



Introdução

Revisão de Microcontroladores – Teoria

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ENG4051 – Projeto Internet das Coisas



Olá Novamente!



PUC
RIO

Disciplina de Projeto de Internet das Coisas na PUC-Rio

O que é IoT
(Internet das Coisas)?

“A Internet das Coisas (IoT) descreve dispositivos com sensores, capacidade de processamento, software e outras tecnologias que se conectam e trocam dados com outros dispositivos e sistemas, via Internet ou outras redes de comunicação.”

Wikipedia

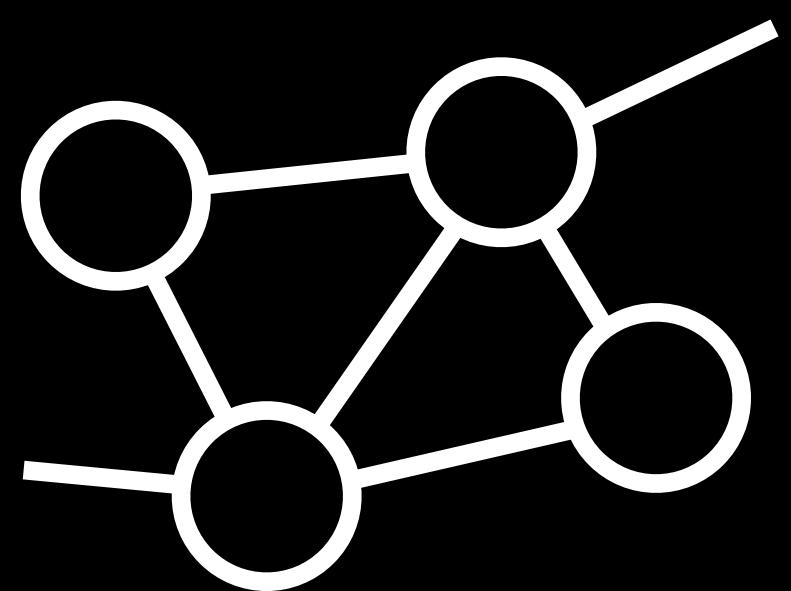


A	B	C	D	E	F
Data	Luz 1	Luz 2	Luz 3	Luz 4	Luz 5
September 17, 2018 at 12:12PM	0	0	0	0	0
September 17, 2018 at 12:13PM	8	5	4	4	
September 17, 2018 at 12:14PM	8	5	4	8	
September 17, 2018 at 12:15PM	0	0	0	0	
September 17, 2018 at 12:16PM	0	0	0	0	
September 17, 2018 at 12:17PM	0	0	10	13	
September 17, 2018 at 12:18PM	51	39	18	0	
September 17, 2018 at 12:19PM	1	1	0	0	
September 17, 2018 at 12:21PM	0	0	0	0	
September 17, 2018 at 12:21PM	29	0	0	0	
September 17, 2018 at 12:22PM	29	0	0	3	
September 17, 2018 at 12:23PM	0	0	0	3	
September 17, 2018 at 12:24PM	0	0	0	0	

A gente já não viu Internet das Coisas na G1 de Projeto de Microcontroladores?

G1 de Projeto de Microcontroladores





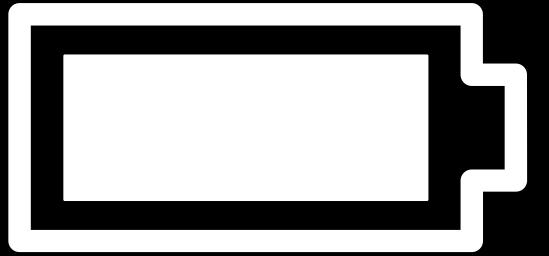
Múltiplas
Conexões



Resiliência a
Problemas



Autenticação
e Segurança



Baixo Consumo
Energético

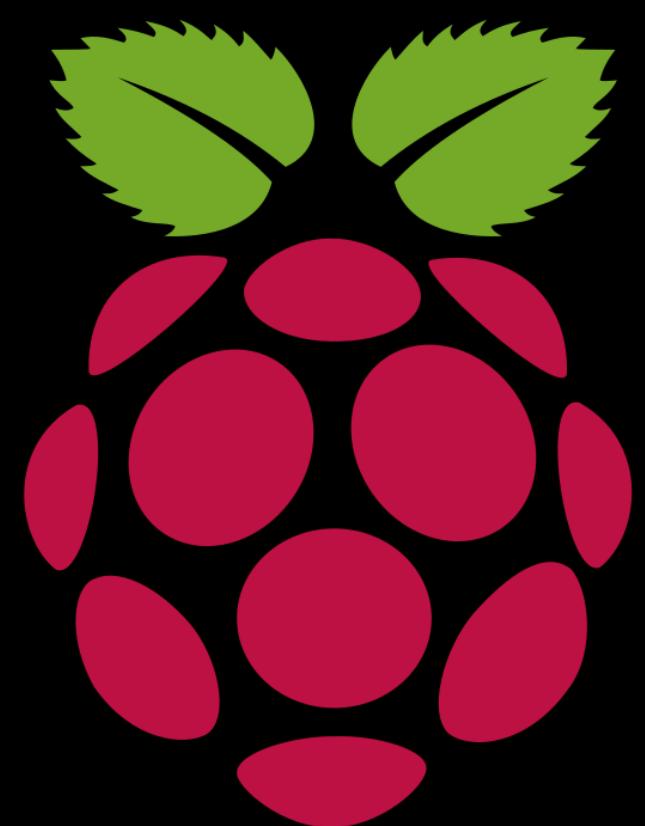


Análise dos
Dados



Aparência
Bonita

Requisitos Importantes num Produto Real



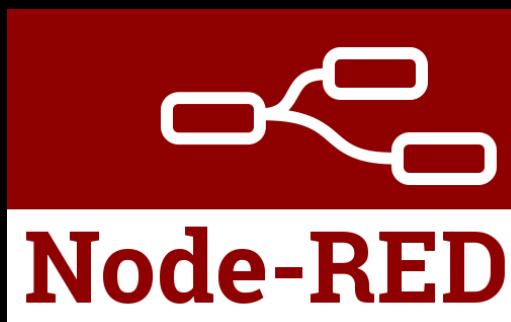
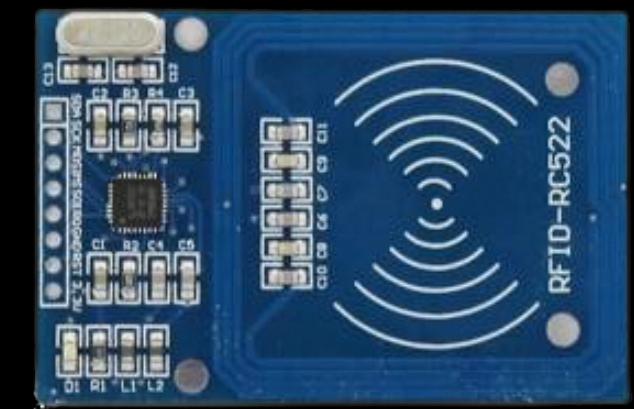
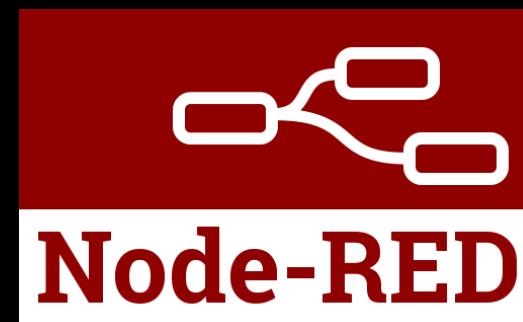
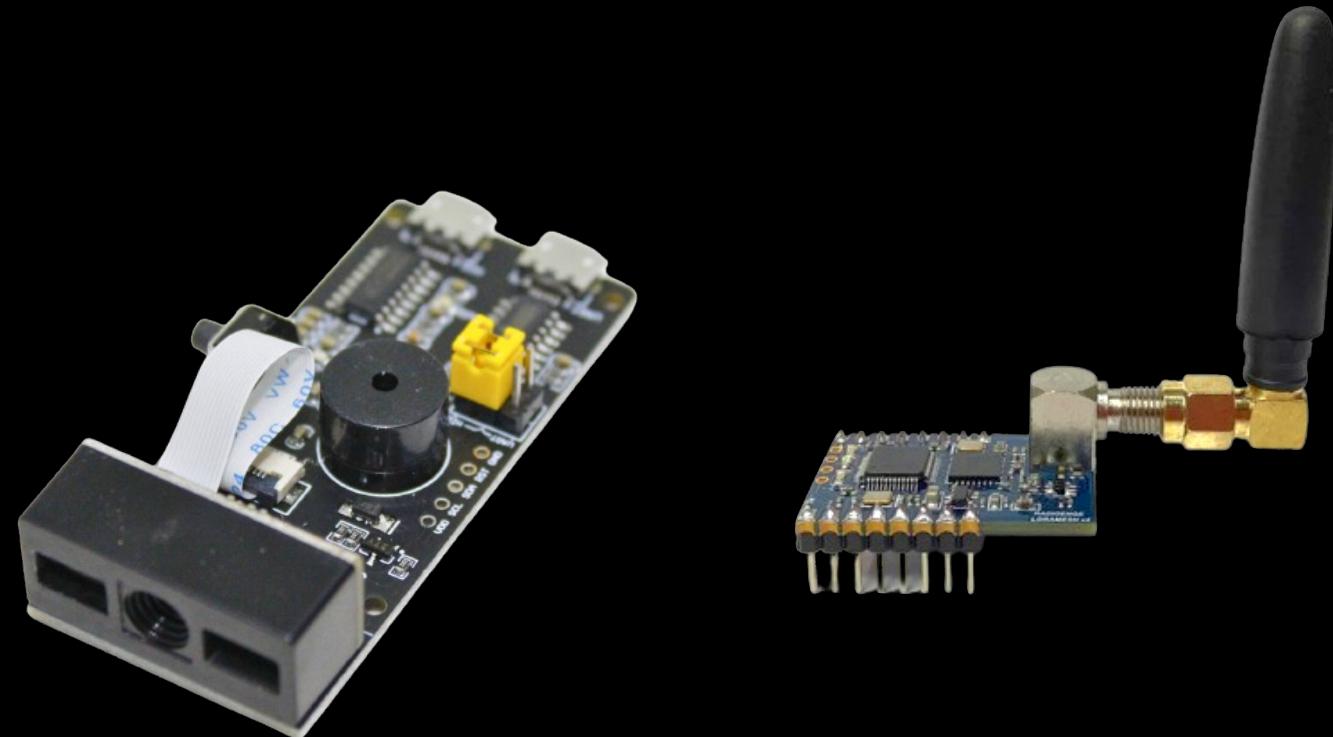
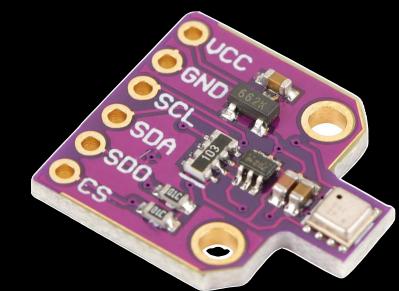
RaspberryPi



ESP32



Microcontrolador Usado no Curso



ESP32



Timescale



Grafana

Exemplos de Hardware e Software Vistos no Curso

Revisão de Microcontroladores



Arduino

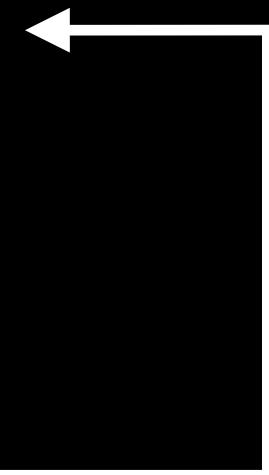
Início do Programa



```
void setup () {  
    ...  
}
```



```
void loop () {  
    ...  
}
```



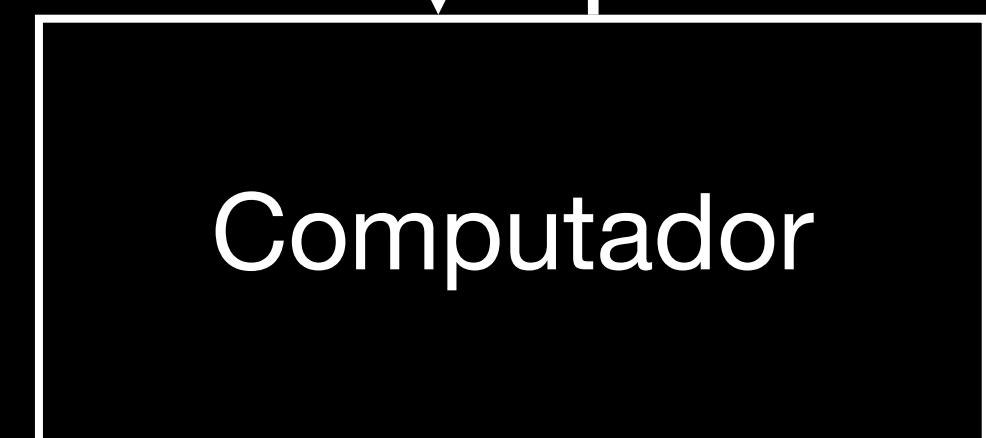
Rotina de Execução de Código em um Arduino



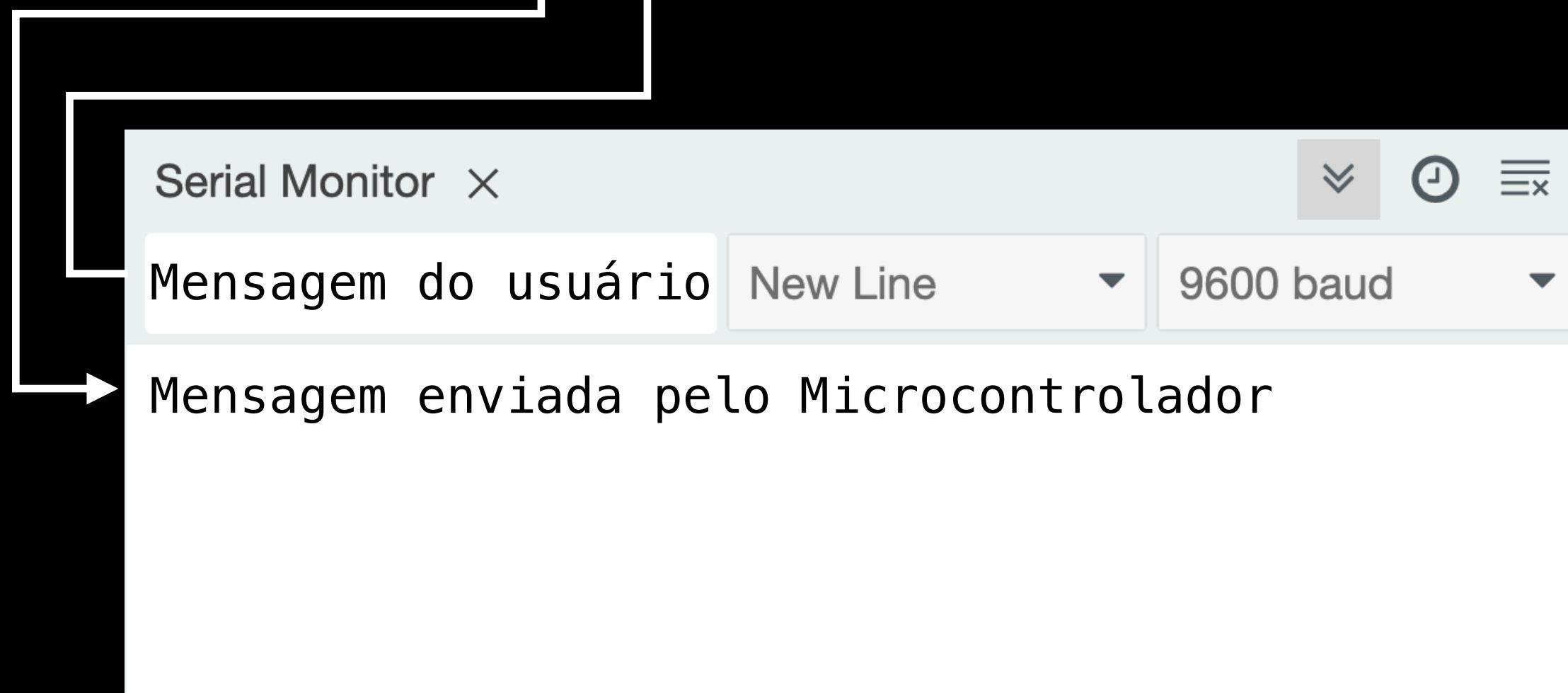
Comunicação Serial (UART)



println readStringUntil

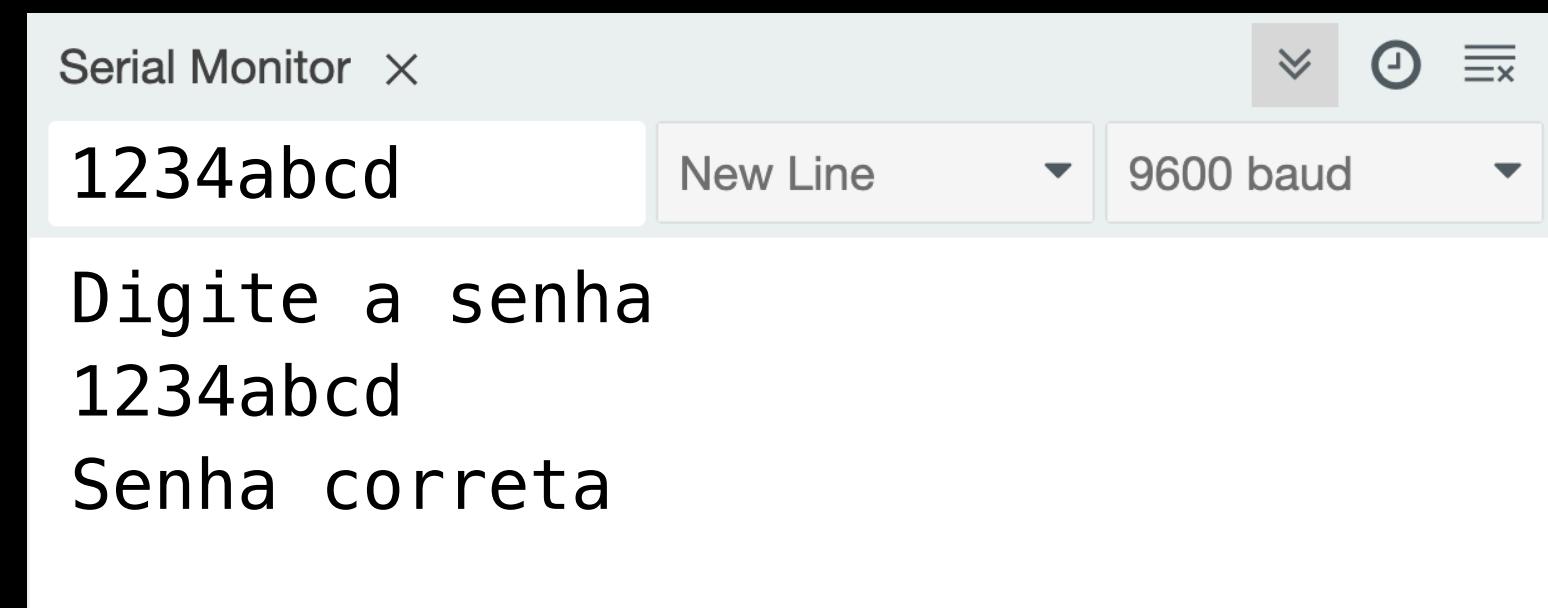


println readStringUntil



Comunicação entre Dispositivos via Serial (UART)

```
void setup () {  
    Serial.begin(9600);  
    Serial.println("Digite a senha");  
}  
  
void loop () {  
    if (Serial.available() > 0) {  
        String texto = Serial.readStringUntil('\n');  
        Serial.println(texto); // imprime o que foi recebido  
  
        if (texto == "1234abcd") {  
            Serial.println("Senha correta!");  
        }  
        else {  
            Serial.println("Senha incorreta!");  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
String texto1 = "Olá, mundo!";

int numero = 100 * 2;
String texto2 = String(numero); // → "200"
int numero2 = texto2.toInt() + 2; // → 202

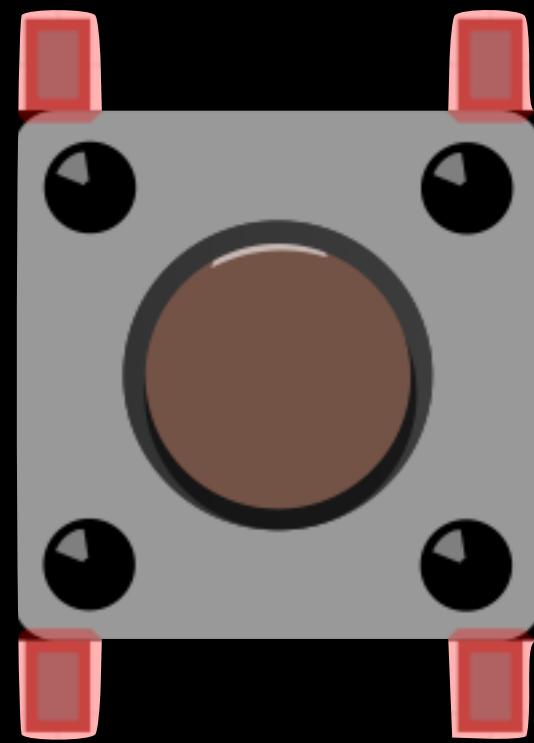
String texto3 = "aaa" + texto2; // → "aaa200"

bool ehIgual = texto2 == texto3; // → false
bool comecaComOla = texto1.startsWith("Olá"); // → true

char caracter = texto1[2]; // → 'á'
int totalCaracteres = texto1.length(); // → 11

String trecho = texto1.substring(0, 3); // → "Olá"
String trechoFinal = texto1.substring(5); // → "mundo!"

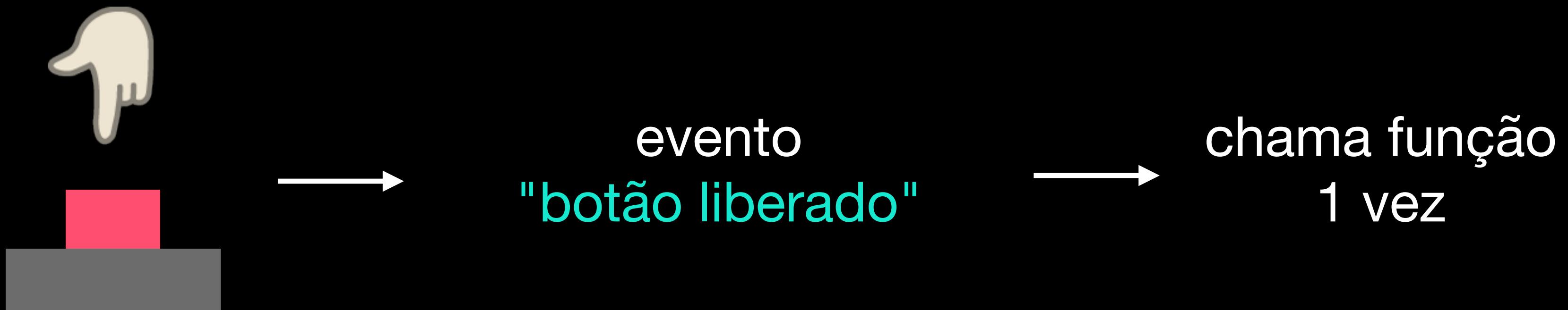
String texto4 = "abc abc";
texto4.replace("ab", "AB"); // → "ABC ABC"
```



Botão

~~loop:~~
~~se botão estiver pressionado:~~
~~faça algo~~
~~caso contrario:~~
~~faça outra coisa~~

Quase sempre a gente quer fazer algo apenas 1 vez ao pressionar o botão



Eventos de Apertar e Soltar um Botão

```
#include <GButton.h>

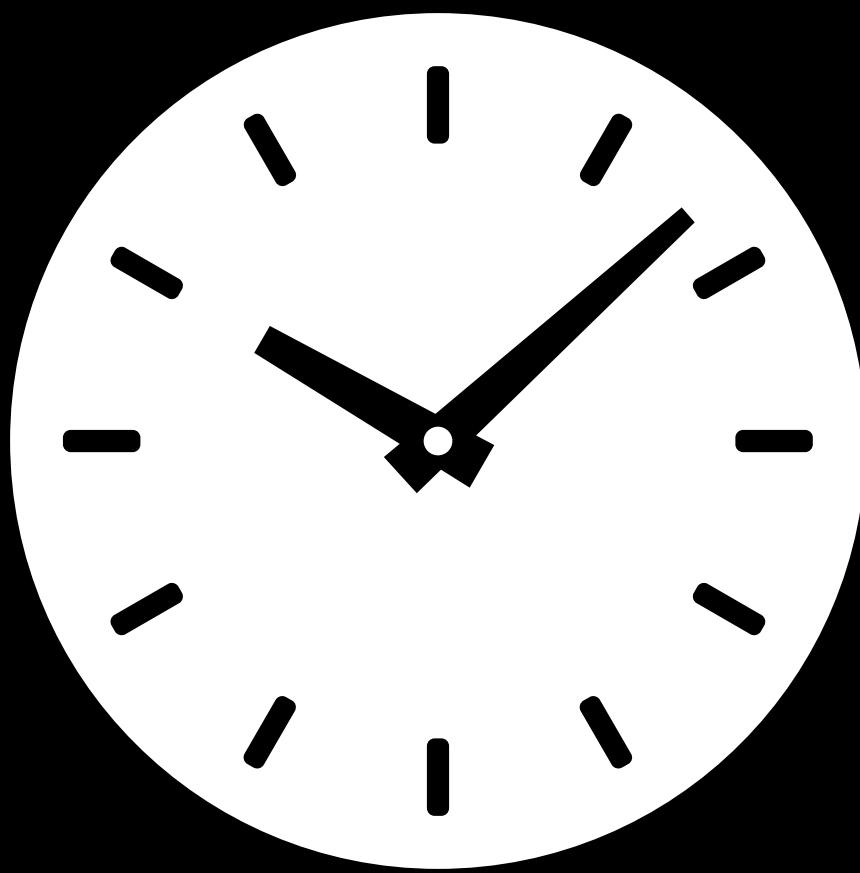
GButton botao(11); // conectado no pino 11

void botaoPressionado (GButton& botaoDoEvento) {
    Serial.println("Botão foi pressionado!");
}

void botaoSolto (GButton& botaoDoEvento) {
    Serial.println("Botão foi solto!");
}

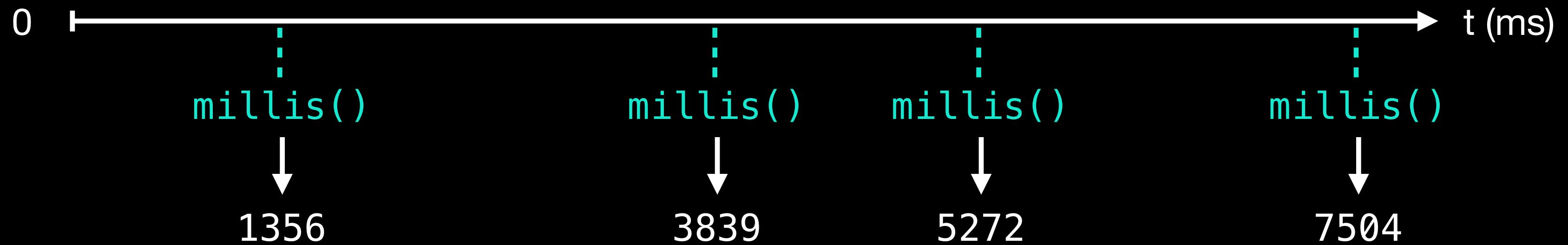
void setup () {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    botao.setPressHandler(botaoPressionado);
    botao.setReleaseHandler(botaoSolto);
}

void loop () {
    botao.process(); ← ATENÇÃO! Não se esqueça deste comando!
}
```

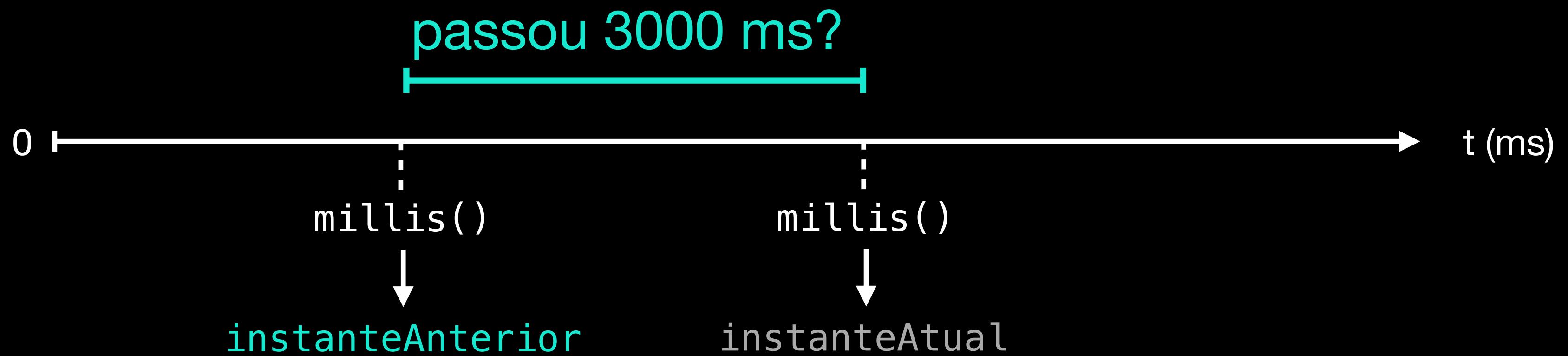


Monitoramento de Tempo

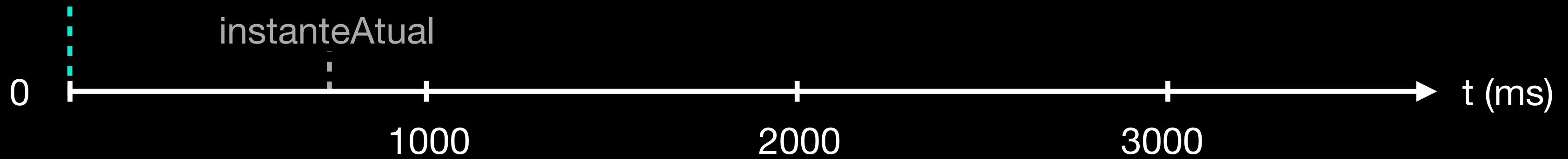
Instante de tempo (em ms)



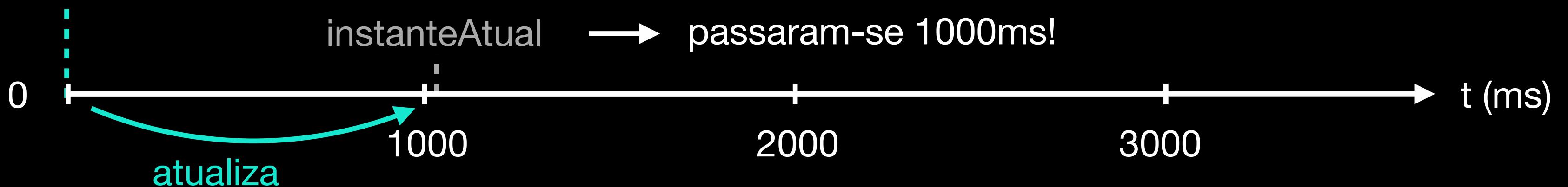
Verificação da diferença entre dois instantes (em ms)



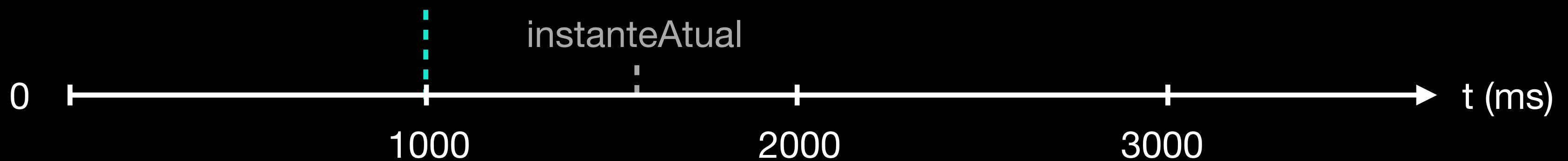
instanteAnterior



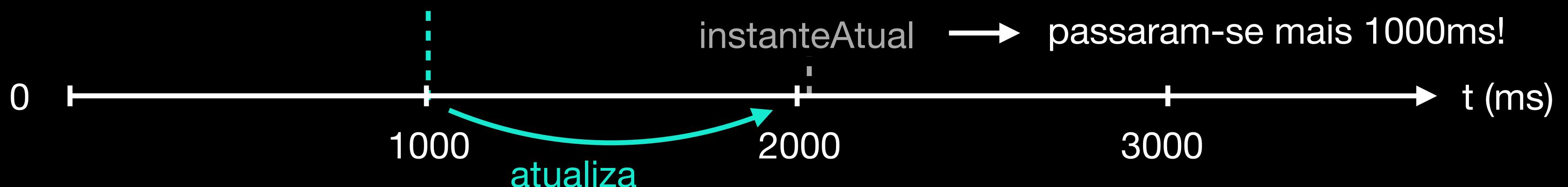
instanteAnterior



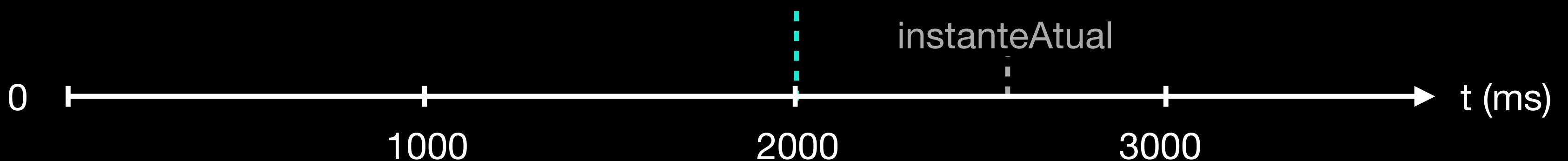
instanteAnterior



instanteAnterior



instanteAnterior



Monitoramento Periódico do Tempo

```
unsigned long instanteAnterior = 0; // TEM QUE SER unsigned long!

void setup () {
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop () {
  unsigned long instanteAtual = millis();

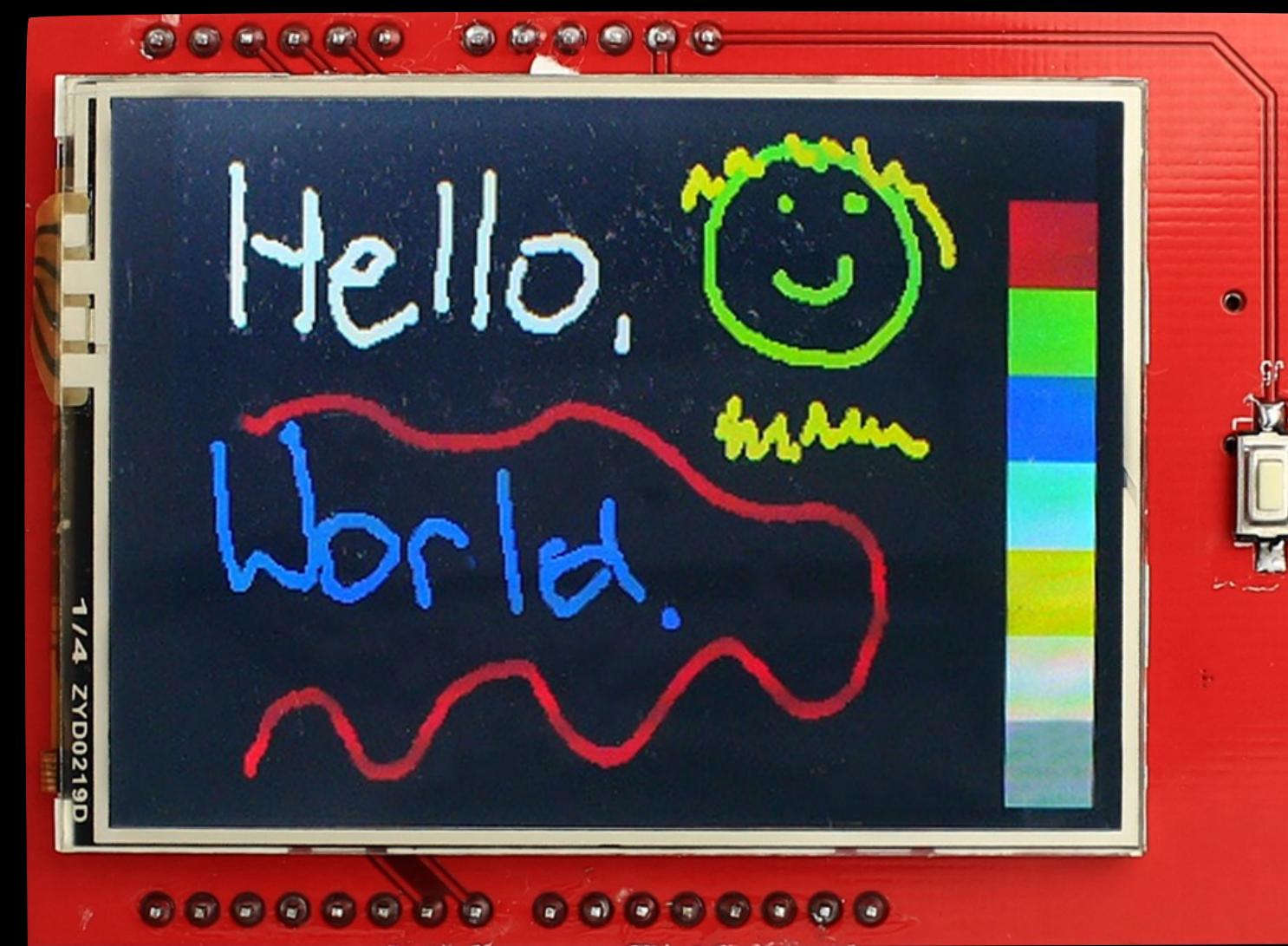
  if (instanteAtual > instanteAnterior + 1000) {
    instanteAnterior = instanteAtual;
    Serial.println("Passou +1 segundo");
  }
}
```

```
unsigned long instanteAnterior1 = 0;
unsigned long instanteAnterior2 = 0;
unsigned long instanteAnterior3 = 0;

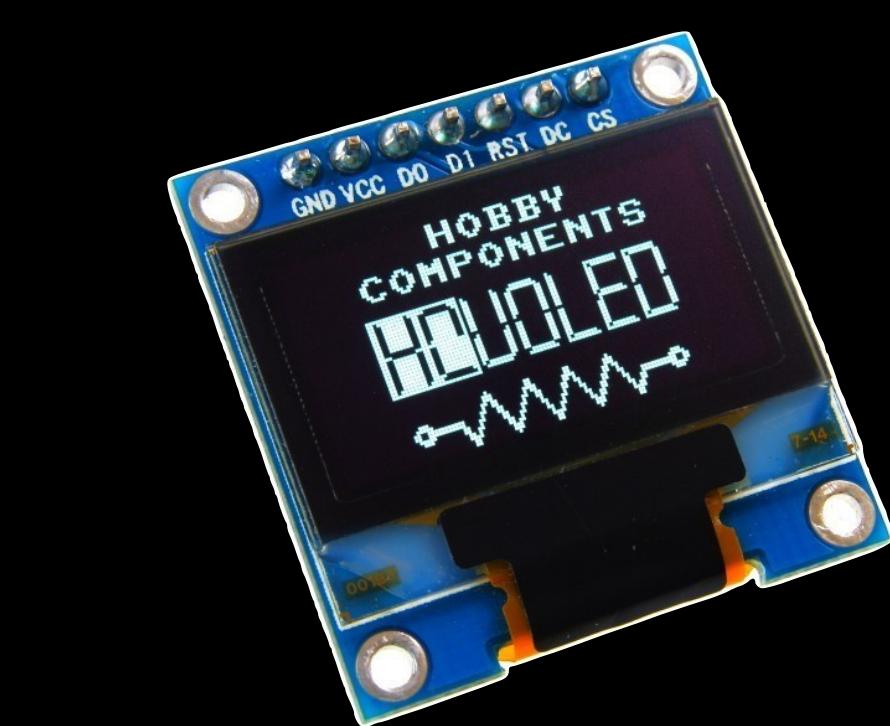
void loop () {
    unsigned long instanteAtual = millis();
    if (instanteAtual > instanteAnterior1 + 1000) {
        instanteAnterior1 = instanteAtual;
        // faz alguma coisa a cada 1000 milissegundos...
    }

    if (instanteAtual > instanteAnterior2 + 200) {
        instanteAnterior2 = instanteAtual;
        // faz alguma coisa a cada 200 milissegundos...
    }

    if (instanteAtual > instanteAnterior3 + 8000) {
        instanteAnterior3 = instanteAtual;
        // faz alguma coisa a cada 8000 milissegundos...
    }
}
```



Tela Gráfica



Adafruit_SSD1306



GxEPD2



TFT_eSPI

Adafruit_GFX

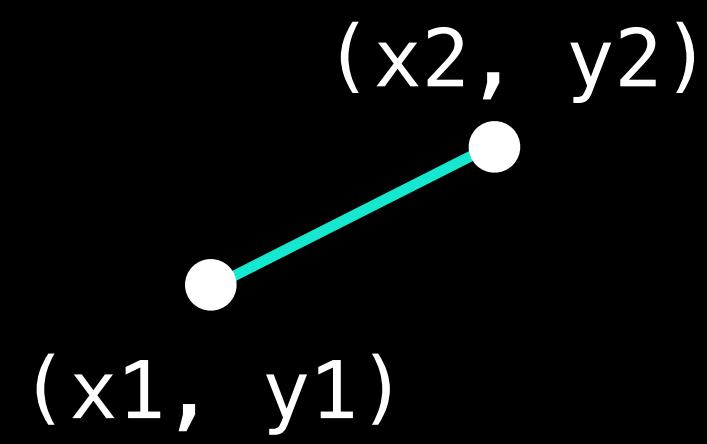
Adafruit_ILI9341



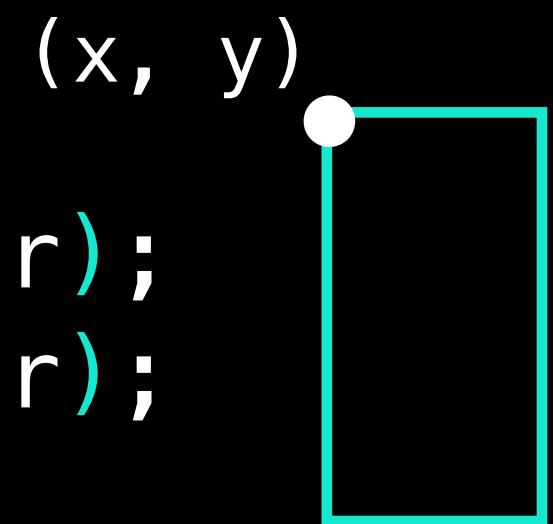
MCU FRIEND_kbv

Ponto Comum entre Vários Tipos de Display

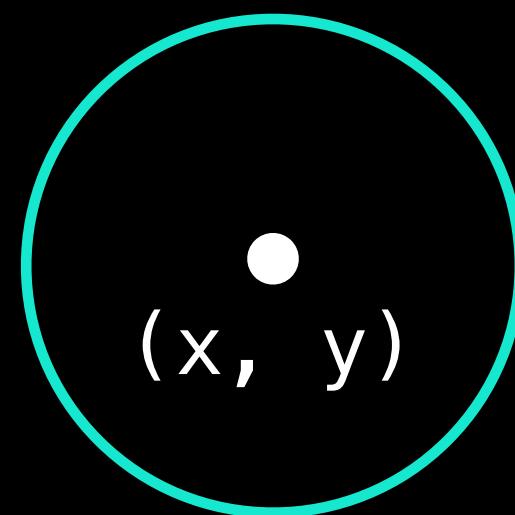
```
tela.drawLine(x1, y1, x2, y2, cor);
```



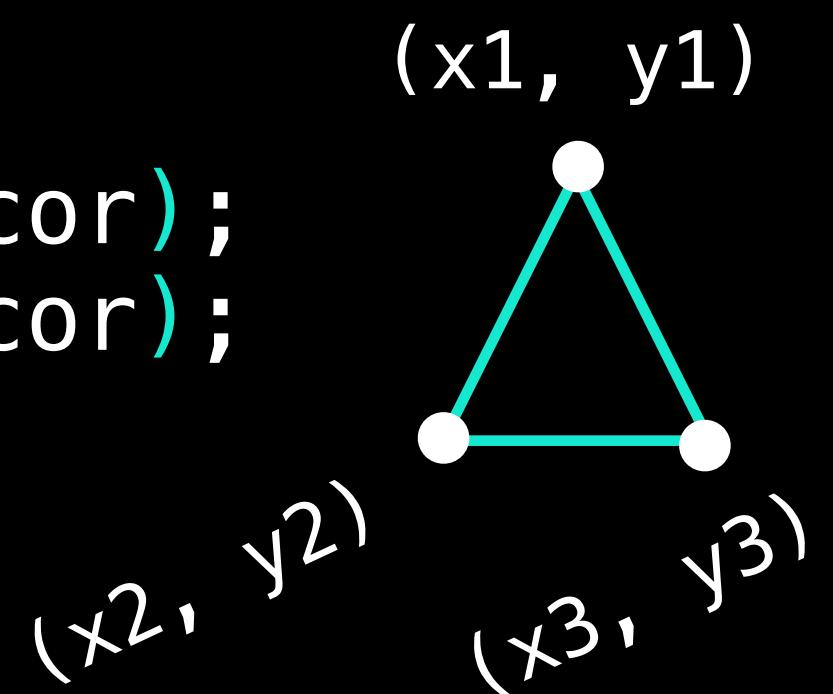
```
tela.fillRect(x, y, comprimento, altura, cor);  
tela.drawRect(x, y, comprimento, altura, cor);
```



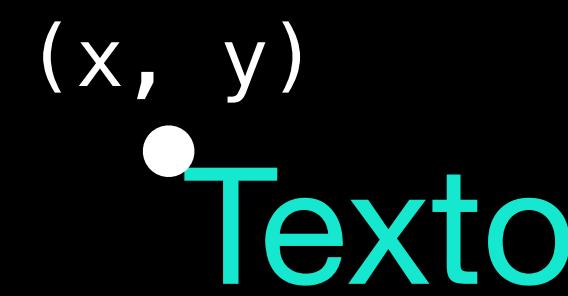
```
tela.fillCircle(x, y, raio, cor);  
tela.drawCircle(x, y, raio, cor);
```



```
tela.fillTriangle(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, cor);  
tela.drawTriangle(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, cor);
```



```
tela.setCursor(x, y);  
tela.setTextColor(cor);  
tela.setTextSize(escala);  
tela.print("Texto");
```



```
#include <Adafruit_ILI9341.h>
```

```
Adafruit_ILI9341 tela(53, 49, 48);
```

```
void setup () {  
    tela.begin();  
    tela.fillScreen(ILI9341_BLACK);
```

```
    tela.drawLine(10, 10, 60, 60, ILI9341_GREEN);
```

```
    tela.fillCircle(150, 70, 50, ILI9341_YELLOW);  
    tela.drawCircle(150, 70, 50, ILI9341_PINK);
```

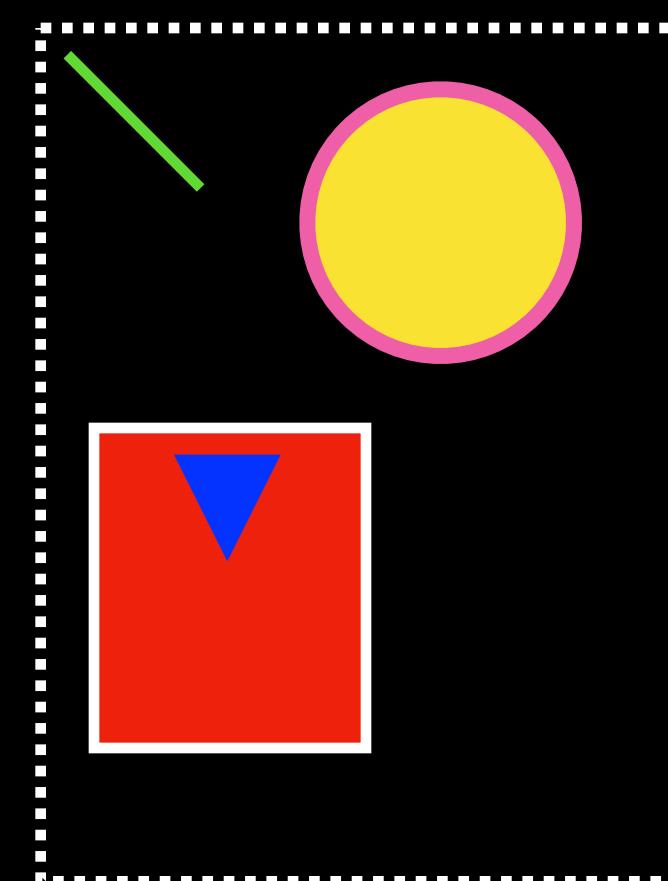
```
    tela.fillRect(20, 150, 100, 120, ILI9341_RED);  
    tela.drawRect(20, 150, 100, 120, ILI9341_WHITE);
```

```
    tela.fillTriangle(50, 160, 70, 200, 90, 160, ILI9341_BLUE);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop () {  
}
```

(0,0)



(240,320)

Exemplo com Funções de Desenho para Formas

(0,0)

```
#include <Adafruit_GFX.h>
#include <Adafruit_ILI9341.h>

Adafruit_ILI9341 tela(53, 49, 48);

void setup () {
    tela.begin();
    tela.fillScreen(ILI9341_BLACK);

    tela.setCursor(20, 100);
    tela.setTextColor(ILI9341_YELLOW);
    tela.setTextSize(4);
    tela.print("Jan K. S.");

    tela.setCursor(20, 160);
    tela.setTextColor(ILI9341_CYAN);
    tela.setTextSize(3);
    tela.print("Microcontroladores");
}

void loop () {
}
```

Jan K. S.

Microcontroladores

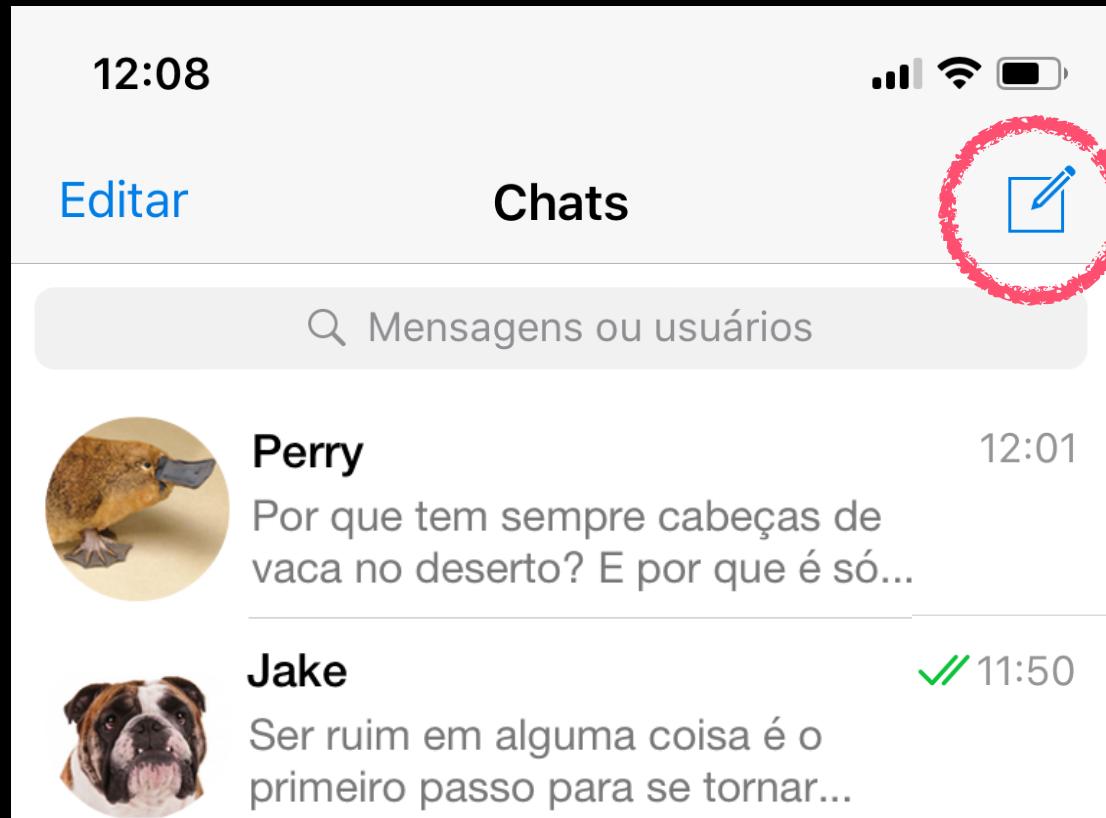
(240,320)

Exemplo com Funções de Desenho para Texto

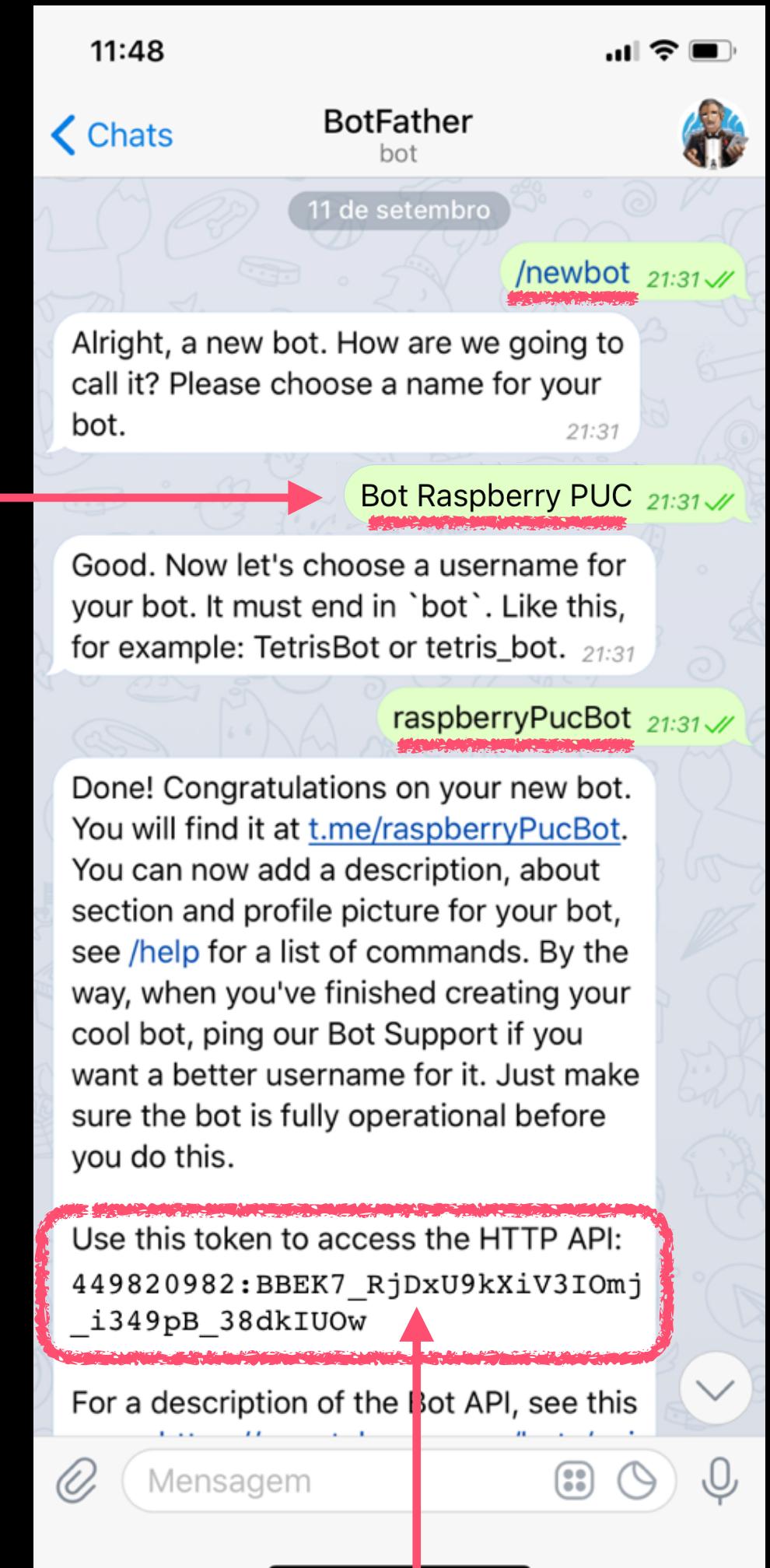
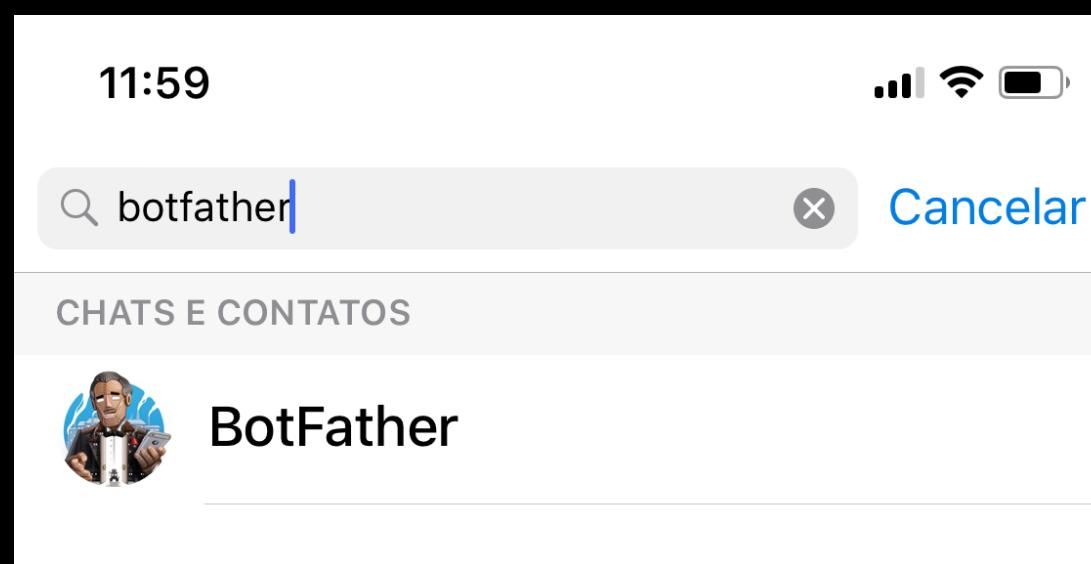


Telegram

1



invente um nome seu!

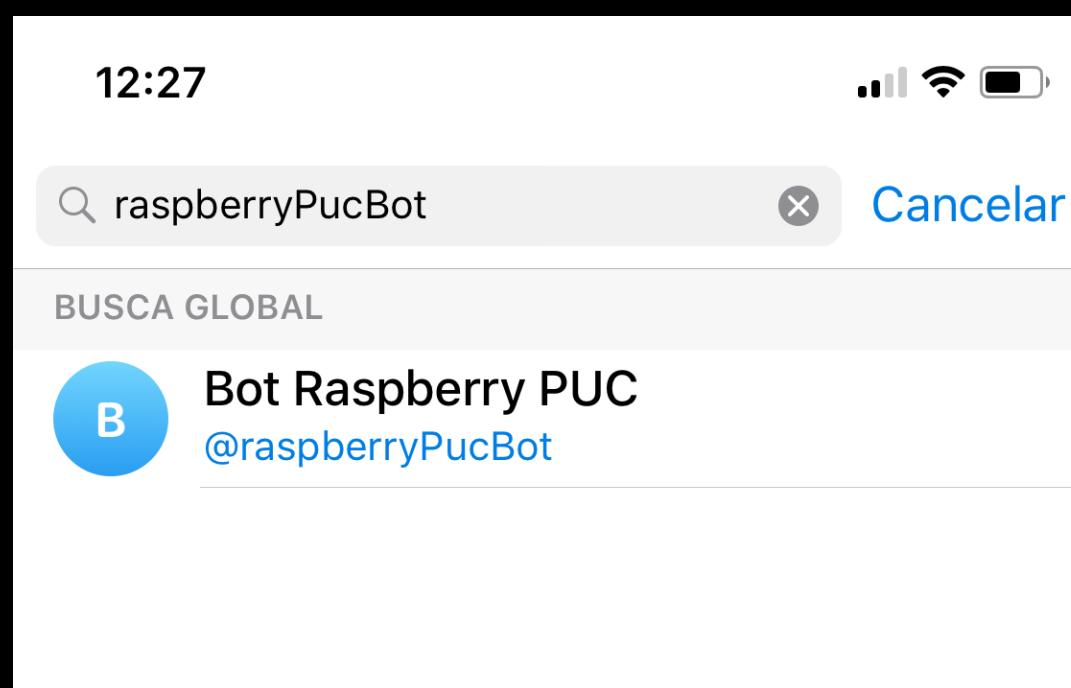


anote esta CHAVE!

Passo 1: Crie o Bot via BotFather e Anote a Chave

2

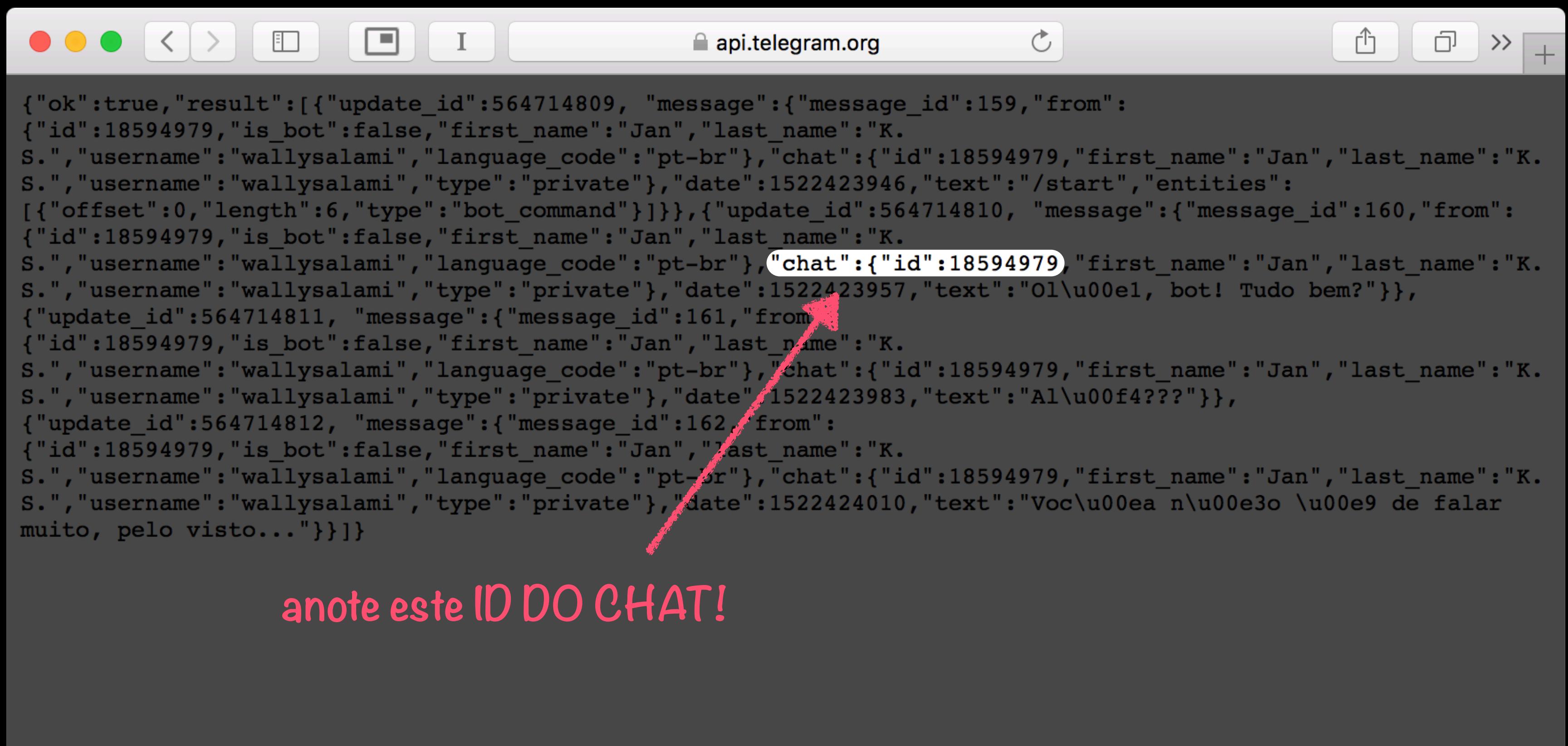
pesquise o nome
do SEU bot!



Passo 2: Converse com o Seu Bot

3

api.telegram.org/botSUA_CHAVE_SECRETA/getUpdates



```
{"ok":true,"result":[{"update_id":564714809, "message":{"message_id":159,"from":{"id":18594979,"is_bot":false,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","language_code":"pt-br"}, "chat":{"id":18594979,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","type":"private"}, "date":1522423946,"text":"/start", "entities":[{"offset":0,"length":6,"type":"bot_command"}]}}, {"update_id":564714810, "message":{"message_id":160,"from":{"id":18594979,"is_bot":false,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","language_code":"pt-br"}, "chat":{"id":18594979,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","type":"private"}, "date":1522423957,"text":"Ol\u00e1, bot! Tudo bem?"}}, {"update_id":564714811, "message":{"message_id":161,"from":{"id":18594979,"is_bot":false,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","language_code":"pt-br"}, "chat":{"id":18594979,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","type":"private"}, "date":1522423983,"text":"Al\u00f4????"}}, {"update_id":564714812, "message":{"message_id":162,"from":{"id":18594979,"is_bot":false,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","language_code":"pt-br"}, "chat":{"id":18594979,"first_name":"Jan","last_name":"K.S.","username":"wallysalami","type":"private"}, "date":1522424010,"text":"Voc\u00e1 n\u00e3o \u00e1 de falar muito, pelo visto..."}}]}
```

anote este ID DO CHAT!

Passo 3: Obtenha o Id do Seu Chat com o Bot

```
>>> chave = "COLOQUE A SUA CHAVE DO BOTFATHER AQUI!"  
>>> id_da_conversa = "COLOQUE O ID DA SUA CONVERSA AQUI!"  
>>> endereco_base = "https://api.telegram.org/bot" + chave  
  
>>> from requests import post  
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/sendMessage"  
>>> dados = {"chat_id": id_da_conversa, "text": "Oi!"}  
>>> resposta = post(endereco, json=dados)  
>>> print(resposta.text)  
  
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/sendPhoto"  
>>> dados = {"chat_id": id_da_conversa}  
>>> arquivo = {"photo": open("foto.jpg", "rb")}  
>>> resposta = post(endereco, data=dados, files=arquivo)
```

Chamada POST para Envio de Mensagens de Texto e de Fotos



Foto Enviada pelo Bot na Conversa

```
>>> from urllib.request import urlretrieve  
>>> link_do_arquivo = "https://www.pudim.com.br/pudim.jpg"  
>>> arquivo_de_destino = "meu_arquivo.jpg"  
>>> urlretrieve(link_do_arquivo, arquivo_de_destino)
```



Flask

web development,
one drop at a time

Framework Flask

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
@app.route("/")  
def mostrar_pagina_principal():  
    return "Bem-vindo!"
```

```
@app.route("/sobre")  
def mostrar_pagina_sobre():  
    return "Olá, meu nome é Jan!"
```

```
@app.route("/soma/<int:x>/<int:y>")  
def calcular_soma(x, y):  
    return "%d + %d = %d" % (x, y, x+y)
```

```
app.run(port=5000)
```

localhost:5000/

Bem-vindo!

localhost:5000/sobre

Olá, meu nome é Jan!

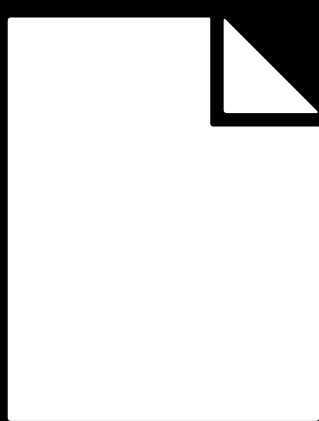
localhost:5000/soma/3/4

3 + 4 = 7

Código	Resultado
<pre><p>Parágrafo 1</p> <p>Parágrafo 2</p></pre>	Parágrafo 1 Parágrafo 2
<pre>Negrito</pre>	Negrito
<pre></pre>	
<pre> Item 1 Item 2 Item 3 </pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Item 1• Item 2• Item 3
<pre> Link para a Página </pre>	Link para a Página
Linha 1 Linha 2	Linha 1 Linha 2

servidor.py

```
[  
  {  
    "nome": "Globo",  
    "código": "0431"  
  },  
  {  
    "nome": "Band",  
    "código": "0731"  
  },  
  ...  
]
```



pagina.html

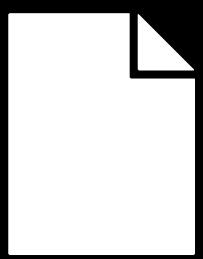
Página HTML do Projeto 02

Funções

- [Ligar/Desligar](#)
- [Dormir em 5 segundos](#)
- [Volume +](#)
- [Volume -](#)

Canais

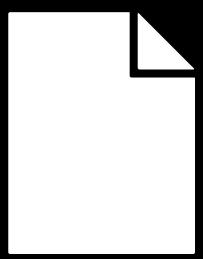
- [TV Brasil](#)
- [Globo](#)
- [Band](#)
- [CNT](#)
- [SBT](#)
- [Record](#)
- [Globo](#)
- [CNT](#)



servidor.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def mostrar_pagina_principal():
    return render_template(
        "pagina.html",
        numero=42,
        dicionario={"x": 13, "y": 27}
)
```



pagina.html

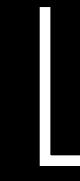
```
<p>Valor do numero: {{numero}}</p>
<p>X = {{dicionario["x"]}}</p>
<p>Y = {{dicionario["y"]}}</p>
```



servidor.py



templates



pagina.html

localhost:5000/

Valor do número: 42
X = 13
Y = 27

```
<input type="text">
```

IoT

```
<input type="password">
```

.....

```
<textarea></textarea>
```

What is love
Baby don't hurt me, don't
hurt me
No more

//

```
<input type="radio" value="sim" id="sim">  
<label for="sim">Sim</label>  
  
<input type="radio" value="não" id="não">  
<label for="não">Não</label>
```

- Sim
- Não

```
<select>
```

```
  <option>Sim</option>  
  <option>Talvez</option>  
  <option selected>Não</option>
```

```
</select>
```

Não



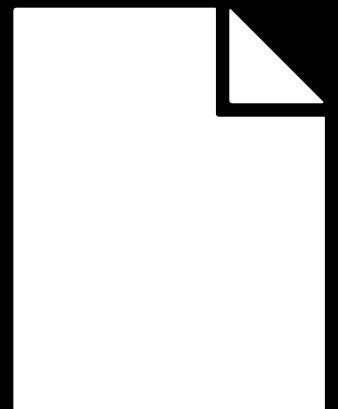
Sim
Talvez
✓ Não

```
<input type="checkbox" id="ok">  
<label for="ok">Concordo</label>
```

Concordo

```
<button type="submit">  
  Enviar  
</button>
```

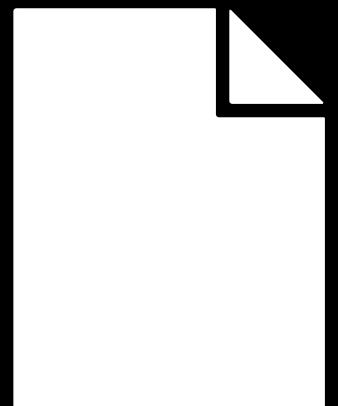
Enviar



pagina.html

request.form

```
{  
    "usuario": "janks",  
    "senha": "1234abcd"  
}
```



(processa os dados recebidos)

servidor.py

Exemplo de Formulário no HTML



```
<form method="POST">
  <input placeholder="Usuario" type="text" name="usuario">
  <input placeholder="Senha" type="password" name="senha">

  <button type="submit">Entrar</button>
</form>
```

Usuário

Senha

Entrar

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, redirect, request
```

servidor.py

```
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/novo", methods=["GET", "POST"])
def pagina_com_formulario():
    if request.method == "POST":
        usuario = request.form["usuario"]
        senha = request.form["senha"]

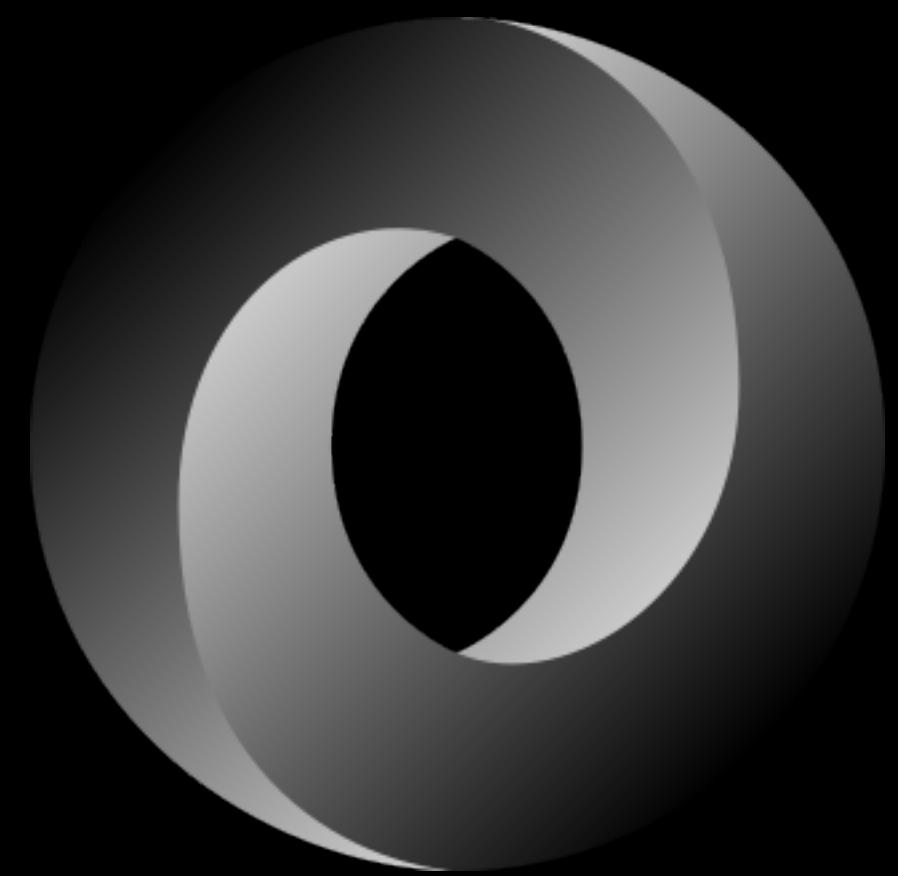
        # faz alguma coisa com os dados...

    return redirect("/outra-rota")

return render_template("formulario.html")
```

```
app.run(port=5000)
```

Exemplo de Formulário no HTML



JSON

Texto do Título

```
>>> import json                                         arquivo.json  
  
>>> dados = {}  
  
>>> dados["número"] = 12345  
  
>>> dados["texto"] = "Oi!"  
  
>>> with open("arquivo.json", "w", encoding="utf-8") as arquivo:  
...     json.dump(arquivo, dados)  
  
...  
  
>>> with open("arquivo2.json", "r", encoding="utf-8") as arquivo:  
...     lista = json.load(arquivo)                         arquivo2.json  
  
...  
  
>>> for elemento in lista:  
...     print(elemento)  
  
...  
  
10  
20  
30
```

```
>>> import json  
>>> dados = {}  
>>> dados["número"] = 12345  
>>> dados["texto"] = "Oi!"  
>>> texto_json = json.dumps(dados)  
>>> texto_json  
'{"número": 12345, "texto": "Oi!"}'  
  
>>> texto_json2 = '[10, 20, 30]'  
>>> lista = json.loads(texto_json2)  
>>> for elemento in lista:  
...     print(elemento)  
  
...  
10  
20  
30
```

Seria legal poder mexer com JSON no Arduino também...



The image shows a split-screen view. On the left is the GitHub repository page for `ArduinoJson`. It features a logo with three overlapping circles in teal, yellow, and orange, followed by the text "ArduinoJson". Below the logo, there are sections for "Languages" (C++ 98.5%, CMake 1.1%, Shell 0.4%, Dockerfile 0.0%, Makefile 0.0%, Awk 0.0%) and repository statistics (build passing, stars 6.8k, sponsors 4). A "Features" section lists JSON serialization options. On the right is the Arduino IDE Library Manager window titled "sketch_mar2a | Arduino IDE 2.3.4". It shows the "LIBRARY MANAGER" interface with the search bar set to "arduinojson". A card for "ArduinoJson" by Benoit Blanchon is displayed, showing it is version 7.3.1 installed. The card includes a description of the library as a simple and efficient JSON library for embedded C++, and links to more info and an "INSTALL" button. To the right of the manager is the Arduino sketch editor showing a basic setup and loop function. The status bar at the bottom indicates indexing progress and the connection to an Arduino Mega 2560.

github.com/bblanchon/ArduinoJson

Languages

- C++ 98.5%
- CMake 1.1%
- Shell 0.4%
- Dockerfile 0.0%
- Makefile 0.0%
- Awk 0.0%

build passing

stars 6.8k

sponsors 4

ArduinoJson is a C++ JSON library for Arduino and IoT (I)

Features

- JSON deserialization
 - Optionally decodes UTF-16 escape sequences
 - Optionally supports comments in the input
 - Optionally filters the input to keep only desired

LIBRARY MANAGER

arduinojson

Type: All

Topic: All

ArduinoJson by Benoit Blanchon ...
<blog.benoitblanchon.fr>
7.3.1 installed

A simple and efficient JSON library for embedded C++. ★ 6849 stars on GitHub!
Supports serialization, deserialization,...
[More info](#)

7.3.1

INSTALL

indexing: 23/27 Ln 1, Col 1 Arduino Mega or Mega 2560 on /dev/cu.usbserial-56B60028411

```
#include <ArduinoJson.h>  
          // em alguma função do código...
```

```
// JsonDocument representando um dicionário
```

```
JsonDocument dados;
```

```
dados["número"] = 12345;
```

```
dados["texto"] = "IoT";
```

```
String meuTexto = dados["texto"]; // → "IoT"
```

```
int meuNumero = dados["número"]; // → 12345
```



```
String outroTexto = dados["campo inexistente"]; // → "null"
```

```
int outroNumero = dados["campo inexistente"]; // → 0
```

```
// JsonDocument representando uma lista
```

```
JsonDocument lista;
```

```
lista.add(10);
```

```
lista.add(20);
```

```
lista.add(30);
```

```
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < lista.size(); i++) {
```

```
    int elemento = lista[i];
```

```
    Serial.println(elemento);
```

```
}
```

```
10  
20  
30
```

```
#include <ArduinoJson.h>
```

```
JsonDocument dados;  
dados["número"] = 12345;  
dados["texto"] = "IoT";
```

```
Serial.println(dados["texto"]);
```



Compilador não sabe se você quer o dado como int, float, String... ficou ambíguo.

```
error: call of overloaded 'println(...)' is ambiguous
```

```
String meuTexto = dados["texto"];  
Serial.println(meuTexto);
```



Agora o compilador sabe que você quer o dado como String.

Erro Comum com a JsonDocument na Serial

```
#include <ArduinoJson.h>

JsonDocument dados;
dados["número"] = 12345;
dados["texto"] = "IoT";

String textoJson;
serializeJson(dados, textoJson); // → '{"número": 12345, ... }'

serializeJson(dados, Serial); // ou imprime direto na Serial

String texto_json2 = "[10, 20, 30]";
JsonDocument lista;
deserializeJson(lista, texto_json2);

for (unsigned int i = 0; i < lista.size(); i++) {
    int elemento = lista[i];
    Serial.println(elemento);
}
```

```
10
20
30
```