

## Assignment-4

**ELP - 720 TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS LABORATORY**

**Sudhanshu Chaudhary**

**2019JTM2207**

**2019-2021**

A report presented for the assignment on  
ESP32 with Arduino IDE



**Bharti School Of  
Telecommunication Technology and Management  
IIT Delhi  
India  
Januray 28, 2020**

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Problem Statement-1</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Problem Statement . . . . .	3
1.2	Algorithm and Implementation . . . . .	3
1.3	Program Structure . . . . .	4
1.4	Screenshots . . . . .	5
<b>A</b>	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>8</b>
A.1	Code for ps1 . . . . .	8

List of Figures

1	Hardware . . . . .	5
2	Telegram Bot . . . . .	6
3	Serial Monitor . . . . .	7

# 1 Problem Statement-1

## 1.1 Problem Statement

*A weather station is a device that collects data related to the weather and environment using many different sensors. Weather stations are also called weather centres, personal weather stations, professional weather stations, home weather station, weather forecaster and forecasters*

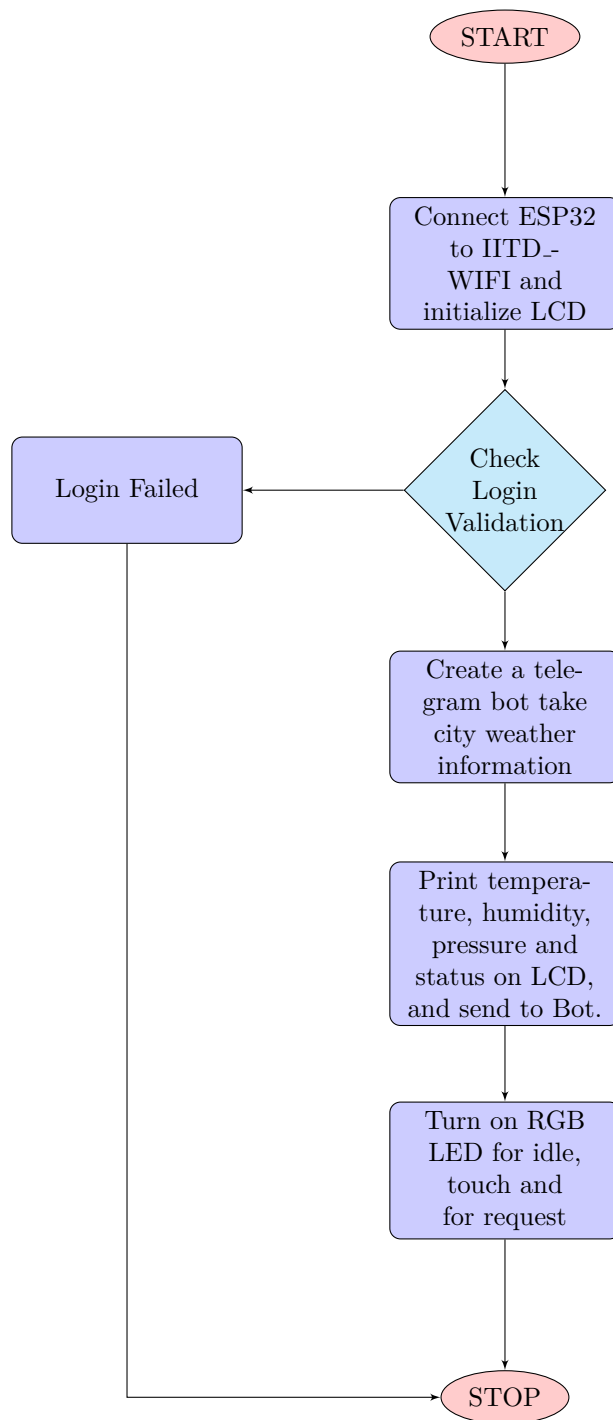
**Let us design our own weather station!**

- Connect your ESP32 to IITD\_WIFI
- Create your own Telegram bot which can communicate with ESP32
- From this bot, you will send a city name
- This name will be received by your weather station (i.e. ESP32)
- And the weather information for this city is obtained by the station from **OpenWeatherMap API** server
- As a reply to the query of the bot, weather station should send the weather conditions like Temperature in degree Celsius, Humidity, Pressure and Status (Haze, Smog, Rain, Clear, etc.) of that city
- Display the same weather information on the LCD connected to ESP32
- If the station has no requests to respond to (**idle state**), it is indicated with the help of **Blue** colour of RGB LED
- As soon as the station receives any request, RGB LED should turn **Green** till the request gets served
- Whenever someone tries to touch your server (esp32) you should get notified on Telegram bot that someone is trying to alter the server and a **separate LED** must be turned on as an indication alarm!  
**Bonus:** Now, you want to do some repair work in your station and you have to allow a technician to access your weather station. You should be able to turn off this feature remotely so that you won't get a notification when that technician touches the server until you turn it on again

## 1.2 Algorithm and Implementation

- Connect ESP32 to IITD\_WIFI using institute login credentials.
- Initialize LCD on the ESP32.
- Create a telegram bot on Telegram app on android device for interfacing.
- Telegram bot communicate with ESP32.
- Take city name as input by the user on telegram bot.
- By API, take all information of weather of the city.
- Print all weather information on the serial monitor.
- Collect temperature, humidity, pressure and status from API and store them in variables.
- Print temperature, humidity, pressure and status on LCD, and send to Bot.
- Turn on Blue LED for Idle state.
- If any request comes, glow Green LED.
- if touch is sensed by the ESP, message is displayed on the telegram bot and Red LED must glow.

### 1.3 Program Structure



## 1.4 Screenshots

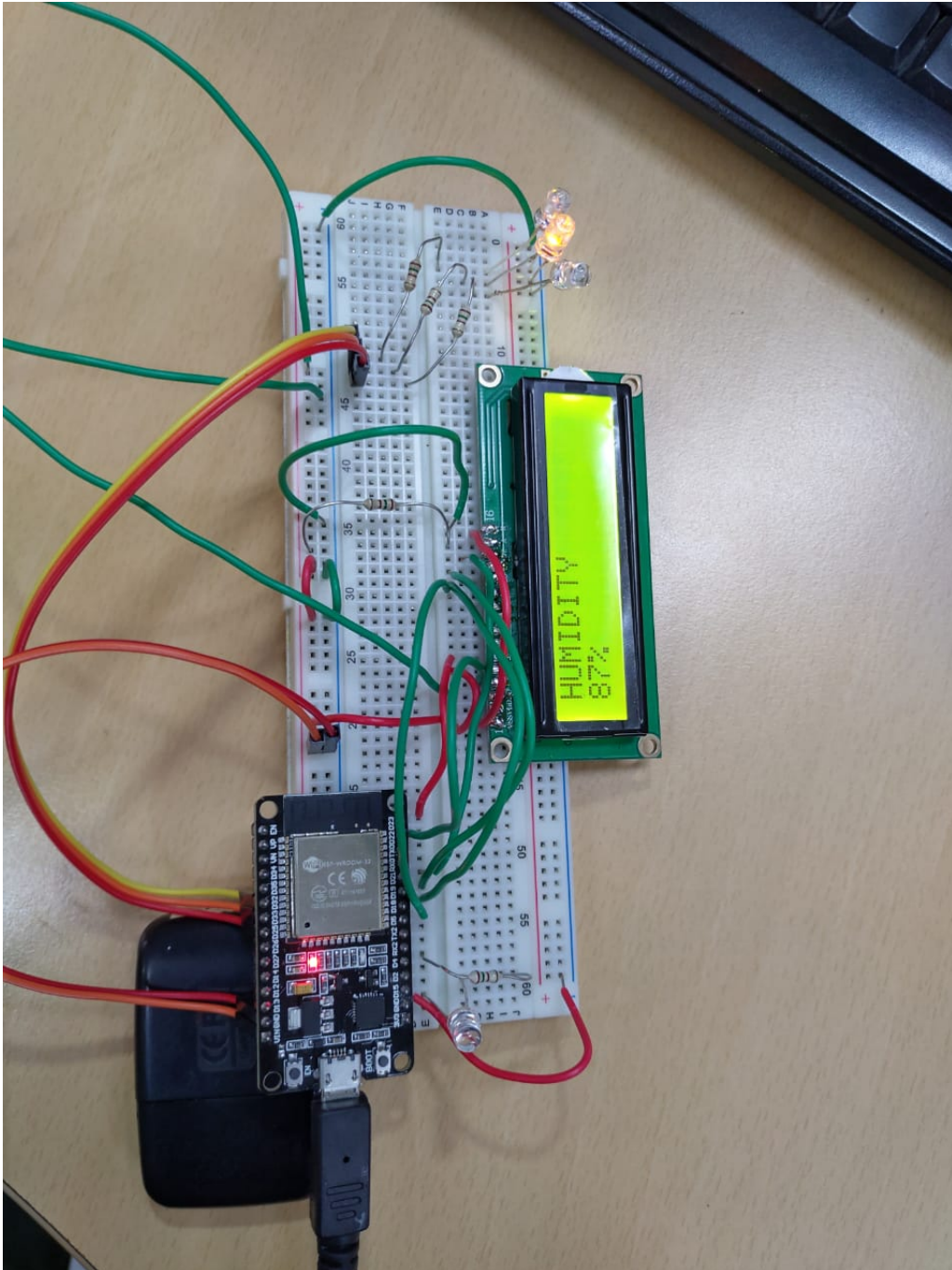


Figure 1: Hardware

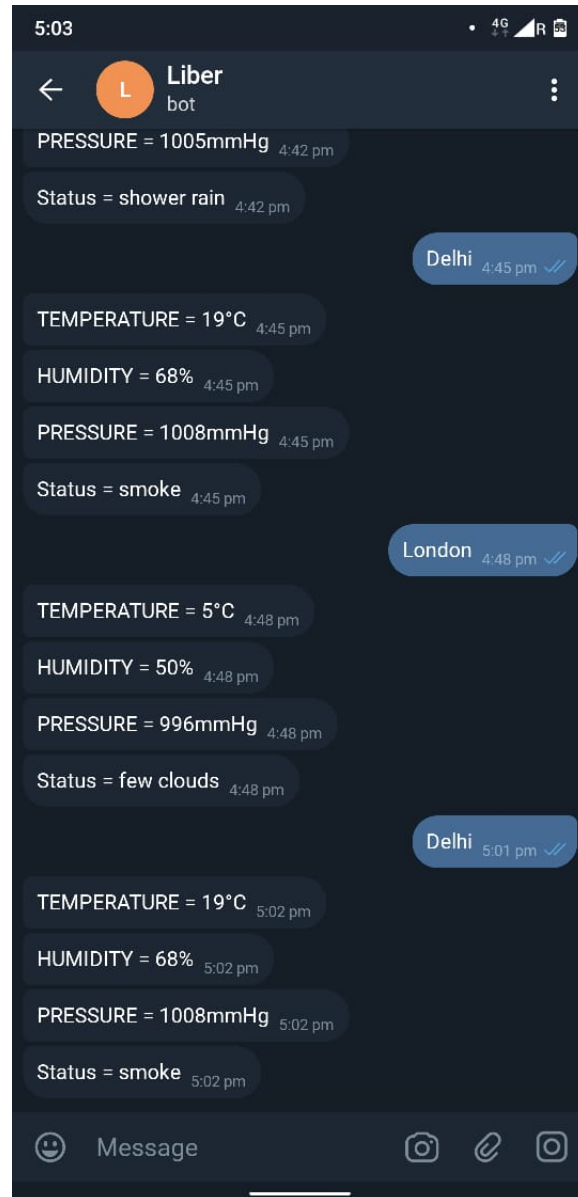


Figure 2: Telegram Bot

```
rst:0x1 (POWERON_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
config: 0, SPIWP:0xee
clk_drv:0x00,q_drv:0x00,d_drv:0x00,cs0_drv:0x00,hd_drv:0x00,wp_drv:0x00
mode:DIO, clock div:1
load:0x3fff0018,len:4
load:0x3fff001c,len:1044
load:0x40078000,len:8896
load:0x40080400,len:5816
entry 0x400806ac
Connecting Wifi: IITD_WIFI
..
WiFi connected
IP address: 10.194.56.10
Enter city in Telegram Bot
Touch 2 detected
Response Recieved
Getting Data

Delhi
TEMPERATURE = 19°C
HUMIDITY = 68%
PRESSURE = 1008mmHg
Status = smoke
Touch 2 detected
```

Figure 3: Serial Monitor



## A.1 Code for ps1

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>

LiquidCrystal lcd(22, 23, 5, 18, 19, 21);

#include <WiFi.h>
#include <WiFiClientSecure.h>
#include <UniversalTelegramBot.h>
#include <HTTPClient.h>
#include "esp_wpa2.h" //wpa2 library for connections to Enterprise networks

#define EAP_IDENTITY "jtm192207" //if connecting from another corporation, use identity@organisation.domain
#define EAP_PASSWORD "jtm22072908" //your Eduroam password

const char* ssid = "IITD_WIFI"; // Eduroam SSID
const char* host = "https://proxy62.iitd.ac.in/cgi-bin/proxy.cgi"; //external server domain for HTTP connection
int counter = 0;

StaticJsonBuffer<1024> jB;

// Initialize Telegram BOT
#define BOTtoken "1003941905:AAHSLlbtbvQjrSyjVqDTfAx8AY-Cc_q98sUs" // your Bot Token (Get from Botfather)

WiFiClientSecure client;
UniversalTelegramBot bot(BOTtoken, client);

int Bot_mtbs = 1000; //mean time between scan messages
long Bot_lasttime; //last time messages' scan has been done
String city;
String payload;
char payload1[500];
String temperature,humidity,presure,state;
int temp;

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
int threshold = 40;
bool touch2detected = false;
void gotTouch2(){
    touch2detected = true;
}

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

void setup() {

    // set up the LCD's number of columns and rows:
    lcd.begin(16, 2);
    lcd.clear();
    lcd.print("----WELCOME----");
```



```
Serial.print("IP address: ");  
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());  
Serial.println("Enter city in Telegram Bot");  
  
}  
  
/////////////////////////////////////  
  
void handleNewMessages(int numNewMessages) {  
  
    Serial.println("Getting Data");  
    //Serial.println(String(numNewMessages));  
  
    for (int i=0; i<numNewMessages; i++) {  
        String chat_id = String(bot.messages[i].chat_id);  
        String text = bot.messages[i].text;  
        city = bot.messages[i].text;  
  
        if (WiFi.status() == WL_CONNECTED)  
        {  
            HTTPClient http;  
            http.begin("http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=" + city + "&APPID=da76b2b69eb1d79fa2cd4  
int httpCode=http.GET();  
if (httpCode > 0)  
{  
            //Obtaining entire information  
            payload = http.getString();  
            //Serial.println("\n"+String(httpCode));  
            //Serial.println(payload);  
            Serial.println("");  
            Serial.println(city);  
            //Starting to print in LCD  
            lcd.begin(16, 2);  
            lcd.setCursor(0,0);  
            lcd.print ("----IIT Delhi-----");  
            lcd.setCursor(0,1);  
            lcd.print ("-WEATHER STATION-");  
            delay(5000);  
            lcd.clear();  
  
            ///////////////////////////////////////////  
  
            //Splitting temperature from info received  
            temperature=payload.substring(payload.indexOf("temp")+6,payload.indexOf("feels_like")-2);  
            temp=temperature.toInt();  
            temp=temp-273;  
            temperature=String(temp);  
            //Send temperature to telegram  
            bot.sendMessage(bot.messages[i].chat_id,"TEMPERATURE = "+ temperature + "C" , "");  
            Serial.print("TEMPERATURE = ");  
            Serial.print(temperature);
```

```
Serial.println("C");

//Printing temperature in LCD
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print ("TEMPERATURE");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print (temperature);
lcd.setCursor(2,1);
lcd.print((char)223);
lcd.setCursor(3,1);
lcd.print("C");
delay(5000);
lcd.clear();
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

//Splitting humidity from info received
humidity=payload.substring(payload.indexOf("humidity")+10,payload.indexOf("visibility")-3);
//Send humidity to telegram
bot.sendMessage(bot.messages[i].chat_id, "HUMIDITY = "+ humidity + "%" , "");
Serial.print("HUMIDITY = ");
Serial.print(humidity);
Serial.println("%");

//Printing humidity in LCD
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print ("HUMIDITY");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print (humidity);
lcd.setCursor(2,1);
lcd.print("%");
delay(5000);
lcd.clear();
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

//Splitting pressure from info received
pressure=payload.substring(payload.indexOf("pressure")+10,payload.indexOf("humidity")-2);
//Send pressure to telegram
bot.sendMessage(bot.messages[i].chat_id,"PRESSURE = "+ pressure + "mmHg" , "");
Serial.print("PRESSURE = ");
Serial.print(pressure);
Serial.println("mmHg");

//Printing pressure in LCD
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print ("PRESSURE");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print (pressure);
lcd.setCursor(4,1);
lcd.print("mmHg");
delay(5000);
lcd.clear();
```



////////////////////////////////////

## References

- [1] *ESP32 Series datasheet*. [https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32\\_datasheet\\_en.pdf](https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32_datasheet_en.pdf).
- [2] *Getting Started with the ESP32 Development Board*. <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/getting-started-with-esp32/>.
- [3] *Installing ESP32 Board in Arduino IDE on Ubuntu Linux*. <https://circuits4you.com/2018/02/02/installing-esp32-board-in-arduino-ide-on-ubuntu-linux/>.
- [4] *Installing the ESP32 Board in Arduino IDE (Mac OS X and Linux instructions)*. <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/installing-the-esp32-board-in-arduino-ide-mac-and-linux-instructions/>.
- [5] *Quickly getting started with ESP32 / ESP32S in 5 - 10 minutes! Beginner Friendly! Arduino!* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJcxnaR08Dg>.
- [6] *RGB LED*. <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/electronics-basics-how-do-rgb-leds-work/>.
- [7] *Weather API*. <https://openweathermap.org/api>.