Course: EGDF20 Diploma in Electronic and Computer Engineering

Module: EGE356 IoT System Architecture & Technology

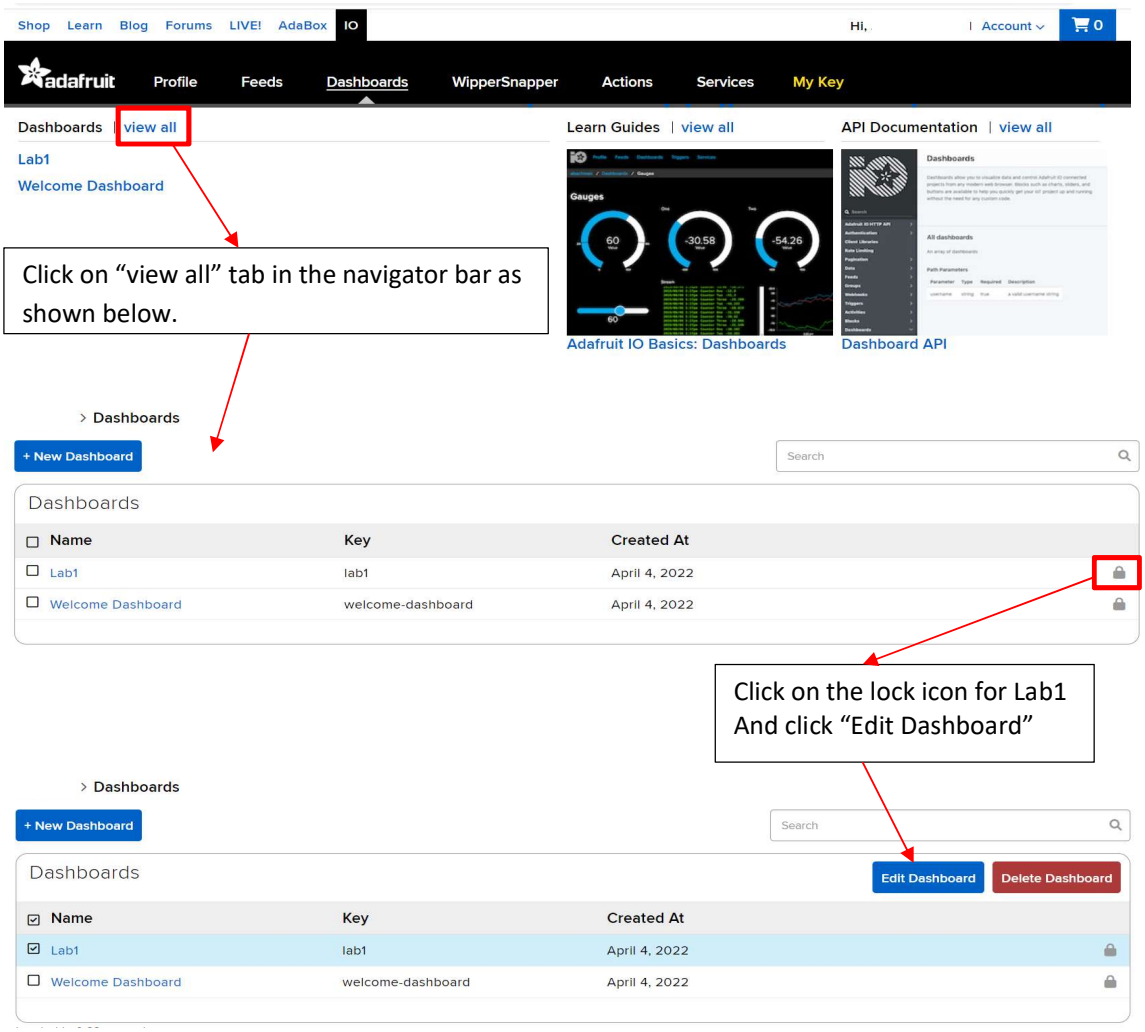
Lab 2: Endpoint Data to Cloud Platform Dashboard

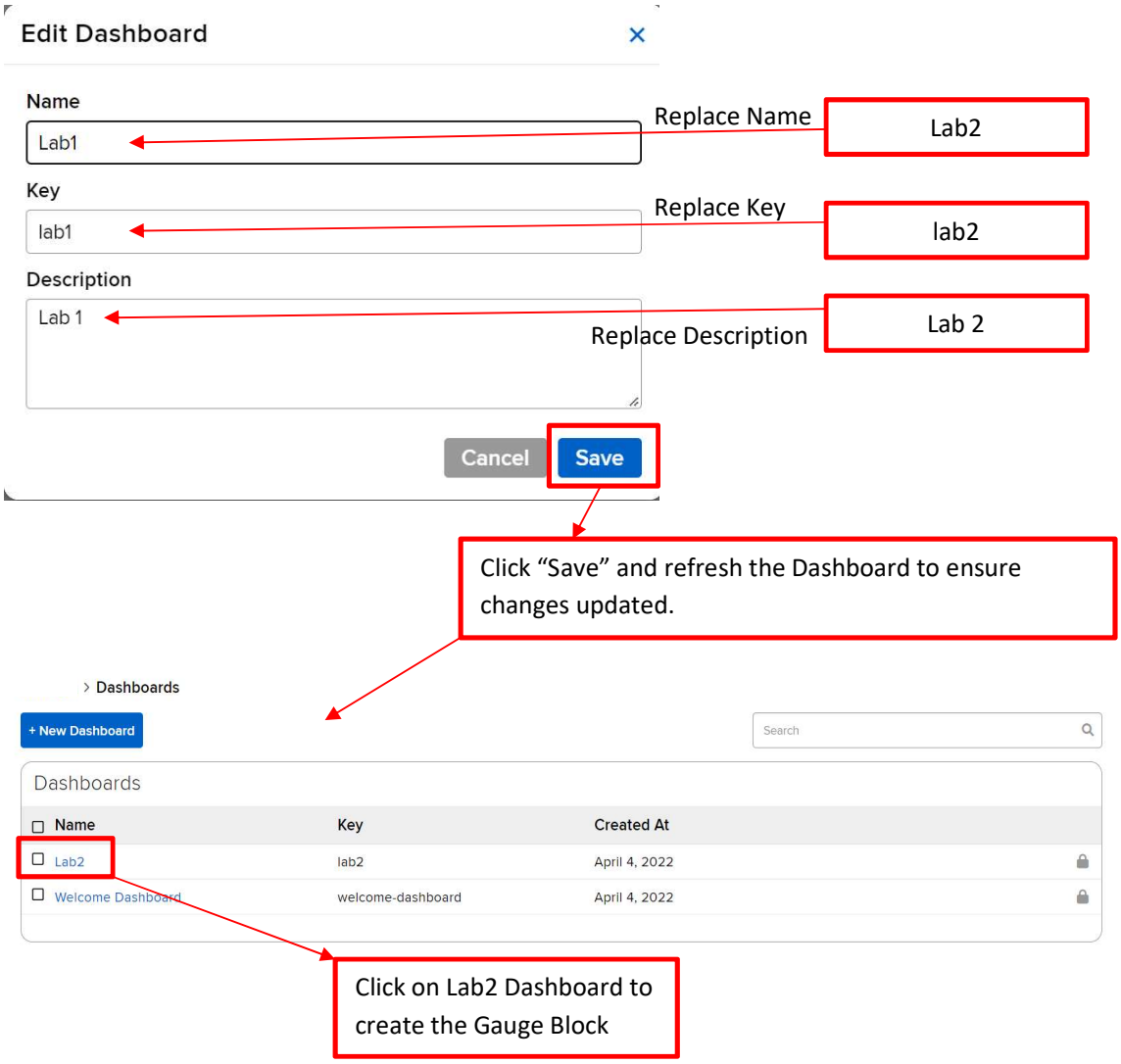
Objectives:

1. Endpoint Data to Dashboard Gauge
2. Cloud and Endpoint Data Exchange

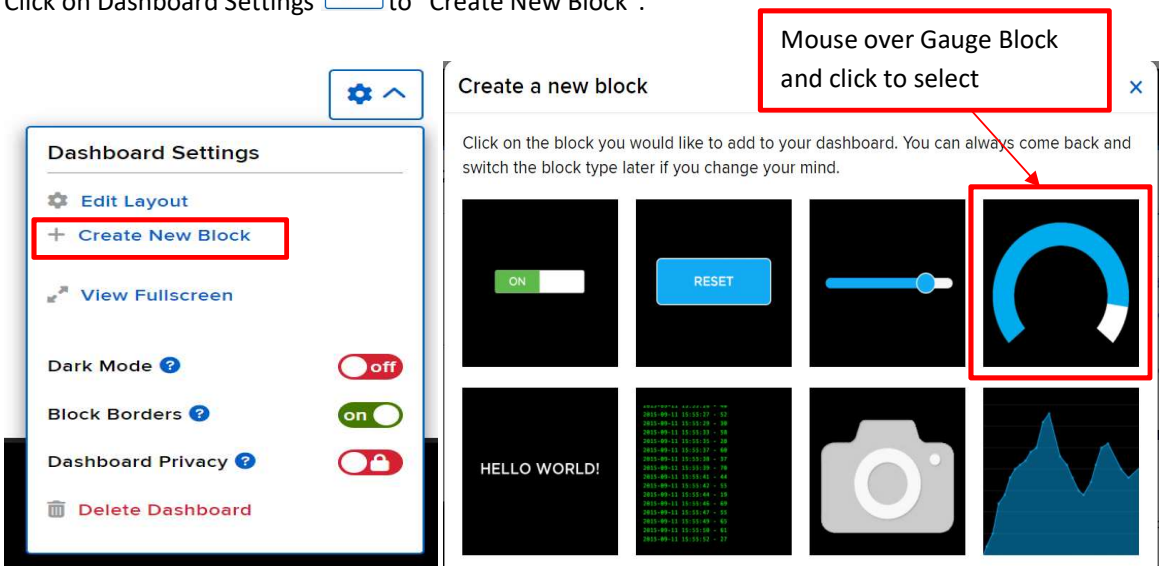
Part 1: Create Dashboard Gauge

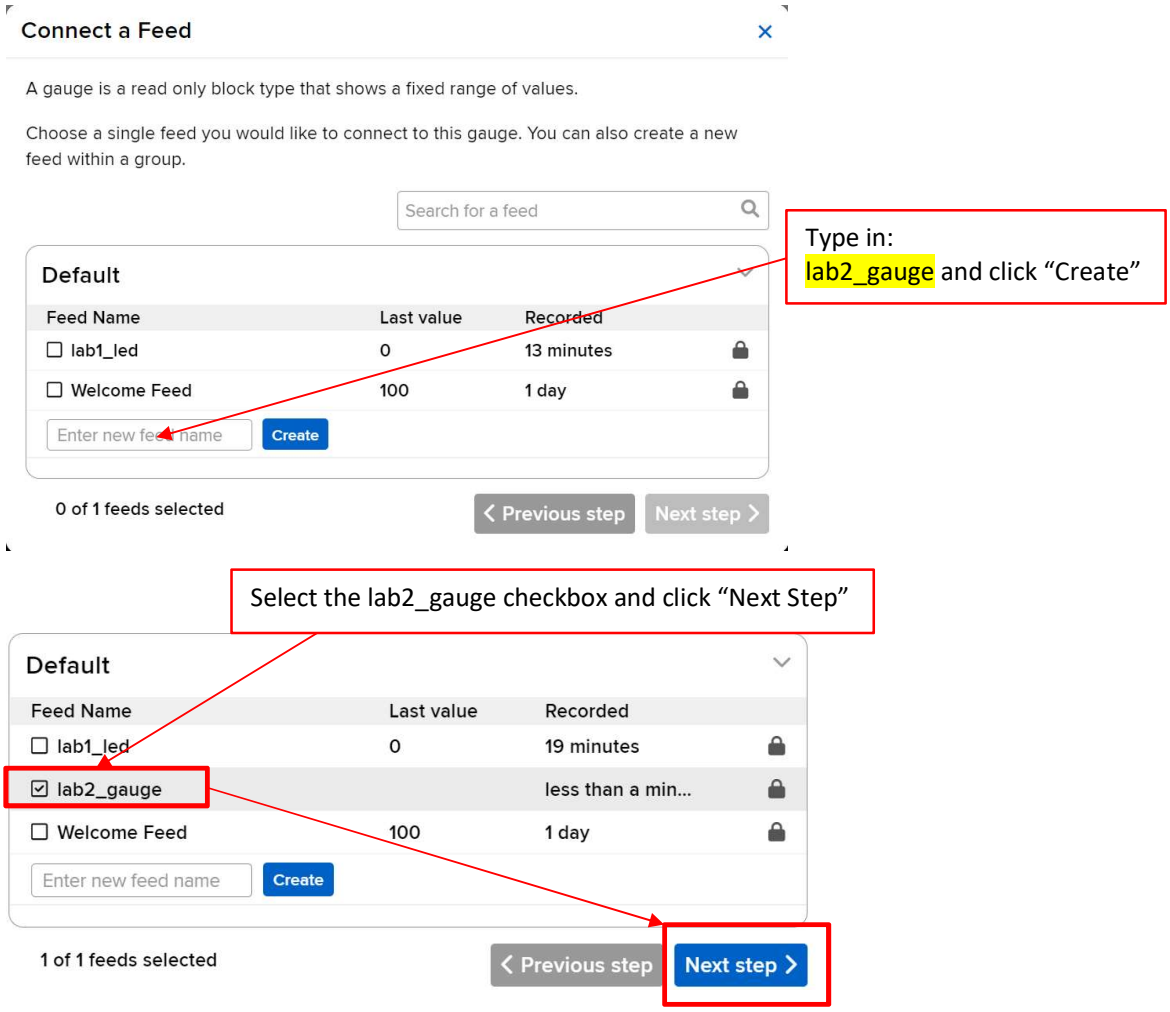
1. Upon login to Adafruit IO, go to the Dashboard page.

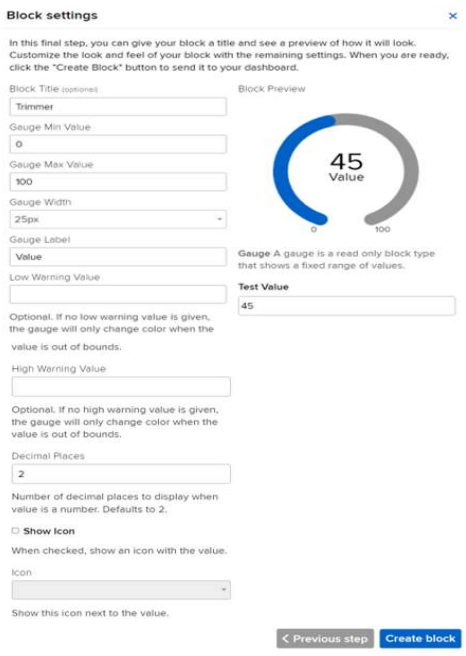




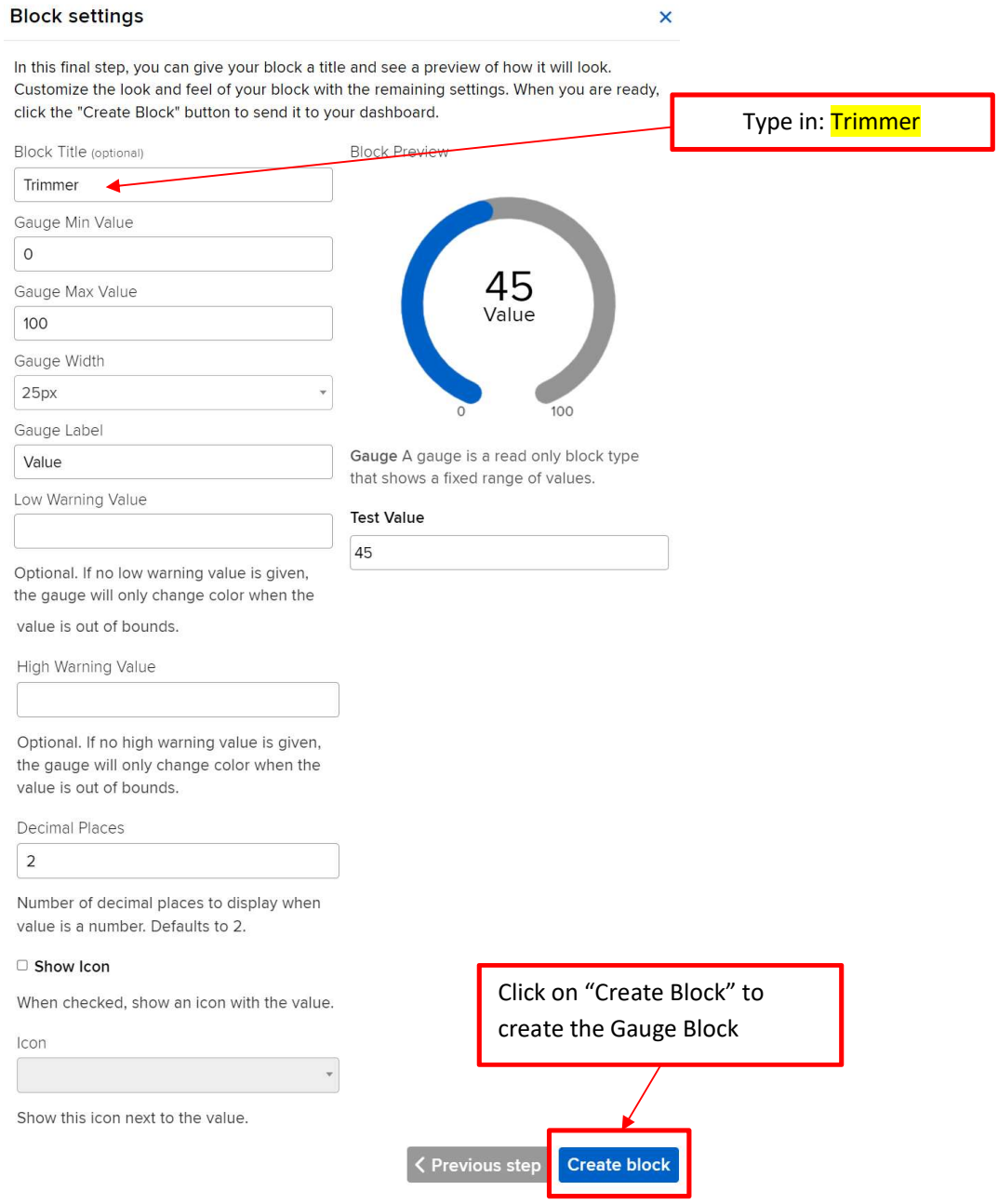
2. Click on Dashboard Settings  to “Create New Block”.



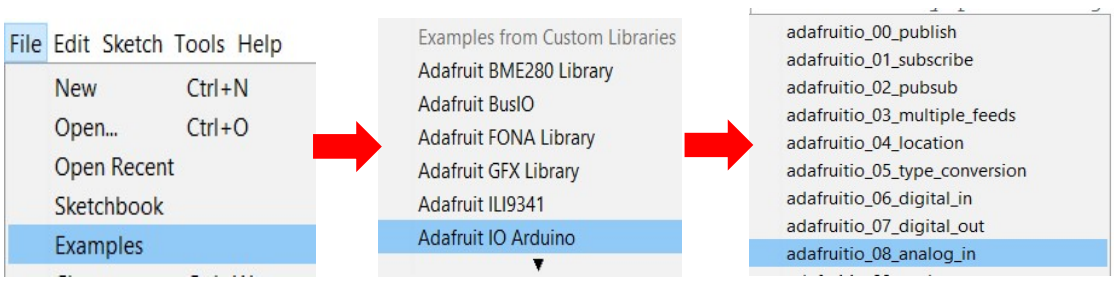




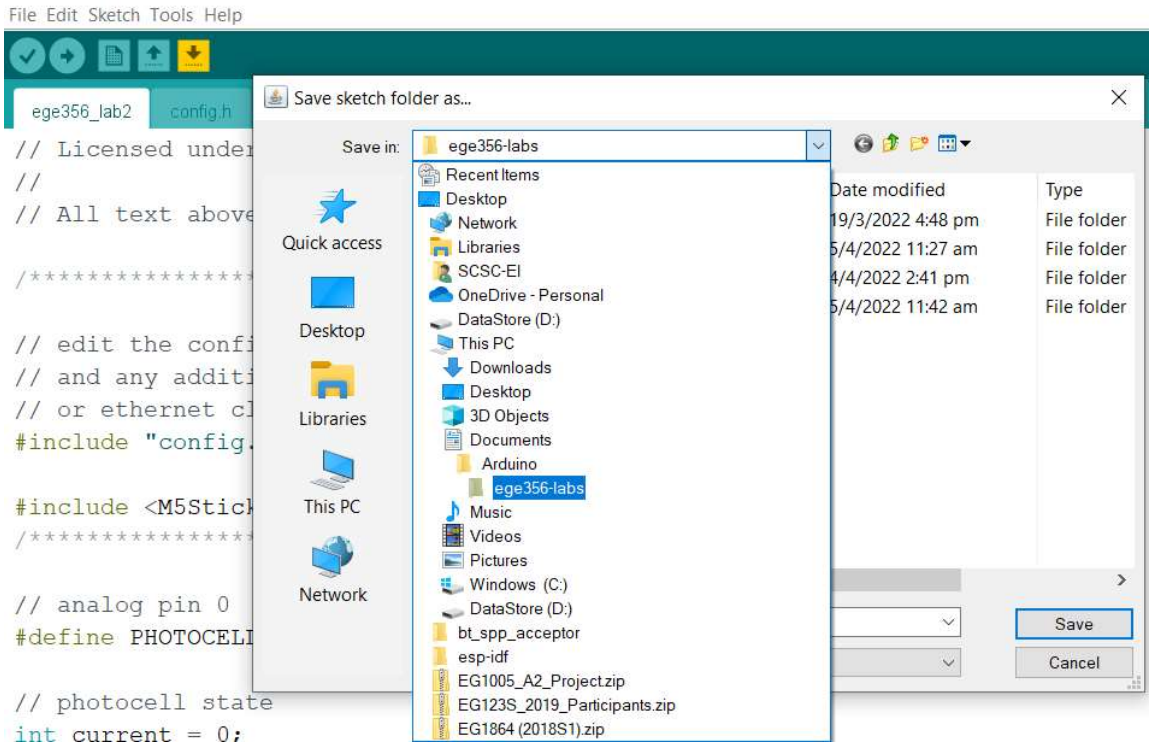
Click Next Step, leave the default settings in tack. Note that the full details of settings for the Gauge is provided on the next page. You may use it for subsequent labs to configure gauge display where necessary. For now just make the following minor changes as shown on the next page.

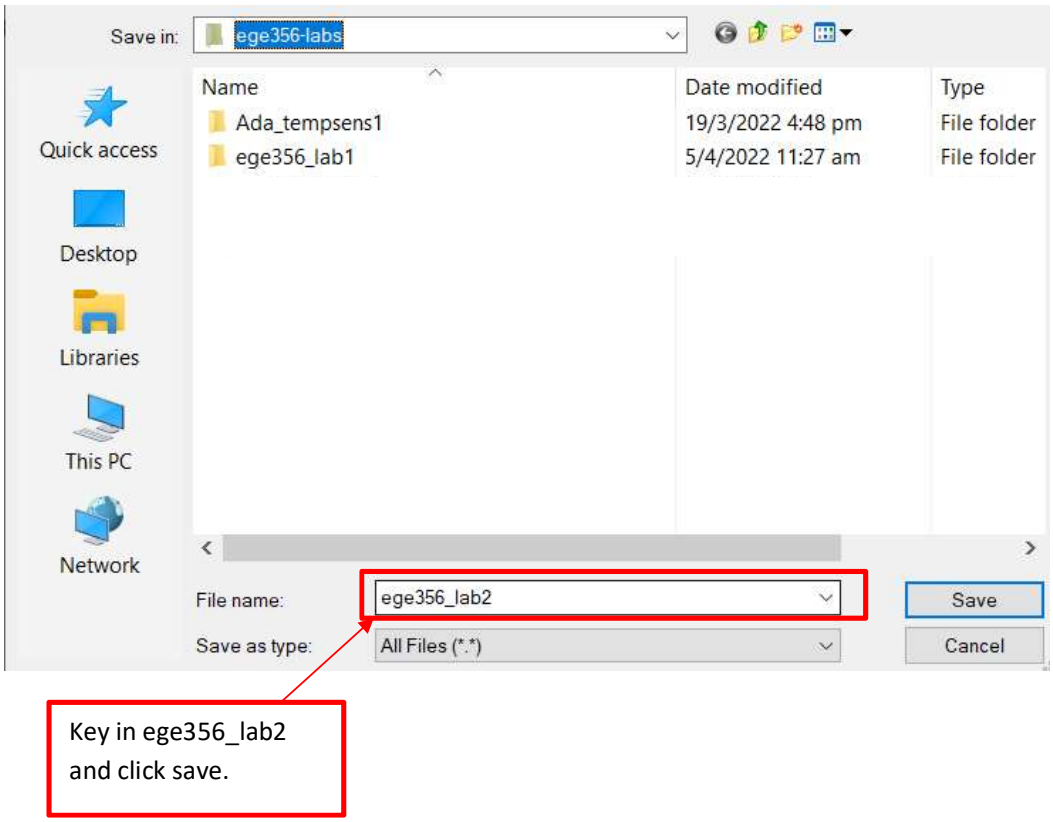


3. Launch Arduino.exe, go to File → Examples → Adafruit IO Arduino → adafruitio_08_analog_in and select the example code as shown.



4. Click on File → Save As → ege356-labs →





5. Modify the codes as shown below.

```
// edit the config.h tab and enter your Adafruit IO credentials
// and any additional configuration needed for WiFi, cellular
// or ethernet clients.
#include "config.h"

/************************ Example Starts Here *******************************/

// analog pin 0
#define PHOTOCELL_PIN A0

// photocell state
int current = 0;
int last = -1;

// set up the 'analog' feed
AdafruitIO_Feed *analog = io.feed("analog");

void setup() {
```

Add the following code
#include <M5StickCPlus.h>

Modify the code as shown
#define TRIMMER_PIN 33

Modify the code as shown
io.feed("lab2_gauge")

```
  ....
  ....
void loop() {

  // io.run(); is required for all sketches.
  // it should always be present at the top of your loop
  // function. it keeps the client connected to
  // io.adafruit.com, and processes any incoming data.
  io.run();

  // grab the current state of the photocell
  current = analogRead(PHOTOCELL_PIN);

  // return if the value hasn't changed
  if(current == last)
    return;

  // save the current state to the analog feed
  Serial.print("sending -> ");
  Serial.println(current);
  analog->save(current);

  // store last photocell state
  last = current;

  // wait three seconds (1000 milliseconds == 1 second)
  //
  // because there are no active subscriptions, we can use delay()
  // instead of tracking millis()
  delay(3000);
}
```

Modify the code as shown
analogRead(TRIMMER_PIN)

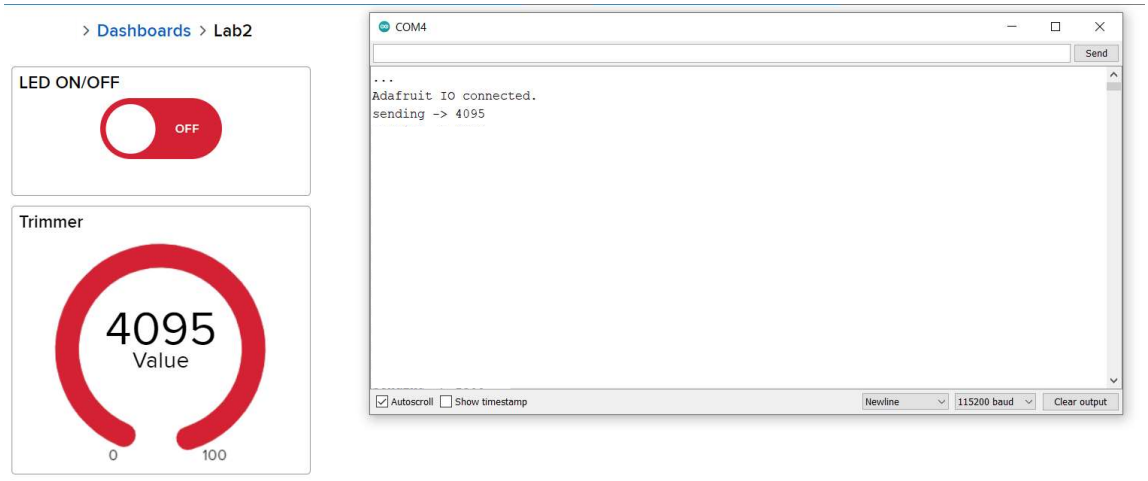
6. Make the required changes to config.h to include IO_USERNAME,IO_KEY, WIFI_SSID, AND WIFI_PASS with the correct username, api_token, ssid and password.

```
// visit io.adafruit.com if you need to create an account,
// or if you need your Adafruit IO key.
#define IO_USERNAME "your_username"
#define IO_KEY "your_key"

/****************************** WIFI ***********************************/

// the AdafruitIO_WiFi client will work with the following boards:
//   - HUZZAH ESP8266 Breakout -> https://www.adafruit.com/products/2471
//   - Feather HUZZAH ESP8266 -> https://www.adafruit.com/products/2821
//   - Feather HUZZAH ESP32 -> https://www.adafruit.com/product/3405
//   - Feather M0 WiFi -> https://www.adafruit.com/products/3010
//   - Feather WICED -> https://www.adafruit.com/products/3056
//   - Adafruit PyPortal -> https://www.adafruit.com/product/4116
//   - Adafruit Metro M4 Express AirLift Lite ->
//  https://www.adafruit.com/product/4000
//   - Adafruit AirLift Breakout -> https://www.adafruit.com/product/4201
//   - Adafruit AirLift Shield -> https://www.adafruit.com/product/4285
//   - Adafruit AirLift FeatherWing -> https://www.adafruit.com/product/4264

#define WIFI_SSID "your_ssid"
#define WIFI_PASS "your_pass"
```

Modify to include your own username and api_token key created.

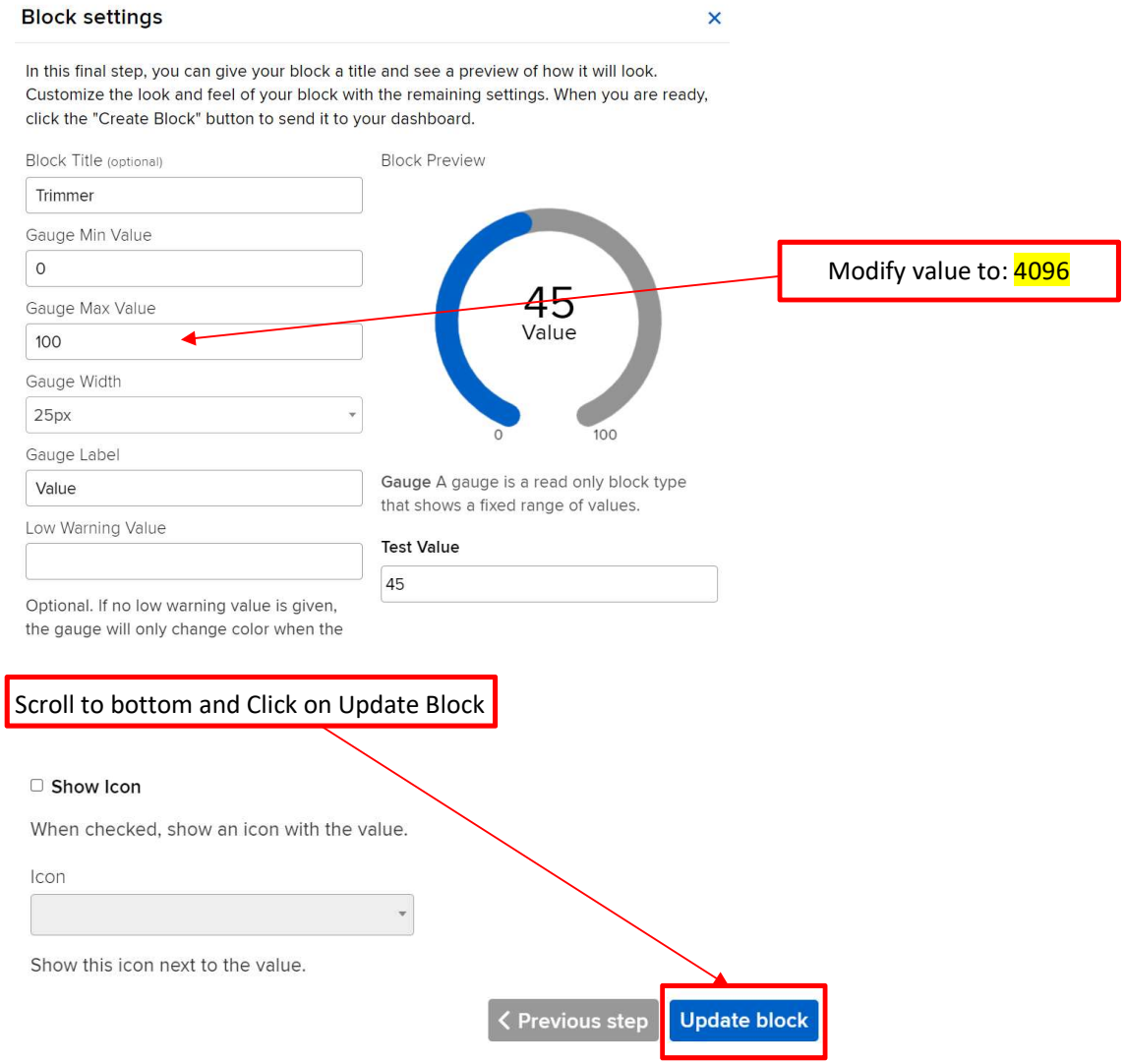
Modify to include SSID and password of home wifi, or lab wifi.

7. Compile then load the code to M5StickC Plus. Connect the M5StickC Plus device with the ANGLE Unit (potentiometer) as shown in step 11.

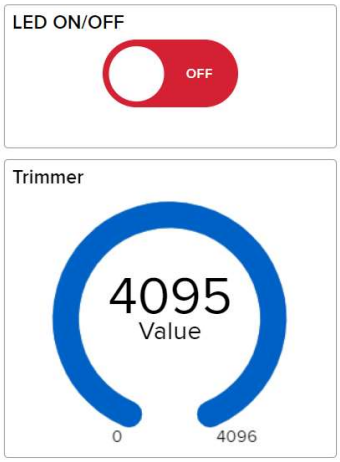


8. Note that value has exceed the max value of 100, as such the color of the gauge is red.

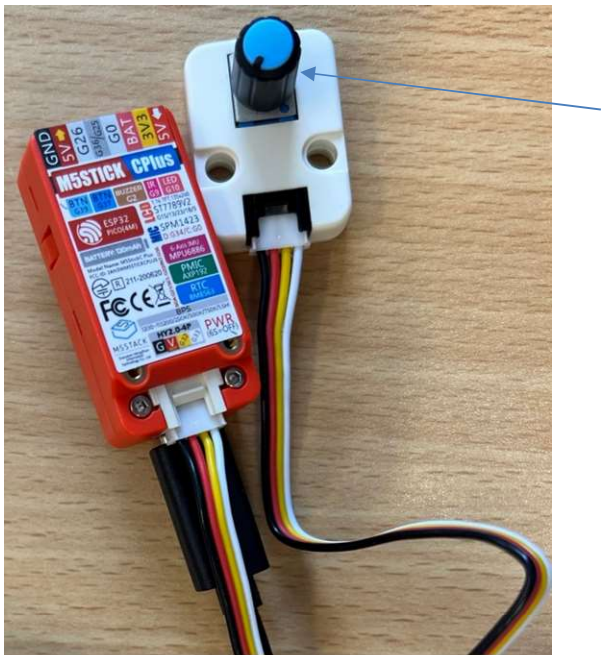
9. Go to Dashboard edit control → edit the layout → edit Trimmer Block → click on "Next Step" in "Connect a Feed" → Modify Gauge Max Value in Block Settings as shown below.



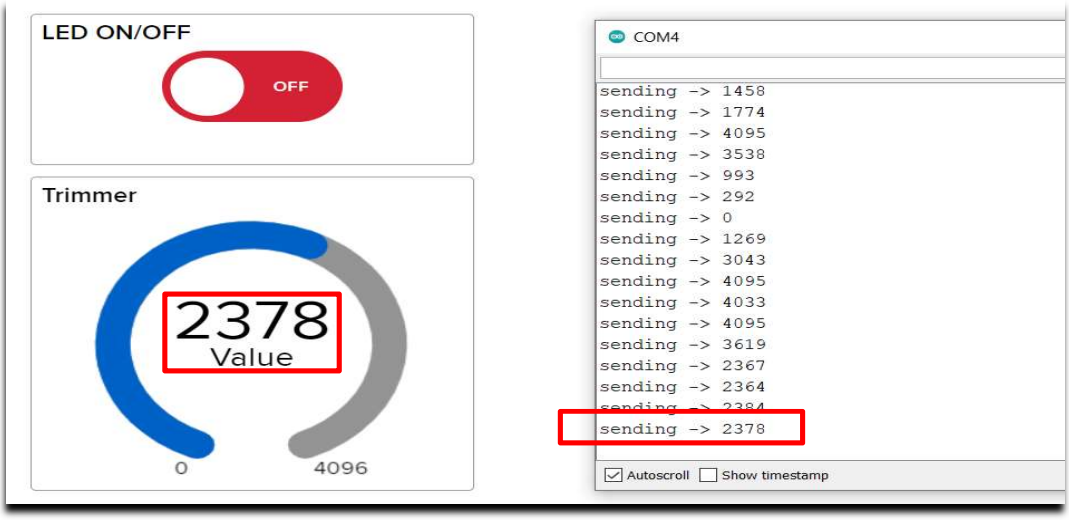
10. Click on “Save Layout” to update the Dashboard.



11. Trimmer and M5StickC device connection.



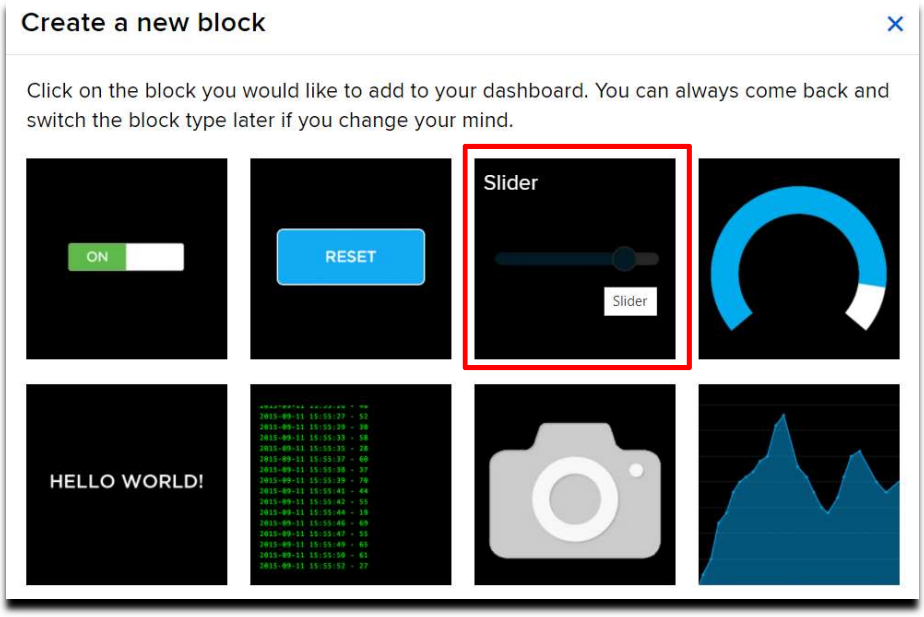
12. Note that the Trimmer Block value displayed corresponds to the serial output display.

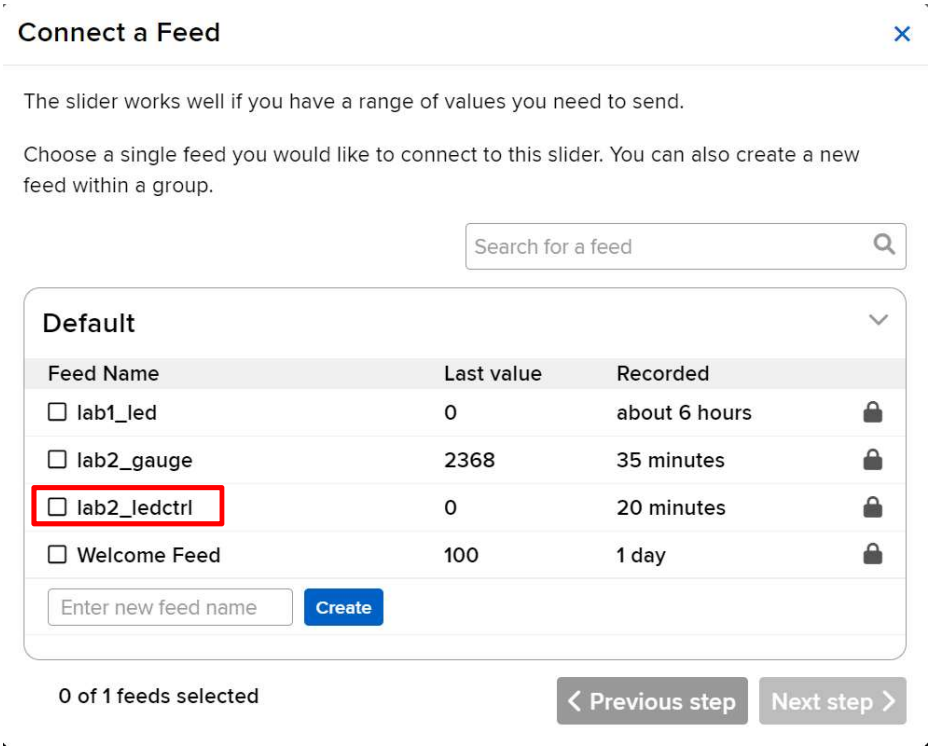


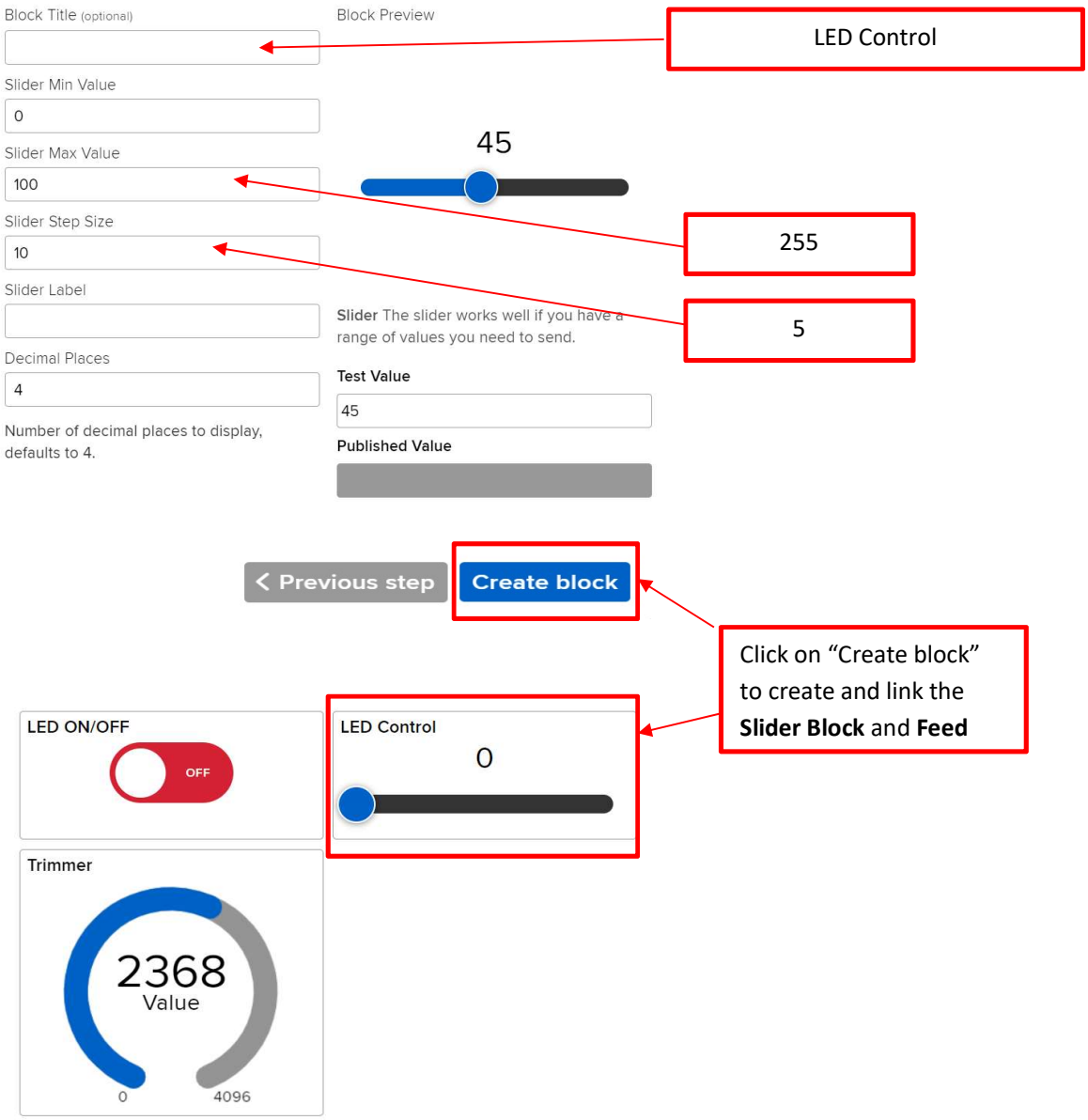
13. Summary: Each time there is a change in value, the data will be sent from M5StickC device to Adafruit_IO. Note that the delay used is 3000ms, and that data is sent if there is a change in value.

Part 2: Cloud and Endpoint Data Exchange

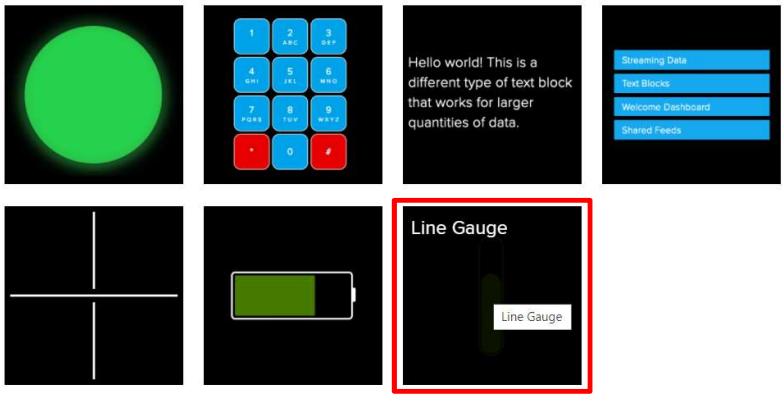
1. Add a **Slider Block** and the **lab2_ledctrl** feed as shown below.

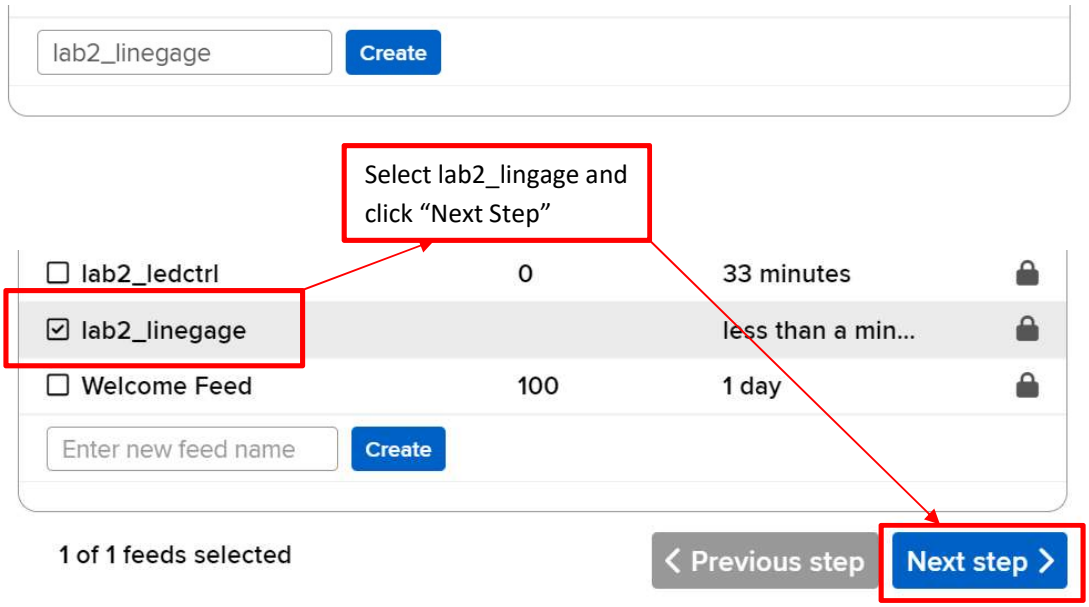


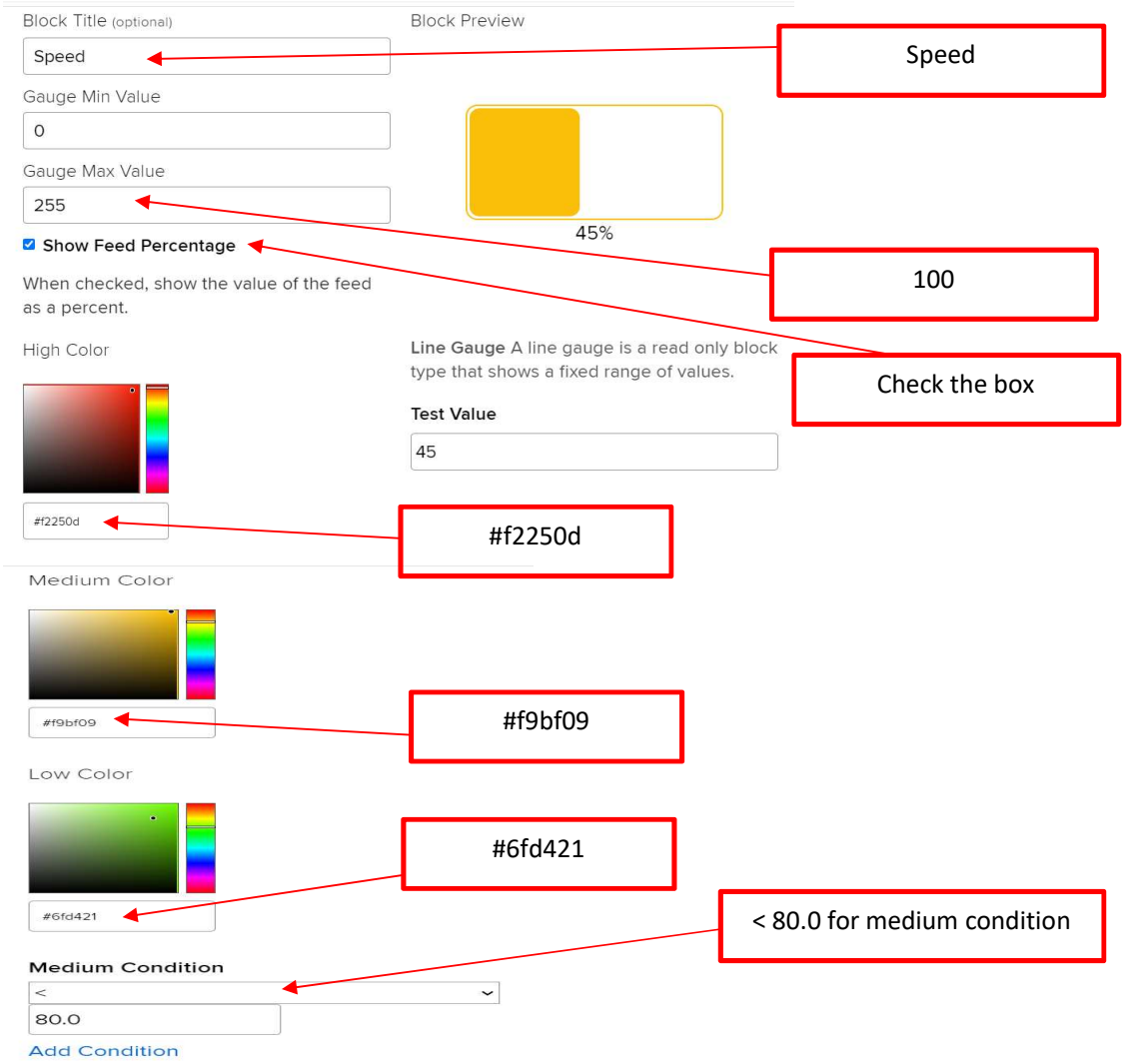


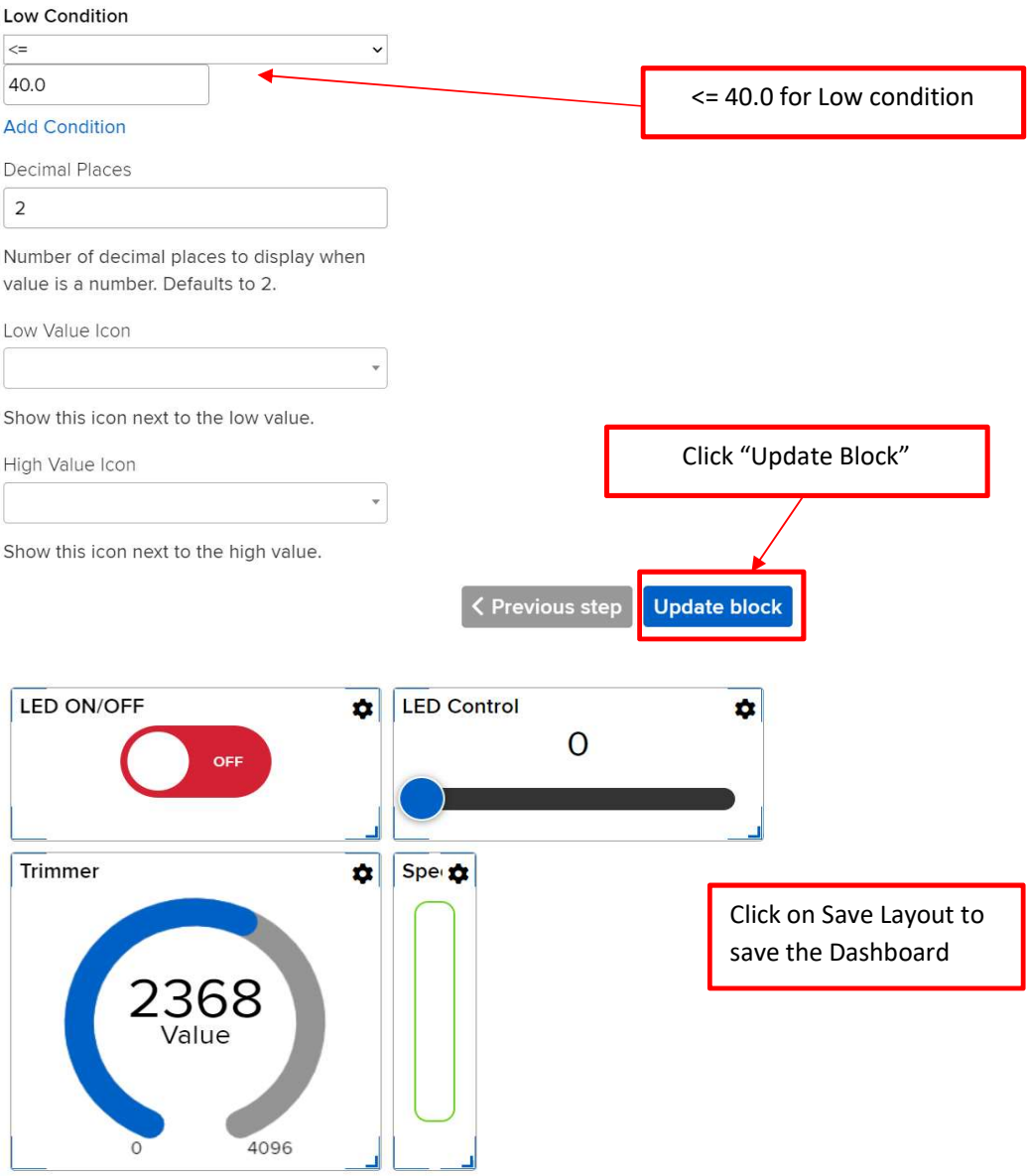


2. Create new Line Gauge Block as shown below with the corresponding Feed.

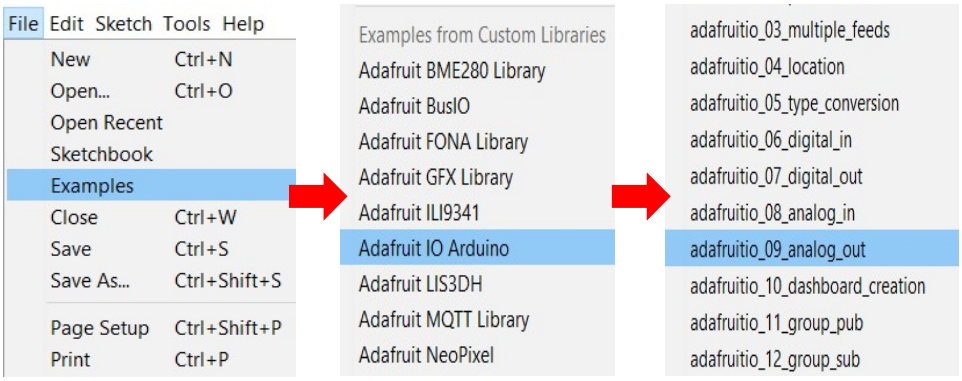



lab2_linegage
Create
Select lab2_lingage and click “Next Step”
lab2_ledctrl 0 33 minutes
lab2_linegage less than a min...
Welcome Feed 100 1 day
Enter new feed name
Create
1 of 1 feeds selected
Previous step
Next step


Block Title (optional)
Speed
Block Preview
Gauge Min Value
0
Gauge Max Value
255
45%
Show Feed Percentage
When checked, show the value of the feed as a percent.
Line Gauge A line gauge is a read only block type that shows a fixed range of values.
Test Value
45
High Color
#f2250d
Medium Color
#f9bf09
Low Color
#6fd421
Medium Condition
<
80.0
Add Condition
Speed
100
Check the box
#f2250d
#f9bf09
#6fd421
< 80.0 for medium condition



3. Select the following example code adafruitio_09_analog_out from Arduino and save it as ege356_lab2_led in ege356_labs folder.



4. Add the following code to ege356_lab2_led.ino

```
/************************** Configuration ***********************************/

// edit the config.h tab and enter your Adafruit IO credentials
// and any additional configuration needed for WiFi, ce
// or ethernet clients.
#include "config.h"

/************************** Example Starts Here *****************************/

// this should correspond to a pin with PWM capability
#defin LED_PIN 5

// set up the 'analog' feed
AdafruitIO_Feed *analog = io.feed("analog");

void setup() {
```

Add the following code
#include <M5StickCPlus.h>

Modify to: LED_PIN 26

Modify to: analog_led

Modify to:
io.feed("lab2_ledctrl")

Add code: AdafruitIO_Feed *analog_lgage = io.feed("lab2_linegage");

```
  // set up a message handler for the 'analog' feed.
  // the handleMessage function (defined below)
  // will be called whenever a message is
  // received from adafruit io.
  analog->onMessage(handleMessage);

  // wait for a connection
  while(io.status() < AIO_CONNECTED) {
    Serial.print(".");
    delay(500);
  }

  // we are connected
  Serial.println();
  Serial.println(io.statusText());
  analog->get();
```

Modify to: analog_led

```
void handleMessage(AdafruitIO_Data *data) {

  // convert the data to integer
  int reading = data->toInt();

  Serial.print("received <- ");
  Serial.println(reading);

  // write the current 'reading' to the led
  #if defined(ARDUINO_ARCH_ESP32)
    ledcWrite(1, reading); // ESP32 analogWrite()
  #else
    analogWrite(LED_PIN, reading);
  #endif

}
```

Add code:
current = reading;
analog_lgage->save(current/255.0*100);
Serial.print("sending <- ");
Serial.println(current/255.0*100);

5. Add the following codes to **void setup()** display IP address to M5StickC Plus display screen:

```
void setup() {

  // set up led pin as an analog output
  #if defined(ARDUINO_ARCH_ESP32)
    // ESP32 pinMode()
    ledcAttachPin(LED_PIN, 1);
    ledcSetup(1, 1200, 8);
  #else
    pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);
  #endif
```

Add code:
M5.begin();

. . . .

. . . .

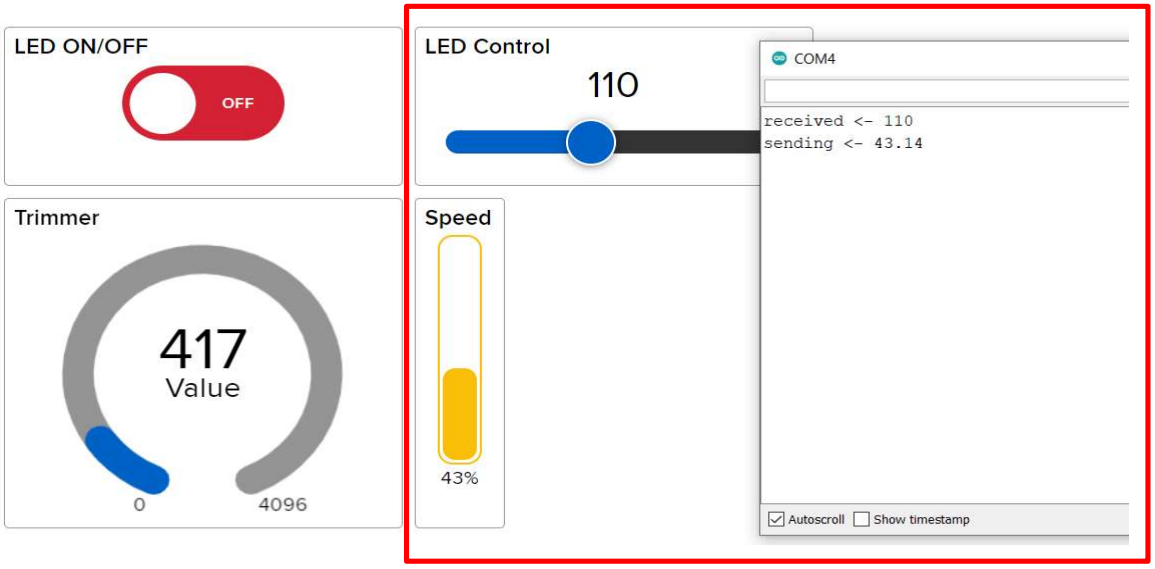
```
  // wait for a connection
  while(io.status() < AIO_CONNECTED) {
    Serial.print(".");
    delay(500);
  }

  // we are connected
  Serial.println();
  Serial.println(io.statusText());
  analog->get();

}
```

Add code:
M5.Lcd.setCursor(30,40,2);
M5.Lcd.print(WiFi.localIP()); //display ip address

6. Save the code and compile to ensure no errors. Load the code to the M5StickC device.

7. Once loading is completed and IP address is displayed on the M5StickC device, the device is connected to the network.

8. Drag the slider to obtain different values, and observe the Line Gauge changes in display.



9. Note also that if an LED is connected to the PIN G26 of the M5StickC device, the LED will light up and gradually increase in brightness and as the slider value increases or decreases.

10. Why does the input reading for the Trimmer range from 0 to 4095 while the output for LED Control range from 0 to 255?

11. Summary: Data received from the cloud can be used to control the device. Data captured on device from cloud or from sensors can be processed and sent back to the cloud. Cloud will be able to display and alerts to users remotely.