

# Smart Home Automated Security Project

CEIS101 Final Project

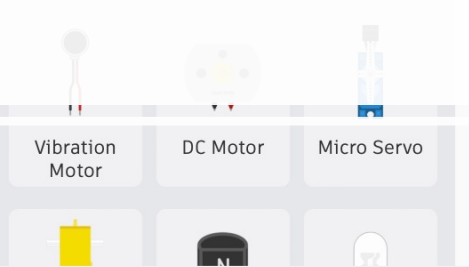
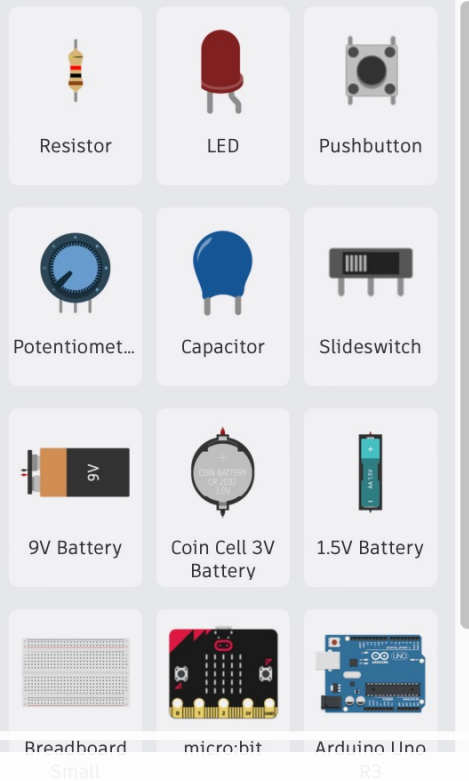
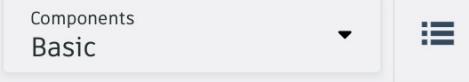
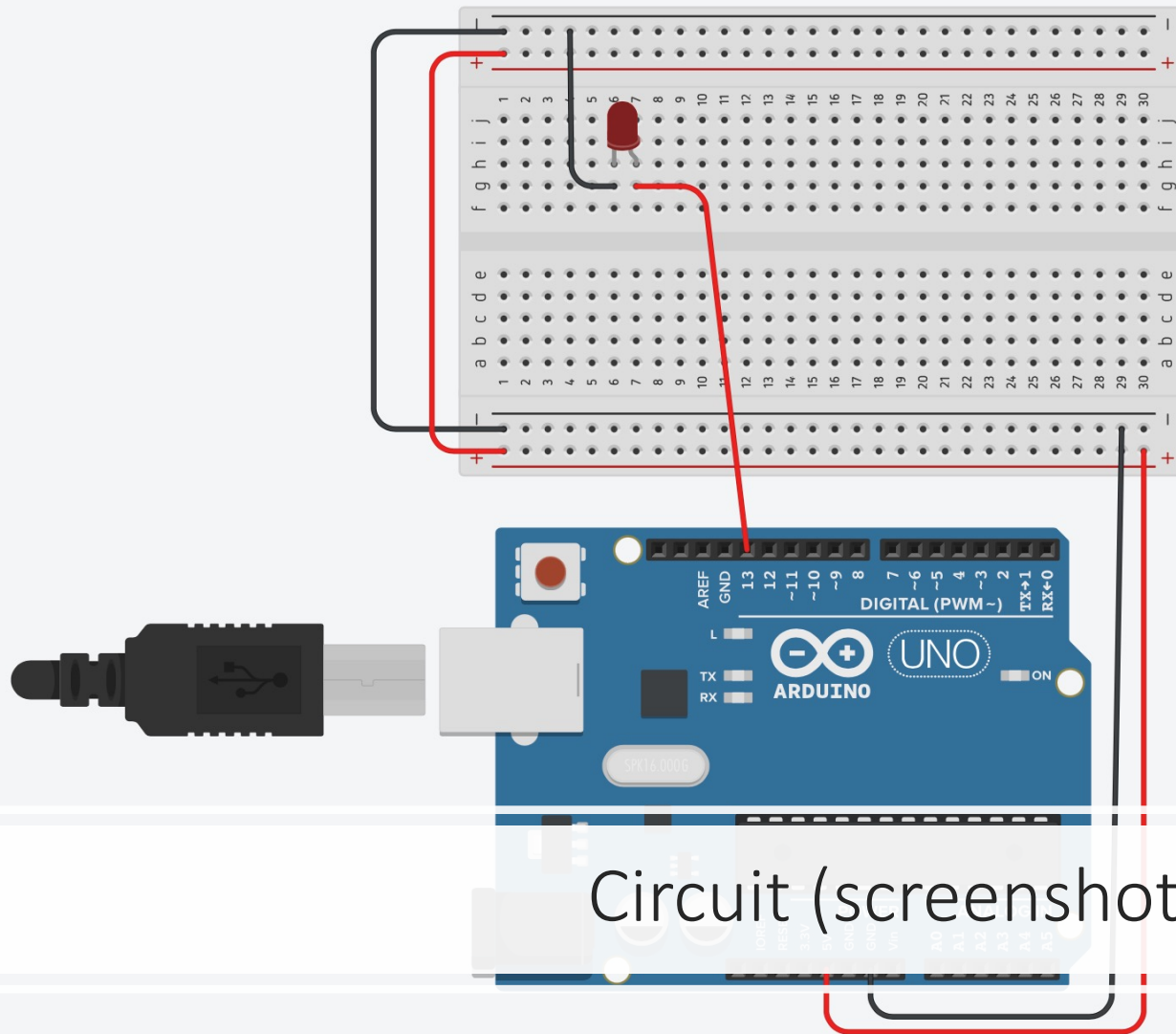
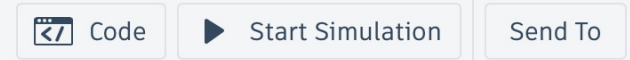
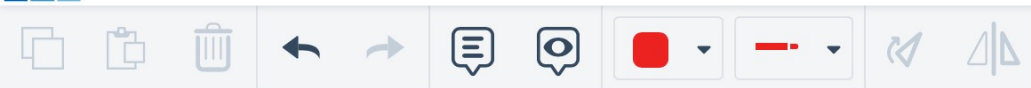
July Session 2024

Shakeem Sykes

Prof. [John Lambrou](#)

# Introduction

- Smart Home Automated Security System
- The objective is to build out in entire smart home security system that is fully operational.
- Tools used were Tinckercad, Microsoft powerpoint, and Microsoft word





Blocks + Text



A

1 (Arduino Uno R3)

- Output
- Input
- Notation
- Control
- Math
- Variables

set built-in LED to HIGH

set pin 0 to HIGH

set pin 3 to 0

rotate servo on pin 0 to 0 degrees

play speaker on pin 0 with tone

turn off speaker on pin 0

print to serial monitor hello world

set RGB LED in pins 3 6 5

configure LCD 1 type to

print to LCD 1 hello world

set position on LCD 1 to column

```
set pin 13 to HIGH
wait 1 secs
set pin 13 to LOW
wait 1 secs
```

```
1 // C++ code
2 //
3 void setup()
4 {
5   pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
6 }
7
8 void loop()
9 {
10  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
11  delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
12  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
13  delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
14 }
```

Code (screenshot)



# CEIS101

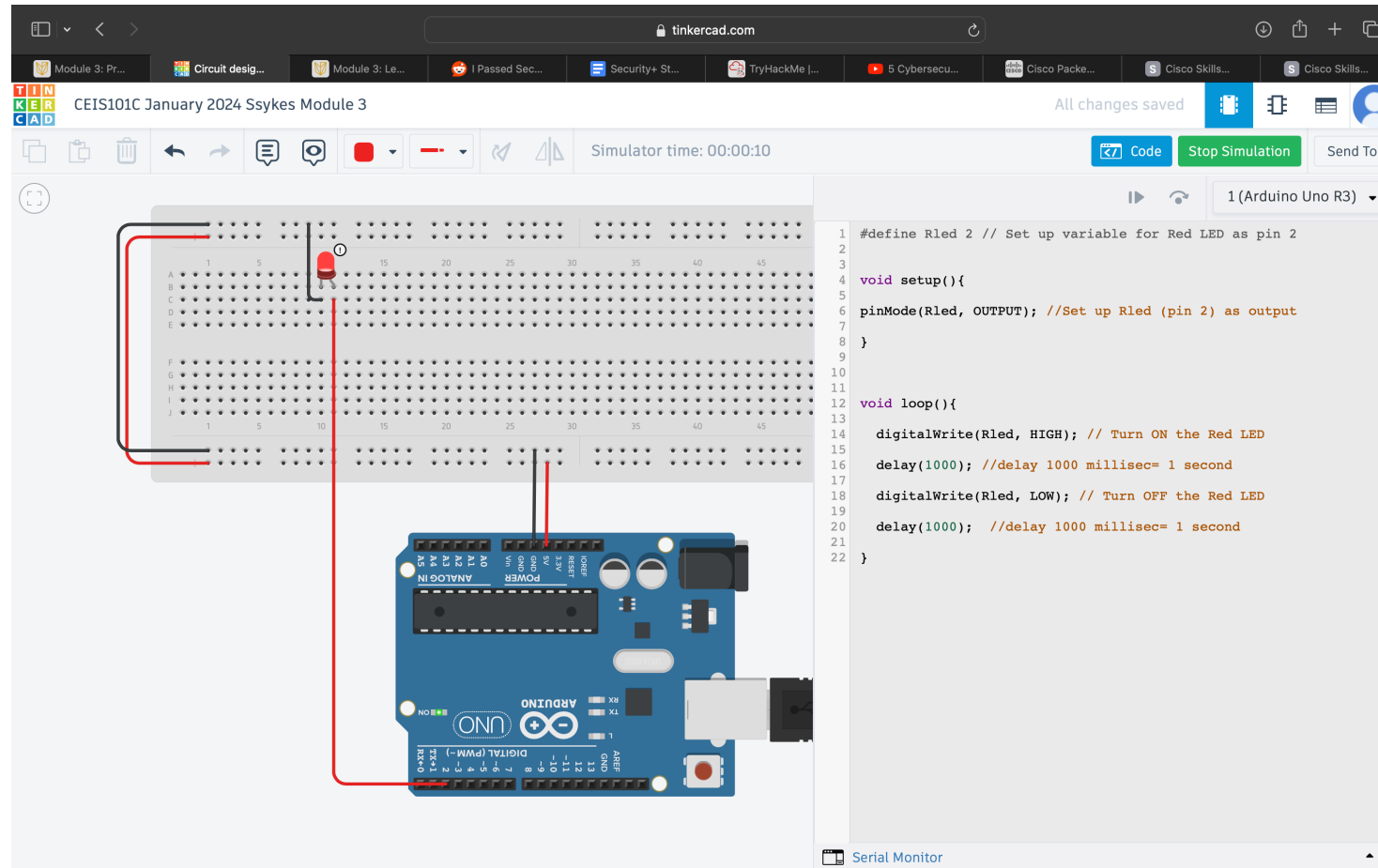
## Module 3

Inventory of Parts, Circuit Building, and Displaying Messages

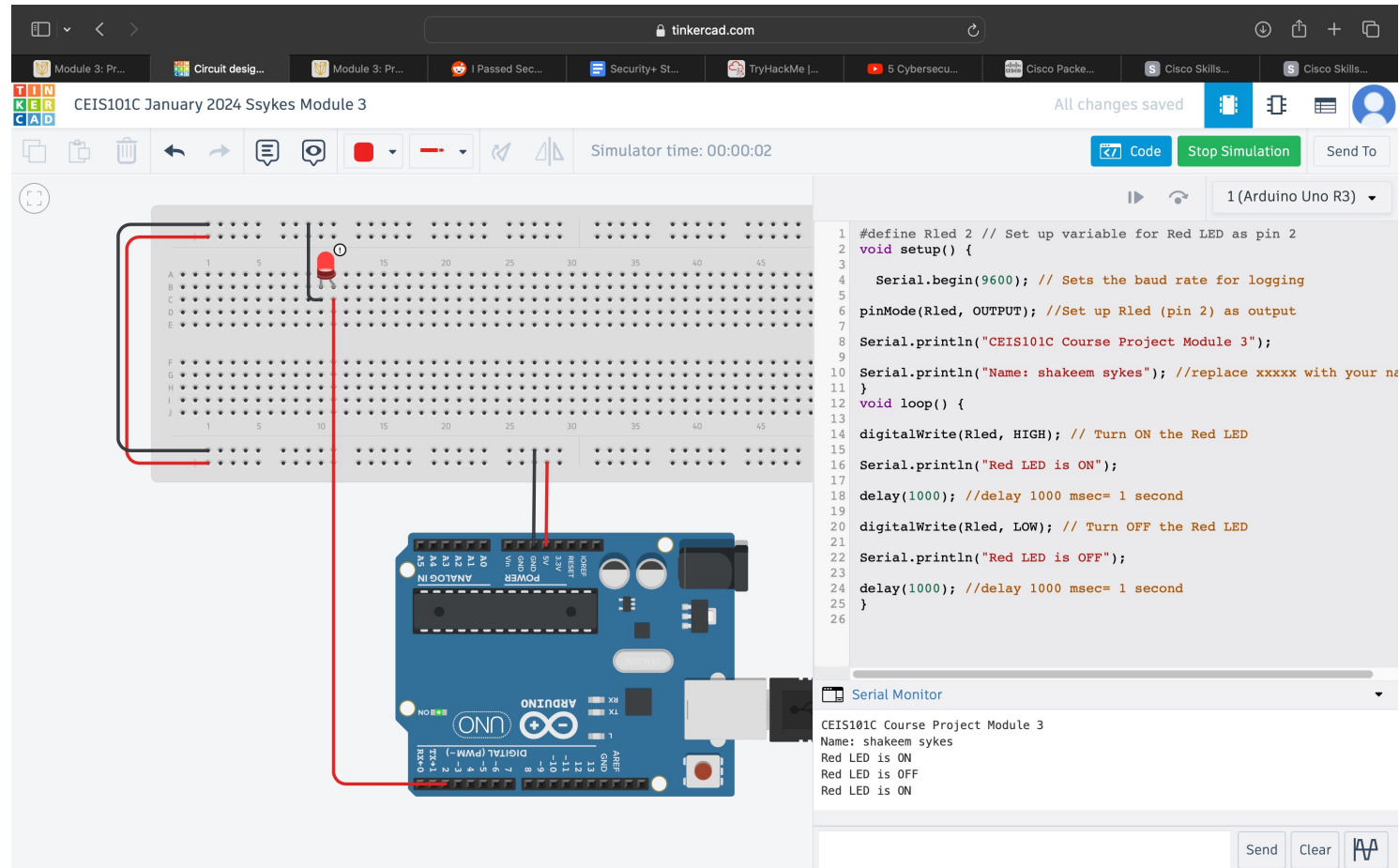
# Organization of Project Components (picture)

- Arduino Uno
- Breadboard
- Resistor 10k $\Omega$
- LEDs
- Ultrasonic Sensor
- Active Buzzer
- Photoresistor
- Wires

# Circuit with red LED on (picture)



# Serial Monitor (screenshot)

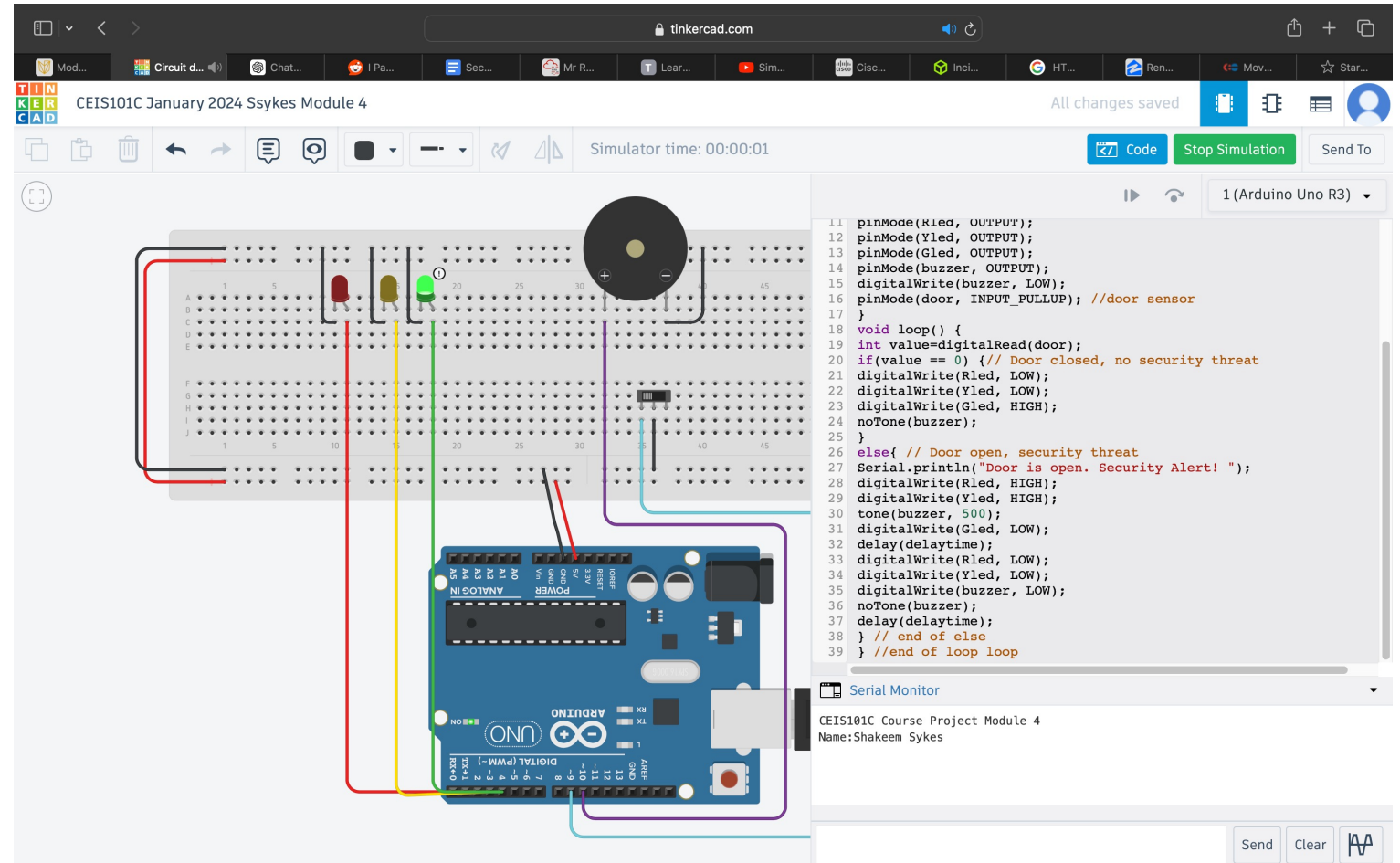


# CEIS101

## Module 4

Adding Door Sensor to Smart Home System

Circuit of  
door closed  
with Green  
LED ON  
(picture)



Circuit of  
door open  
with Green  
LED OFF  
(picture)

tinkercad.com

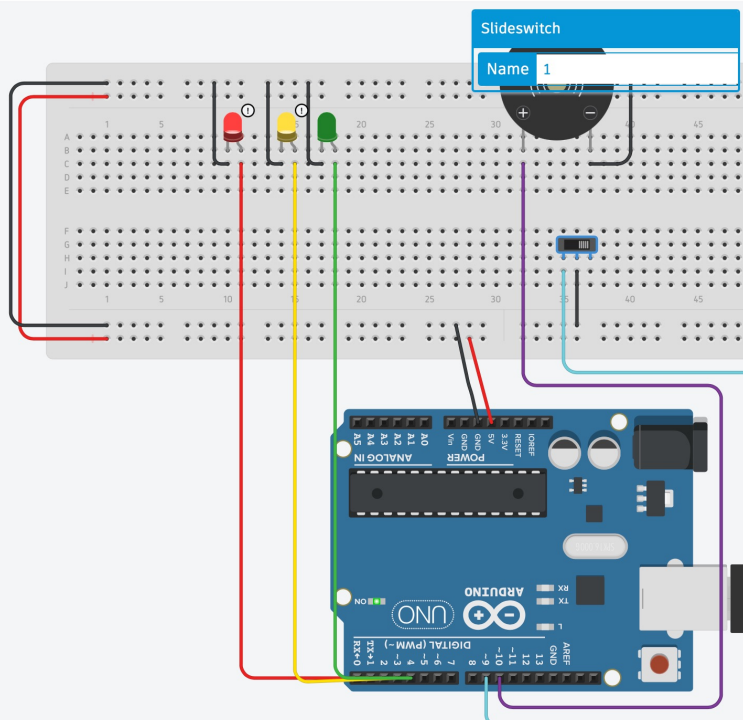
CEIS101C January 2024 Ssykes Module 4

Simulator time: 00:00:05

All changes saved

Code Stop Simulation Send To

1 (Arduino Uno R3)



```
11 pinMode(Rled, OUTPUT);
12 pinMode(Yled, OUTPUT);
13 pinMode(Gled, OUTPUT);
14 pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
15 digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
16 pinMode(door, INPUT_PULLUP); //door sensor
17 }
18 void loop() {
19   int value=digitalRead(door);
20   if(value == 0) { // Door closed, no security threat
21     digitalWrite(Rled, LOW);
22     digitalWrite(Yled, LOW);
23     digitalWrite(Gled, HIGH);
24     noTone(buzzer);
25   }
26   else{ // Door open, security threat
27     Serial.println("Door is open. Security Alert! ");
28     digitalWrite(Rled, HIGH);
29     digitalWrite(Yled, HIGH);
30     tone(buzzer, 500);
31     digitalWrite(Gled, LOW);
32     delay(delaytime);
33     digitalWrite(Rled, LOW);
34     digitalWrite(Yled, LOW);
35     digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
36     noTone(buzzer);
37     delay(delaytime);
38   } // end of else
39 } //end of loop loop
```

Serial Monitor

CEIS101C Course Project Module 4  
Name:Shakeem Sykes  
Door is open. Security Alert!

Send Clear

# Arduino Code (screenshot)

tinkercad.com

Mod... Circuit d... Chat... Pa... Sec... Mr R... Lear... Sim... Cisc... Incl... HT... Ren... Mov... Star...

CEIS101C January 2024 Ssykes Module 4

All changes saved

Code Start Simulation Send To

Text 1 (Arduino Uno R3)

```
1 #define Rled 2
2 #define Yled 3
3 #define Gled 4
4 #define buzzer 10
5 #define door 9
6 #define delaytime 1000 // === Second run, change to 100
7 void setup() {
8   Serial.begin(9600); // Set the baud rate
9   Serial.println("CEIS101C Course Project Module 4");
10  Serial.println("Name:Shakeem Sykes"); //replace xxxxx with your n
11  pinMode(Rled, OUTPUT);
12  pinMode(Yled, OUTPUT);
13  pinMode(Gled, OUTPUT);
14  pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
15  digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
16  pinMode(door, INPUT_PULLUP); //door sensor
17 }
18 void loop() {
19   int value=digitalRead(door);
20   if(value == 0) { // Door closed, no security threat
21     digitalWrite(Rled, LOW);
22     digitalWrite(Yled, LOW);
23     digitalWrite(Gled, HIGH);
24     noTone(buzzer);
25   }
26   else{ // Door open, security threat
27     Serial.println("Door is open. Security Alert! ");
28     digitalWrite(Rled, HIGH);
29     digitalWrite(Yled, HIGH);
30     tone(buzzer, 500);
31     digitalWrite(Gled, LOW);
32     delay(delaytime);
33     digitalWrite(Rled, LOW);
34     digitalWrite(Yled, LOW);
35     digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
36     noTone(buzzer);
37     delay(delaytime);
38   } // end of else
39 } //end of loop loop
```

Serial Monitor



# Serial Monitor (screenshot)

The screenshot displays the Tinkercad web interface for a project titled "CEIS101C January 2024 Ssykes Module 4". The circuit features an Arduino Uno R3 connected to a breadboard with a red LED, a yellow LED, a green LED, and a buzzer. The code in the "Code" tab is as follows:

```
11 pinMode(Rled, OUTPUT);
12 pinMode(Yled, OUTPUT);
13 pinMode(Gled, OUTPUT);
14 pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
15 digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
16 pinMode(door, INPUT_PULLUP); //door sensor
17 }
18 void loop() {
19   int value=digitalRead(door);
20   if(value == 0) { // Door closed, no security threat
21     digitalWrite(Rled, LOW);
22     digitalWrite(Yled, LOW);
23     digitalWrite(Gled, HIGH);
24     noTone(buzzer);
25   }
26   else{ // Door open, security threat
27     Serial.println("Door is open. Security Alert! ");
28     digitalWrite(Rled, HIGH);
29     digitalWrite(Yled, HIGH);
30     tone(buzzer, 500);
31     digitalWrite(Gled, LOW);
32     delay(delaytime);
33     digitalWrite(Rled, LOW);
34     digitalWrite(Yled, LOW);
35     digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
36     noTone(buzzer);
37     delay(delaytime);
38   } // end of else
39 } //end of loop loop
```

The "Serial Monitor" tab shows the output of the code:

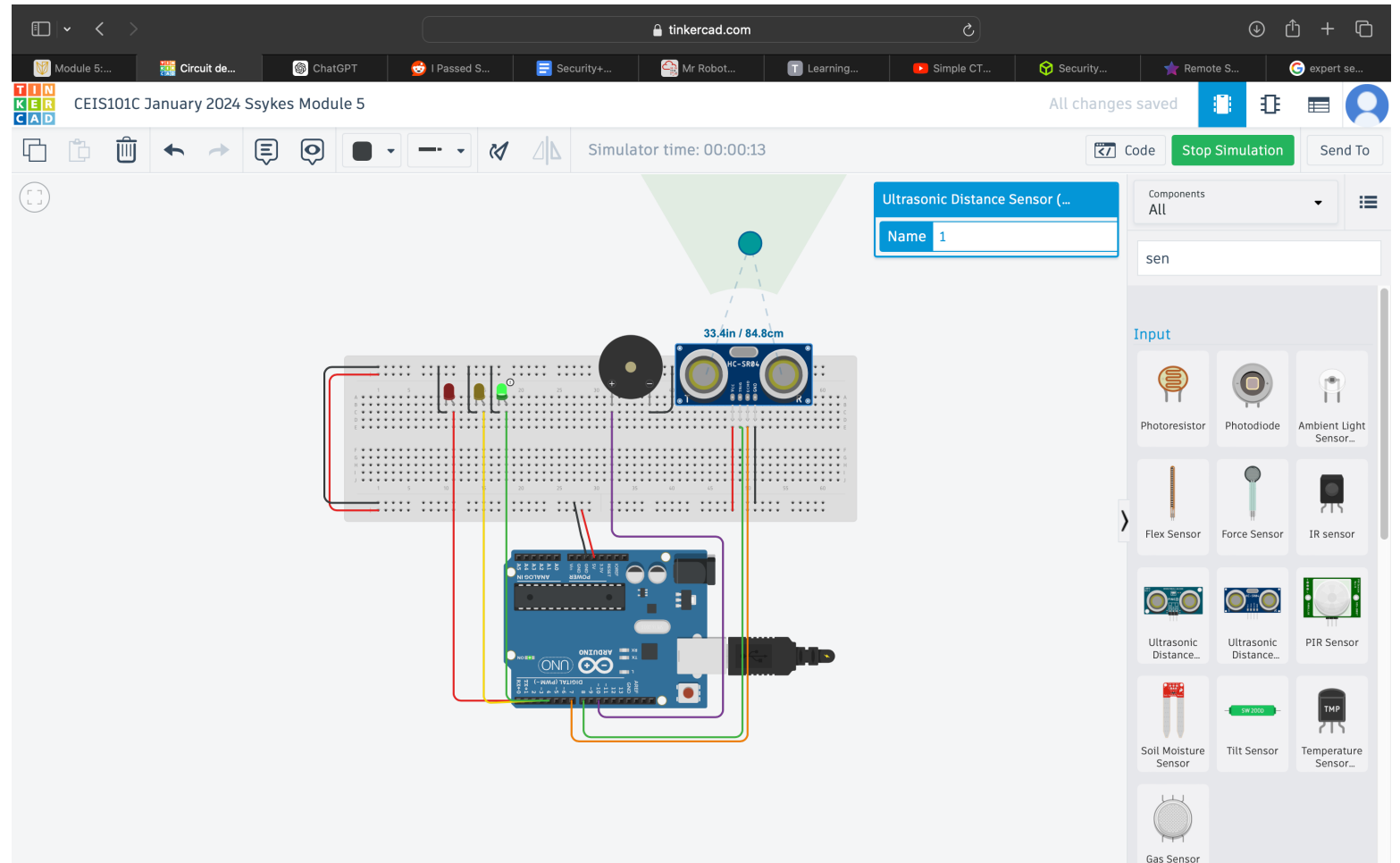
```
CEIS101C Course Project Module 4
Name:Shakeem Sykes
Door is open. Security Alert!
Door is open. Security Alert!
```

# CEIS101

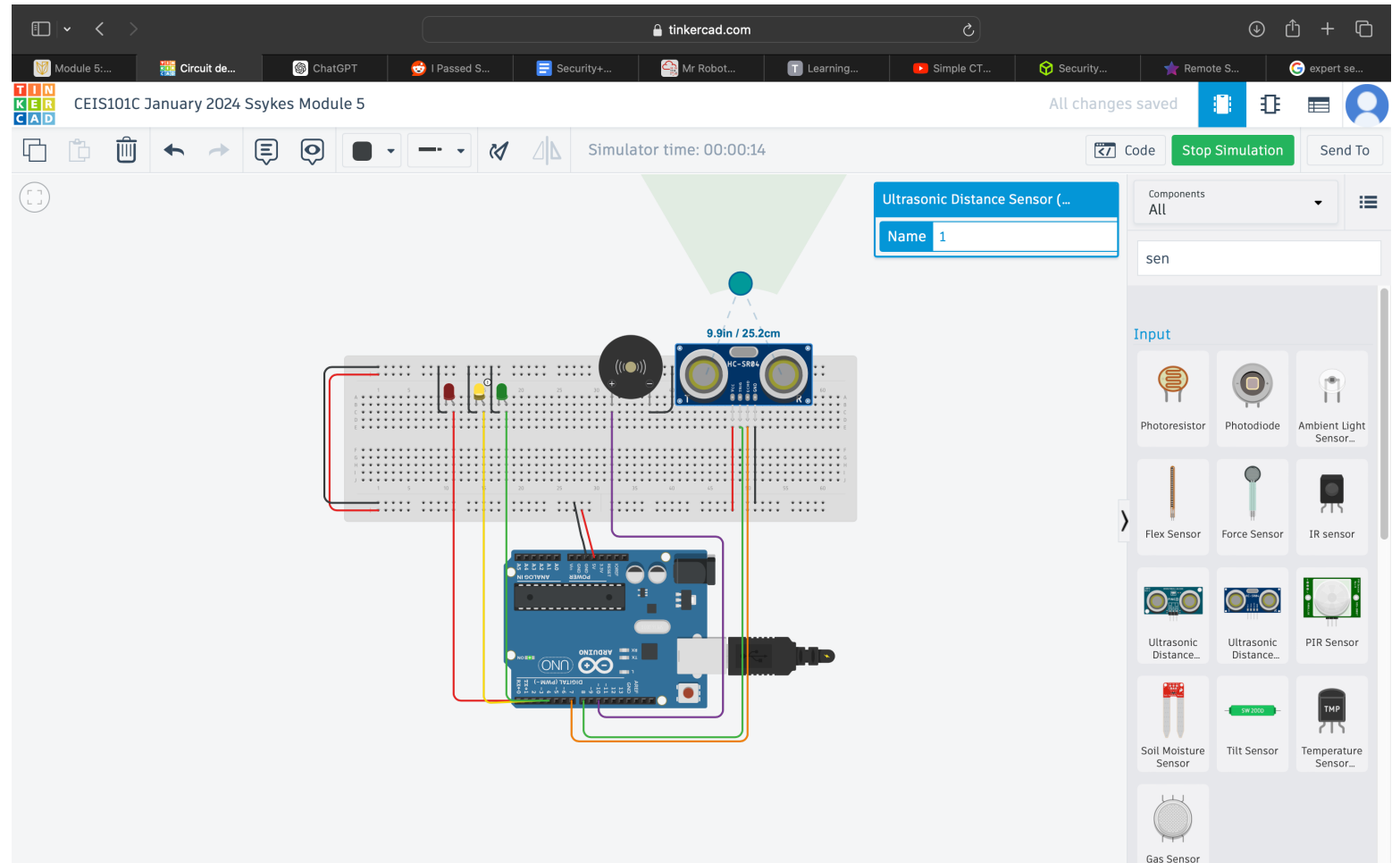
## Module 5

Adding Distance Sensor to Smart Home System  
and Conducting Data Analysis

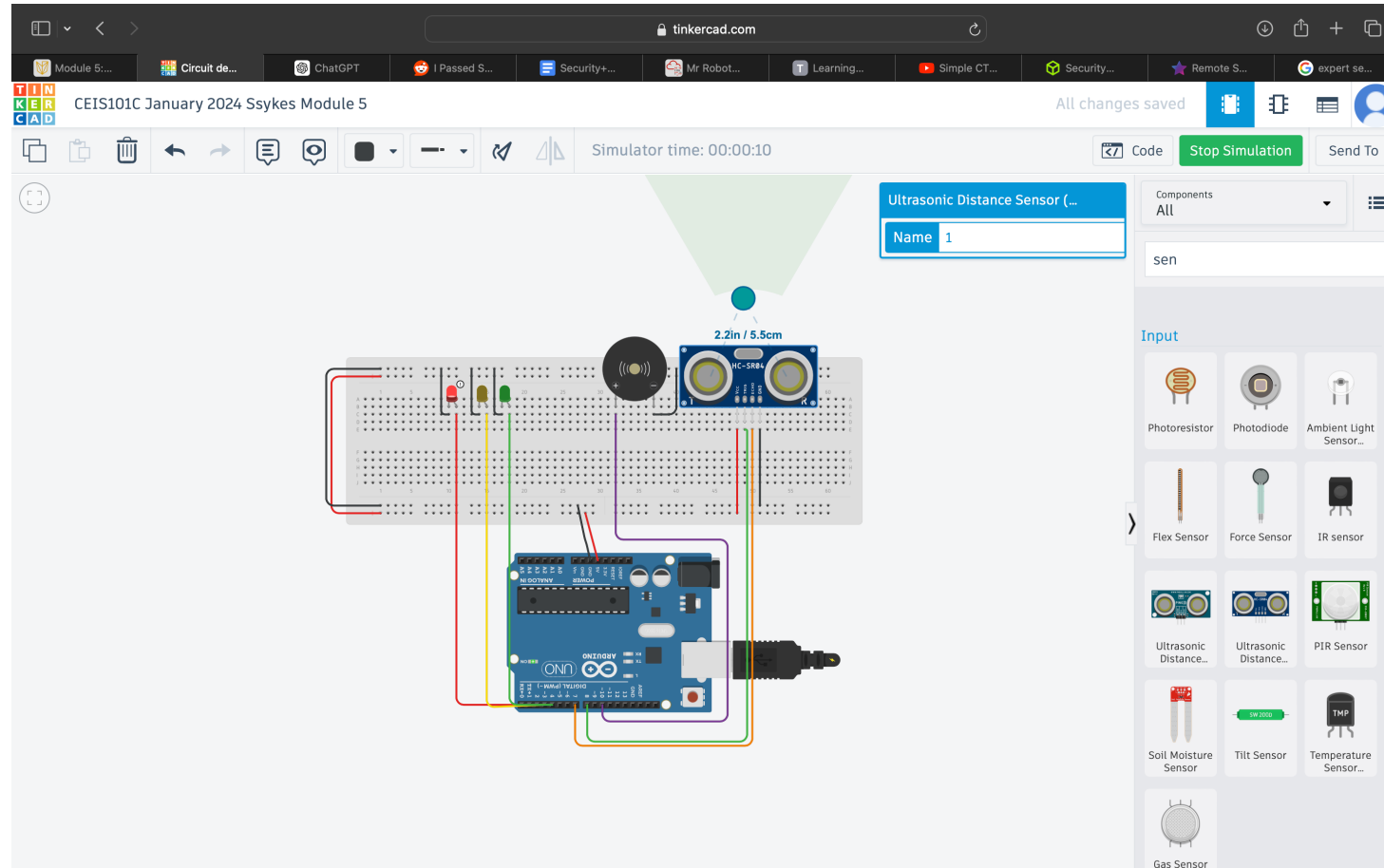
Circuit with  
green LED on  
(picture)



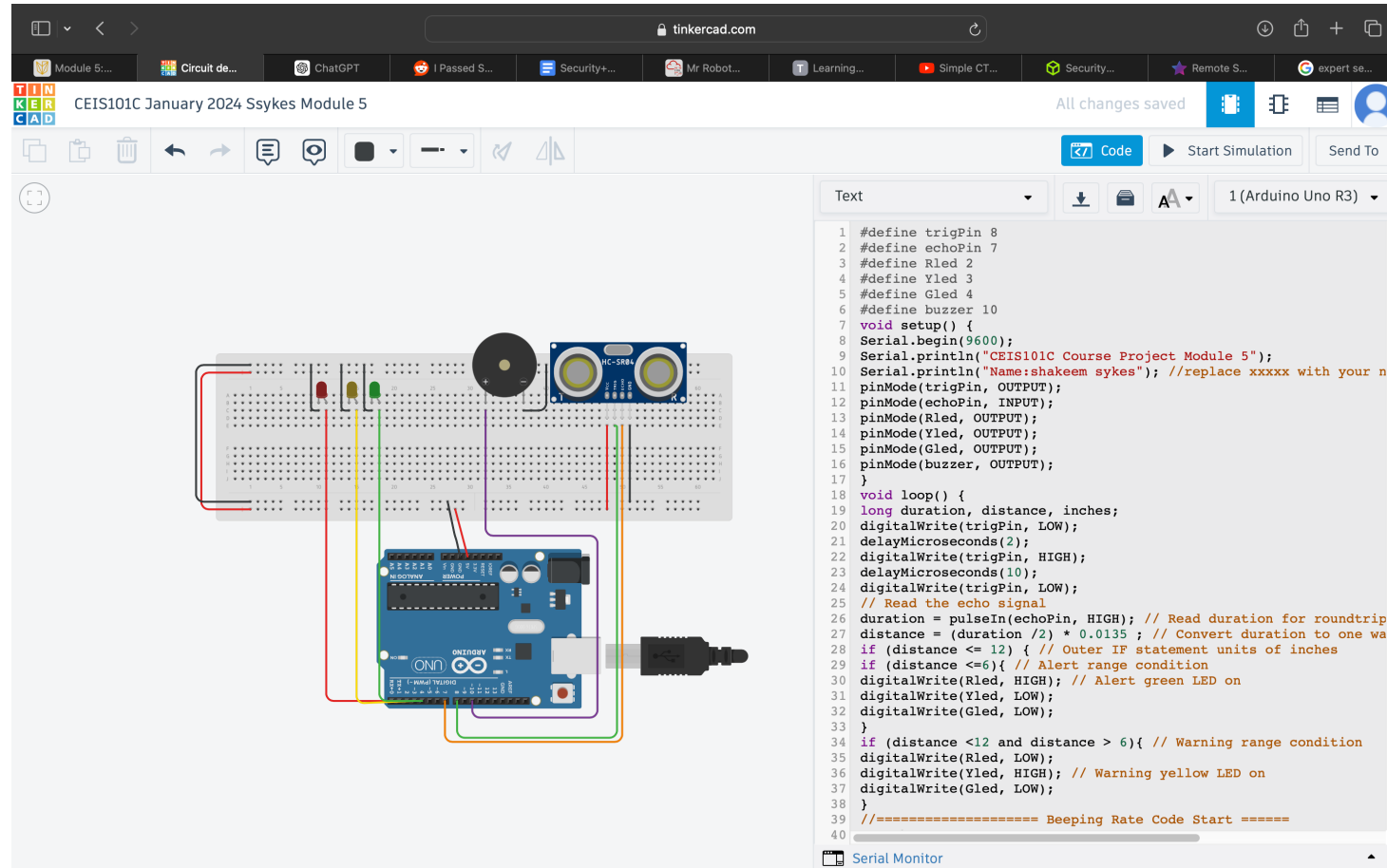
Circuit with  
yellow LED on  
(picture)



# Circuit with red LED on (picture)



# Arduino Code (screenshot)

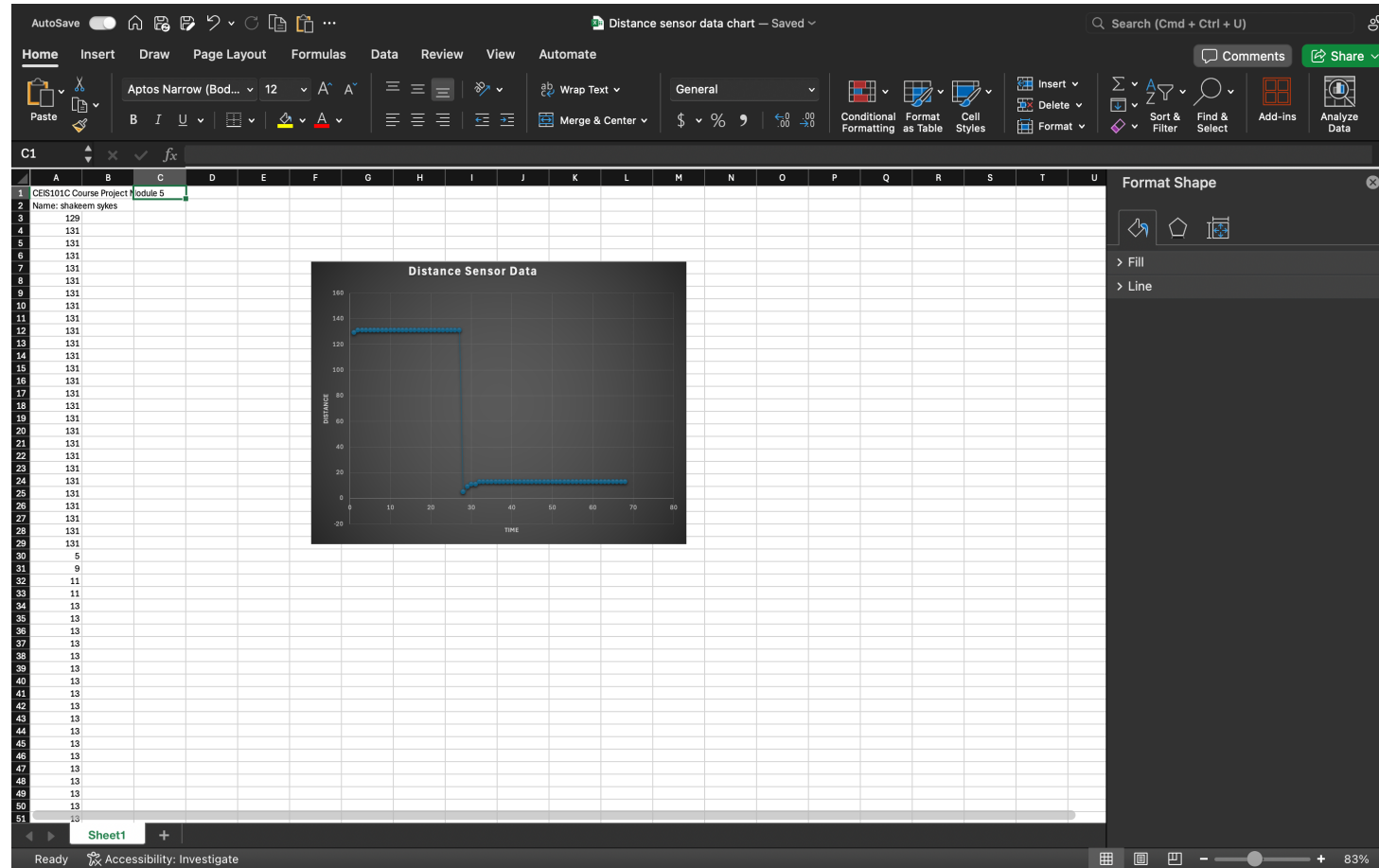


The screenshot displays the Tinkercad web interface. On the left, a breadboard circuit is shown with an Arduino Uno R3 connected to an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor, a buzzer, and three LEDs (red, yellow, and green). The sensor's VCC is connected to the 5V pin, GND to GND, and the trigger pin to digital pin 8. The buzzer's VCC is connected to 5V, GND to GND, and the positive terminal to digital pin 10. The red LED is connected to digital pin 2, the yellow LED to digital pin 3, and the green LED to digital pin 4. All LEDs have their negative terminals connected to GND. The Arduino is connected to a USB Type-C cable.

On the right, the code editor shows the following Arduino code:

```
1 #define trigPin 8
2 #define echoPin 7
3 #define Rled 2
4 #define Yled 3
5 #define Gled 4
6 #define buzzer 10
7 void setup() {
8   Serial.begin(9600);
9   Serial.println("CEIS101C Course Project Module 5");
10  Serial.println("Name:shakeem sykes"); //replace xxxxx with your name
11  pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
12  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
13  pinMode(Rled, OUTPUT);
14  pinMode(Yled, OUTPUT);
15  pinMode(Gled, OUTPUT);
16  pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
17 }
18 void loop() {
19   long duration, distance, inches;
20   digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
21   delayMicroseconds(2);
22   digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
23   delayMicroseconds(10);
24   digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
25   // Read the echo signal
26   duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH); // Read duration for roundtrip
27   distance = (duration / 2) * 0.0135 ; // Convert duration to one way
28   if (distance <= 12) { // Outer IF statement units of inches
29     if (distance <= 6){ // Alert range condition
30       digitalWrite(Rled, HIGH); // Alert green LED on
31       digitalWrite(Yled, LOW);
32       digitalWrite(Gled, LOW);
33     }
34     if (distance <12 and distance > 6){ // Warning range condition
35       digitalWrite(Rled, LOW);
36       digitalWrite(Yled, HIGH); // Warning yellow LED on
37       digitalWrite(Gled, LOW);
38     }
39     //===== Beeping Rate Code Start =====
40 }
```

# Plot of data (graph from Excel)



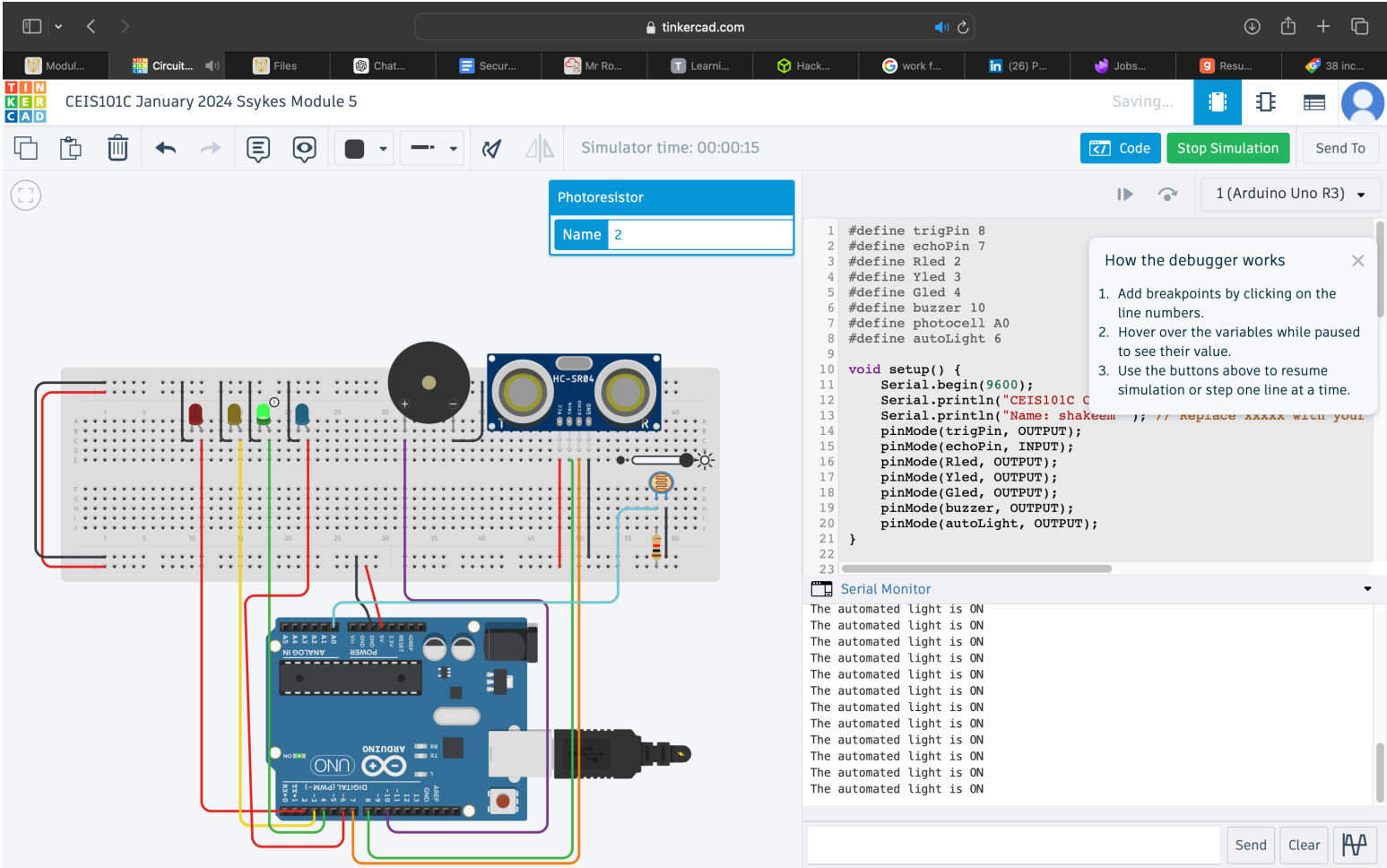
# CEIS101

## Module 6

Adding Automated Light to Smart Home System



Circuit with  
automated LED  
off (picture)



# Circuit with automated LED on (picture)

CEIS101C January 2024 Ssykes Module 5

Simulator time: 00:00:05

Code Stop Simulation Send To

1 (Arduino Uno R3)

```
1 #define trigPin 8
2 #define echoPin 7
3 #define Rled 2
4 #define Yled 3
5 #define Gled 4
6 #define buzzer 10
7 #define photocell A0
8 #define autoLight 6
9
10 void setup() {
11   Serial.begin(9600);
12   Serial.println("CEIS101C C");
13   Serial.println("Name: shakeem"); // Replace xxxxx with your name
14   pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
15   pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
16   pinMode(Rled, OUTPUT);
17   pinMode(Yled, OUTPUT);
18   pinMode(Gled, OUTPUT);
19   pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
20   pinMode(autoLight, OUTPUT);
21 }
22
23
```

How the debugger works

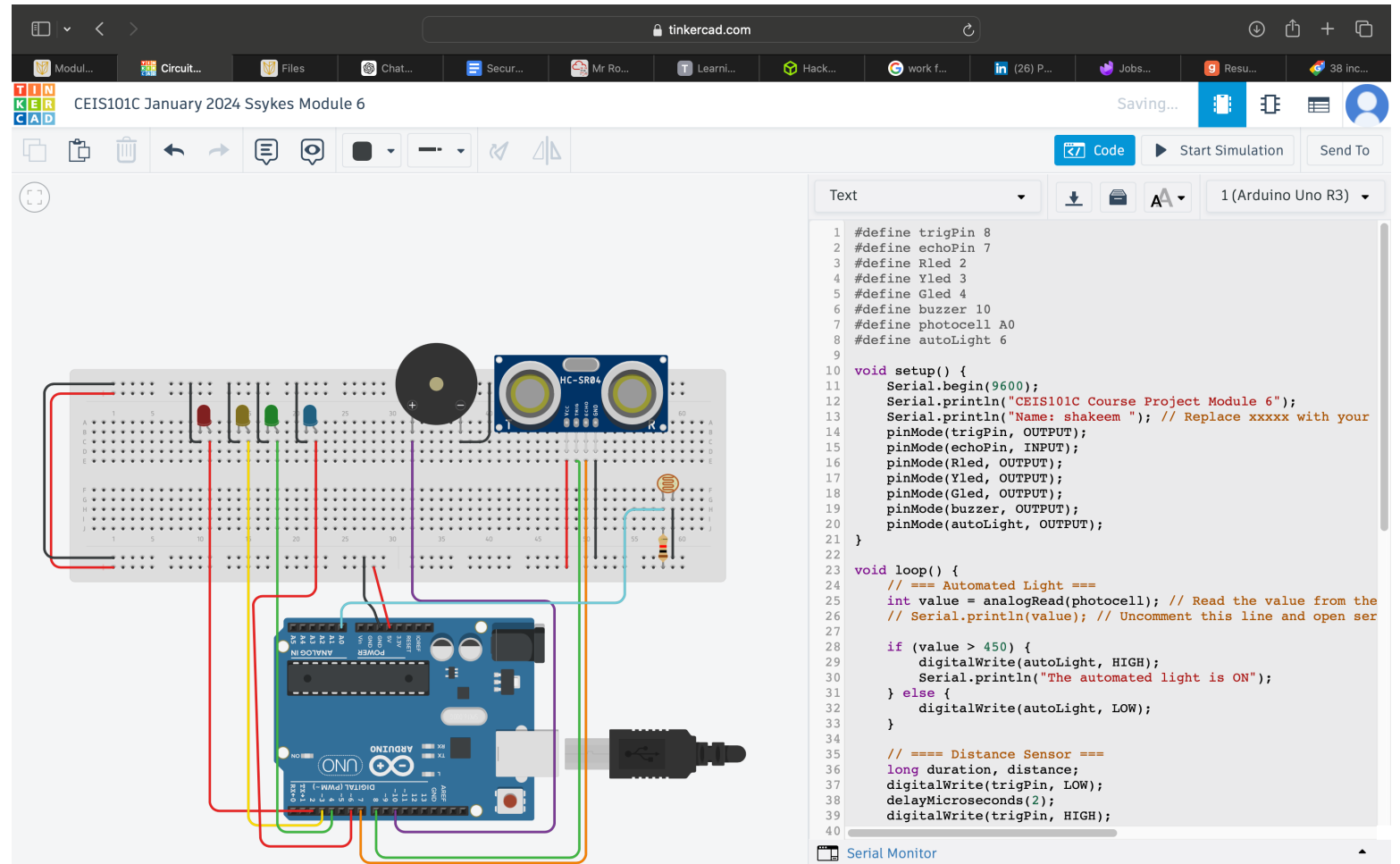
1. Add breakpoints by clicking on the line numbers.
2. Hover over the variables while paused to see their value.
3. Use the buttons above to resume simulation or step one line at a time.

Serial Monitor

The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON  
The automated light is ON

Send Clear

# Arduino Code (screenshot)



The screenshot displays the Tinkercad web interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Modules, Circuits, Files, Chat, Security, Mr. Robot, Learning, Hack, Work, LinkedIn, Jobs, Resumes, and 38 Inc. The main workspace shows a breadboard circuit with an Arduino Uno R3 connected to various components: a 5V regulator, a buzzer, a photoresistor, and an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor. The code editor on the right contains the following code:

```
1 #define trigPin 8
2 #define echoPin 7
3 #define Rled 2
4 #define Yled 3
5 #define Gled 4
6 #define buzzer 10
7 #define photocell A0
8 #define autoLight 6
9
10 void setup() {
11   Serial.begin(9600);
12   Serial.println("CEIS101C Course Project Module 6");
13   Serial.println("Name: shakeem "); // Replace xxxxx with your
14   pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
15   pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
16   pinMode(Rled, OUTPUT);
17   pinMode(Yled, OUTPUT);
18   pinMode(Gled, OUTPUT);
19   pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
20   pinMode(autoLight, OUTPUT);
21 }
22
23 void loop() {
24   // === Automated Light ===
25   int value = analogRead(photocell); // Read the value from the
26   // Serial.println(value); // Uncomment this line and open ser
27
28   if (value > 450) {
29     digitalWrite(autoLight, HIGH);
30     Serial.println("The automated light is ON");
31   } else {
32     digitalWrite(autoLight, LOW);
33   }
34
35   // ==== Distance Sensor ====
36   long duration, distance;
37   digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
38   delayMicroseconds(2);
39   digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
40 }
```

The bottom of the interface shows the Serial Monitor tab.

# Serial Monitor (screenshot)

The screenshot displays the Tinkercad web interface for a project titled "CEIS101C January 2024 Ssykes Module 6". The circuit features an Arduino Uno R3 connected to a breadboard with various components: a buzzer, a photocell (photoresistor), and an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor. Wires connect the sensor's VCC to the 5V pin, GND to the GND pin, and the trigger pin to digital pin 8. The buzzer's VCC is connected to 5V and its GND to GND. The photocell's VCC is connected to 5V and its GND to GND. The ultrasonic sensor's VCC is connected to 5V and its GND to GND. The trigger pin is connected to digital pin 8, and the echo pin is connected to digital pin 7. The breadboard also contains several resistors and jumper wires.

The right-hand panel shows the code editor with the following code:

```
1 #define trigPin 8
2 #define echoPin 7
3 #define Rled 2
4 #define Yled 3
5 #define Gled 4
6 #define buzzer 10
7 #define photocell A0
8 #define autoLight 6
9
10 void setup() {
11   Serial.begin(9600);
12   Serial.println("CEIS101C Course Project Module 6");
13   Serial.println("Name: shakeem "); // Replace xxxxx with your
14   pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
15   pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
16   pinMode(Rled, OUTPUT);
17   pinMode(Yled, OUTPUT);
18   pinMode(Gled, OUTPUT);
19   pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
20   pinMode(autoLight, OUTPUT);
21 }
22
23
```

Below the code editor is the Serial Monitor window, which displays the output of the program:

```
CEIS101C Course Project Module 6
Name: shakeem
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated light is ON
The automated l
```

The Serial Monitor window includes a "Send" button, a "Clear" button, and a text input field for sending custom messages.

# Challenges/Lessons Learned

- My Biggest Challenge during this project was the coding aspect.
- I researched through google on how to not completely change the code but minor tweaks to correct it.
- My biggest lesson learned was that one missing character in the code or missing piece of code could ruin the entire running process.

# Career Skills

- **Electronics and Circuit Design:**
- **Component Familiarity:** Learn to work with various electronic components like sensors (e.g., motion, door/window), actuators (e.g., servos), microcontrollers (e.g., Arduino), and communication modules (e.g., Wi-Fi, Bluetooth).
- **Circuit Design:** Develop skills in designing and connecting circuits on a virtual platform, understanding how components interact within a system.
- **Programming and Coding:**
- **Microcontroller Programming:** Gain experience in programming microcontrollers like Arduino. Learn to write code to handle sensor inputs, control outputs, and implement security features.
- **Integration of Components:** Write code to integrate various sensors and actuators, ensuring they work together cohesively to provide a functional security system.
- **System Design and Architecture:**
- **Smart System Integration:** Understand how to integrate multiple components into a unified smart home security system, including sensors, alarms, and communication devices.
- **User Interface Design:** Learn to design user interfaces for monitoring and controlling the security system, which could involve creating simple control panels or dashboards.
- **Collaboration and Communication:**
- **Teamwork:** If working in a group, develop skills in collaborating with others, sharing responsibilities, and integrating different components and ideas.
- **Presentation Skills:** Learn to present and explain your system's design and functionality to others, including potential users or stakeholders.
- **Security Awareness:**
- **Security Principles:** Gain a foundational understanding of security principles and practices, such as how different sensors and alarms contribute to a comprehensive security solution.
- **Risk Assessment:** Understand potential vulnerabilities in a security system and how to mitigate them through design and programming.
- **Troubleshooting and Debugging:**
- **Issue Identification:** Develop skills in identifying and troubleshooting issues in both circuit design and programming.
- **Problem-Solving:** Learn to debug problems that arise during the design and implementation phases, such as connectivity issues or sensor malfunctions.
- **Simulation and Testing:**
- **Virtual Testing:** Use Tinkercad's simulation features to test and validate your designs virtually before physical implementation.
- **Scenario Analysis:** Test different security scenarios to ensure the system responds appropriately to various inputs and threats.

# Conclusion

In developing this smart home security system using Tinkercad, I have gained comprehensive experience in designing and integrating electronic components, programming microcontrollers, and creating functional security solutions. My project involved the implementation of various sensors and actuators to build a system that effectively monitors and responds to security threats. I successfully integrated these components into a cohesive system, utilizing simulation tools to test and refine its performance.

This project not only honed my technical skills in electronics, circuit design, and programming but also enhanced my problem-solving abilities through troubleshooting and debugging. Additionally, I developed strong project management skills by planning, executing, and documenting the entire process.

Overall, this project has equipped me with practical experience in designing smart systems and has deepened my understanding of security principles, making me well-prepared to contribute effectively in the field of cybersecurity and system design.

# Wix Link:

- <https://sykessshakeem.wixsite.com/Tech-Portfolio>