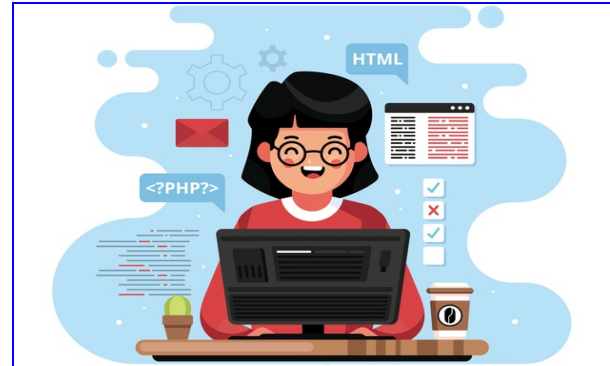


## Weather Monitoring System - 1



### What is our GOAL for this CLASS?

In this class, we were introduced to **no-SQL databases** using Google Firestore and we set up our own **weather monitoring system**.

### What did we ACHIEVE in the class TODAY?

- We were introduced to **Firestore**.
- We learned **Weather Monitoring set up & Programming**

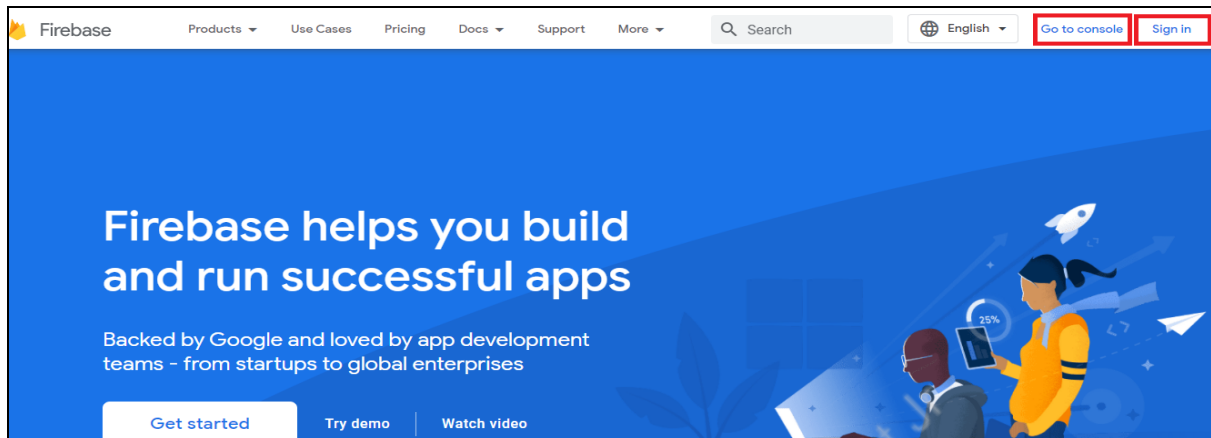
### Which CONCEPTS/ CODING BLOCKS did we cover today?

- Wrote a program on **Arduino IDE** to get value from sensors
- We Set up "**No SQL database**" using Google Firestore
- We Created an **HTML page** to display the sensor's value
- Set up
- Set up **of web server** using flask.
- We learned to send values from the **sensor to ESP32**, ESP32 will save data to **firestore**, and from **firestore using API** we fetched data to a flask server, and from the server will displayed values on an HTML page.

### How did we DO the activities?

1. Set up the database
  - Open the [link](#) and click on sign in

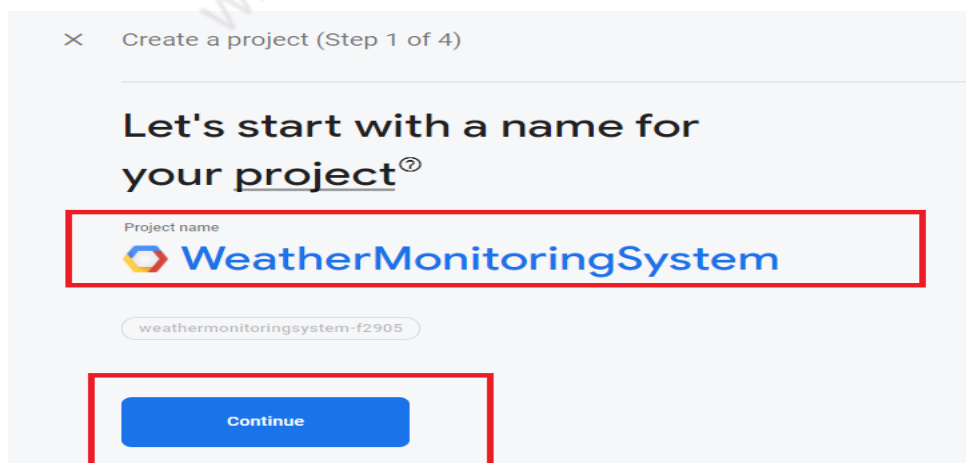
- Click on **Go to Console**



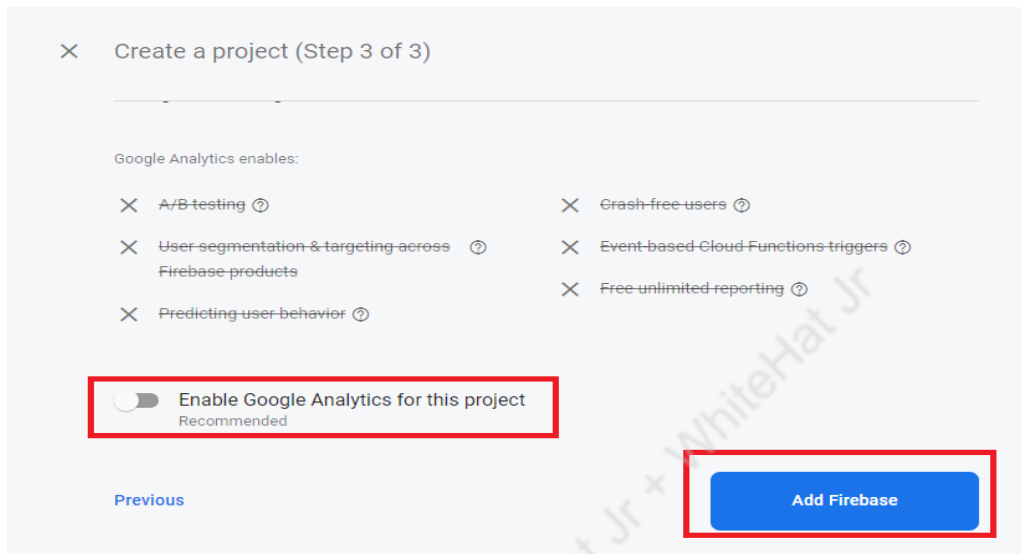
- Select the “**Add project**” option to create a new project.



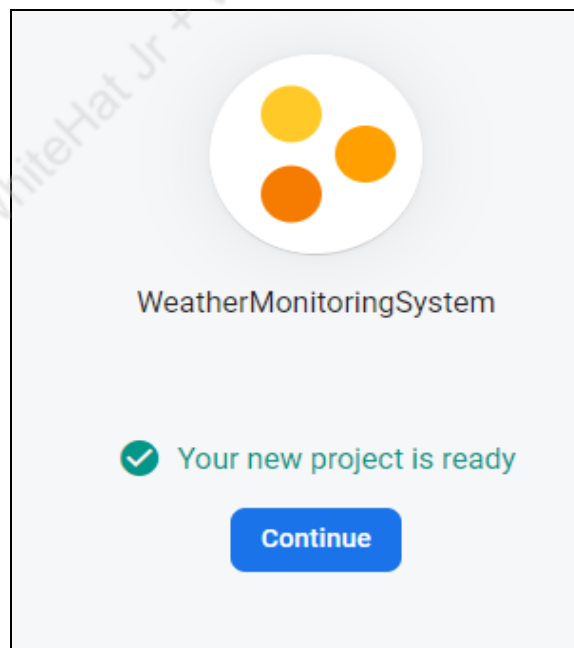
- Enter your project name, give the project a suitable name, and then click the blue **Continue** button.

A screenshot of the 'Create a project (Step 1 of 4)' form. The title is 'Let's start with a name for your project'. Below the title is a text input field for the project name, which contains 'WeatherMonitoringSystem' and is highlighted with a red box. Below the input field is a text input field for the project ID, which contains 'weathermonitoringsystem-f2905'. At the bottom, a blue 'Continue' button is highlighted with a red box.

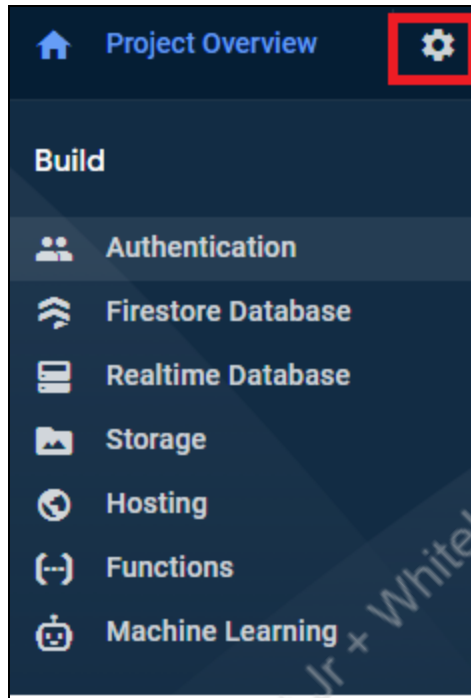
- Click on **Continue** button.
- Disable the “**Enable Google Analytics**” for this project option as it will not be needed.
- select **Add Firebase**



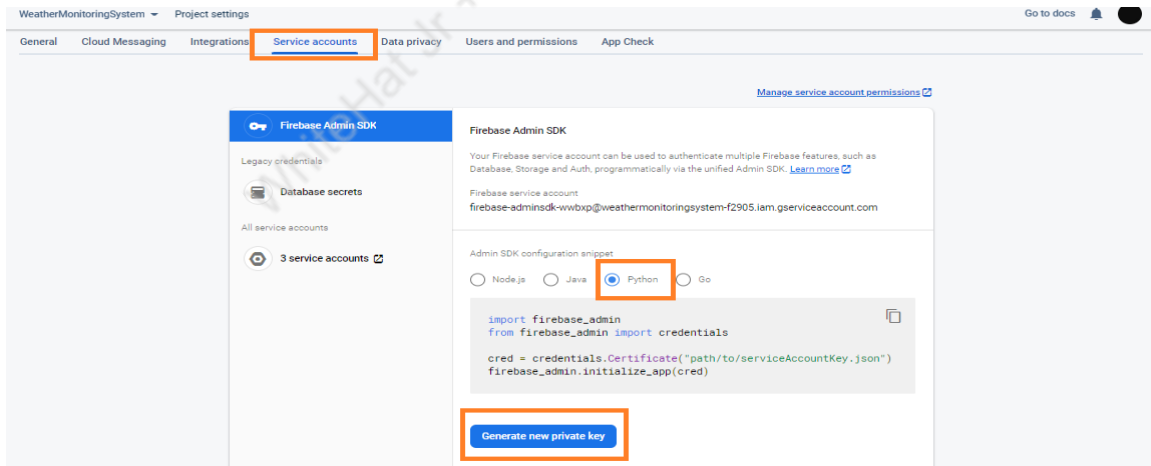
- Firebase will begin set up the project. Once completed select **Continue**



- Click “**Settings Symbol**” next to **Project Overview**



- Select “Service Accounts” and then select “Python” and then click on “Generate new private key”



- Go to **Downloads** and save this file.
- Use this file while setting up our server. Save this.

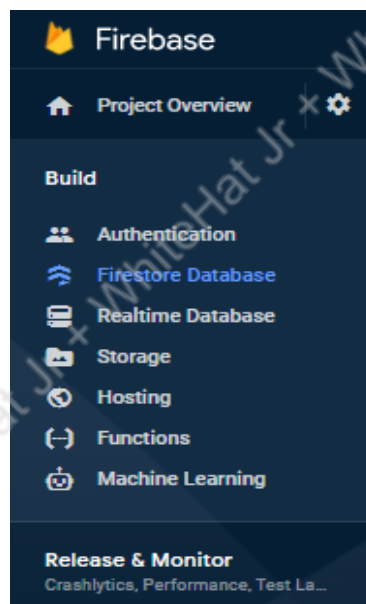
Generate new private key ×

Your private key gives access to your project's Firebase services. Keep it confidential and never store it in a public repository.

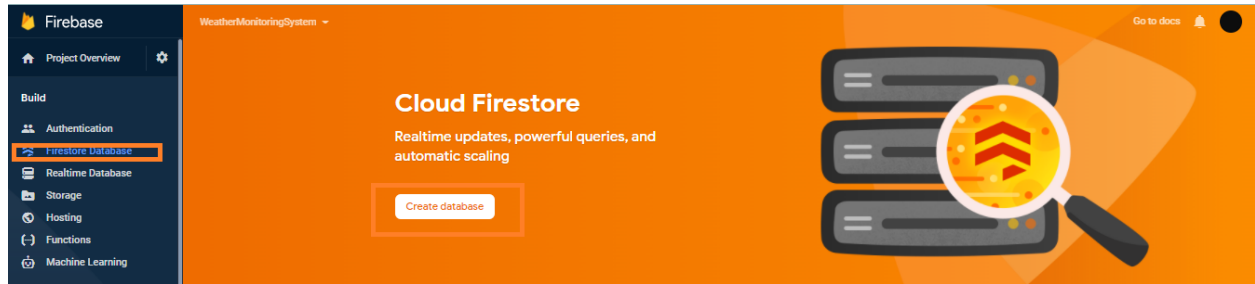
Store this file securely, because your new key can't be recovered if lost

[Cancel](#)[Generate key](#)

- Click on **Firestore Database**



- Select **Create database**



- Select “Start in test mode”, Click on “Next”

### Create database

1 Secure rules for Cloud Firestore

2 Set Cloud Firestore location

After you define your data structure, you will need to write rules to secure your data.  
[Learn more](#)

☐ Start in production mode  
Your data is private by default. Client read/write access will only be granted as specified by your security rules.

☒ Start in test mode  
Your data is open by default to enable quick setup. However, you must update your security rules within 30 days to enable long-term client read/write access.

```
rules_version = '2';
service cloud.firestore {
  match /databases/{database}/documents {
    match /{document=**} {
      allow read, write: if
        request.time < timestamp.date(2022, 3, 4);
    }
  }
}
```

**!** The default security rules for test mode allow anyone with your database reference to view, edit and delete all data in your database for the next 30 days

Enabling Cloud Firestore will prevent you from using Cloud Datastore with this project, notably from the associated App Engine app

Cancel **Next**

- Select “Asia” cloud Fire store station, it can be chosen any Asian direction
- Click on “Enable”

### Create database

✓ Secure rules for Cloud Firestore

2 Set Cloud Firestore location

Your location setting is where your Cloud Firestore data will be stored.

⚠ After you set this location, you cannot change it later. Also, this location setting will be the location for your default Cloud Storage bucket.

Learn more

Cloud Firestore location

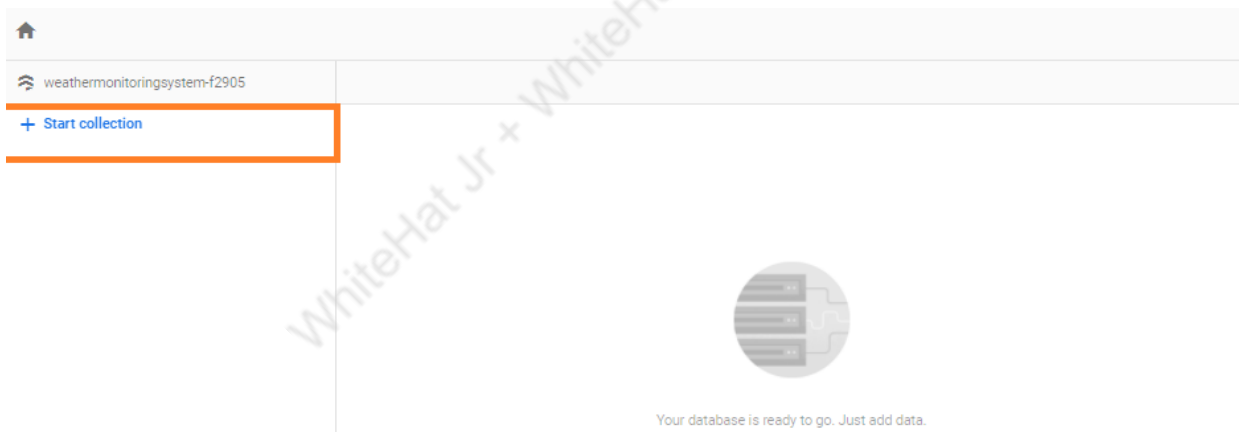
asia-northeast3

Enabling Cloud Firestore will prevent you from using Cloud Datastore with this project, notably from the associated App Engine app

Cancel

Enable

- Click on “+Start collection”



- Write the “Collection ID” data
- Click on “Next”

### Start a collection

1 Give the collection an ID

2 Add its first document

Parent path

/

Collection ID ?

Cancel

Next

- Write the **DocumentID** data and insert the default values, of **temperature, humidity, pressure, altitude, and time**.
- As per input add data types. For a time it would be **timestamp** and for others, it would be **numerical**.
- Enter default values in **field**



/data



Field	Type	Value
temperature	number	25
humidity	number	64
pressure	number	84
altitude	number	29.68
Date	timestamp	Feb 3, 2022
Time		00:00:00000

- firestore database is set now, but to insert the values in database call API but before that get values from sensors.
- store the next task is to get the values from the ESP32

## 2. Gather the material from the IoT kit:

- 1 x ESP32
- 1 x USB Cable
- 1 x Breadboard
- 9 x Jumper wires
- 1 x DHT11 sensor
- 1 x BMP180 sensor

## 3. do connections:

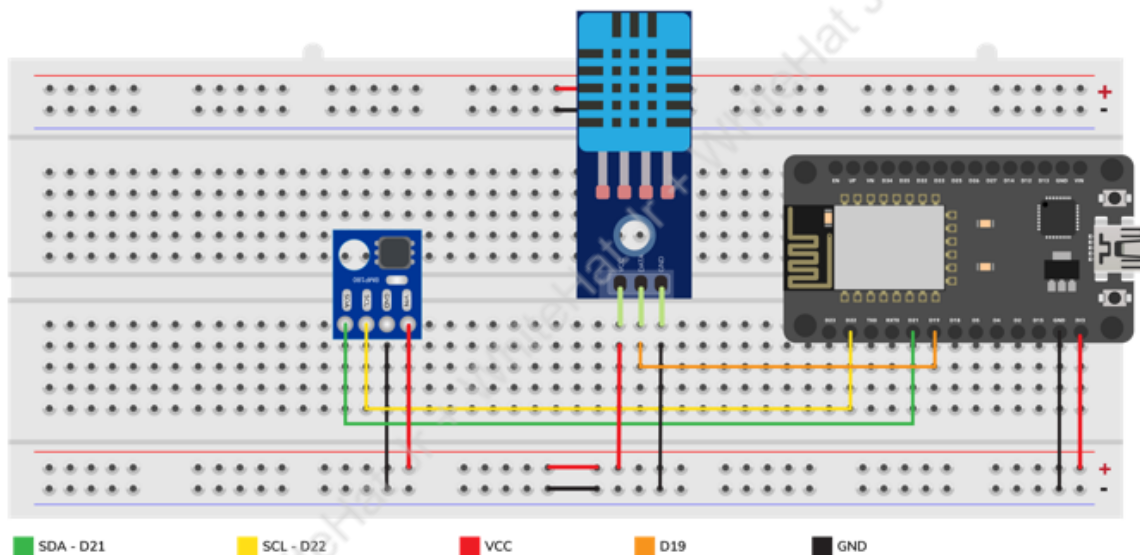
- Supply VCC(positive) from ESP32 (VIN PIN) to the breadboard positive rail.
- Supply GND(negative) from ESP32 (GND PIN) to breadboard negative rail.

#### 4. Connect BMP180 sensor

- Connect VCC of BMP180 with the positive rail of the breadboard
- Connect GND of BMP180 with the negative rail of the breadboard
- Connect SCL pin with ESP32 pin 22
- Connect SDA pin with ESP32 pin 21

#### 5. Connect DHT11 sensor

- Connect VCC of DHT11 with the positive rail of the breadboard
- Connect GND of DHT11 with negative rail of the breadboard
- Connect Data/Output pin with ESP32 pin 19



#### 6. Include libraries

- The top of the program has includes. write all supporting header files and libraries
- **include keyword** is used to import libraries in embedded language as we used to import in python language
- **WiFi.h:** WiFi library will be able to answer all HTTP request
- **Adafruit BMP085.h** This library supports the **pressure** sensor **BMP180**
- **DHTTYPE DHT11:** This library supports the temperature and Humidity sensor DHT11

```

#include <Wire.h>
#include <Adafruit_BMP085.h>
#include <WiFi.h>
#include <HTTPClient.h>
#include "DHT.h"
#define DHTPIN 19
#define DHTTYPE DHT11
DHT dht (DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);

```

- connect with ESP32 with the WiFi. For that, use SSID(Wi-Fi credentials i.e WiFi name and WiFi Password)
- **WLAN\_SSID**, **WLAN\_PASS** are the variables that are used to save WiFi credentials.
- Set the **SSID** and **password**
- Create object **bmp** for **Adafruit\_BMP085**

```

#define WLAN_SSID      "WR3005N3-757E"
#define WLAN_PASS      "70029949"

```

## 7. Initialize the setup()

- **Serial.begin(9600)** is used for data exchange speed.
- **Serial.println** is used to print the statement
- **bmp.begin()** is used to begin the process
- **Serial.println** used to print data. Print ("Could **not found**", if its fail to begin the process)

```

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);

  Serial.print("Connecting to ");
  Serial.println(WLAN_SSID);

  WiFi.begin(WLAN_SSID, WLAN_PASS);
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
    delay(500);
    Serial.print(".");
  }
  Serial.println("WiFi connected");
  Serial.println("IP address: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());

  if (!bmp.begin()) {
    Serial.println("Could not find a valid BMP085/BMP180 sensor, check wiring!");
    while (1) {}
  }
  dht.begin();
}

```

8. To execute the main process write the **void loop()**

- **Serial.print** is used to print data
- **readTemperature()** will read the temperature of the surroundings and print the result in **celcius**
- **readPressure()** will read the pressure of the surroundings print the result in **pascal**
- **readAltitude()** will read the Altitude value of the surroundings print the result in **meters**
- Set the **delay** of **500 ms**

```
void loop() {  
  
    if (WiFi.status() == WL_CONNECTED) {  
        WiFiClient client;  
        Serial.print("Temperature = ");  
        Serial.print(bmp.readTemperature());  
        Serial.println(" *C");  
  
        Serial.print("Pressure = ");  
        Serial.print(bmp.readPressure());  
        Serial.println(" Pa");  
  
        Serial.print("Altitude = ");  
        Serial.print(bmp.readAltitude());  
        Serial.println(" meters");  
    }  
}
```

- Create **float h** variable to store decimal value
- **readHumidity()** will read the humidity of the surroundings
- **isnan()** function is used to return a null value. Check **if** any reads failed **then exit** using **isnan()** function
- Print the humidity value.
- Set a **delay** of **5000 ms**

```
float h = dht.readHumidity();  
if (isnan(h)) {  
    Serial.println("Failed to read from DHT sensor!");  
    return;  
}  
Serial.print("Humidity: ");  
Serial.print(h);  
}  
else {  
    Serial.println("WiFi Disconnected");  
}  
  
delay(5000);  
}
```

#### 9. Output:

- Compile and upload the program to ESP32 board using Arduino IDE
- Verify the program by clicking the **Tick** option
- Upload the program by clicking the **arrow** option

```
23:46:50.472 -> Temperature = 25.40 *C  
23:46:50.519 -> Pressure = 100982 Pa  
23:46:50.519 -> Altitude = 28.68 meters  
23:46:50.566 -> Humidity: 73.00Temperature = 25.40 *C
```

- So we got our values, now next things is to set up server and call the API

#### What's NEXT?

In the next class, we will learn about flask servers and how to display value on HTML page

#### Expand Your Knowledge

To know more about **Database** [click here](#).