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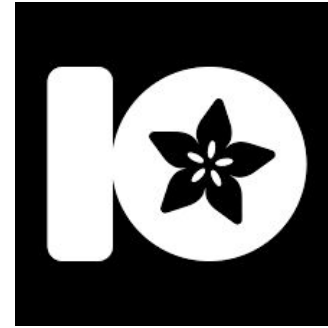


**adafruit**

***Connecting DHT11 to Adafruit IO***

By Cynthia Kipruto

# What is Adafruit IO?



- A cloud platform designed specifically for IoT Applications.
- Allows users to connect and manage their IoT devices, collect data and create visual dashboards to monitor and analyze this data in real time.

# Creating an Account on Adafruit IO

- Go to the Adafruit IO Website: <https://io.adafruit.com/>
- Click on "Sign Up"



- Enter your details and create an account



## Sign In

Your Adafruit account grants you access to all of Adafruit, including the shop, learning system, and forums.

Email or Username

Password

Sign In

[Forget your password?](#)

## Order Status

Did you check out as a guest? Or do you just want to check your order status without signing in?

Email Address

Order Number

Check Order Status

[Where do I find the order number?](#)

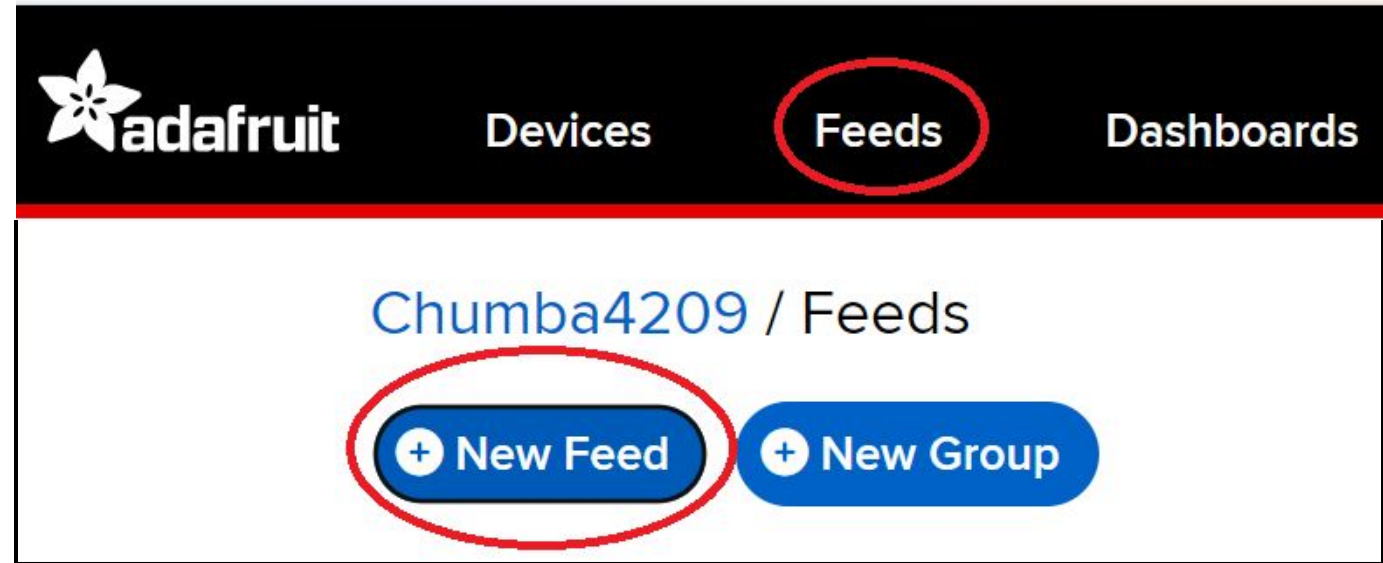


# Setting up a new feed

**What is a Feed?** A feed is a data stream that stores sensor data

## Steps:

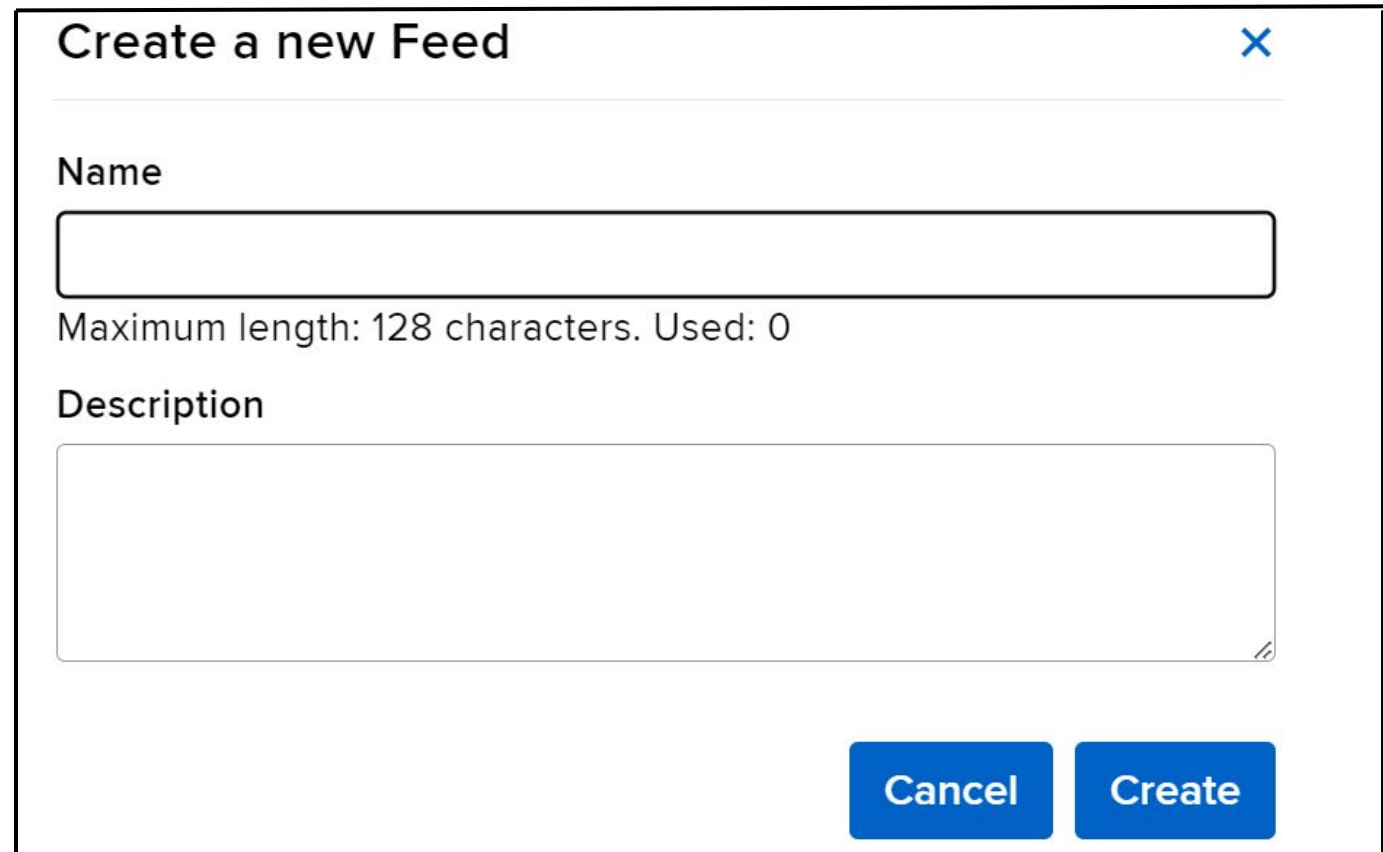
- Log in to Adafruit IO
- Navigate to the "Feeds" section
- Click "Create New Feed"
- Name your feed (e.g., "Temperature")



adafruit Devices **Feeds** Dashboards

Chumba4209 / Feeds

+ New Feed + New Group



Create a new Feed ✕

Name

Maximum length: 128 characters. Used: 0

Description

Cancel Create

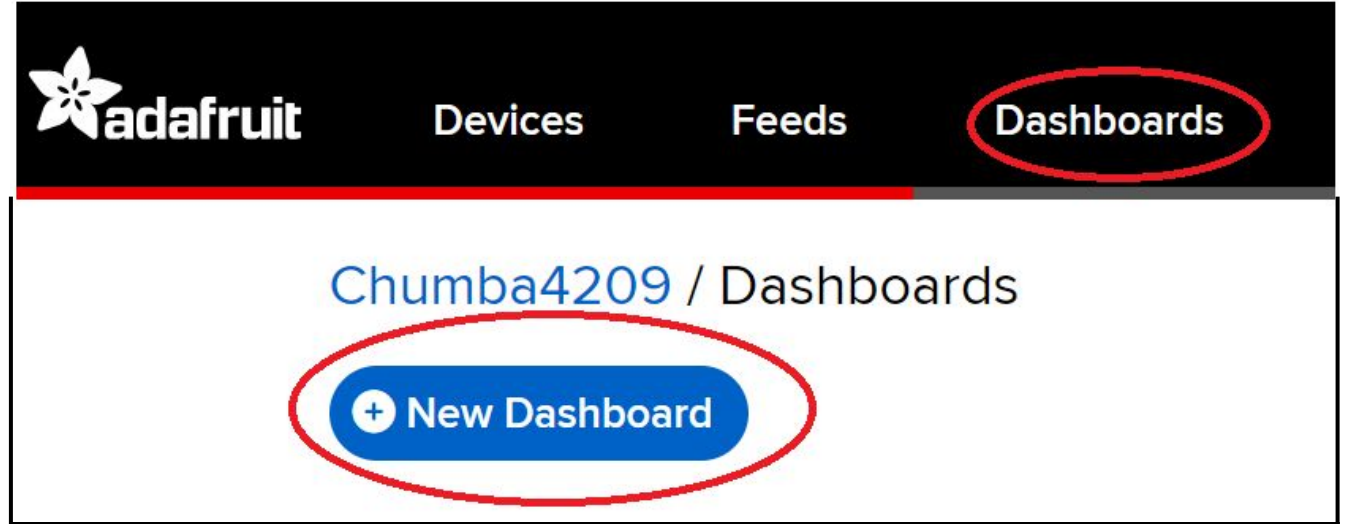
# Setting Up the Dashboard

What is a Dashboard?

A dashboard is a customizable interface for visualizing data

## Steps:

- Go to the "Dashboards" section
- Click "Create a New Dashboard"
- Name your dashboard (e.g., "Temperature monitoring")



## Create a new Dashboard ×

Name

Description

Cancel

Create

- Click on the dashboard created

## Dashboards

Name

Key

Created At

Temperature and Humidity Monitoring

temperature-and-hu...



- Click on the Gear I con and select create new block
- Select the Gauge block



- Select the feed you had created earlier i.e. temperature and click next.
- Input the Block Title and Gauge Level then click create block



Block Title (optional)

Temperature monitoring

Gauge Min Value

0

Gauge Max Value

100

Gauge Width

25px

Gauge Label

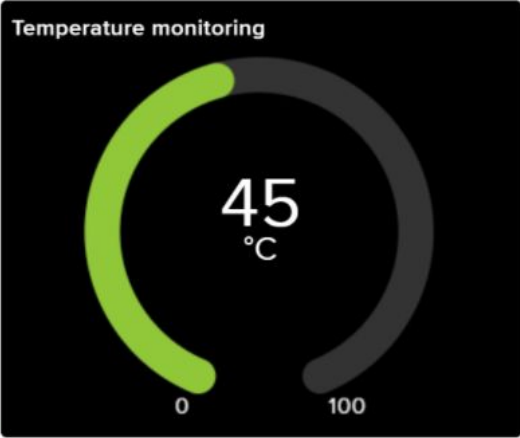
°C

Low Warning Value

Optional. If no low warning value is given, the gauge will only change color when the value is out of bounds.

Block Preview

Temperature monitoring



Gauge A gauge is a read only block type that shows a fixed range of values.

Test Value

45

The form is a configuration interface for a gauge. It has two main sections: configuration on the left and a preview on the right. The configuration section includes fields for 'Block Title (optional)' (containing 'Temperature monitoring'), 'Gauge Min Value' (0), 'Gauge Max Value' (100), 'Gauge Width' (25px), 'Gauge Label' (°C), and 'Low Warning Value' (empty). A red dashed box highlights the 'Block Title' and 'Gauge Label' fields. The preview section shows a circular gauge with a black background, a green arc indicating the current value, and the text '45 °C' in the center. The gauge has '0' and '100' markers at the bottom. Below the preview is a 'Test Value' field containing '45'. A descriptive text below the preview states: 'Gauge A gauge is a read only block type that shows a fixed range of values.'

- Repeat the same procedure to add the Line chart block for Temperature

- Repeat the same procedure to create a gauge block and Line chart block for Humidity





- **Installing the required libraries in Arduino IDE**

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <Adafruit_GFX.h>
#include <Adafruit_SSD1306.h>
#include "DHT.h"
#include "Adafruit_MQTT.h"
#include "Adafruit_MQTT_Client.h"
```

**Steps:**

- Open Arduino IDE
- Go to "Sketch" -> "Include Library" -> "Manage Libraries"
- Search for and install the required libraries



- A snippet of the code:

```
#define DHTPIN D4 //connect DHT data pin to D4
#define DHTTYPE DHT11 // DHT 11
DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);

#define SCREEN_WIDTH 128 // OLED display width, in pixels
#define SCREEN_HEIGHT 64 // OLED display height, in pixels

// Declaration for an SSD1306 display connected to I2C (SDA, SCL pins)
#define OLED_RESET -1 // Reset pin # (or -1 if sharing Arduino reset pin)
Adafruit_SSD1306 display(SCREEN_WIDTH, SCREEN_HEIGHT, &Wire, OLED_RESET);

// WiFi parameters
#define WLAN_SSID "Lukrasta"
#define WLAN_PASS "Cycy12345"

// Adafruit IO
#define AIO_SERVER "io.adafruit.com"
#define AIO_SERVERPORT 1883
//Enter the username and key from the Adafruit IO
#define AIO_USERNAME "Chumba4209"
#define AIO_KEY "aio_tojZ04kBDdBHgCXVaQGxgT3RgQ0m4"
WiFiClient client;
// Setup the MQTT client class by passing in the WiFi client and MQTT server and login details.
Adafruit_MQTT_Client mqtt(&client, AIO_SERVER, AIO_SERVERPORT, AIO_USERNAME, AIO_KEY);
Adafruit_MQTT_Publish Temperature = Adafruit_MQTT_Publish(&mqtt, AIO_USERNAME "/feeds/NTemperature");
Adafruit_MQTT_Publish Humidity = Adafruit_MQTT_Publish(&mqtt, AIO_USERNAME "/feeds/Humidity");
```

```
float temp; //to store the temperature value
float hum; // to store the humidity value

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

  dht.begin(); //Begins to receive Temperature and humidity values.
  Serial.println(F("Adafruit IO "));
  // Connect to WiFi access point.
  display.begin(SSD1306_SWITCHCAPVCC, 0x3C);
  delay(2000);
  display.clearDisplay();
  display.setTextColor(WHITE);
  delay(10);
  Serial.print(F("Connecting to "));
  Serial.println(WLAN_SSID);
  WiFi.begin(WLAN_SSID, WLAN_PASS);
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
    delay(500);
    Serial.print(F("."));
  }
  Serial.println();
  Serial.println(F("WiFi connected"));
  Serial.println(F("IP address: "));
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
```



# carenuty

## Uploading Code to the D1 Mini

### Steps:

- Connect the D1 Mini to your computer via USB
- Select the appropriate board and port in Arduino IDE
- Click the upload button to flash the code onto the D1 Mini

### Note:

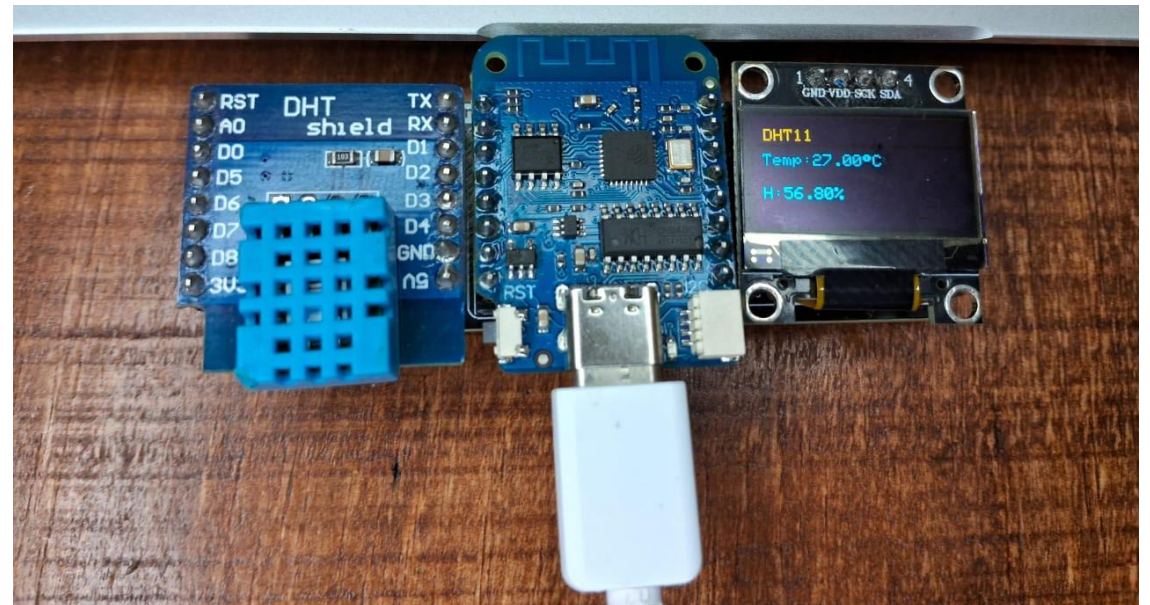
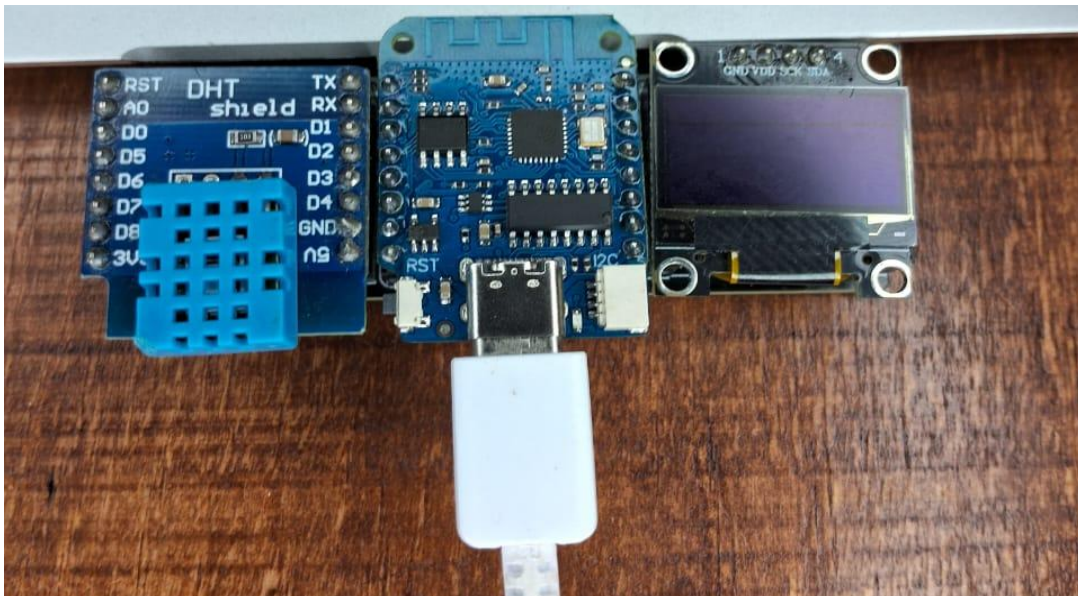
DS18B20

DHT11

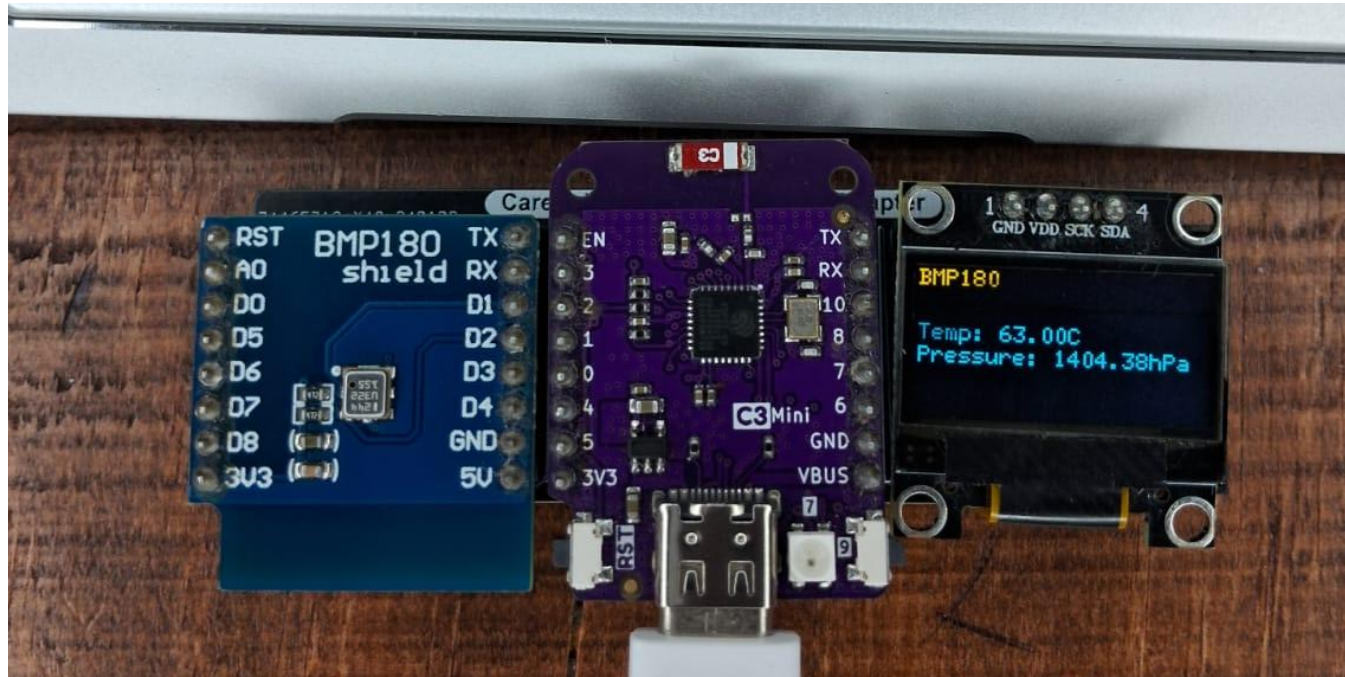
BMP180

D1 Mini, C3 Mini

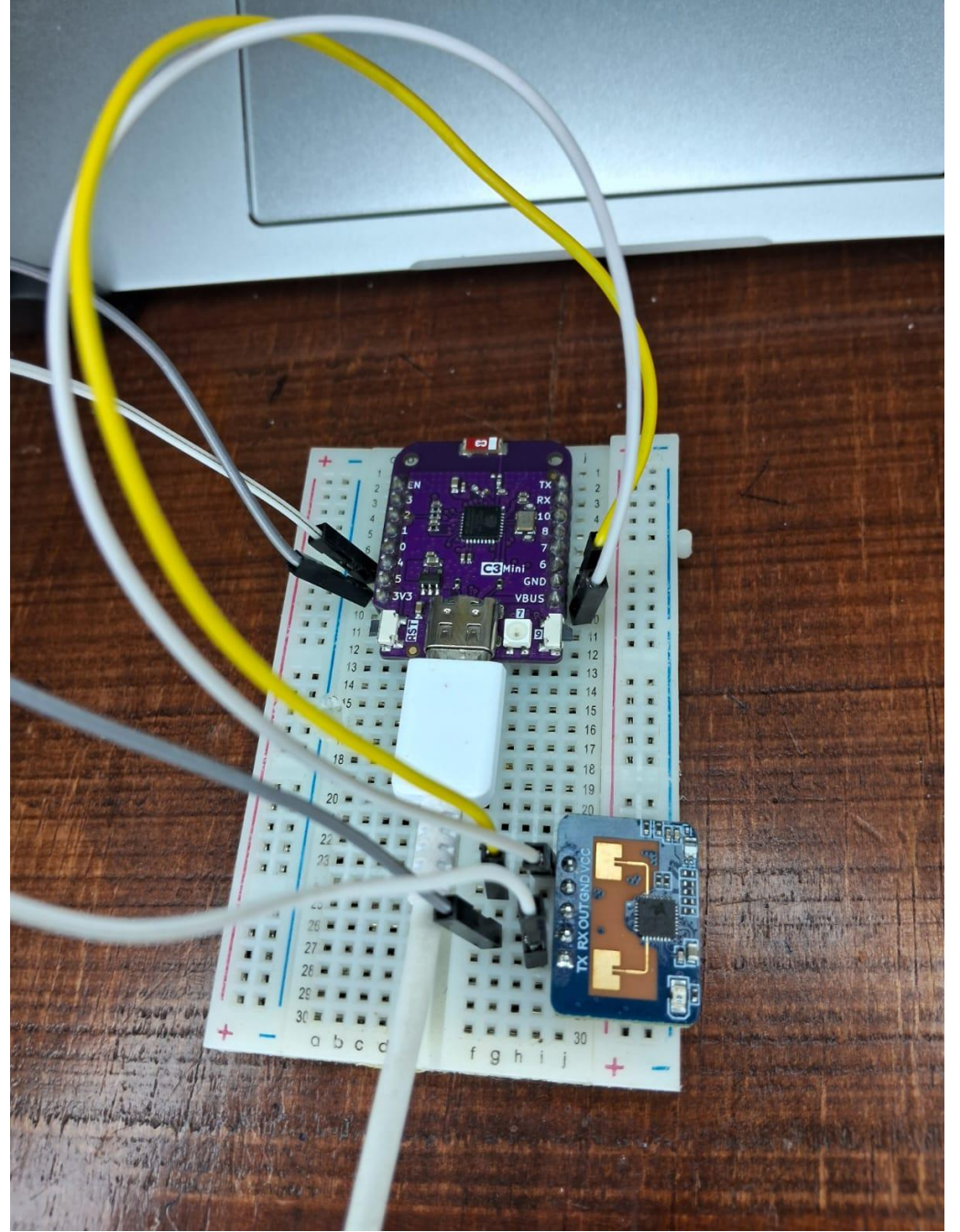
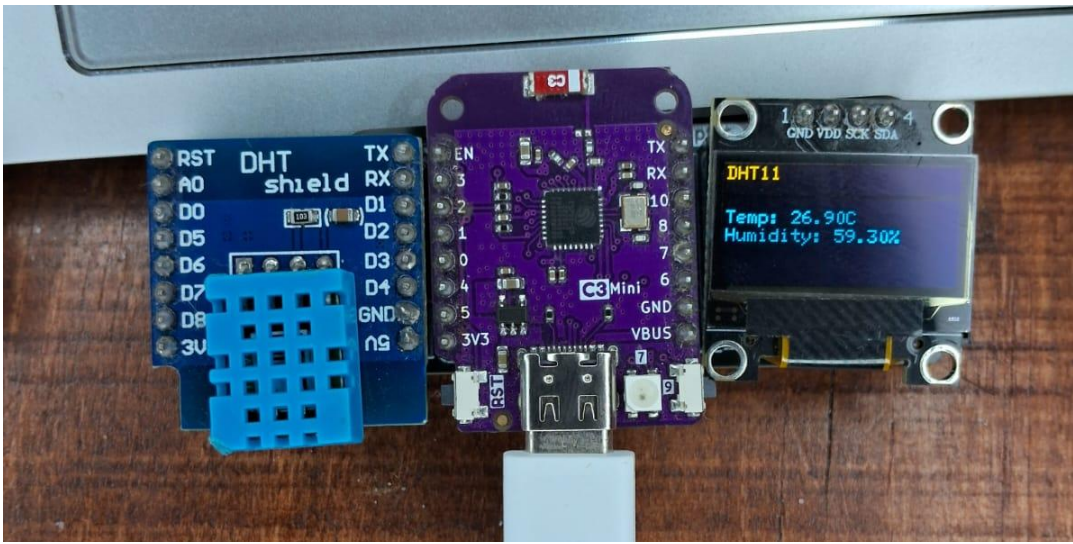
Add images of C3 Mini (6 )









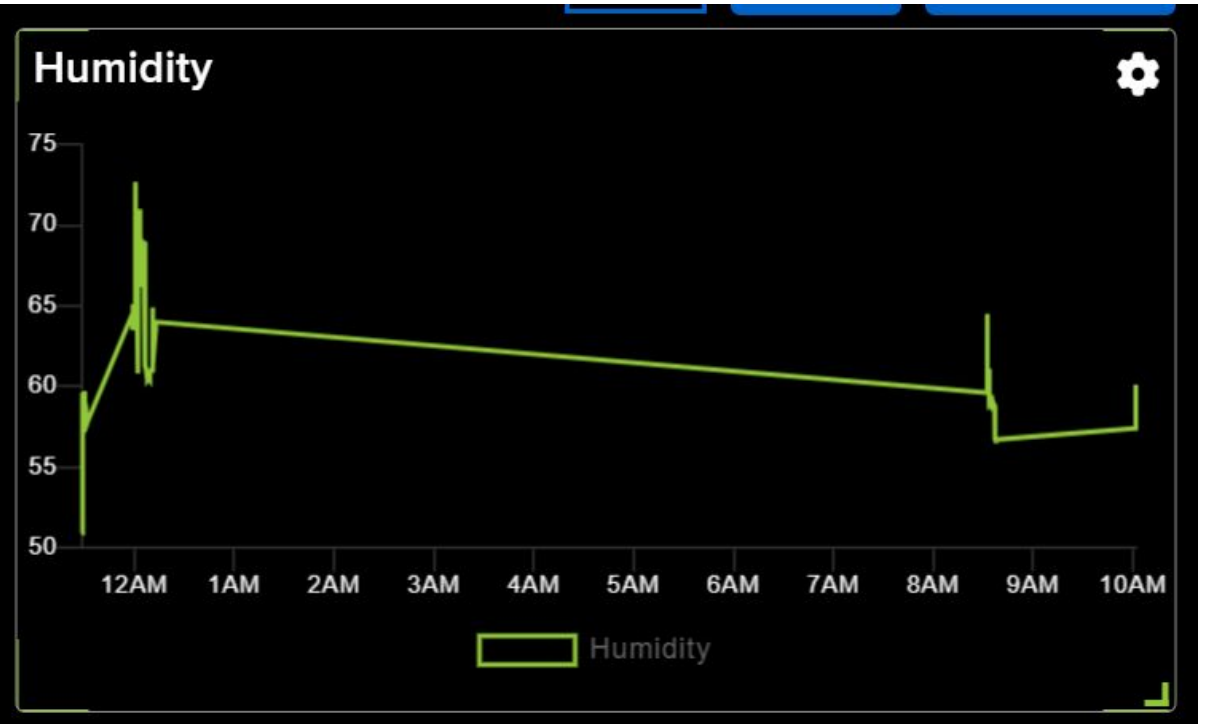
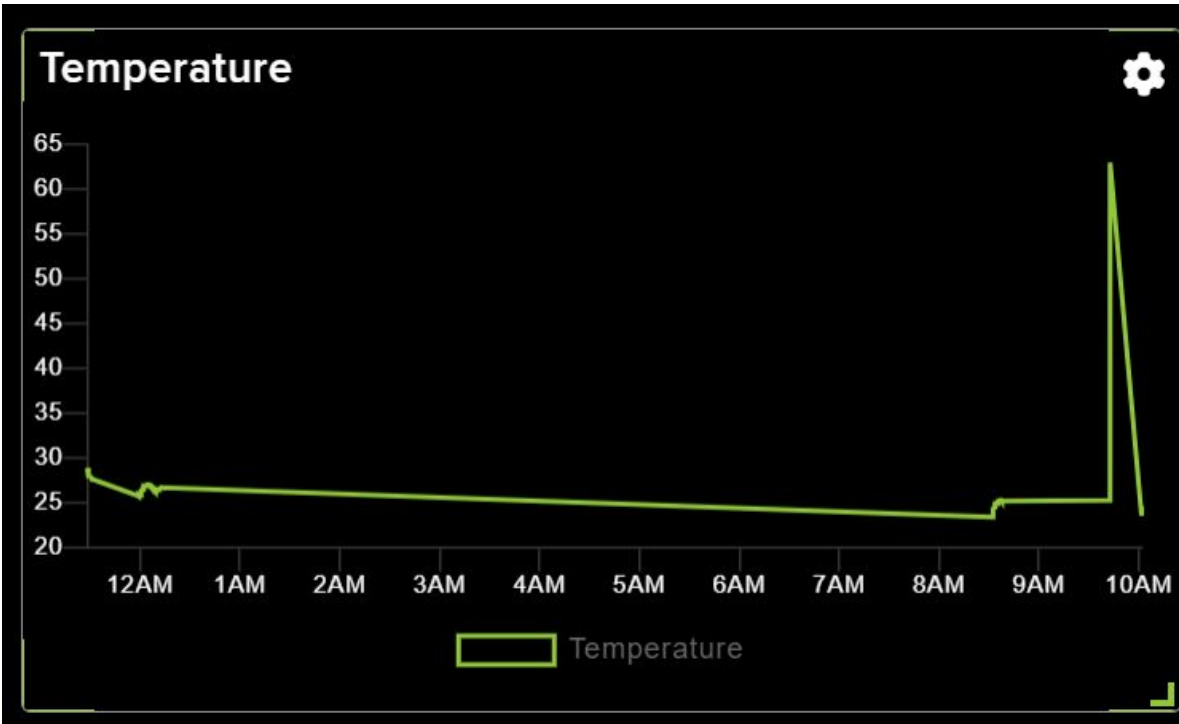


# Monitoring Data on Adafruit IO

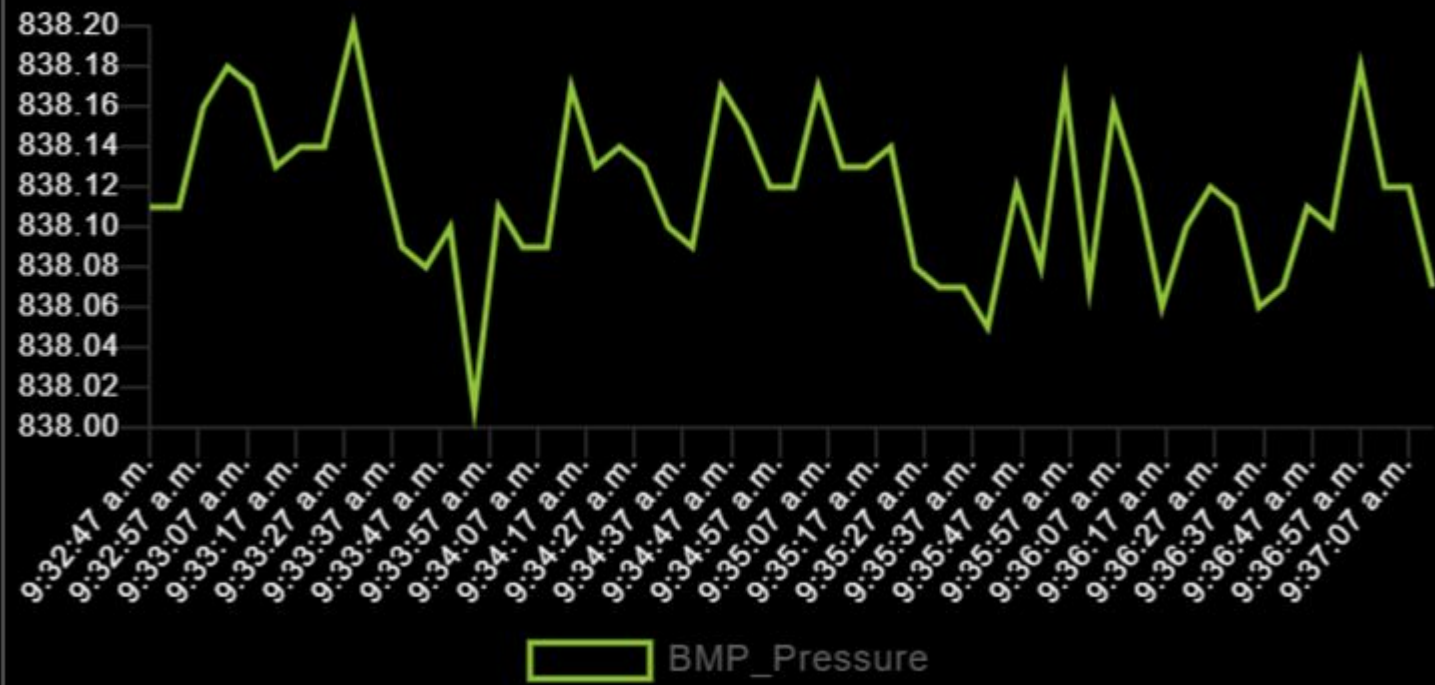
- Return to your Adafruit IO dashboard
- Watch the real-time data being populated in your widgets







# Pressure





Advantages	Disadvantages
User friendly interface for beginners	Data storage and rate limits on the free plan ( Limit of 10 feeds,)
Extensive documentation and support	Short data retention in the free plan (Each feed stores data for 30 days)
Wide device compatibility (ESP8266, Arduino, Raspberry Pi, etc.)	Not ideal for very large-scale or enterprise- level projects
Supports MQTT and REST API for communication	Cloud dependent, requiring stable internet connection
Real Time data visualization with customizable widgets	
IFTTT connector enables to move data across the web Zapier connector to automate your work by connecting Adafruit Io to online apps You use	



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**THE END**