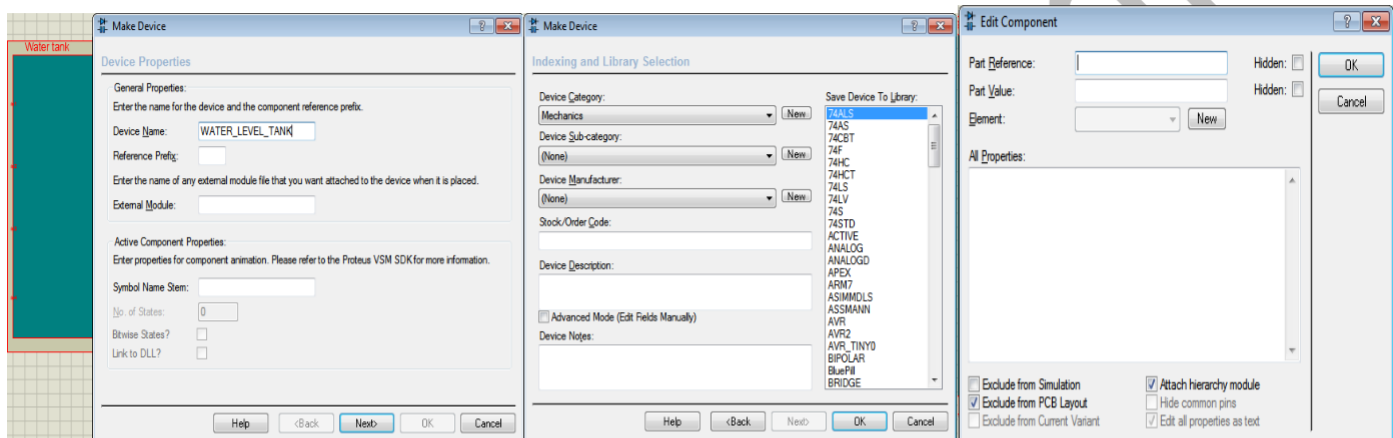


In DC change voltage to 5

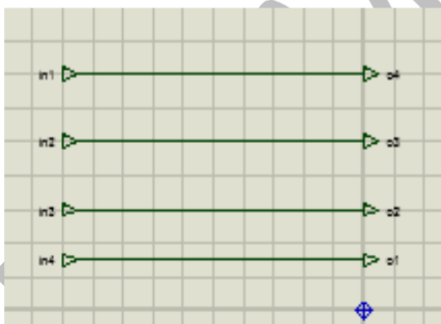
Using Component create a water tank

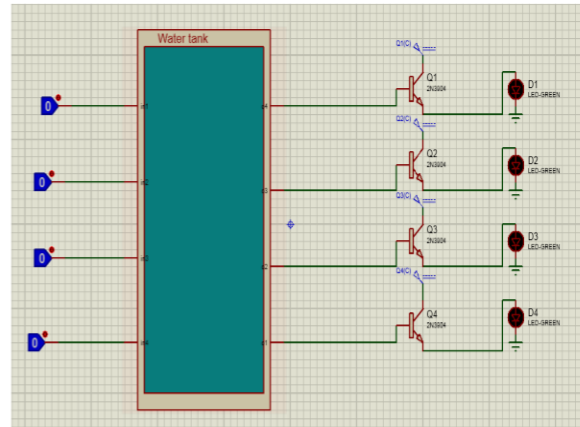
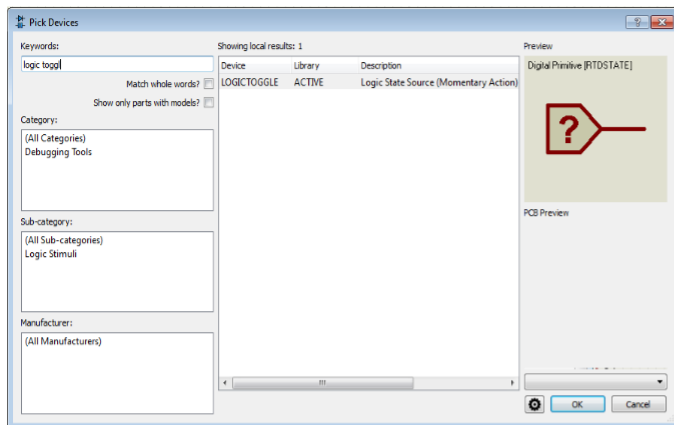
By right clicking on water tank click on make device

Set everything to default and choose device category as mechanics Check attach hierarchy module



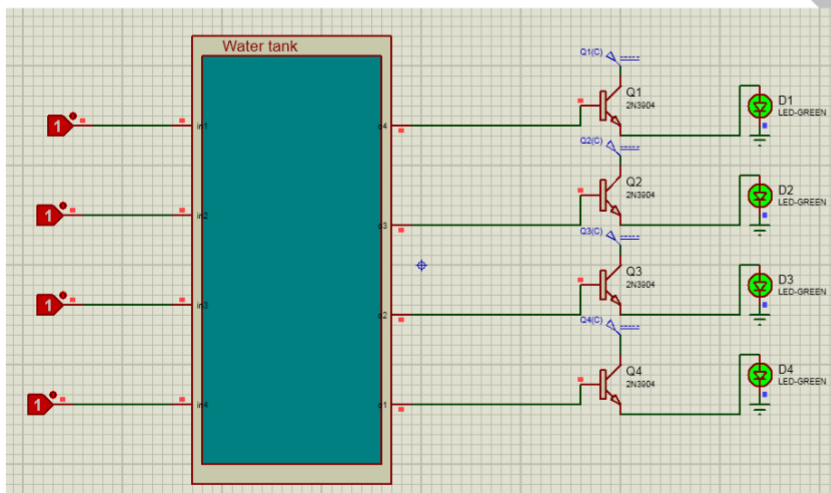
Go to child area and choose 4 inputs and 4 outputs and connect them





In component mode > P > Select Logic Toggle & connect them

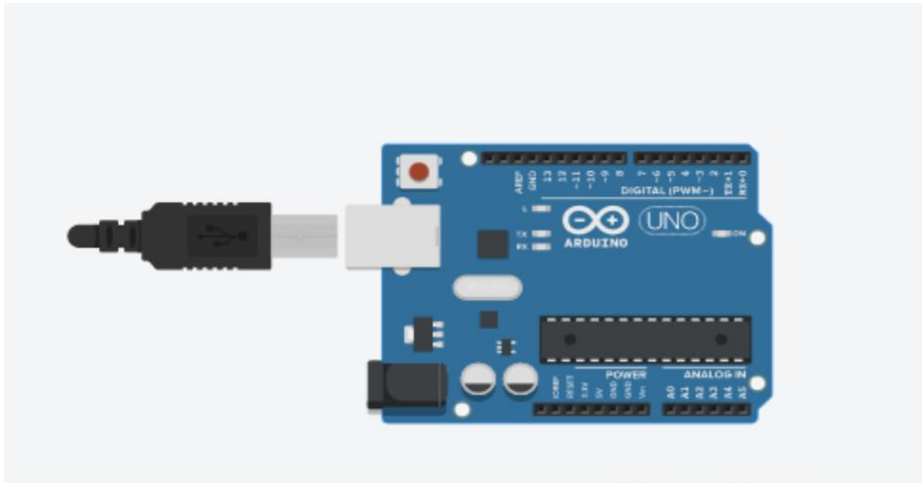
Play the simulation



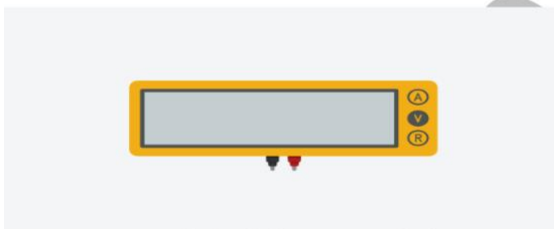
Practical no:7

Aim: developed an IOT module to which measure the intensity of light and send the same to your PC/phone

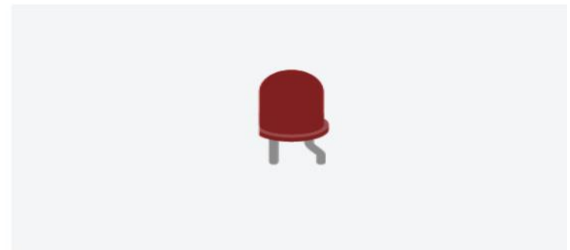
arduino uno r3:



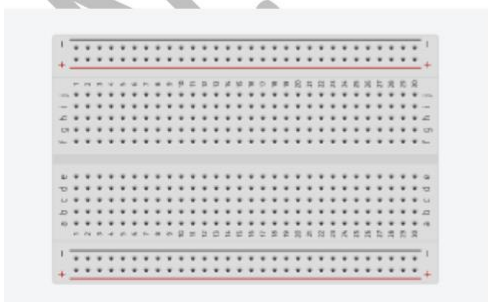
Multimeter:



LED

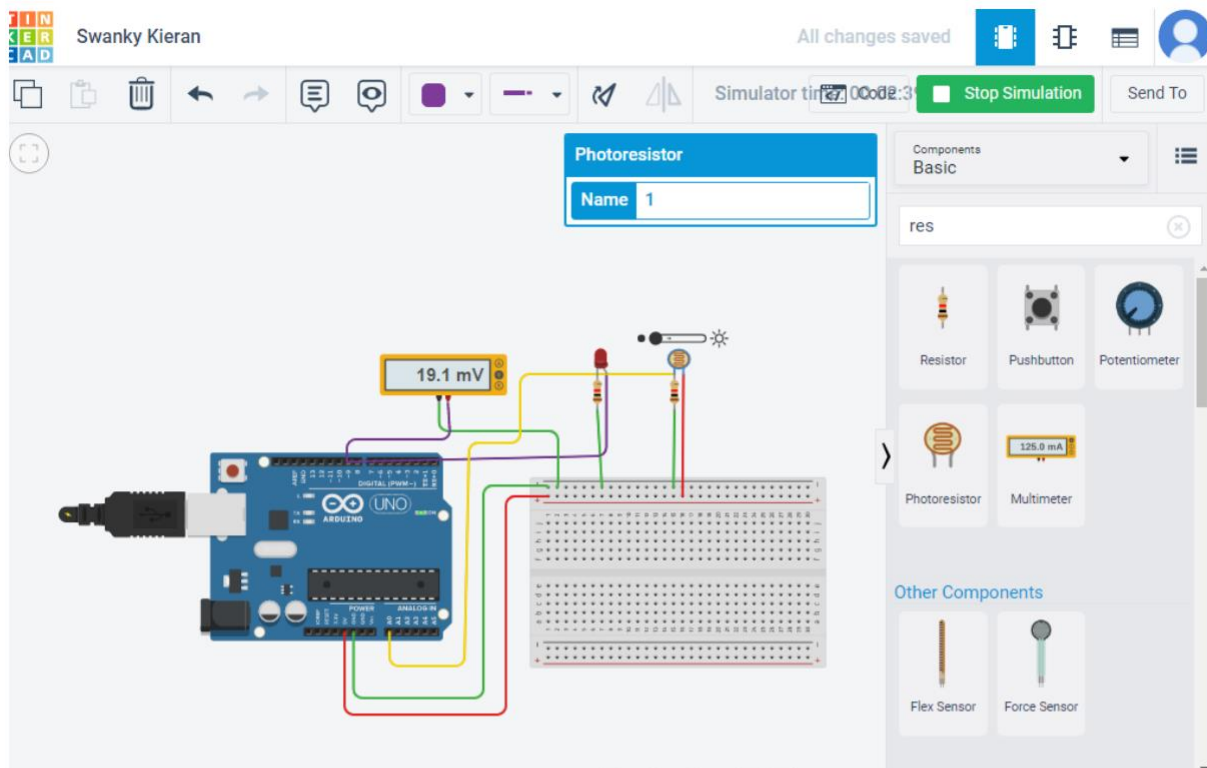


Breadboard:



Resister





Code:

```
int sensorValue=0;
void setup()
{
  pinMode(A0,INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(9,OUTPUT);
}
void loop()
{
  sensorValue=analogRead(A0);
  Serial.println(sensorValue);analogWrite(9,map
(sensorValue,0,1023,0,255));
  delay(100); }
```

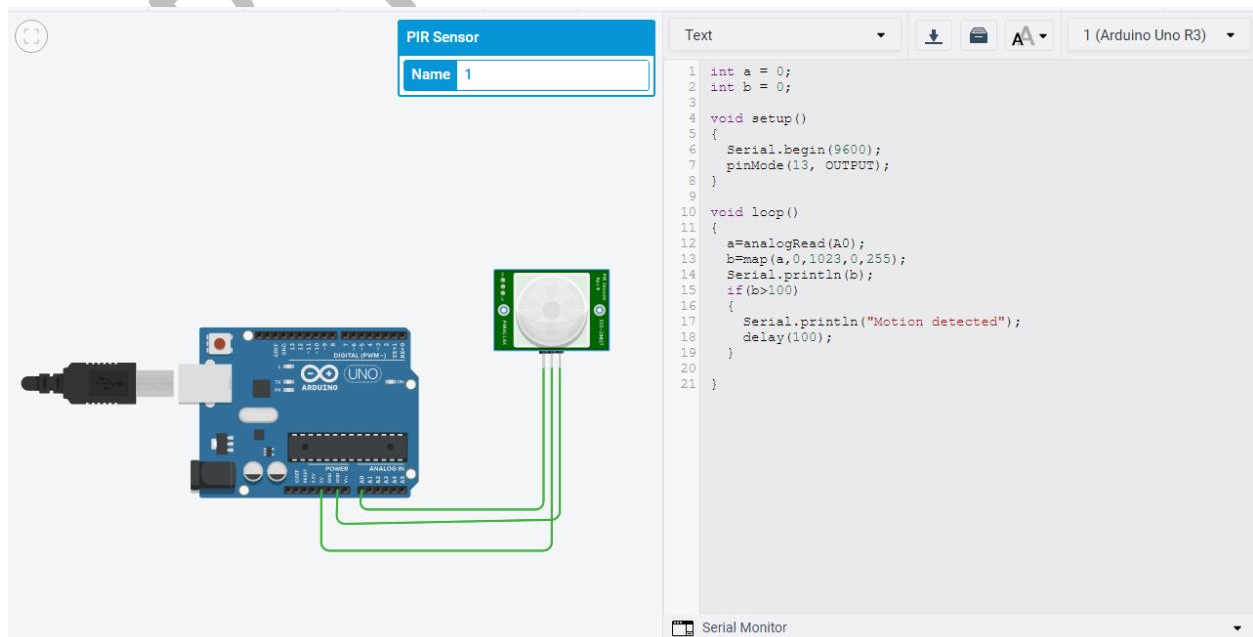
Practical no :8

Aim: Develop an application for Motion detection.

Code:

```
int a = 0;
int b = 0;
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}
void loop()
{
  a=analogRead(A0);
  b=map(a,0,1023,0,255);
  Serial.println(b);
  if(b>100)
  {
    Serial.println("Motion detected");
    delay(100);
  }
}
```

Output:



The image shows a screenshot of the Arduino IDE interface during a simulation. On the left, a blue Arduino Uno R3 board is connected to a green PIR sensor module. The sensor module has a label 'PIR Sensor' and a text box 'Name 1'. A green cone representing the sensor's field of view is shown above it. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 int a = 0;
2 int b = 0;
3
4 void setup()
5 {
6   Serial.begin(9600);
7   pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
8 }
9
10 void loop()
11 {
12   a=analogRead(A0);
13   b=map(a,0,1023,0,255);
14   Serial.println(b);
15   if(b>100)
16   {
17     Serial.println("Motion detected");
18     delay(100);
19   }
20 }
21 }
```

The Serial Monitor at the bottom shows the output of the code, displaying the value 253 and the message "Motion detected" multiple times.