# **Experiment 2.2**

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Subject Name: IOT LAB Subject Code: 20CSP\_358

# 1. Aim:

Interfacing of Arduino/Raspberry Pi with temperature and humidity sensor with real time application.

# 2. Objective:

• Learn about IoT based simulations.

• Learning the circuitry.

# 3. Code-Output:

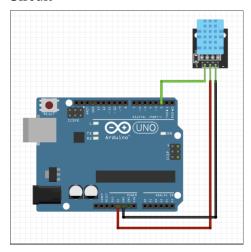
Hardware Requirement

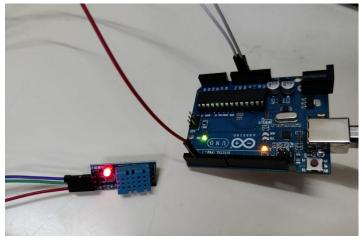
- o Arduino Uno
- o DHT11
- o Jumper Wire

#### **About DH11 Sensor:**

DHT11 Module features a temperature & humidity sensor complex with a calibrated digital signal output. The exclusive digital-signal-acquisition technique and temperature & humidity sensing technology ensure high reliability and excellent long-term stability. This sensor includes an NTC for temperature measurement and a resistive-type humidity measurement component for humidity measurement. These are connected to a high-performance 8-bit microcontroller, offering excellent quality, fast response, anti-interference ability, and cost-effectiveness.

#### ➤ Circuit





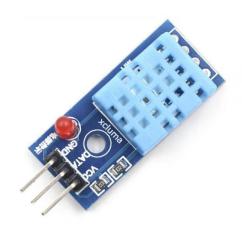
### **DHT11 Module Pinout:**

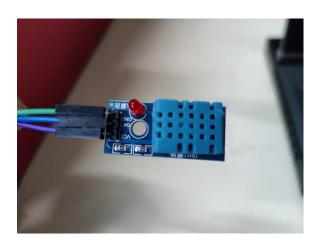
The DHT11 module has a total of 3 pins. In which two are for power and one is for communication. The pinout of a DHT11 Sensor module is as follows:

**DATA**:- Data pin for 1-wire communication.

**GND**:- Ground Connected to Ground pin of the Arduino.

**VCC**:- Provides power for the module, Connect to the 5V pin of the Arduino.





### Code:-

```
#include <Adafruit_Sensor.h>
#include <DHT.h>
#include <DHT_U.h>
#define DHTTYPE DHT11 // DHT 11
#define DHTPIN 2
DHT_Unified dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
uint32_t delayMS;
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    dht.begin();
    sensor_t sensor;
    delayMS = sensor.min_delay / 1000;
}
void loop()
{
```

```
sensors_event_t event;

dht.temperature().getEvent(&event);

Serial.print(F("Temperature: "));

Serial.print(event.temperature);

Serial.println(F("°C"));

dht.humidity().getEvent(&event);

Serial.print(F("Humidity: "));

Serial.print(event.relative_humidity);

Serial.println(F("%"));

delay(delayMS);

}
```

#### **OUTPUT: -**

