

# Introduction

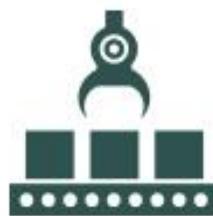
# 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution



**The 1<sup>st</sup> Industrial Revolution**

18th Century

Steam engine  
based  
mechanization  
revolution



**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Industrial Revolution**

Early 19-20th Century

Electricity based  
mass production  
revolution



**The 3<sup>rd</sup> Industrial Revolution**

Latter Half of the 20th Century

Computer/Internet  
based knowledge  
and information

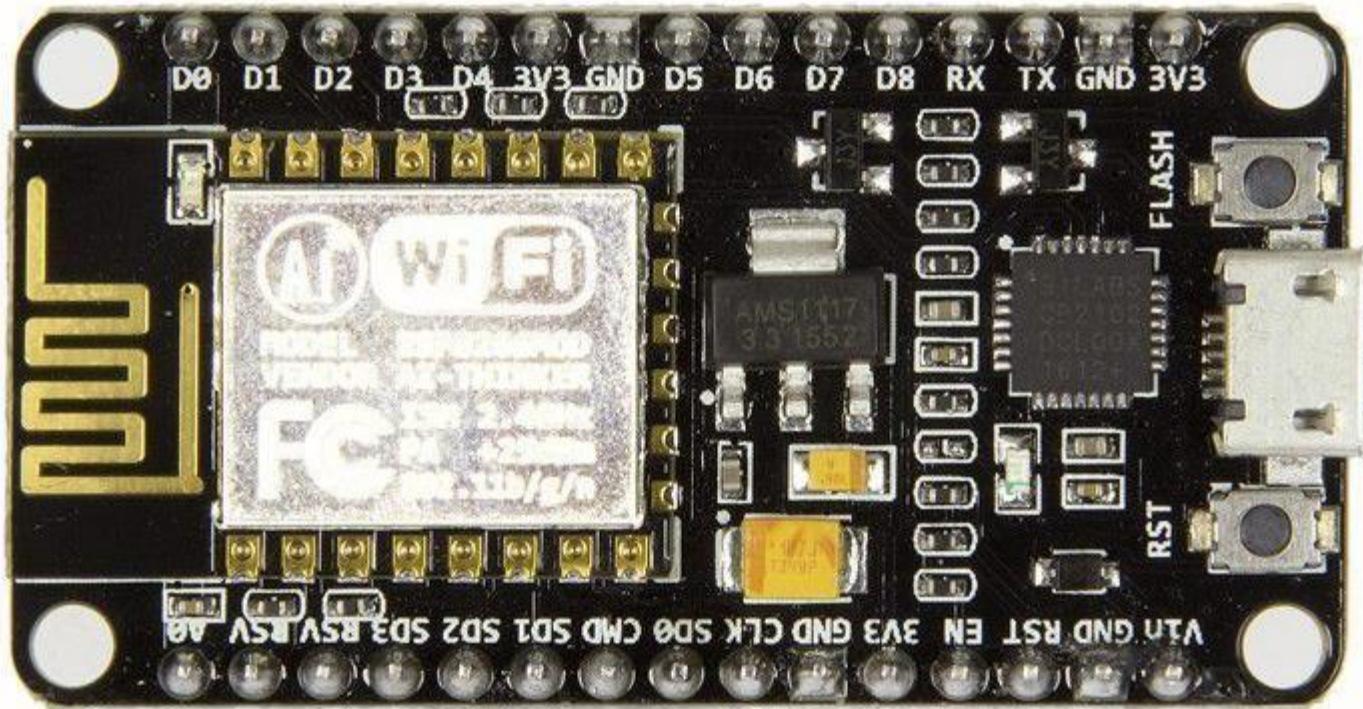


**The 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution**

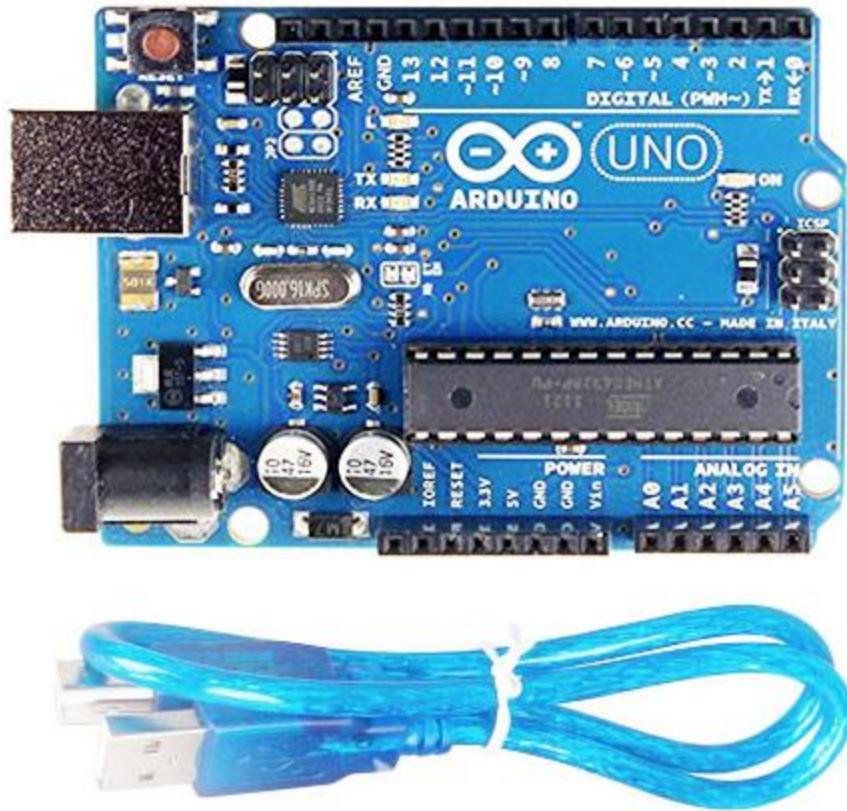
Early 21st Century -

Big Data/AI/IoT  
based  
hyperconnectivity  
revolution

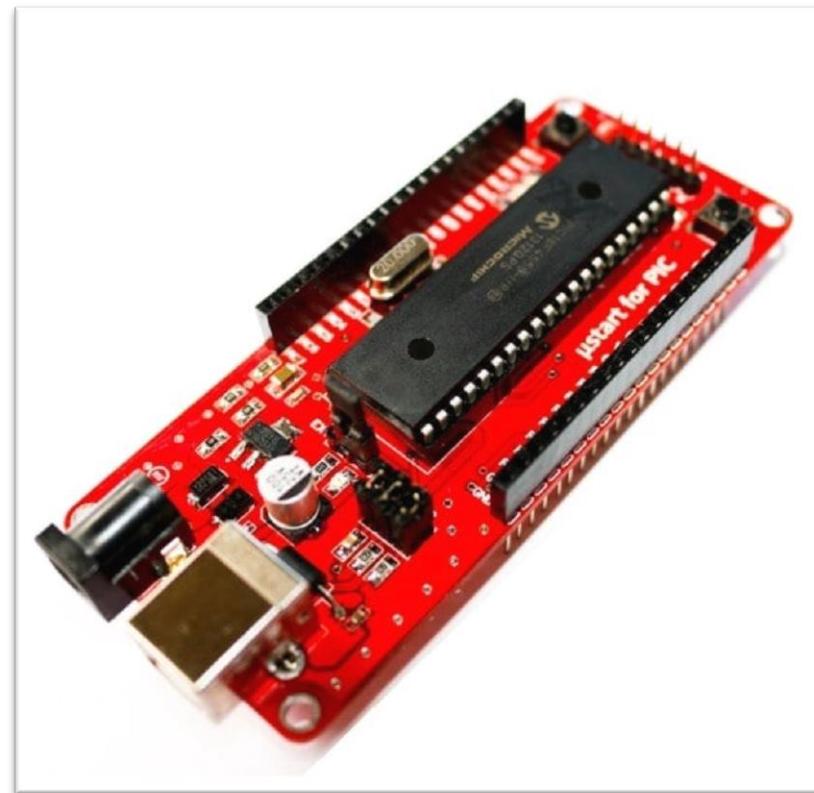
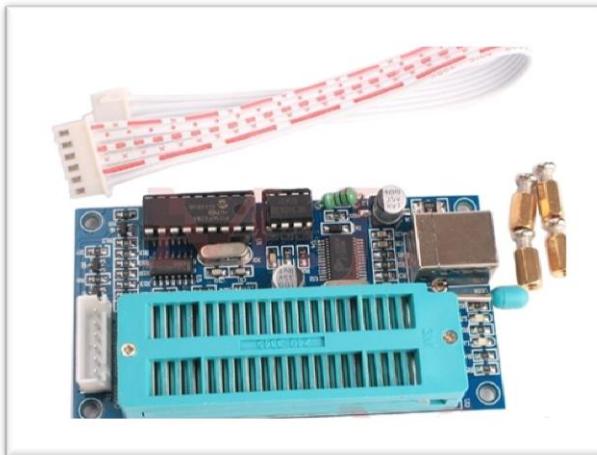
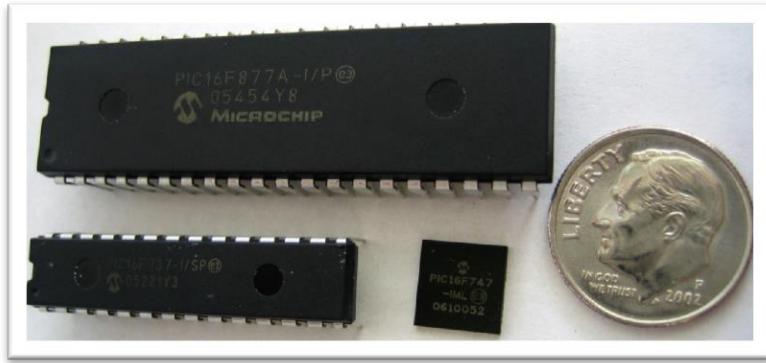
# Mini Computer



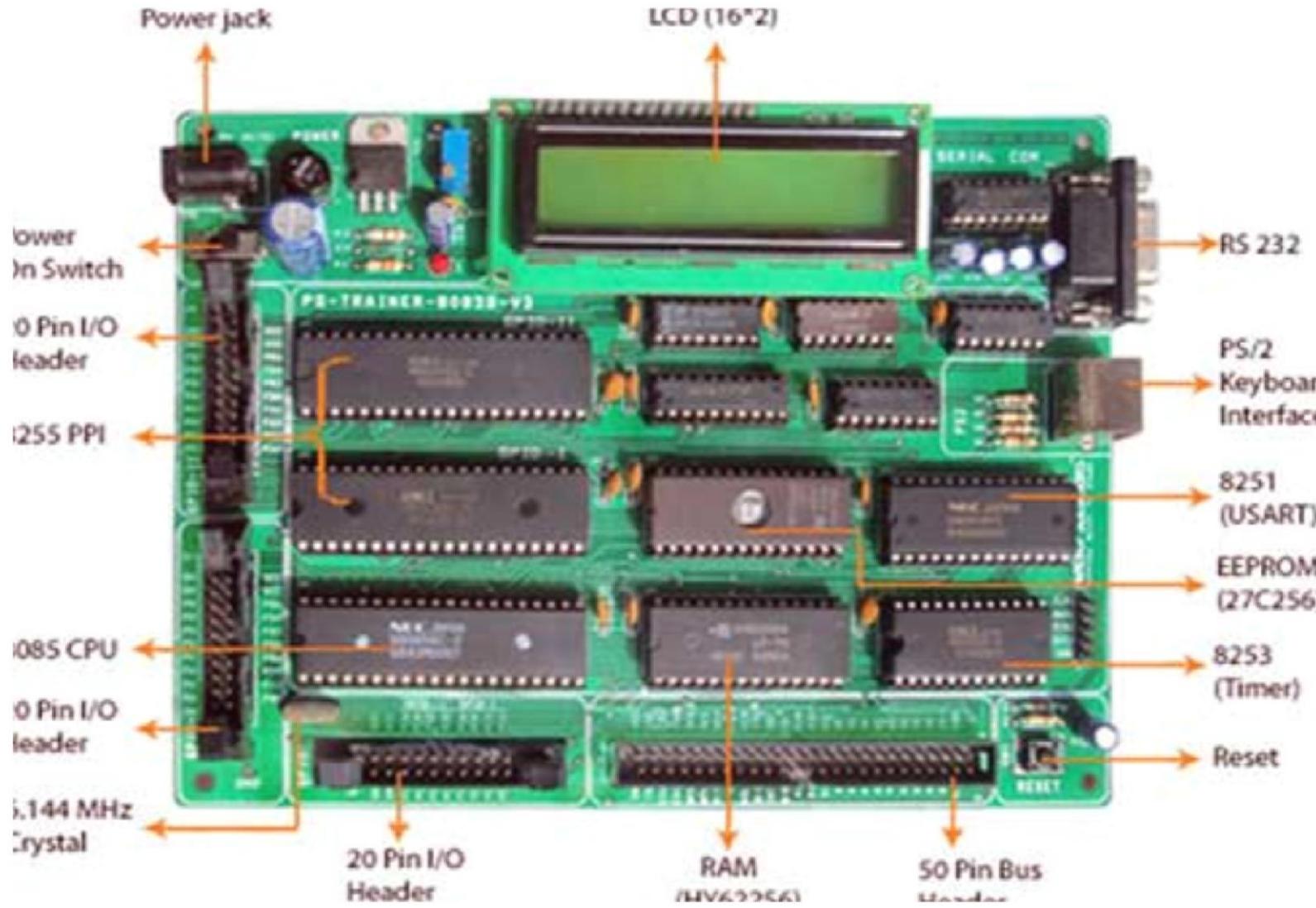
# Mini Computer



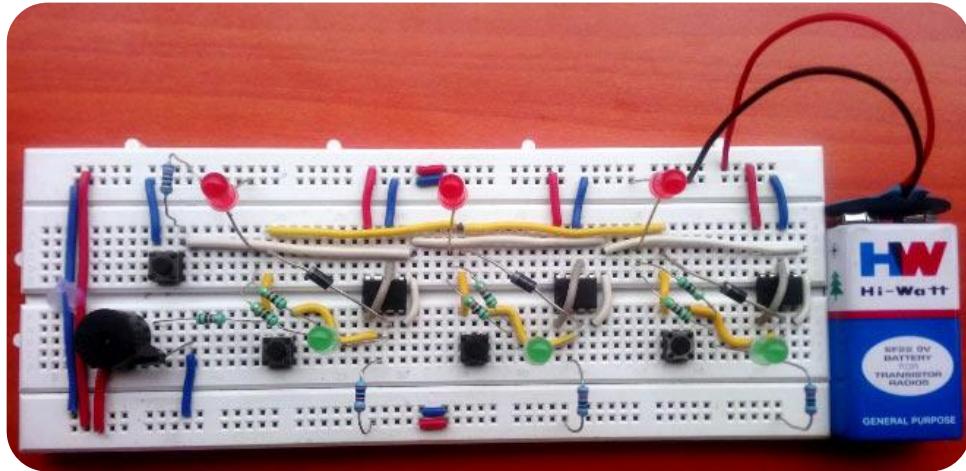
# Microcontrollers



# Micro Processor

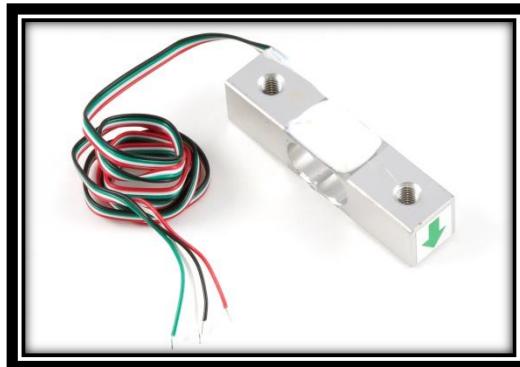
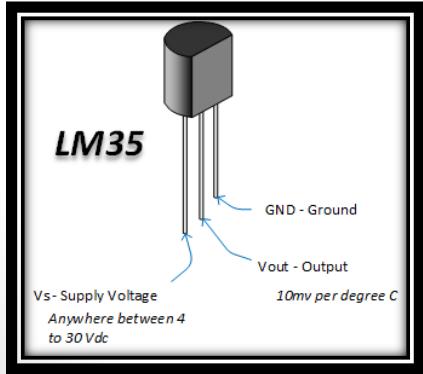
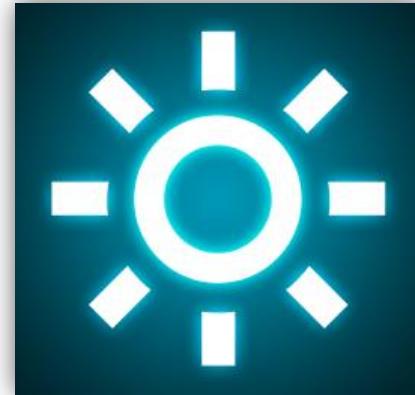


# Introduction to Arduino



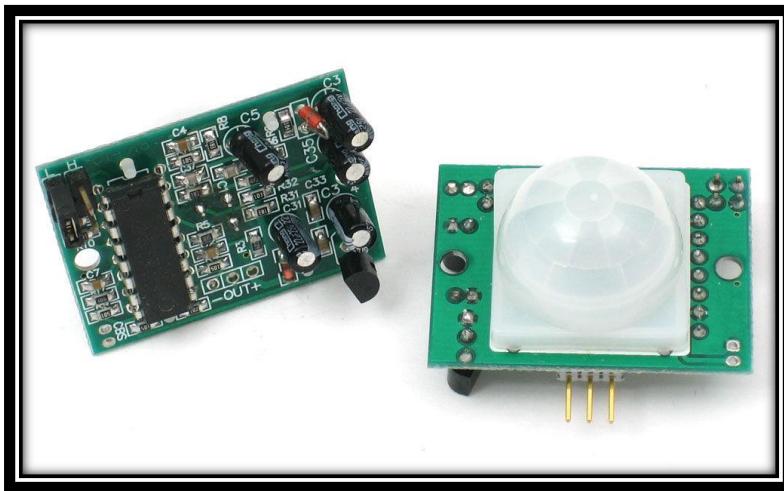
# What are Things

- What Are Things ?
  - Sensors



# What are Things

- What Are Things ?
  - Sensors



# What are Things

- What Are Things ?
  - Other sensors : [youtube video](#)

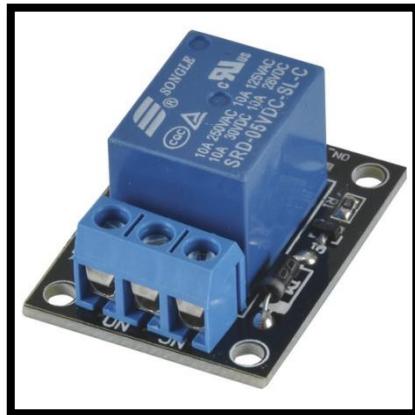
# What are Things

- What Are Things ?
  - Sensors
  - Actuators



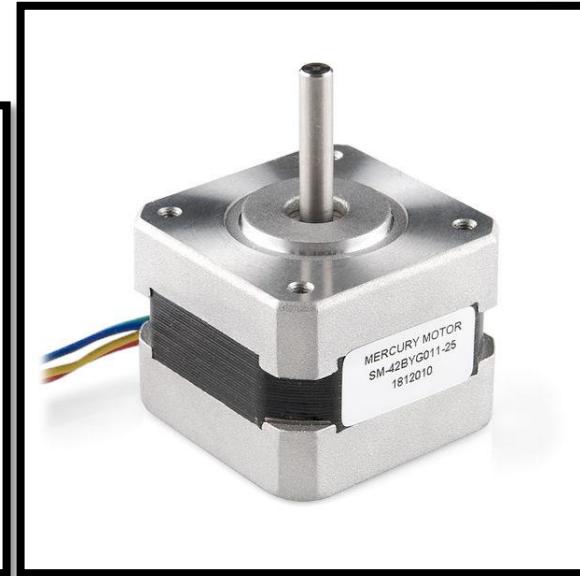
# What are Things

- What Are Things ?
  - Sensors
  - Actuators



# What are Things

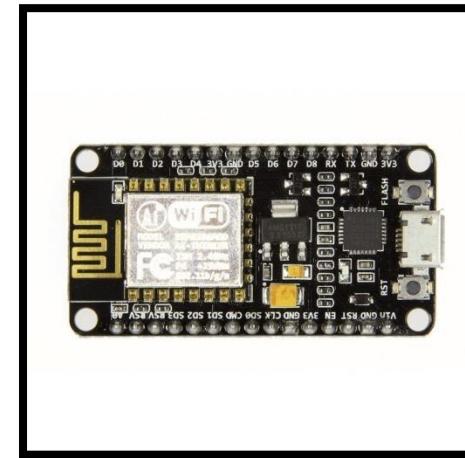
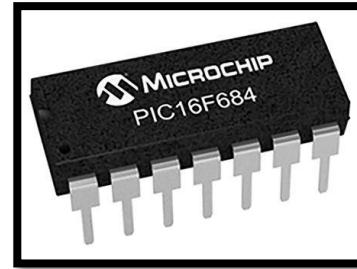
- What Are Things ?
  - Sensors
  - Actuators



# What are Things

- What Are Things ?
  - Sensors
  - Actuators
  - Electronic parts

Embedded with Microcontroller, Which is a Mini Computer.



# What Is ... ?

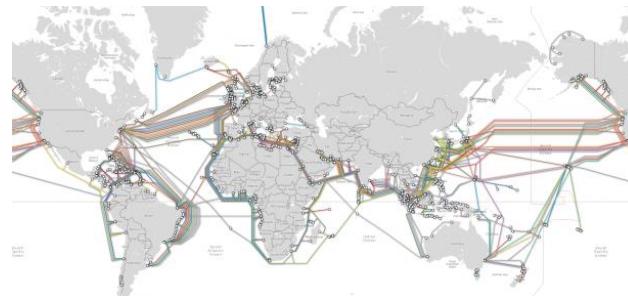
## Internet of Things

- What is Internet ?

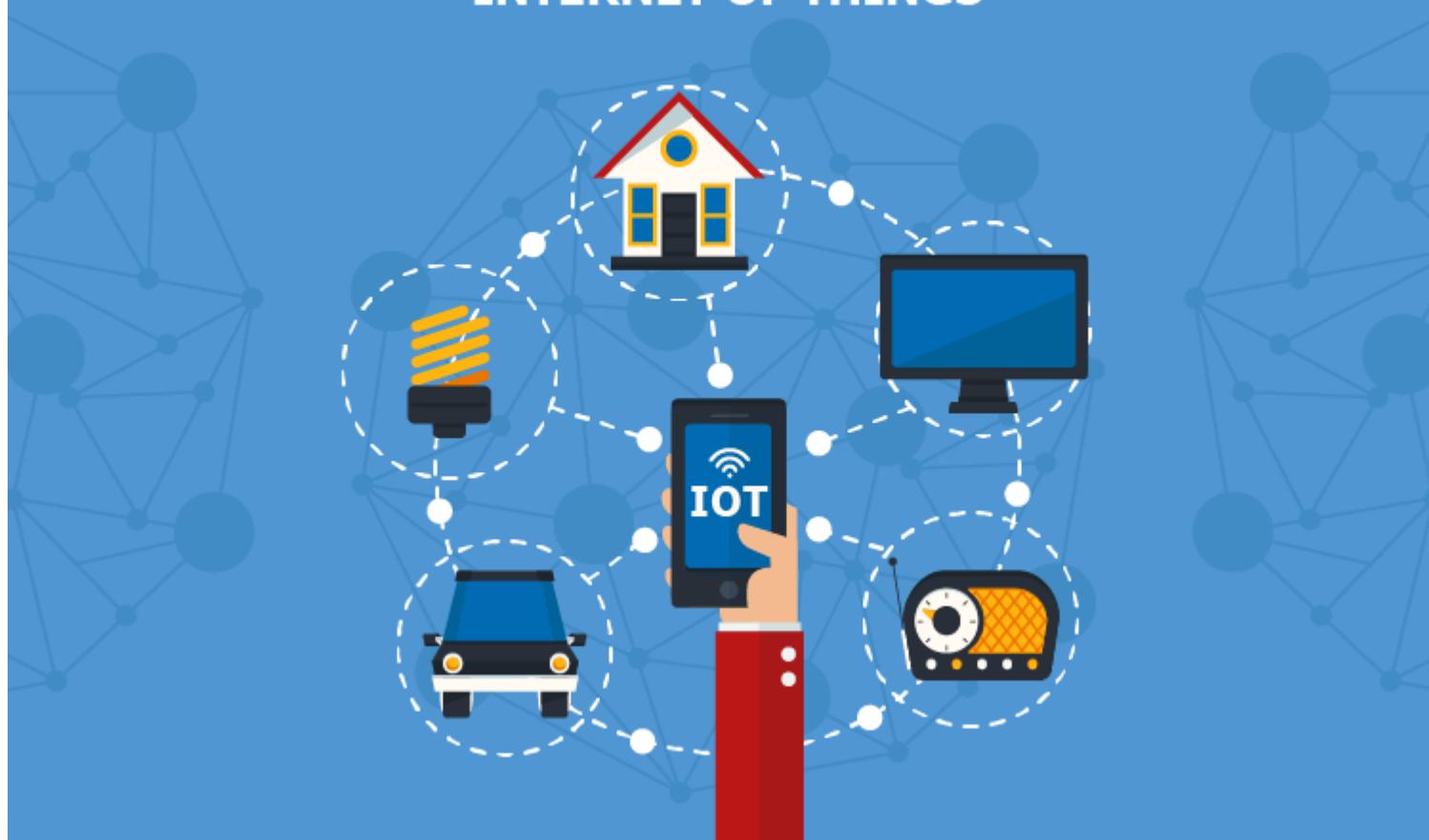


- Is a worldwide system of computer networks - a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers).

[Video : How the internet works](#)

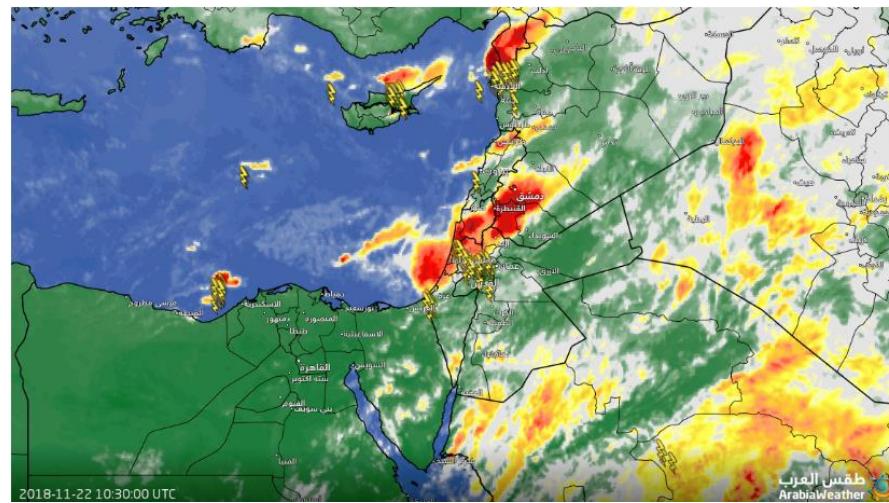


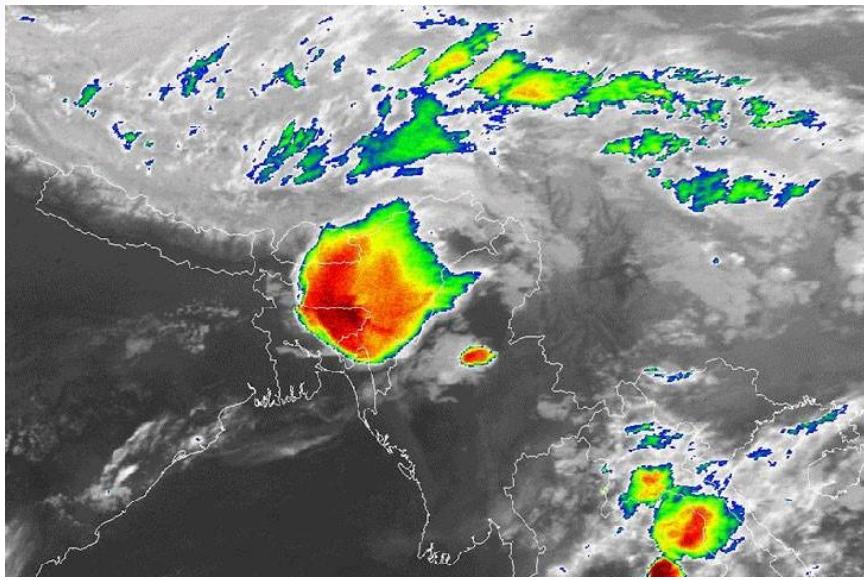
# INTERNET OF THINGS



# Real Example of IoT

- Arab Weather





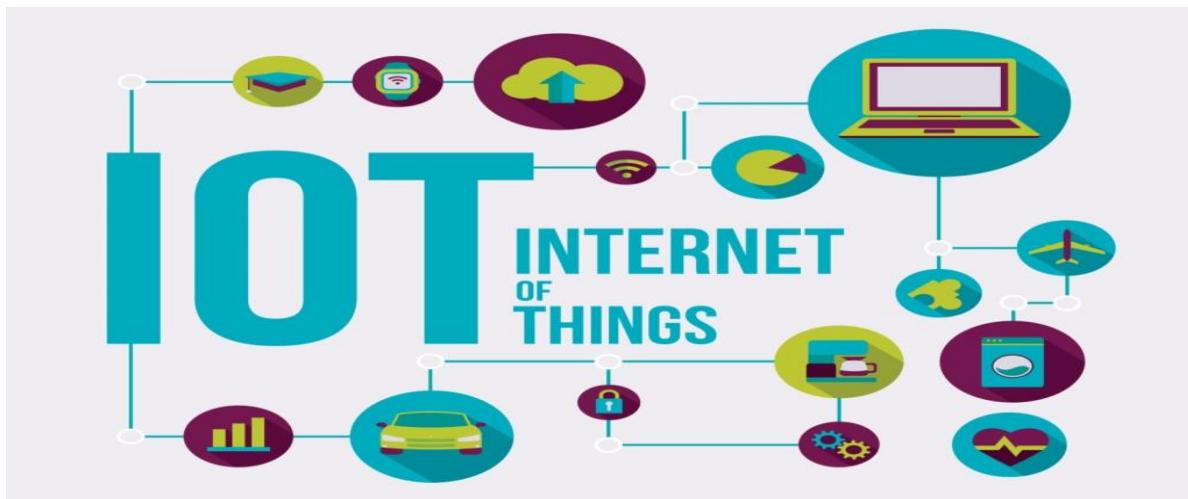
Weather Satellite

Weather Station



# Introduction to IoT

- Internet of Things is the network of devices, vehicles, and home appliances that contain electronics, software, actuators, and connectivity which allows these things to connect, interact and exchange data.



# Examples of IoT



Wearable Tech



Healthcare



Smart Appliances

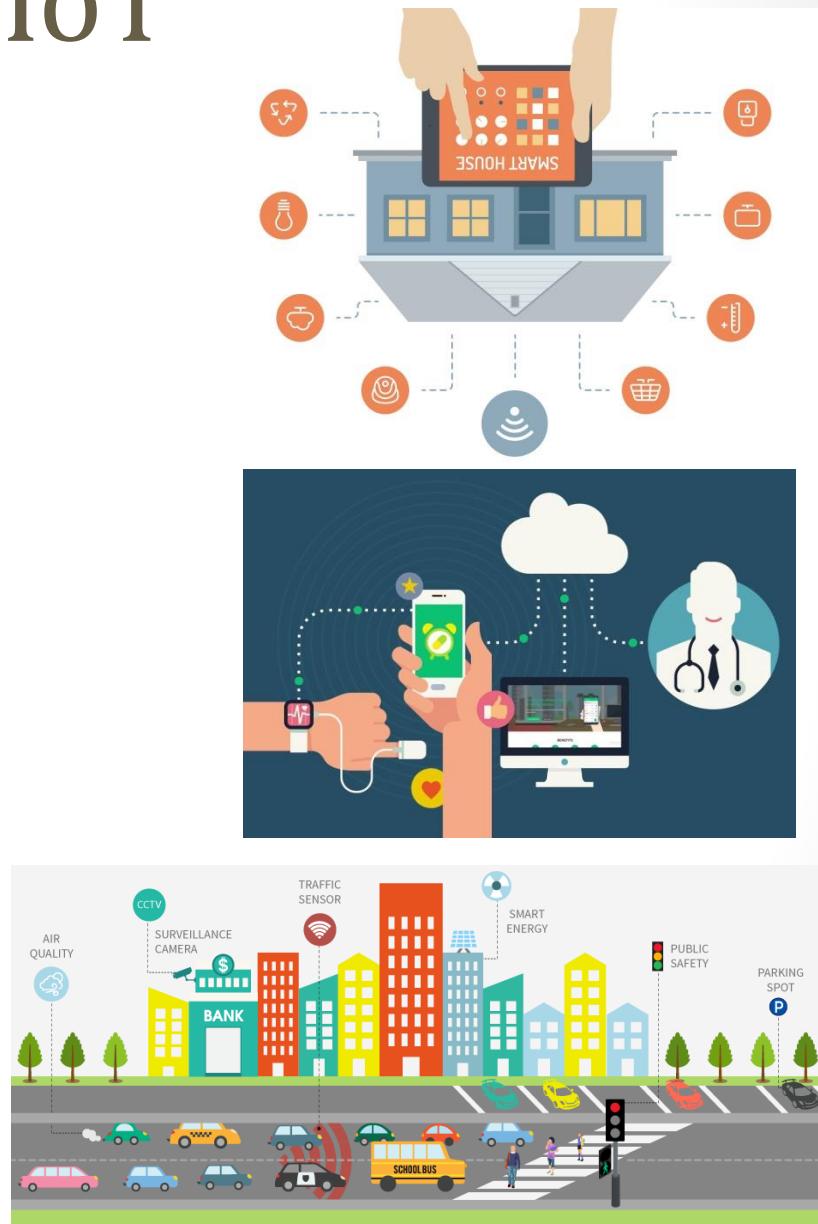
# Examples of IoT



Smart Home

# Introduction to IoT

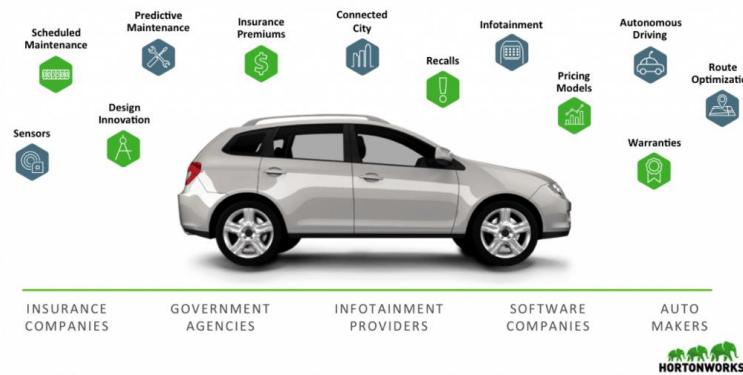
- Home
  - Automation
  - Monitoring
- Health and fitness
  - Patients
  - Players
- City
  - Traffic
  - Security



# Introduction to IoT

- Connected cars
  - Insurance companies
  - Repair centers
  - Car tracking

Data Drives the Connected Car

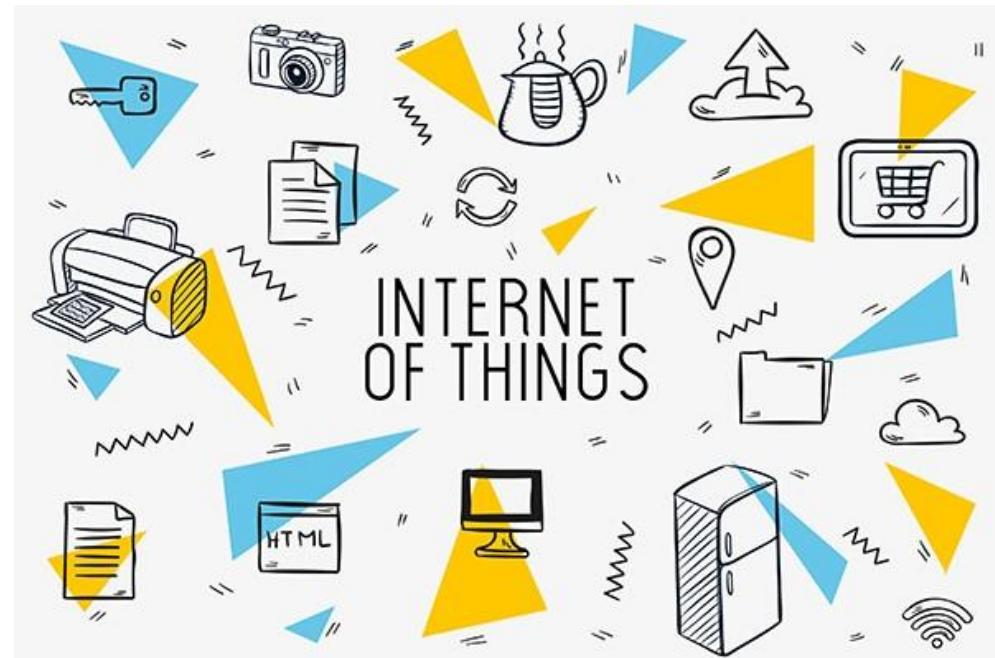


- Environment
  - Global warming
  - Natural disasters
  - Pollution



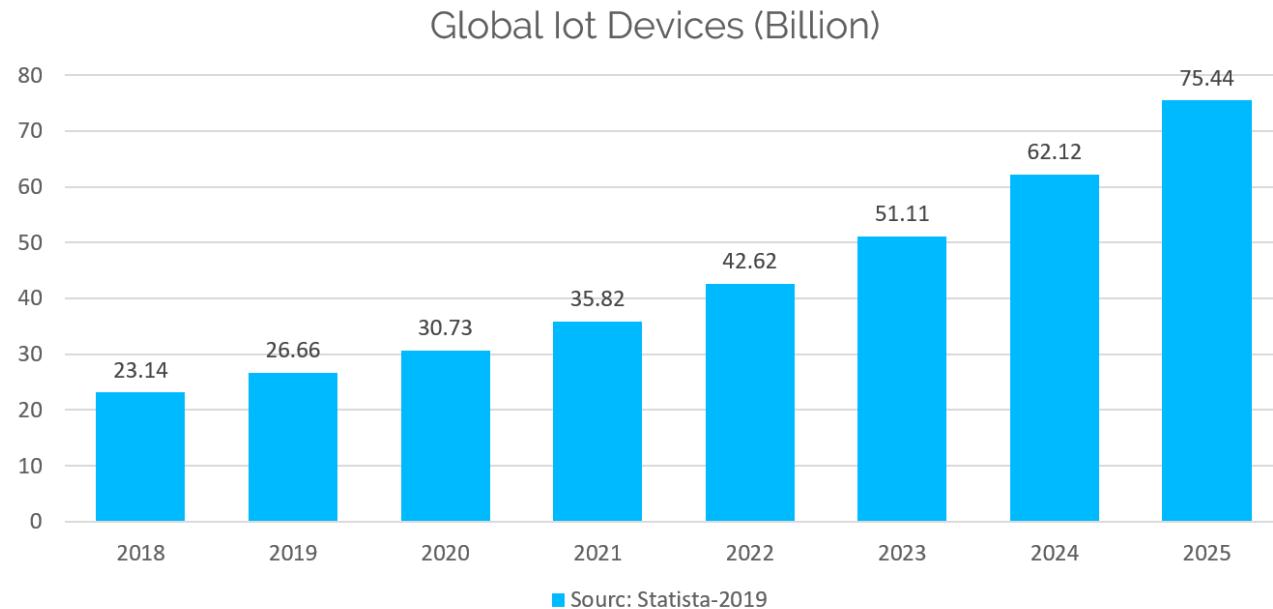
# Introduction to IoT

- Home
- Health and fitness
- Business
- City
- Connected Cars
- Environment



# Info about IoT field

- Future and Growth of IoT.



By 2020, more than  
65% of enterprises  
(up from 30% today)  
will adopt IoT products.

# IoT Overview

## User Interface (UI):

- Web development
- Mobile Application

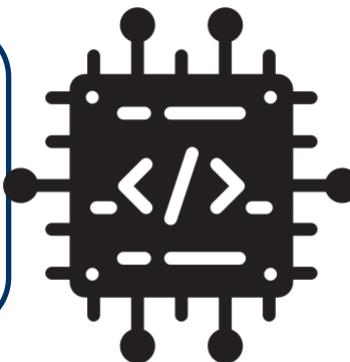
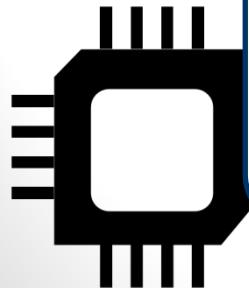


## Networking

- LAN
- Internet



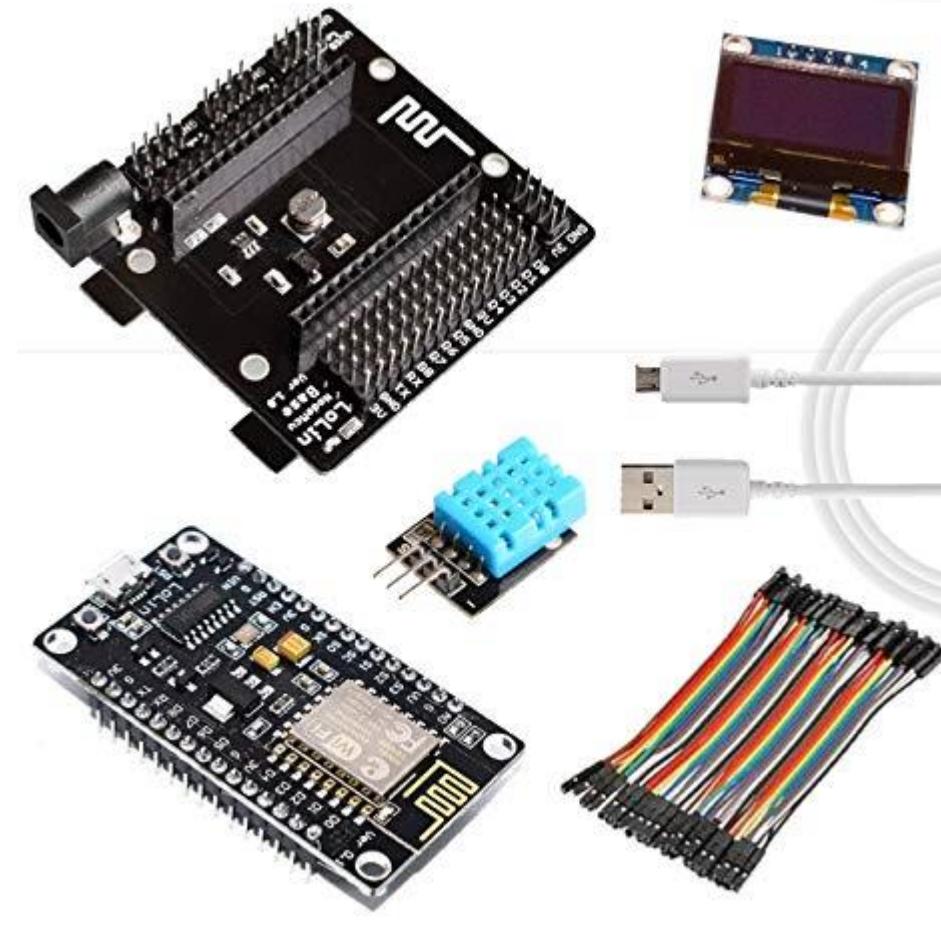
## Electronics Sensors Actuators



## Programming Skills and tools



# Let's go !



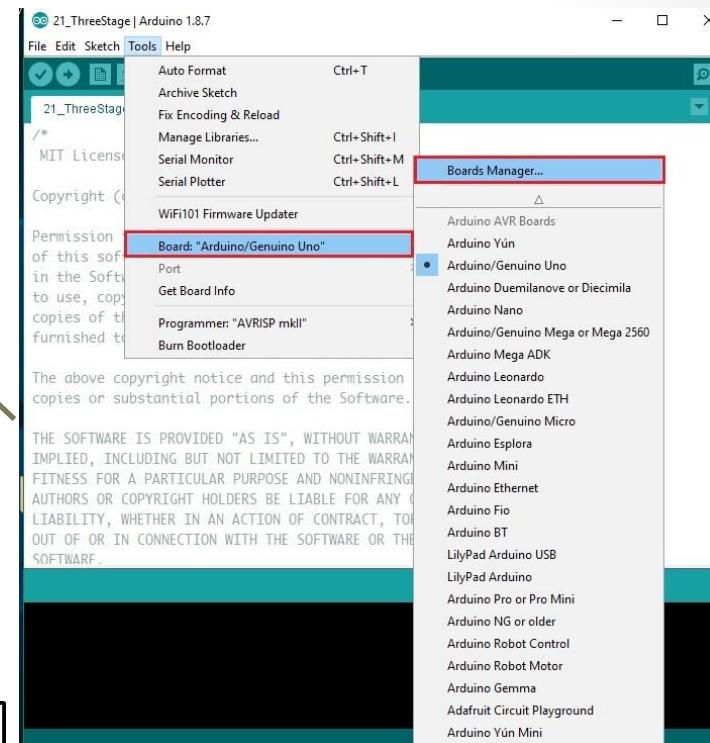
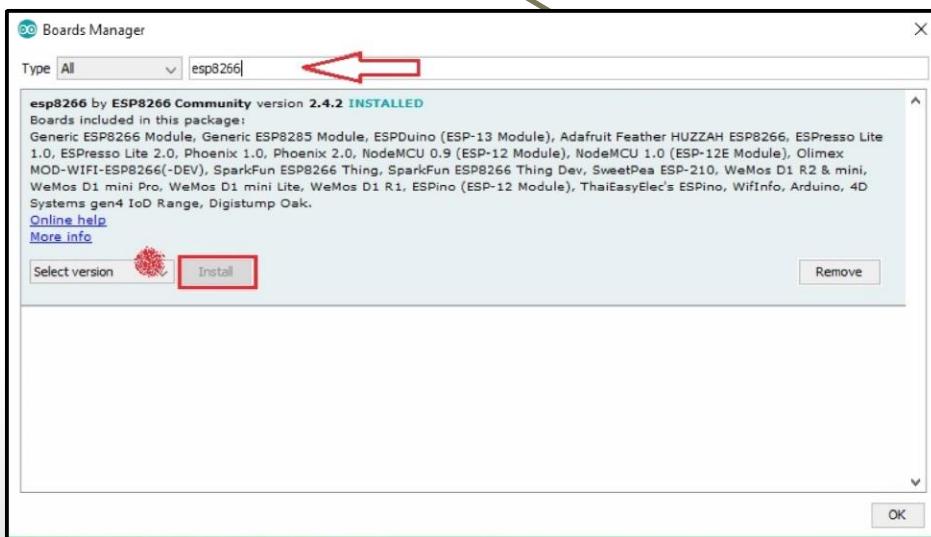
# Installation

- Arduino IDE



# Installation

- Arduino IDE
- ESP8266 core



# Beginning with ESP8266

- **Install board :**
  - Add link to Preferences → Additional Boards
  - Go to Tools → Board → Boards Manager and install esp8266
- **Blink :**
  - Open File → Examples -> Blink
  - Select “NodeMCU 1.0” from Tools → Board:
  - Hit Upload.

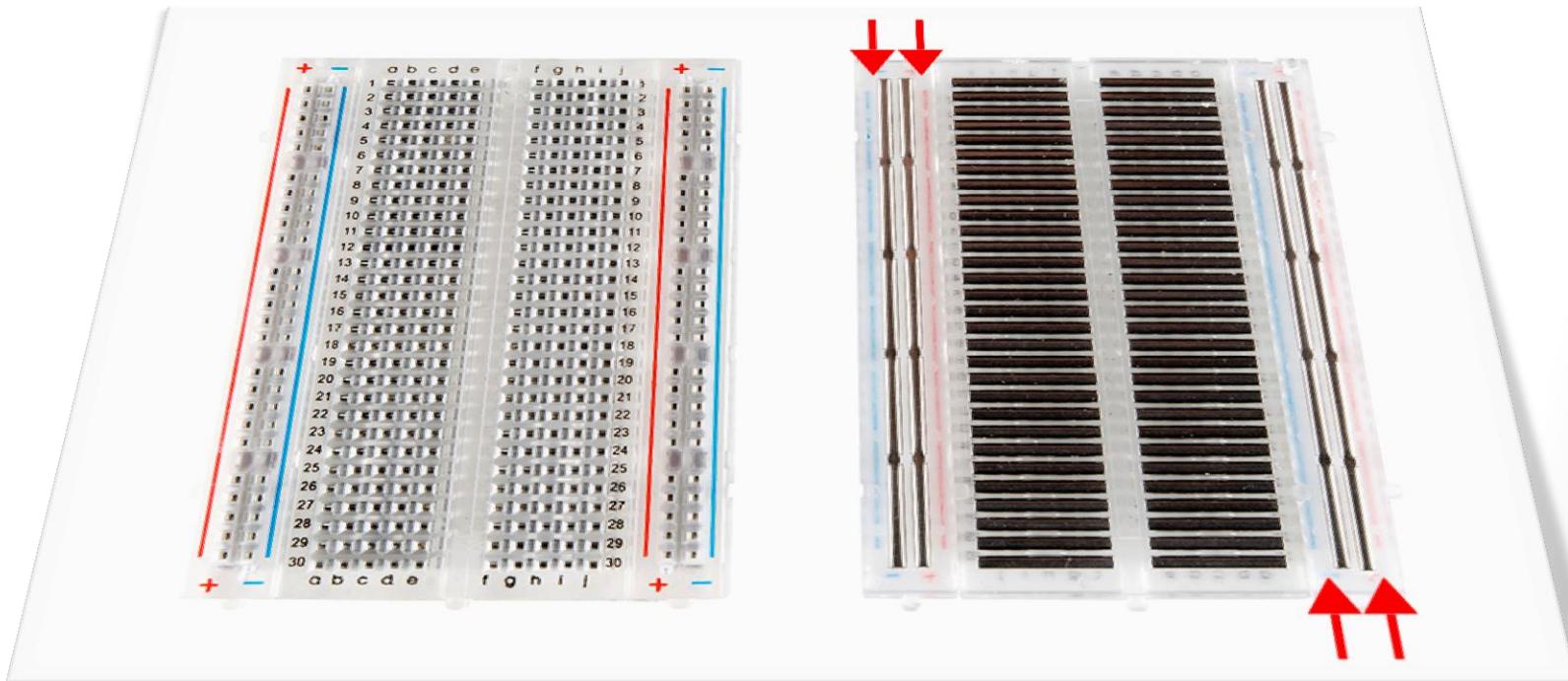
# Start

- Blinking LED.



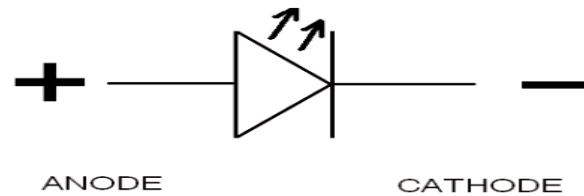
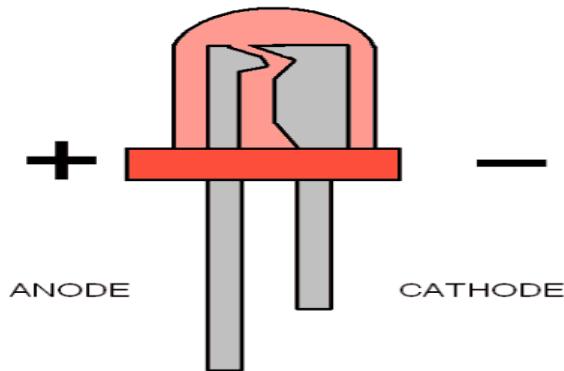
# Electronics and Wiring

- Bread board



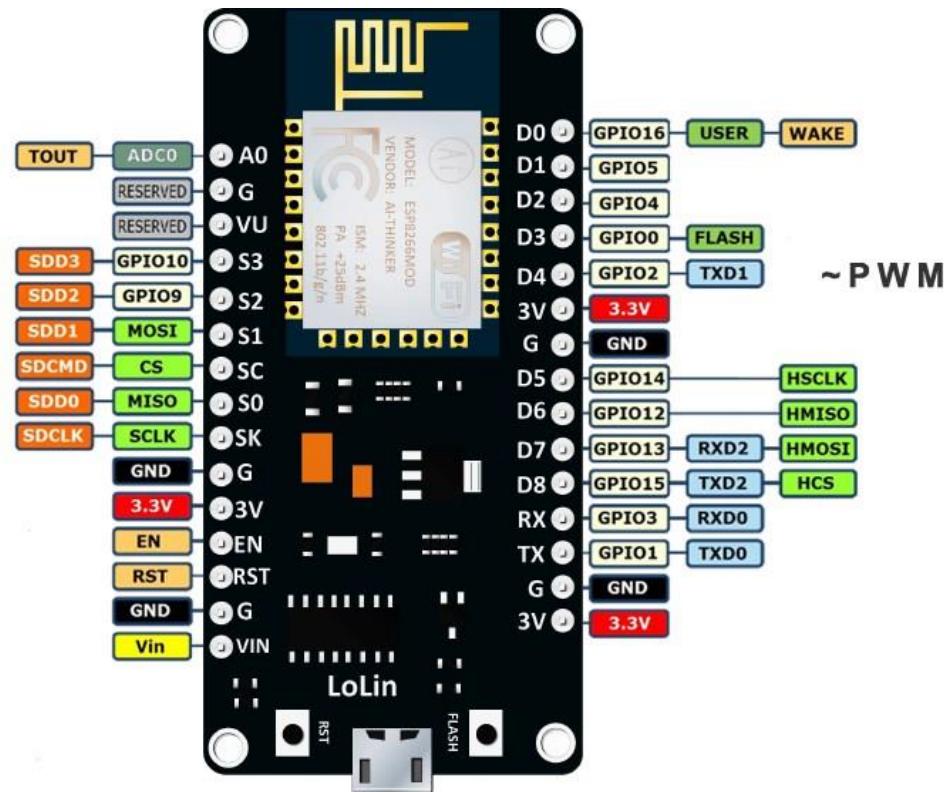
# Electronics and Wiring

- Bread board
- LEDs



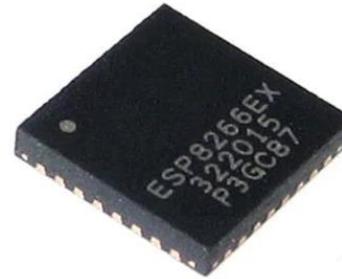
# Electronics and Wiring

- Bread board
  - LEDs
  - ESP8266 NodeMCU pin map

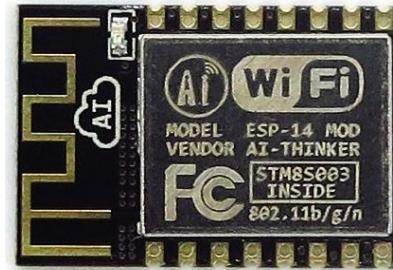


# About ESP8266

- Chip
- Module
  - Flash memory
  - Antenna
- **ESP-01**
- **NodeMCU**
  - 3.3 V regulator
  - USB to UART



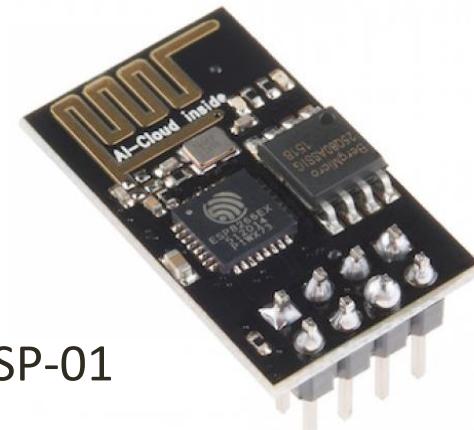
ESP8266ex



ESP-12

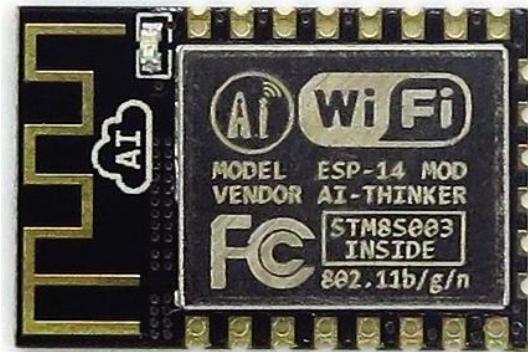
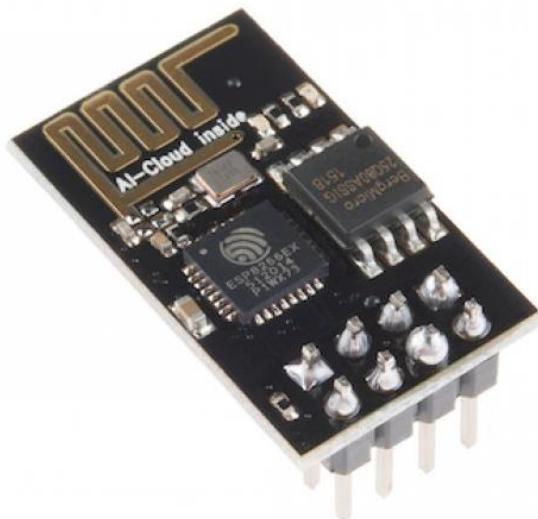


NodeMCU



ESP-01

# On a scale

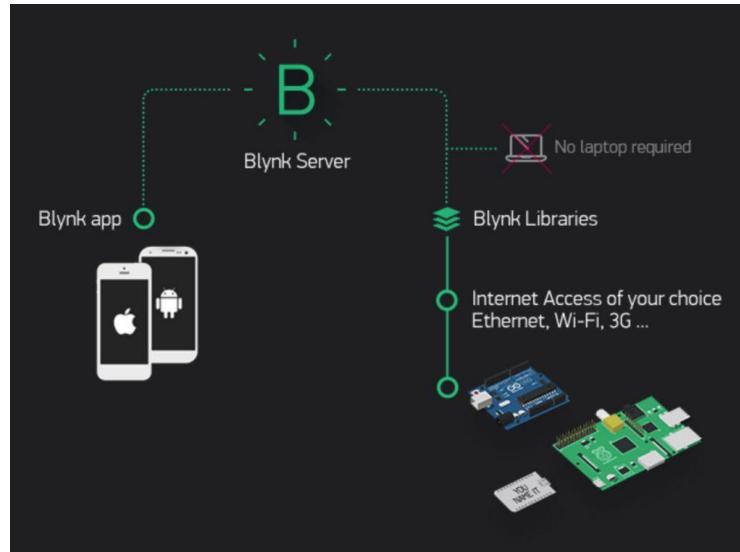


# Comparison :

Specification \ MCU	Arduino UNO	ESP8266 NodeMCU
Connectivity	None	WiFi
Clock Frequency	16 MHz	80/160 MHz
Flash Memory	32 KB	4 MB
RAM	2 KB	64 SRAM / 96 KB DRAM
GPIO (Available)	14 (14)	16 (10)
Analog Inputs	6	1
PWM	6	9
EEPROM	1KB	None
Power Supply	5 V to 12 V	3.3 V to 20 V
Current Consumption (max)	40 mA	70 mA

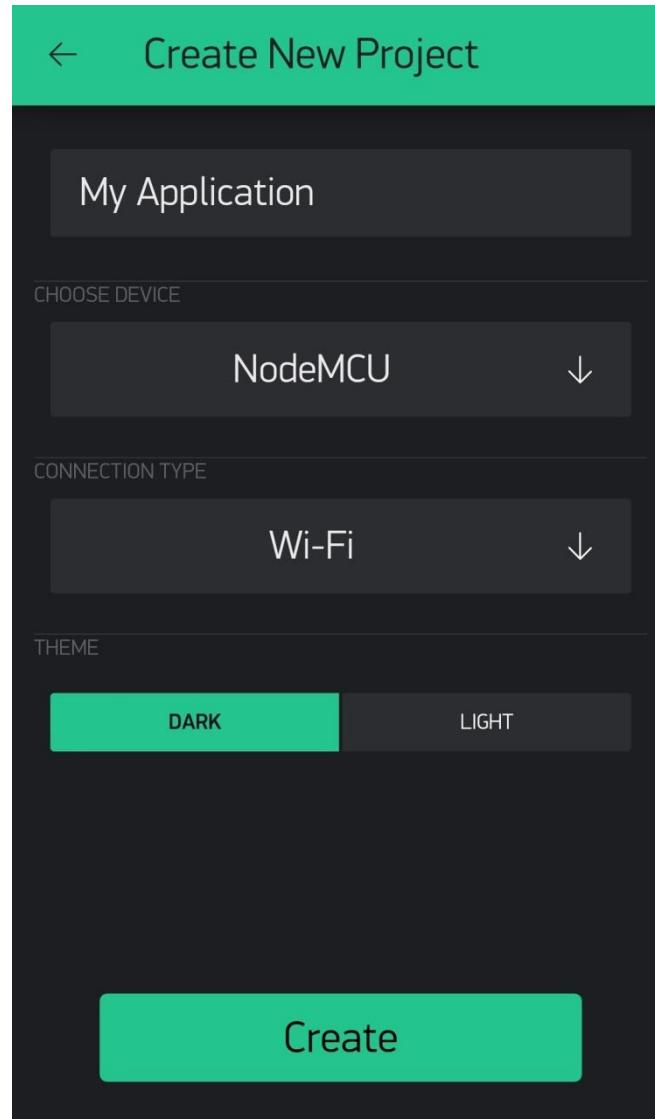
# Blynk App

- **Blynk** is an Internet of Things platform with a drag-n-drop mobile application builder that allows to visualize sensor data and control electronics remotely.
- **Platforms**
  - **platform** is a group of technologies that are used as a base upon which other applications, processes or technologies are developed.



# Blynk App

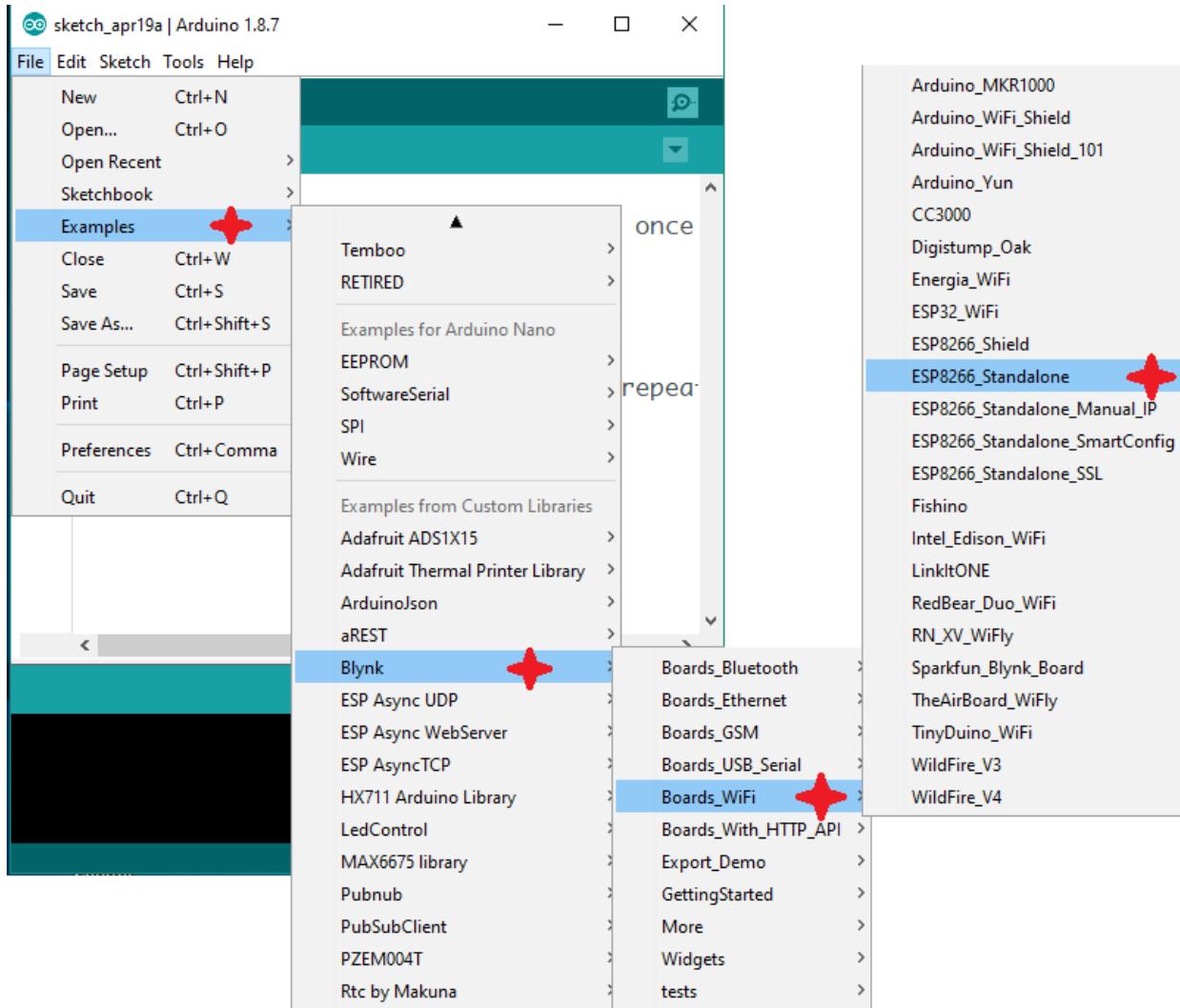
- Install blynk app.
- Instantiate new project



# Blynk App

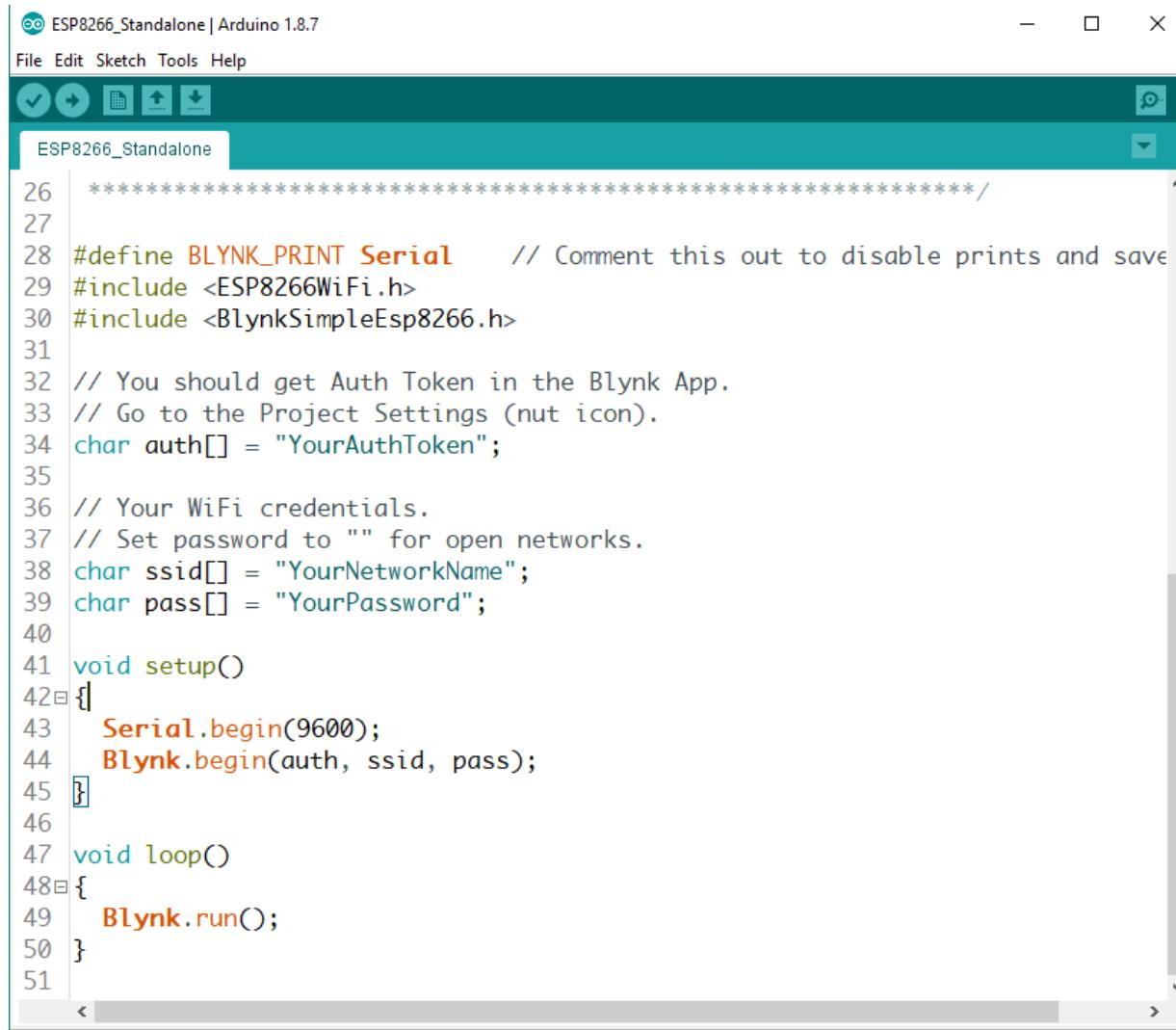
- Install blynk app.
- Instantiate new project
- Copy Auth Token to paste in Arduino example.
- Open Arduino Example

# Blynk App



File -> Examples -> Blynk -> Boards\_WiFi -> ESP8266\_Standalone

# Blynk App



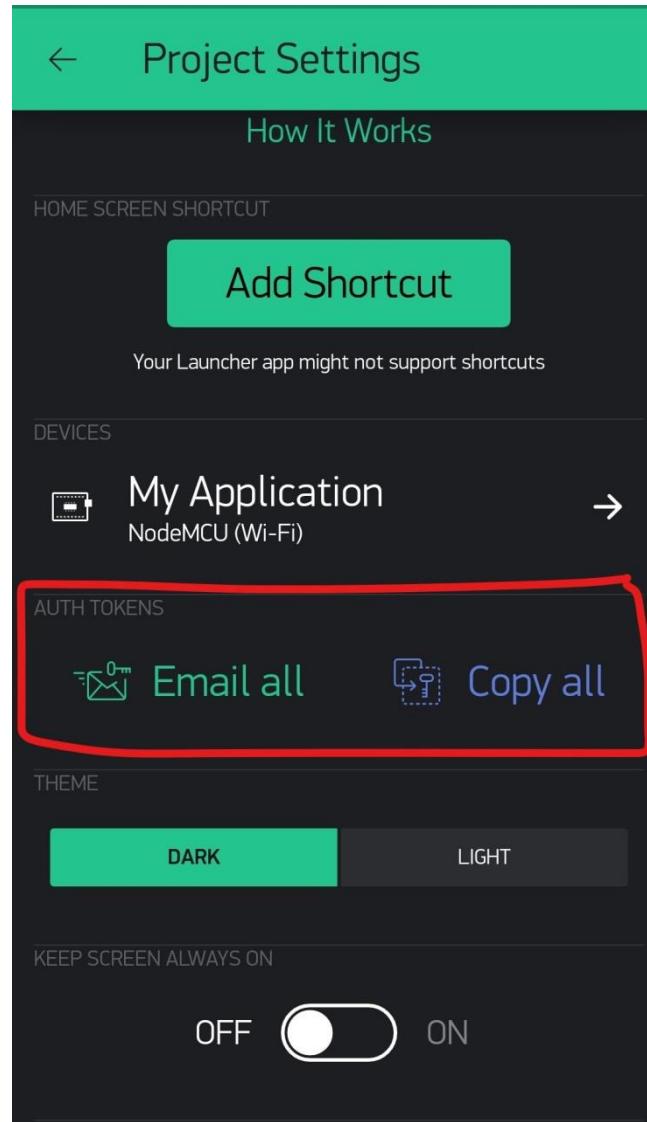
The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the title bar "ESP8266\_Standalone | Arduino 1.8.7". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Sketch, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for back, forward, upload, and download. The main window displays the code for the "ESP8266\_Standalone" sketch. The code is a Blynk library example for an ESP8266. It defines a Blynk\_PRINT macro to use Serial.println() for debugging, includes the BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h header, and sets up WiFi credentials (ssid and password). The setup() function initializes the serial port at 9600 bps and starts the Blynk connection. The loop() function runs the Blynk.run() method.

```
26 // ****
27
28 #define BLYNK_PRINT Serial // Comment this out to disable prints and save power
29 #include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
30 #include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>
31
32 // You should get Auth Token in the Blynk App.
33 // Go to the Project Settings (nut icon).
34 char auth[] = "YourAuthToken";
35
36 // Your WiFi credentials.
37 // Set password to "" for open networks.
38 char ssid[] = "YourNetworkName";
39 char pass[] = "YourPassword";
40
41 void setup()
42 {
43     Serial.begin(9600);
44     Blynk.begin(auth, ssid, pass);
45 }
46
47 void loop()
48 {
49     Blynk.run();
50 }
51
```

[https://github.com/HamzaHajeir/IoT\\_16h](https://github.com/HamzaHajeir/IoT_16h)

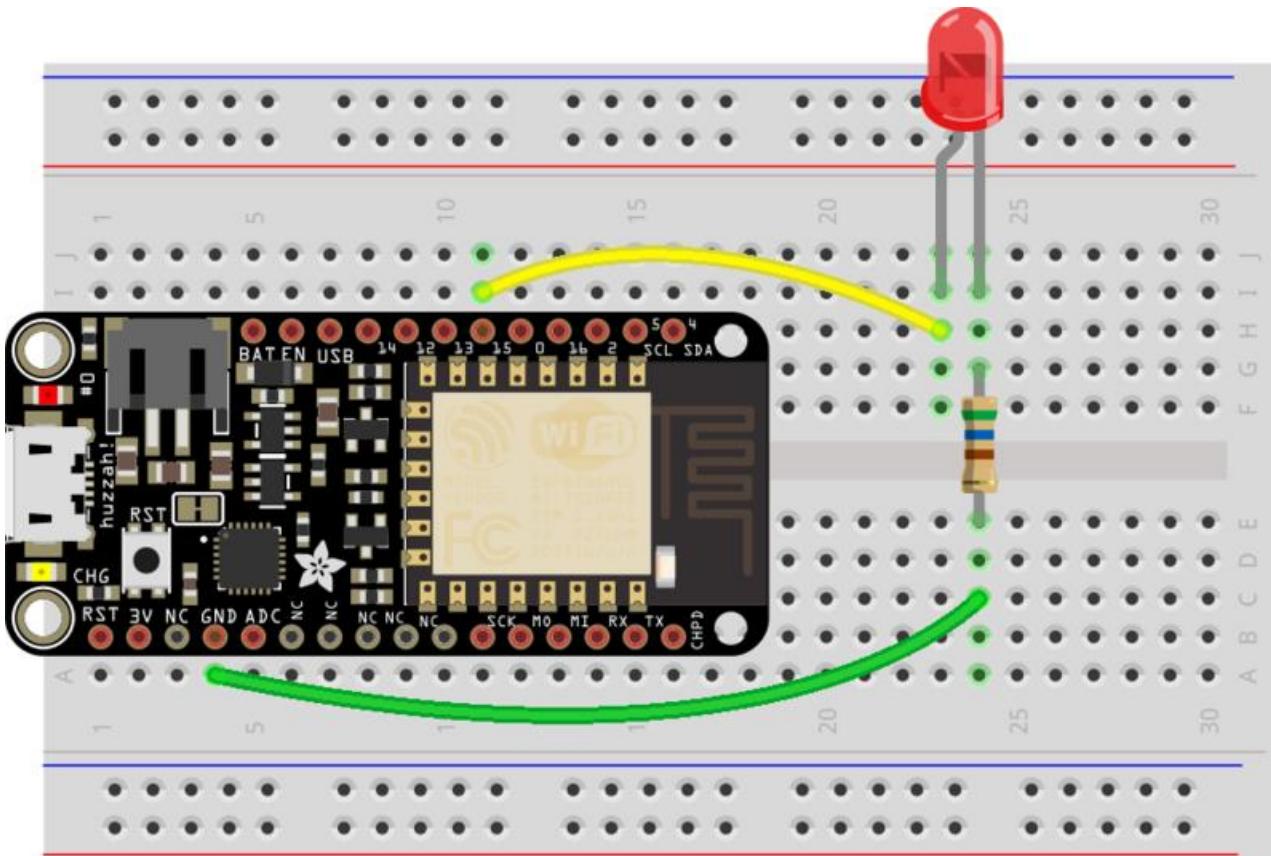
# Blynk App

- Install blynk app.
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- Copy Auth Token to paste in Arduino example.



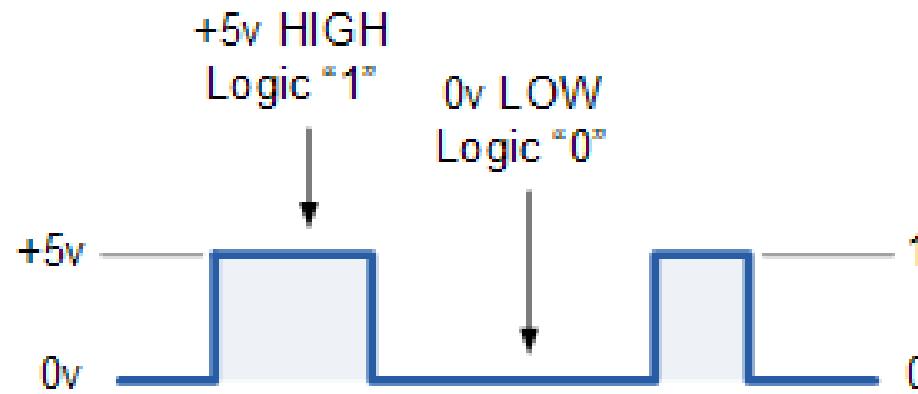
# Electronics and Wiring

## Circuit wiring

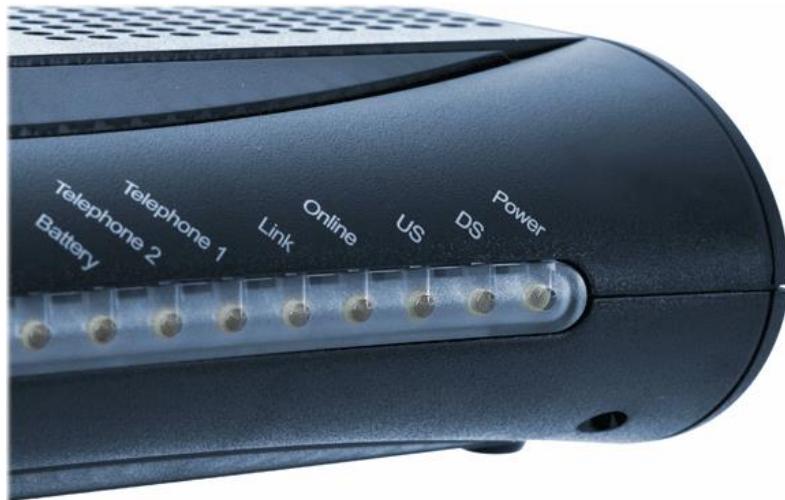


fritzing

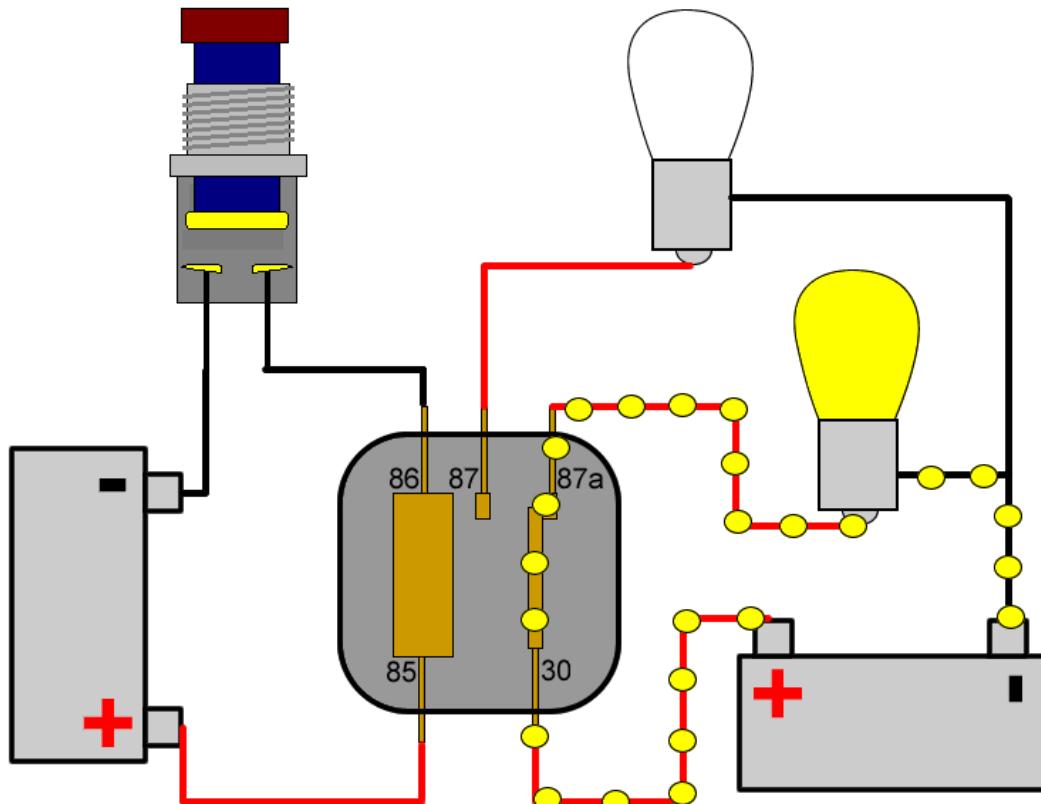
# Voltage/Digital relationship



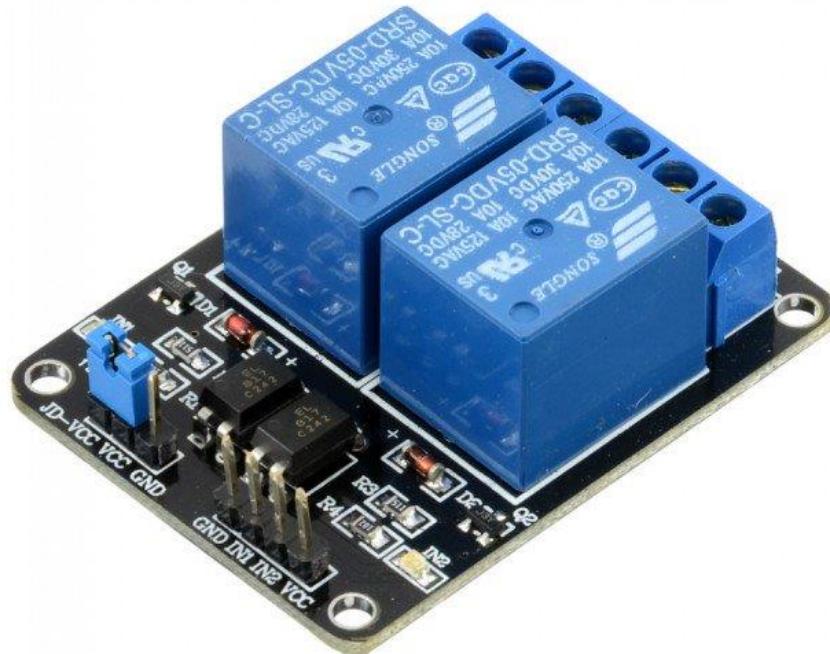
# In Real Life :

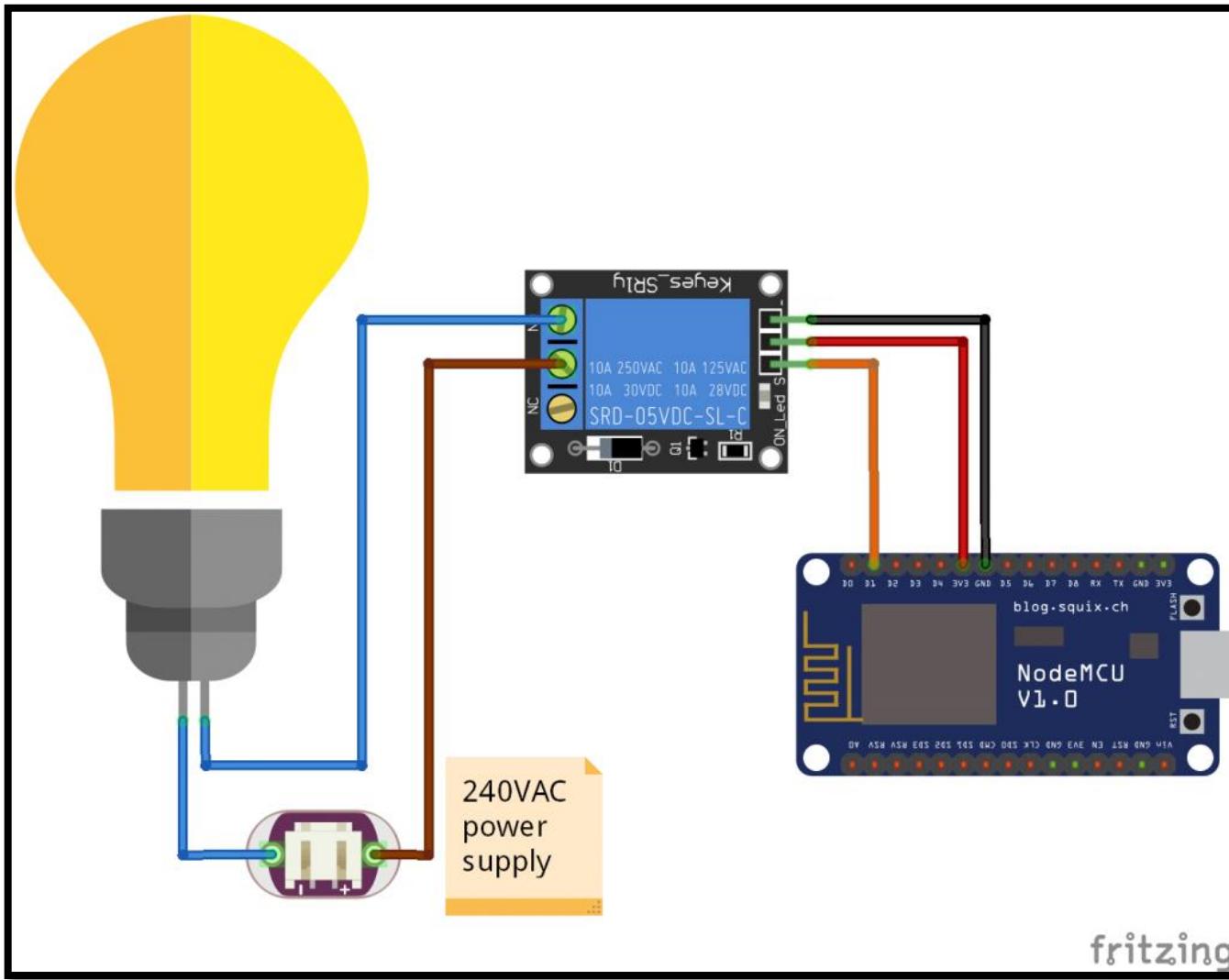


# Relay



# Relay



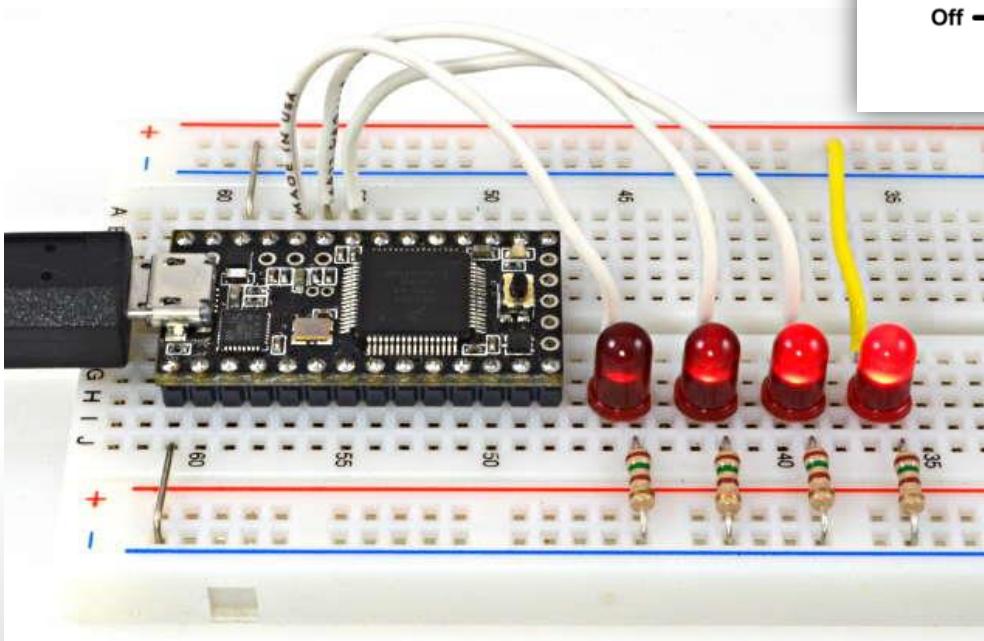
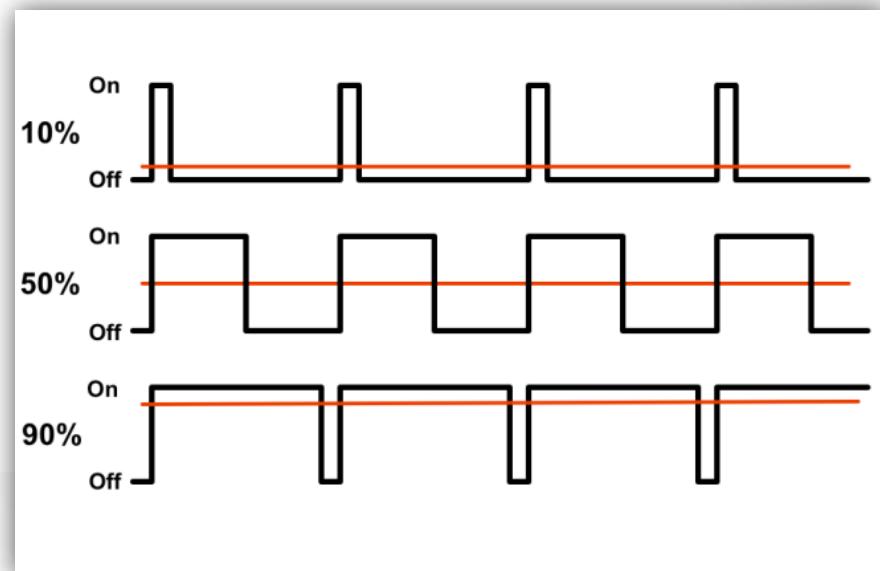


# In Real Life



# Analog Output - PWM

- Fade in/Show up LED:
  - PWM



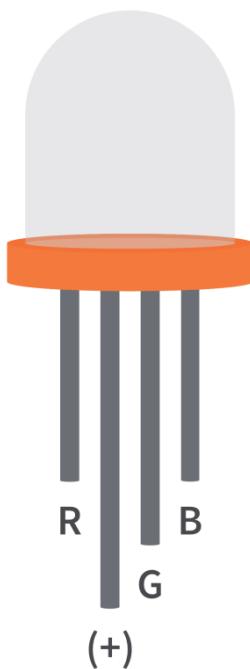
# RGB LEDs

- Controlling RGB LEDs

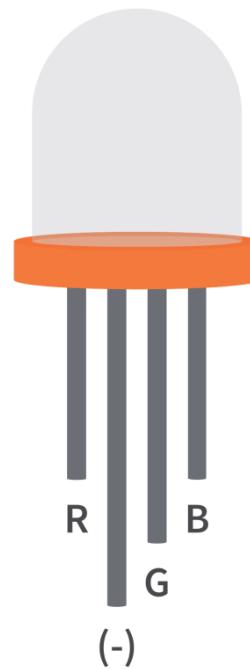


# RGB LEDs

- Controlling RGB LEDs



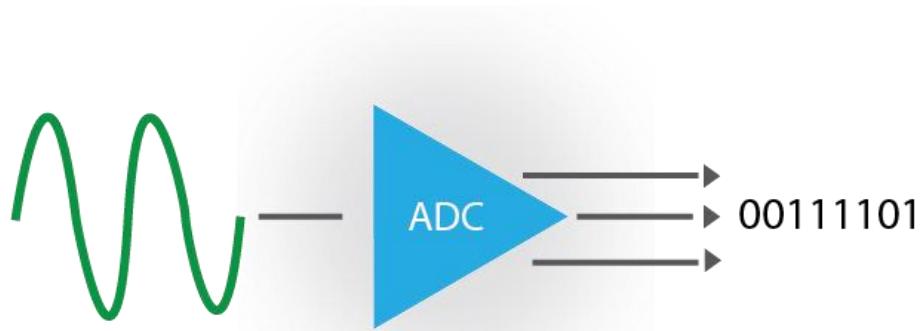
Common Anode



Common Cathode

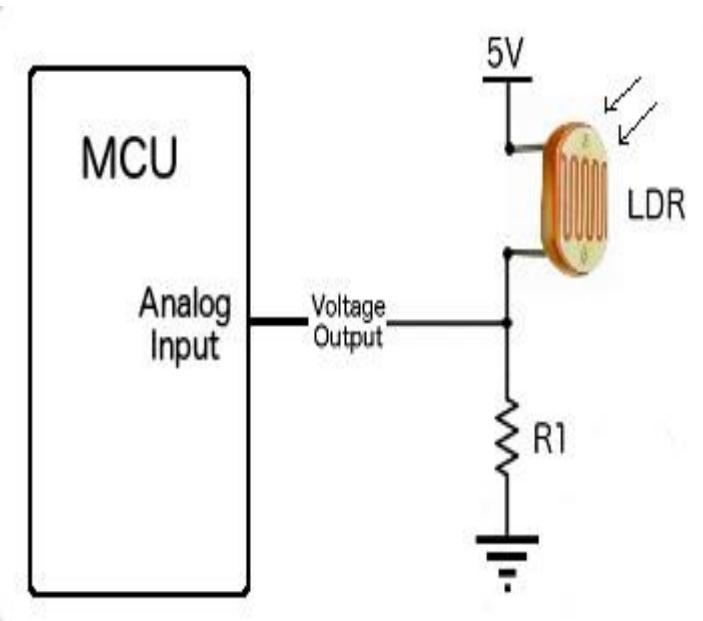
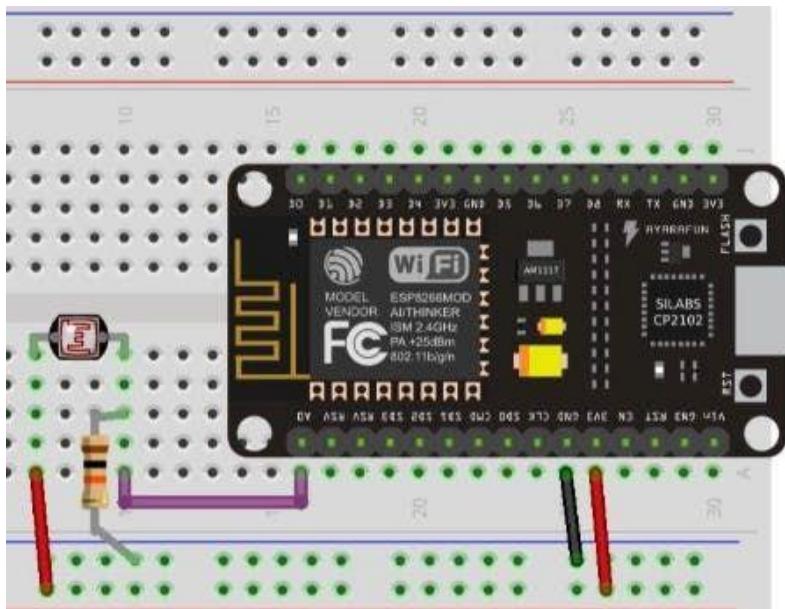
# Light Sensor - LDR

- Analog :
  - Sensors :



# Light Sensor - LDR

- Analog :
  - Sensors :



# Blynk App

Virtual pins : push data.

```
Blynk.virtualWrite(V5, sensorData); //sending to Blynk
```

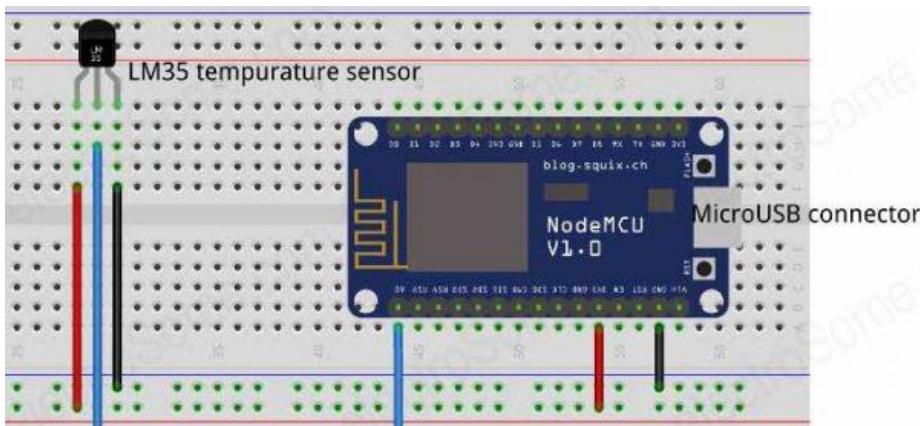
Virtual pins : read commands.

```
BLYNK_WRITE(V1)
{
    int pinValue = param.asInt();
    Serial.print("V1 Slider value is: ");
    Serial.println(pinValue);
}
```



# Temperature sensor – LM35

- Communicate with MCU:
  - Serial communication
  - Read Temperature by LM35.

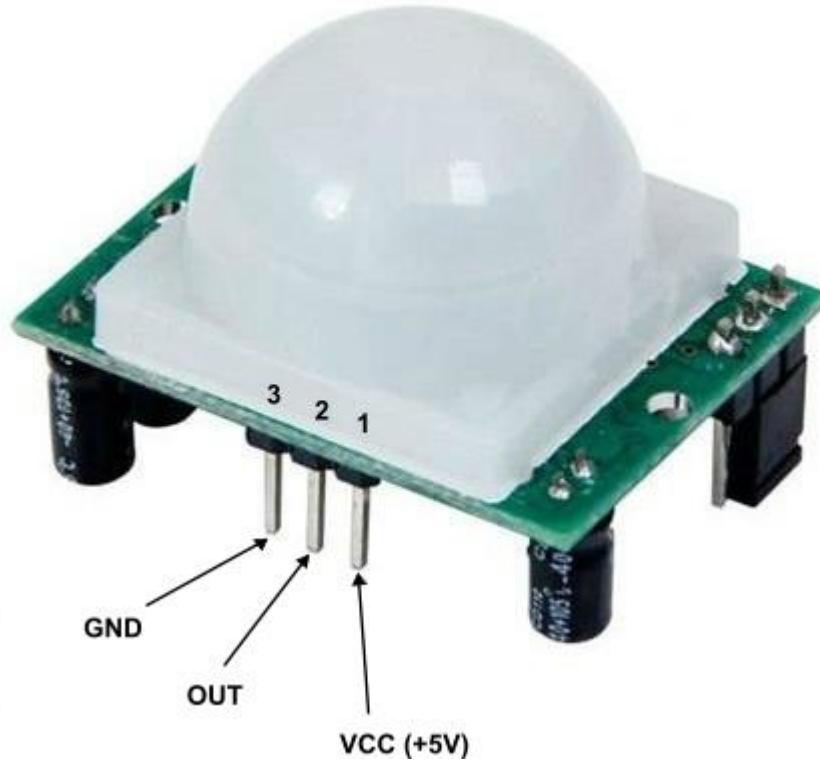


# In Real Life



# Motion sensor – PIR sensor

- Reading Motion sensor





# Blynk App

- In-App Notification

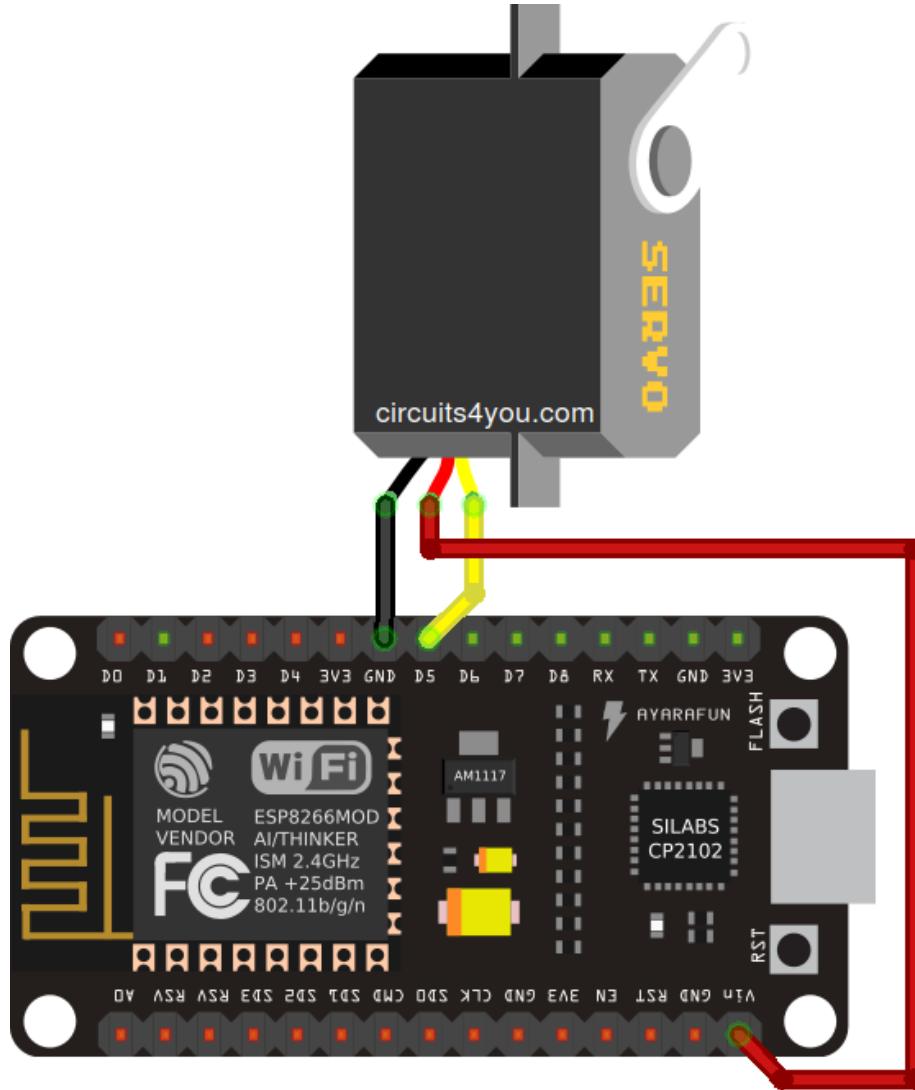
```
Blynk.notify ("Alert !");
```



# Angular motion - Servo Motors



# Angular motion - Servo Motors



# Coding ...

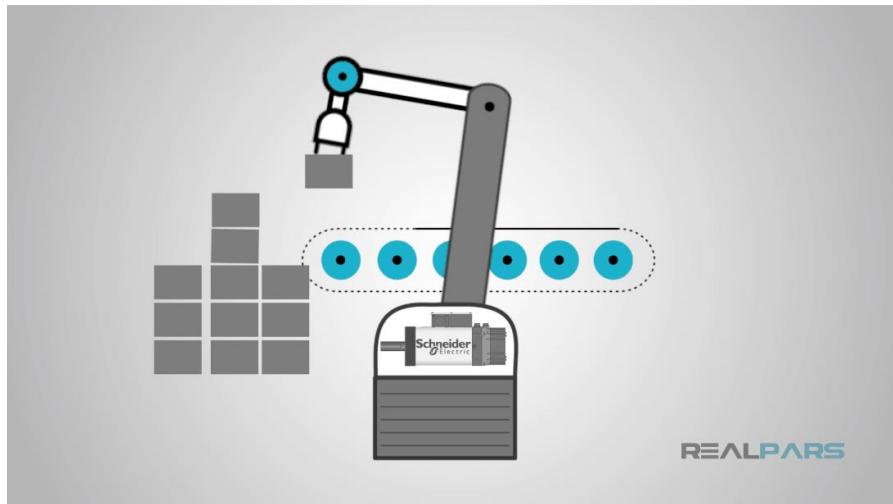
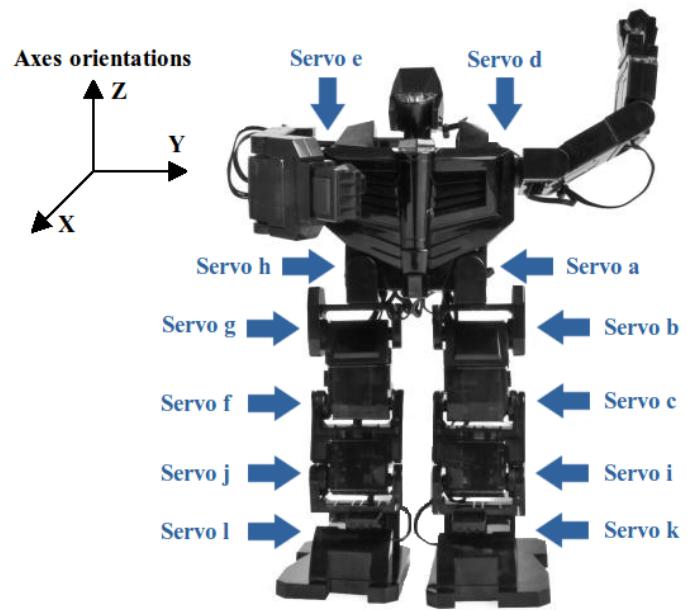


```
uint32_t prevmillis; //As global variable.

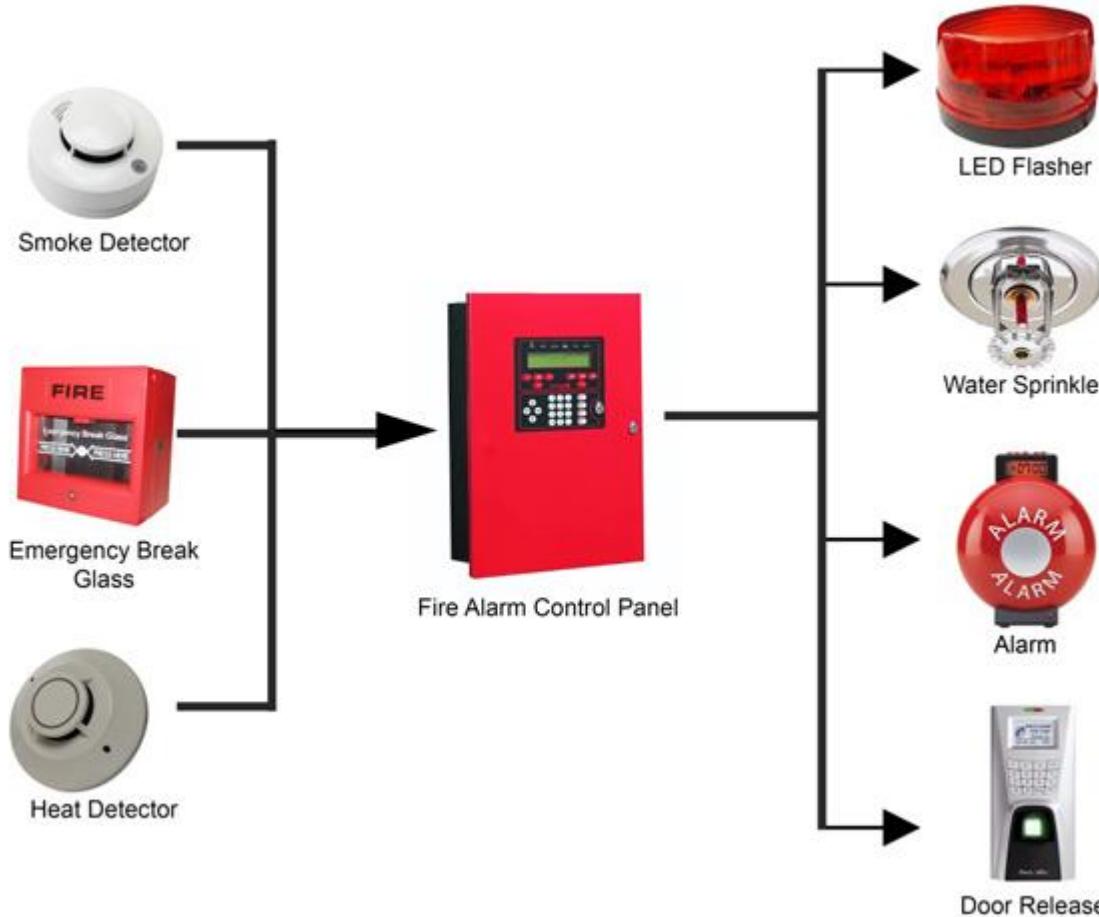
if(millis() - prevmillis > 1000){ //At main loop.
    digitalWrite( ledPin , !digitalRead(ledPin) );

    prevmillis = millis();
}
```

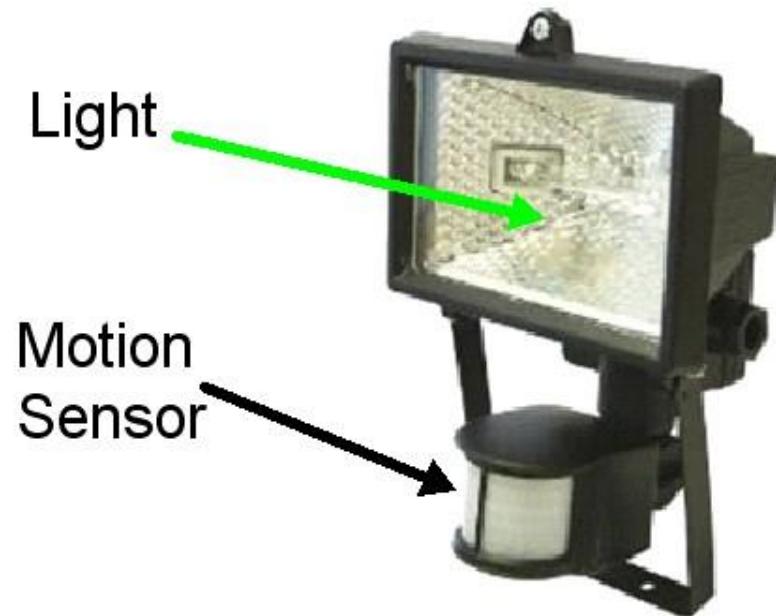
السر وراء الاستجابة الفورية : شرح لهذه الطريقة



# Systems analysis



# Systems analysis



# Systems analysis



# Systems analysis



# Systems analysis



# Systems analysis



# SONOFF

- Easy Configurable AC Switch
- ESP8266 Core



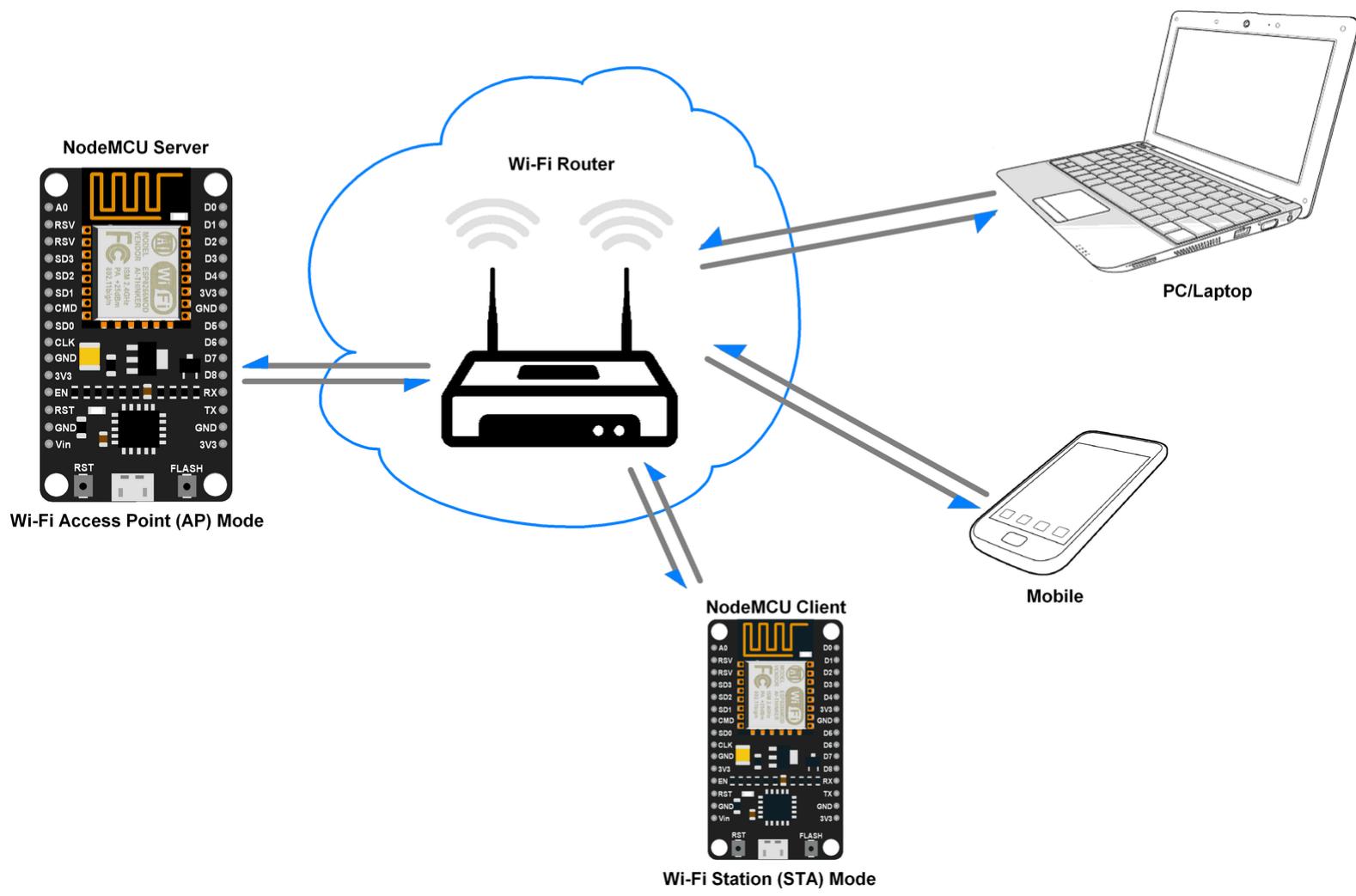
# SONOFF

- 4 Channels



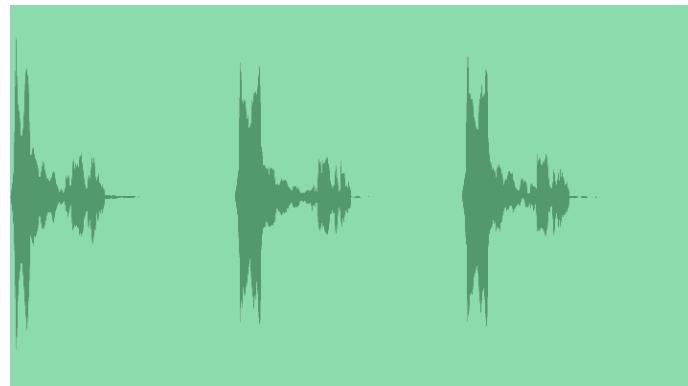
# Arduino ESP8266

# LAN

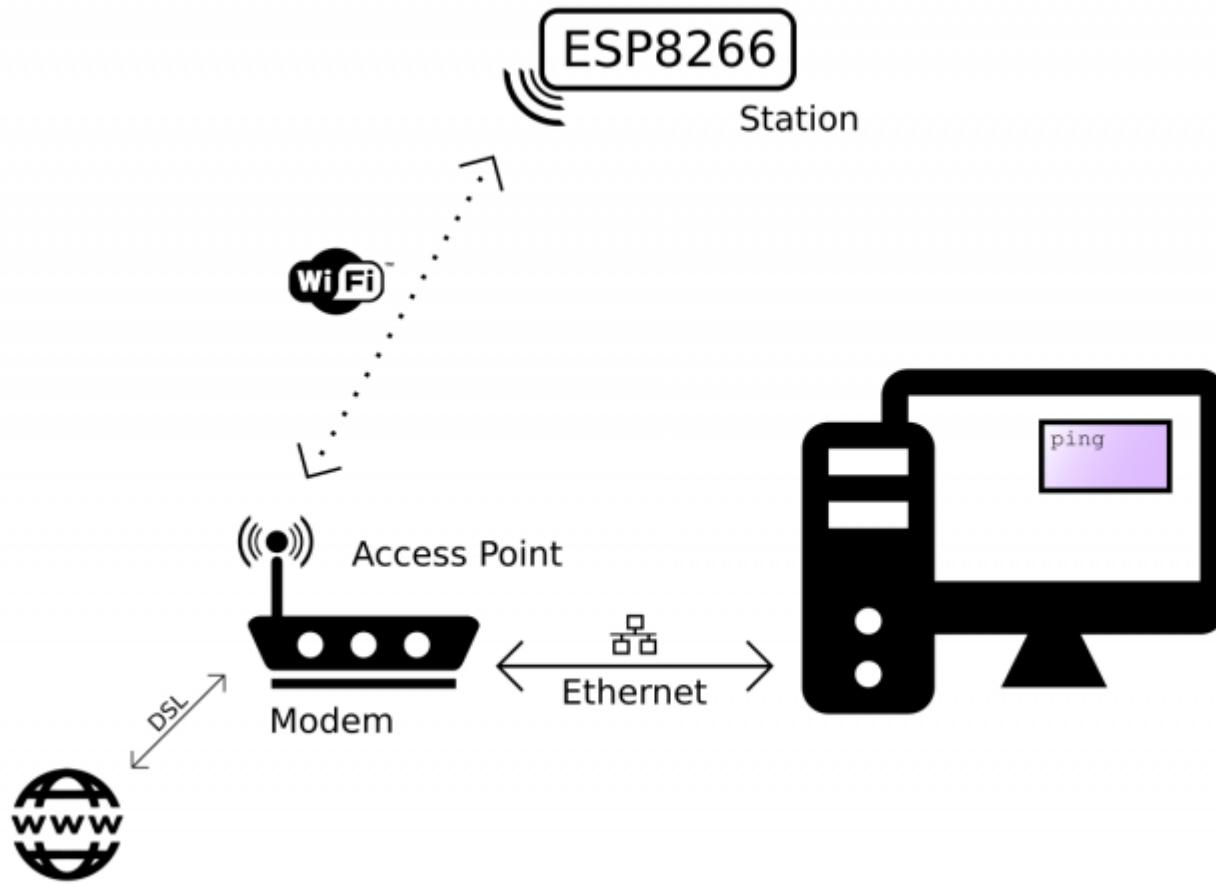


# Beginning with ESP8266

- **Connect :**
  - `ESP8266WIFI.h`
  - `WiFi.begin(SSID,password)`
  - `WiFi.waitForConnectResult()`
  - Obtain and Print IP Address
  - Ping
    - Ping ESP's local IP
    - Ping google.com



# Beginning with ESP8266



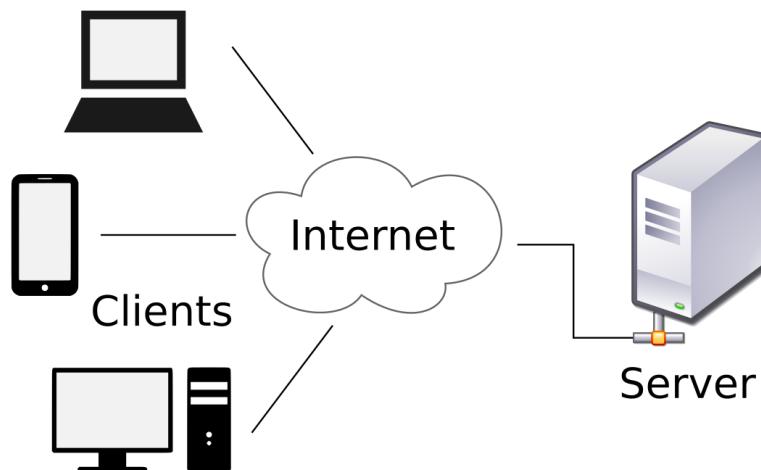
# Web Server

- Open Second project “WebServer”
- Modify Credentials
- Go to :
  - <http://wha.tev.er.ip/OFF>
  - <http://wha.tev.er.ip/ON>
    - Ex : <http://192.168.1.15/ON>

# Web Server

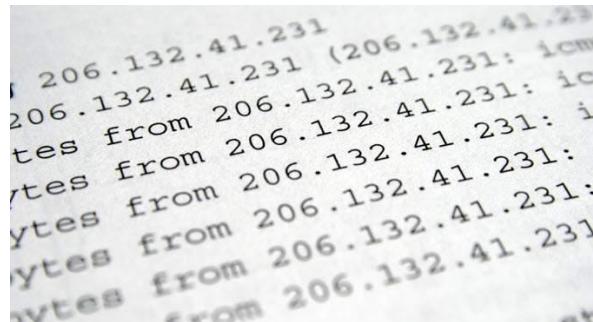
Server : A **server** is a computer that provides data to other computers. It may serve data to systems on a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN) over the Internet.

Client : A **client** is a piece of computer hardware or software that accesses a service made available by a server. The server is often (but not always) on another computer system, in which case the client accesses the service by way of a network.

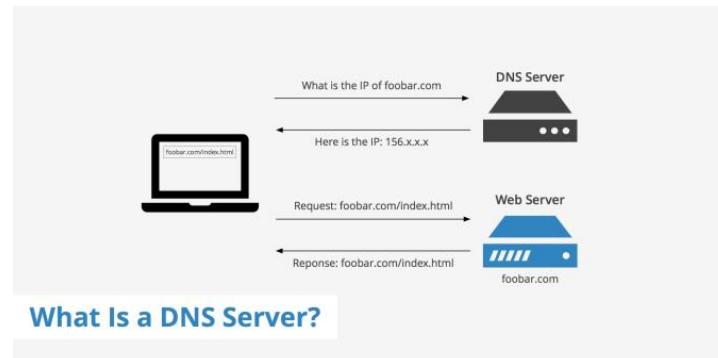


# Web Server

IP Address : An Internet Protocol **address (IP address)** is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication.

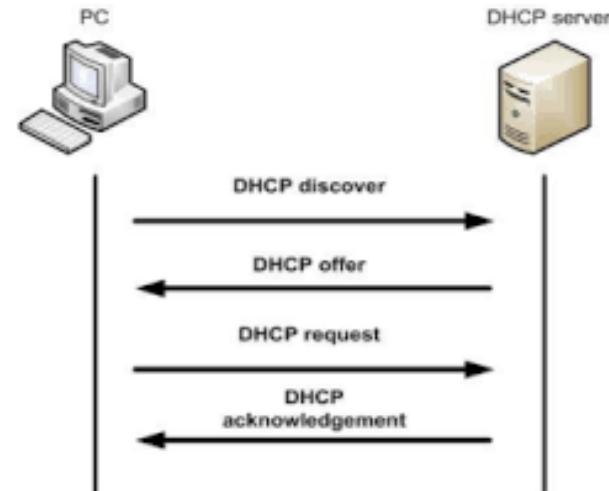


DNS : Domain Name **Servers (DNS)** are the Internet's equivalent of a phone book. They maintain a directory of domain names and translate them to Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

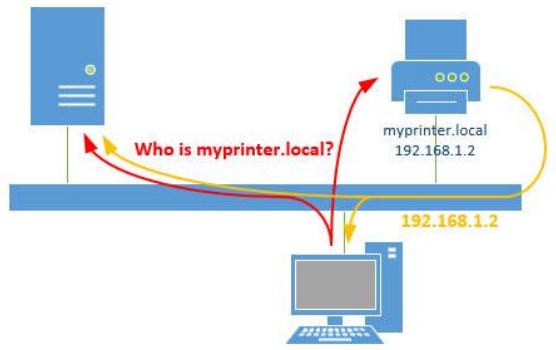


# Web Server

DHCP : The **Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)** is a network management protocol used on UDP/IP networks whereby a DHCP server dynamically assigns an IP address and other network configuration parameters to each device on a network so they can communicate with other IP networks.



mDNS : **multicast DNS (mDNS)** protocol resolves hostnames to IP addresses within small networks that do not include a local name server.



# Web Server

LAN : A **local area network (LAN)** is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area such as a residence, school, laboratory, university campus or office building.

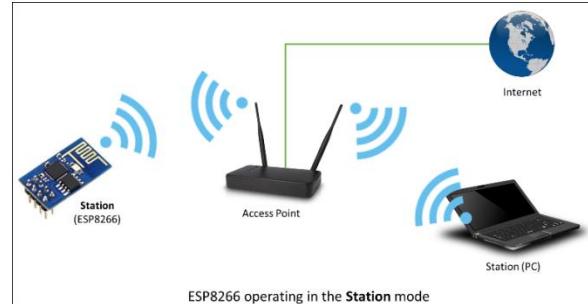


Station :

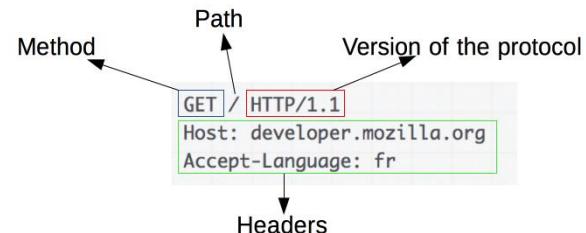
In IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) terminology, a **station** (abbreviated as **STA**) is a device that has the capability to use the 802.11 protocol. For example, a station may be a laptop, a desktop PC, PDA, access point or Wi-Fi phone. An STA may be fixed, mobile or portable.

# Web Server

Access Point : **access point (AP)**, is a networking hardware device that allows other Wi-Fi devices to connect to a wired network. An AP is differentiated from a hotspot, which is the physical location where Wi-Fi access to a WLAN is available.



HTTP : **Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems.



# Connecting over LAN

- Create a Web server
  - simple server's code “Hello World”:
  - HTTP responses



PAGE NOT FOUND

HTTP Status Codes		
Level 200 (Success)	Level 400	Level 500
200 : OK	400 : Bad Request	500 : Internal Server Error
201 : Created	401 : Unauthorized	503 : Service Unavailable
203 : Non-Authoritative Information	403 : Forbidden	501 : Not Implemented
204 : No Content	404 : Not Found	504 : Gateway Timeout
	409 : Conflict	599 : Network timeout
		502 : Bad Gateway

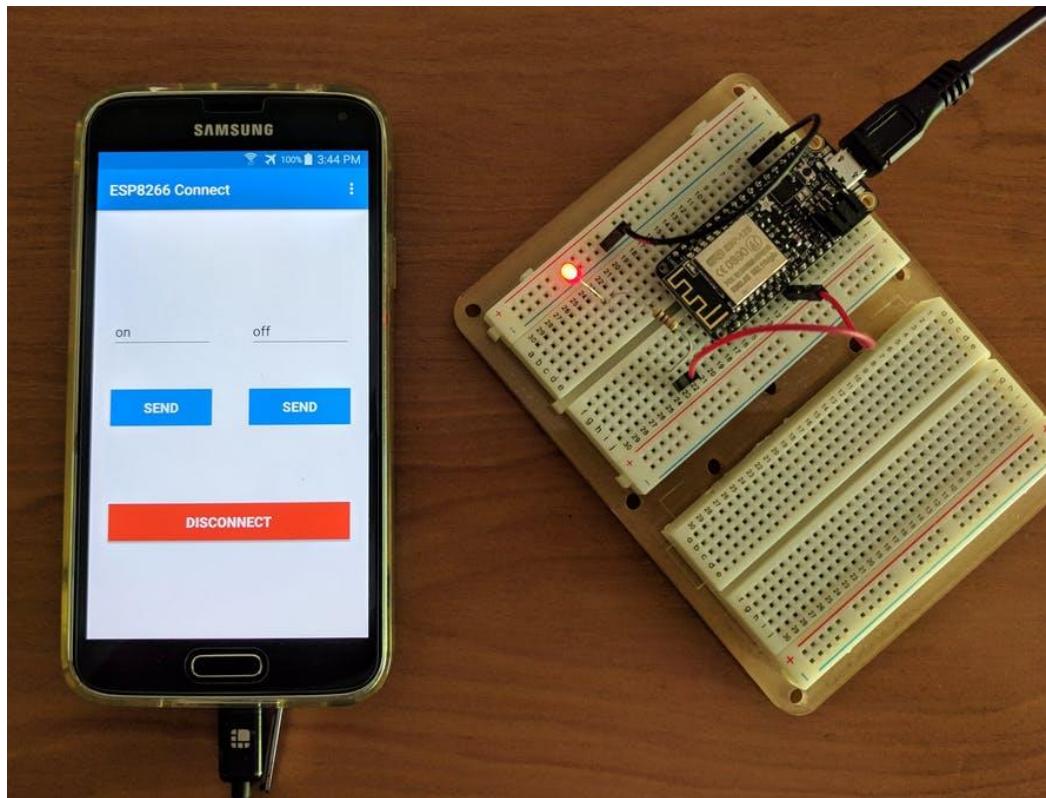
# Connecting over LAN

- Create a Web server
  - simple server's code “Hello World”:
    - HTTP responses
    - HTML code

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     </head>
5   <body>
6     <h1 style="color:#ff0000">
7       "Hello World!"
8     </h1>
9   </body>
10 </html>
11
12
13
```

# Connecting over LAN

- Create a Web server
  - Android Application
    - Google search : App inventor



# As Access Point

- Open Third Project “AccessPoint”
- Upload and Monitor to ESP8266
- Connect to its network.
- Go to :
  - <http://wha.tev.er.ip/OFF>
  - <http://wha.tev.er.ip/ON>
    - Ex : <http://192.168.4.1/ON>

# Coding ...

- Functions
  - Bundles a set of commands in one packet.

- Take money
- Open door
- Close door
- Go 100m forward
- Go inside shop
- Buy 1 Milk
- Come back home



- Get Milk :

Take money  
Open door  
Close door  
Go 100m forward  
Go inside shop  
Buy 1 Milk  
Come back home

# Coding ...

- Functions
  - Bundles a set of commands in one packet.

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    sum1 = sum(20,30);
```

```
    sum2 = sum(20,30,40);
```

```
}
```

```
int sum(int a,int b)
```

```
{
```

```
    return (a+b);
```

```
}
```

```
int sum(int a,int b,int c)
```

```
{
```

```
    return (a+b+c);
```

```
}
```

# Programming concepts

- **Object Oriented Programming OOP**
- What's the role of ‘ . ’ in :
  - **Serial.print()**
  - **Blynk.run()** ??
- What's the purpose of OOP ?
- Basic need :

# OOP

- Student Class :



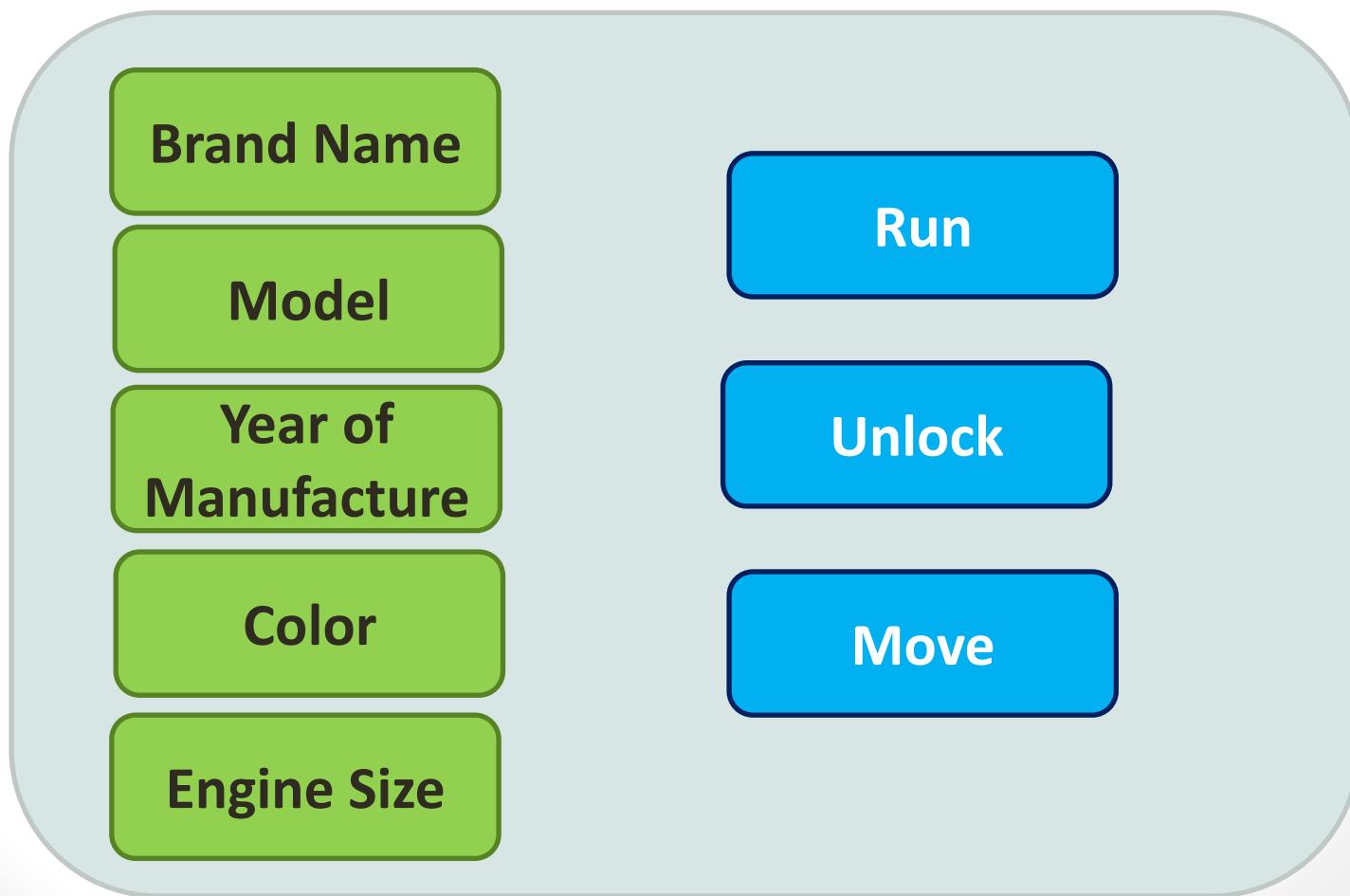
# OOP

- Circle Class :



# OOP

- Car Class :



# Class Example

- Car Class Declaration:

```
1 class Car{  
2     | String brand;  
3     | String model;  
4  
5     public :  
6         Car (String brandName, String modelName):  
7             brand(brandName),  
8             model(modelName)  
9         { }  
10    void runTheCar(){  
11        Serial.println("Car : " + brand + model + " is now running");  
12    }  
13  
14    void setBrandName(String newName){  
15        brand = newName;  
16    }  
17}  
18};
```

The diagram illustrates the components of the Car class. An oval encloses the attributes `brand` and `model`. A yellow box encloses the constructor `Car`. Red curly braces enclose the member functions `runTheCar()` and `setBrandName()`.

Attributes

Constructor

Member Functions

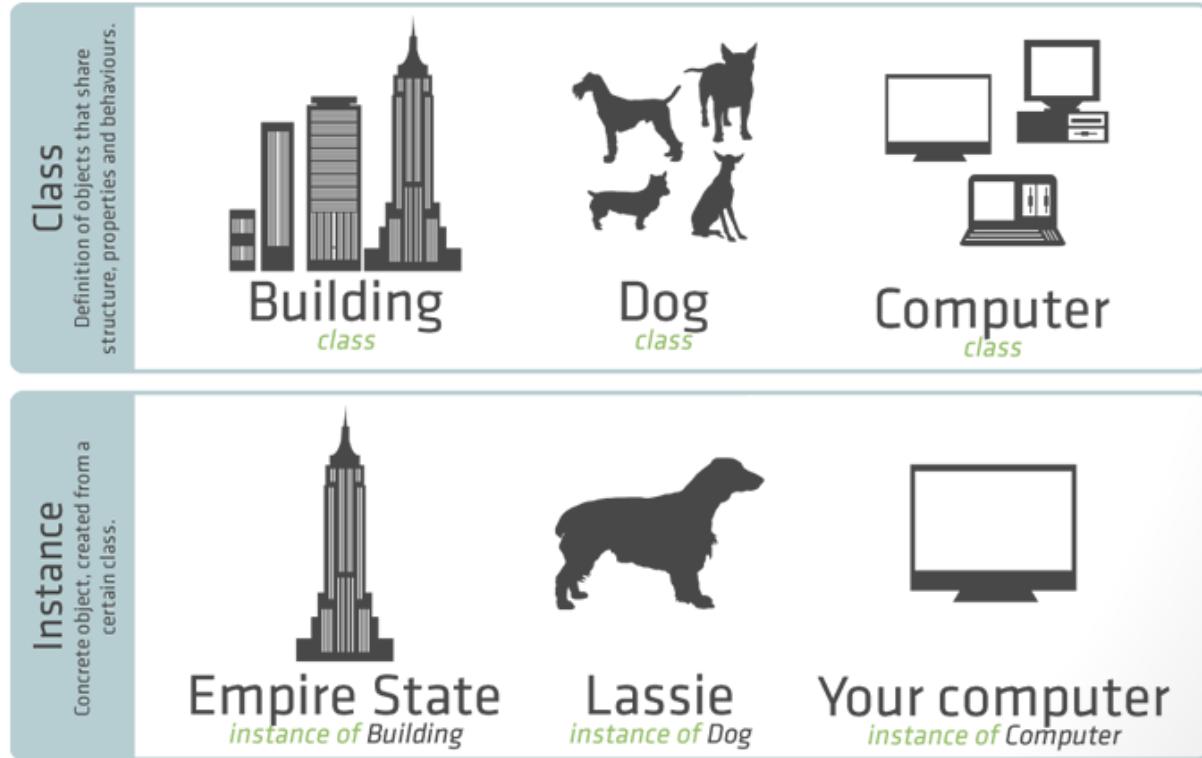
- Car declarations code

```
48
49 void setup(){
50     Serial.begin(115200);
51     Serial.println("Hello");
52
53     Car myCar("Hyundai", "Accent", "1997", "White", 1500);
54
55     myCar.runTheCar();
56
57     delay(2000);
58     Car myFriendsCar("Ford", "Fusion", "2015", "Silver", 1600);
59     myFriendsCar.runTheCar();
60
61     delay(2000);
62     myFriendsCar.setBrandName("Toyota");
63     myFriendsCar.runTheCar();
64
65     delay(2000);
66     Car thirdCar("BMW", "350i");
67     thirdCar.runTheCar();
68 }
69 }
```

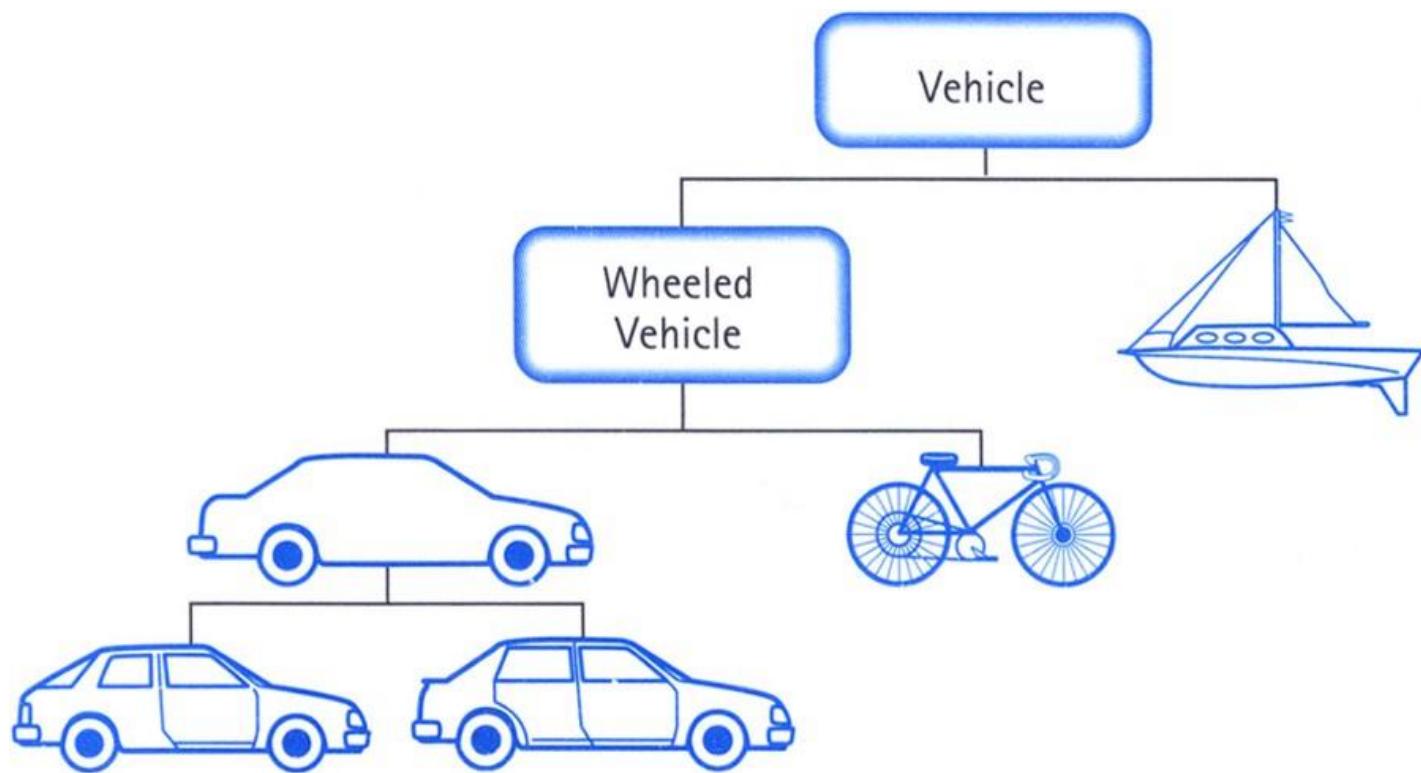
Complete code : <https://pastebin.com/8jEXK6KF>

# Coding Essentials

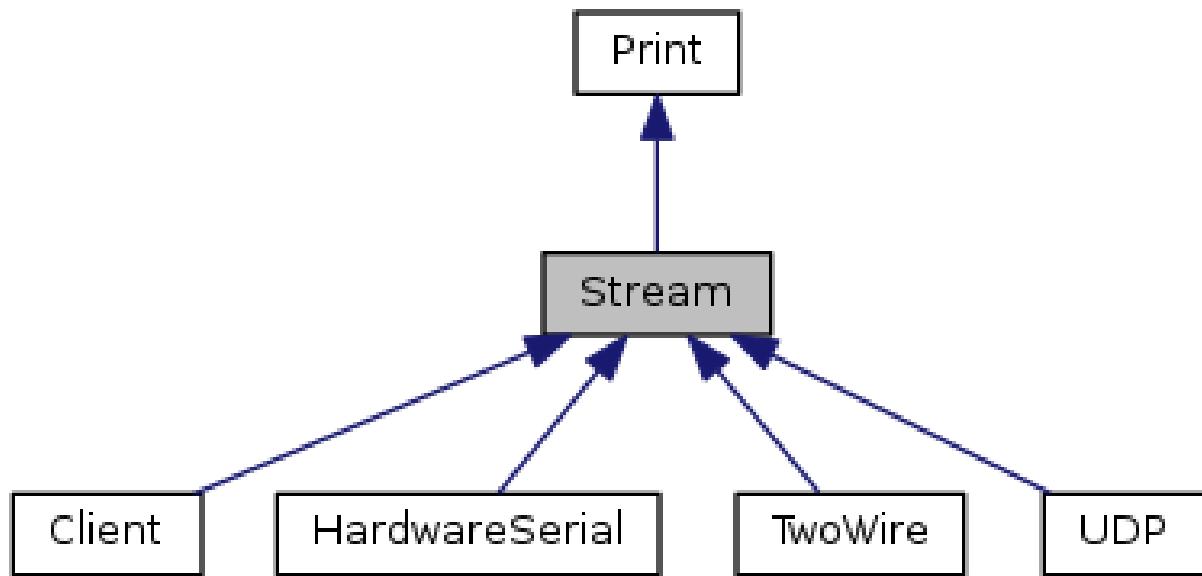
- OOP (Object Oriented Programming)
- Class
- **Instance :**



# Inheritance



# Stream Class



[http://docs.ros.org/kinetic/api/arduino\\_daq/html/classStream.html](http://docs.ros.org/kinetic/api/arduino_daq/html/classStream.html)

# Coding

- Arduino String class:

Reference > Language > Variables > Data types > Stringobject

## String()

[Data Types]

### Functions

LANGUAGE charAt()  
LANGUAGE compareTo()  
LANGUAGE concat()  
LANGUAGE c\_str()  
LANGUAGE endsWith()  
LANGUAGE equals()  
LANGUAGE equalsIgnoreCase()  
LANGUAGE getBytes()  
LANGUAGE indexOf()  
LANGUAGE lastIndexOf()  
LANGUAGE length()  
LANGUAGE remove()  
LANGUAGE replace()  
LANGUAGE reserve()

---

LANGUAGE setCharAt()  
LANGUAGE startsWith()  
LANGUAGE substring()  
LANGUAGE toCharArray()  
LANGUAGE.toInt()  
LANGUAGE.toFloat()  
LANGUAGE.toLowerCase()  
LANGUAGE.toUpperCase()  
LANGUAGE.trim()

Code : <https://pastebin.com/FUBtSNLj>

# Coding Essentials

- “Programs must be written for people to read, and only incidentally for machines to execute.”  
— **Harold Abelson**, [Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs](#)

# Coding Essentials

- “Programs must be written for people to read, and only incidentally for machines to execute.”  
— **Harold Abelson**, [Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs](#)

- “The most disastrous thing that you can ever learn is your first programming language.”

— Alan Kay

- "Every great developer you know got there by solving problems they were unqualified to solve until they actually did it." -

— **Patrick McKenzie**

# MQTT

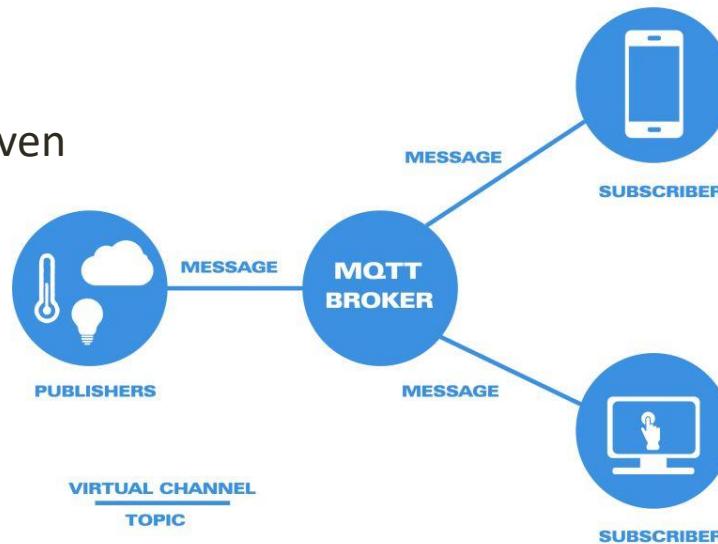


# MQTT

- MQTT protocol
  - Lightweight protocol.

MQTT is the machine-to-machine protocol of the future. It is ideal for the “Internet of Things” world of connected devices. Its minimal design makes it perfect for built-in systems, mobile phones and other memory and bandwidth sensitive applications.

Publish/Subscribe is event-driven



Read more : [MQTT \(MQ Telemetry Transport\)](#)

# MQTT

- MQTT vs HTTP
- Why MQTT ?

## MQTT vs HTTP

- MQTT
  - Binary
  - Lightweight
  - Asynchronous
  - Publish/Subscribe
  - Quality of Service
- HTTP
  - ASCII / Text
  - Complex
  - Synchronous
  - Request/Response
  - No Quality of Service



# MQTT

- MQTT vs HTTP
  - MQTT is data centric
  - HTTP is document-centric

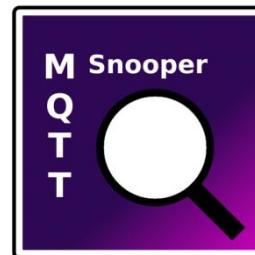
“ The real advantage of MQTT over HTTP occurs when we reuse the single connection for sending multiple messages. [source](#) ”

# MQTT

- CloutMqtt
- MQTTLens for google Chrome
- MQTT Snooper for Android



[Crx4Chrome](#)



# MQTT

- MQTT is used by Facebook messenger for its low latency.

“Facebook currently uses MQTT for their messenger app, not only because the protocol **conserves battery power** during mobile phone-to-phone messaging, but also because, in spite of inconsistent internet connections across the globe, the protocol enables messages to be **delivered efficiently in milliseconds**.”

# Our Society

[www.facebook.com/groups/ArabIEC](https://www.facebook.com/groups/ArabIEC)

