DHT11 sensor, and rainfall sensor:

1. I2C Module (LCD):
   * Connect the SDA pin of the I2C module to the A4 (SDA) pin on the Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the SCL pin of the I2C module to the A5 (SCL) pin on the Arduino Uno.
   * No additional power or ground connections are needed for the I2C module since it is powered through the Arduino Uno.
2. LCD:
   * The LCD is connected to the I2C module, so the pin connections are already covered in the I2C module section.
3. DHT11 Sensor:
   * Connect the positive (VCC) pin of the DHT11 sensor to the 5V pin on the Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the negative (GND) pin of the DHT11 sensor to any GND pin on the Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the data (OUT) pin of the DHT11 sensor to any digital pin on the Arduino Uno. In the provided code, it is connected to Pin 8.
4. Rainfall Sensor:
   * Connect the positive (VCC) pin of the rainfall sensor to the 5V pin on the Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the negative (GND) pin of the rainfall sensor to any GND pin on the Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the analog output pin of the rainfall sensor to any analog input pin on the Arduino Uno. In the provided code, it is connected to Pin A0.

Servos:

* Connect the signal (control) pin of the horizontal servo to any digital pin on the Arduino Uno. In the provided code, it is connected to Pin 10.
* Connect the signal (control) pin of the vertical servo to any digital pin on the Arduino Uno. In the provided code, it is connected to Pin 9.
* Connect the power (VCC) pin of both servos to the 5V pin on the Arduino Uno.
* Connect the ground (GND) pin of both servos to any GND pin on the Arduino Uno.

LDRs:

* Connect the top-left LDR (green) to analog input pin A2 on the Arduino Uno.
* Connect the top-right LDR (yellow) to analog input pin A3 on the Arduino Uno.
* Connect the bottom-left LDR (blue) to analog input pin A1 on the Arduino Uno.
* Connect the bottom-right LDR (orange) to analog input pin A0 on the Arduino Uno.

Ensure that the power and ground connections for the servos and LDRs are appropriately connected to the Arduino Uno. Adjust the pin connections in the code if you are using different pins for the servos and LDRs.

1. DHT11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor:
   * Connect the positive (VCC) pin to 5V on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the negative (GND) pin to GND on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the data pin to pin 2 on Arduino Uno.
2. I2C LCD (LiquidCrystal\_I2C):
   * Connect the SDA pin of the I2C module to the SDA (A4) pin on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the SCL pin of the I2C module to the SCL (A5) pin on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the VCC pin of the I2C module to 5V on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the GND pin of the I2C module to GND on Arduino Uno.
3. Servo Motors:
   * Connect the signal (control) wire of the horizontal servo to pin 10 on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the signal (control) wire of the vertical servo to pin 9 on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the VCC (power) wire of the servos to the 5V pin on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the GND (ground) wire of the servos to the GND pin on Arduino Uno.
4. Rainfall Sensor:
   * Connect the signal wire of the rainfall sensor to analog pin A4 on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the VCC (power) wire of the sensor to the 5V pin on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the GND (ground) wire of the sensor to the GND pin on Arduino Uno.
5. LDR Connections:
   * Connect one leg of the LDR to the 5V pin on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the other leg of the LDR to the junction of the 10k resistor and the GND pin on Arduino Uno.
   * This creates a voltage divider circuit with the LDR and the resistor.
6. 10k Resistor Connections:
   * Connect one leg of the 10k resistor to the GND pin on Arduino Uno.
   * Connect the other leg of the 10k resistor to the junction of the LDR and the GND pin on Arduino Uno.
7. LDR Signal:
   * Connect the junction of the LDR and the 10k resistor to an analog pin on Arduino Uno (e.g., A0, A1, A2, etc.).
   * This is the signal pin that will measure the analog voltage across the LDR.