Observing

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Contiki - Observing



- The Contiki implementation is resource centric.
- To enable observing on a resource, the resource itself must be observable.
- Contiki defines also periodic resources. The handler is called periodically.
- Two type of observable resources:
 - EVENT_RESOURCE
 - PERIODIC_RESOURCE

Event resources



- Define the resource:
 - EVENT_RESOURCE(resource1, METHOD_GET,
 "resource1", "title=\"Resource\";obs");
- Define the standard handler:
 - resource1_handler(...)
 - Responses to GET requests
- Define the event handler:
 - void resource1_event_handler(...)
 - Response to events

Event handler



```
void resource1 event handler(resource t *r){
/* Build notification. */
 coap packet t notification[1];
 coap_init_message(notification, COAP_TYPE_CON,
REST.status.OK, 0);
 coap_set_payload(notification, content, snprintf(content,
sizeof(content), "EVENT %u", event counter));
REST.notify_subscribers(r, event_counter, notification);
```





```
rest_activate_event_resource(&resource resource1);
while(1) {
  PROCESS WAIT EVENT();
  if (ev == sensors event && data == &button_sensor) {
      resource1 event handler(&resource resource1);
```

Periodic resources



- Define the resource:
 - PERIODIC_RESOURCE(resource2, METHOD_GET, "resource2", "title=\"Periodic demo\";obs", 5*CLOCK_SECOND);
- Define the standard handler:
 - resource2_handler(...)
 - Responses to GET requests
- Define the periodic handler:
 - void resource2_periodic_handler(...)
 - Response periodically

Periodic handler



```
void resource2_periodic_handler(resource_t *r){
/* Build notification. */
coap packet t notification[1];
coap_init_message(notification, COAP_TYPE_NON,
REST.status.OK, 0);
 coap_set_payload(notification, content, snprintf(content,
sizeof(content), "TICK %u", obs counter));
REST.notify_subscribers(r, obs_counter, notification);
```

Activate periodic resource



rest_activate_periodic_resource(&resource_resource2);

Important:

If the notification will be sent only as NON messages a server can not understand if a client is still alive.

To overcome sends a CON message every X NON messages.

Exercise 1



- Write a CoAP server with two resources:
 - The former must be an event resource which will send a CON notification to observers when the server button is pressed.
 - The latter is a periodic resource which sends a NON notification every 10 seconds.

Content-type



- In order to exchange information correctly CoAP defines Content-type.
- A client can set an Accept option in a request.
- The server try to response with an accepted content-type.
- To retrieve accept options:
 - const uint16_t *accept = NULL;
 - int num=REST.get_header_accept(request, &accept);

Exercise 2

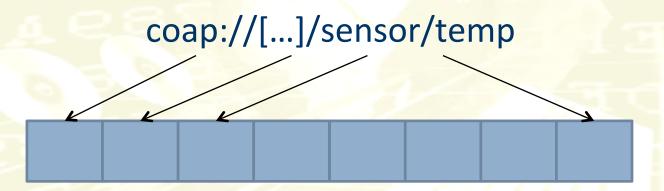


- Modify the previous example in order to send notification in the xml format.
- Remember to set the content-type of the response accordingly:
 - REST.set_header_content_type(response, REST.type.APPLICATION_XML);

ETag



- The Etag is used to validate responses:
 - A resource representation is characterized by an Etag.



ETag



- When a client obtains a response it also obtains an Etag.
- When the client wants an update send a request with also the Etag obtained previously.
- If the resource representation is still valid the server reply with 2.03 valid without include in the payload the resource representation (the client already has the most updated one)

Contiki ETag



- To retrive the Etag contained in a request:
 - const uint8_t *bytes = NULL;
 - len = coap_get_header_etag(request, &bytes);
- To set an Etag:
 - REST.set_header_etag(response, etag, etag_len);
- To set 2.03 code:
 - REST.set_response_status(response, REST.status.NOT_MODIFIED);

Exercise 3



- Defines a resource which reply to GETs with also an ETag. If the request has the correct Etag the server must reply wit 2.03.
- When the client sends a POST message the resource must be updated with the content of the request and the Etag must change.