

智慧整合感控系統概論

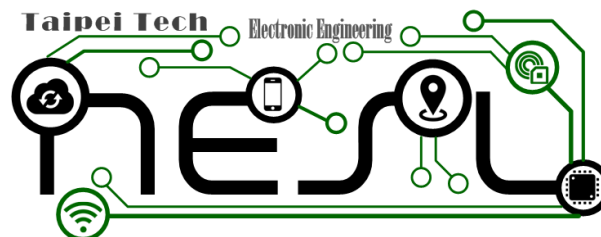
Introduction to Cyber-Physical Systems

LAB: NodeRED入門

國立臺北科技大學電子工程系
授課教師：李昭賢 副教授
電子郵件：chlee@ntut.edu.tw
校內分機：2288



行動寬頻尖端技術
跨校教學聯盟



<http://www.cc.ntut.edu.tw/~chlee/>

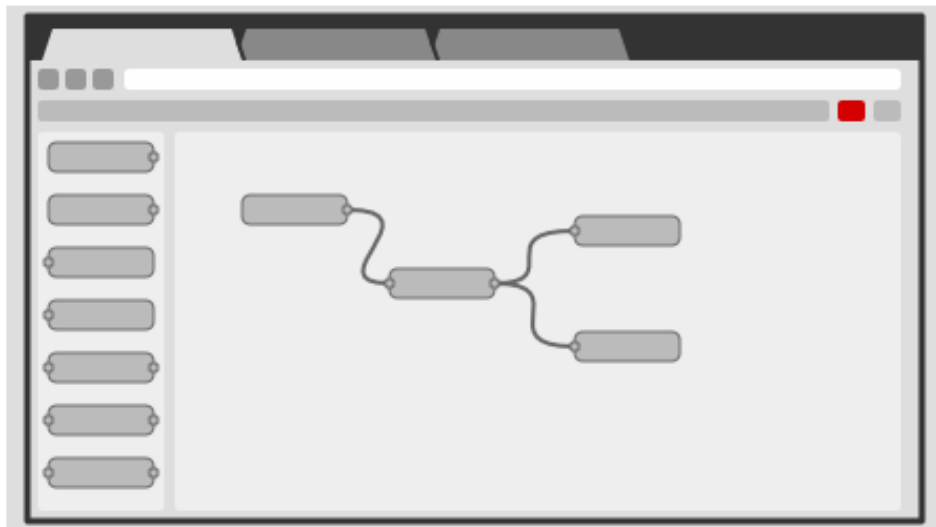


學習目標

1

NodeRED

Node-RED (<http://nodered.org>)



- ❖ 一個以 Node.js 為基礎的視覺化 IOT 開發工具
- ❖ 讓開發者可以更加容易使用 HTTP、MQTT、Twitter 進行物聯網應用程式設計

Node-RED支援平台

❖ 一般系統

- Max OS X
- Windows
- Linux

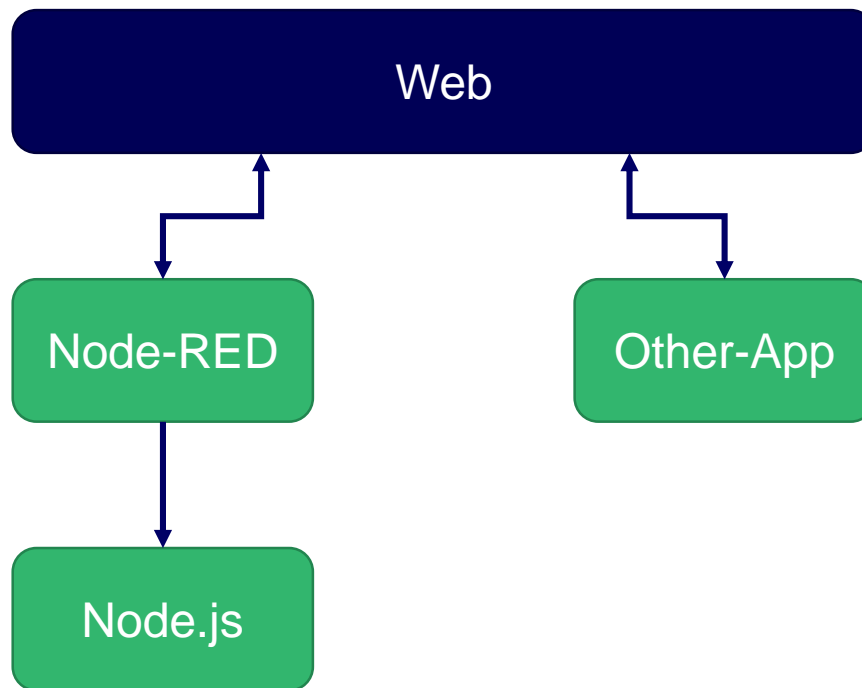
❖ 移動式裝置

- Raspberry Pi
- BeagleBone Black
- Interacting with Arduino
- Android

❖ 雲端伺服器

- IBM Bluemix
- SenseTecnica FRED
- Amazon Web Services
- Microsoft Azure

Node-RED架構



Node-RED安裝、執行

- ❖ 前往Node.js官網，安裝Node.js (LTS) version
 - <https://nodejs.org/en/>
- ❖ 利用npm安裝Node-RED套件
 - `sudo npm install -g --unsafe-perm node-red`
 - <https://nodered.org/>
- ❖ 執行Node-RED
 - `node-red -p portNum`
- ❖ 啟動瀏覽器，訪問<http://localhost:portNum>

Node-RED - Node.js安裝



Node.js® is a JavaScript runtime built on Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine. Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient.

Node.js' package ecosystem, npm, is the largest ecosystem of open source libraries in the world.

安裝Node.js穩定版

Download for Windows (x64)

v6.10.2 LTS

Recommended For Most Users

v7.9.0 Current

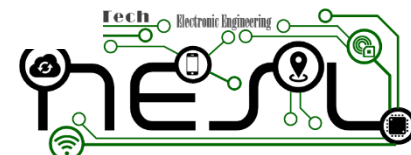
Latest Features

[Other Downloads](#) | [Changelog](#) | [API Docs](#) [Other Downloads](#) | [Changelog](#) | [API Docs](#)

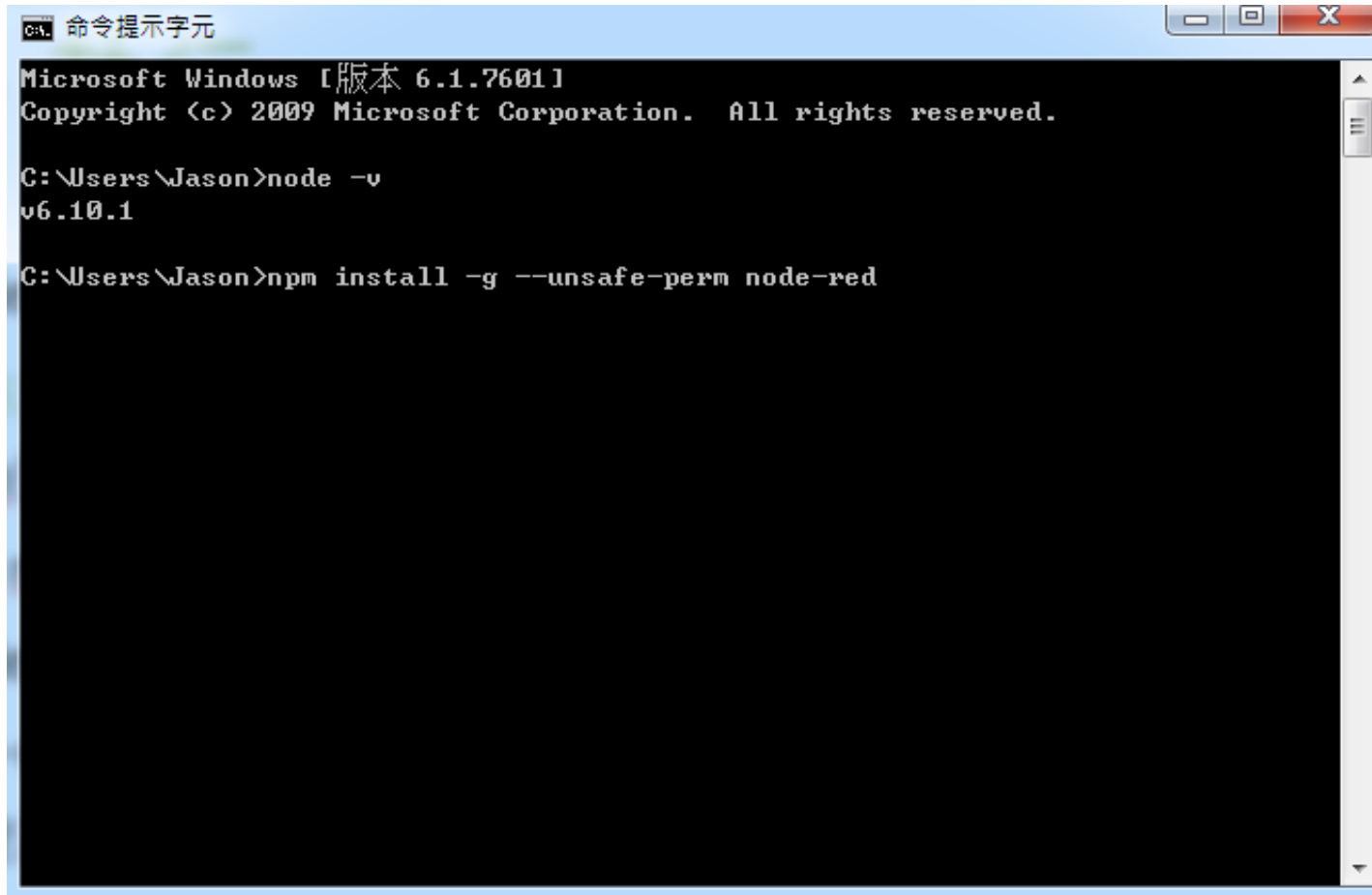
Or have a look at the LTS schedule.



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Node-RED - Node-RED安裝

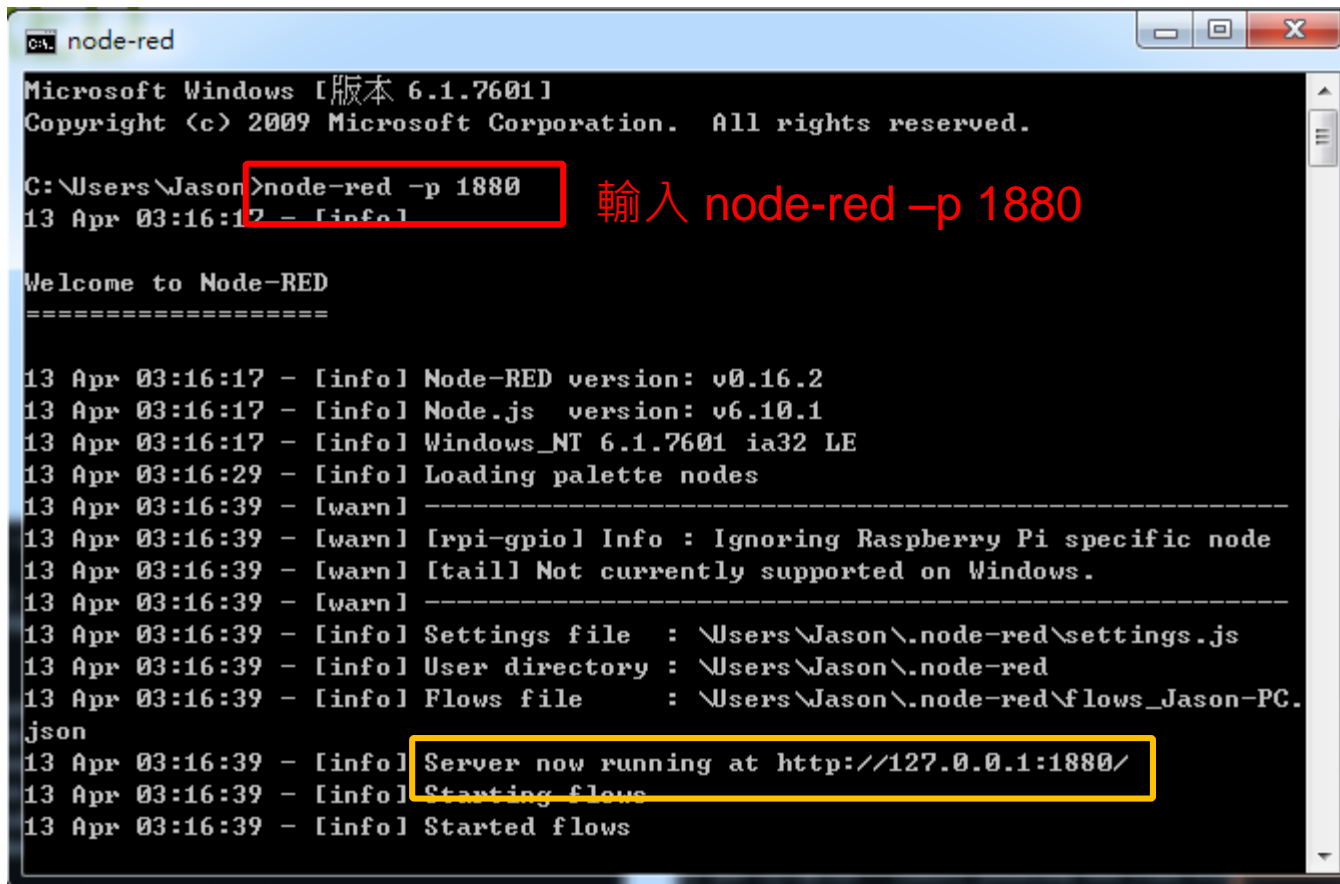


```
命令提示字元
Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Jason>node -v
v6.10.1

C:\Users\Jason>npm install -g --unsafe-perm node-red
```


Node-RED執行



```
Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Jason>node-red -p 1880
13 Apr 03:16:12 - [info]

Welcome to Node-RED
=====

13 Apr 03:16:17 - [info] Node-RED version: v0.16.2
13 Apr 03:16:17 - [info] Node.js version: v6.10.1
13 Apr 03:16:17 - [info] Windows_NT 6.1.7601 ia32 LE
13 Apr 03:16:29 - [info] Loading palette nodes
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [warn] -----
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [warn] [rpi-gpio] Info : Ignoring Raspberry Pi specific node
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [warn] [tail] Not currently supported on Windows.
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [warn] -----
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [info] Settings file : \Users\Jason\.node-red\settings.js
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [info] User directory : \Users\Jason\.node-red
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [info] Flows file : \Users\Jason\.node-red\flows_Jason-PC.
json
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [info] Server now running at http://127.0.0.1:1880/
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [info] Starting flows
13 Apr 03:16:39 - [info] Started flows
```

輸入 node-red -p 1880

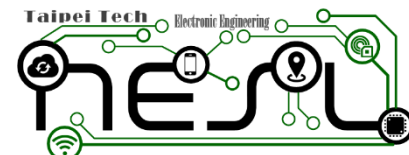
Server now running at http://127.0.0.1:1880/
Starting flows

Node-RED (Checking Point 1)

❖ 完成Node-RED安裝



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Node-RED介面

部署/設定

The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface. A red box in the top right corner highlights the 'Deploy' button. A large red box in the center highlights the main workspace, which contains a flow with three nodes: 'inject', 'Format timestamp', and 'msg.payload'. The text '編輯區' (Editing Area) is written in red in the center of this workspace. On the left, a red box highlights the 'subflows' and 'input' node categories in the palette. The text '可選節點' (Selectable Nodes) is written in red below this palette. On the right, a red box highlights the 'debug' console, which displays a log of messages. The text '節點資訊/除錯訊息' (Node Information/Debug Messages) is written in red below this console.

Node-RED

subflows

input

inject

catch

status

link

mqtt

http

websocket

tcp

udp

output

function

social

storage

analysis

advanced

Flow 1

編輯區

inject

Format timestamp

msg.payload

Deploy

debug

2017/3/29 下午9:16:45 node: 875270fb.41702
msg.payload : string[42]
"Wed Mar 29 2017 21:16:45 GMT+0800 (台北標準時間)"

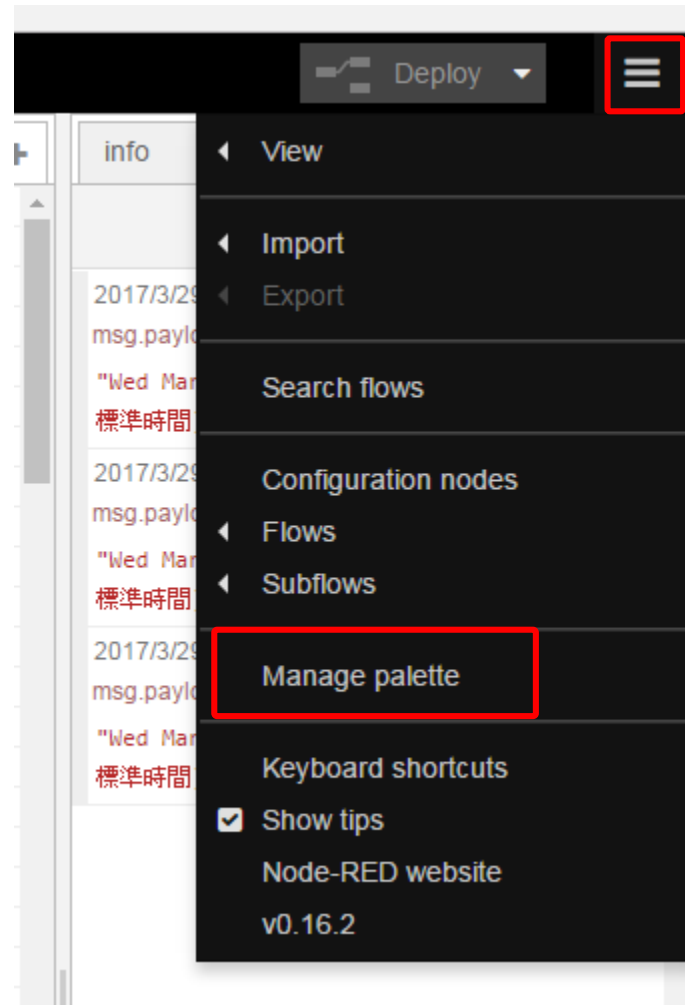
2017/3/29 下午9:16:50 node: 875270fb.41702
msg.payload : string[42]
"Wed Mar 29 2017 21:16:50 GMT+0800 (台北標準時間)"

2017/3/29 下午9:19:43 node: 15533ade.ac59f5
msg.payload : string[42]
"Wed Mar 29 2017 21:19:43 GMT+0800 (台北標準時間)"

可選節點

節點資訊/
除錯訊息

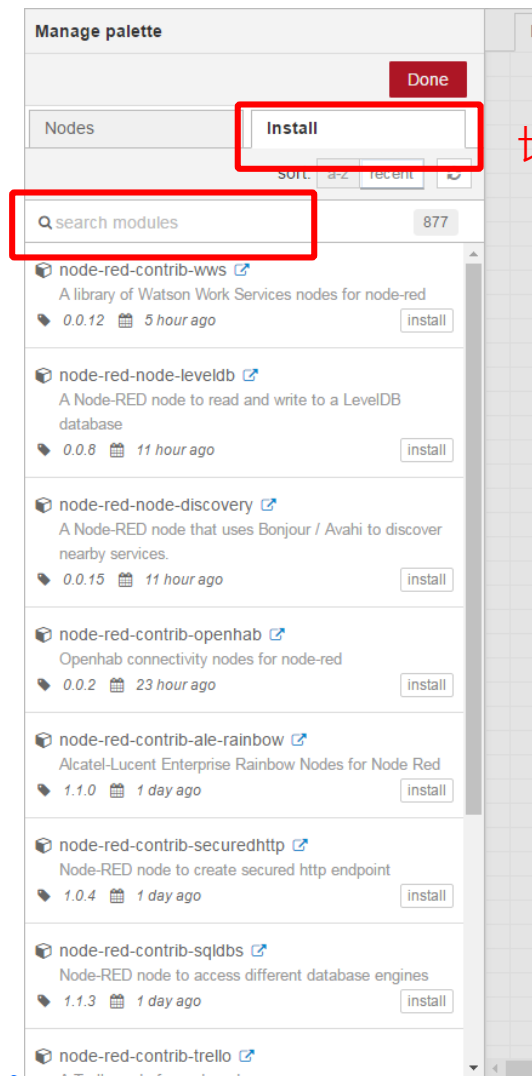
Node-RED安裝套件方法



設定

Node-RED安裝套件方法

輸入套件名稱



切換至安裝頁面

Node-RED Import

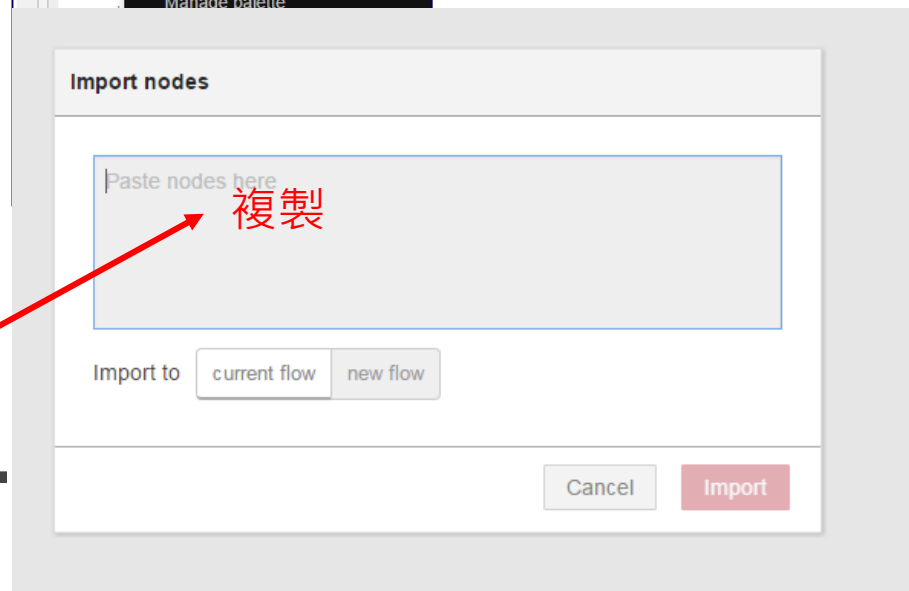
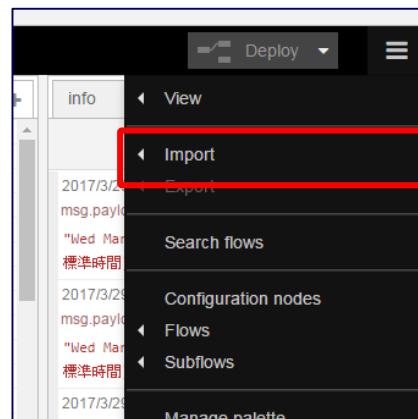
Node-Red官網上有一些簡易的範例程式，
可利用Import匯入專案中執行

資源

範例程式

在此示例中創建的流由以下json表示。它可以通過將json粘貼到導入對話框（Ctrl-I或通過下拉菜單）直接導入編輯器。

```
[{"id": "58ffae9d.a7005", "type": "debug", "name": "", "active": true, "complete": false, "x": 640, "y": 200, "wires": []}, {"id": "17626462.e89d9c", "type": "inject", "name": "", "topic": "", "payload": "", "repeat": "", "once": false, "x": 240, "y": 200, "wires": [{"id": "2921667d.d6de9a"}]}, {"id": "2921667d.d6de9a", "type": "function", "name": "Format timestamp", "func": "// Create a Date object from the payload\nvar date = new Date(msg.payload);\n// Change the payload to be a formatted Date string\nmsg.payload = date.toString();\n// Return the message so it can be sent on\nreturn msg;", "outputs": 1, "x": 440, "y": 200, "wires": [{"id": "58ffae9d.a7005"}]}
```



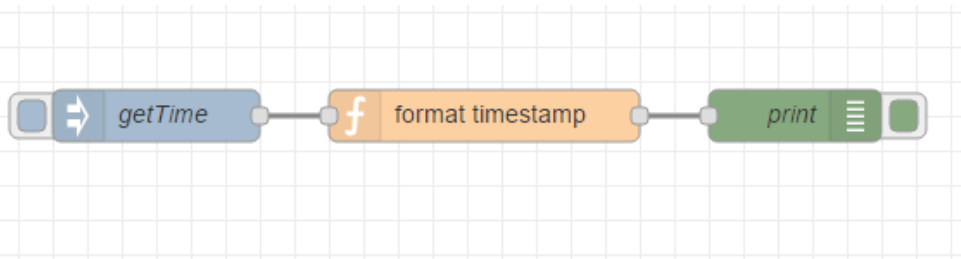
Node-RED 範例1: inject、function、debug

❖ 範例

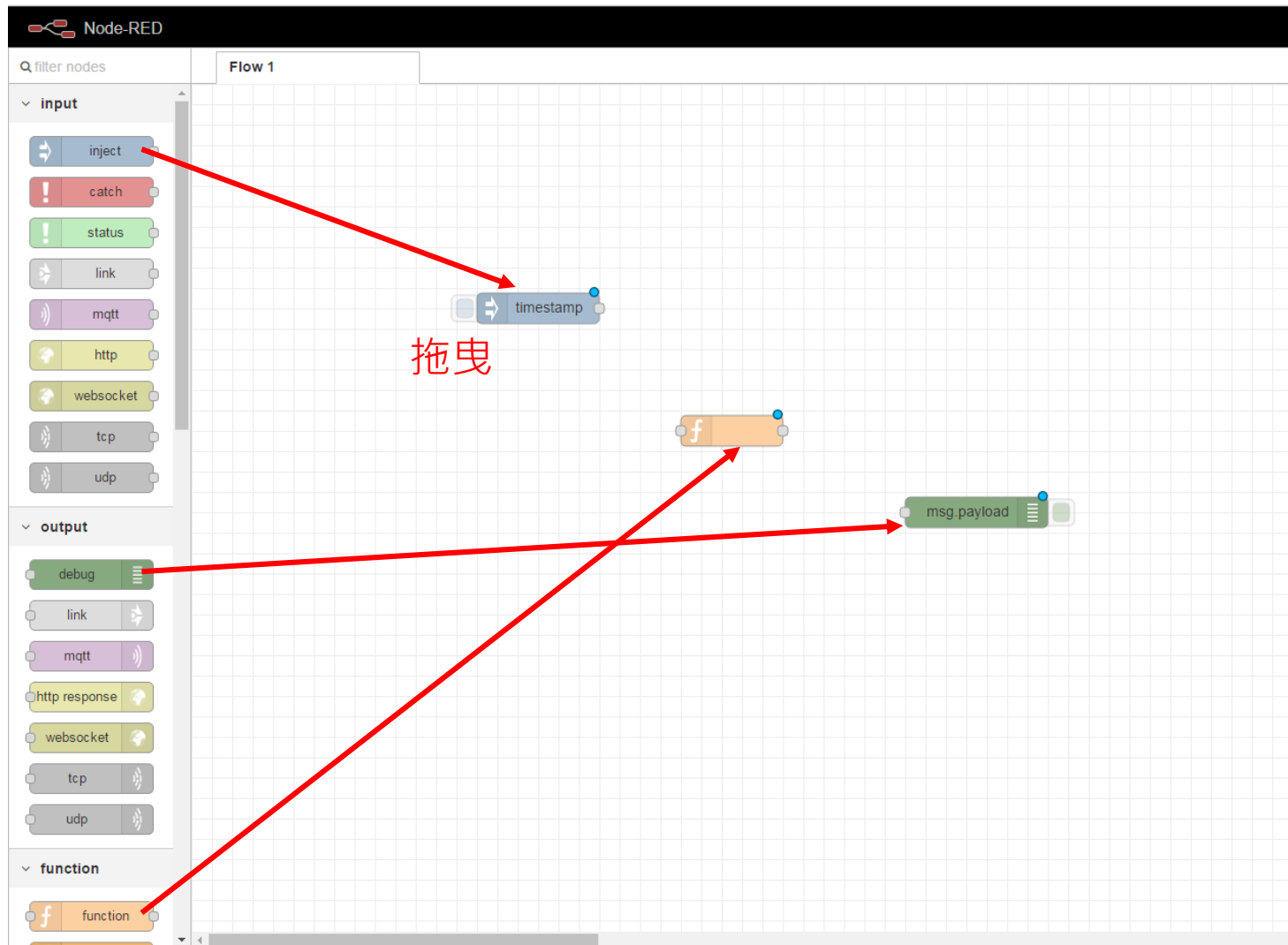
- 編寫一個顯示當前時間的Node-RED程式

❖ 功能

- 當觸發inject時
- 將觸發時間轉換成標準日期和時間格式
- 進行紀錄



Node-RED 範例1: 新增節點



Node-RED 範例1: inject

1. 連點兩下

2. 選擇timestamp, 當inject被觸發時回傳當前時間戳

3. 命名為getTime

4. 儲存

The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface. On the left, a workspace with a grid contains three nodes: a 'timestamp' node (highlighted with a red box and labeled 1), a 'function' node, and a 'msg.payload' node. On the right, the 'Edit inject node' dialog is open. It has a 'Done' button (highlighted with a red box and labeled 4) and a 'Cancel' button. The 'Payload' dropdown is set to 'timestamp' (highlighted with a red box and labeled 2). The 'Name' field contains 'getTime' (highlighted with a red box and labeled 3). A note at the bottom of the dialog reads: 'Note: "Interval between times" and "Inject once at start" use cron. See info box for details.' The right sidebar shows the 'info' tab with details for the 'inject' node, including its type, ID, and properties.

Node-RED 範例1: debug

The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface. On the left, a workspace contains a 'getTime' node and a 'msg.payload' node. The 'msg.payload' node is highlighted with a red box and labeled '1. 連點兩下' (Click twice). To the right, the 'Edit debug node' dialog is open. It has a 'Delete' button, a 'Cancel' button, and a 'Done' button (highlighted with a red box and labeled '4. 儲存' (Save)). The 'to' dropdown is set to 'debug tab'. The 'Name' field is set to 'print' (highlighted with a red box and labeled '3. 命名為print' (Name as print)). The 'msg.payload' dropdown is selected (highlighted with a red box and labeled '2. 將msg.payload內容記錄於debug.log中' (Record msg.payload content in debug.log)).

2. 將msg.payload內容記錄於debug.log中

1. 連點兩下

3. 命名為print

4. 儲存

Done

msg.payload

debug tab

print

info debug

Node

Property	Value
Type	debug
ID	453087e8.853508

Properties

The Debug node can be connected to the output of any node. It can be used to display the output of any message property in the debug tab of the sidebar. The default is to display `msg.payload`.

Each message will also display the timestamp, `msg.topic` and the type of property chosen to output.

The sidebar can be accessed under the options drop-down in the top right corner.

The button to the right of the node will toggle its output on and off so you can de-clutter the debug window.

If the payload is an object or buffer it will be stringified first for display and indicate that by saying "(Object)" or "(Buffer)".

Selecting any particular message will highlight (in red) the debug node that reported it. This is useful if you wire up multiple debug nodes.

Optionally can show the complete `msg` object, and send messages to the console log (≡).

In addition any calls to `node.warn` or `node.error` will appear here.

Node-RED 範例1: function

1. 連點兩下

2. 命名為format timestamp

3. 程式碼輸入:

```
var date = new Date(msg.payload);  
msg.payload = date.toString();  
return msg;
```

4. 儲存

Done

format timestamp

Function

```
1 var date = new Date(msg.payload);  
2 msg.payload = date.toString();  
3 return msg;
```

info debug

Node

Type	function
ID	d4a5c375.b5244

Properties

A function block where you can write code to do more interesting things.

The message is passed in as a JavaScript object called `msg`.

By convention it will have a `msg.payload` property containing the body of the message.

Logging and Error Handling

To log any information, or report an error, the following functions are available:

- `node.log("Log")`
- `node.warn("Warning")`
- `node.error("Error")`

The Catch node can also be used to handle errors. To invoke a Catch node, pass `msg` as a second argument to `node.error`:

```
node.error("Error", msg)
```

Sending messages

The function can either return the messages it wants to pass on to the next nodes in the flow, or can call `node.send(messages)`.

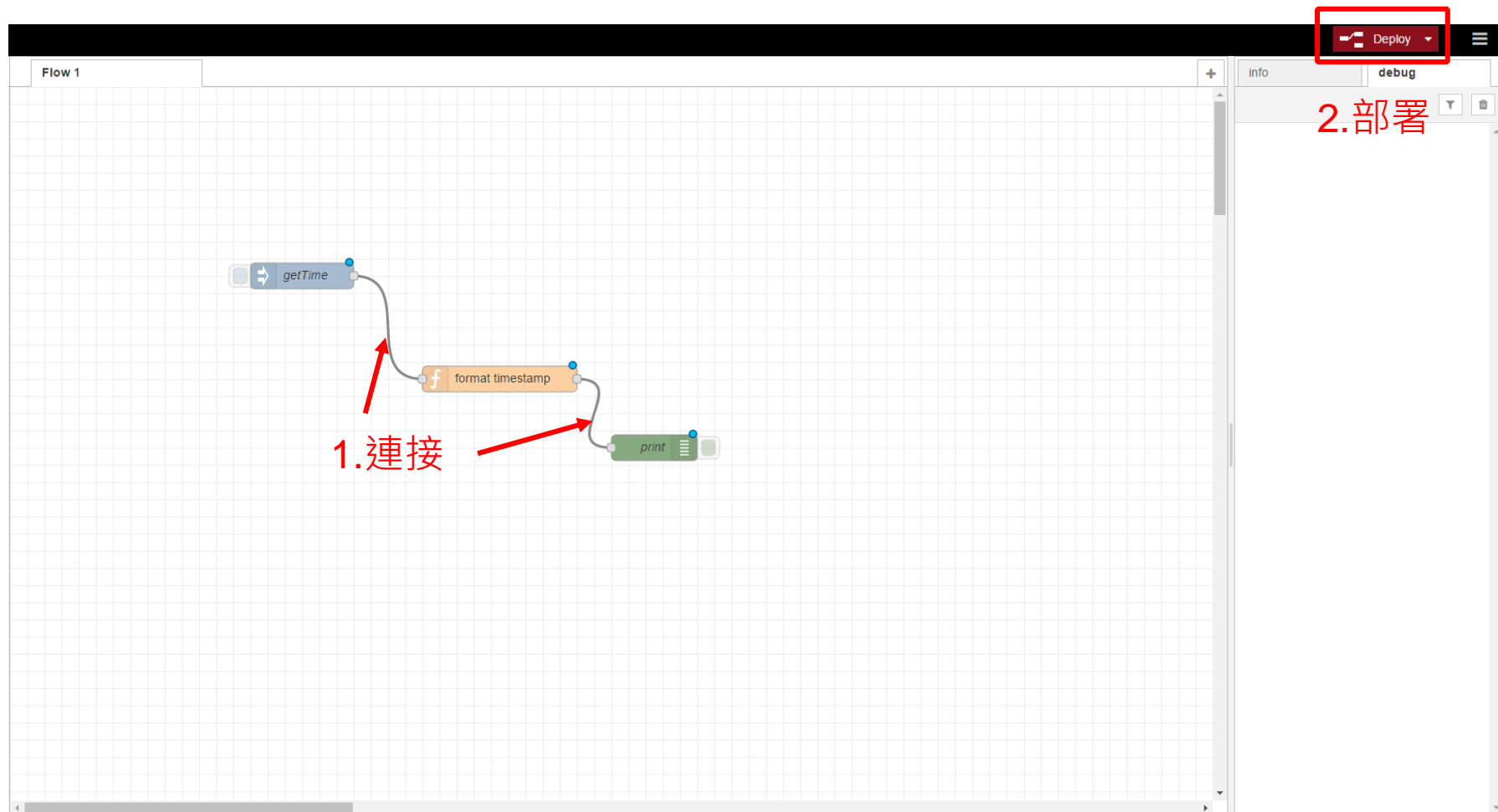
It can return/send:

- a single message object - passed to nodes connected to the first output
- an array of message objects - passed to nodes connected to the corresponding outputs

If any element of the array is itself an array of

See the Info tab for help writing functions.

Node-RED 範例1: 連接、部署



Node-RED 範例1: 測試

Successfully injected: timestamp

Flow 1

1. 點擊

2. 顯示日期/時間

The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface. At the top, a status bar indicates 'Successfully injected: timestamp'. Below it, a flow canvas displays a sequence of three nodes: 'getTime' (blue), 'format timestamp' (orange), and 'print' (green). A red box highlights the 'getTime' node, with the text '1. 點擊' (Click) next to it. To the right, the 'debug' console is open, showing a log entry with a red box around it. The log entry contains the following text: '2017/4/13 上午4:08:32 node: print', 'msg.payload : string[42]', and '"Thu Apr 13 2017 04:08:32 GMT+0800 (台北標準時間)"'. To the right of the console, the text '2. 顯示日期/時間' (Display date/time) is visible.

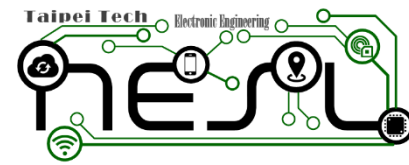
```
node: print
msg.payload : string[42]
"Thu Apr 13 2017 04:08:32 GMT+0800 (台北標準時間)"
```

Node-RED (Checking Point 2)

❖ 完成範例1。



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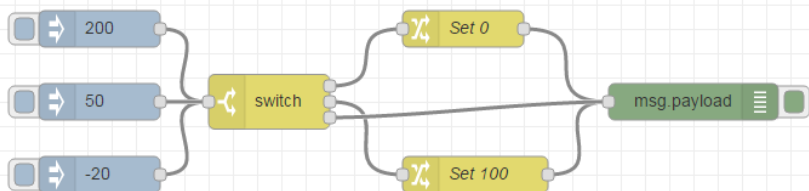
Node-RED 範例2: switch 、 change

❖ 範例

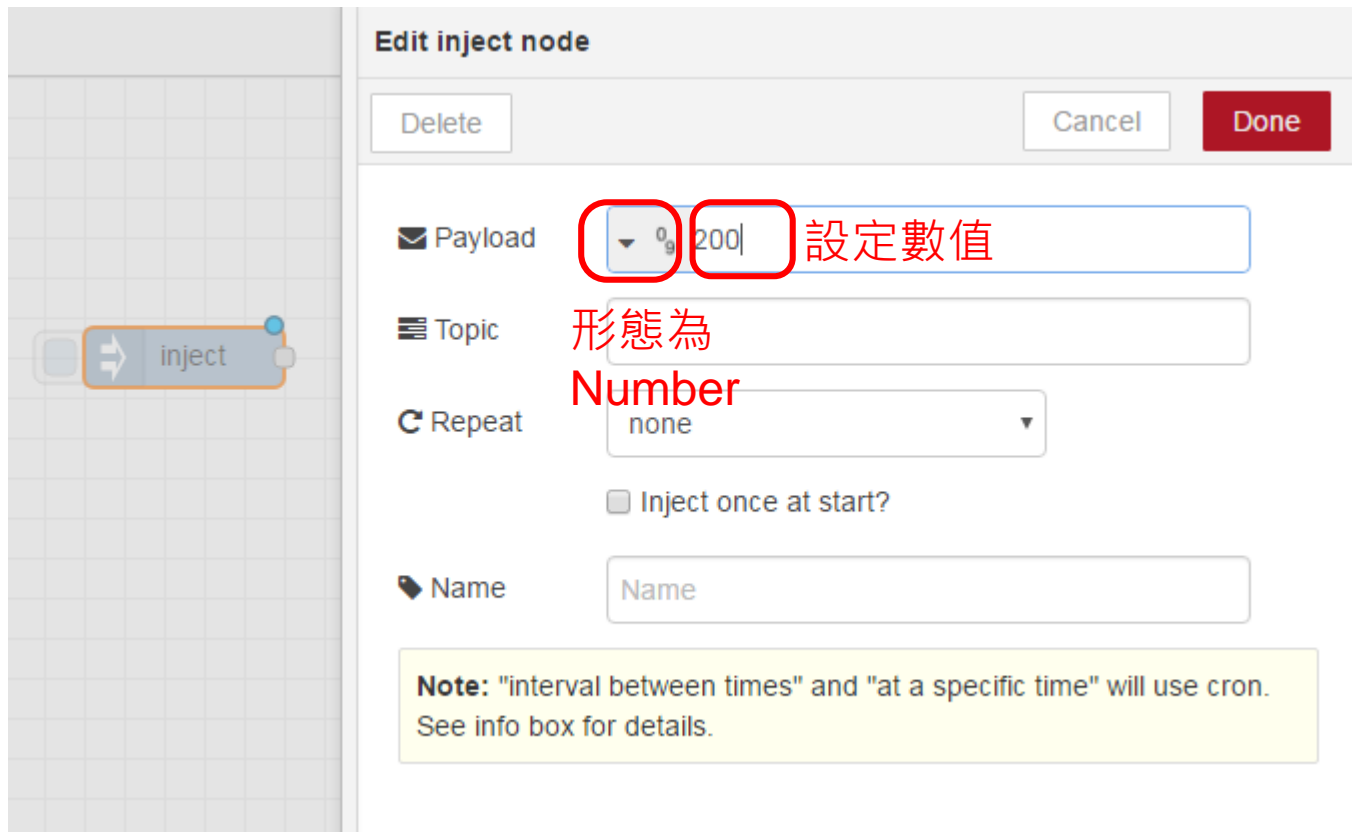
- 利用switch針對msg狀況進行不同的動作，並使用change設定msg

❖ 功能

- 利用條件判斷進行數值調整
 - 若輸入 >100 則輸出100
 - 若輸入 <0 則輸出0
 - 其他情況不進行調整



Node-RED 範例2: inject



The image shows the Node-RED interface with an 'inject' node on the workspace and its configuration panel open. The configuration panel is titled 'Edit inject node' and includes buttons for 'Delete', 'Cancel', and 'Done'. The 'Payload' field is set to '200', with a dropdown menu showing '0' and a red box around the input field containing the text '設定數值'. The 'Topic' field is empty, with a red box around it containing the text '形態為 Number'. The 'Repeat' dropdown is set to 'none'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'Inject once at start?'. The 'Name' field is empty. A yellow note box at the bottom states: 'Note: "interval between times" and "at a specific time" will use cron. See info box for details.'

Edit inject node

Delete Cancel Done

Payload ▼ 0 200 設定數值

Topic 形態為 Number

Repeat none ▼

☐ Inject once at start?

Name

Note: "interval between times" and "at a specific time" will use cron. See info box for details.

Node-RED 範例2: switch

Edit switch node

Delete Cancel Done

Name

Property

<	0	→ 1
>	100	→ 2
otherwise		→ 3

+ add

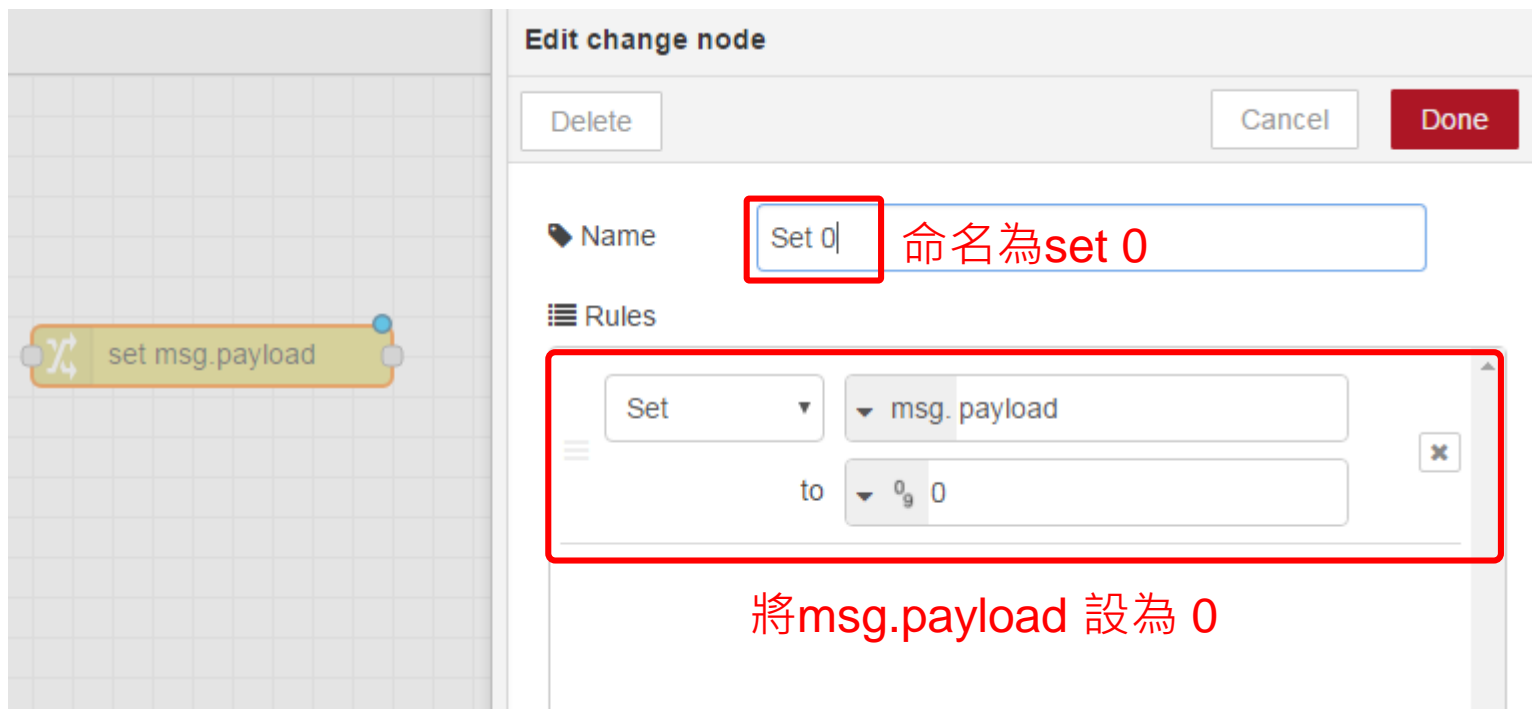
checking all rules

分歧1: < 0
分歧2: > 100
分歧3: otherwise

switch利用條件
執行不同流程塊

按此增加新的規則

Node-RED 範例2: change



The screenshot displays the Node-RED web interface. On the left, a workspace contains a yellow 'set msg.payload' node. On the right, the 'Edit change node' configuration panel is open. The 'Name' field is set to 'Set 0', with a red box around it and the text '命名為set 0' (named set 0) next to it. The 'Rules' section is also highlighted with a red box, showing a rule where the 'Set' dropdown is selected, the target is 'msg.payload', and the value is '0'. Below the configuration panel, the text '將msg.payload 設為 0' (set msg.payload to 0) is written in red.

Edit change node

Delete Cancel Done

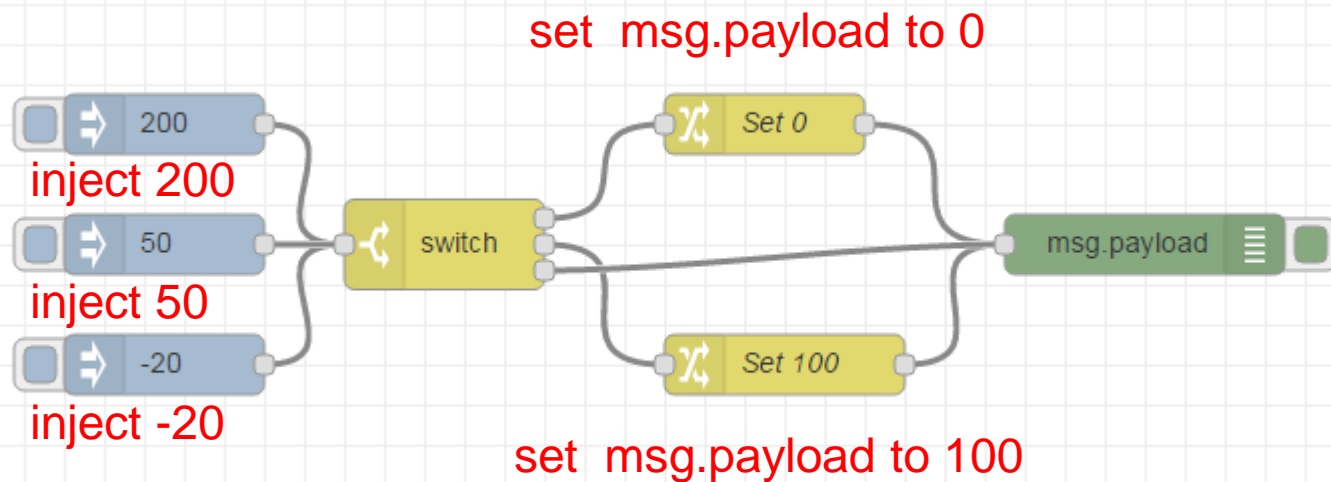
Name Set 0 命名為set 0

Rules

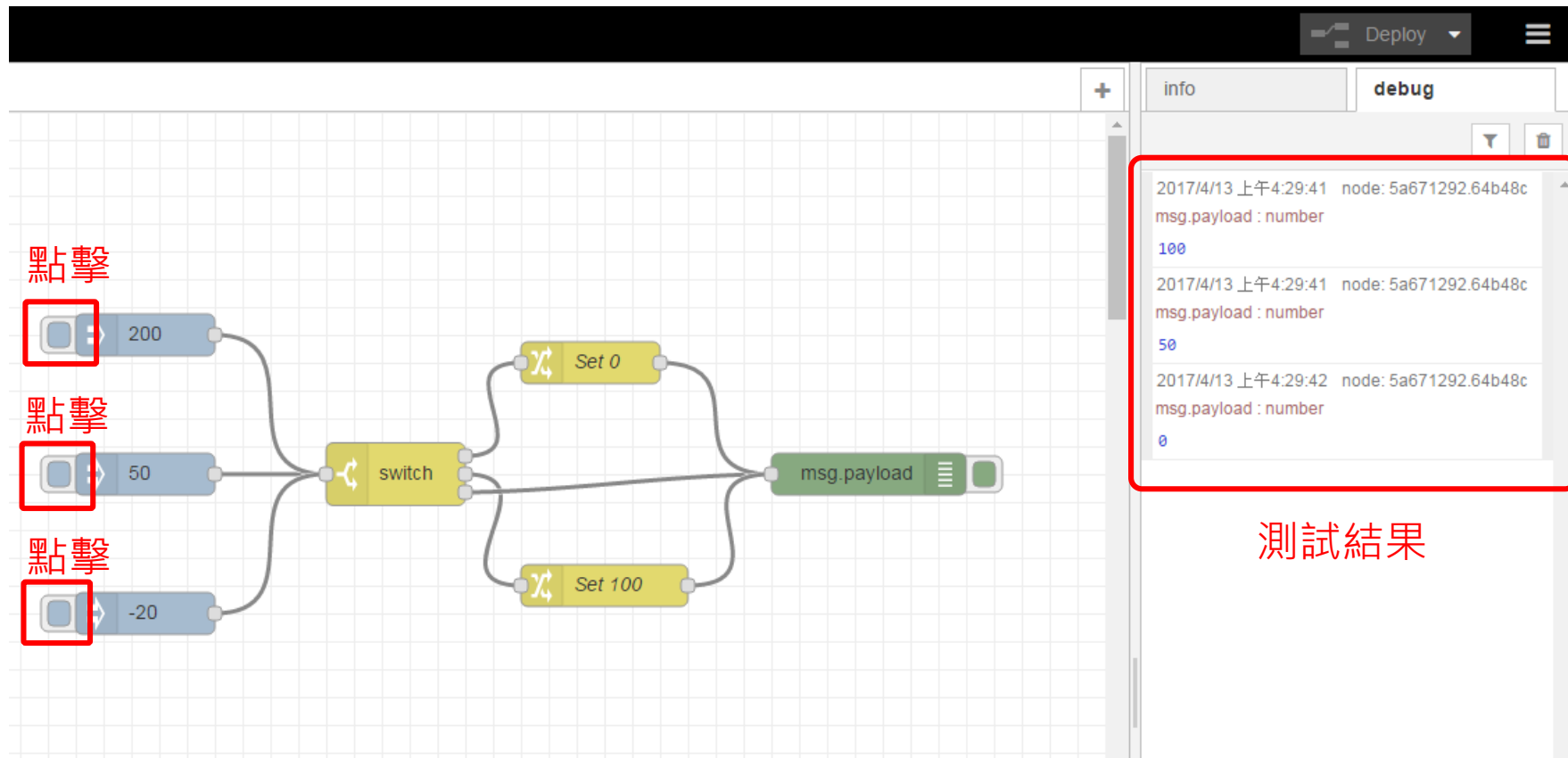
Set msg.payload to 0

將msg.payload 設為 0

Node-RED 範例2: 連接



Node-RED 範例2: 測試



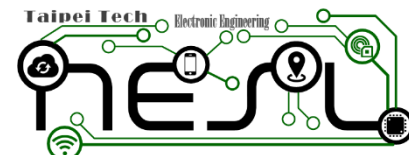
測試結果

Node-RED (Checking Point 3)

❖ 完成範例2



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Node-RED & Postman整合測試

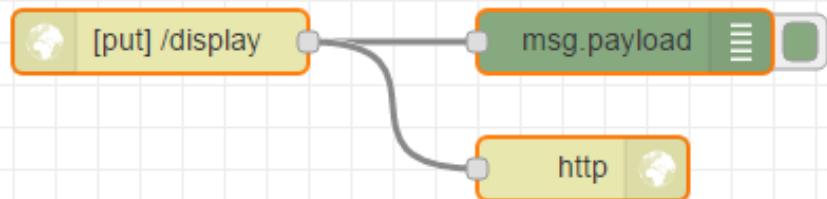
❖ Node-RED

- 產生一Web Service

❖ Postman

- 產生HTTP Request存取Web Service

Node-RED 範例3: HTTP Web Service



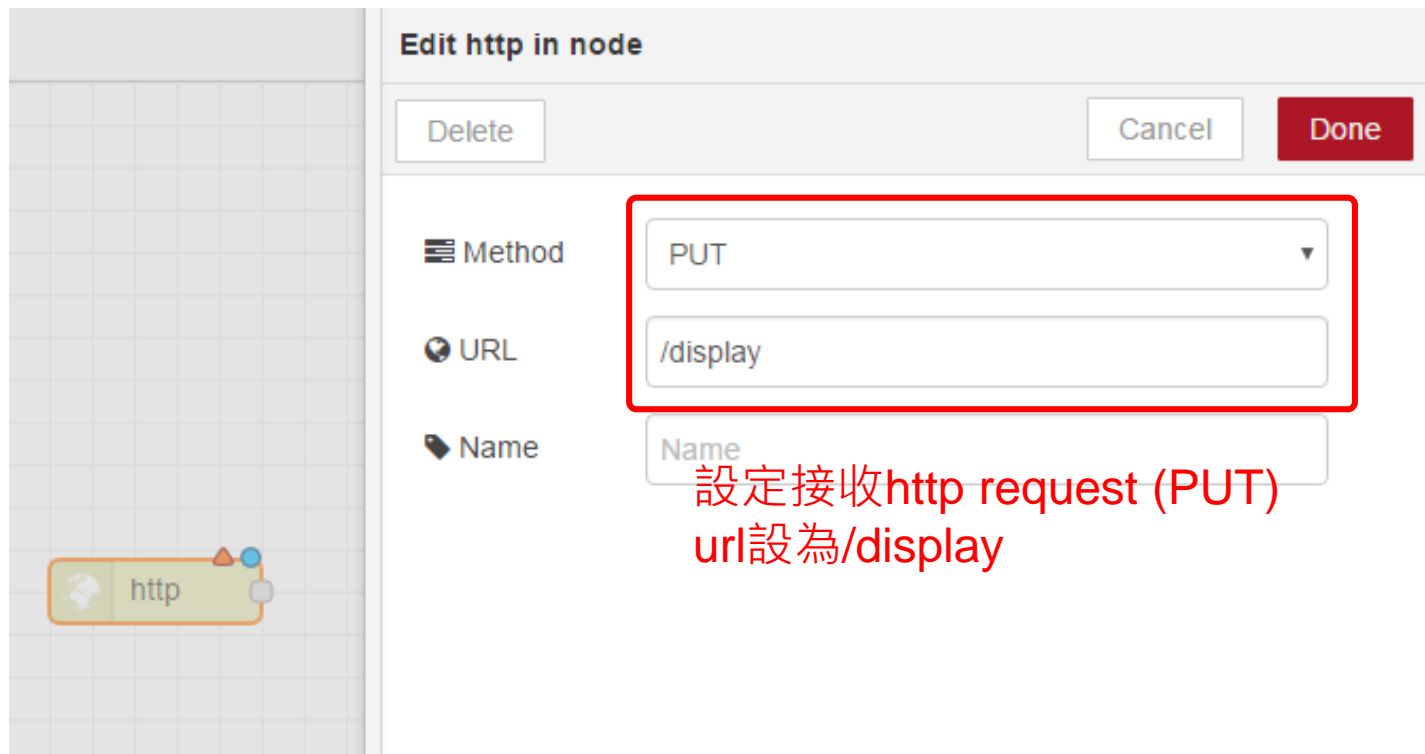
❖ 範例

- 建構一簡單的Web Service
- 測試此Web Service是否正常運作

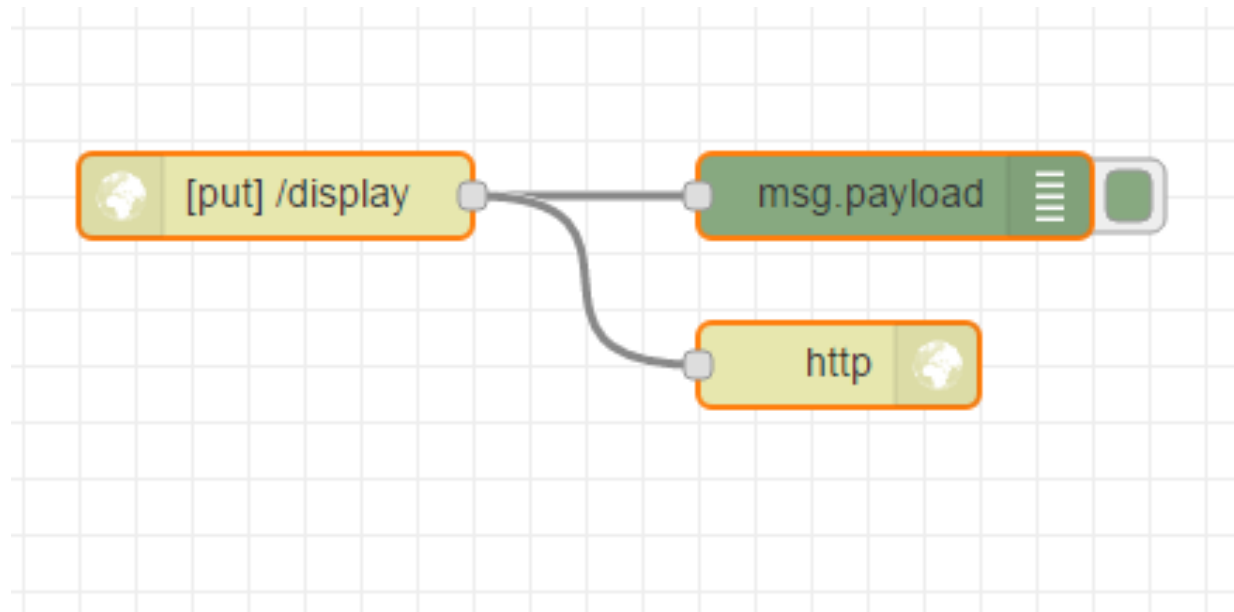
❖ 功能

- 監聽/display的http request (Put)
- 記錄於debug.log中
- 返回http response

Node-RED 範例3: HTTP



Node-RED 範例3: 連接



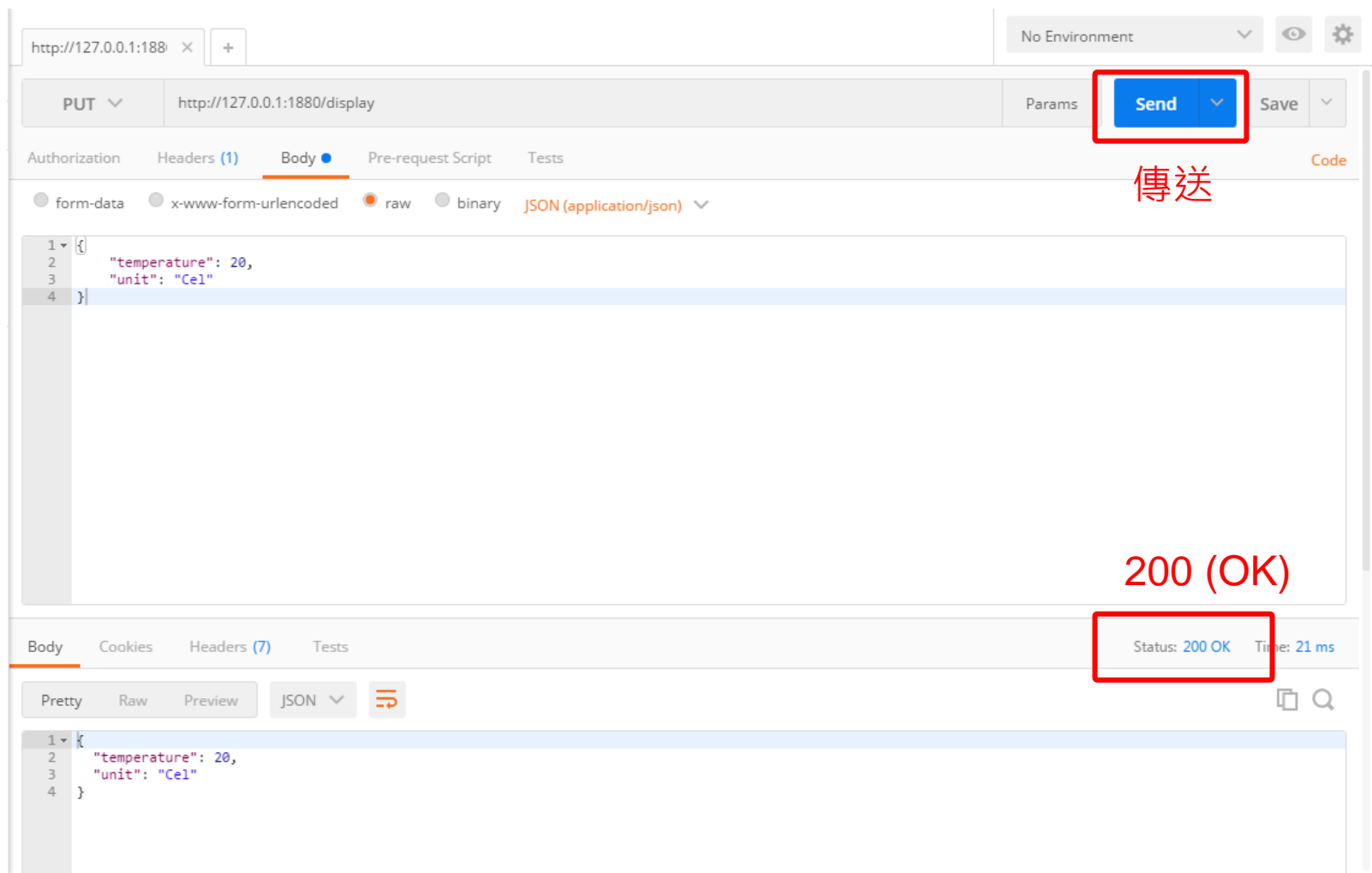
PostMan 範例3: 參數設定

❖ 設定Postman各項參數，如下

- Method : Put
- URI : <http://127.0.0.1:1800/display>
- Headers
 - Content-Type: application/json
- Body

```
{  
    "temperature": 20,  
    "unit": "Cel"  
}
```

PostMan 範例3: 測試



Node-RED 範例3: 測試

The screenshot displays the Node-RED web interface. On the left, a workflow is visible on a grid background, consisting of three nodes: a yellow "[put] /display" node, a green "msg.payload" node, and a yellow "http" node. The "http" node is connected to the "msg.payload" node, which is in turn connected to the "[put] /display" node. On the right side, there is a sidebar with two tabs: "info" and "debug". The "debug" tab is selected and highlighted. Inside the "debug" tab, a log entry is shown, enclosed in a red rectangular box. The log entry contains the following text: "2017/4/13 上午4:49:49 node: 6dadd48f.29436c", "msg.payload : Object", and a JSON object "{ temperature: 20, unit: 'Cel' }". Below the red box, the text "接收到HTTP資料" (Received HTTP data) is written in red.

```
2017/4/13 上午4:49:49 node: 6dadd48f.29436c  
msg.payload : Object  
  { temperature: 20, unit: "Cel" }
```

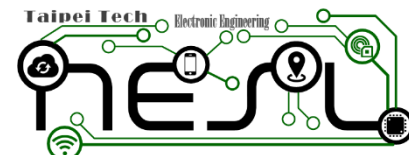
接收到HTTP資料

Node-RED (Checking Point 4)

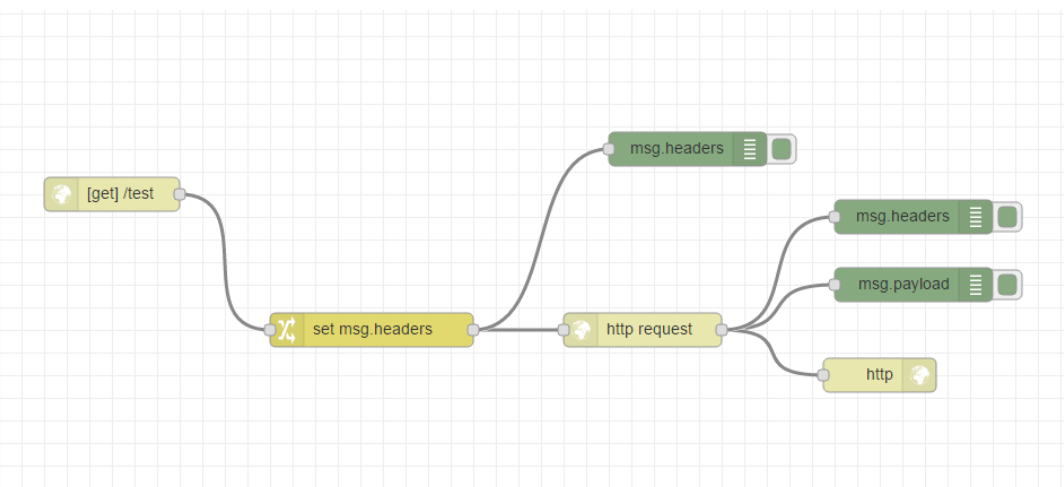
❖ 完成範例3



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Node-RED 範例4: HTTP Request



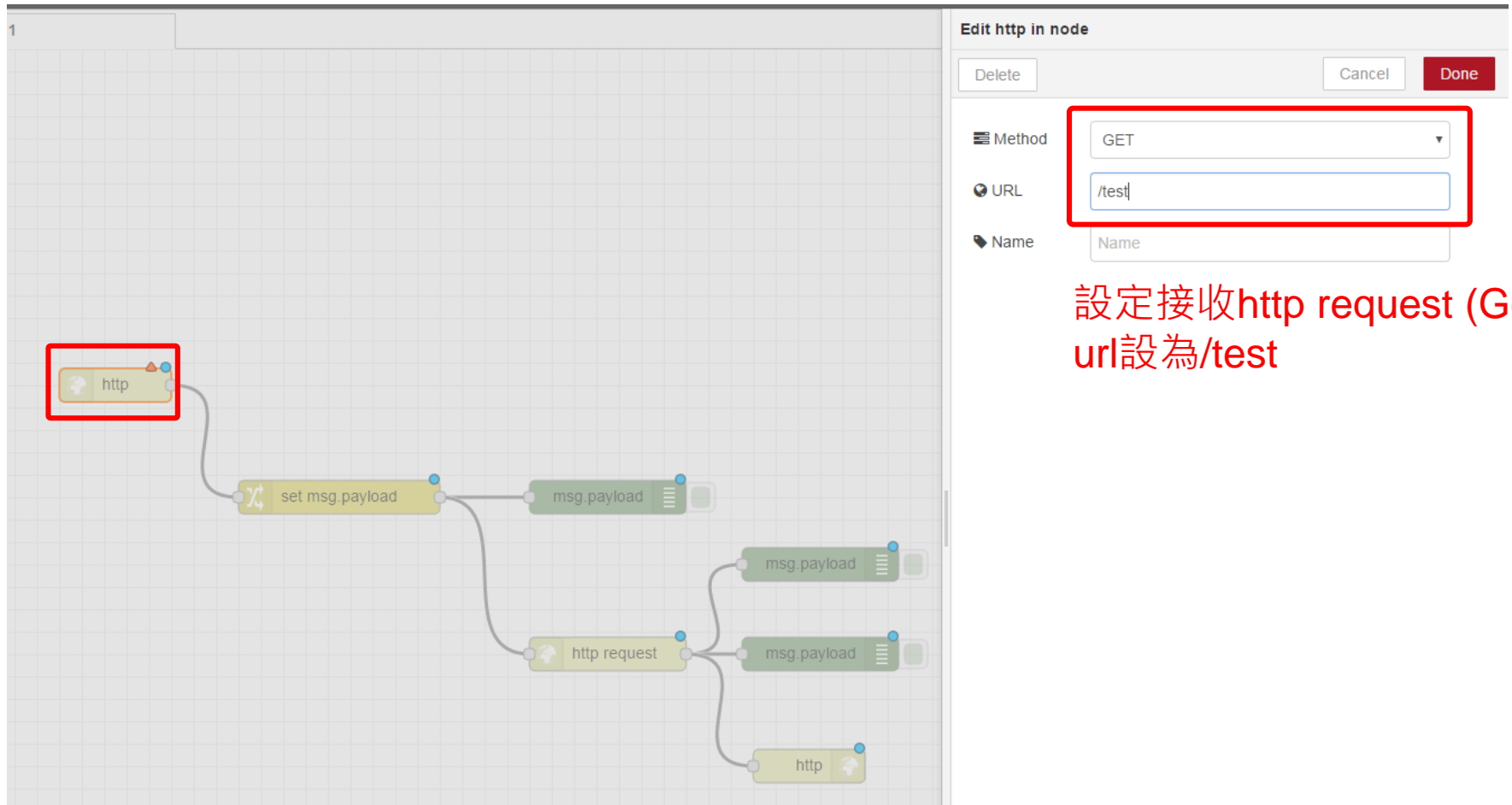
❖ 範例

- 建構一簡單的代理伺服器(proxy)
- 測試是否正常運作

❖ 功能

- 監聽/test的http request (Get)
- 設定Headers
- 發送http request至 Google Map API
- 取得地理資訊
- 返回http response

Node-RED 範例4: HTTP Request



Node-RED 範例4: HTTP Request

url: <http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/json?address=Taipei&sensor=false>

The diagram shows a workflow starting with a `[get] /test` node, followed by a `set msg.payload` node, then a `msg.payload` node, and finally an `http request` node (highlighted with a red box). The output of the `http request` node is connected to three `msg.payload` nodes and an `http` node.

Edit http request node

Method: GET
URL: <http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/json>

Return: a parsed JSON object

Name: **JSON object**

Tip: If the JSON parse fails the fetched string is returned as-is.

info | debug

Node

Type	http request
ID	9f10e1c.f600e2

Properties

Provides a node for making http requests.

on `msg.url` and `msg.method`:

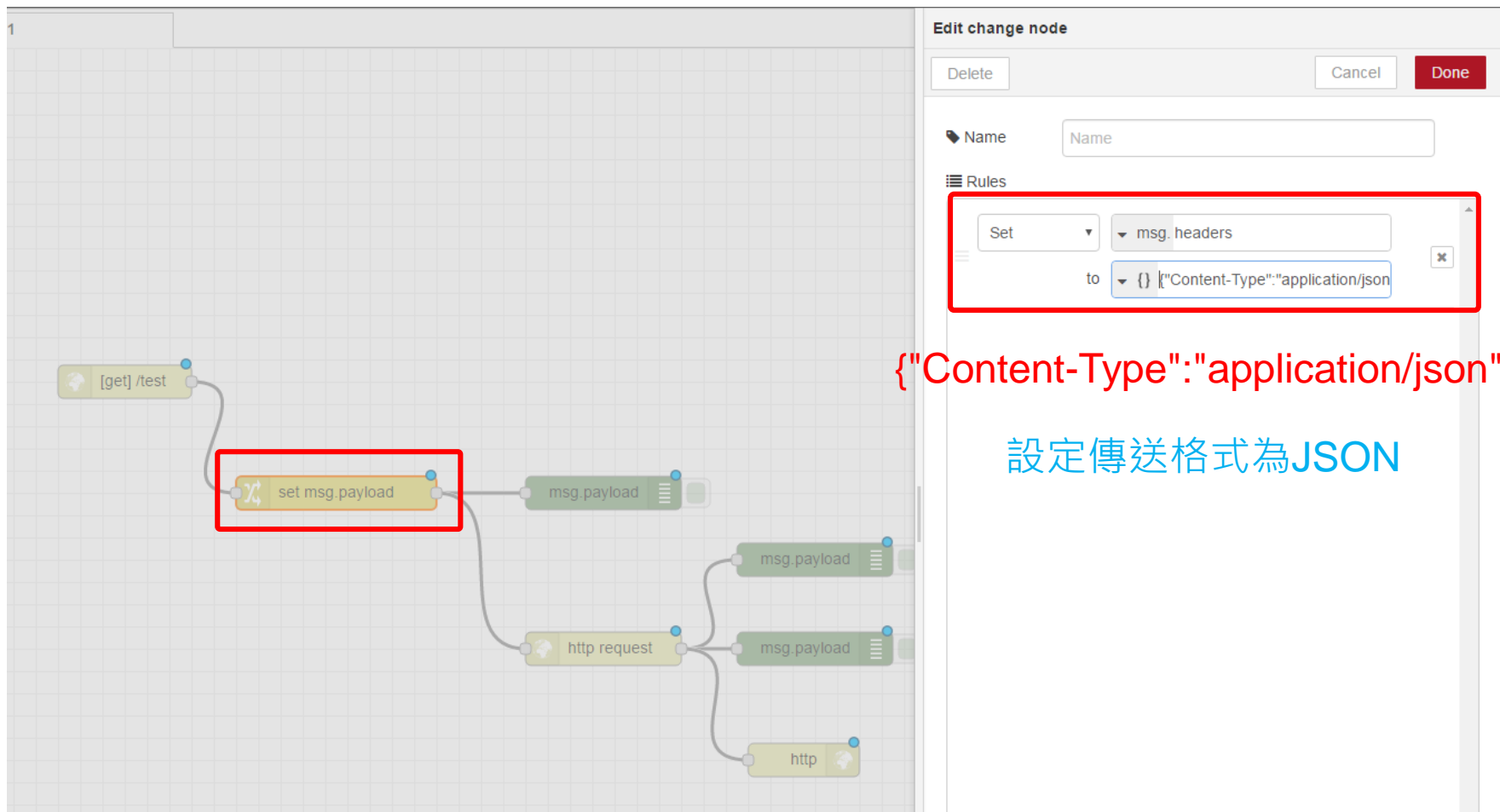
- `url`, if set, is used as the url of the request. Must start with `http:` or `https:`.
- `method`, if set, is used as the HTTP method of the request. Must be one of `GET`, `PUT`, `POST`, `PATCH` or `DELETE` (default: `GET`).
- `headers`, if set, should be an object containing field/value pairs to be added as request headers.
- `payload` is sent as the body of the request.

When configured within the node, the URL property can contain `mustache-style` tags. These allow the url to be constructed using values of the incoming message. For example, if the url is set to `example.com/{{topic}}`, it will have the value of `msg.topic` automatically inserted. Using `{{...}}` prevents `mustache` from escaping characters like `/` & etc.

The output message contains the following properties:

- `payload` is the body of the response
- `statusCode` is the status code of the response, or the error code if the request could not be completed
- `headers` is an object containing the

Node-RED 範例4: change



The image displays a Node-RED workflow on the left and the 'Edit change node' configuration window on the right. The workflow starts with a [get] /test node connected to a 'set msg.payload' node (highlighted with a red box). This node is connected to a 'msg.payload' output node, which then connects to an 'http request' node. The 'http request' node is connected to three 'msg.payload' output nodes and an 'http' output node. The 'Edit change node' window on the right shows the configuration for the 'set msg.payload' node. The 'Name' field is empty. The 'Rules' section is highlighted with a red box and contains the following configuration: 'Set' (selected from the dropdown), 'msg.headers' (selected from the dropdown), and 'to' (selected from the dropdown) with the value '{"Content-Type":"application/json"}' (highlighted with a blue box).

Set msg.payload

msg.payload

http request

msg.payload

msg.payload

http

Edit change node

Delete Cancel Done

Name

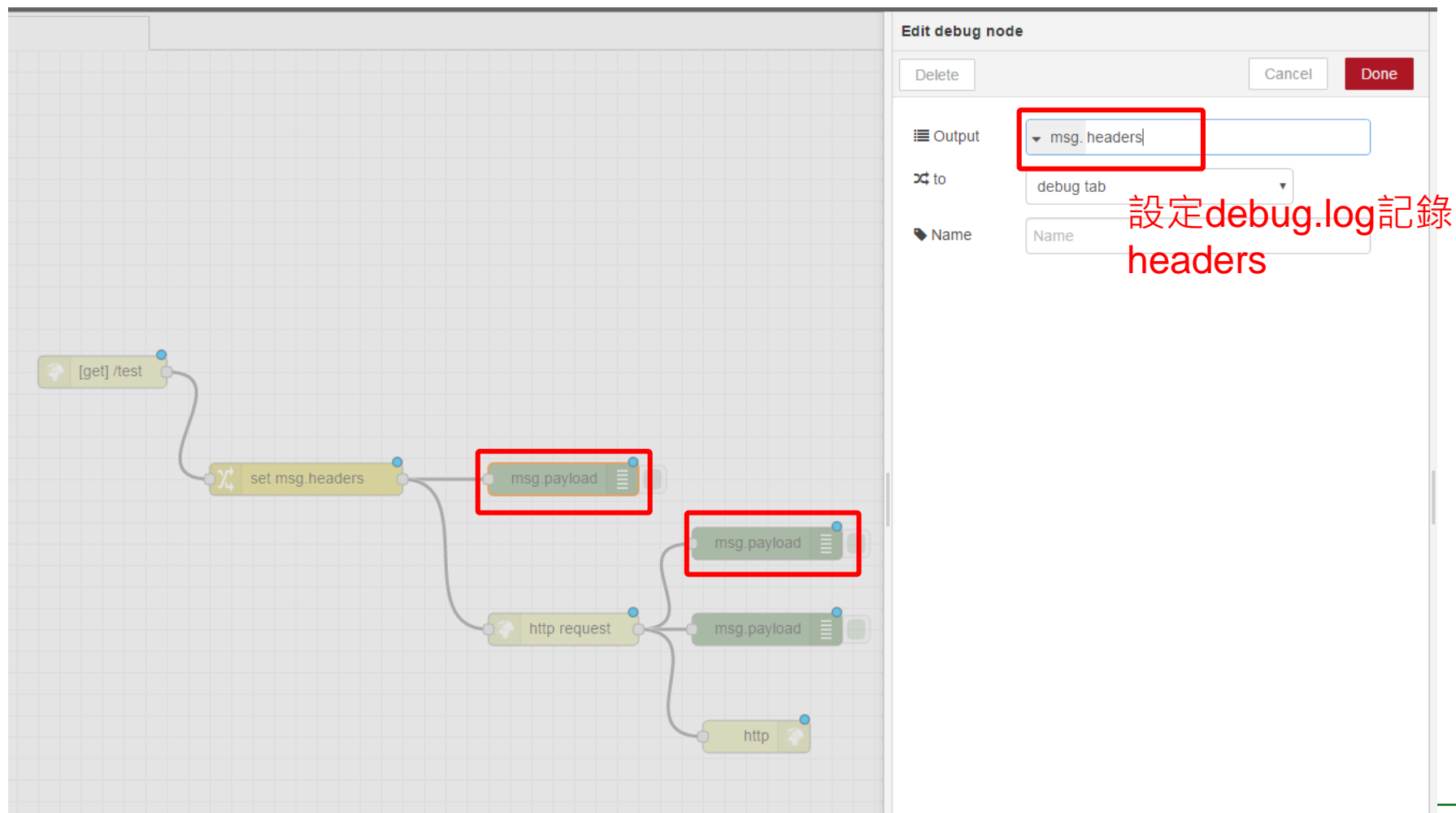
Rules

Set msg.headers to {"Content-Type":"application/json"}

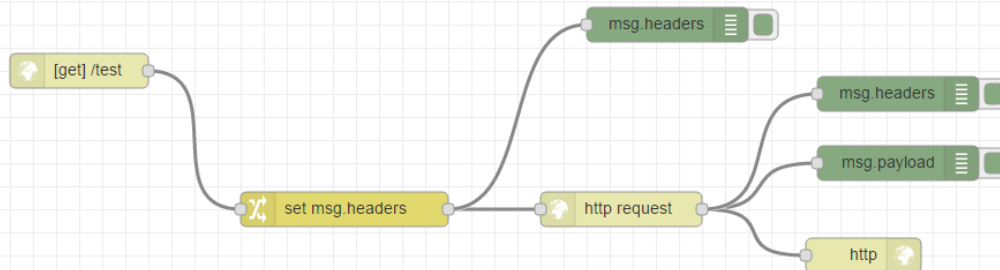
{"Content-Type":"application/json"}

設定傳送格式為JSON

Node-RED 範例4: debug



Node-RED 範例4: 連接



```
2017/3/29 下午11:08:55 node: 7d2156bf.457798
msg.headers: Object
  ▾ object
    Content-Type: "application/json"

2017/3/29 下午11:08:55 node: 584ea453.4795bc
msg.payload: Object
  ▾ object
    results: array[1]
      ▾ 0: object
        address_components: array[3]
          formatted_address: "Taipei, Keelung City, Taiwan"
          geometry: object
            place_id: "ChIJmQrivHKSQjQR4MIK3c41aj8"
            types: array[3]
        status: "OK"

2017/3/29 下午11:08:55 node: 947285a3.5b2df8
msg.headers: Object
  ▾ object
    content-type: "application/json; charset=UTF-8"
    date: "Wed, 29 Mar 2017 15:08:47 GMT"
    expires: "Thu, 30 Mar 2017 15:08:47 GMT"
    cache-control: "public, max-age=86400"
    access-control-allow-origin: "*"
    server: "mafe"
    x-xss-protection: "1; mode=block"
    x-frame-options: "SAMEORIGIN"
    accept-ranges: "none"
    vary: "Accept-Language, Accept-Encoding"
    connection: "close"
```

PostMan 範例4: 測試

❖ 設定Postman各項參數，如下

- Method : Get
- URL : <http://127.0.0.1:1800/test>

PostMan 範例4: 測試

http://127.0.0.1:1880 x +

No Environment

GET http://127.0.0.1:1880/test Params

Send Save

Authorization Headers (1) Body Pre-request Script Tests

Key	Value
Content-Type	application/json
New key	value

Body Cookies Headers (14) Tests

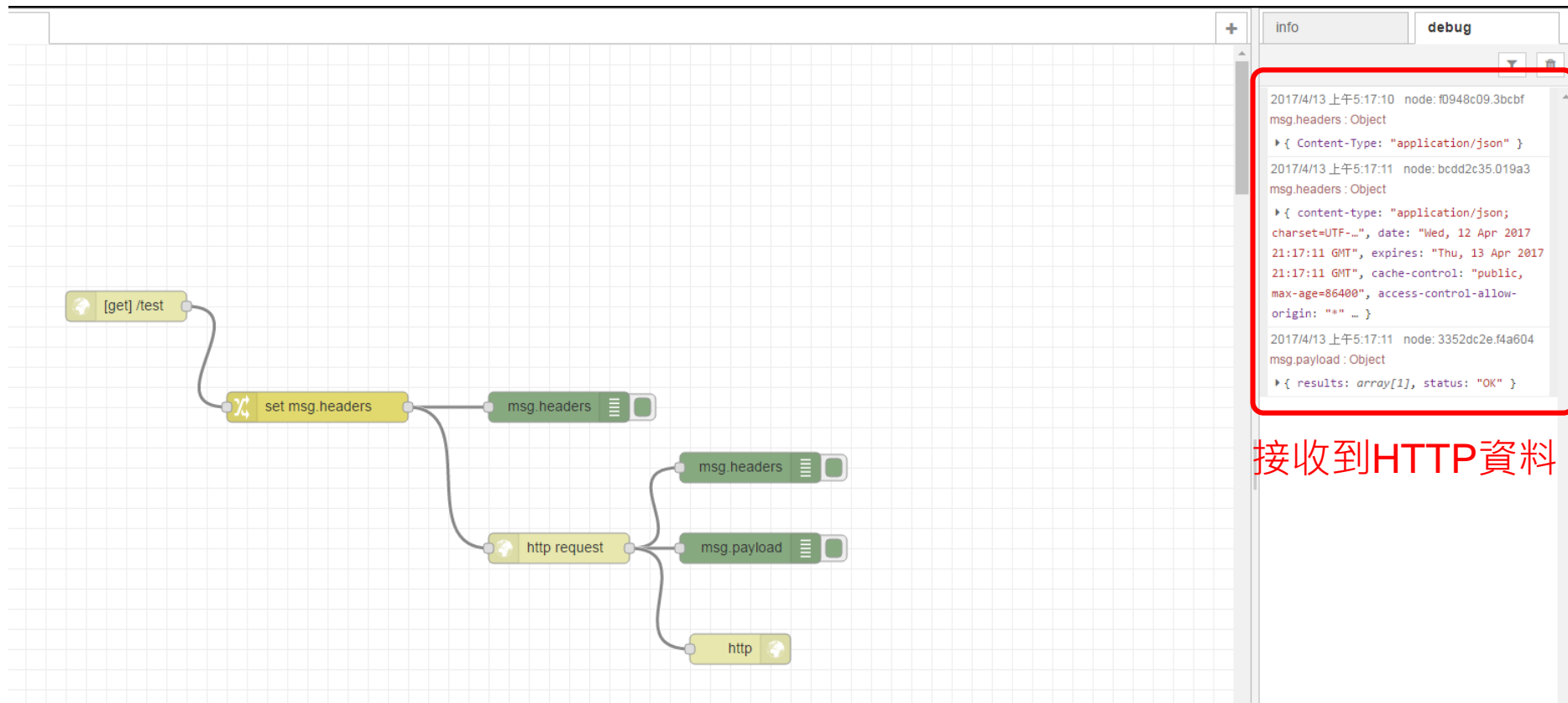
Status: 200 OK Time: 379 ms

200 (OK)

```
{
  "results": [
    {
      "address_components": [
        {
          "long_name": "Taipei",
          "short_name": "Taipei",
          "types": [
            "colloquial_area",
            "locality",
            "political"
          ]
        },
        {
          "long_name": "Keelung City",
          "short_name": "Keelung City",
          "types": [
            "administrative_area_level_2",
            "political"
          ]
        },
        {
          "long_name": "Taiwan",
          "short_name": "TW",
          "types": [
            "country",
            "political"
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

HTTP response(Body)

Node-RED 範例4: 測試



接收到HTTP資料

Node-RED (Checking Point 5)

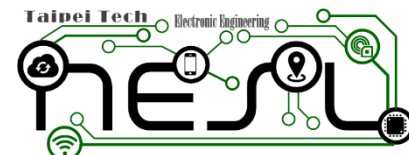
❖ 完成範例4



行動寬頻尖端技術
跨校教學聯盟



交大行動智慧聯網跨校聯盟



❖ Node-RED是一個視覺化之程式開發工具

- 以Node.js為基礎
- 支援多平台(如：Raspberry Pi、Arduino、Android...)、多系統(如：Windows、Linux...)
- 可增加套件，擴充支援的功能