

JOB 1 Instalasi ESP32 pada Arduino IDE

I. Tujuan

Peserta didik dapat mengetahui dan mengerti tata cara instalasi board ESP32 pada *software* Arduino IDE.

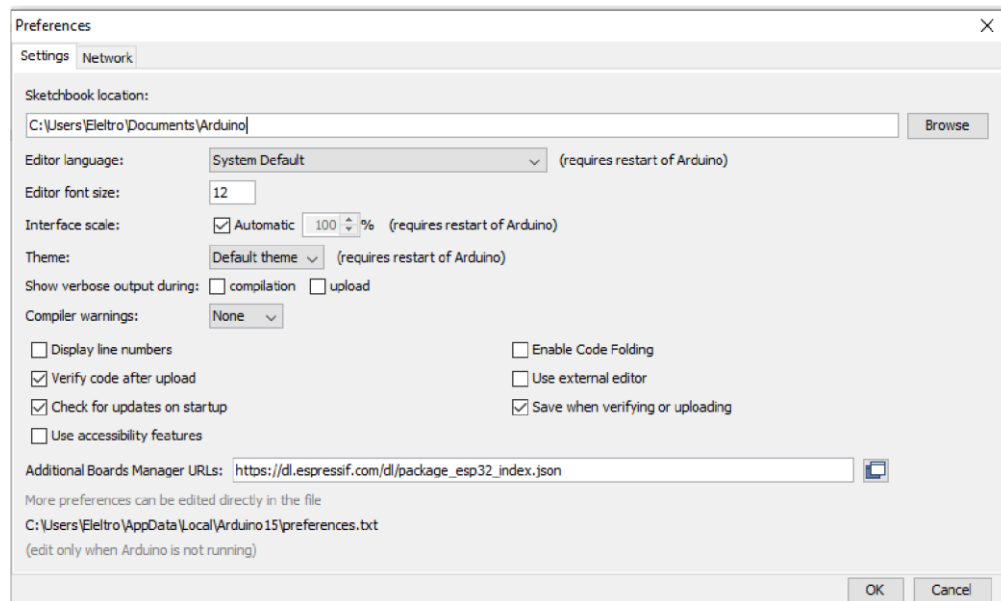
II. Alat dan Bahan

Adapun yang harus disediakan yaitu:

1. Komputer/Laptop dengan koneksi internet.
2. *Software* Arduino IDE.

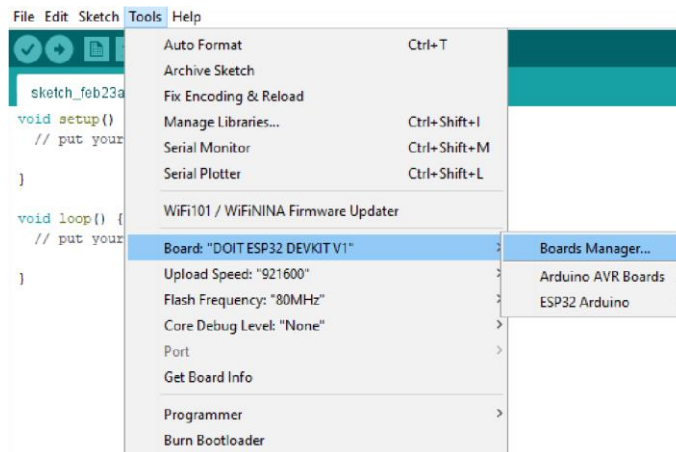
III. Langkah Kerja

1. Buka *software* Arduino IDE pada komputer/laptop, klik menu **File** > **Preferences** atau bisa dengan tekan **Ctrl+Comma** sehingga muncul jendela seperti ini.

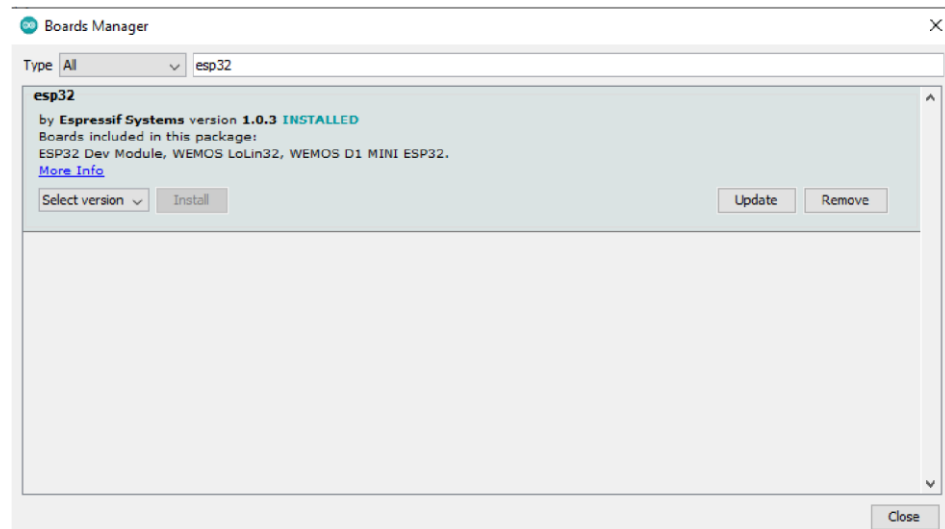


2. Terdapat kolom **Additional Board Manager URLs**, lalu isi kolom dengan mengetik *link* https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package_esp32_index.json lalu klik **OK**.

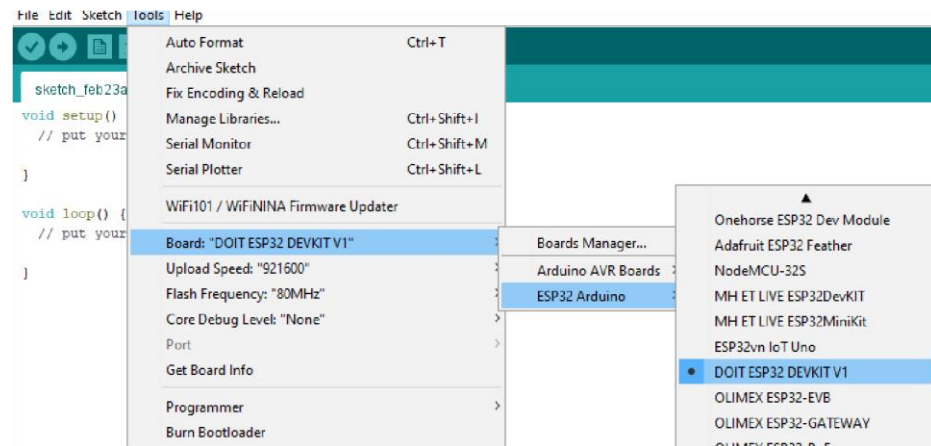
3. Tutup jendela **Preferences** kemudian klik menu **Tools > Boards > Boards manager**.



4. Pastikan komputer/laptop terhubung dengan koneksi internet. Pada jendela **board Manager** ketik ESP32 pada kolom pencarian.



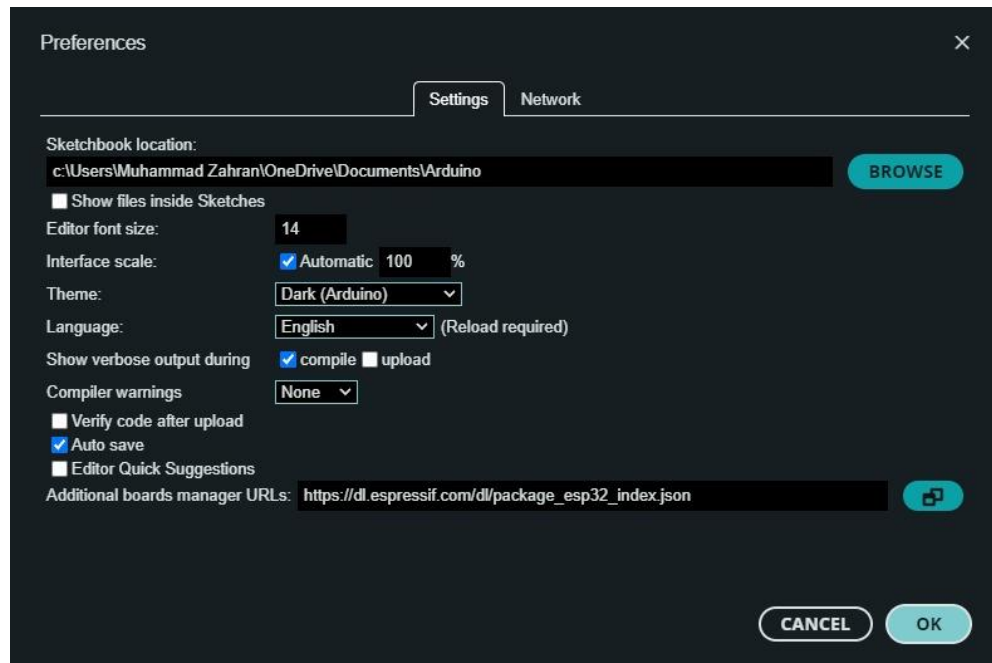
5. Klik **Install** dan tunggu beberapa saat sampai proses instalasi selesai lalu klik **close**. Proses instalasi board ESP32 pada Arduino IDE telah selesai dan siap untuk digunakan.
6. Agar dapat mengupload hasil pembuatan program ke board ESP32 maka harus dilakukan *setting* terlebih dahulu. Tahapannya klik **Tools > Board > ESP32 Arduino >** lalu pilih board ESP32 sesuai dengan seri yang digunakan. Pada trainer ini board ESP32 yang digunakan yaitu **DOIT ESP32 DevkitVI**.

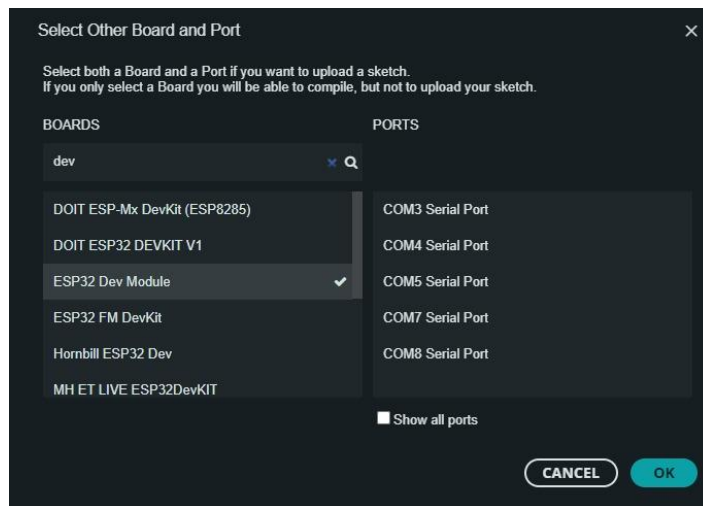


7. Jika tahap 1-6 telah dilakukan maka di setiap pembuatan program selanjutnya tahap ini tidak perlu diulangi.
8. Setelah proses *setting* selesai maka pengguna dapat mulai membuat program yang kemudian dapat diupload dengan menyesuaikan dengan *port* yang telah terhubung dengan ESP32 terlebih dahulu.

IV. Hasil Percobaan

1. Install board ESP32





V. Kesimpulan

Kesimpulan dari Praktikum Job 1 ini adalah board untuk menggunakan ESP32 tidak otomatis tersedia dalam Arduino IDE. Jadi harus menginstall board manager eksternal yang bisa di akses melalui link diatas.

JOB 2 Memprogram Sensor pada ESP 32

I. Tujuan

Peserta didik dapat memprogram berbagai sensor menggunakan ESP32 serta dapat mengimplementasikan dalam pembuatan project.

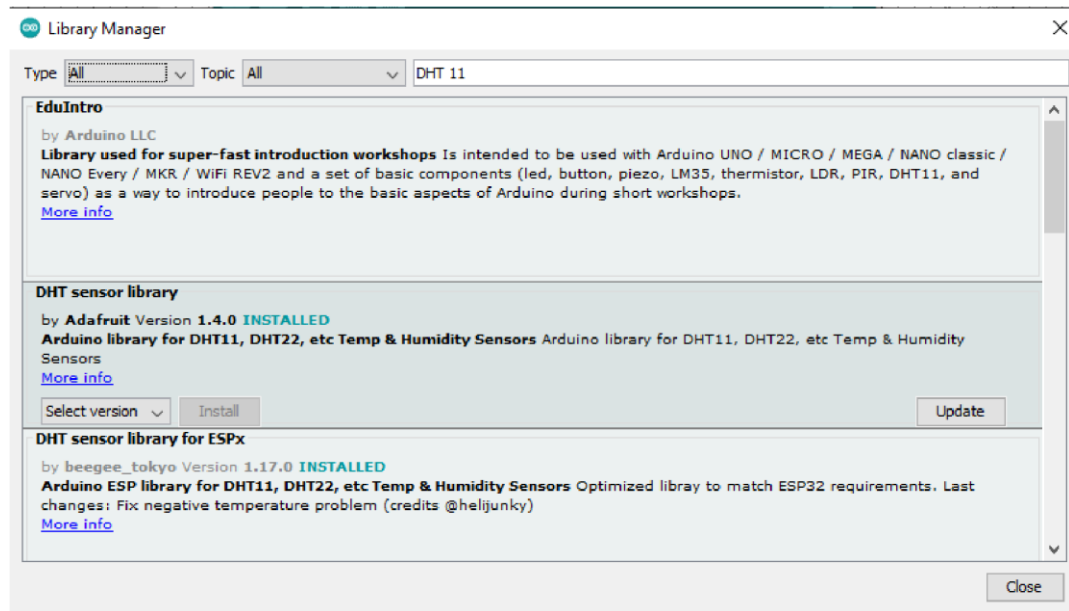
II. Alat dan Bahan

Adapun yang harus disediakan yaitu:

1. Komputer/Laptop dengan koneksi internet.
2. *Software* Arduino IDE.
3. Aplikasi TeamViewer

III. Langkah Kerja

1. Jika praktikum dilaksanakan secara *offline*, buka *software* Arduino IDE yang ada pada komputer anda dan mulai memprogram.
2. Beberapa sensor yang digunakan memerlukan *library* dari Arduino IDE, pastikan pada *software* anda telah terpasang *library* yang dibutuhkan. Sensor yang memerlukan *library* yaitu DHT11 menggunakan DHT11 sensor library dan Adafruit unified sensor.
3. Untuk menambahkan library klik **Sketch > Include Library** lalu pilih library yang akan digunakan, jika belum tersedia harus install terlebih dahulu di Library Manager dengan cara klik **Sketch > Include Library > Manage Libraries** dan cari library yang akan digunakan lalu install seperti contoh di bawah ini



4. Jika praktikum dilaksanakan secara *online* maka pastikan laptop atau komputer anda terhubung dengan koneksi internet lalu ikuti teknis pelaksanaan praktikum.
5. Lakukan pemrograman dengan menjalankan satu per satu pada masing masing sensor yang ada pada trainer.
6. *Compile* program sampai tidak ada *error*
7. *Upload* program sesuaikan dengan port yang digunakan pastikan sesuai dengan node yang dituju.
8. Setelah berhasil *upload* program lihat hasil melalui serial monitor, jika pada serial monitor tidak menunjukkan hasil maka ganti *baud rate* pada serial monitor sesuaikan dengan yang ada pada program lalu *reset* trainer.

IV. Program

Program	Coding
Node 1	
DHT 11	<pre>#include <Adafruit_Sensor.h> #include <DHT.h> #define DHTPIN 4</pre>

	<pre> #define DHTTYPE DHT11 DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE); void setup() { Serial.begin(115200); Serial.println(F("DHTxx test!")); dht.begin(); } void loop() { // Reading temperature or humidity takes about 250 milliseconds! // Sensor readings may also be up to 2 seconds 'old' (its a very slow sensor) float h = dht.readHumidity(); // Read temperature as Celsius (the default) float t = dht.readTemperature(); // Read temperature as Fahrenheit (isFahrenheit = true) float f = dht.readTemperature(true); // Check if any reads failed and exit early (to try again). if (isnan(h) isnan(t) isnan(f)) { Serial.println(F("Failed to read from DHT sensor!")); return; } Serial.print(F("Humidity: ")); Serial.print(h); Serial.print(F("% Temperature: ")); Serial.print(t); Serial.print(F("°C ")); } </pre>
Passive Infrared	<pre> int pin = 27; </pre>

	<pre> void setup() { pinMode(pin, INPUT); Serial.begin(115200); } void loop() { bool isDetected = digitalRead(pin); if(isDetected){ Serial.println("Motion detected"); } delay(500); } </pre>
LDR	<pre> int ldr = 13; int nilai; void setup() { Serial.begin(115200); Serial.print("LDR TEST"); } void loop() { nilai = analogRead(ldr); Serial.print("Nilai LDR: "); Serial.println(nilai); } </pre>
Node 2	

LM35	<pre> int lm35 = 27; float suhu = 00; int suhu1=00; void setup(){ Serial.begin(115200); } void loop(){ suhu1 = analogRead(lm35); </pre>
	<pre> suhu = suhu1 / 2.0479; Serial.println(suhu); delay(50); } </pre>
Infrared	<pre> int sensor = 13; void setup(){ Serial.begin(115200); } void loop() { int hasil = digitalRead(sensor); if (hasil == LOW) { Serial.println("Hambatan Terdeteksi"); } if (hasil == HIGH) { Serial.println ("Tidak Ada Hambatan"); } delay(200); } </pre>
	<pre> int tilt = 4; </pre>

Tilt	<pre> void setup() { Serial.println(115200); } void loop() { Serial.println(digitalRead(tlit)); if(nilaiTilt == HIGH) { digitalWrite(Miring); } } </pre>
	<pre> else { Serial.print("Tegak"); delay(200); } </pre>
Node 3	

Touch	<pre> const int SENSOR_PIN = 13; int lastState = LOW; int currentState; void setup() { Serial.begin(115200); pinMode(SENSOR_PIN, INPUT); } void loop() { currentState = digitalRead(SENSOR_PIN); if(lastState == LOW && currentState == HIGH) Serial.println("The sensor is touched"); lastState = currentState; } </pre>
Sound Sensor	<pre> int sound = 27; void setup() { Serial.begin(115200); } void loop() { int baca_sensor = digitalRead(sound); if (baca_sensor == 1) { Serial.println("ada suara"); } else { Serial.println("suara mati"); } </pre>
	<pre> delay(500); } </pre>

Vibration Sensor	<pre> int vib = 4; void setup(){ Serial.begin(115200); } void loop(){ Int value = pulseIn (vib, HIGH); delay(50); Serial.println(value); if (value > 1000){ Serial.println("Vibration detection"); } } </pre>
---------------------	---

V. Tugas

Buatlah program untuk menggabungkan masing-masing sensor yang berada pada node yang sama dengan cara

1. Lakukan pemrograman dengan menggabungkan beberapa sensor yang ada pada masing-masing node. Untuk mempermudah melakukan penggabungan beberapa jenis program menjadi satu program ada berbagai macam cara yang bisa dilakukan dan pada jobsheet ini penulis akan memberikan salah satu metode yang mudah untuk ditiru, adapun langkah langkahnya sebagai berikut :

- a. Buat program baru dan buka program – program yang akan digabungkan menjadi satu program.
- b. Gabungkan seluruh header dari berbagai program yang berbeda dan jika ada yang sama fungsinya maka cukup tulis satu saja. Contoh :

```

#include library 1
#include library 2
...
#include library - n

```

- c. Gabungkan seluruh deklarasi variabel dari berbagai program yang berbeda dan jika ada yang sama fungsinya maka cukup tulis satu saja.

Contoh :

```
deklarasi variabel 1
deklarasi variabel 2
...
deklarasi variabel -n
```

- d. Jangan langsung isi void setup() dengan seluruh baris program dari void setup() masing – masing program yang akan digabungkan. Baris paling awal pada void setup() yang harus ditulis adalah cukup Serial.begin(115200) pastikan hanya ada satu Serial.begin(115200) pada Void setup() Contoh

```
:
Void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  .....
}
```

Setelah itu, buat fungsi void yang dapat dipanggil (Callback Function) untuk menyimpan masing – masing isi dari void setup program yang akan digabungkan, lalu header dari fungsi tersebut masukan ke dalam Void setup() utama. Contoh 2 void setup yang akan digabungkan dari program **DHT 11** dan **Sensor LDR** :

1) DHT 11

```
void setup( ) {
  Serial.println(F("DHTxx test!"));
}

dht.begin(); }
```

2) Sensor LDR

```
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);

  Serial.print("LDR TEST");
}
```

Digabungkan menjadi :

```
void setup( ) {
```

```

Serial.begin(115200);
setupDHT ()
setupLDR( ) } void
loop() {
    ..... } void
setup11( ){
Serial.println(F("DHTxx test!"));

dht.begin();

}

void setupIRO( ){ Serial.print("LDR
TEST");

}

```

e. Untuk void loop() dapat berlaku hal yang sama seperti void setup (), namun tidak selamanya hal ini bisa digunakan pada void loop(), bergantung pada program yang akan dibuat. Sehingga pada void loop() umumnya dilakukan penggabungan langsung dengan penyesuaian yang dibutuhkan.

2. Compile program sampai tidak ada error.
3. Upload program sesuaikan dengan port yang digunakan pastikan sesuai dengan node yang dituju.
4. Setelah berhasil upload program lihat hasil melalui serial monitor, jika pada serial monitor tidak menunjukkan hasil maka ganti baud rate pada serial monitor sesuaikan dengan yang ada pada program lalu reset trainer.

VI. Hasil Praktikum

1. Program DHT11 Sensor

```

#include <DHT11.h>

// Create an instance of the DHT11 class and set the digital I/O pin.
DHT11 dht11(32);

void setup()
{
    // Initialize serial communication at 115200 baud.

```

```

    Serial.begin(115200);
}

void loop()
{
    // Read the humidity from the sensor.
    float humidity = dht11.readHumidity();

    // Read the temperature from the sensor.
    float temperature = dht11.readTemperature();

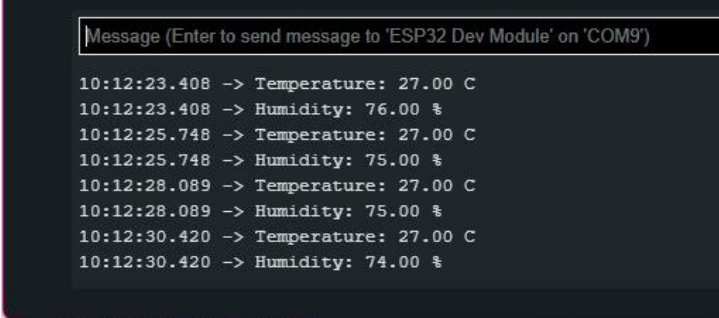
    // If the temperature and humidity readings were successful, print them to
the serial monitor.
    if (temperature != -1 && humidity != -1)
    {
        Serial.print("Temperature: ");
        Serial.print(temperature);
        Serial.println(" C");

        Serial.print("Humidity: ");
        Serial.print(humidity);
        Serial.println(" %");
    }
    else
    {
        // If the temperature or humidity reading failed, print an error
message.
        Serial.println("Error reading data");
    }

    // Wait for 2 seconds before the next reading.
    delay(2000);
}

```

Hasil program



```

10:12:23.408 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:23.408 -> Humidity: 76.00 %
10:12:25.748 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:25.748 -> Humidity: 75.00 %
10:12:28.089 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:28.089 -> Humidity: 75.00 %
10:12:30.420 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:30.420 -> Humidity: 74.00 %

```

2. Program MQ-2

```
#define mq2Pin 32 // Pin analog untuk sensor MQ-2
#include <Wire.h>

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(mq2Pin , INPUT);
}

void loop() {
  int sensorValue = analogRead(mq2Pin); // Membaca nilai sensor analog

  float voltage = sensorValue * (5.0 / 1023.0); // Mengonversi nilai sensor
  menjadi tegangan (5V adalah tegangan referensi Arduino)

  // Menghitung konsentrasi gas menggunakan rumus yang sesuai dengan sensor
  MQ-2
  float gasResistance = ((5.0 - voltage) / voltage) * 10.0; // Menggunakan
  faktor 10.0 untuk mengkoreksi nilai

  // Menampilkan hasil ke Serial Monitor
  Serial.print("Sensor Value: ");
  Serial.println(sensorValue);
  delay(2000);
  Serial.print("Gas Resistance: ");
  Serial.print(gasResistance);
  Serial.println(" KΩ");
  delay(2000);
}
```

Hasil Program



```
Output Serial Monitor x
Message (Enter to send message to 'ESP32 Dev Module' on 'COM9')

10:12:23.408 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:23.408 -> Humidity: 76.00 %
10:12:25.748 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:25.748 -> Humidity: 75.00 %
10:12:28.089 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:28.089 -> Humidity: 75.00 %
10:12:30.420 -> Temperature: 27.00 C
10:12:30.420 -> Humidity: 74.00 %
```


3. Program DHT11

```
int SensorPin = 32; // deklarasi pin analog yg dipakai
int soilMoistureValue; // menyimpan nilai analog dari sensor ke esp32
int soilmoisturepercent; // nilai yg diperoleh dalam bentuk persen setelah
dimaping

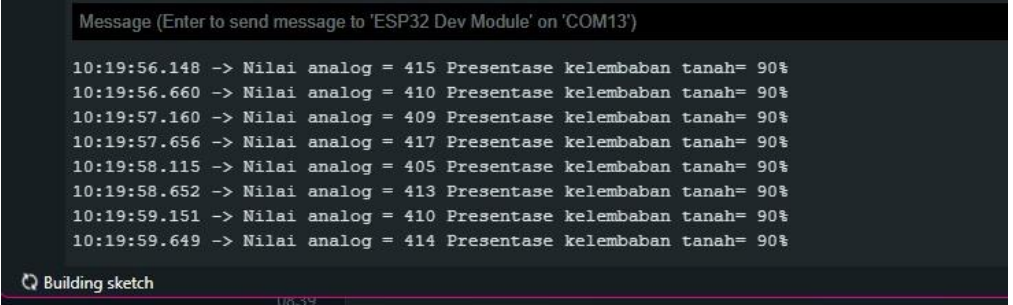
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200); // Baudrate komunikasi dengan serial monitor
}

void loop() {
  soilMoistureValue = analogRead(SensorPin);
  Serial.print("Nilai analog = ");
  Serial.print(soilMoistureValue);
  soilmoisturepercent = map(soilMoistureValue, 4095, 0, 0, 100);

  Serial.print(" Presentase kelembaban tanah= ");
  Serial.print(soilmoisturepercent);
  Serial.println("% ");

  delay(500);
}
```

Hasil Program



```
Message (Enter to send message to 'ESP32 Dev Module' on 'COM13')

10:19:56.148 -> Nilai analog = 415 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
10:19:56.660 -> Nilai analog = 410 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
10:19:57.160 -> Nilai analog = 409 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
10:19:57.656 -> Nilai analog = 417 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
10:19:58.115 -> Nilai analog = 405 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
10:19:58.652 -> Nilai analog = 413 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
10:19:59.151 -> Nilai analog = 410 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
10:19:59.649 -> Nilai analog = 414 Presentase kelembaban tanah= 90%
```

VII. Kesimpulan

Setelah melakukan percobaan, kami berkesimpulan bahwa membuat program sensor untuk ESP32 hampir sama dengan membuat program dengan Arduino.

JOB 3 Topologi *Wi-fi Mesh Network*

I. Tujuan

Peserta didik dapat memprogram ESP32 dengan cara menghubungkan antar *board* menggunakan topologi Wi-Fi Mesh Network

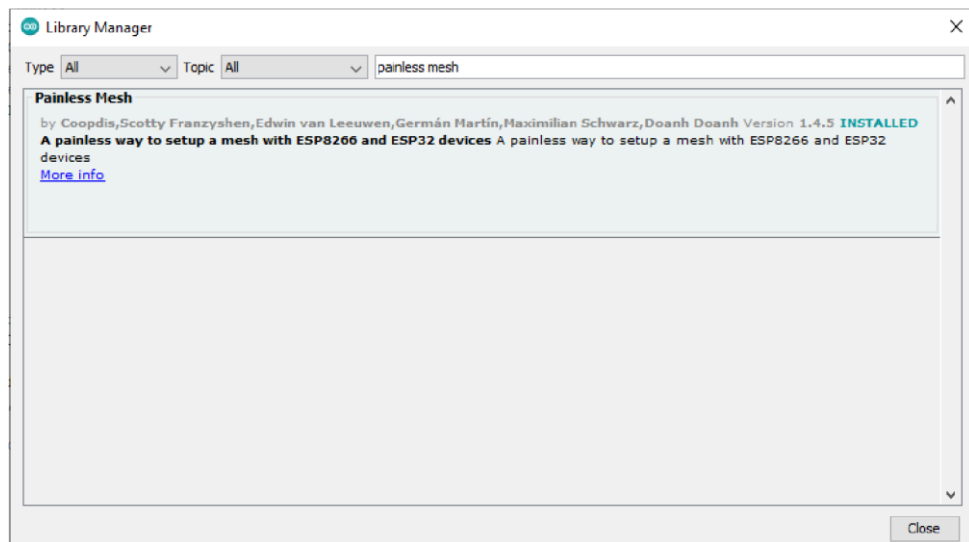
II. Alat dan Bahan

Adapun yang harus disediakan yaitu:

1. Komputer/Laptop dengan koneksi internet.
2. *Software* Arduino IDE.
3. Aplikasi TeamViewer

III. Langkah Kerja

1. Jika praktikum dilaksanakan secara *offline*, buka *software* Arduino IDE yang ada pada komputer anda dan mulai memprogram.
2. Topologi wifi mesh network ini memerlukan *library* dari Arduino IDE, pastikan pada *software* anda telah terpasang *library* yang dibutuhkan, jika *library* belum terpasang pada Arduino IDE klik **Sketch > Include Library > Manage Libraries** lalu ketik pada kolom pencarian “painless mesh” dan install



3. Jika praktikum dilaksanakan secara *online* maka pastikan laptop atau komputer anda terhubung dengan koneksi internet lalu ikuti teknis pelaksanaan praktikum.
4. Lakukan pemrograman dengan menjalankan ketiga node. Setelah program berhasil *dicompile* lalu *upload* program sesuaikan dengan port yang digunakan pastikan sesuai dengan node yang dituju.
5. Setelah berhasil *upload* program lihat hasil melalui serial monitor, jika pada serial monitor tidak menunjukkan hasil maka ganti *baud rate* pada serial monitor sesuaikan dengan yang ada pada program lalu *reset* trainer.

IV. Program

Program topologi wifi mesh network

```
#include <painlessMesh.h>

#define LED 2
#define BLINK_PERIOD 3000
#define BLINK_DURATION 100
#define MESH_SSID "ESP32 Remote Lab"
#define MESH_PASSWORD "1234567890"
#define MESH_PORT 5555

// Prototypes void
sendMessage();
```

```

void
receivedCallback(u
int32_t from,
String & msg);
void
newConnectionCallb
ack(uint32_t
nodeId); void
changedConnectionC
allback(); void
nodeTimeAdjustedCa
llback(int32_t
offset); void
delayReceivedCallb
ack(uint32_t from,
int32_t delay);

Scheduler      userScheduler; // to control your personal task
painlessMesh      mesh;      bool      calc_delay      =      false;
SimpleList<uint32_t> nodes;

void sendMessage() ; // Prototype
Task taskSendMessage( TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_FOREVER,
&sendMessage ); // start with a one second interval
// Task to blink the number of nodes
Task blinkNoNodes; bool onFlag =
false;

void setup() {  Serial.begin(115200);  pinMode(LED,
OUTPUT);  mesh.setDebugMsgTypes(ERROR | DEBUG);  // set
before init() so that you can see error messages
  mesh.init(MESH_SSID, MESH_PASSWORD, &userScheduler,
MESH_PORT);  mesh.onReceive(&receivedCallback);
mesh.onNewConnection(&newConnectionCallback);
mesh.onChangedConnections(&changedConnectionCallback);
mesh.onNodeTimeAdjusted(&nodeTimeAdjustedCallback);
mesh.onNodeDelayReceived(&delayReceivedCallback);

```

```

userScheduler.addTask( taskSendMessage );
taskSendMessage.enable();
    blinkNoNodes.set(BLINK_PERIOD, (mesh.getNodeList().size()
+
1) * 2, []()) {
    // If on, switch off, else switch on
    if (onFlag)          onFlag = false;      else
onFlag = true;          blinkNoNodes.delay(BLINK_DURATION);
    if (blinkNoNodes.isLastIteration()) {      // Finished
    blinking. Reset task for next run          // blink number
    of nodes (including this node) times
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size()
+ 1) * 2);
        // Calculate delay based on current mesh time and
    BLINK_PERIOD
        // This results in blinks between nodes being synced
    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
    (mesh.getNodeTime() % (BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
        }    });
userScheduler.addTask(blinkNoNodes);
blinkNoNodes.enable();
randomSeed(analogRead(A0));
} void loop() {
mesh.update();
digitalWrite(LED, !onFlag);
}
void sendMessage() {    String msg = "Hello from node
";    msg += mesh.getNodeId();    msg += " myFreeMemory:
" + String(ESP.getFreeHeap());
mesh.sendBroadcast(msg);    if (calc_delay) {
    SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
while (node != nodes.end()) {
mesh.startDelayMeas(*node);

    node++;    }
calc_delay = false;
}

```

```

    Serial.printf("Sending message: %s\n", msg.c_str());
    taskSendMessage.setInterval( random(TASK_SECOND * 1,
TASK_SECOND * 5)); // between 1 and 5 seconds
}

void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg) {
    Serial.printf("startHere: Received from %u msg=%s\n", from,
msg.c_str());
} void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId) { // Reset
    blink task    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) *
2);    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
(mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);

    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, nodeId =
%u\n", nodeId);
    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, %s\n",
mesh.subConnectionJson(true).c_str());
}

void changedConnectionCallback() {    Serial.printf("Changed
connections\n"); // Reset blink task    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) *
2);
    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
(mesh.getNodeTime() % (BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
    nodes = mesh.getNodeList();
    Serial.printf("Num nodes: %d\n", nodes.size());
    Serial.printf("Connection list:");
    SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
    while (node != nodes.end()) {        Serial.printf("
%u", *node);        node++;
    }
    Serial.println();
    calc_delay = true;
}

```

```

void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset) {
    Serial.printf("Adjusted time %u. Offset = %d\n",
        mesh.getNodeTime(), offset);
}

void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay) {
    Serial.printf("Delay to node %u is %d us\n", from, delay);
}

```

V. Hasil Percobaan

1. Program

```

#include <painlessMesh.h>
#include <AsyncTCP.h>
#define LED 2
#define BLINK_PERIOD 3000
#define BLINK_DURATION 100
#define MESH_SSID "ESP32 Remote Lab"
#define MESH_PASSWORD "1234567890"
#define MESH_PORT 5555
// Prototypes
void sendMessage();

void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg);
void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId);
void changedConnectionCallback();
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset);
void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay);
Scheduler userScheduler; // to control your personal task
painlessMesh mesh;
bool calc_delay = false;
SimpleList<uint32_t> nodes;
void sendMessage() ; // Prototype
Task taskSendMessage( TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_FOREVER,
    &sendMessage ); // start with a one second interval
// Task to blink the number of nodes
Task blinkNoNodes;
bool onFlag = false;
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
}

```

```

mesh.setDebugMsgTypes(ERROR | DEBUG); // set before init() so that you can
see error messages
mesh.init(MESH_SSID, MESH_PASSWORD, &userScheduler, MESH_PORT);
mesh.onReceive(&receivedCallback);
mesh.onNewConnection(&newConnectionCallback);
mesh.onChangedConnections(&changedConnectionCallback);
mesh.onNodeTimeAdjusted(&nodeTimeAdjustedCallback);
mesh.onNodeDelayReceived(&delayReceivedCallback);
userScheduler.addTask( taskSendMessage );
taskSendMessage.enable();
blinkNoNodes.set(BLINK_PERIOD, (mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2, []() {
// If on, switch off, else switch on

if (onFlag)
onFlag = false;
else
onFlag = true;
blinkNoNodes.delay(BLINK_DURATION);
if (blinkNoNodes.isLastIteration()) {
// Finished blinking. Reset task for next run
// blink number of nodes (including this node) times
blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
// Calculate delay based on current mesh time and
BLINK_PERIOD;
// This results in blinks between nodes being synced
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed (BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
}
});
userScheduler.addTask(blinkNoNodes);
blinkNoNodes.enable();
randomSeed(analogRead(A0));
}
void loop() {
mesh.update();
digitalWrite(LED, !onFlag);
}
void sendMessage() {
String msg = "Hello from node ";
msg += mesh.getNodeId();
msg += " myFreeMemory: " + String(ESP.getFreeHeap());
mesh.sendBroadcast(msg);
if (calc_delay) {

```



```

SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
while (node != nodes.end()) {
    mesh.startDelayMeas(*node);

    node++;
}
calc_delay = false;
}
Serial.printf("Sending message: %s\n", msg.c_str());
taskSendMessage.setInterval( random(TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_SECOND * 5)); //
between 1 and 5 seconds
}
void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg) {
    Serial.printf("startHere: Received from %u msg=%s\n", from, msg.c_str());
}
void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId) {
    // Reset blink task
    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
(mesh.getNodeTime() % (BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, nodeId = %u\n", nodeId);
    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, %s\n",
mesh.subConnectionJson(true).c_str());
}
void changedConnectionCallback() {
    Serial.printf("Changed connections\n");
    // Reset blink task
    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);

    nodes = mesh.getNodeList();
    Serial.printf("Num nodes: %d\n", nodes.size());
    Serial.printf("Connection list:");
    SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
    while (node != nodes.end()) {
        Serial.printf(" %u", *node);
        node++;
    }
    Serial.println();
    calc_delay = true;
}

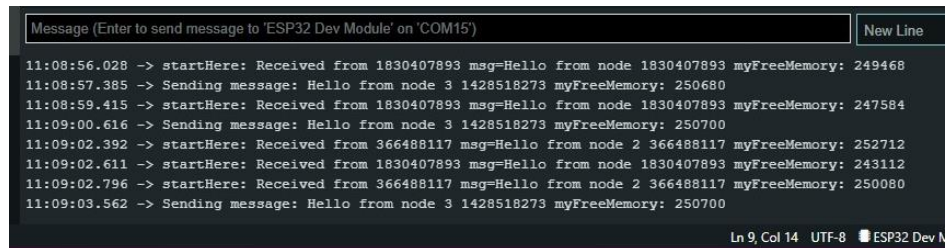
```

```

}
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset) {
    Serial.printf("Adjusted time %u. Offset = %d\n", mesh.getNodeTime(), offset);
}
void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay) {
    Serial.printf("Delay to node %u is %d us\n", from, delay);
}
}

```

Hasil Program



The screenshot shows a serial monitor window with a text input field at the top labeled "Message (Enter to send message to 'ESP32 Dev Module' on 'COM15')". Below the input field, there is a log of messages. The log shows a sequence of "startHere: Received from" and "Sending message: Hello from" messages between three nodes (1830407893, 1428518273, and 366488117). Each message includes the sender's node ID, the message content, and the sender's free memory. The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Ln 9, Col 14 UTF-8" and "ESP32 Dev M".

```

Message (Enter to send message to 'ESP32 Dev Module' on 'COM15') New Line
11:08:56.028 -> startHere: Received from 1830407893 msg=Hello from node 1830407893 myFreeMemory: 249468
11:08:57.385 -> Sending message: Hello from node 3 1428518273 myFreeMemory: 250680
11:08:59.415 -> startHere: Received from 1830407893 msg=Hello from node 1830407893 myFreeMemory: 247584
11:09:00.616 -> Sending message: Hello from node 3 1428518273 myFreeMemory: 250700
11:09:02.392 -> startHere: Received from 366488117 msg=Hello from node 2 366488117 myFreeMemory: 252712
11:09:02.611 -> startHere: Received from 1830407893 msg=Hello from node 1830407893 myFreeMemory: 243112
11:09:02.796 -> startHere: Received from 366488117 msg=Hello from node 2 366488117 myFreeMemory: 250080
11:09:03.562 -> Sending message: Hello from node 3 1428518273 myFreeMemory: 250700
Ln 9, Col 14 UTF-8 ESP32 Dev M

```

VI. Kesimpulan

Dengan menyamakan MESH SSID dan MESH PASSWORD akan membuat pertukaran data pada masing-masing Node.

JOB 4 Wi-fi Mesh Wireless Network Sensor

I. Tujuan

Peserta didik dapat memprogram ESP32 dengan bertukar data sensor yang dimiliki antar node menggunakan topologi Wi-Fi Mesh Network

II. Alat dan Bahan

Adapun yang harus disediakan yaitu:

1. Komputer/Laptop dengan koneksi internet.
2. *Software* Arduino IDE.
3. Aplikasi TeamViewer

III. Langkah Kerja

1. Jika praktikum dilaksanakan secara *offline*, buka *software* Arduino IDE yang ada pada komputer anda dan mulai memprogram.
2. Karena menggunakan sensor dan topologi wifi mesh network, pastikan pada Arduino IDE telah terinstall *library* yang akan digunakan dalam memprogram.
3. Jika praktikum dilaksanakan secara *online* maka pastikan laptop atau komputer anda terhubung dengan koneksi internet lalu ikuti teknis pelaksanaan praktikum.
4. Lakukan pemrograman dengan menjalankan ketiga node. Setelah program berhasil *dicompile* lalu *upload* program sesuaikan dengan port yang digunakan pastikan sesuai dengan node yang dituju.
5. Untuk bertukar data antar node ubah program bagian ini dengan data yang akan diambil dari sensor

```
String msg = "Hello from node ";    msg +=  
mesh.getNodeId();    msg += " myFreeMemory: " +  
String(ESP.getFreeHeap());    mesh.sendBroadcast(msg);
```

Bagian ini adalah bagian untuk diubah dengan format untuk mengambil data yang akan ditampilkan dan dikirimkan. Sehingga hasil yang diharapkan yaitu antar node dapat bertukar data dari sensor seperti contoh di bawah ini

Tampilan Serial Port Node 1

```

13:37:07.953 -> "nodeId": 3512905161,
13:37:07.953 -> "subs": [
13:37:07.953 -> {
13:37:07.953 ->   "nodeId": 3290022433 -> ID Node 2
13:37:07.953 -> },
13:37:07.953 -> {
13:37:07.953 ->   "nodeId": 3290021457 -> ID Node 3
13:37:07.953 -> }
13:37:07.953 -> ]
13:37:08.093 -> startHere: Received from 3290022433 msg=Vibration: 0| Touch Sensor: 0| Sound: 1
13:37:09.405 -> Sending message: Nilai LM35: 0| Infrared: 0| Tilt: 0
13:37:09.500 -> Delay to node 3290022433 is 53932 us
13:37:09.500 -> Delay to node 3290021457 is 54673 us
13:37:09.551 -> startHere: Received from 3290021457 msg=Temperature: 26.60C| Humidity: 76.00| Nilai LDR: 0| Nilai Motion: 0
  
```

Tampilan Serial Port Node 2

```

13:37:02.948 -> startHere: Received from 3512905161 msg=Nilai LM35: 0| Infrared: 0| Tilt: 0
13:37:03.131 -> Sending message: Vibration: 0| Touch Sensor: 0| Sound: 1
13:37:05.192 -> startHere: Received from 3512905161 msg=Nilai LM35: 0| Infrared: 0| Tilt: 0
13:37:07.765 -> Adjusted time 114402614. Offset = 141177
13:37:07.765 -> Adjusted time 114337463. Offset = -68617
13:37:07.999 -> Changed connections
13:37:07.999 -> Hum nodes: 2
13:37:07.999 -> Connection list: 3512905161 3290021457 -> ID Node 3
13:37:07.999 -> Adjusted time 114549398. Offset = -49291
13:37:08.047 -> Sending message: Vibration: 0| Touch Sensor: 0| Sound: 1
13:37:08.094 -> Delay to node 3512905161 is 4074 us
13:37:08.094 -> Delay to node 3290021457 is 11632 us
13:37:08.237 -> Adjusted time 114736173. Offset = -21777
13:37:08.426 -> Adjusted time 114944362. Offset = 59
13:37:09.501 -> startHere: Received from 3512905161 msg=Nilai LM35: 0| Infrared: 0| Tilt: 0
  
```

IV. Hasil Praktikum

1. Program Node 1: DHT11

```

#include <painlessMesh.h>
#include <AsyncTCP.h>
#include <DHT11.h>
#define LED 2
#define BLINK_PERIOD 3000
#define BLINK_DURATION 100
#define MESH_SSID "ESP32 Remote Lab"
#define MESH_PASSWORD "1234567890"
#define MESH_PORT 5555

DHT11 dht11(32);
  
```

```

// Prototypes
void sendMessage();

void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg);
void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId);
void changedConnectionCallback();
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset);
void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay);
Scheduler userScheduler; // to control your personal task
painlessMesh mesh;
bool calc_delay = false;
SimpleList<uint32_t> nodes;
void sendMessage() ; // Prototype
Task taskSendMessage( TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_FOREVER,
&sendMessage ); // start with a one second interval
// Task to blink the number of nodes
Task blinkNoNodes;
bool onFlag = false;
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
  mesh.setDebugMsgTypes(ERROR | DEBUG); // set before init() so that you can
  see error messages
  mesh.init(MESH_SSID, MESH_PASSWORD, &userScheduler, MESH_PORT);
  mesh.onReceive(&receivedCallback);
  mesh.onNewConnection(&newConnectionCallback);
  mesh.onChangedConnections(&changedConnectionCallback);
  mesh.onNodeTimeAdjusted(&nodeTimeAdjustedCallback);
  mesh.onNodeDelayReceived(&delayReceivedCallback);
  userScheduler.addTask( taskSendMessage );
  taskSendMessage.enable();
  blinkNoNodes.set(BLINK_PERIOD, (mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2, []() {
  // If on, switch off, else switch on

  if (onFlag)
    onFlag = false;
  else
    onFlag = true;
  blinkNoNodes.delay(BLINK_DURATION);
  if (blinkNoNodes.isLastIteration()) {
    // Finished blinking. Reset task for next run
    // blink number of nodes (including this node) times
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
  }
});
}

```

```

// Calculate delay based on current mesh time and
BLINK_PERIOD;
// This results in blinks between nodes being synced
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed (BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
}
});
userScheduler.addTask(blinkNoNodes);
blinkNoNodes.enable();
randomSeed(analogRead(A0));
}
void loop() {
  mesh.update();
  digitalWrite(LED, !onFlag);
}
void sendMessage() {
  // Read the humidity from the sensor.
  float humidity = dht11.readHumidity();

  // Read the temperature from the sensor.
  float temperature = dht11.readTemperature();

  // If the temperature and humidity readings were successful, print them to
the serial monitor.
  if (temperature != -1 && humidity != -1)
  {
    Serial.print("Temperature: ");
    Serial.print(temperature);
    Serial.println(" C");

    Serial.print("Humidity: ");
    Serial.print(humidity);
    Serial.println(" %");
  }
  else
  {
    // If the temperature or humidity reading failed, print an error
message.
    Serial.println("Error reading data");
  }

  String msg = "Hello from node 1";
  msg += mesh.getNodeId();

```

```

msg += " myFreeMemory: " + String(ESP.getFreeHeap());
mesh.sendBroadcast(msg);
if (calc_delay) {
SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
while (node != nodes.end()) {
mesh.startDelayMeas(*node);

node++;
}
calc_delay = false;
}
Serial.printf("Sending message: %s\n", msg.c_str());
taskSendMessage.setInterval( random(TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_SECOND * 5)); //
between 1 and 5 seconds
}
void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg) {
Serial.printf("startHere: Received from %u msg=%s\n", from, msg.c_str());
}
void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId) {
// Reset blink task
onFlag = false;
blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
(mesh.getNodeTime() % (BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, nodeId = %u\n", nodeId);
Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, %s\n",
mesh.subConnectionJson(true).c_str());
}
void changedConnectionCallback() {
Serial.printf("Changed connections\n");
// Reset blink task
onFlag = false;
blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);

nodes = mesh.getNodeList();
Serial.printf("Num nodes: %d\n", nodes.size());
Serial.printf("Connection list:");
SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
while (node != nodes.end()) {
Serial.printf(" %u", *node);
node++;
}

```

```

}
Serial.println();
calc_delay = true;
}
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset) {
    Serial.printf("Adjusted time %u. Offset = %d\n", mesh.getNodeTime(), offset);
}
void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay) {
    Serial.printf("Delay to node %u is %d us\n", from, delay);
}
}

```

2. Program Node 2: MQ-2

```

#include <painlessMesh.h>
#include <AsyncTCP.h>
#define LED 2
#define BLINK_PERIOD 3000
#define BLINK_DURATION 100
#define MESH_SSID "ESP32 Remote Lab"
#define MESH_PASSWORD "1234567890"
#define MESH_PORT 5555
#define mq2Pin 32 // Pin analog untuk sensor MQ-2
#include <Wire.h>
void sendMessage();

void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg);
void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId);
void changedConnectionCallback();
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset);
void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay);
Scheduler userScheduler; // to control your personal task
painlessMesh mesh;
bool calc_delay = false;
SimpleList<uint32_t> nodes;
void sendMessage() ; // Prototype
Task taskSendMessage( TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_FOREVER,
&sendMessage ); // start with a one second interval
// Task to blink the number of nodes
Task blinkNoNodes;
bool onFlag = false;
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode(mq2Pin , INPUT);
}

```



```

pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
mesh.setDebugMsgTypes(ERROR | DEBUG); // set before init() so that you can
see error messages
mesh.init(MESH_SSID, MESH_PASSWORD, &userScheduler, MESH_PORT);
mesh.onReceive(&receivedCallback);
mesh.onNewConnection(&newConnectionCallback);
mesh.onChangedConnections(&changedConnectionCallback);
mesh.onNodeTimeAdjusted(&nodeTimeAdjustedCallback);
mesh.onNodeDelayReceived(&delayReceivedCallback);
userScheduler.addTask( taskSendMessage );
taskSendMessage.enable();
blinkNoNodes.set(BLINK_PERIOD, (mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2, []() {
// If on, switch off, else switch on

if (onFlag)
onFlag = false;
else
onFlag = true;
blinkNoNodes.delay(BLINK_DURATION);
if (blinkNoNodes.isLastIteration()) {
// Finished blinking. Reset task for next run
// blink number of nodes (including this node) times
blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
// Calculate delay based on current mesh time and
BLINK_PERIOD;
// This results in blinks between nodes being synced
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed (BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
}
});
userScheduler.addTask(blinkNoNodes);
blinkNoNodes.enable();
randomSeed(analogRead(A0));
}

void loop() {
mesh.update();
digitalWrite(LED, !onFlag);
}

void sendMessage() {
int sensorValue = analogRead(mq2Pin); // Membaca nilai sensor analog

float voltage = sensorValue * (5.0 / 1023.0); // Mengonversi nilai sensor
menjadi tegangan (5V adalah tegangan referensi Arduino)

```

```

    // Menghitung konsentrasi gas menggunakan rumus yang sesuai dengan sensor
MQ-2
    float gasResistance = ((5.0 - voltage) / voltage) * 10.0; // Menggunakan
faktor 10.0 untuk mengkoreksi nilai

    // Menampilkan hasil ke Serial Monitor
    Serial.print("Sensor Value: ");
    Serial.println(sensorValue);
    delay(2000);
    Serial.print("Gas Resistance: ");
    Serial.print(gasResistance);
    Serial.println(" KΩ");
    String msg = "Hello from node 3";
    msg += mesh.getNodeId();
    msg += " myFreeMemory: " + String(ESP.getFreeHeap());
    mesh.sendBroadcast(msg);
    if (calc_delay) {
        SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
        while (node != nodes.end()) {
            mesh.startDelayMeas(*node);

            node++;
        }
        calc_delay = false;
    }
    Serial.printf("Sending message: %s\n", msg.c_str());
    taskSendMessage.setInterval( random(TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_SECOND * 5)); //
between 1 and 5 seconds
}

void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg) {
    Serial.printf("startHere: Received from %u msg=%s\n", from, msg.c_str());
}

void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId) {
    // Reset blink task
    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
(mesh.getNodeTime() % (BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, nodeId = %u\n", nodeId);
    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, %s\n",
mesh.subConnectionJson(true).c_str());
}

```

```

void changedConnectionCallback() {
    Serial.printf("Changed connections\n");
    // Reset blink task
    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);

    nodes = mesh.getNodeList();
    Serial.printf("Num nodes: %d\n", nodes.size());
    Serial.printf("Connection list:");
    SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
    while (node != nodes.end()) {
        Serial.printf(" %u", *node);
        node++;
    }
    Serial.println();
    calc_delay = true;
}

void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset) {
    Serial.printf("Adjusted time %u. Offset = %d\n", mesh.getNodeTime(), offset);
}

void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay) {
    Serial.printf("Delay to node %u is %d us\n", from, delay);
}

```

3. Program Node 3: Soil Sensor

```

#include <painlessMesh.h>
#include <AsyncTCP.h>
#define LED 2
#define BLINK_PERIOD 3000
#define BLINK_DURATION 100
#define MESH_SSID "ESP32 Remote Lab"
#define MESH_PASSWORD "1234567890"
#define MESH_PORT 5555
int SensorPin = 32; // deklarasi pin analog yg dipakai
int soilMoistureValue; // menyimpan nilai analog dari sensor ke esp32
int soilmoisturepercent; // nilai yg diperoleh dalam bentuk persen setelah
dimaping
// Prototypes
void sendMessage();

```

```

void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg);
void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId);
void changedConnectionCallback();
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset);
void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay);
Scheduler userScheduler; // to control your personal task
painlessMesh mesh;
bool calc_delay = false;
SimpleList<uint32_t> nodes;
void sendMessage() ; // Prototype
Task taskSendMessage( TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_FOREVER,
&sendMessage ); // start with a one second interval
// Task to blink the number of nodes
Task blinkNoNodes;
bool onFlag = false;
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
  mesh.setDebugMsgTypes(ERROR | DEBUG); // set before init() so that you can
  see error messages
  mesh.init(MESH_SSID, MESH_PASSWORD, &userScheduler, MESH_PORT);
  mesh.onReceive(&receivedCallback);
  mesh.onNewConnection(&newConnectionCallback);
  mesh.onChangedConnections(&changedConnectionCallback);
  mesh.onNodeTimeAdjusted(&nodeTimeAdjustedCallback);
  mesh.onNodeDelayReceived(&delayReceivedCallback);
  userScheduler.addTask( taskSendMessage );
  taskSendMessage.enable();
  blinkNoNodes.set(BLINK_PERIOD, (mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2, []() {
    // If on, switch off, else switch on

    if (onFlag)
      onFlag = false;
    else
      onFlag = true;
    blinkNoNodes.delay(BLINK_DURATION);
    if (blinkNoNodes.isLastIteration()) {
      // Finished blinking. Reset task for next run
      // blink number of nodes (including this node) times
      blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
      // Calculate delay based on current mesh time and
      BLINK_PERIOD;
      // This results in blinks between nodes being synced
    }
  });
}

```

```

    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed (BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
}
});
userScheduler.addTask(blinkNoNodes);
blinkNoNodes.enable();
randomSeed(analogRead(A0));
}
void loop() {
    mesh.update();
    digitalWrite(LED, !onFlag);
}
void sendMessage() {
    // Read the humidity from the sensor.
    soilMoistureValue = analogRead(SensorPin);
    Serial.print("Nilai analog = ");
    Serial.print(soilMoistureValue);
    soilmoisturepercent = map(soilMoistureValue, 4095, 0, 0, 100);

    Serial.print(" Presentase kelembaban tanah= ");
    Serial.print(soilmoisturepercent);
    Serial.println("% ");
    String msg = "Hello from node 2";
    msg += mesh.getNodeId();
    msg += " myFreeMemory: " + String(ESP.getFreeHeap());
    mesh.sendBroadcast(msg);
    if (calc_delay) {
        SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
        while (node != nodes.end()) {
            mesh.startDelayMeas(*node);

            node++;
        }
        calc_delay = false;
    }
    Serial.printf("Sending message: %s\n", msg.c_str());
    taskSendMessage.setInterval( random(TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_SECOND * 5)); //
between 1 and 5 seconds
}
void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg) {
    Serial.printf("startHere: Received from %u msg=%s\n", from, msg.c_str());
}
void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId) {

```

```

// Reset blink task
onFlag = false;
blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
(mesh.getNodeTime() % (BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, nodeId = %u\n", nodeId);
Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, %s\n",
mesh.subConnectionJson(true).c_str());
}
void changedConnectionCallback() {
Serial.printf("Changed connections\n");
// Reset blink task
onFlag = false;
blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) * 2);
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD - (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);

nodes = mesh.getNodeList();
Serial.printf("Num nodes: %d\n", nodes.size());
Serial.printf("Connection list:");
SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
while (node != nodes.end()) {
Serial.printf(" %u", *node);
node++;
}
Serial.println();
calc_delay = true;
}
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset) {
Serial.printf("Adjusted time %u. Offset = %d\n", mesh.getNodeTime(), offset);
}
void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay) {
Serial.printf("Delay to node %u is %d us\n", from, delay);
}

```

Hasil Program

```

Output Serial Monitor x
Message (Enter to send message to 'ESP32 Dev Module' on 'COM9')

12:26:25.808 -> startHere: Received from 1830407893 msg=Hello from node 1830407893 myFreeMemory: 240744
12:26:26.139 -> startHere: Received from 1830407893 msg=Hello from node 1830407893 myFreeMemory: 238524
12:26:26.272 -> Sending message: Hello from node 366488117 myFreeMemory: 236116
12:26:27.176 -> startHere: Received from 1830407893 msg=Hello from node 1830407893 myFreeMemory: 240660
12:26:27.708 -> startHere: Received from 1428518273 msg=Hello from node 1428518273 myFreeMemory: 240144
12:26:28.968 -> Sending message: Hello from node 366488117 myFreeMemory: 236116
12:26:30.155 -> startHere: Received from 1830407893 msg=Hello from node 1830407893 myFreeMemory: 240660
12:26:30.155 -> startHere: Received from 1428518273 msg=Hello from node 1428518273 myFreeMemory: 240144
Ln 13, Col 1

```

V. Kesimpulan

Kesimpulannya hampir sama seperti pada Job 3, tetapi pada masing-masing node terdapat data sensor yang dikirim.

I. Tujuan

Peserta didik dapat memprogram ESP32 dengan bertukar data sensor yang dimiliki antar node menggunakan topologi Wi-Fi Mesh Network dengan cara mengupload program menggunakan OTA (Over The Air)

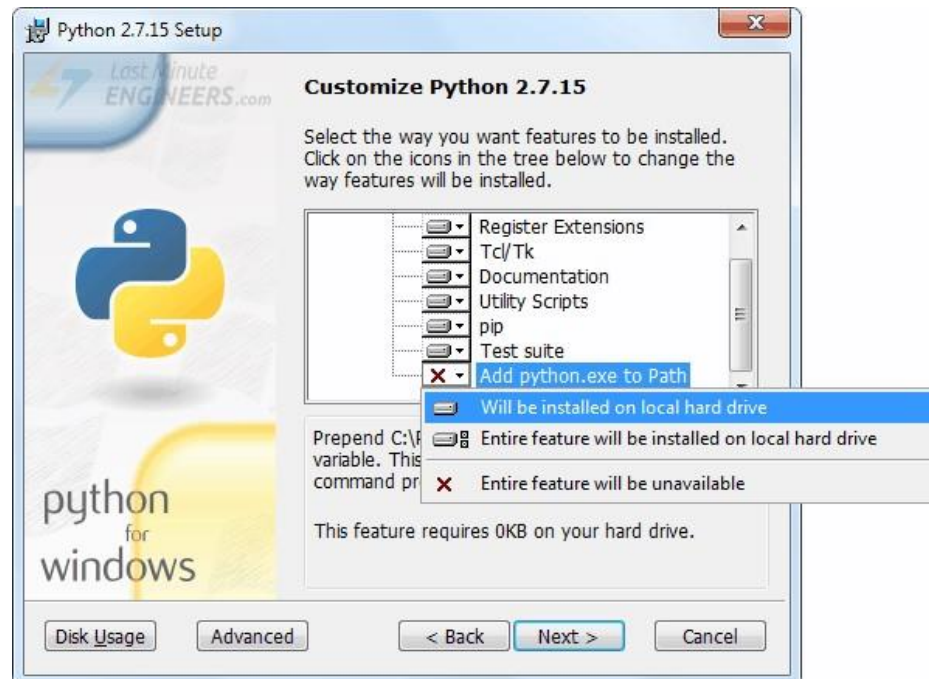
II. Alat dan Bahan

Adapun yang harus disediakan yaitu:

1. Komputer/Laptop dengan koneksi internet.
2. *Software* Arduino IDE.
3. Aplikasi TeamViewer

III. Langkah Kerja

1. Langkah yang digunakan berbeda dengan praktikum sebelumnya, yang pertama unduh dan install *software* Python 2.7.x pada komputer/laptop
2. Saat menginstall *software* pastikan opsi pada bagian **Add Python.exe to Path** diaktifkan



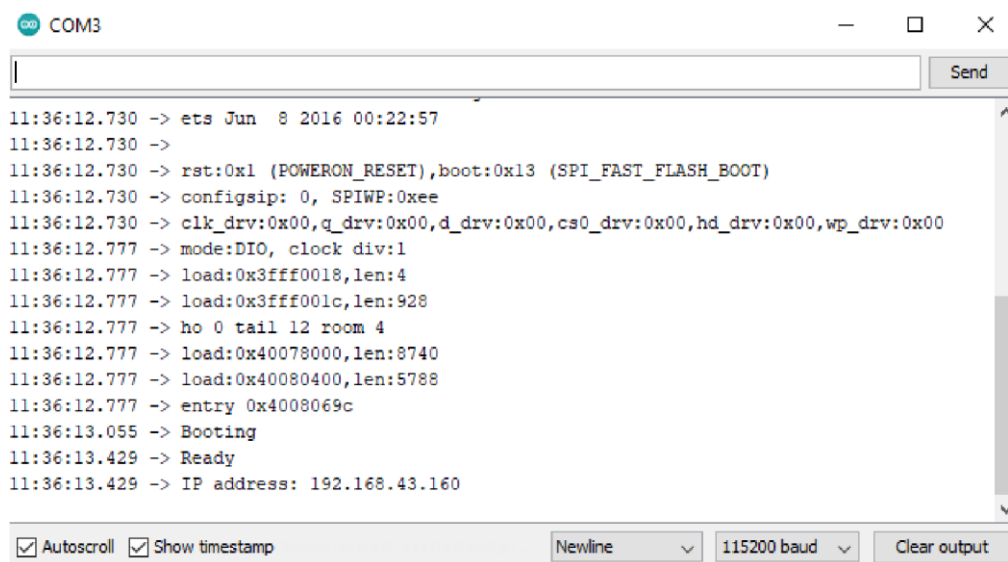
3. Pada Arduino IDE tidak memiliki untuk memperbaharui OTA sehingga harus membuat firmware OTA pada ESP32. Untuk memperbaharui

firmware harus melakukan serial interface terlebih dahulu, langkahnya yaitu buka Arduino IDE klik **File > Examples > ArduinoOTA > BasicOTA**.

4. Sebelum mengupload program, sesuaikan bagian dibawah ini dengan nama koneksi jaringan yang tersedia

```
const char* ssid = "....."; const  
char* password = ".....";
```

5. Setelah berhasil diupload buka serial monitor, sampai hasil seperti gambar di bawah



```
11:36:12.730 -> ets Jun  8 2016 00:22:57  
11:36:12.730 ->  
11:36:12.730 -> rst:0x1 (POWERON_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)  
11:36:12.730 -> config: 0, SPIWP:0xee  
11:36:12.730 -> clk_drv:0x00,q_drv:0x00,d_drv:0x00,cs0_drv:0x00,hd_drv:0x00,wp_drv:0x00  
11:36:12.777 -> mode:DIO, clock div:1  
11:36:12.777 -> load:0x3fff0018,len:4  
11:36:12.777 -> load:0x3fff001c,len:928  
11:36:12.777 -> ho 0 tail 12 room 4  
11:36:12.777 -> load:0x40078000,len:8740  
11:36:12.777 -> load:0x40080400,len:5788  
11:36:12.777 -> entry 0x4008069c  
11:36:13.055 -> Booting  
11:36:13.429 -> Ready  
11:36:13.429 -> IP address: 192.168.43.160
```

6. Selanjutnya upload program ESP Wi-Fi Mesh Network menggunakan OTA Program:

```
#include <WiFi.h>  
#include <ESPmDNS.h>  
#include <WiFiUdp.h>  
#include <ArduinoOTA.h>  
#include <painlessMesh.h>  
  
#define LED 2 // GPIO number of  
connected LED, ON ESP-12 IS GPIO2  
#define BLINK_PERIOD 3000 // milliseconds until cycle  
repeat  
#define BLINK_DURATION 100 // milliseconds LED is on for  
#define MESH_SSID "ESP32 Remote Lab"
```

```

#define MESH_PASSWORD "1234567890"
#define MESH_PORT      5555
  const char* ssid = ". . . . .";
const char* password = ". . . . .";
  void sendMessage(); void
receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg); void
newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId);

void changedConnectionCallback(); void
nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset); void
delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay);

Scheduler      userScheduler; // to control your personal
task painlessMesh mesh;

bool calc_delay = false; SimpleList<uint32_t>
nodes;

void sendMessage() ; // Prototype
Task taskSendMessage( TASK_SECOND * 1, TASK_FOREVER,
&sendMessage ); // start with a one second interval

// Task to blink the number of nodes
Task blinkNoNodes; bool onFlag =
false;
  void setup() {
Serial.begin(115200);
  Serial.println("Booting");
  WiFi.mode(WIFI_STA);
WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
  while (WiFi.waitForConnectResult() != WL_CONNECTED) {
Serial.println("Connection Failed! Rebooting...");
delay(5000);      ESP.restart();

  }

```

```

// Port defaults to 3232
// ArduinoOTA.setPort(3232);

// Hostname defaults to esp3232-[MAC]
// ArduinoOTA.setHostname("myesp32");

// No authentication by default
// ArduinoOTA.setPassword("admin");

// Password can be set with it's md5 value as well
// MD5(admin) = 21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3
//
ArduinoOTA.setPasswordHash("21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3
");

ArduinoOTA
    .onStart([]() {          String type;
if (ArduinoOTA.getCommand() == U_FLASH)
type = "sketch";           else // U_SPIFFS
type = "filesystem";

        // NOTE: if updating SPIFFS this would be the place to
        unmount SPIFFS using SPIFFS.end()
Serial.println("Start updating " + type);
    })
    .onEnd([]() {
        Serial.println("\nEnd");
    })
    .onProgress([](unsigned int progress, unsigned int
total) {
        Serial.printf("Progress: %u%%\r", (progress / (total /
100)));
    })
    .onError([](ota_error_t error) {
Serial.printf("Error[%u]: ", error);          if (error ==
OTA_AUTH_ERROR) Serial.println("Auth

```

```

Failed");
    else if (error == OTA_BEGIN_ERROR)
Serial.println("Begin Failed");    else
if (error == OTA_CONNECT_ERROR)
Serial.println("Connect Failed");
else if (error == OTA_RECEIVE_ERROR)
Serial.println("Receive Failed");
    else if (error == OTA_END_ERROR) Serial.println("End
Failed");
    });

    ArduinoOTA.begin();

    Serial.println("Ready");
    Serial.print("IP address: ");
    Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
    mesh.setDebugMsgTypes(ERROR | DEBUG); // set
before init() so that you can see error messages

    mesh.init(MESH_SSID, MESH_PASSWORD, &userScheduler,
MESH_PORT);    mesh.onReceive(&receivedCallback);
mesh.onNewConnection(&newConnectionCallback);
mesh.onChangedConnections(&changedConnectionCallback);
mesh.onNodeTimeAdjusted(&nodeTimeAdjustedCallback);
mesh.onNodeDelayReceived(&delayReceivedCallback);
    userScheduler.addTask( taskSendMessage
);    taskSendMessage.enable();
    blinkNoNodes.set(BLINK_PERIOD,
(mesh.getNodeList().size()
+ 1) * 2, []() {
    // If on, switch off, else switch on
if (onFlag)    onFlag = false;
else

    onFlag = true;
blinkNoNodes.delay(BLINK_DURATION);

```

```

        if (blinkNoNodes.isLastIteration()) {
// Finished blinking. Reset task for next run
        // blink number of nodes (including this node) times

blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1) *
2);

        // Calculate delay based on current mesh time and
BLINK_PERIOD
        // This results in blinks between nodes being synced
blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD -
(mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
        }   });
userScheduler.addTask(blinkNoNodes);
blinkNoNodes.enable();

randomSeed(analogRead(A0));

} void loop() {
  ArduinoOTA.handle();
  mesh.update();
  digitalWrite(LED, !onFlag);
}

void sendMessage() {   String msg = "Hello from node ";
msg += mesh.getNodeId();   msg += " myFreeMemory: " +
String(ESP.getFreeHeap());   mesh.sendBroadcast(msg);

    if (calc_delay) {
        SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
while (node != nodes.end()) {
mesh.startDelayMeas(*node);           node++;        }
calc_delay = false;
    }

    Serial.printf("Sending message: %s\n", msg.c_str());

```

```

    taskSendMessage.setInterval( random(TASK_SECOND * 1,
TASK_SECOND * 5)); // between 1 and 5 seconds
}

void receivedCallback(uint32_t from, String & msg) {
    Serial.printf("startHere: Received from %u msg=%s\n", from,
msg.c_str());
} void newConnectionCallback(uint32_t nodeId) { // Reset
    blink task    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1)
* 2);    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD
- (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);

    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, nodeId =
%u\n", nodeId);
    Serial.printf("--> startHere: New Connection, %s\n",
mesh.subConnectionJson(true).c_str());
} void
changedConnectionCallback() {
    Serial.printf("Changed
connections\n");

    // Reset blink task    onFlag = false;
    blinkNoNodes.setIterations((mesh.getNodeList().size() + 1)
* 2);    blinkNoNodes.enableDelayed(BLINK_PERIOD
- (mesh.getNodeTime() %
(BLINK_PERIOD*1000))/1000);
    nodes =
    mesh.getNodeList();

    Serial.printf("Num nodes: %d\n", nodes.size());
    Serial.printf("Connection list:");

```

```

SimpleList<uint32_t>::iterator node = nodes.begin();
while (node != nodes.end()) {      Serial.printf(" %u",
*node);      node++;
}

Serial.println();
calc_delay = true;
}

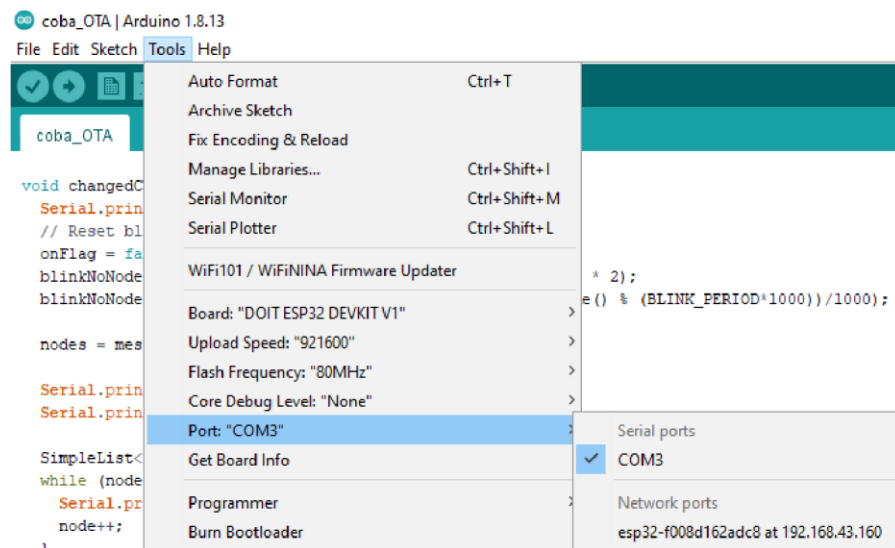
void nodeTimeAdjustedCallback(int32_t offset) {
Serial.printf("Adjusted time %u. Offset = %d\n",
mesh.getNodeTime(), offset);
}

void delayReceivedCallback(uint32_t from, int32_t delay) {
Serial.printf("Delay to node %u is %d us\n", from, delay);
}

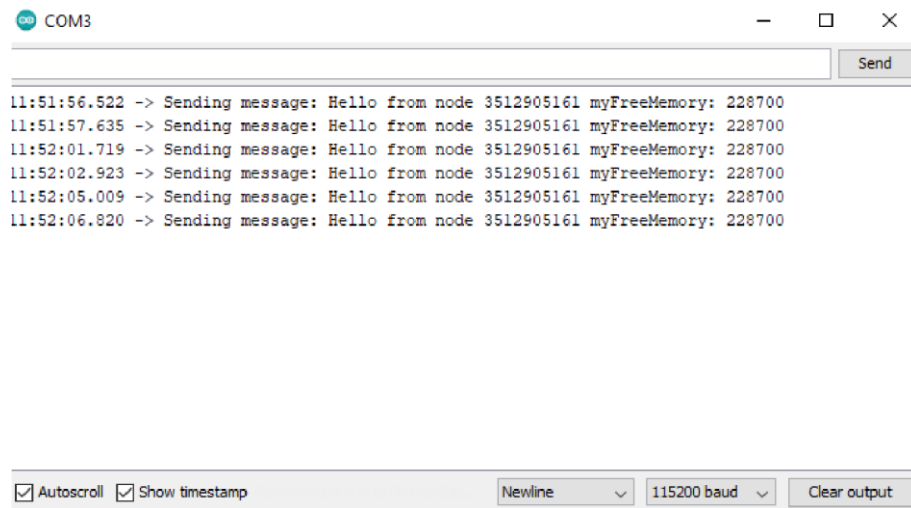
```

7. Untuk mengupload menggunakan OTA tidak menggunakan port yang tersedia, melainkan menggunakan **esp32-xxxxxx at your_esp_ip_address**.

Jika tidak ada maka restart Arduino IDE



8. Jika menggunakan tidak dapat melihat hasil melalui serial monitor, maka langkah yang digunakan untuk melihat hasil dengan mengubah port dengan klik **Tools > Ports > (Pilih Port yang digunakan)** setelah itu dapat melihat hasil di serial monitor.



IV. Hasil Praktikum

1. Program

```
#include <Arduino.h>
#include <WiFi.h>
#include <AsyncTCP.h>
#include <ESPAsyncWebServer.h>
#include <AsyncElegantOTA.h>

const char* ssid = "Lantai 2";
const char* password = "25mei2023";

AsyncWebServer server(80);

void setup(void) {

    Serial.begin(9600);
    WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
    Serial.println("");

    //wait fot connection
    while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED){
        delay(500);
        Serial.print(".");
    }
    Serial.println("");
    Serial.print("Connected to");
    Serial.println(ssid);
```



```

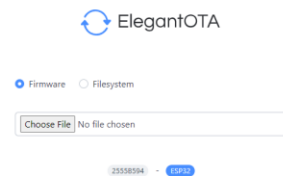
Serial.print("IP address ");
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());

server.on("/", HTTP_GET, [] (AsyncWebServerRequest *request) {
    request->send(200, "text/plain", "ESP32 OTA (Over The Air).");
});
AsyncElegantOTA.begin(&server);
server.begin();
Serial.println(" HTTP Server Started");
}

void loop(void){
    AsyncElegantOTA.loop();
    digitalWrite(2, HIGH);
    delay(1000);
    digitalWrite(2, LOW);
    delay(1000);
}

```

2. Hasil program



VI. Kesimpulan

Setelah melakukan percobaan Job 5 ini, kami bisa melakukan uploading program ke ESP32 tanpa harus port ESP32 terpasang di perangkat.

IOT DENGAN DASHBOARD FIREBASE

1. Program

```
#include <FirebaseESP32.h>
#include <WiFi.h>

#define FIREBASE_HOST "https://node-mq-2-default-rtdb.firebaseio.com/"
#define FIREBASE_AUTH "4uBddN3Kxe8umvdg4qfPsF15WcAcuYK9YJD7BeZV"

#define WIFI_SSID "Zahran"
#define WIFI_PASSWORD "Zahran007"

FirebaseData fbdo; //fbdo adalah variabel.

#define PinDigital 4 // mendefinisikan pin yang digunakan adalah pin Digital
int NilaiDigital;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(PinDigital, INPUT); //mode pada pin D4 dijadikan sebagai input

  WiFi.begin(WIFI_SSID, WIFI_PASSWORD);
  Serial.print("Menghubungkan Wi-Fi");
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
  {
    Serial.print(".");
    delay(300);
  }
  Serial.println();
  Serial.print("terhubung dengan WiFi IP: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
  Serial.println();

  Firebase.begin(FIREBASE_HOST, FIREBASE_AUTH);
}

void loop() {
  NilaiDigital = digitalRead(PinDigital); // membaca nilai digital

  Serial.print("Nilai Output Digital = ");
  Serial.println(NilaiDigital);
  //Aktif LOW = Jika Ada Asap Maka Nilai nya 0 jika tidak ada Asap maka nilai
  Nya 1
```

```

//Proses Kirim Data
Firebase.setFloat(fbdo, "/Nilai_Asap", NilaiDigital);

if(NilaiDigital==0){
    Firebase.setString(fbdo, "/Kondisi", "Ada Asap");
} else {
    Firebase.setString(fbdo, "/Kondisi", "Aman");
}

delay(1000);
}

```

2. Hasil Program

The screenshot displays the program's output in two parts. On the left, the Firebase Realtime Database interface shows a node named 'Kondisi' with a value of 'Aman' and a child node 'Nilai_Asap' with a value of 1. On the right, the ESP32 code is shown with the following output in the Serial Monitor:

```

05:15:26,352 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1
05:15:28,322 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1
05:15:30,528 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1
05:15:31,890 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1
05:15:33,713 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1
05:15:35,855 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1
05:15:37,437 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1
05:15:39,257 -> Nilai Output Digital = 1

```