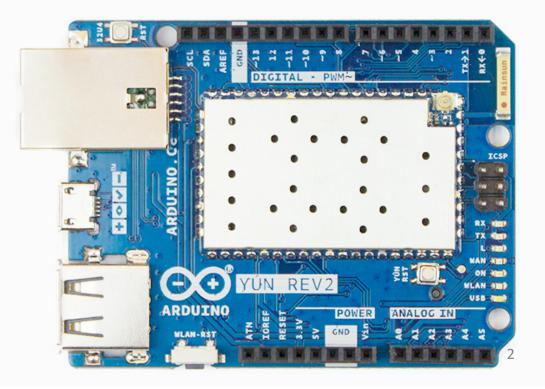
How Arduino Yun Rev. 2 Connect to IoTtalk?

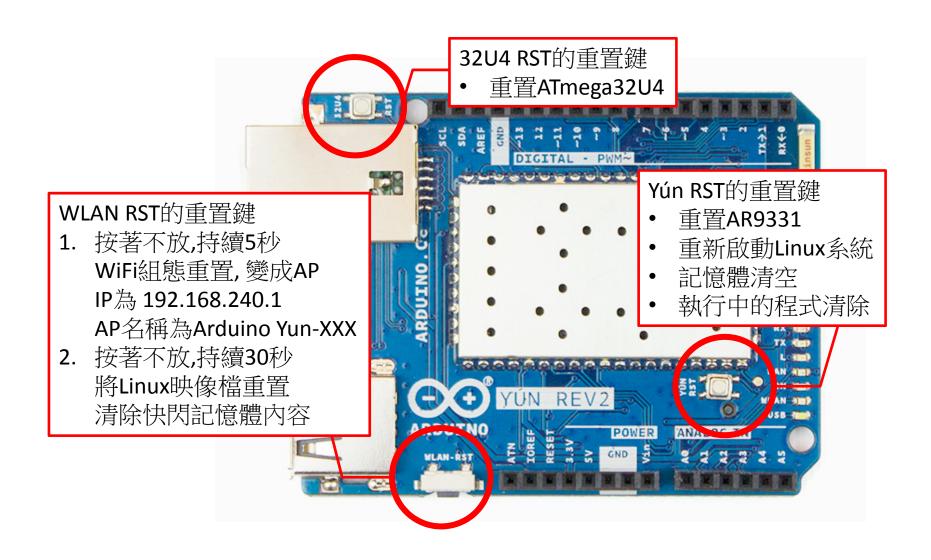
Dr. Yun-Wei Lin NCTU

Arduino Yún Rev. 2

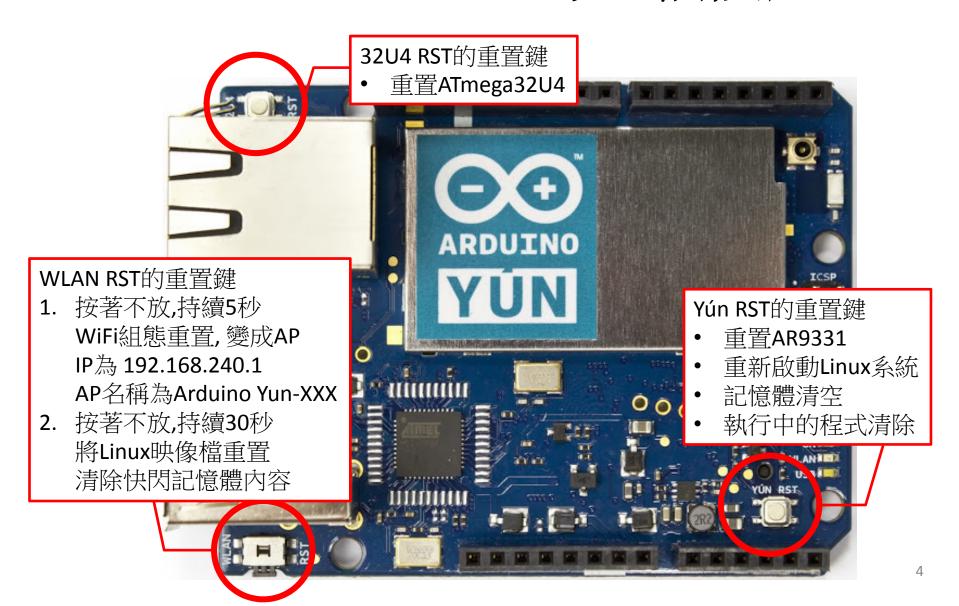
- 與其他Arduino板子不同之處
 - ATmega32U4 (MCU), 運行Arduino環境
 - Atheros AR9331 (SoC), 運行Linux環境 (Linino)
 - Linino以OpenWRT為基礎修改而成
 - Ethernet
 - WiFi
 - USB A埠
 - micro SD卡插槽



Arduino Yún Rev. 2上的三顆按鈕



Arduino Yún上的三顆按鈕

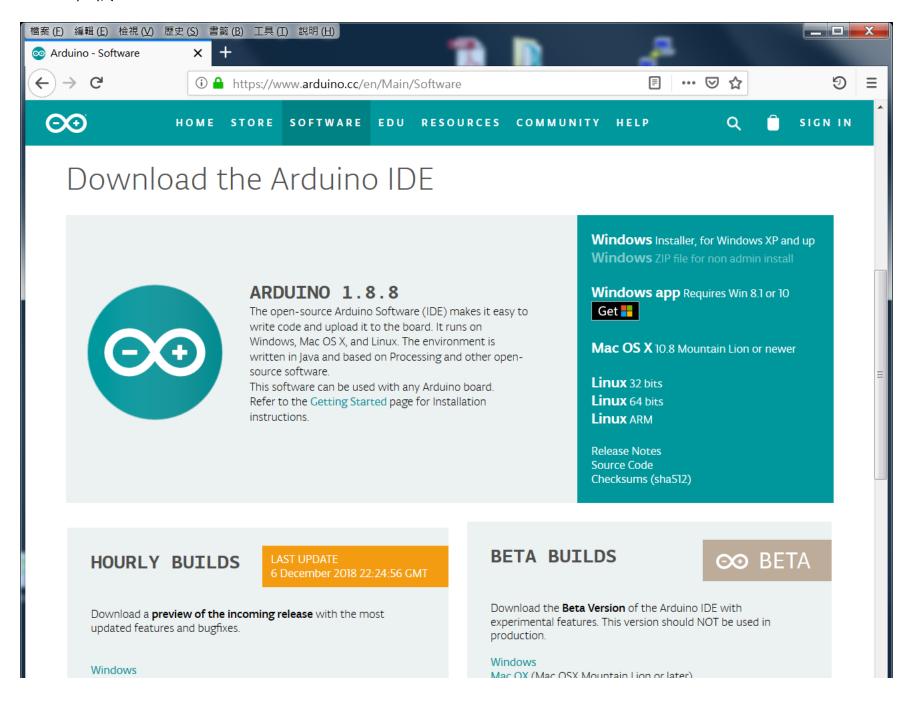


電壓,電流,與電阻

- Arduino Yún針腳輸出5v, 40ma
- 紅光LED工作電壓約為2.2v, 20ma
- 所以要確保LED壽命較長,需要降壓2v~3v
- 根據V=I * R
 - 2v=20ma * R, R=100歐姆

設定ArduinoYun連到Wi-Fi AP

0. 下載Arduino IDE

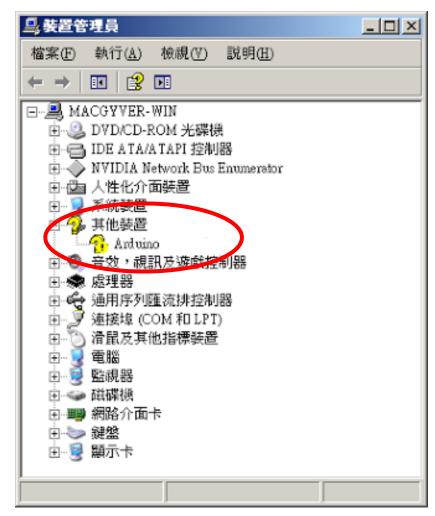


- 1. 將micro usb線串起ArduinoYun與PC
- 2. 在IDE上選則對應的COM port

```
YunFirstConfig | Arduino 1.8.3
              自動格式化
                                   Ctrl+T
              封存草稿碼
YunFirstConfig
121
                                   Ctrl+Shift+M
                                   Ctrl+Shift+L
122
              ESP8266 Sketch Data Upload
123
              WiFi101 Firmware Updater
124□
      i f
              開發板: "Arduino Yún"
                                            = (0)
              序列埠: "COM18 (Arduino Yún)"
                                               序列埠
125
              取得開發板資訊
                                               COM30
                                              COM18 (Arduino Yún)
126
         ei
              燒錄器: "AVRISP mkII"
              燒錄Bootloader
127
128□
       if (encryption.indexOf("WPA2") >= 0) {
129
         encryption = "psk2";
130
131⊟
       if (encryption.indexOf("WPA") >= 0) {
132
         encryption = "psk";
133
      if (encryption.indexOf("WEP") >= 0) {
134□
135
         encryption = "wep";
136
137
      if (openNet == false && password.length() == 0) {
138□
139
         SERIAL PORT USBVIRTUAL.print(F("It looks like you need a password to connect to "));
```

Arduino Yún 與電腦連結之驅動安裝

- 1. 接上Arduino Yun
- 2. 進入裝置管理員
- 3. 找到其他裝置中的Arduino
- 4. 於其上點右鍵選擇更新驅動程式
- 5. 將驅動程式目錄選擇到 Arduino IDE目錄下即可找 到驅動程式進行安裝

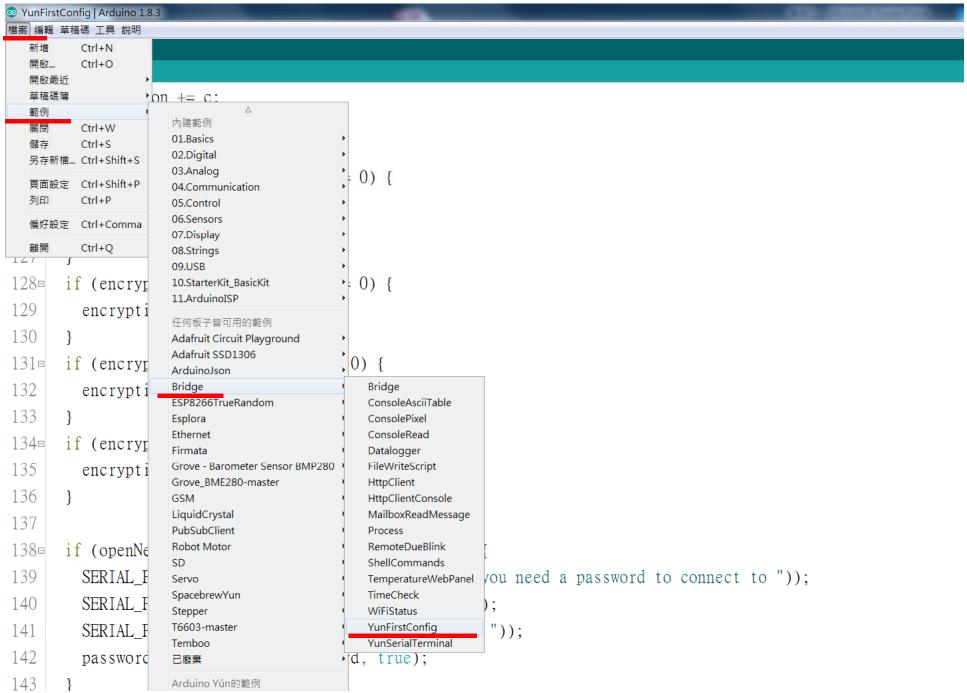


Arduino Yún與電腦連結成功

驅動程式若是安裝成功
 可在連接阜內看到
 Arduino Yun (COMX)
 X=1,2,3,...



3. 選擇範例程式YunFirstConfig



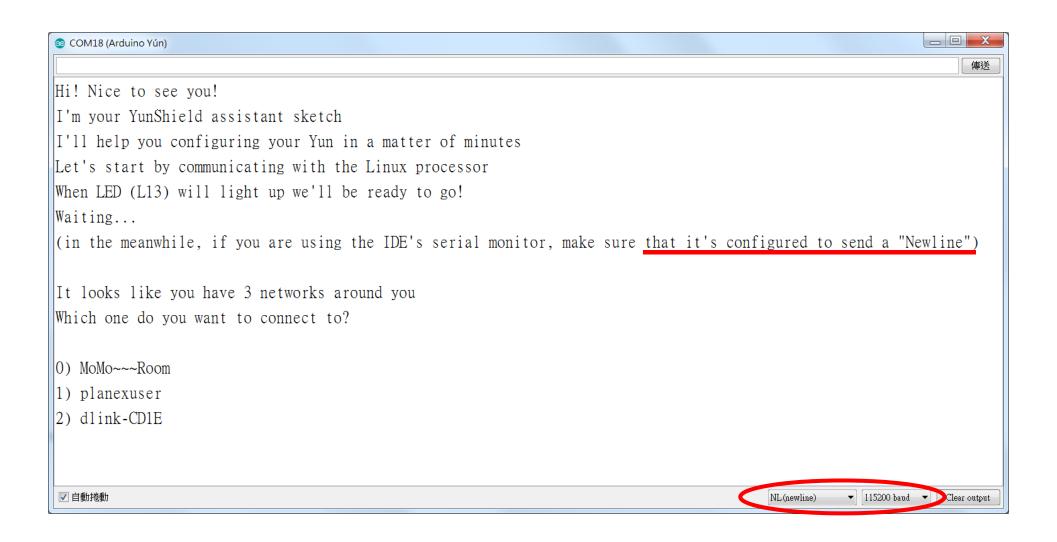
3.1. 上傳例程式YunFirstConfig到ArduinoYun板子上

```
YunFirstConfig | Arduino 1.8.3
檔案 編輯 草稿碼 工具 說明
YunFirstConfig
  2=/*
      Arduino Yún First configuration sketch
  4
  5
      Configures the YunShield/Yún WiFi and infos via the Bridge
      Works correctly if Line Ending is set as "NewLine"
  6
      If your board has two USB ports, use the Native one
  8
  9
      The circuit:
 10
       Arduino YunShield
 11
       (or any Yun model with firmware > 1.6.1)
 12
 13
      created March 2016
 14
      by Arduino LLC
 15
 16
      This example code is in the public domain.
 17
 18
      http://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/YunFirstConfig
 19 */
 20
 21 #include < Process.h>
 22
 23 #define MAX WIFI LIST 10
```

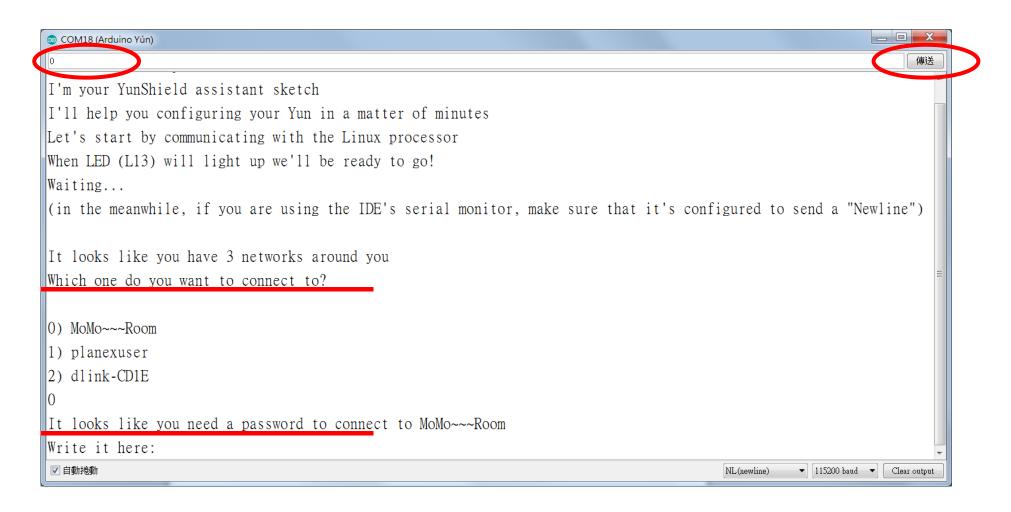
4. 斷電重開,選擇序列阜監控視窗

```
YunFirstConfig | Arduino 1.8.3
檔案 編輯 草稿碼 工具 說明
              自動格式化
                                  Ctrl+T
              封存草稿碼
 YunFirstConfig
              修正編碼並重新載入
121
                                  Ctrl+Shift+M
              序列繪圖家
                                  Ctrl+Shift+L
122
              ESP8266 Sketch Data Upload
123
              WiFi101 Firmware Updater
124□
      if
                                          = 0) {
              開發板: "Arduino Yún"
              序列埠: "COM18 (Arduino Yún)"
125
         01
              取得開發板資訊
126
         ei
              燒綠器: "AVRISP mkII"
              燒錄Bootloader
127
       if (encryption.indexOf("WPA2") >= 0) {
128□
129
         encryption = "psk2";
130
       if (encryption.indexOf("WPA") >= 0) {
131□
132
         encryption = "psk";
133
       if (encryption.indexOf("WEP") >= 0) {
134□
         encryption = "wep";
135
136
       }
137
       if (openNet = false && password.length() == 0) {
138□
         SERIAL_PORT_USBVIRTUAL.print(F("It looks like you need a password to connect to "));
139
140
         SERIAL_PORT_USBVIRTUAL.println(networks[chose]);
141
         SERIAL PORT USBVIRTUAL.print(F("Write it here: "));
142
         password = getUserInput(password, true);
1 10
```

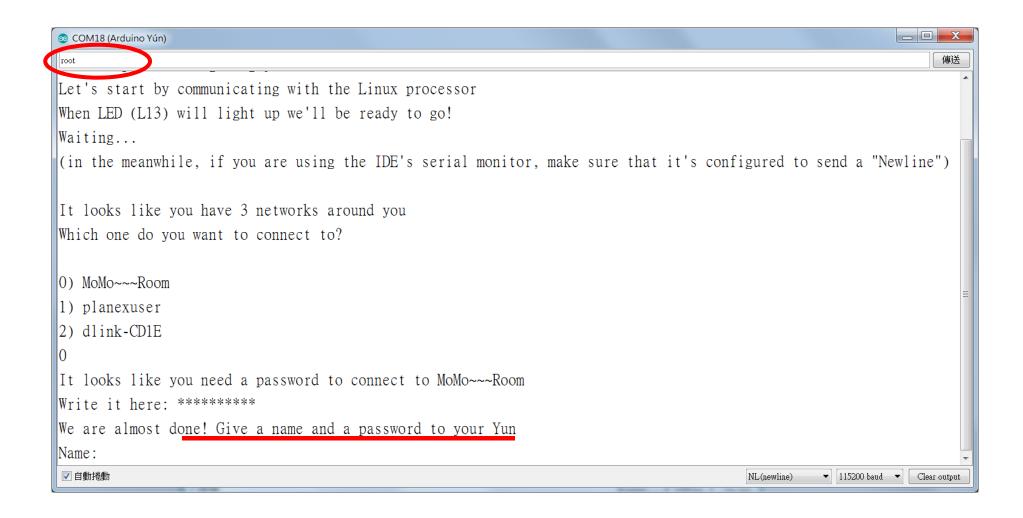
5. 序列阜監控視窗的通訊模式要選 NL(newline), 115200 baud



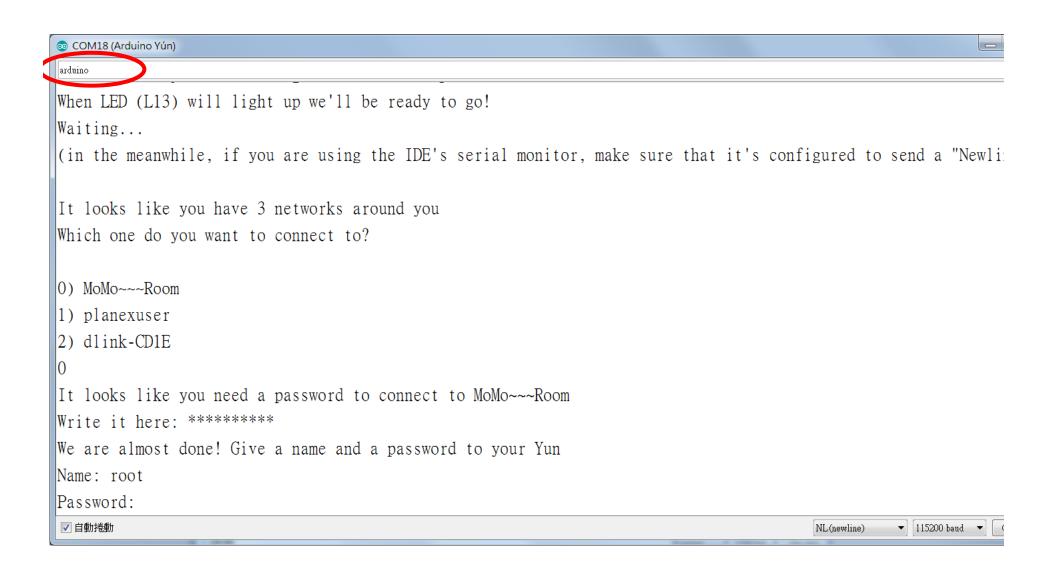
6. 於上方輸入框中依序輸入問題的答案,按下右邊的傳送鈕傳送選擇正確 WiFi AP後,接著輸入密碼。



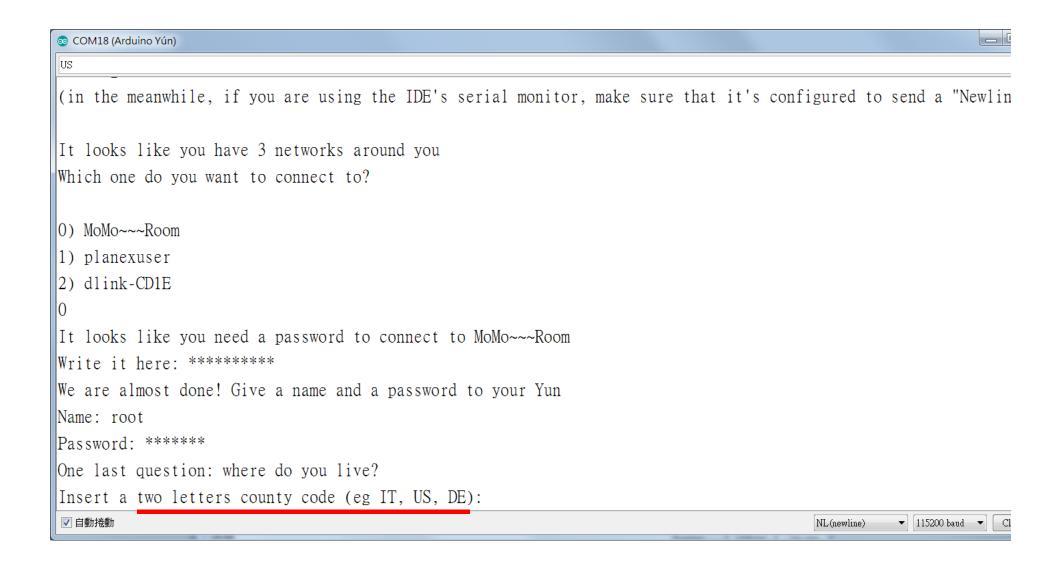
7. 設定登入帳號,請輸入 root



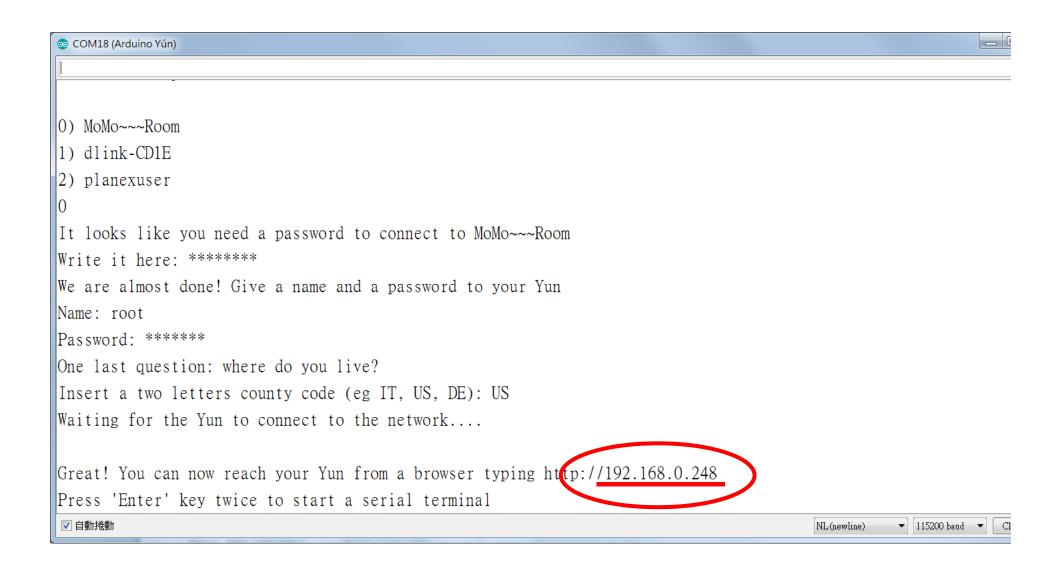
8. 設定登入密碼,請輸入 arduino



9. 國碼輸入TW



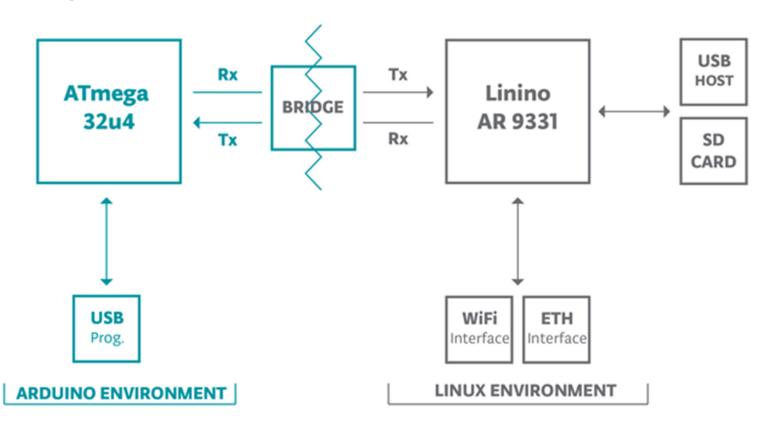
10. 記住畫面所顯示的板子IP



ArduinoYun連接IoTtalk

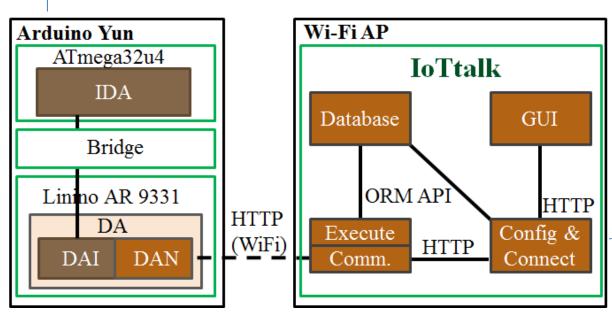
如何讓Arduino Yún 連結IoTtalk?

- Arduino Yún提供bridge架構,讓Linux環境與 Arduino環境之間可以溝通
- Bridge架構



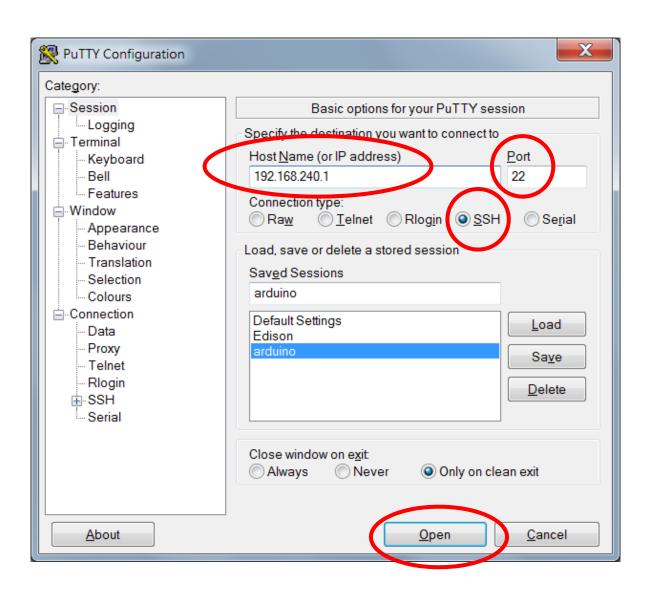
如何讓Arduino Yún 連結IoTtalk?

- · 需在Arduino Yún板子中,載好與IoTtalk通訊的DAI.py, DAN.py, csmapi.py程式
- DAI: 負責與Arduino程式(IDA) 通訊
 - 使用者仍須修改custom.py來達成與IDA的通訊
- IDA: Arduino環境跑的程式
- DAN:負責跟IoTtalk通訊的程式

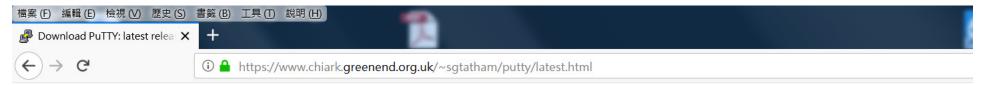


- DAI: device application to IoT device
- IDA: IoT device to device application
- DAN: device application to network

使用PuTTy連接Arduino Yún



Google putty and download.



Download PuTTY: latest release (

<u>Home</u> | <u>FAQ</u> | <u>Feedback</u> | <u>Licence</u> | <u>Updates</u> | <u>Mirrors</u> | <u>Key</u> Download: **Stable** · Snapshot | Docs | Changes | V

This page contains download links for the latest released version of PuTTY. Currently this is 0.70, released on 2017-07-08.

When new releases come out, this page will update to contain the latest, so this is a good page to bookmark or link to. Alternatively, here is a permanent link to the 0.70 release.

Release versions of PuTTY are versions we think are reasonably likely to work well. However, they are often not the most up-to-date version of the code available. If you have a p those versions.

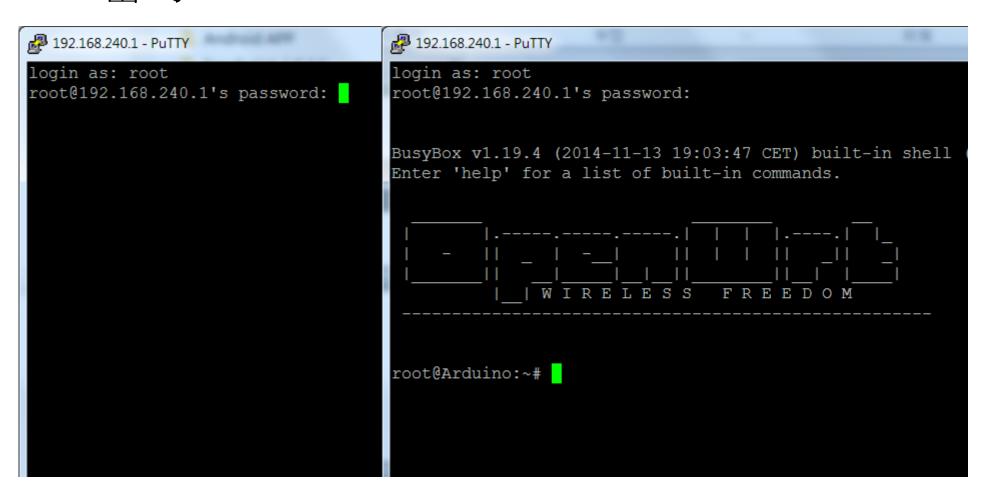
Package files You probably want one of these. They include all the PuTTY utilities. (Not sure whether you want the 32-bit or the 64-bit version? Read the FAQ entry.) MSI ('Windows Installer') 32-bit: putty-0.70-installer.msi (or by FTP) (signature) putty-64bit-0.70-installer.msi 64-bit: (or by FTP) (signature) Unix source archive (or by FTP) (signature) putty-0.70.tar.gz .tar.gz:

Alternative binary files

登入Arduino Yún 上的Linino

• 帳號:root

• 密碼:arduino



設置python執行環境,安裝requests

請參考 https://github.com/IoTtalk/Arduino-da

opkg update

opkg install python-pip

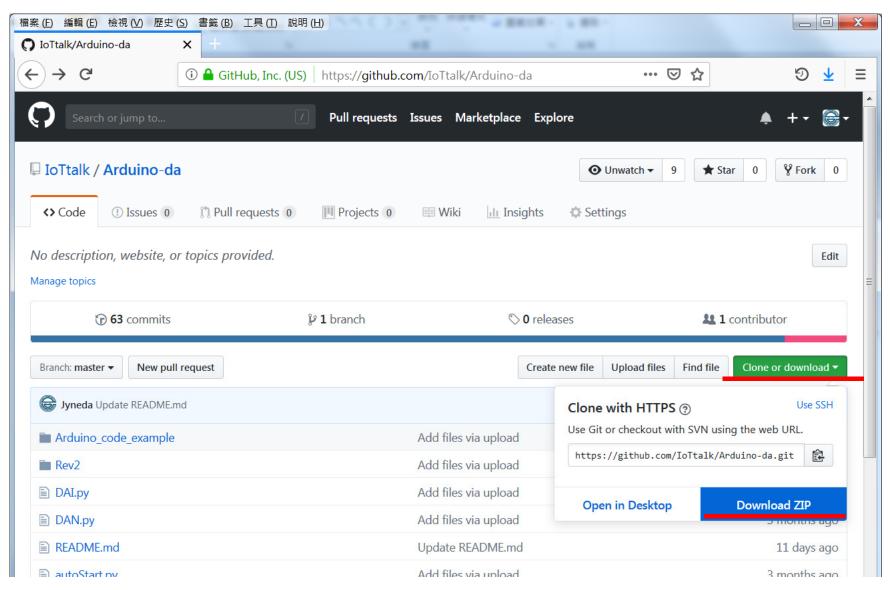
pip install requests (斷電重開機後執行,不然一定會發生記憶體不足 Memory error)

opkg update opkg install openssh-sftp-server

註:上述順序不可改。如果裝requests時一直發生memory error記憶體不足,可試著手動依序安裝 idna, urllib3, chardet, certifi, requests 一旦遭遇記憶體不足就斷電重開機後執行後再繼續裝,如果怎樣都裝不起來,只能Factory reset後再試試看。

下載ArduinoYun Rev. 2連接 IoTtalk的程式,並用FTP軟體上傳到ArduinoYun Linux端 https://github.com/IoTtalk/Arduino-da/tree/master/Rev2

Arduino端要燒入的程式範例 https://github.com/IoTtalk/Arduino-da/tree/master/Arduino_code_example



設定Device Feature, Model, 與 Arduino傳遞資訊的變數

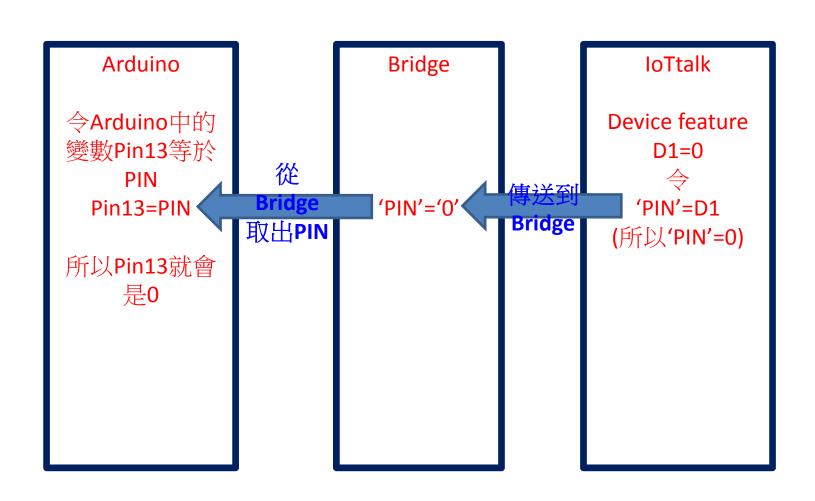
• 指令: vim custom.py

```
192.168.240.1 - PuTTY

root@Arduino:~# vim custom.py
```

```
192.168.240.1 - PuTTY
import DAN
def update profile():
    DAN.profile['dm name']='Arduino'
    DAN.profile['d name']='Arduino Yun'
    DAN.profile['df list']=['Pin', 'Camera angle']
def assign():
    return
                    'PIN'
         'Pin'
          Camera angle
                          1, 'Reg_done'),
                             變數在Arduino中也要·
           Device
                           device feature傳進此放在bridge
           feature的維度
                           在Arduino端就可在bridge中,從變數PIN取出數值
  evice feature
```

透過Bridge傳遞Output Device Feature 數值到Arduino



執行DAI.py連結IoTtalk

• 指令: python DAI.py

```
# 192.168.240.1 - PuTTY
login as: root
root@192.168.240.1's password:
BusyBox v1.19.4 (2014-11-13 19:03:47 CET) built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.
root@Arduino:~# python DAI.py
Searching for the EasyConnect server...
```

設定Arduino Yún通電後自動連結IoTtalk

執行 python autoStart.py

autoStart.py會在 /etc/rc.local 加入一行

(sleep 0;python -u /root/DAI.py)&

避免下列行為,以免燒掉Arduino

- 1. 將任一個 I/O Pins 與 GND 連接形成短路
- 2. 將 I/O Pins 相互連接
- 3. 將過大的電壓導引到 I/O Pins 上
- 4. 外部電流反接
- 5. 電源由 5V 針腳導入,且外部電源電壓大於 5V
- 6. 電源由 3.3V 針腳導入,且外部電源電壓大於 3.3V
- 7. 連接 Vin 與 GND
- 8. 提供超過 13V 到 Reset Pin 上
- 9. 超過微控制器所能負載之電流量(200ma)