Introduction to IoT

School Year 2023-2024

Valsalice

Course Structure

1. Introduction and Basics
2. Basic Data Types and Operators
3. Control Structures Pt. 1
4. Control Structures Pt. 2
5. Functions and Scope
6. Arrays
10. Advanced String Usage
11. Custom Data Types
7. Introduction to Contiki-NG and nRF52840
8. Sensing and Actuating with Contiki-NG
9. Timers and Concurrency
12. Basic Communication and Networking
13. Advanced Communication and Networking
14. Introduction to Cooja — JAN 30
15. Contiki MAC Layer — FEB 6
16. Reliable Data Transfer Challenge — FEB 20, FEB 27, MAR 5

= Core Topics = Optional Topics

Open your Virtual Machines

1. Turn on your Laptops
2. Login to Windows using “User”
3. Open the **Virtual Box** program
4. Select the **nRF52840LAB** Virtual Machine & click **Start**
5. Log-in using credentials:

   Username: **ubuntu**

   Password: **ubuntu**
6. Open **Visual Studio Code** (use the App bar on the left)

Prepare the Coding Environment

1. From the Terminal:

```
make setup
```

2. 

If you see **any (yellow) errors** input the credentials again

3. Open the **week14** folder in the terminal

4. Right click on the left + "**Open in Integrated terminal**"

Recap: Data Types

C has a number of primitive data types:

int `42` `1200` `1_200` `-3`

float `3.14` `0.00001` `-2.1`

char `'A'` `'@'` `'\n'`

bool `true` `false`

Strings are *NOT* a primitive data type, and have special syntax.

strings `"Hello"` `"A"` `"I am a full sentence!"`

Recap: Variables

A variable is a named container that stores data or values.

```
int x = 42;
float y = -0.12;
char w = 'A';
char z[50] = "Full sentence";
```

Booleans require a custom include statement:

```
#include <stdbool.h>
bool hello = true;
```

Recap: Boolean Operators

Greater than	>
Greater or equal than	>=
Less than	<
Less or equal than	<=
Equals	==
Not equals	!=
Not	!

Recap: Chaining Comparisons

- **and** (both must be true)

```
true && false
```

```
(5 < 6) && (5 < 10)
```

- **or** (either must be true)

```
true || false
```

```
(5 < 3) || (5 < 10)
```

- **not** (negation)

```
!true
```

```
!(5 < 3)
```

Recap: If-Statement chaining

You can chain multiple conditions with **`else if`**.

What is the difference between these two snippets of code?

```c
int num;
scanf("%d", &num);

if (num < 3) {
    printf("Small number\n");
} else if (num < 10) {
    printf("Medium number\n");
}
```

```c
int num;
scanf("%d", &num);

if (num < 3) {
    printf("Small number\n");
}
if (num < 10) {
    printf("Medium number\n");
}
```

Recap: While-Loops

Repeat parts of your code!

```
int num;
printf("Input a number greater than 100: ");
scanf("%d", &num);

while (num <= 100) {
    printf("Wrong number, try again: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
}

printf("Well done!\n");
```

Recap: For-Loops

Repeat a **specific** amount of times!

```
int x;

for (x = 1; x <= 5; x++) {
    printf("Hello %d\n", x);
}
```

```
int x = 0;

while (x < 5) {
    x += 1;
    printf("Hello %d\n", x);
}
```

Recap: Arrays

Modifiable containers for data.

With **variables**:

```
int num1 = 42;
int num2 = 100;
int num3 = 10;

printf("%d\n", num1);
printf("%d\n", num2);
printf("%d\n", num3);
```

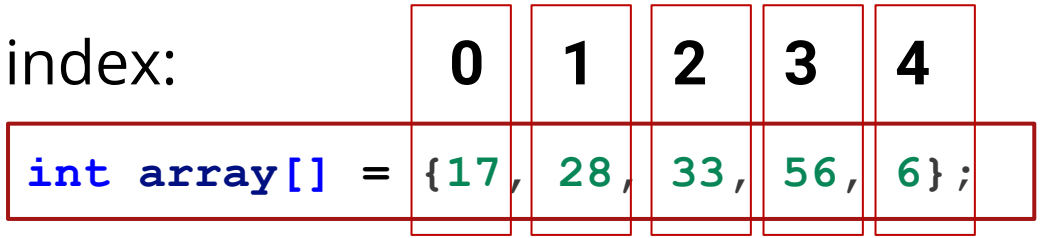
With a **list**:

```
int array[] = {42, 100,
10};

for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
{
    printf("%d\n",
array[i]);
}
```

Recap: Accessing Array Elements

To access array elements you can use the **[index]** operator.

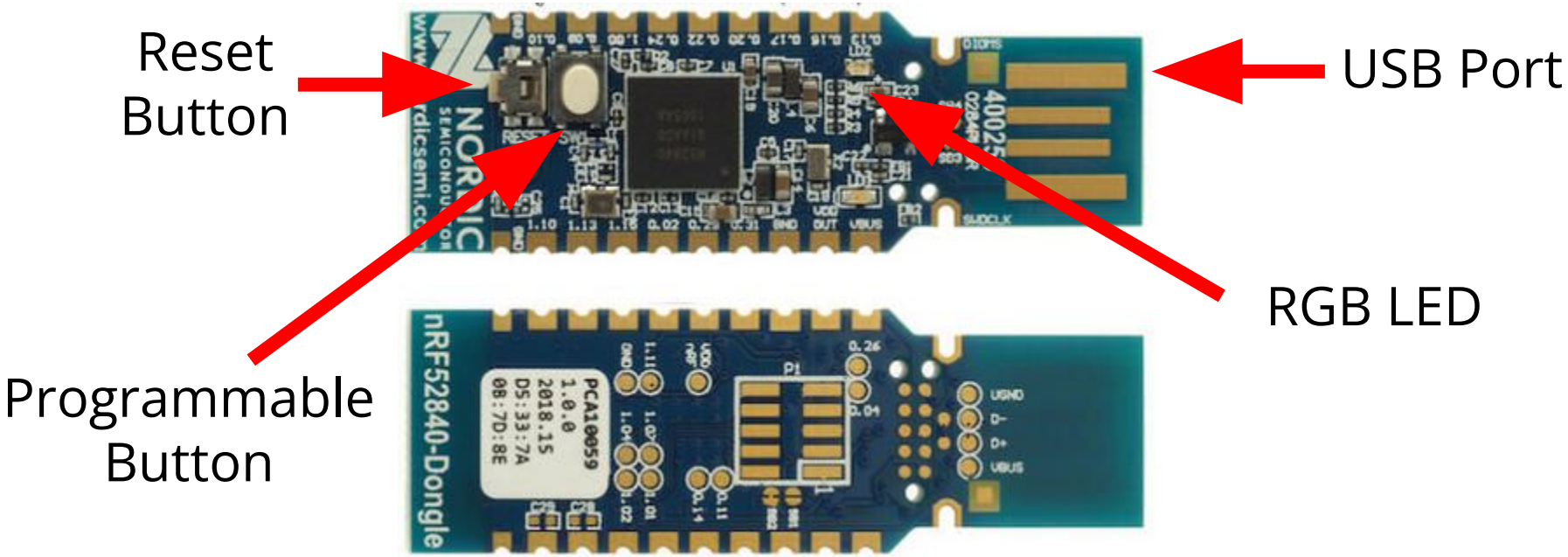
NOTE: List indices start from **0**




```
printf("%d\n", array[0]);
```

```
printf("%d\n", array[3]);
```

Recap: What is the nRF52840?



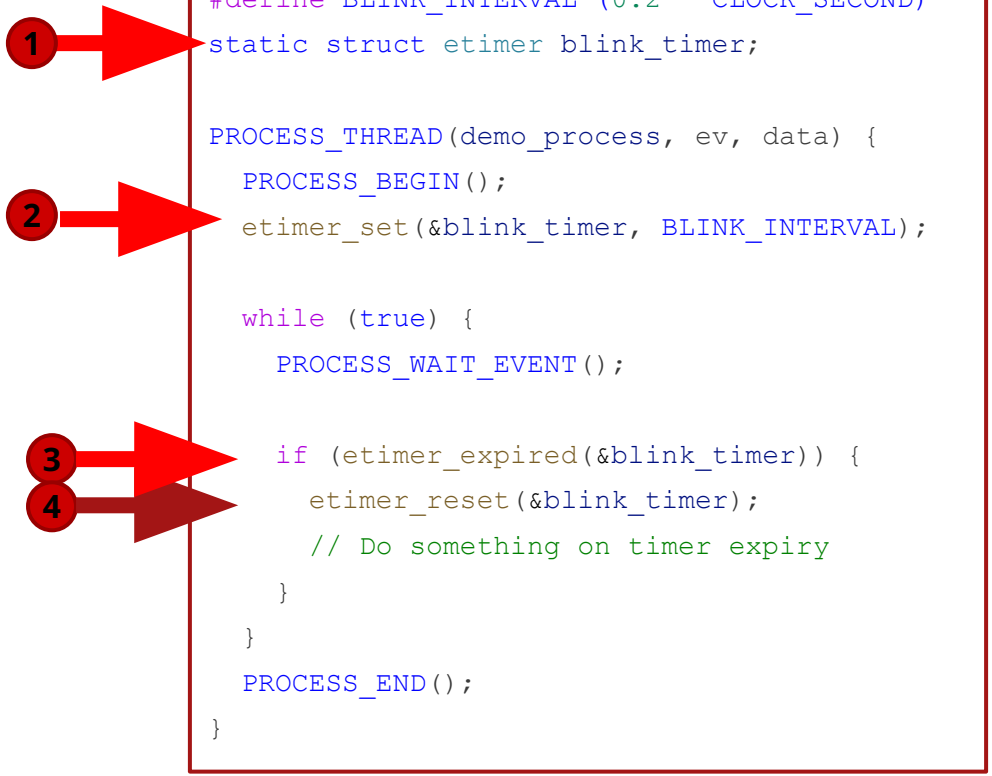
Recap: The LED Library

```
#define RGB_LED_RED     1
#define RGB_LED_GREEN   2
#define RGB_LED_BLUE    4
#define RGB_LED_MAGENTA (RGB_LED_RED  | RGB_LED_BLUE)
#define RGB_LED_YELLOW  (RGB_LED_RED  | RGB_LED_GREEN)
#define RGB_LED_CYAN    (RGB_LED_GREEN  | RGB_LED_BLUE )
#define RGB_LED_WHITE   (RGB_LED_RED  | RGB_LED_GREEN  | RGB_LED_BLUE)
/*-------------------------------------------------------------*/
void rgb_led_off(void);
void rgb_led_set(uint8_t colour);
```

Recap: The E-Timer Library

```
/* Event generated when a timer expires */
#define PROCESS_EVENT_TIMER             0x88
/*---------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/* Set the amount of time on the timer. Also start the timer */
void etimer_set(struct etimer *et, clock_time_t interval);
/* Restart the timer with the previously set amount of time */
void etimer_restart(struct etimer *et);
void etimer_stop(struct etimer *et);
/*---------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/* Check if the timer has completed */
bool etimer_expired(struct etimer *et)
```

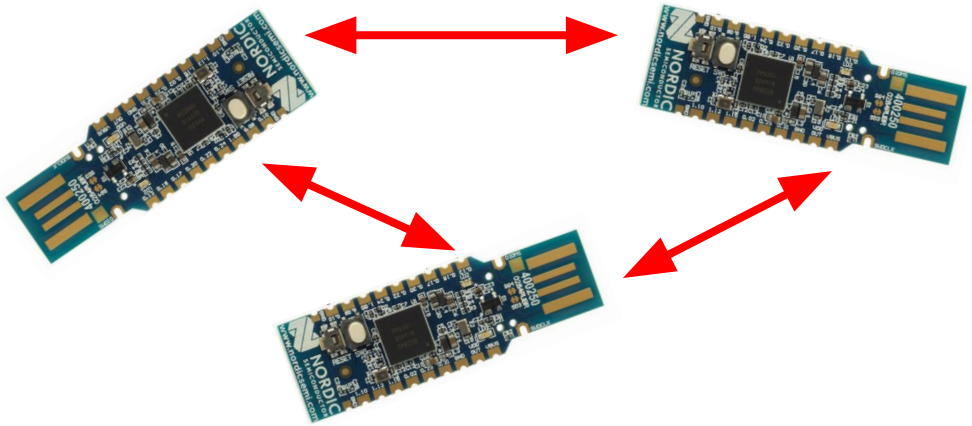
Recap: Using an E-Timer




```
#define BLINK_INTERVAL (0.2 * CLOCK_SECOND)
static struct etimer blink_timer;

PROCESS_THREAD(demo_process, ev, data) {
  PROCESS_BEGIN();
  etimer_set(&blink_timer, BLINK_INTERVAL);

  while (true) {
    PROCESS_WAIT_EVENT();

    if (etimer_expired(&blink_timer)) {
      etimer_reset(&blink_timer);
      // Do something on timer expiry
    }
  }
  PROCESS_END();
}
```

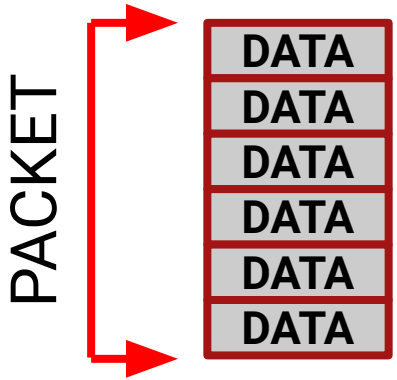
Recap: Networking

- **Networking** is the practice of connecting computers and other devices to **share information**.
- Involves **transmitting data** over various types of media, like wireless signals.



Recap: Networking Packets

- **Packets** are small chunks of **data** sent over the network.
- Packets can have **arbitrary length** (up to a maximum)



Recap: Receiving Packets

We provide a helper function to simplify **receiving packets** over nullnet:

receive_nullnet_data

You can add functionality **inside the function body**.

```
/* Helper function to receive data over nullnet */
void receive_nullnet_data(
 const void *bytes,
 uint16_t len,
 const linkaddr_t *src,
 const linkaddr_t *dest)
{
 int data;
 memcpy(&data, bytes, len);

 printf("Data received: %d\n", data);
}
```

Recap: Disambiguating Packets

To know where packets are coming from we add a **team_id** field to packets.

To use this field in the next exercise you **MUST** set the **TEAM_ID** macro at the top of the file.

```
typedef struct {
 char team_id;
 int command;
 int data;
} message_t;
```

```
// IMPORTANT!
// Change the `TEAM_ID`!
#define TEAM_ID 'Z'
```

Recap: Sending Packets

We provide a helper function to simplify **sending packets** over nullnet:

send_nullnet_data

You can **call** this function but you **should NOT edit** it.

```
/* Helper function to send data over nullnet */
void send_nullnet_data(int data) {
 printf("Sending data: %d\n", data);
 nullnet_buf = (uint8_t *)&data;
 nullnet_len = sizeof(data);

 NETSTACK_NETWORK.output(NULL);
}
```

```
send_nullnet_data(200);

variable = 42;
send_nullnet_data(variable);
```

Recap Exercise

To flash: `make counter.dfu-upload`

For console: `make login`

⚠ Change the **TEAM_ID** at the top of **`counter.c`**!

Flash the code in (**`counter.c`**) to the nRF52840.

Use **make login** to connect to serial output.

1) What is the code doing?

2) Where in the code can you find this behavior specified?

Recap Exercise

To flash: `make counter.dfu-upload`

For console: `make login`

Extend the code in **`counter.c`**

⚠ Change the **TEAM_ID** at the top!

1) If you receive **command 3**: LED GREEN.
2) If you receive **command 4**: LED RED.

3) If you receive **command 0**:
Reply with **data**.

4) If you receive **command 1**:
Reply with **data + 1**.

5) If you receive **command 2**:
Reply with **data - 1**.

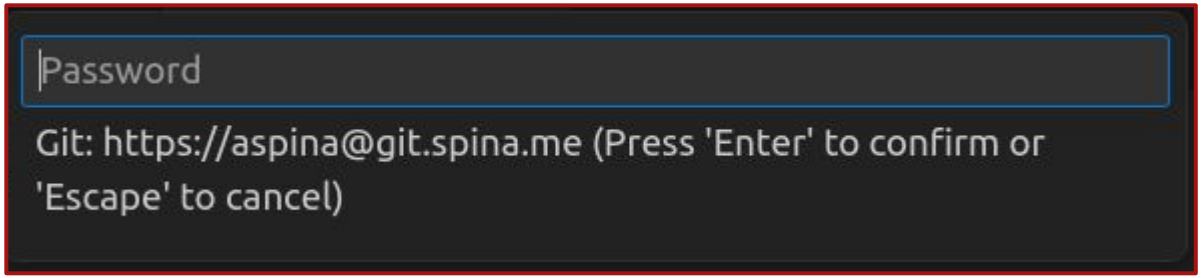
```
typedef struct {
  char team_id;
  int command;
  int data;
} message_t;

void receive_nullnet_data(...) {
  message_t message;
  memcpy(&message, bytes, len);

  char team_id = message.team_id;
  int command = message.command;
  int data = message.data;
}
```

Exercise Solution

```
if (team == TEAM_ID) {
   printf("Received Command: %d, Data: %d\n", command, data);
   if (command == 0) {
     send_nullnet_data(data);
   } else if (command == 1) {
     send_nullnet_data(data + 1);
   } else if (command == 2) {
     send_nullnet_data(data - 1);
   } else if (command == 3) {
     rgb_led_set(RGB_LED_GREEN);
   } else if (command == 4) {
     rgb_led_set(RGB_LED_RED);
   }
 }
```

Save remotely your Changes

1. `make save`

2. 

3. 

Cooja

Cooja is a **Simulator** for the Contiki-NG Operating System.

It allows for Contiki-NG programs to be compiled and executed on virtual **simulated test-beds**.

The simulated motes will behave similarly to the real world.

1. From the Terminal run the **make cooja** command:

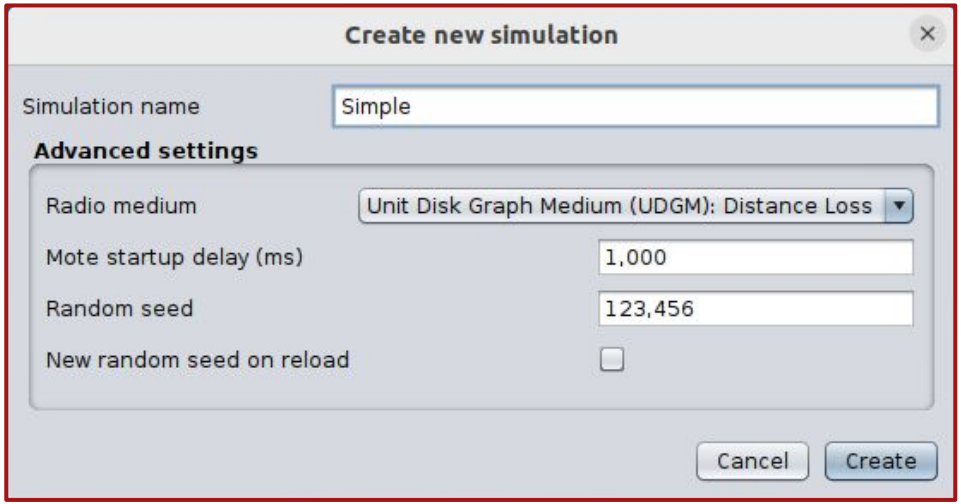
```
make cooja
```

Cooja

2. Create a New Simulation:

   `File > New Simulation`

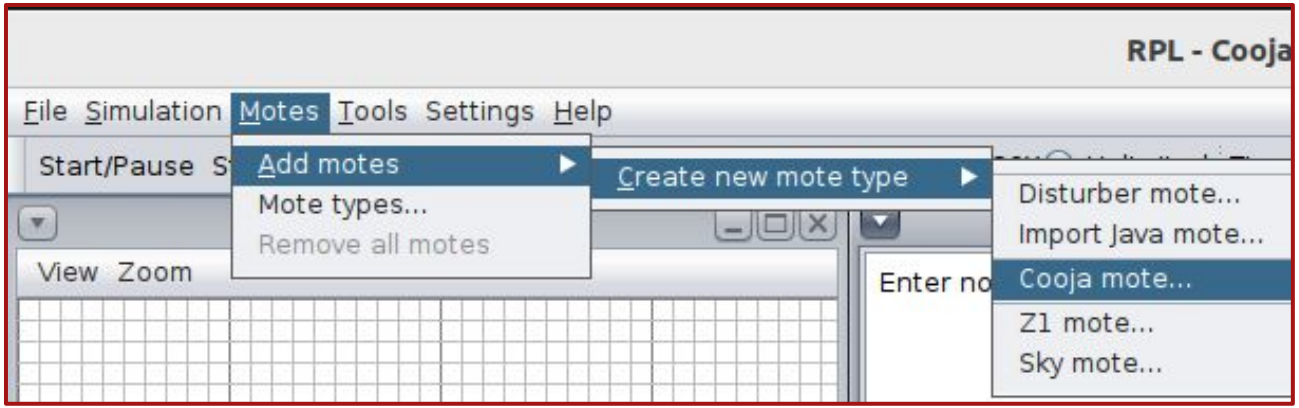
3. Call the Simulation “Simple”, then click “**Create**”



Cooja

4 Let’s add a new Mote:

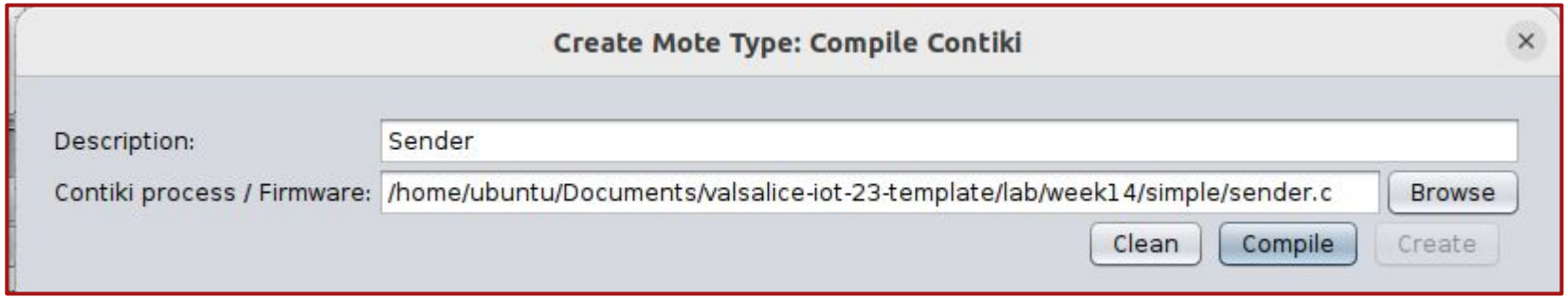
Motes > Add motes > Create new > Cooja mote



Cooja

5. Put “**Sender**” in the description
6. Use the firmware under (you can also use “Browse”):

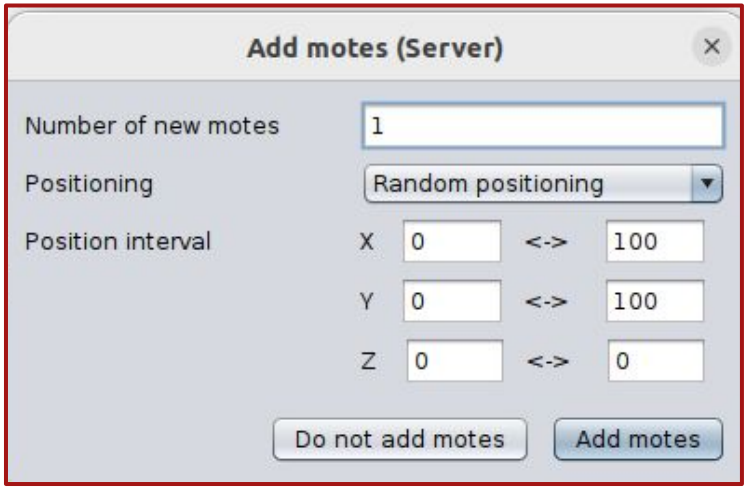
`/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/simple/sender.c`



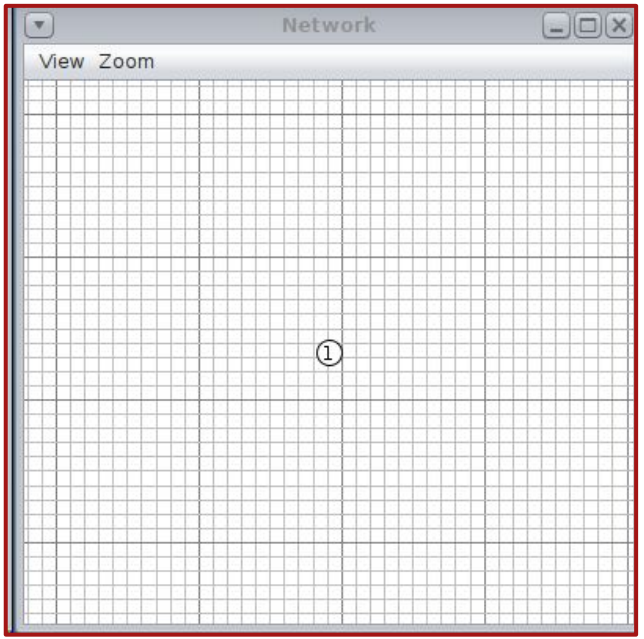
7. Click “**Compile**”
8. Click “**Create**”

Cooja

9. Put “**1**” in the “Number of new motes” field



10. Click “**Add motes**”
11. You should get this ——————>



Exercise

1. Create **ONE** new “Sender” mote:

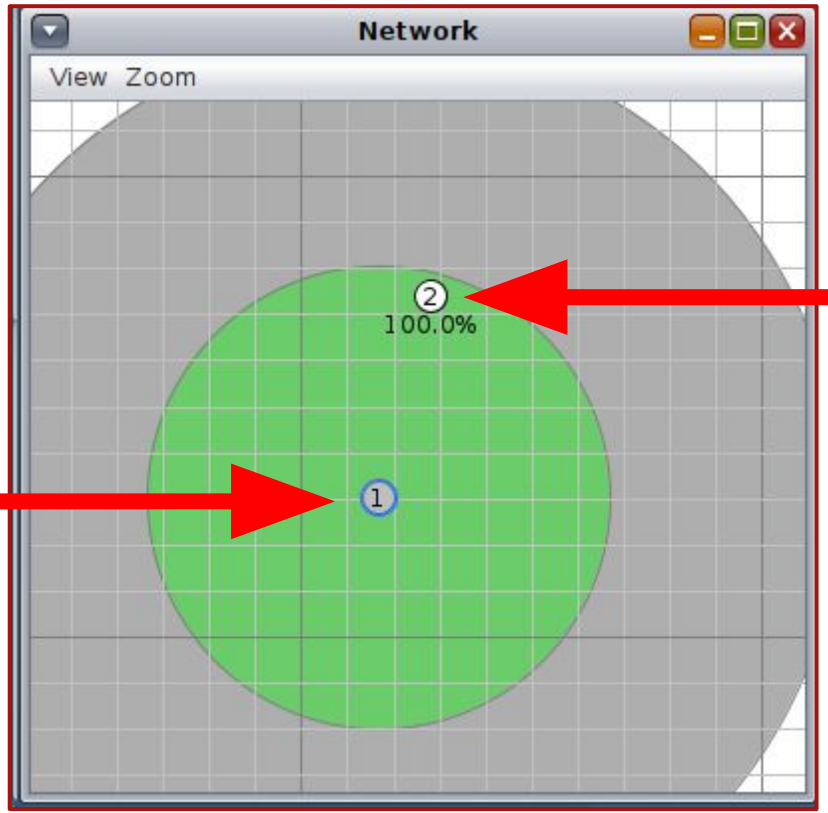
   `/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/simple/sender.c`

2. Create **ONE** new “Receiver” mote:

   `/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/simple/receiver.c`

Cooja

Target topology:

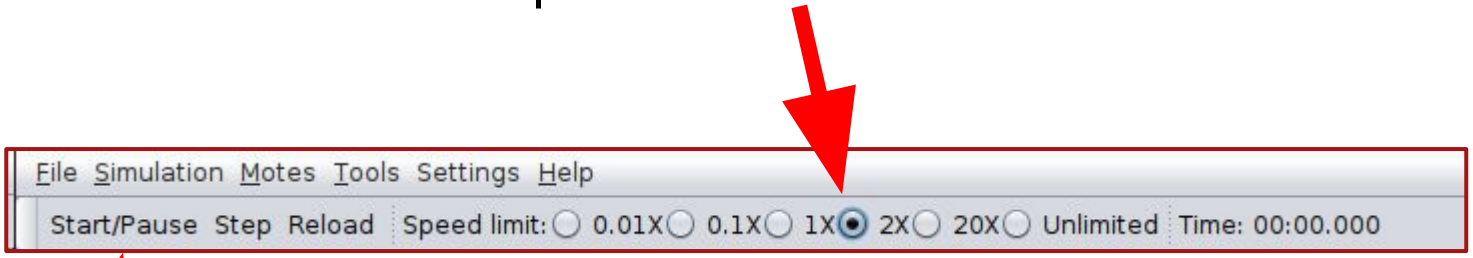


Receiver

Sender

Cooja

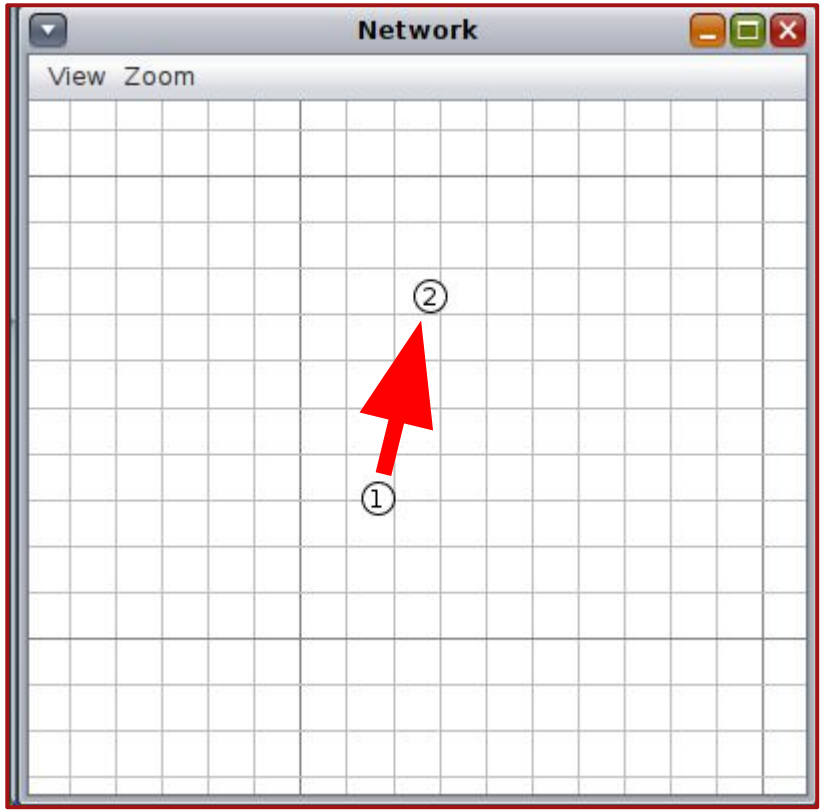
12 Set the simulation speed to **2X**



13 **Start** the simulation

Cooja

Packet Route:



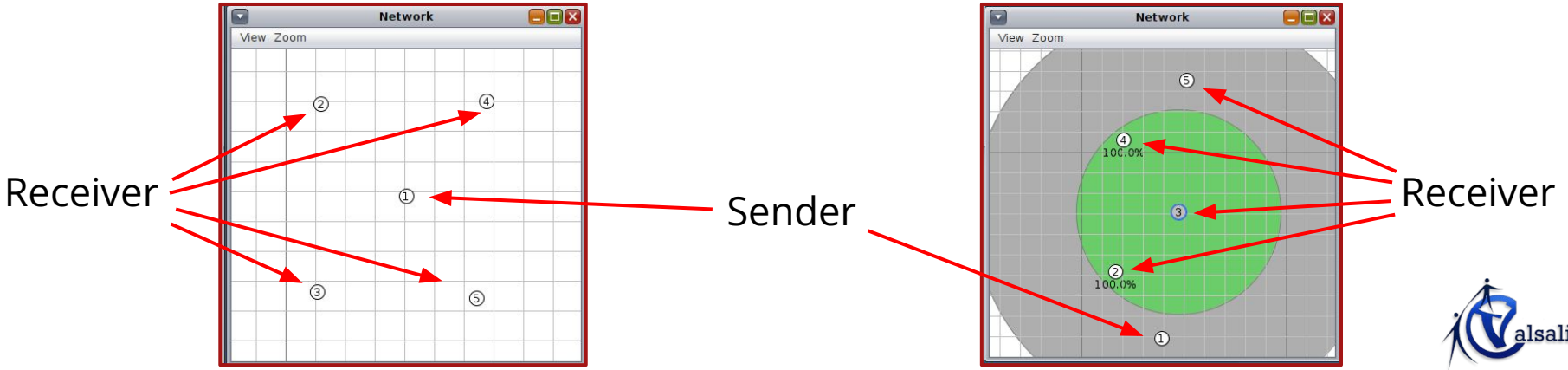
Exercise

1. Create **ONE** new “Sender” mote:

   `/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/simple/sender.c`

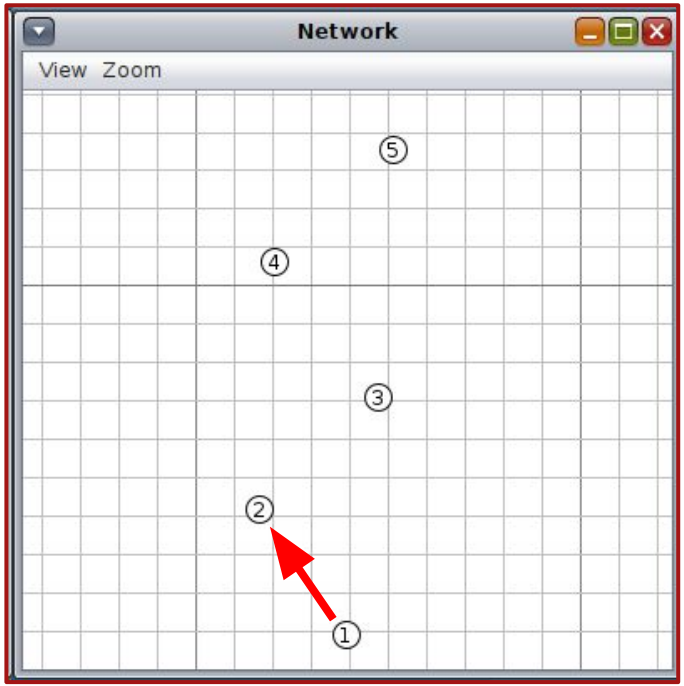
2. Create **FOUR** new “Receiver” motes:

   `/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/simple/receiver.c`

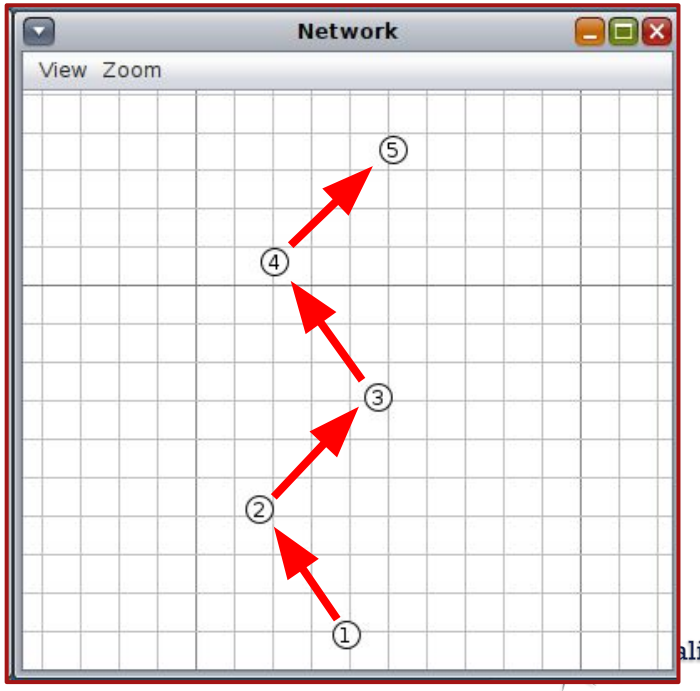


Cooja

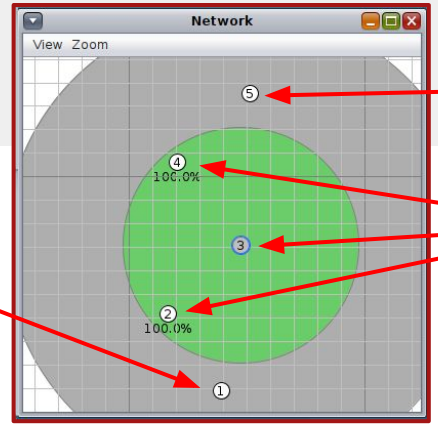
Packet Route:



Expected Route:



Exercise



Directory: **week14/multi**

1. Create **ONE** new “Sender” mote:

   `/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/multi/sender.c`

2. Create **ONE** new “Receiver” mote:

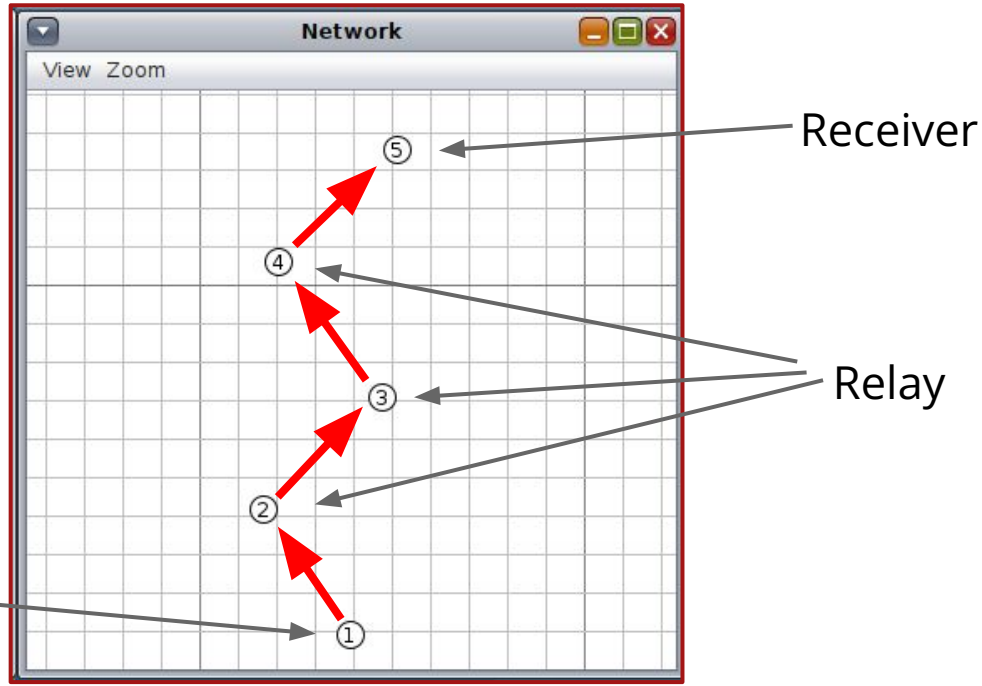
   `/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/multi/receiver.c`

3. Create **THREE** new “Relay” mote:

   `/home/ubuntu/Documents/valsalice-iot-23/lab/week14/multi/relay.c`

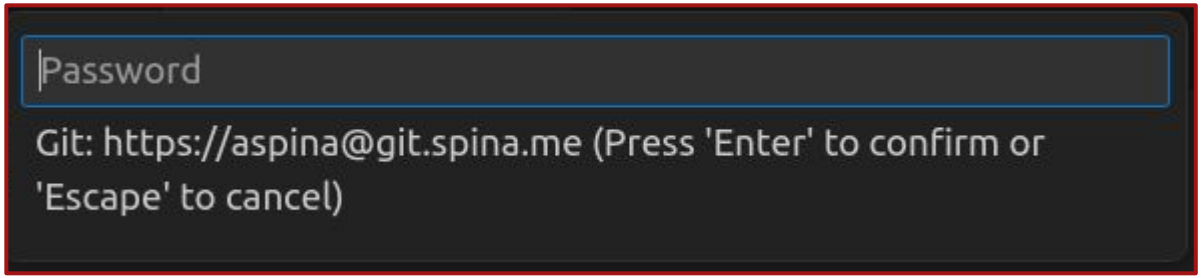
Cooja

Packet Route:



Save remotely your Changes

1. `make save`

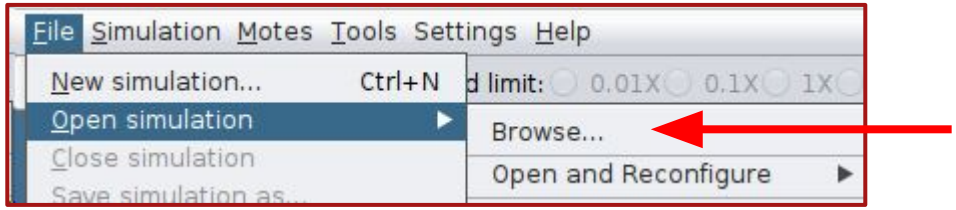
2. 

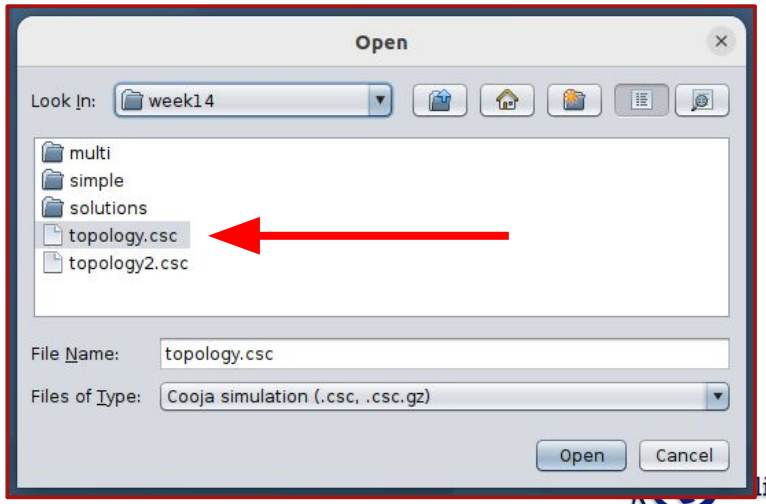
3. 

Cooja

Open an existing Cooja Simulation

File > Open simulation > Browse…





Open the **topology.csc** file

Inside the **week14** directory

Exercise

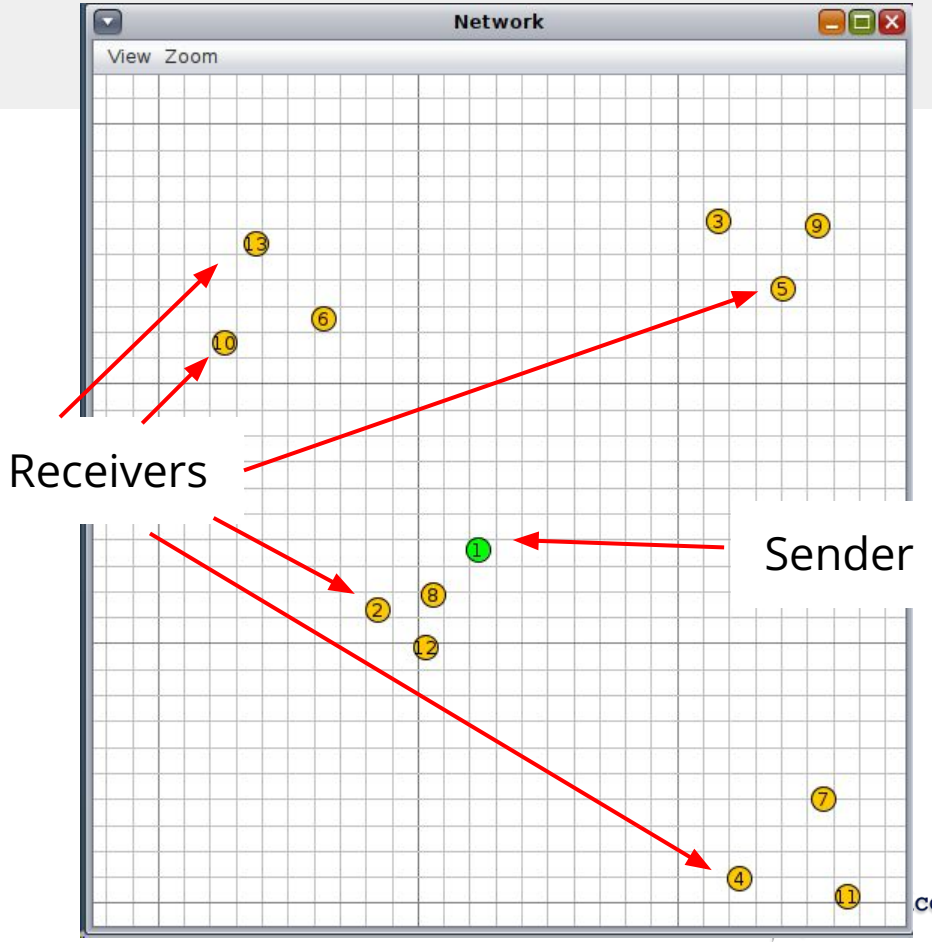
⚠ Directory: **week14**

1. Open the file:

   `topology.csc`

2. Add Motes to ensure all **Receiver** motes can be reached by the **Sender**

⚠ **DO NOT** move any motes

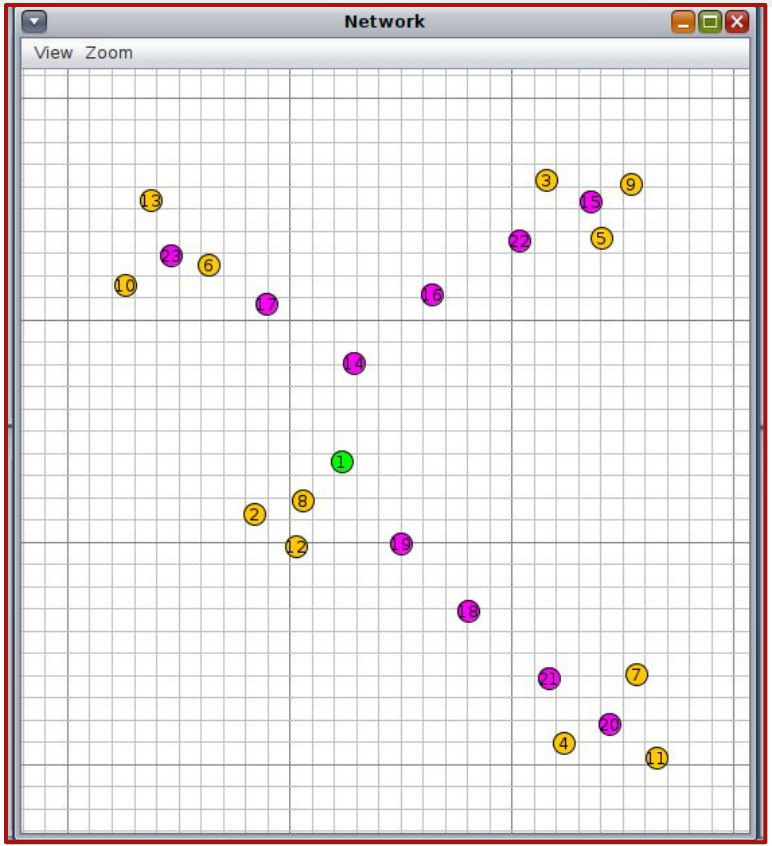


Exercise Solution

Green: Sender

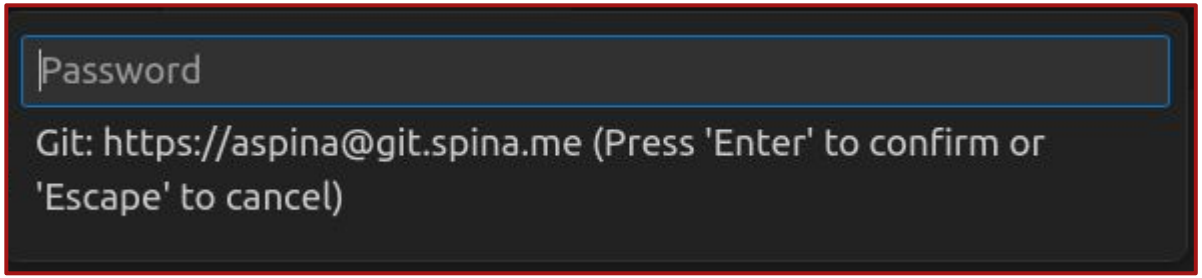
Yellow: Receiver

Purple: Relay



Save remotely your Changes

1. `make save`

2. 

3. 

Exercise

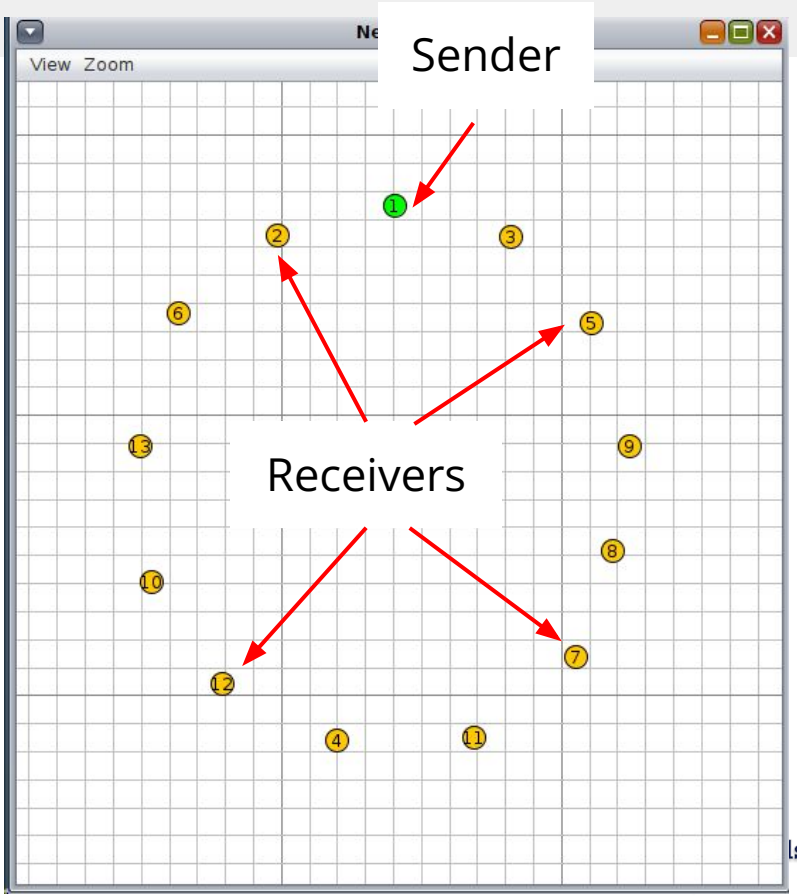
⚠ Directory: **week14**

1. Open the file:

   `topology2.csc`

2. Add Motes to ensure all **Receiver** motes can be reached by the **Sender**

⚠ **DO NOT** move any motes

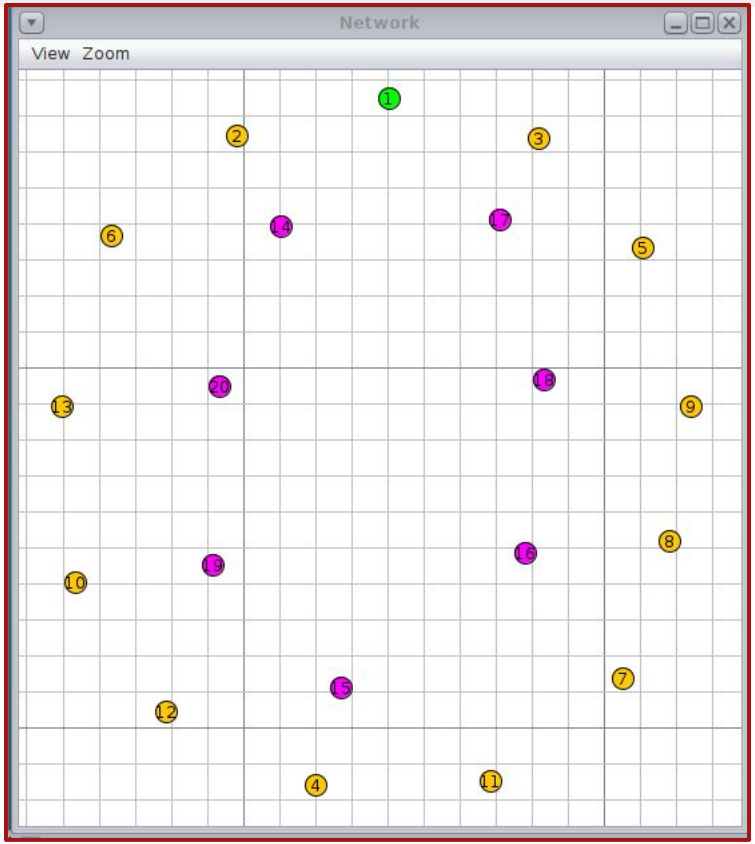


Exercise Solution

Green: Sender

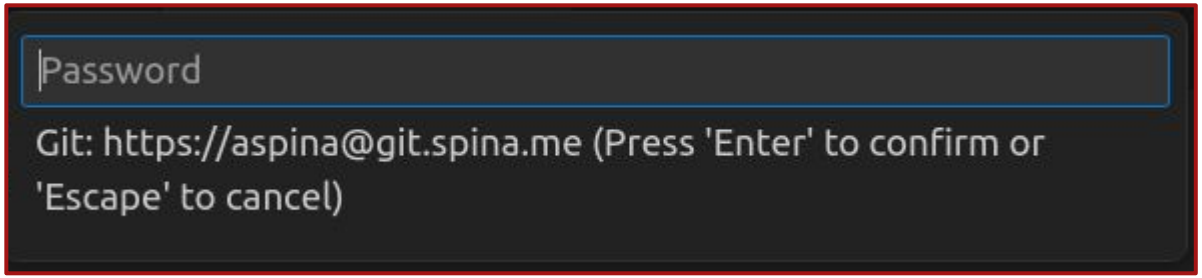
Yellow: Receiver

Purple: Relay



Save remotely your Changes

1. `make save`

2. 

3. 

Quiz Time!

ahaslides.com/SWIRN

End of Class

See you all next week!