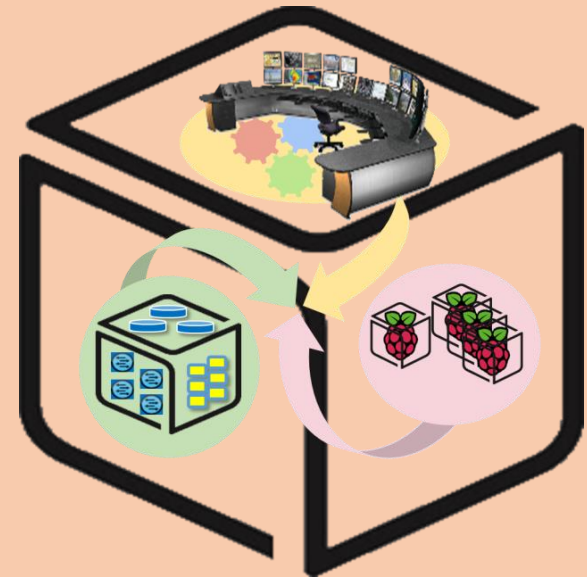
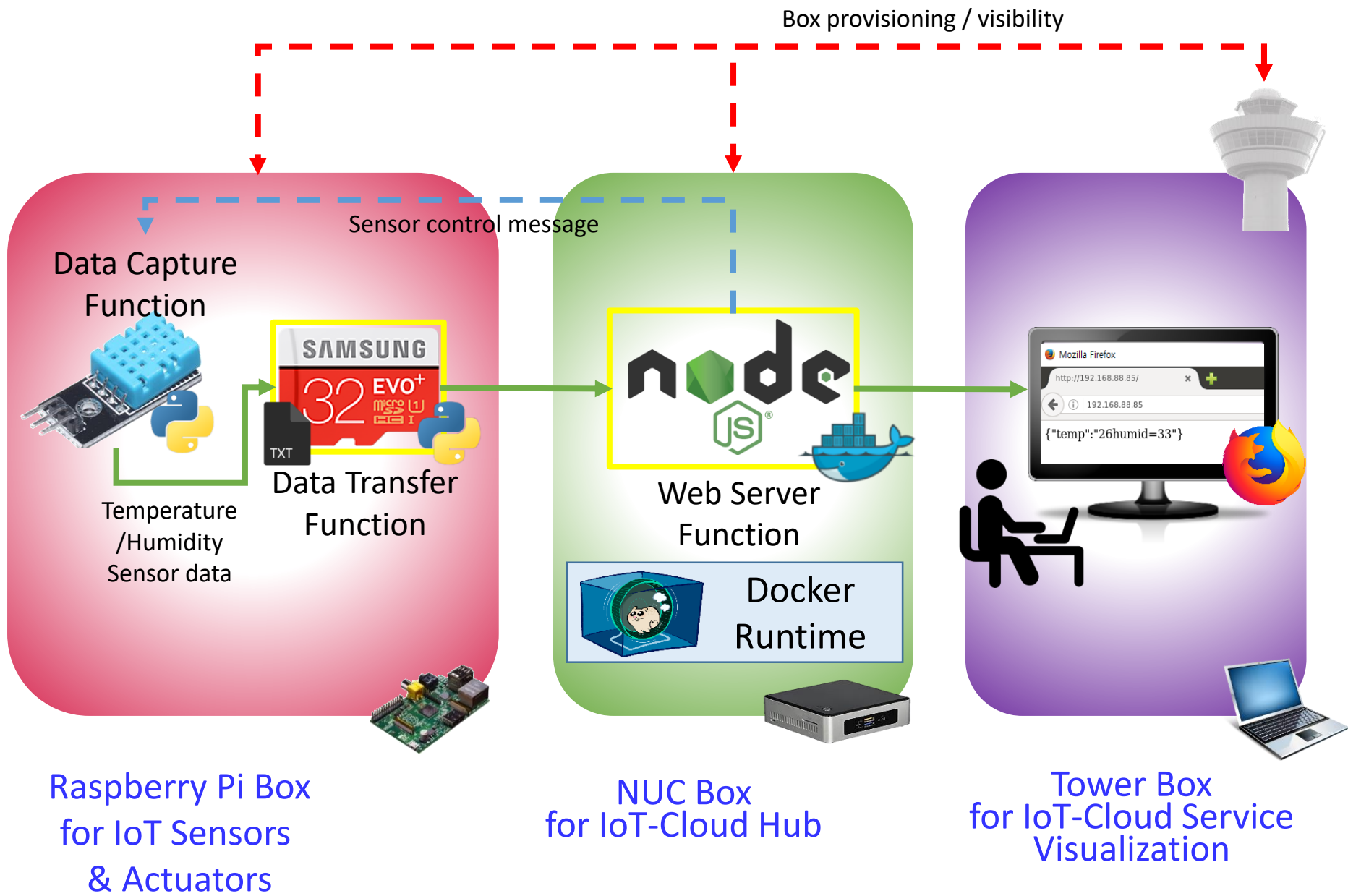


# Computer Systems For AI-inspired Cloud Theory & Lab.

## Lab #4: IoT

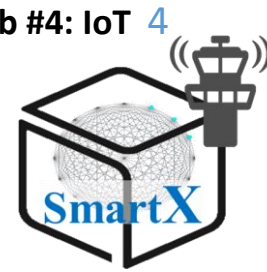


<https://github.com/SmartX-Labs/SmartX-Mini-MOOC>



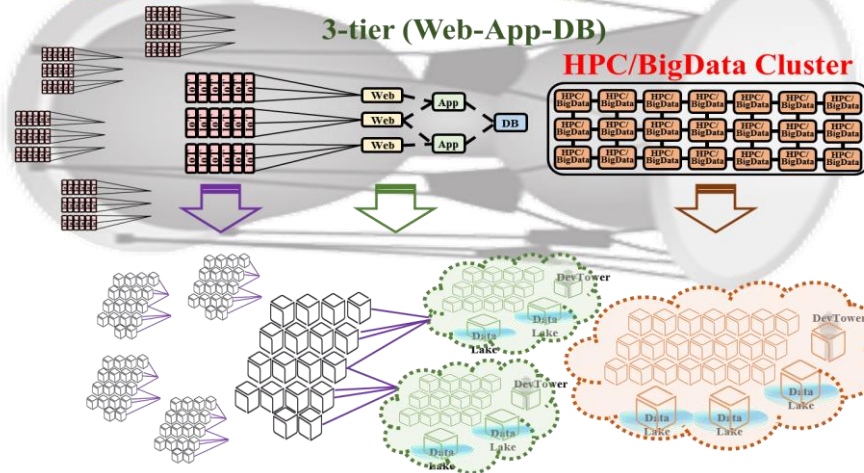
# Theory





# SmartX IoT-Cloud Services with Microservices-based SaaS Applications

## IoT-----Cloud



**p**(Baremetal)  
+ **c**(Container)  
+ **v**(VM)



Process containers



application containers



Machine containers

(Monster containers)



VM hypervisors



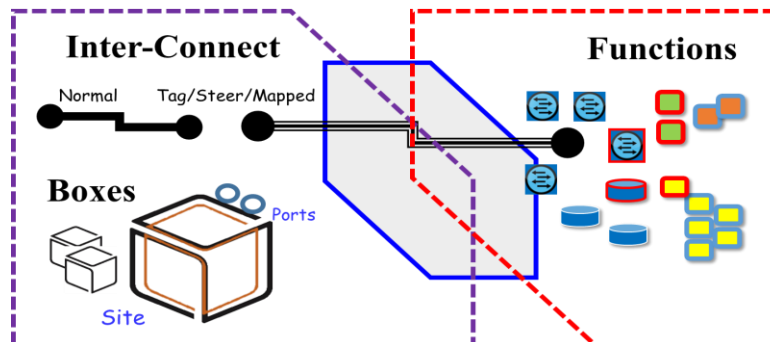
Provisioning



Orchestrate



Visibility

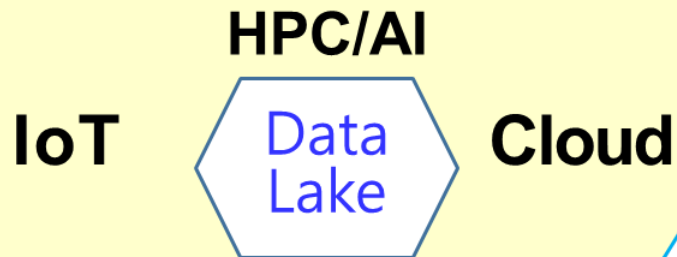


# Open-Source-leveraged **Playgrounds**

Lab #4: IoT 5

(IoT-SDN/NFV-Cloud (HPC/BigData) Ready)

Container-leveraged SmartX IoT-Cloud Services

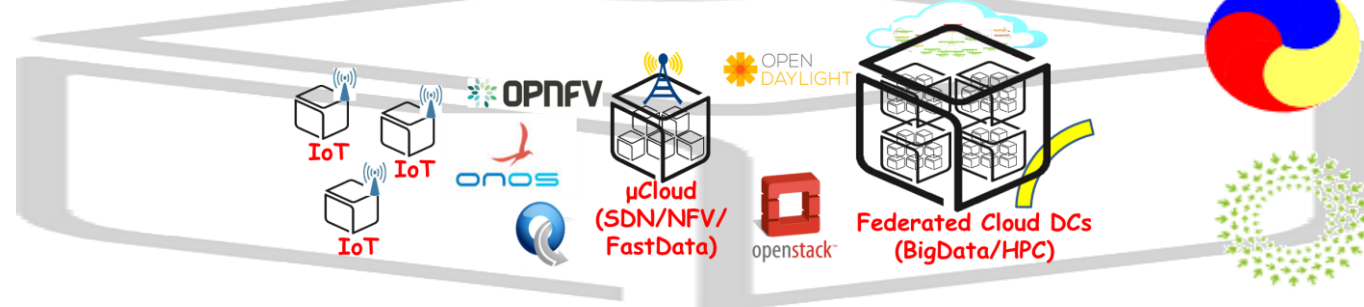


Open APIs  
SmartX Open Platform

SmartX  
Playground



SmartX  
Open  
Playgrounds



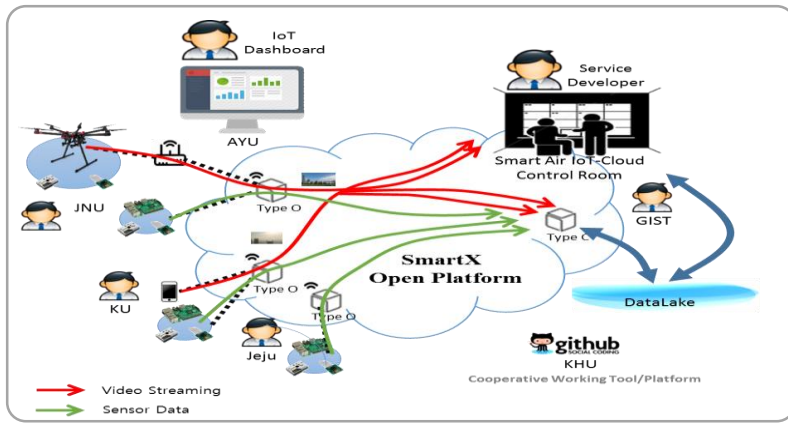
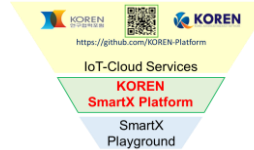


# Smart Air IoT-Cloud Services over SmartX Open Platform

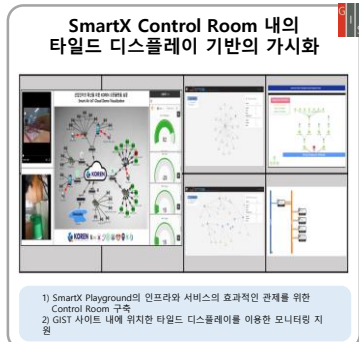
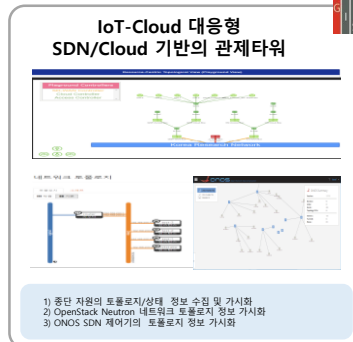
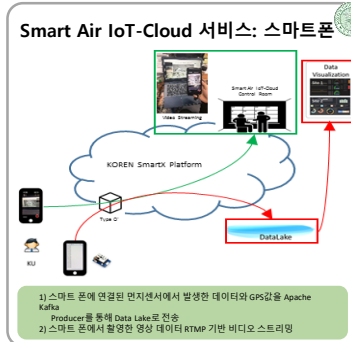
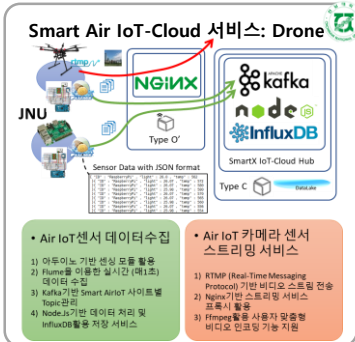
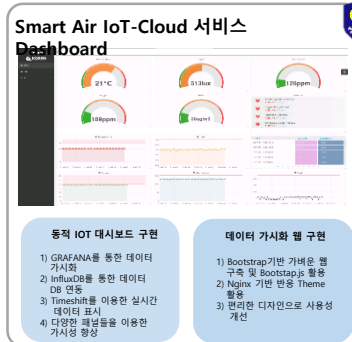
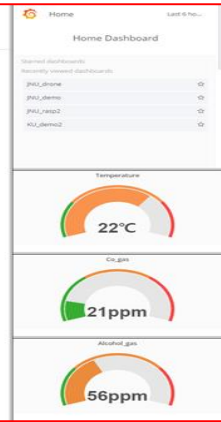
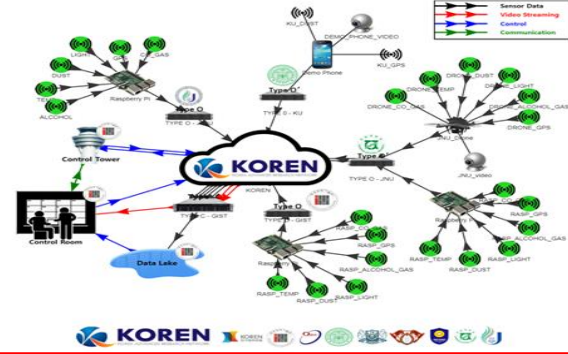


KOREN SmartX Platform을 활용한 선택된 산업인터넷 도메인에 대한 서비스 실증:

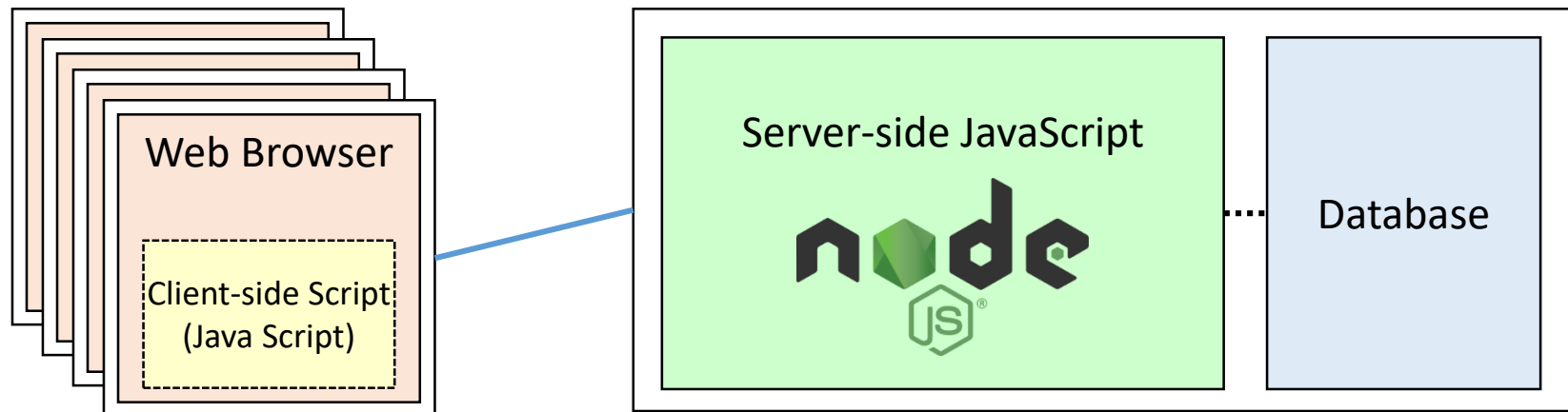
## 컨테이너 기반 Smart Air IoT-Cloud 서비스



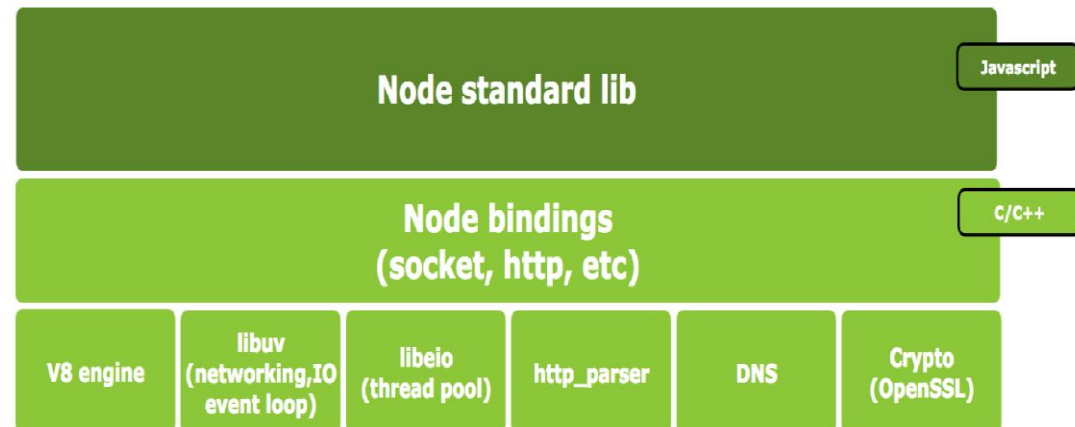
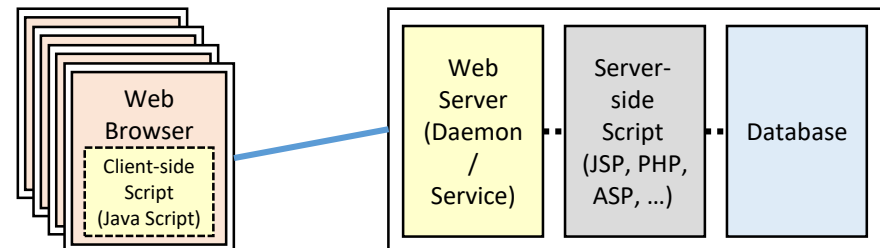
### Smart Air IoT-Service Visualization



# Node.js Web Server Programming

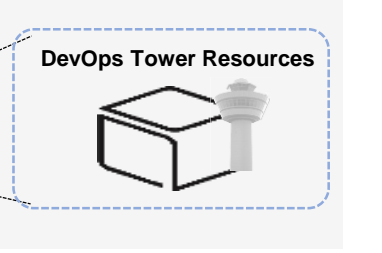
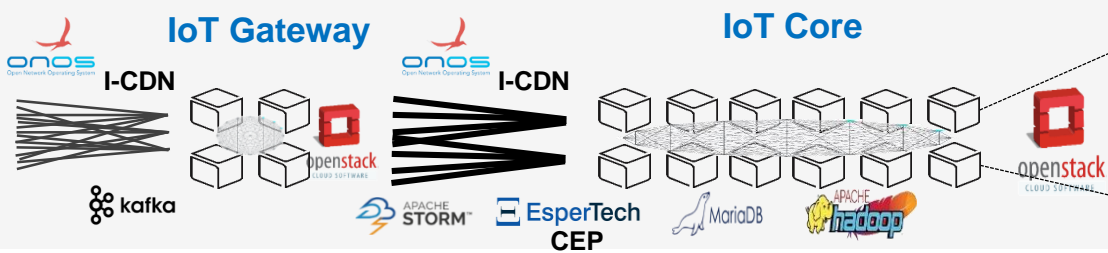
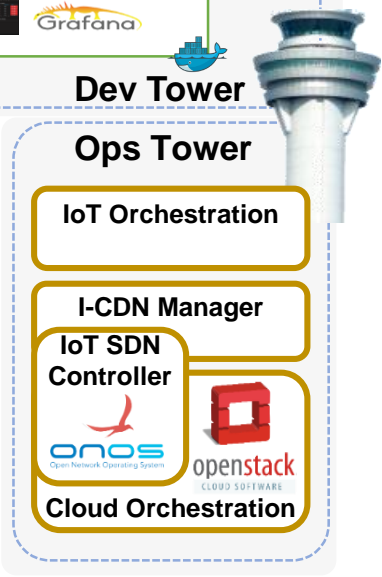
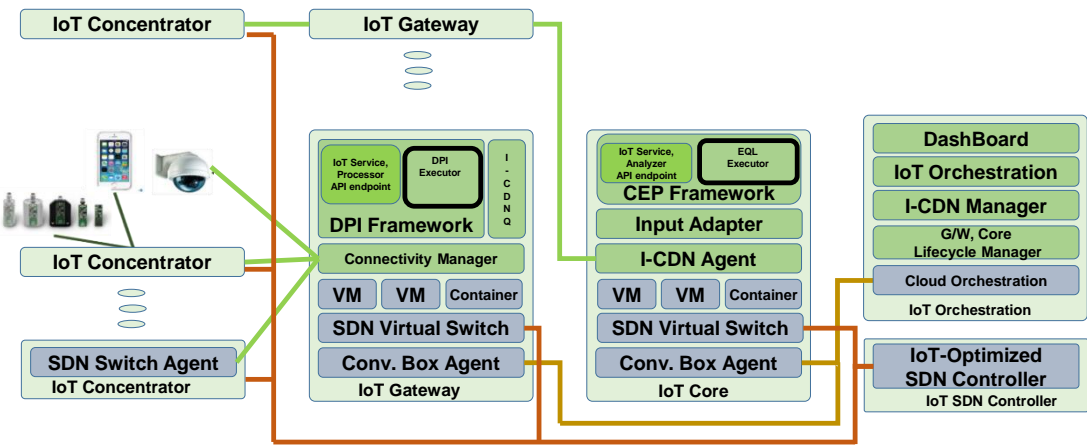
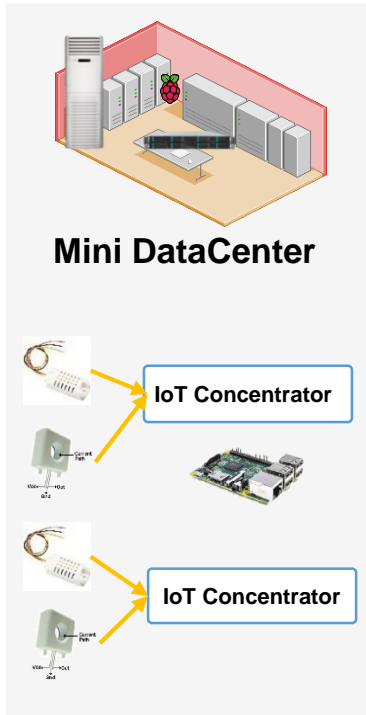
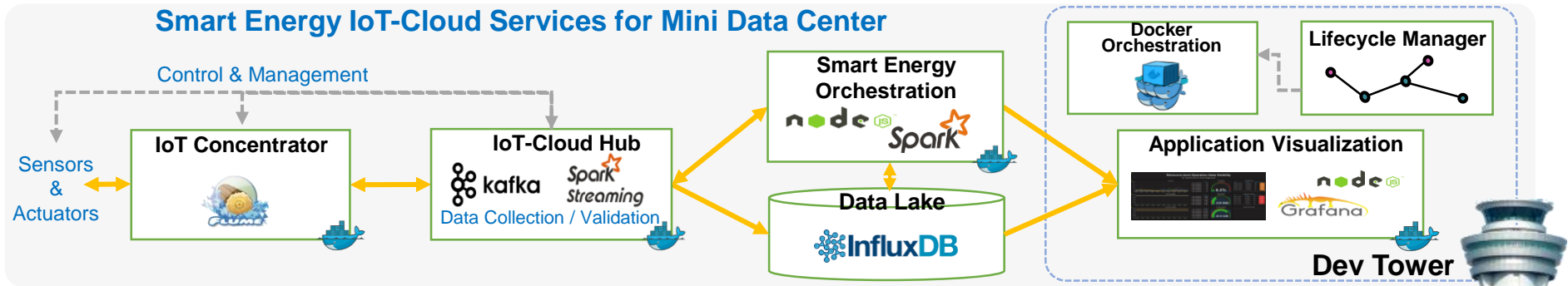


- Node.js Pros: Server-side JavaScript  
→ High productivity; Single thread, non-block I/O → light-weight and agile; no direct I/O → no process blocking
- Node.js Cons: Single thread → Complicated multi-process management for multi-core CPU efficiency; Overlapped event callback → callback hell; Memory management overhead due to Garbage Collection



# SmartX IoT-Cloud Services for Smart Energy Domain

## Smart Energy IoT-Cloud Services for Mini Data Center





# Practice

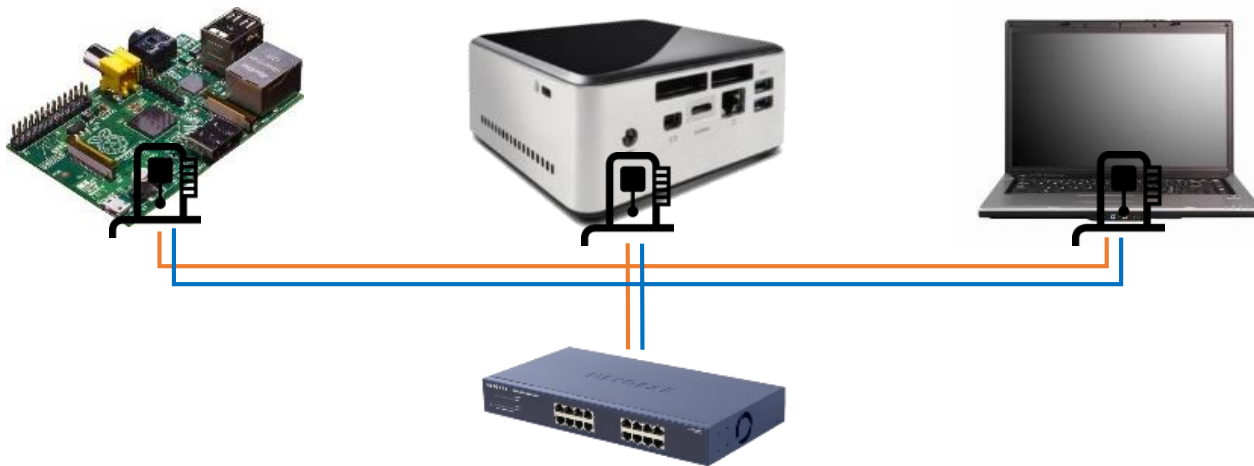


## Wired connection

**NAME:** Raspberry Pi Model B (Pi)  
**CPU:** ARM Cortex A7 @900MHz  
**CORE:** 4  
**Memory:** 1GB  
**SD Card:** 32GB

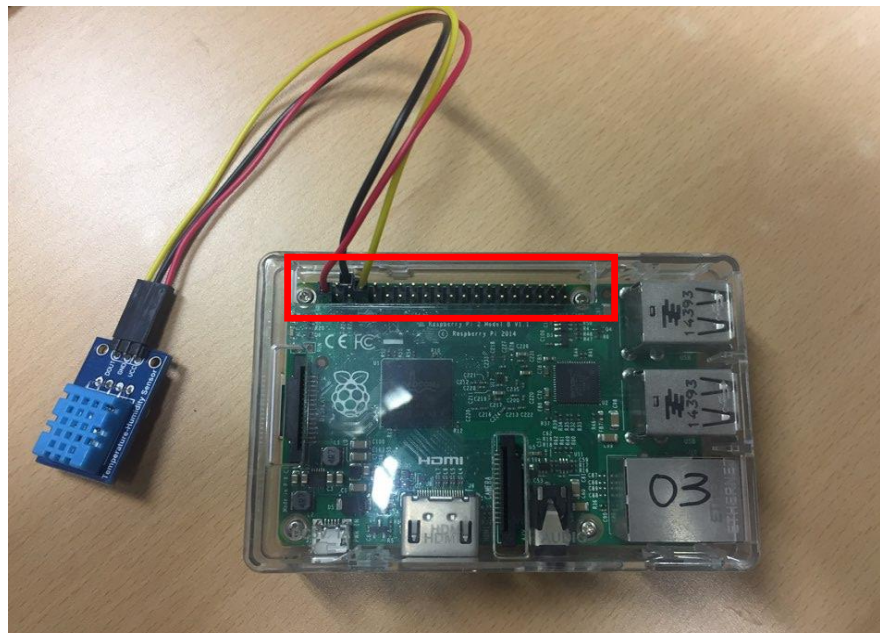
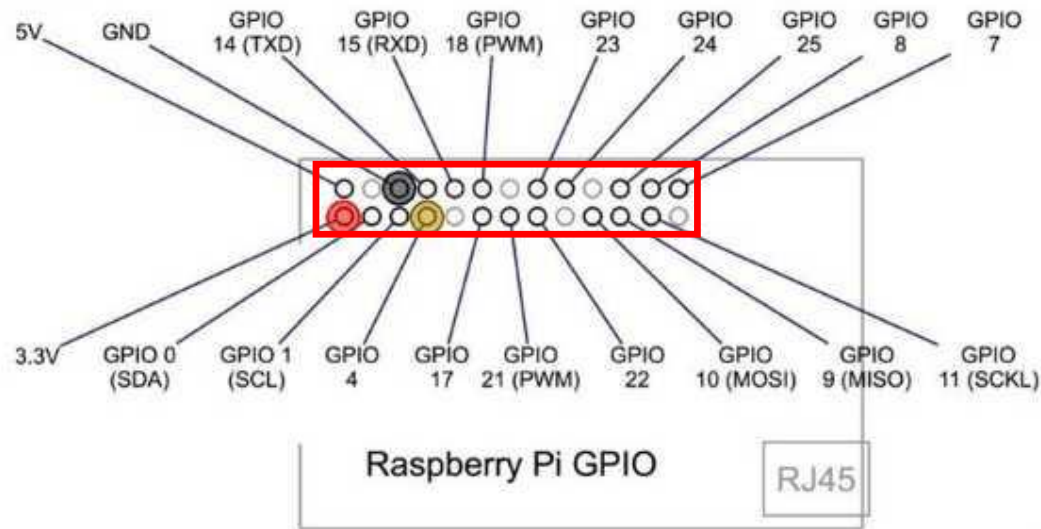
**NAME:** NUC5i5MYHE (NUC PC)  
**CPU:** i5-5300U @2.30GHz  
**CORE:** 4  
**Memory:** 16GB DDR3  
**HDD:** 94GB

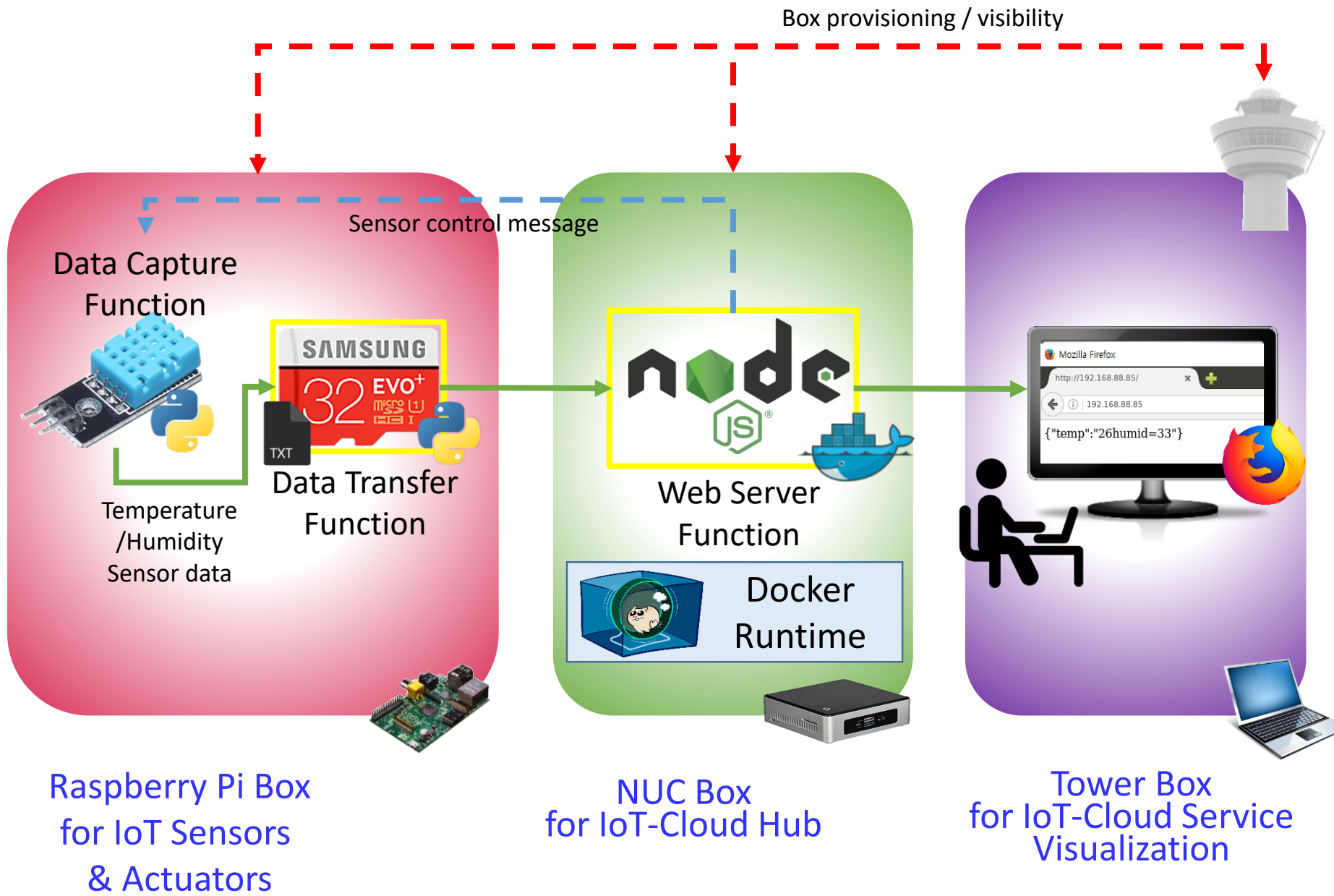
**NAME:** NT900X3A  
**CPU:** i5-2537U @1.40GHz  
**CORE:** 2  
**Memory:** 4GB DDR3  
**HDD:** 128GB



**NAME:** netgear prosafe 16 port gigabit switch(Switch)  
**Network Ports:** 16 auto-sensing 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet ports

# #0 Lab Preparation (2/2)





# #1-1 Docker Container for Node.js Web Server: Run Container



- Run a Docker Container

```
$ sudo docker run -it --net=host --name=webserver lshyeung/smartx_webserver
```

- On container

```
$ apt-get update
```

```
$ apt-get install vim
```

```
root@5daf51f2abb0:/# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:42:ac:11:00:05
          inet addr:172.17.0.5  Bcast:0.0.0.0  Mask:255.255.0.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::42:acff:fe11:5/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:4635 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:3305 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:12293854 (12.2 MB)  TX bytes:223481 (223.4 KB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
```



# #1–2 Docker Container for Node.js Web Server: Server code



- Open Server code and change NUC IP

`$ vi /SmartX-mini/IoT-labs/webserver.js`

```
var net = require('net');
var http = require('http');
var url = require('url');
var fs = require('fs');
var temp;

var server = net.createServer();

server.on('connection', function (socket) {
  socket.write("capture start! \r\n");
  //socket.pipe(socket);
  server.close(function(){
    console.log("tcp server closed.");
    console.log("IoT Temperature, Humidity service web server started");
    server.unref();
  });
});

server.listen(1337, '<NUC IP>');
http.createServer(function (request, response) {
  var query = url.parse(request.url, true).query;
  response.writeHead(200, { 'content-Type': 'text/html' });
  console.log(JSON.stringify(query));
  if (JSON.stringify(query).length > 13)
  {
    fs.writeFile('temp.txt', JSON.stringify(query), 'utf8', function (error){
      console.log('write');
    });

    fs.readFile('temp.txt', 'utf8', function (error, data){
      console.log(data);
      temp = data;
    });

    response.end(temp);
  })}.listen(80,function (){});
```

# #1–3 Docker Container for Node.js Web Server: Execute Server

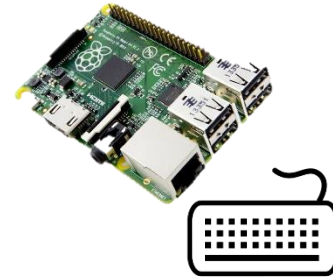


- Execute webapp.js

```
$ cd SmartX-mini/IoT-labs
$ nodejs webserver.js
```
- Open browser and go to  
[http://{IP\\_of\\_your\\_NUC}](http://{IP_of_your_NUC})

# #2–1 Temperature / Humidity Sensor test on Raspberry Pi: Install package

Lab #4: IoT 16



- Download package from github

```
$ git clone https://github.com/adafruit/Adafruit_python_DHT.git
```

- Install package

```
$ cd Adafruit_python_DHT
```

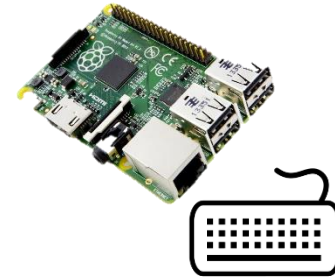
```
$ apt-get update
```

```
$ apt-get install python-pip
```

```
$ python -m pip install --upgrade pip setuptools wheel
```

```
$ sudo python setup.py install
```

# #2-2 Temperature / Humidity Sensor test on Raspberry Pi: Sensor test



- Move to example directory

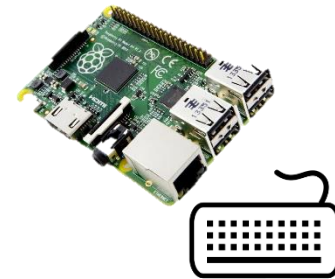
```
$ cd ~/Adafruit_python_DHT/examples
```

- Execute test code

```
$ sudo ./AdafruitDHT.py 11 4
```

```
HyprIoTOS: root@pi03 in ~/Adafruit_Python_DHT/examples on master  
$ ./AdafruitDHT.py 11 4  
Temp=22.0* Humidity=20.0%
```

# #3-1 Sensor Data Capture and Transfer: Sensor Data capture code



- Install dependencies at RPi
  - \$ sudo apt-get update
  - \$ sudo apt-get install libpython2.7-dev python-numpy
  - \$ sudo apt-get install mercurial
- Open Sensor Data Capture code and Change IP Address
  - \$ vi ~/SmartX-mini/IoT-Labs/RPI\_capture.py

```
import Adafruit_DHT as dht
import urllib2
from time import sleep
import socket

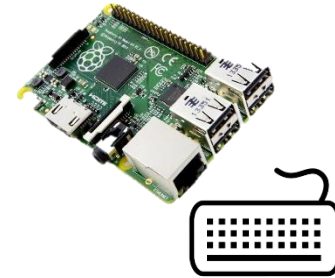
sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
sock.connect(('<NUC IP>', 1337))
s = sock.recv(5441)

sock.close()

if s:
    h,t = dht.read_retry(dht.DHT11,4)
    print ('Temp={0:0.1f}*C Humidity={1:0.1f}%').format(t, h)
    f=open("/root/data.txt",'w')
    data =str(t) + " " + str(h)
    f.write(data)
    f.close()
sleep(1)
```



# #3-2 Sensor Data Capture and Transfer: Sensor Data transfer code



- Open Sensor Data Capture code and Change IP Address

`$ vi ~/SmartX-mini/IoT-Labs/RPI_transfer.py`

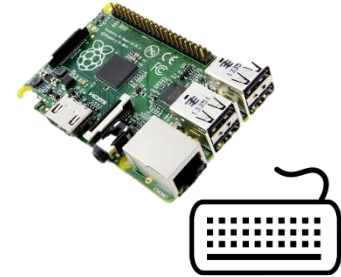
```
import Adafruit_DHT as dht
import urllib2
from time import sleep

def transfer():
    f=open("/root/data.txt",'r')
    line = f.readline()
    words = line.split(" ")
    print(words)
    urllib2.urlopen("http://<NUC IP>?temp="+words[0]+"humid="+words[1]).close
    f.close()

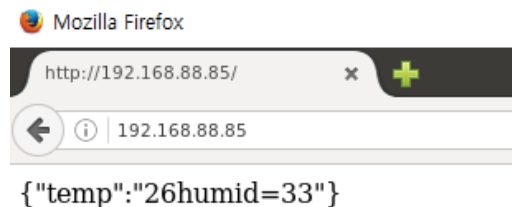
transfer()
```

# #4 Execute IoT Web service

Lab #4: IoT 20



- At the Docker container in NUC (Webserver)  
`$ cd ~/SmartX-mini/IoT-labs`  
`$ nodejs webserver.js`
- At the Laptop (Tower)  
Open Web browser and go to `http://<IP_of_NUC>`
- At the Rpi (Sensor Data Capture and Transfer)  
`$ cd ~/SmartX-mini/IoT-labs`  
`$ chmod +x process.sh`  
`$ sudo ./process.sh`



# Review

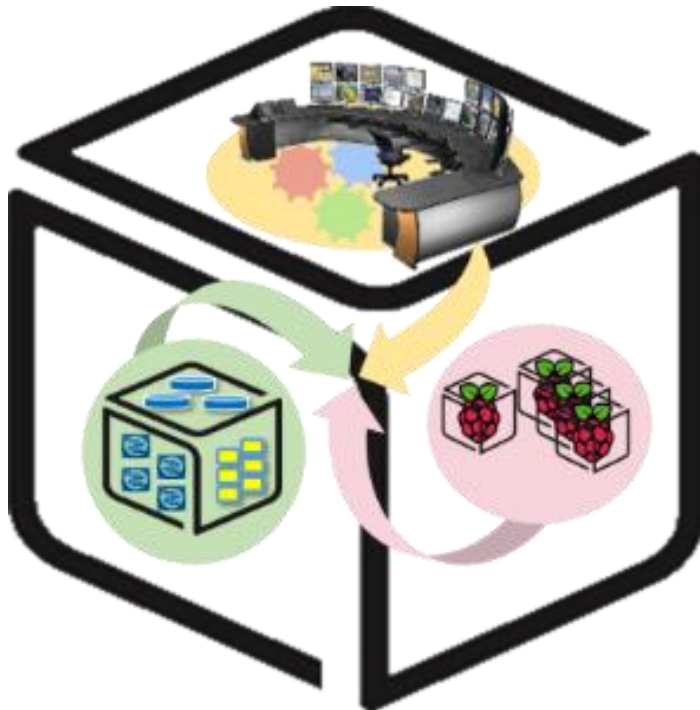


With IoT Lab, you have experimented

1. An example-based realization of **container-based IoT-Cloud services** that can sense and actuate distributed IoT devices (i.e., Boxes).
2. For the cloud side, the required **Web-app server** realization is supported by utilizing **Node.js programming**.

# Thank You for Your Attention

## Any Questions?



[mini@smartx.kr](mailto:mini@smartx.kr)