Code in NodeMCU ESP8266 for servomotor controlling:

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <WiFiClient.h>
#include <ESP8266WebServer.h>
//----Include the Servo Library
#include <Servo.h>
#include "PageIndex.h"; //--> Include the contents of the User Interface Web page, stored in
the same folder as the .ino file
#define ServoPort D1 //--> Defining Servo Port
//-----Make a wifi name and password as access point
const char* ssid = "NodeMCU ESP8266";
const char* password = "goodluck";
//-----
Servo myservo; //--> create servo object to control a servo
ESP8266WebServer server(80); //--> Server on port 80
//----This routine is executed when you open NodeMCU ESP8266
IP Address in browser
void handleRoot() {
String s = MAIN page; //Read HTML contents
server.send(200, "text/html", s); //Send web page
//-----
//-----Procedure for handling servo control
void handleServo(){
String POS = server.arg("servoPOS");
int pos = POS.toInt();
myservo.write(pos); //--> Move the servo motor according to the POS value
delay(15);
Serial.print("Servo Angle:");
Serial.println(pos);
server.send(200, "text/plane","");
}
//-----
//-----Setup------
void setup() {
Serial.begin(115200);
delay(500);
 myservo.attach(ServoPort); //--> attaches the servo on D1 to the servo object
```

```
WiFi.softAP(ssid, password); //--> Start Making ESP8266 NodeMCU as an access point
 IPAddress apip = WiFi.softAPIP(); //--> Get the IP server
 Serial.print("Connect your wifi laptop/mobile phone to this NodeMCU Access Point:");
Serial.println(ssid);
 Serial.print("Visit this IP:");
 Serial.print(apip); //--> Prints the IP address of the server to be visited
Serial.println(" in your browser.");
//-----
//----Initialize Webserver
server.on("/",handleRoot); //--> Routine to handle at root location. This is to display web
page.
server.on("/setPOS",handleServo); //--> Sets servo position from Web request
server.begin();
Serial.println("HTTP server started");
//-----
//-----Loop------
void loop() {
server.handleClient();
}
//-----
Code for HTML Web Server of ESP8266 NodeMCU Wi-Fi:
const char MAIN page[] PROGMEM = R"=====(
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
 <style>
  html {
   font-family: Arial;
   display: inline-block;
   margin: 0px auto;
   text-align: center;
  }
  .slidecontainer {
   width: 100%;
  }
  .slider {
   -webkit-appearance: none;
   width: 50%;
```

```
height: 15px;
   border-radius: 5px;
   background: #d3d3d3;
   outline: none;
   opacity: 0.7;
   -webkit-transition: .2s;
   transition: opacity .2s;
 }
 .slider:hover {
   opacity: 1;
  .slider::-webkit-slider-thumb {
   -webkit-appearance: none;
   appearance: none;
   width: 25px;
   height: 25px;
   border-radius: 50%;
   background: #4CAF50;
   cursor: pointer;
 }
  .slider::-moz-range-thumb {
   width: 25px;
   height: 25px;
   border-radius: 50%;
   background: #4CAF50;
   cursor: pointer;
 }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>NodeMCU ESP8266 / ESP12E Control Servo SG90</h1>
 <br>>cbr><br>>
 <div class="slidecontainer">
 <input type="range" min="0" max="180" value="50" class="slider" id="myRange">
 Value : <span id="demo"></span>
 </div>
 <script>
 function sendData(pos) {
   var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
   xhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
     console.log(this.responseText);
```

```
}
};
xhttp.open("GET", "setPOS?servoPOS="+pos, true);
xhttp.send();
}
var slider = document.getElementById("myRange");
var output = document.getElementById("demo");
output.innerHTML = slider.value;
slider.oninput = function() {
    output.innerHTML = this.value;
    sendData(output.innerHTML);
}
</body>
</html>
)=====";
```

Both the codes has to be loaded into the NodeMCU using Arduino IDE.