

Hands-On IoT Architecture and Smart Systems using ESP32

Day	Session	Title	Contents	Tasks
DAY 1	FN 9.00 am to 10.30 am	Introduction, Evolution and Future of IoT	Overview of IoT: Definition, architecture and applications. Exploring the transformation of IoT from basic Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication to today's interconnected smart systems. Latest trends in IoT, including the role of edge computing, AI integration, and how emerging technologies are shaping the future of IoT across industries.	PPT Presentation and Group discussion on how emerging technologies will influence the future of IoT.
	BREAK 10.45 am to 12.15 pm	Introduction to IoT Board (Microcontroller, sensors and actuator)	Introduction to microcontrollers and their role in IoT. Digital I/O, Serial Communication, Sensors and actuators. Detailed explanation of working of L298N driver.	Hands-on: Dancing LEDs and buzzer with Toggle switch using ESP32 and controlling motors (dc, stepper, servo) using L298N motor driver.

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AN 1.00 pm to 2.30 pm	Analog I/O and PWM LCD Display and Data Presentation	Use analog pins to read data from devices such as potentiometers, allowing variable input values. Simulate analog output using PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) for controlling LED brightness or motor speed. Connect and control a 16x2 character LCD using the LiquidCrystal library. Display text and sensor data.	Hands-on: Adjusting the brightness of an LED or the speed of a motor using a potentiometer. Read temperature data from a DHT11 sensor, displaying it on the LCD.
BREAK			
2.45 pm to 4.15pm	Timers, Delays and interrupts.	Implementing delays in your program using delay() and how to keep track of time without halting the program using millis(). Using interrupts to handle events like button presses in real-time, independent of the main code execution.	Hands-on: Building a system where pressing a button (using interrupts) controls an LED, ensuring it operates independently of other tasks in

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DAY 2	FN 9.00 am to 10.30 am	Real-Time Operating System (RTOS) on ESP32	Introduction to FreeRTOS, the built-in Real-Time Operating System for ESP32, enabling real-time task management. Create and manage multiple tasks, control task scheduling, and set task priorities for better resource management.	Hands-on: Implement a multi-tasking example where an LED blinks while reading sensor data simultaneously, using FreeRTOS for task scheduling.
	BREAK 10.45 am to 12.15 pm	Introduction to I2C and SPI Protocols	I2C (Inter-Integrated Circuit) and SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) protocols for communication with sensors and displays. Connect and control I2C devices like OLED displays or Real-Time Clocks (RTC), and display data on them.	Hands-on: Display sensor data on an I2C OLED display or interface with an SPI device like an SD card module.

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AN			
1.00 pm to 2.30 pm	Advanced Networking with ESP32 (Wi-Fi Modes: Station, SoftAP, and Dual Mode)	Different modes of Wi-Fi communication: Station mode (client), Soft Access Point (AP), and Dual Mode (acting as both AP and client).	Hands-on: Build a dual-mode Wi-Fi system where the ESP32 acts as both a client and a server, allowing communication between devices.
BREAK			
	Bluetooth and BLE		
2.45 pm to 4.15pm		Bluetooth Classic and Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), focusing on the low-power advantages of BLE for IoT applications and architecture of BLE.	Hands-on: Implement a BLE server on the ESP32 that broadcasts sensor data to connected devices.

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DAY 3	FN			
	9.00 am to 10.30 am	Web Server Development: WebSocket Server	Set up a WebSocket server on the ESP32 to allow real-time, bidirectional communication between clients and the server	Hands-on: Build an interactive web dashboard to monitor sensor data and control the ESP32's outputs in real time.
	BREAK			
	10.45 am to 12.15 pm	Serving HTML/CSS/JS from ESP32	Serve web pages with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript directly from the ESP32, allowing users to interact with the device through a web interface.	
	AN			
	1.00 pm to 2.30 pm	IoT integration and cloud communication: MQTT Protocol in Depth	Explore the MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) protocol, widely used for IoT communication due to its lightweight, publish/subscribe architecture.	Hands-on: Set up an MQTT connection to a cloud service, sending sensor data from the ESP32 and receiving control commands for home automation.
	BREAK			
	2.45 pm to 4.15pm	Connecting ESP32 to Cloud Services (AWS IoT/ Blynk)	Connect the ESP32 to popular cloud platforms such as AWS IoT/ Blynk to send and receive data.	