

ESP Home and Sonoff Basic

2022.05.16

- Chris Yarger has a handy [ESP Home templates](#) page.
- Alas: Chromium and Brave do not enable **WebSerial** for security reasons. Both Chris's site and [ESPHome's on web installer](#) complain about that.
- However, one can do it in pieces.
- First grab the [ESPHome Flasher](#)
- Specifically as of this moment, [ESPHome-Flasher 1.4.0](#)
- Make sure you're a member of the dialout group. (This goes without saying, if you're doing ANYTHING at all beyond using a web browser and a word processor.)
- As it needs to be an executable...

```
$ chmod 755 ESPHome-Flasher-1.4.0-Ubuntu-x64.exec
```

- Pop the bottom off of the [Sonoff Basic](#). It's just held in place by plastic snaps.
- TTL serial not RS232 serial. Specifically Chris is using a [FT232RL USB to TTL Adapter for Development Projects, USB to Serial Converter Module with Genuine FTDI USB UART](#) available from Amazon for \$10.00.
 - Clear-to-send (CTS) and Ready-to-Send (RTS) are broken out for working with older devices that have hardware flow control. (Modern devices use software flow control.)
 - XMIT and RECV LEDs
 - Switchable 5V or 3.3V
- Adafruit has a [FTDI Serial TTL-232 USB Cable](#) which looks like the programmer thing I built at HacDC to flash the [Atmel Tiny MEGA](#), and possibly the cable I built for Julia. But I'll be damned if I know where it is.
- I THINK this is the same from Sparkfun: [USB to TTL Serial Cable](#)
- Connect the above serial cable (whichever one you get or make) to the edge of **Sonoff**:
 - **3.3V** to **3.3V**
 - **GND** to **GND**
 - **XMIT** to **RECV**
 - **RECV** to **XMIT**
- A 4-pin "header" (may need to break off four pins from a longer header) will help connect to the Sonoff. (Gravity is your friend.)
- [Flint's Sonoff Setup documentation on Docbox](#)

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- Flint's cable is verified: A loopback / echo test via screen verified that yea verily, his keystrokes are being echoed back when the XMIT and RCV
 - Hold the button down while plugging in the USB to put the system in a **reflash** mode.
 - Start the ESP Home flasher downloaded from last week. Refresh the ports list with the left-right arrow icon. Then use the pull-down and select the device (typically /dev/ttyUSB#). Browse for Chris's Sonoff Basic template – again from last week. Click **Flash**.
 - If all goes well, the flash happens, and a new device shows up on the network.
 - If all does NOT go well... [Troubleshooting](#)
 - If the board is a **Sonoff RF R2 Power V1.4**, there is a **KEY** pin on the board and it should be grounded. While KEY is grounded, repeat the button-hold / connect cycle above.
 - Assuming we're back to the "all goes well" and a new device has shown up, browse to that address, enter your gateway router address into the form, and **Save**.
 - Now go to the address the gateway thinks the device is. Chris's(?) basic Sonoff interface should show up. Write down the serial number sonoff-basic-#####. Etch the ##### on the board.
 - Play with the web interface.
 - curl can be used to control the beastie instead of the web browser See the [web API documentation](#)
 - Flint's documentation: [Sonoff Setup](#)
 - **Next week:** Using the Home Assistant to modify YAML configuration?, etc., etc.
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Controlling the light with Sonoff Basic module

2022.07.04 (KJC)

- We're using [ESPHome](#)
- Wireshark captured a request sent to 192.168.1.219:

```
POST /light/sonoff_basic/turn_on HTTP/1.1
```

- Experimentation with the above gets a status response, but does not change the state of the light:

```
$ curl http://192.168.1.219/light/sonoff_basic/turn_on
{"id":"light-sonoff_basic","state":"OFF","color_mode":"onoff","color":{}}
```

- Removing stuff from the end of the URL reveals that the minimum requirement for getting the same status report is:

```
$ curl http://192.168.1.219/light/sonoff_basic/
```

- In fact, it seems to ignore anything added after that.
- Since the response is suspiciously JSON... my stack overfloweth... [How do I POST JSON data with cURL?](#)

- It seems, based on the ESPHome API that we're not(?) sending a **POST** but rather, a **GET**, which is why we're getting a status back.
- See [HTTP POST and GET using cURL in Linux?](#) and [How to send a header using a HTTP request through a cURL call?](#)
- Ladies and gentlemen, we have a winner!

```
$ curl -X POST http://192.168.1.219/light/sonoff_basic/turn_on  
$ curl -X POST http://192.168.1.219/light/sonoff_basic/turn_off
```