

IoT Engineering

4: Internet Protocols, HTTP and CoAP

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(unless noted otherwise)



Today

⅓ slides,

⅔ hands-on.

Slides, code & hands-on: tmb.gr/iot-4



Prerequisites

Install the Arduino IDE, set up ESP8266, get Wi-Fi:

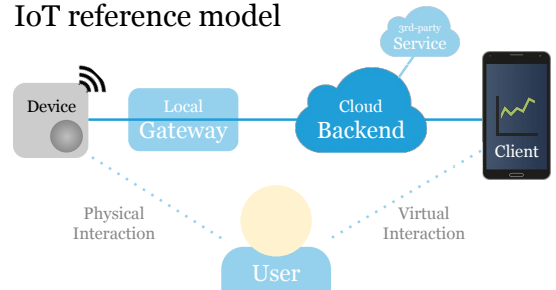
Check the Wiki entry on [Installing the Arduino IDE](#).

[Set up the Feather Huzzah ESP8266](#) for Arduino.

Get access to a Wi-Fi network without a portal.

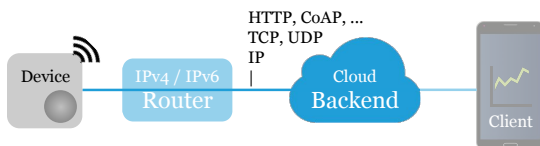
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IoT reference model



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Protocols



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Internet protocol suite

[RFC 1122 layers](#) are loosely based on the [OSI model](#):

Application layer, process to process, HTTP, CoAP, ...

Transport layer, host to (remote) host, UDP or TCP.

Internet layer, inter-network addressing and routing.

Link layer, details of connecting hosts in a network.

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Internet Protocol (IP)

The [Internet Protocol](#) is the foundation of the Internet. It deals with addressing, each host has an [IP address](#). It allows routing datagram packets across networks. The IP address space is managed by the [IANA](#).

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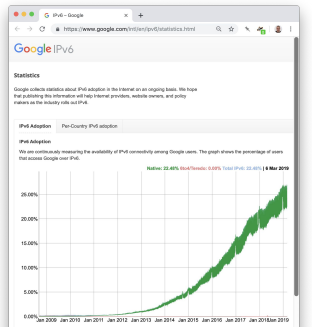
IPv4

Internet Protocol version 4, [IPv4](#), [RFC 791](#).
32 bit IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.0.1
The loopback address is 127.0.0.1
Broadcast to a subnet255. ...
[Not enough](#) IPv4 addresses.

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IPv6

[IPv6](#), [RFC 2460](#).
128 bit IP addresses, e.g.
2001:0db8:85a3:0000:
0000:8a2e:0370:7334
Loopback address is ::1
[Adoption](#) is growing.



Domain Name System (DNS)

[DNS](#) is specified in [RFC 1034](#) (and many other RFCs).
Maps a *domain* name to one or more IP address.
Try, e.g. `$ nslookup www.google.com`

If possible, connect to a domain, IPs can change.

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User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

[UDP](#) is specified in [RFC 768](#) and used, e.g. over IP.
UDP is connectionless, it transmits single packets.
UDP is unreliable, lost packets are not sent again.
Sent packets can be received in a different order.
UDP allows broadcasting packets (to a subnet).
Use UDP for video, or "fire & forget" messages.

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Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

[TCP](#) is specified in [RFC 793](#) and used, e.g. over IP.
TCP is connection-oriented, host to (remote) host.
TCP is reliable, it provides an ordered byte stream.
Packets are acknowledged, lost ones retransmitted.

Use TCP to transfer files, where each byte matters.

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Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

[HTTP](#), the "Web protocol", is specified in [RFC 2616](#).

It allows clients & servers to communicate over TCP.

A client sends a request, the server sends a response.

Request and response headers are encoded in [ASCII](#).

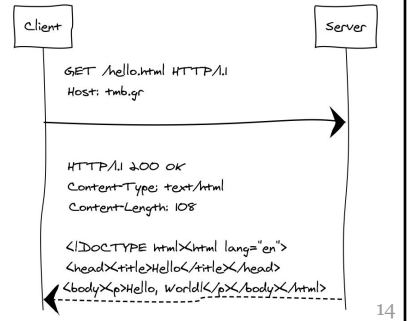
The content type and length are declared in headers.

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HTTP

Web request w/
host header.

Web response
with headers
and content.



HTTP status codes

Each HTTP response contains a [status code](#), e.g.

200 OK — the GET, POST, ... request has succeeded.

401 Unauthorized — requires user authentication.

301 Moved Permanently — new permanent URL.

500 Internal Server Error — e.g. an exception.

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Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

A [URI](#) is a string of characters to identify a resource.

URI syntax and resolution is specified in [RFC 3986](#).

A Unified Resource Locator ([URL](#)) is a type of URI.

E.g. <https://www.google.com:443/search?q=iot>

has [scheme](#), [host](#), [port](#), [path](#) and [query](#) parts.

IoT: URIs refer to physical things/properties.

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Curl

Curl (<https://curl.haxx.se/>) is a simple HTTP client.

It's useful to test Web APIs, try this GET request:

```
$ curl -v http://tmb.gr/hello.json
```

Or create a [PostBin](#) and send a POST request with:

```
$ curl --data "hello" https://postb.in/...
```

Here's the [manual](#) and a book on [Everything Curl](#).

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ESP8266 Web service

[.ino](#)

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
WiFiServer server(port);
server.begin();
WiFiClient client = server.available();
if (client && client.connected()) {
    Serial.println(client.remoteIP());
    ...
}
```

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Reading a Web request

Parse a request character by character, on ESP8266:
`int ch = client.read(); // -1 or next char`

The *Content-Length* header contains the length in number of bytes available to read after the headers, it's usually = 0 for GET and ≥ 0 for POST requests.

The *Content-Type* defines the format and encoding of the content, which starts right after the headers.

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Sending a Web response

An HTTP response for "success", on ESP8266:

```
client.print("HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n");
client.print("Content-Length: 0\r\n");
client.print("Connection: close\r\n");
client.print("\r\n");
```

The header *Connection: close* tells the client to close the connection after reading the response.

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ESP8266 LED Web service [.ino](#)

For prototyping, hacks like this work "good enough":

```
// PUT /led/state/1
// PUT /led?state=1
if (client.find("state")) {
  int state = client.parseInt();
  Serial.println(state);
  client.find("\r\n\r\n"); // skip headers
  ...
```

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Basic authentication

HTTP [Basic Authentication](#) is specified in [RFC 7617](#).

It uses the *Authorization: Basic credentials* header.

Credentials are [Base64](#) encoded *user ':' password*.

E.g. for user = *tamberg*, password = *oops* this is:

Authorization: Basic dGFtYmVyZzpvb3Bz

ddg.co/?q=base64+encode+tamberg%3Aoops

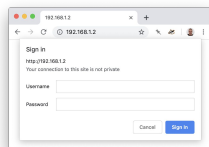
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Basic authentication

```
> GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
> Host: 192.168.1.2\r\n
> \r\n
```

```
< HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized\r\n
< WWW-Authenticate: Basic\r\n
< Content-Type: text/html\r\n
< Content-Length: 0\r\n
< \r\n
```

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ESP8266 basic auth Web service [.ino](#)

```
if (client.find("Authorization: Basic ")) {
  char creds[64]; // buffer for credentials
  readStringToEndOfLine(client, creds, 64);
  client.find("\r\n\r\n"); // skip headers
  if (strcmp(storedCreds, creds) == 0) {
    send200Response(client); // auth'ed
  } else { send401Response(client); }
} else { send401Response(client); }
```

```
$ curl --user name:password http://192.168.1.2/ 24
```

ESP8266 secure Web service [.ino](#)

```
BearSSL::ESP8266WebServerSecure server(443);
static const char cert[] PROGMEM = R"EOF( ...
static const char key[] PROGMEM = R"EOF( ...

server.setRSACert(
    new BearSSLX509List(cert),
    new BearSSLPrivateKey(key));
server.on("/", handleRoot);
server.begin();
```

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Hands-on, 15': Web services

Build and run the previous Web service examples.

Use the [.ino](#) link on each page to find the source.

The examples are in the course repository.

Make sure to use the ESP8266 board.

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API

An [API](#), or application programming interface, is a contract between clients and providers of a service.

Both parties have to agree on:

- How to access the service.
- How to submit data to it.
- How to get data out of it.

Good APIs are documented or self-explanatory. 27

RESTful API

Representational state transfer is an API design style.

Uniform methods, e.g. HTTP GET, PUT, POST and DELETE, are used to perform actions on resources.

A resource is anything that can be named/identified: documents, people, or in general data and functions. E.g. PUT /kitchen/light?state=on

Here's a [REST API tutorial](#). 28

Philips Hue

[Philips Hue](#) is a smart home lighting solution/API:

<https://developers.meethue.com/develop/hue-api/>

Reading the API documentation requires an account.

Register for free at <https://developers.meethue.com/>

We'll look at some Hue bulbs and the Hue bridge. 29

Hands-on, 15': Philips Hue

Read the API documentation to find the following:

API endpoints, protocols, data formats, queries.

Try to control the Philips Hue light bulbs in class.

Take notes about links, tools, requests used.

Commit the file, ideally plain text. 30

Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)

CoAP is specified in RFC 7252, terminology in 7228.

It allows clients & servers to communicate over UDP.

A client sends a request, the server sends a response.

Request and response messages are binary encoded.

The official Website is <https://coap.technology/>

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CoAP vs. HTTP

CoAP is designed to easily interface with HTTP.

GET, PUT, POST, ..., error codes, etc. are encoded.

Resources are discoverable at .well-known/core

Observe allows subscribing to resource updates.

Here's a helpful CoAP cheat sheet by @markushx.

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DTLS

Datagram transport layer security, "TLS for UDP".

DTLS is defined in multiple RFCs, based on TLS.

DTLS can be used to provide security for CoAP.

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Hands-on, 15': CoAP

Download a CoAP client and server [implementation](#).

Run it on your laptop or on the ESP8266, if possible.

Consider using a testing service like <http://coap.me/>

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IKEA Tradfri

IKEA Tradfri is also a smart home lighting solution.

There is no official API, despite marketing [promises](#).

Some sources claim that the gateway uses CoAP.

We'll look at Tradfri bulbs, and at the gateway.

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Hands-on, 15': IKEA Tradfri

Search for hints about the API to find the following:

API endpoints, protocols, data formats, queries.

Try to access the IKEA Tradfri gateway in class.

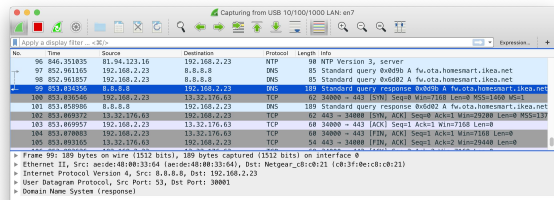
Take notes about links, tools, requests used.

Commit the file, ideally plain text.

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Understanding network traffic

Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer.



Summary

We looked at the layers of the Internet protocol suite.

At the Internet layer, we saw the Internet protocol.

At the transport layer, we looked at UDP and TCP.

At the application layer, we met HTTP and CoAP.

Next: Local Connectivity with Bluetooth LE.

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Homework, max. 3h

Write a connected display service on the ESP8266.

Create a RESTful Web API for the 4-digit display.

The API/Web UI should be self-documenting.

Print the local IP address to the console.

Commit to the hands-on repo.

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Feedback?

Find me on <https://fhnw-iot.slack.com/>

Or email thomas.amberg@fhnw.ch

Slides, code & hands-on: tmb.gr/iot-4

