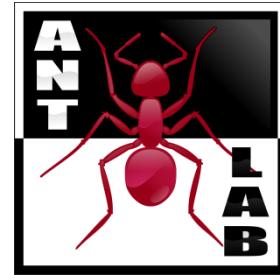




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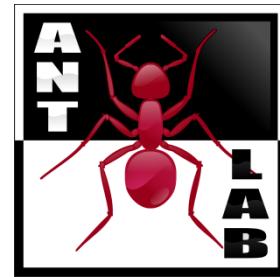
Internet of Things

Hands on activities

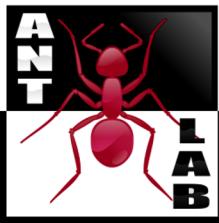


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TinyOS



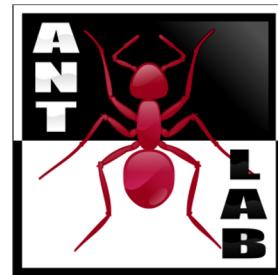
Agenda

- Playing with TinyOS
 - Programming and components
 - Blink Application
- Using the Radio
 - RadioCountToLeds Application
 - Cooja and Node-RED
- Print on Cooja
- Challenge #3



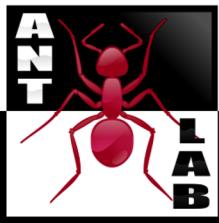
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“TinyOS is an open-source operating system designed for wireless embedded sensor networks”

<http://www.tinyos.net/>



Hardware

MKR-1000

Flash Memory:
256KB
SRAM: 32KB
Clock Speed: 48MHz
Wi-Fi



RASPBERRY PI

Flash Memory: microSD
RAM: 1GB
Clock Speed: 1.2GHz
(Wi-Fi / Bluetooth) / Eth



MICAZ

Flash Memory:
128KB
SRAM: 4KB
Clock Speed: 7 MHz
ZigBee



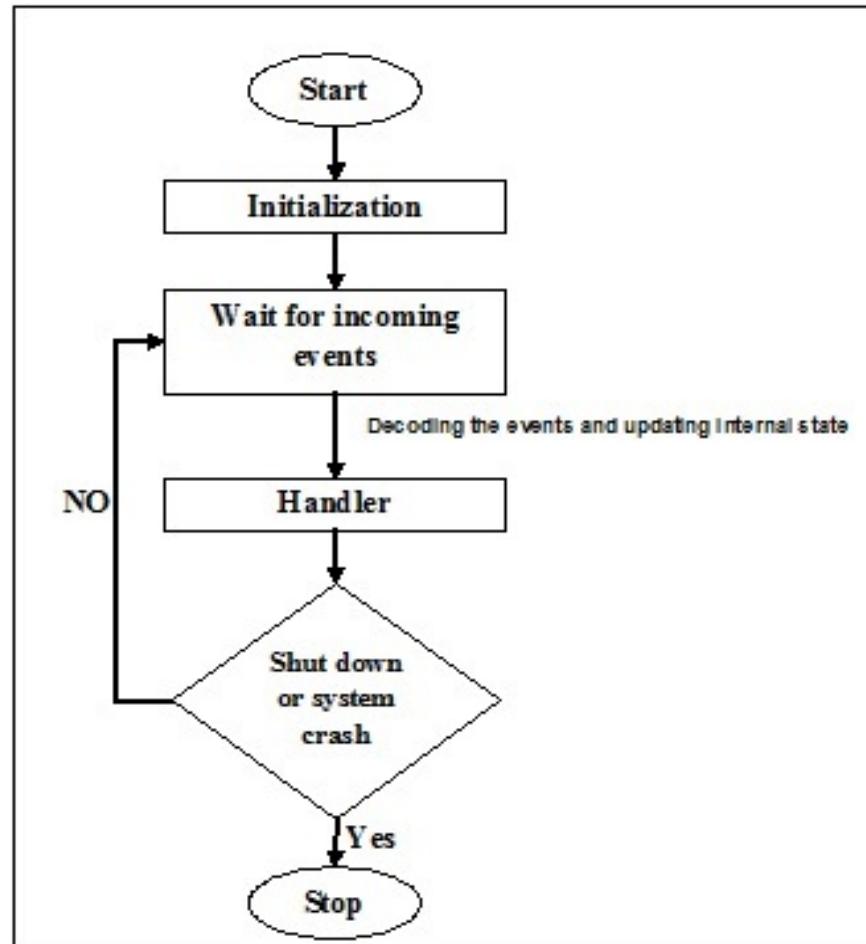
ARDUINO UNO

Flash memory: 32KB
SRAM: 2KB
Clock Speed: 16MHz
Ethernet



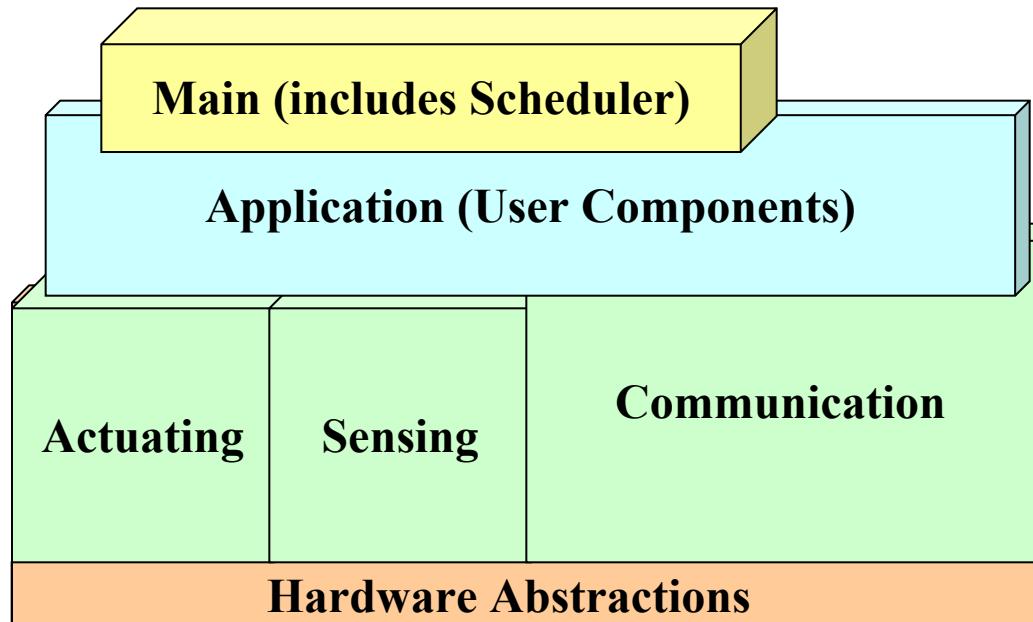
TinyOS Overview

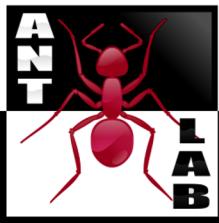
- Event-driven architecture
 - OS operations are triggered by hardware interrupt (asynchronous management)



TinyOS Overview

- Event-driven architecture
 - OS operations are triggered by hardware interrupt (asynchronous management)
- Single shared stack -> no dynamic allocation
- No kernel/user space differentiation





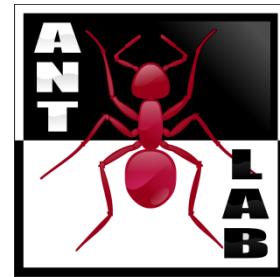
TinyOS “Ingredients”

- TinyOS is not an OS in traditional sense
- Provides a programming framework to build application-specific OS instances
- Programming Framework made of:
 - Scheduler (always there)
 - Components
 - Interfaces



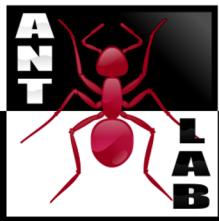
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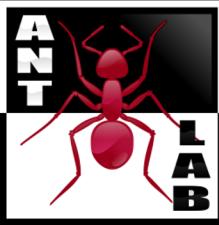
Internet of Things

TinyOS Programming and Cooja

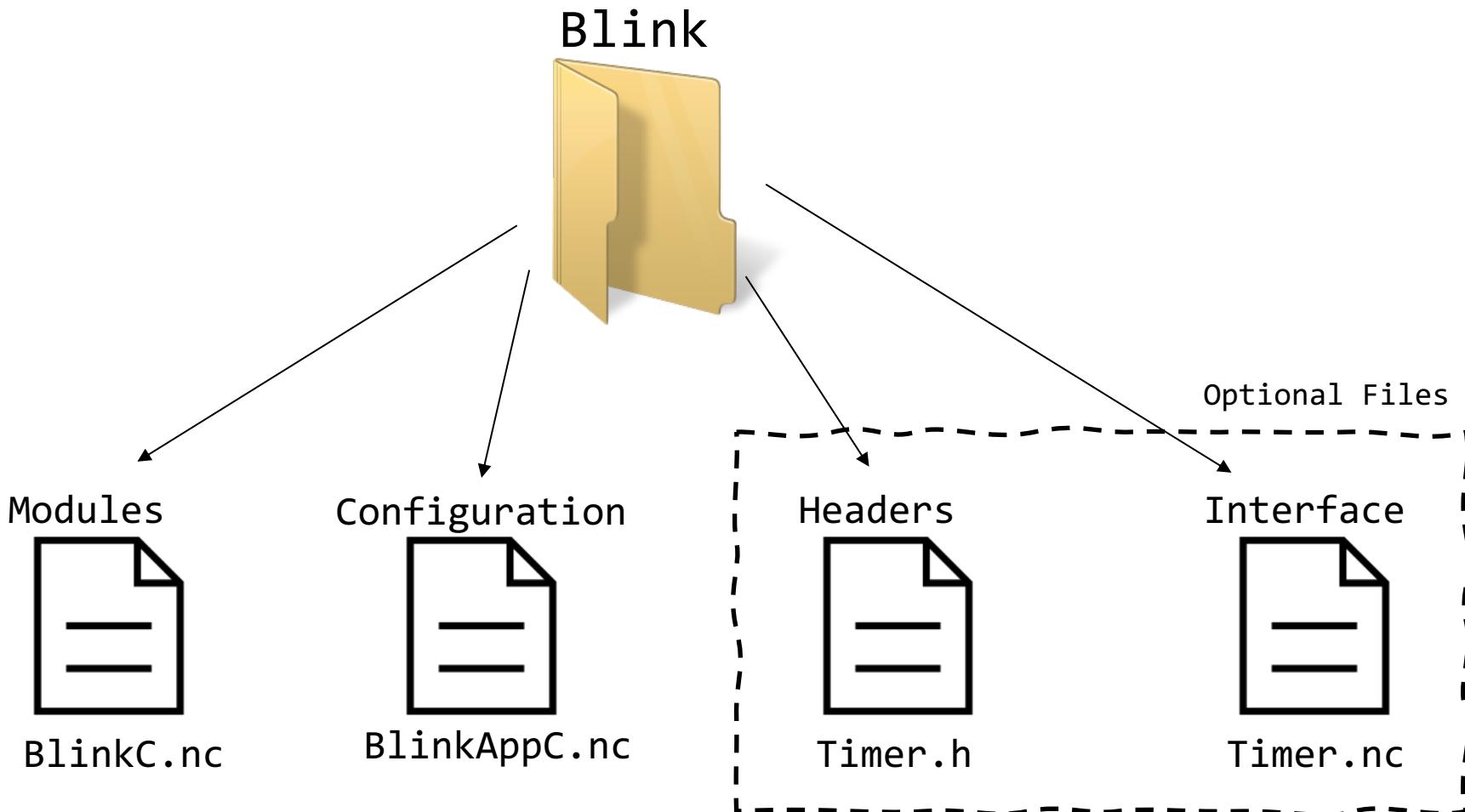


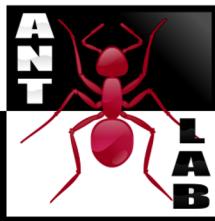
Programming TinyOS

- TinyOS is written in a C “dialect” *nesC*
<http://csl.stanford.edu/~pal/pubs/tinyos-programming.pdf>
- Provides syntax for TinyOS concurrency and storage model
 - commands, events, tasks
 - local frame variable
 - static memory allocation
 - no function pointers
- Applications:
 - just additional components composed with the OS components



Folder structure





Components

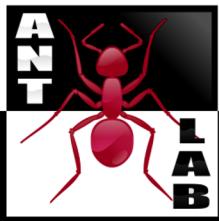
- Modules (*BlinkC.nc* files)
 - provide code that implements one or more interfaces and internal behavior
- Configuration (*BlinkAppC.nc* files)
 - link together components to yield new component
- Headers (*Timer.h* files)
 - Define parameters
- Interface (*Timer.nc* files)
 - logically related set of commands and events

StdControl.nc

```
interface StdControl {  
  
    command result_t init();  
  
    command result_t start();  
  
    command result_t stop();  
}
```

Timer.nc

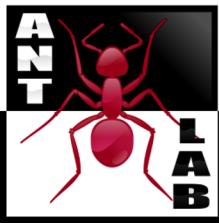
```
interface Timer {  
  
    command result_t start(char type,uint32_t  
interval);  
  
    command result_t stop();  
  
    event result_t fired();  
}
```



Applications in TinyOS

- Configurations (*BlinkAppC.nc*):
 - Used to configure applications
 - Used to wire components through interfaces

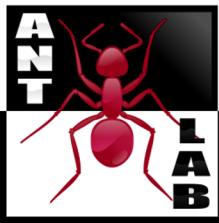
- Modules (*BlinkC.nc*):
 - Used to implement components, call commands, events, and tasks.



Example: Blink

- Operation: the application keeps three timers at 1 [Hz], 2 [Hz] and 4 [Hz], upon timer expiration a LED is toggled.

- Application Files:
 - BlinkAppC.nc, configuration
 - BlinkC.nc, module

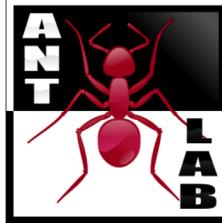


Blink Application - Demo

- Test applications are in tiny-os/apps
- Compile the code for real-motes platforms
 - Open the terminal and move to the code folder (cd tiny-os/apps/Blink
 - Compiling commands:
 - `make micaz`
or
 - `make telosb`
 - **Telosb and Micaz are two different type of motes**
 - Look at the *makefile* for more information



BlinkC.nc



```
#include "Timer.h"

module BlinkC {
    uses interface Leds;
    uses interface Boot;
    uses interface Timer<TMilli> as Timer0;
    uses interface Timer<TMilli> as Timer1;
    uses interface Timer<TMilli> as Timer2;
}

implementation {
    event void Boot.booted() {
        call Timer0.startPeriodic( 250 );
        call Timer1.startPeriodic( 500 );
        call Timer2.startPeriodic( 1000 );
    }

    event void Timer0.fired() {
        call Leds.led0Toggle(); }
    event void Timer1.fired() {
        call Leds.led1Toggle(); }
    event void Timer2.fired() {
        call Leds.led2Toggle(); }
}
```

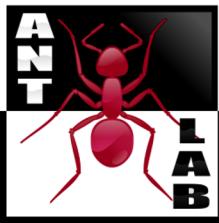
Used Interfaces

Timer Initialization

Events of timer expiry

Note:

- NO interfaces provided to other components
- NO commands defined
- NO tasks needed



BlinkAppC.nc

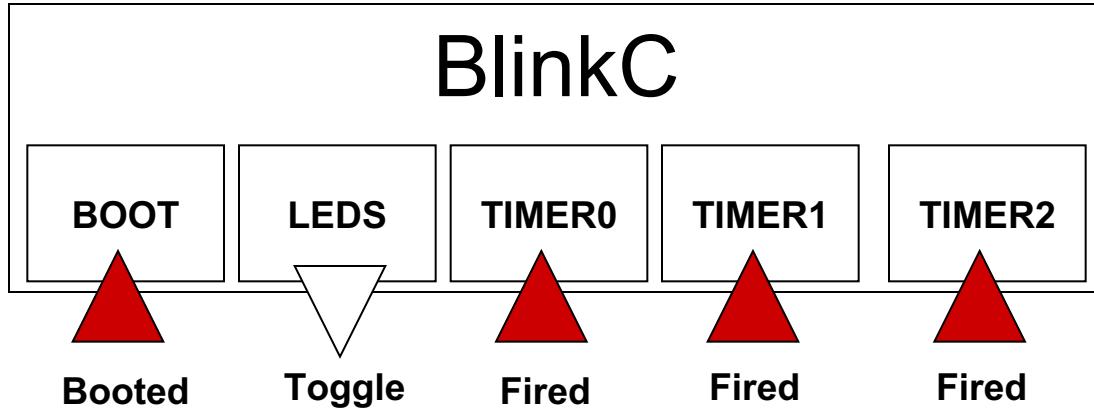
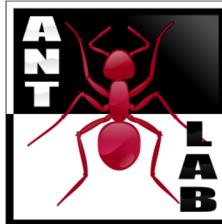
```
configuration BlinkAppC {
}

Implementation {
    components MainC, BlinkC, LedsC;           // List of components
    components new TimerMilliC() as Timer0;      // implementing
    components new TimerMilliC() as Timer1;      // Blink applications
    components new TimerMilliC() as Timer2;

    BlinkC.Boot -> MainC.Boot;
    BlinkC.Timer0 -> Timer0;
    BlinkC.Timer1 -> Timer1;                    // Components Wiring
    BlinkC.Timer2 -> Timer2;
    BlinkC.Leds -> LedsC;
}
```



Blink – Interfaces, Events and Commands

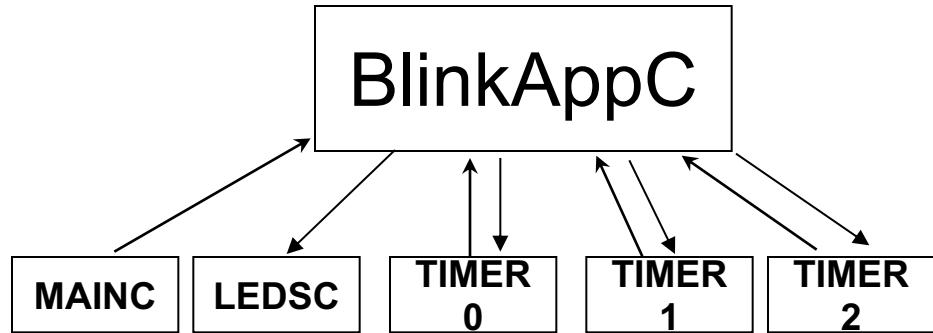


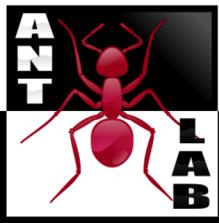
BlinkC interfaces:

- Fired and Booted events
- Toggle command

BlinkAppC components:

- TimerN.Timer and MainC.Boot
- LedsC.Toggle





Documentation

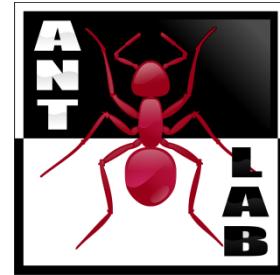
- The best way to understand which module must be used is check the documentation

- Documentation path in the VM:
`tiny-os/main/doc/nes/telosb/index.html`



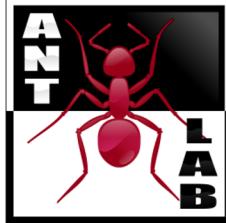
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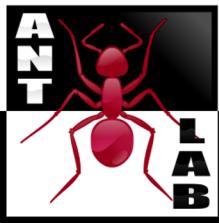
WSN Simulation

Using Cooja



WSN simulation: why?

- WSN require large scale deployment
- Located in inaccessible places
- Apps are deployed only once during network lifetime
- Little room to re-deploy on errors



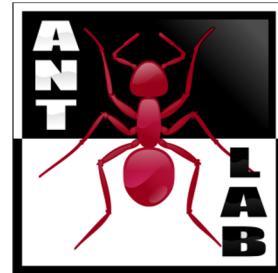
TinyOS Blink on Cooja

- Compile blink for Telosb
 - make telosb
- Open Cooja and create a new simulation
- Create a new Sky mote
- Select the main.exe file as firmware (located in the Blink build/telosb directory) and create the mote
- Watch the leds blink!



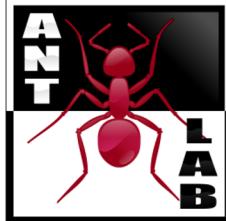
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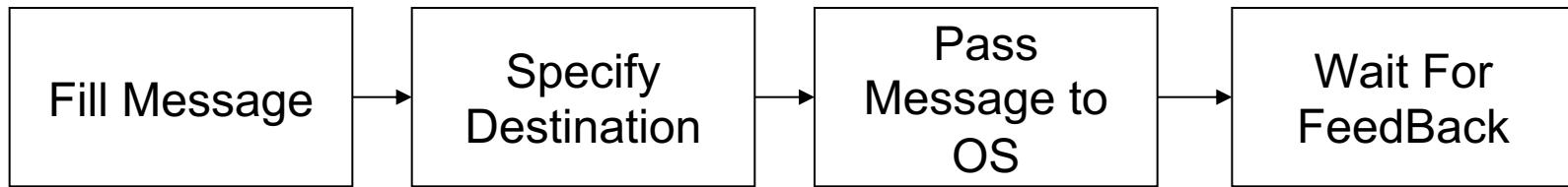
Using the Radio

Creating/Sending/Receiving/Manipulating
Messages

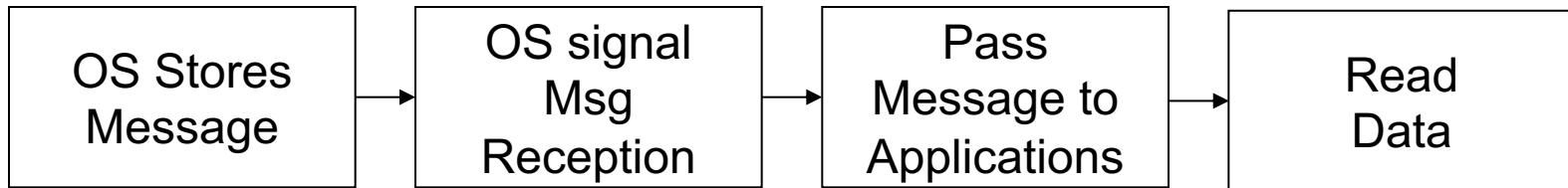


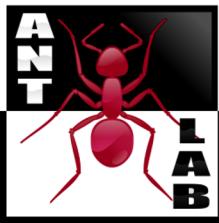
General Idea

SENDER



RECEIVER



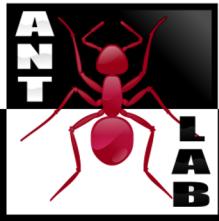


Message Buffer Abstraction

- In `tos/types/messages.h`

```
typedef nx_struct message_t {  
    nx_uint8_t header[sizeof(message_header_t)];  
    nx_uint8_t data[TOSH_DATA_LENGTH];  
    nx_uint8_t footer[sizeof(message_header_t)];  
    nx_uint8_t metadata[sizeof(message_metadata_t)];  
} message_t;
```

- Header, footer, metadata: already *implemented* by the specific link layer
- Data: *handled* by the application/developer



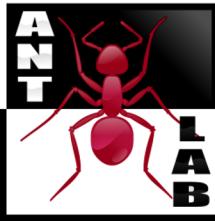
Message.h

```
#ifndef FOO_H
#define FOO_H

typedef nx_struct FooMsg {
    nx_uint16_t field1;
    nx_uint16_t field2;
    ...
    nx_uint16_t field_N;
} FooMsg;

enum { FOO_OPTIONAL_CONSTANTS = 0 } ;

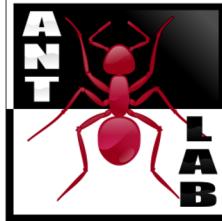
#endif
```



Header and Metadata

```
typedef nx_struct cc2420_header_t {
    nxle_uint8_t length;
    nxle_uint16_t fcf;
    nxle_uint8_t dsn;
    nxle_uint16_t destpan;
    nxle_uint16_t dest;
    nxle_uint16_t src;
    nxle_uint8_t network; // optionally included with 6LowPAN
    layer
    nxle_uint8_t type;
} cc2420_header_t;

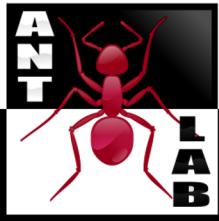
typedef nx_struct cc2420_metadata_t {
    nx_uint8_t tx_power;
    nx_uint8_t rssi;
    nx_uint8_t lqi;
    nx_bool crc;
    nx_bool ack;
    nx_uint16_t time;
} cc2420_metadata_t;
```



Interfaces

- Components above the basic data-link layer
MUST always access packet fields through
interfaces (in /tos/interfaces/).

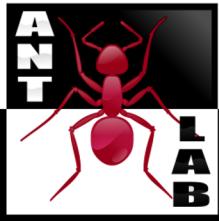
- Messages interfaces:
 - AMPacket: manipulate packets
 - AMSend
 - Receive
 - PacketAcknowledgements (Acks)



Sender Component

□ AMSenderC

```
generic configuration AMSenderC(am_id_t id)
{
    provides {
        interface AMSend;
        interface Packet;
        interface AMPacket;
        interface PacketAcknowledgements as Acks;
    }
}
```



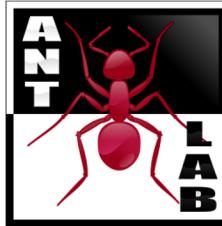
Receiver Component

□ AMReceiverC

```
generic configuration AMReceiverC(am_id_t id)
{
    provides{
        interface Receive;
        interface Packet;
        interface AMPacket;
    }
}
```



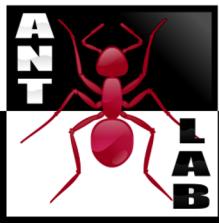
Example 2 - RadioCountToLeds



- Create an application that counts over a timer and broadcast the counter in a wireless packet.

What do we need?

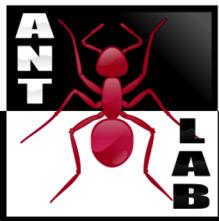
- **Header** File: to define message structure (RadioCountToLeds.h)
- **Module** component: to implement interfaces (RadioCountToLedsC.nc)
- **Configuration** component: to define the program graph, and the relationship among components (RadioCountToLedsAppC.nc)



Message Structure

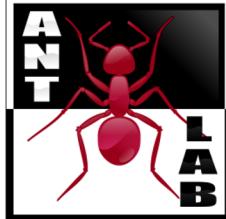
- Message structure in RadioCountToLeds.h file

```
typedef nx_struct radio_count_msg_t {  
    nx_uint16_t counter; //counter value  
} radio_count_msg_t;  
  
enum {  
    AM_RADIO_COUNT_MSG = 6, TIMER_PERIOD_MILLI = 250  
};
```



Module Component

1. Specify the interfaces to be used
2. Define support variables
3. Initialize and start the radio
4. Implement the core of the application
5. Implement all the events of the used interfaces



Module Component

- Define the interfaces to be used:

```
module RadioCountToLedsC
{
    uses interface Packet;
    uses interface AMSend;
    uses interface Receive;
    uses interface SplitControl as AMControl;
}
```

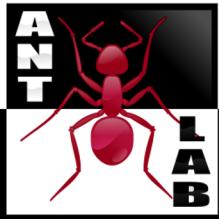
Packet Manipulation
Interfaces

Control interface

- Define some variables:

```
implementation {
    message_t packet;
    bool locked; ...
}
```

Local Variables



Initialize and Start the Radio

```
event void Boot.booted() {  
    call AMControl.start();  
}
```

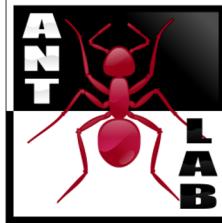
Events to report
Interface Operation

```
event void AMControl.startDone(error_t err) {  
    if (err == SUCCESS) {  
        call MilliTimer.startPeriodic(TIMER_PERIOD_MILLI  
    ); }  
    else {  
        call AMControl.start(); }  
}
```

```
event void AMControl.stopDone(error_t err) { }
```



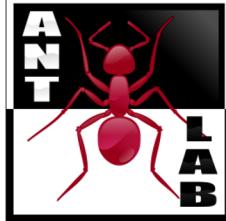
Implement the Application Logic



```
event void MilliTimmer.fired() {  
    ...  
    if (!locked) {  
        radio_count_msg_t* rcm = (radio_count_msg_t*)call  
        Packet.getPayload(&packet,  
        sizeof(radio_count_msg_t));  
  
        rcm->counter = counter;  
  
        if (call AMSend.send(AM_BROADCAST_ADDR, &packet,  
        sizeof(radio_count_msg_t)) == SUCCESS) {  
            locked= TRUE; }  
    }  
}
```

Creates and Set Packet

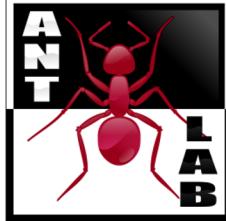
Send Packet



Implement Events of Used Interfaces

```
event void AMSend.sendDone(message_t* msg, error_t error
{
    if (&packet == msg) {
        loked = FALSE;
    }
}
```

Must implement the events referred to all the interfaces of used components.



And What About Receiving?

- We need a Receive interface

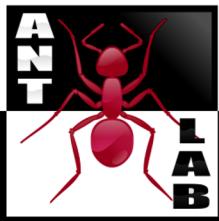
```
uses interface Receive;
```

- We need to implement an event Receive handler

```
event message_t* Receive.receive(message_t* msg, void* payload, uint8_t
len) {
    if (len == sizeof(radio_count_msg_t)) {
        radio_count_msg_t* rcm= (radio_count_msg_t*)payload;
        call Leds.set(rcm->counter);
    }
    return msg;
}
```

- We need to modify the configuration component

```
implementation {
... components new AMReceiverC(AM_RADIO_COUNT_MSG); ... }
implementation {
... App.Receive -> AMReceiverC; ... }
```



Configuration File

```
implementation {

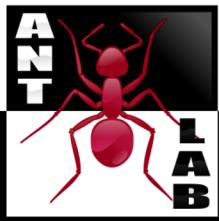
    ...

    components ActiveMessageC;
    components new AMSenderC(AM_RADIO_COUNT_MSG);

    ...

    App.Packet -> AMSenderC;
    App.AMSend -> AMSenderC;
    App.AMControl -> ActiveMessageC;
    ...

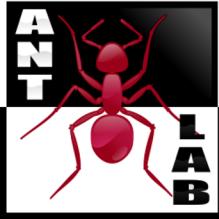
}
```



RadioCountToLeds - Demo

- Let's have a look at the files
- Let's see how it works
- Let's try to turn off a device

- Can you do that in Cooja?



Printf

TestPrintfC

```
#include "printf.h"
module TestPrintfC {
    uses {
        interface Boot;
        interface Timer<TMilli>;
    }
    implementation {
        event void Boot.booted() {
            call Timer.startPeriodic(1000);
        }

        event void Timer.fired() {
            printf("Hi I am writing to you from my TinyOS
application!!\n");
            printfflush();
        }
    }
}
```

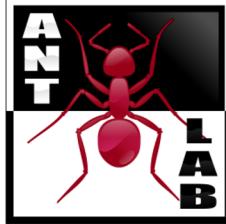
TestPrintfAppC

```
#define NEW_PRINTF_SEMANTICS
#include "printf.h"

configuration TestPrintfAppC{
}

implementation {
    components MainC, TestPrintfC;
    components new TimerMilliC();
    components PrintfC;
    components SerialStartC;

    TestPrintfC.Boot -> MainC;
    TestPrintfC.Timer -> TimerMilliC;
}
```



Printf

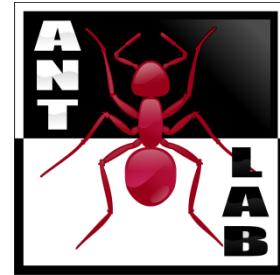
- Add the following line to the Makefile to add the library

```
CFLAGS += -I$(TOSDIR)/lib/printf
```



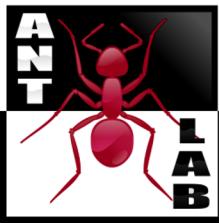
Politecnico di Milano

Advanced **N**etwork **T**echnologies **L**aboratory



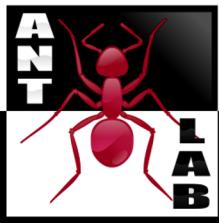
Challenge

Home challenge #3: TinyOS



Home Challenge #3

- Create a Cooja simulation with three TinyOS (sky) motes, called 1, 2 and 3.
- The three motes communicate over the radio. The message is composed by a **counter** and the **sender id**. All the messages are sent in BROADCAST.
- Messages are sent at:
 - 1 Hz for mote 1
 - 3 Hz for mote 2
 - 5 Hz for mote 3

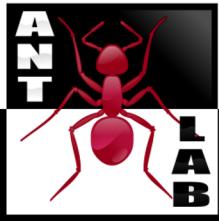


Home Challenge #3

- Turn on/off the LEDs according the following rules:
 - Messages sent by mote 1 toggle led0
 - Messages sent by mote 2 toggle led1
 - Messages sent by mote 3 toggle led2

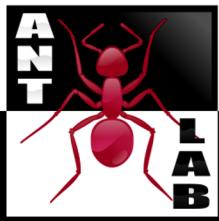
 - Messages received with 'counter mod 10' == 0 turn off all the LEDs

- The counter is incremented after a new message is received.



Challenge deliverable

- Form: <https://forms.office.com/r/9r4FRuPprh>
 - First 20 values of the LEDs of mote #2 in binary form
 - i.e.: 001,010,110,000
- Zip content:
 - Source code folder:
 - fooC.nc
 - fooAppC.nc
 - foo.h
 - Other files, if needed
 - Small project report (max 1 page)
 - Your names + ID number on top of the report
 - Repository link (if used)

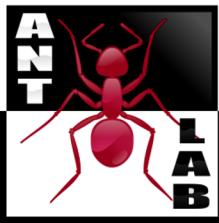


Homework Rules

- Max 2 people in a group
- Deadline: 10/5/2021 - 23:49
- Score: max 1 point

- Use «Homework/Activity 3»

- File name:
<personal_code1>_<personal_code2>.zip



Hints

1. Start from a clean folder with clean files
2. Create the message structure
3. Identify the interfaces to use
4. Wire the interfaces in the AppC.nc file
5. Write the logic in the C.nc file

- Use RadioCountsToLed as reference
- The mote number is in the constant TOS_NODE_ID
- Compile often the code checking if all the interfaces are okay