# **Smart Home with Google Assistants and Alexa**

Mr.D.Nagaraju Associate Professor-ECE Sanskrithi School Of Engineering Puttaparthi-515134 A.Lakshmi Pathi, M.Kishore Kumar, T.Sai Bhargav, N.Jayasimha. UG STUDENTS OF ECE Sanskrithi School Of Engineering Puttaparthi-515134

#### ABSTRACT:

In today's fast-paced and technologically advancing world, home automation is becoming increasingly essential for improving convenience, energy efficiency, and security. Traditional manual control systems are being replaced by smart technologies that allow users to control household appliances remotely. This paper presents a smart home automation system that integrates voice-controlled platforms— Google Assistant and Amazon Alexa—using IoT-enabled devices. Through voice commands or mobile apps, users can operate lights, fans, and other home appliances with easy. This solution ensures seamless connectivity, enhances user comfort, and supports real-time control and monitoring of devices from anywhere in the world. The system is designed to be cost-effective, user-friendly, and highly scalable for modern homes

Keywords: esp8266, IoT, Google Assistant, Amazon Alexa, Home Automation, Voice Control

#### INTRODUCTION

Smart living has become a modern necessity over the past few years. The rapid advancement of IoT-based technology is transforming how people interact with their environment, particularly within homes.With the increasing adoption of virtual assistants like Google Assistant and Amazon Alexa, users are now able to control home appliances using just their voice, enabling hands-free convenience and improved accessibility.

Traditional manual switches or even remote controls are gradually being replaced by more intelligent, automated solutions. The main vision of home automation lies in enhancing comfort, security, and energy efficiency.

The system aims to simplify daily routines such as switching ON/OFF lights, fans.

And other devices by integrating voice commands through Google and Alexa platforms.

Utilizing wireless connectivity, microcontrollers like ESP8266, and platforms like Sinric Pro, this project aligns with the growing demand for smart, scalable, and user- friendly home environments.

The rapid advancement of technology in the past decade has paved the way for smart living, transforming traditional homes into intelligent, automated spaces.

With the increasing popularity of Internet of Things (IoT) applications, people now seek solutions that provide comfort, convenience, energy efficiency, and security.

#### METHODOLOGY

The proposed system for home automation utilizes IoTbased architecture integrated with voice control capabilities through Google Assistant and Amazon Alexa. The main components of the system include the ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller, Sinric Pro platform, Wi-Fi module, and connected home appliances such as lights and fans. The ESP8266 acts as the central control unit that communicates with the Sinric Pro cloud service via Wi-Fi. The Sinric Pro platform bridges the connection between the NodeMCU and the virtual assistants through secure APIs. The methodology involves the setup of virtual devices in Sinric Pro, each corresponding to a physical appliance. These virtual devices are configured with unique IDs and are linked to the Google Home or Alexa app via account linking. When the user issues a voice command such as "Turn on the light," the command is interpreted by the assistant and relayed through the cloud to the Sinric Pro server. The server, in turn, triggers the appropriate GPIO pin on the ESP8266 to activate or deactivate the connected appliance.

The system is also capable of remote control through the mobile apps provided by Google Home or Alexa, allowing users to operate devices from any location. To ensure feedback and monitoring, the system includes a two- way communication feature to update the status of app. Home automation has emerged as one of the leading trends in modern residential environments. The ability to control appliances using voice commands has revolutionized daily living, enabling users to interact with devices without physical contact or manual switches This project introduces a home automation system that integrates Google Assistant and Amazon Alexa to operate electrical appliances such as lights, fans, and sockets using voice control. The core of the system is based on the ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller and the Sinric Pro IoT platform. This combination allows seamless communication between the user's voice and the connected devices through cloud-based APIs.

Traditional systems require physical interaction with switches or remotes, which can be inconvenient, especially for elderly or differently-abled individuals. Furthermore, remote operation of appliances from anywhere in the world offers users flexibility and realtime control, ensuring that homes are energy-efficient and secure even in the owner's absence. Unlike older systems that lacked remote functionality and multi-platform support, this solution bridges the gap between affordability, scalability, and user- friendliness.

The growth of smart cities and connected devices underlines the significance of such innovations. By automating routine tasks, minimizing human effort, and enabling remote monitoring, this project contributes to the larger goal of sustainable and intelligent urban development. The integration of AI-driven virtual assistants with IoT modules offers a future-ready solution that adapts to user needs while enhancing overall living standards.

The concept of home automation revolves around controlling electrical and electronic appliances without human intervention, utilizing various communication technologies such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and cloud APIs. Traditionally, home automation systems were either expensive or required complex installations. However, the evolution of **low-cost microcontrollers** such as the **ESP8266 NodeMCU** has made it feasible to implement smart solutions at a minimal cost. Combined with cloud platforms like **Sinric Pro**, developers can now bridge communication between virtual assistants and physical appliances efficiently and securely. The hardware connections involve relay modules connected to the NodeMCU to switch high-voltage devices safely.

This voice-controlled, IoT-based design eliminates the need for physical switches or remotes, offering handsfree, efficient, and real-time home management. The implementation focuses on simplicity, affordability, and scalability, making it suitable for wide-scale adoption in residential environments.

### SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The figure below demonstrates the system architecture of the smart home automation system utilizing Google Assistant and Alexa integration. Upon powering up, the microcontroller initializes all modules, and a default message is displayed on the LCD screen while the system sets the initial state of connected devices (e.g., lights, fans) to "off". The user can interact with the system through voice commands sent via Google Assistant or Alexa, which are processed through IFTTT and a SINSC Pro IoT platform. The commands are then relayed to the microcontroller, which interprets them and actuates the corresponding devices using relays. Status updates of the devices are also synchronized with the cloud, allowing real-time monitoring and control. For enhanced security, the system supports OTP verification for critical appliances and can be accessed remotely via the Internet. This intelligent architecture ensures seamless automation, secure control, and ease of use for the users.



Fig1: General Block Diagram of the home automation with google assistant and alexa



FLOW CHART



Fig 2: Smart home with google assistant And alexa

#### The steps of proposed work as given below

Step 1: The user initiates a voice command through Google Assistant or Alexa.

Step 2: The command is transmitted via the Internet using the IFTTT platform connected to the SINSC Pro IoT server.

Step 3:The SINSC Pro platform processes the command and sends the appropriate signal to the microcontroller.

Step 4: The microcontroller receives the command and activates the relevant relay module.

Step 5: The connected home appliance (light, fan, etc.) is turned ON or OFF based on the command

Step 6: The status of the appliance is updated and displayed on the LCD or app interface for user confirmation.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The smart home automation system is built using the Arduino microcontroller integrated with Google Assistant and Alexa through the SINSC Pro IoT platform. This system allows users to control home appliances with voice commands. Once a command is recognized, the signal is sent via the internet to the SINSC server, which activates the respective devices connected to the microcontroller. The system successfully responds to user inputs, automates tasks like switching ON/OFF lights or fans, and provides real-time feedback via voice or LCD display. This ensures user convenience, enhances lifestyle, and supports energy efficiency through automation.

# Table1 : Comparison of Proposed Model with existing NFC based models

Characteristics		vice	NFC based smart band (Proposed model)
User Interaction	Manual swit operation limited app- control.	or	Voice-controlled automation using Google Assistant and Alexa, enabling hands- free operation and seamless integration with smart devices
Accessibility	Limited to access within premises.	local the	Can accessed remotely from anywhere using voice command and app connected through cloud
Security	Basic password security	based	High level security by using encrypted cloud communication and device authentication
Cost	May re proprietary hu controllers.	equire bs or	Cost-effective with off- the-shelf Google or Alexa smart speakers and compatible devices



#### CONCLUSION:

The home automation system is implemented using ESP8266, SINSC Pro, and integrated with Google Assistant and Alexa to enable smart voice-based control of household appliances. This system is cost-effective, user-friendly, and simple to install, making it accessible for a wide range of users. The use of voice commands provides a modern, hands- free solution for home control, enhancing convenience and comfort. This setup is scalable and can be expanded to include more appliances and sensors. It can be effectively deployed in homes, offices, or elderly care facilities, ensuring comfort, energy efficiency, and automation.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. D. Vishal, H. S. Afaque, H. Bhardawaj and T. K. Ramesh, "IoT driven road safety system," 2017 *International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, Communication, Computer, and Optimization Techniques (ICEECCOT)*, Mysuru, 2017, pp. 1–5.

2. R. M. N. Deelaka Ranasinghe and G. Z. Yu, "RFID/NFC device with embedded fingerprint authentication system," 2017 8th IEEE International Conference on Software Engineering and Service Science (ICSESS), Beijing, 2017, pp. 266–269.

3. G. Govindan, S. K. Balakrishnan, R. L. Ratheendran and

K. Sivadasan, "Real time security management using RFID, Biometric and Smart Messages," 2009 3rd International Conference on Anti-counterfeiting, Security, and Identification in Communication, Hong Kong, 2009, pp. 282–285.

4. H. Habib, A. M. Zungeru, A. A. Susan, I. G. Kelechi, and B. Oluwatosin, "Design of a GSM-Based Biometric Access Control System," *Control Theory and Informatics*, vol. 4, no. 8, 2014.

5. E. Edwan, A. Shaheen and A. Alloh, "Assets and Keys Management System Using NFC Technology," 2018 International Conference on Promising Electronic Technologies (ICPET), Deir El-Balah, 2018, pp. 8–12.

6. A. O. Oke, O. M. Olaniyi, O. T. Arulogun, and O. M. Olaniyan, "Development of a Microcontroller-Controlled Security Door System," *The Pacific Journal of Science and Technology*, vol. 10, no. 2, Nov. 2009. 7. .K. S. Ravi, G. H. Varun, T. Vamsi, and P. Pratyusha, "RFID Based Security System," *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)*, vol. 2, no. 5, Apr. 2013.

8. 8.L. Kamelia, A. Noorhassan S. R., M. Sanjaya and E. Mulyana, "Door-Automation System Using Bluetooth-Based Android for Mobile Phone," *ARPN Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences*, vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 2014.