Microsoft

Develop your UWP App on Win10 IoT Core

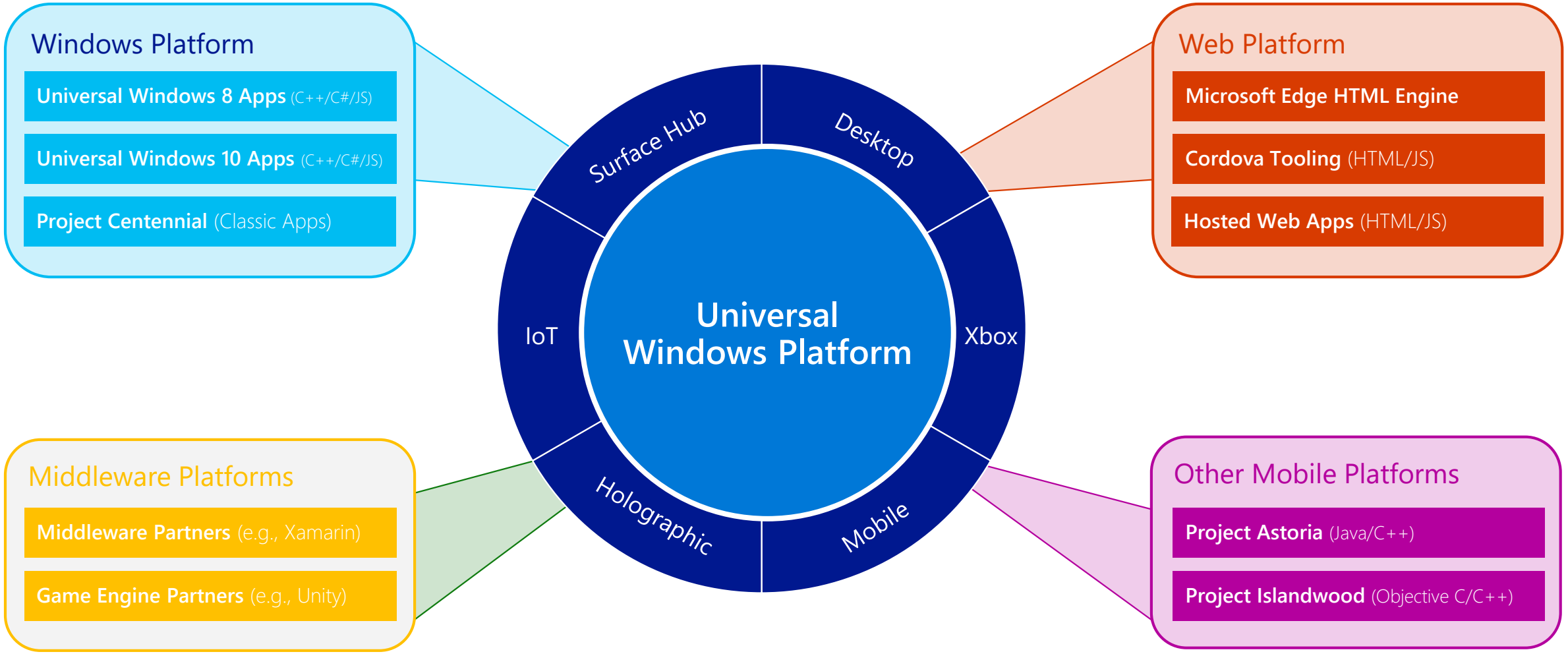
Hancom MDS Inc.

Agenda

- Windows 10 UWP App Overview
- Adaptive UWP App
- UWP Device Apps Development

Windows 10 UWP App Overview

UWP becomes the one platform for developers. Learn one set of core APIs for all devices.

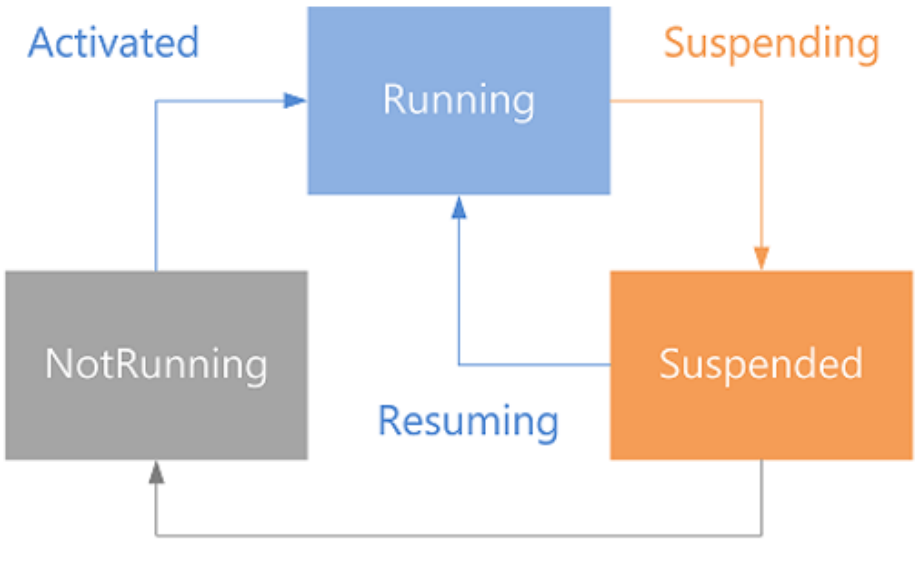

Windows Platform
Universal Windows 8 Apps (C++/C#/JS)
Universal Windows 10 Apps (C++/C#/JS)
Project Centennial (Classic Apps)
Web Platform
Microsoft Edge HTML Engine
Cordova Tooling (HTML/JS)
Hosted Web Apps (HTML/JS)
Surface Hub
Desktop
IoT
Universal Windows Platform
Xbox
Holographic
Mobile
Middleware Platforms
Middleware Partners (e.g., Xamarin)
Game Engine Partners (e.g., Unity)
Other Mobile Platforms
Project Astoria (Java/C++)
Project Islandwood (Objective C/C++)

Application Lifecycle

How Windows interacts with your app

- Suspend and resume
- Background execution
- Resource management
- System triggers and notifications

Application Lifetime



Apps can be in 1 of 3 states

- Not Running
- Running
- Suspended

Application receive events when transitioning between states

Except: Suspended->NotRunning

Extended Execution

Continue a session when not in the foreground

- Location Tracking
- Save critical data
- You just want more time

Background Execution

Background Execution

- Apps provide real-time content even when suspended

Draw users into your app

Delight them with features

Trigger based Background Tasks

- Apps subscribe to triggers they are interested in
  Only run *when* trigger is fired

- Exmaple
  - Push notification
  - Geofencing
  - BLE device
  - Timer
  - Sensors

Adaptive UWP App

Multiple Adaptive Dimensions

Version Adaptive

- App runs on a base OS version but can use up-level APIs

Device family adaptive

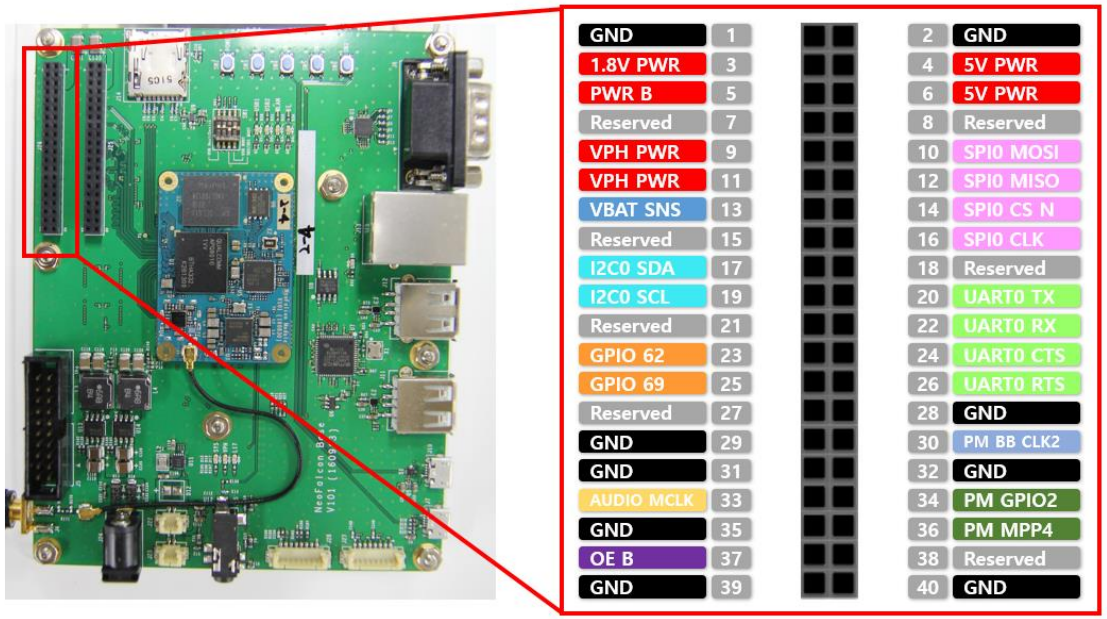
- App uses device family-specific APIs when running on such a device

Form factor adaptive aka responsive layout

- App provides user-interface tailored to one or more specific form factors

UWP IoT Device Apps Development

Electrical Engineering for SW Engineers

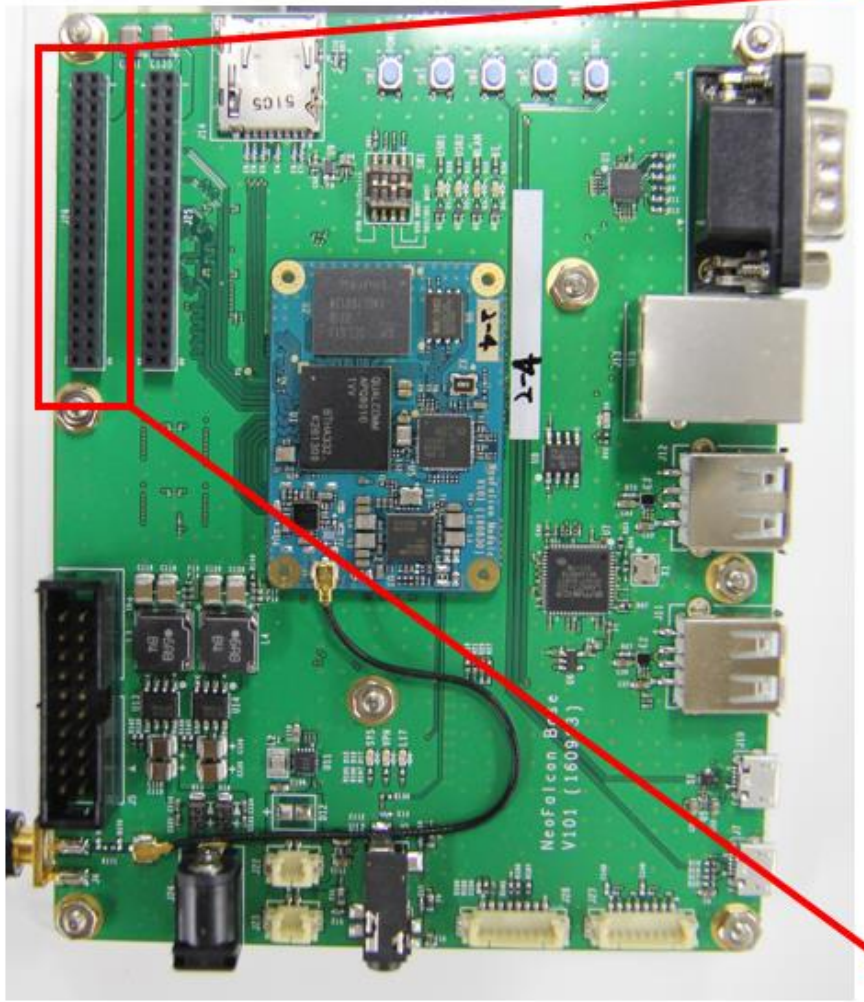


PCIe ➡ SPI: Higher speed, fewer available

PCI ➡ I2C: Lower speed, more available

RS-232 ➡ GPIO: DIY communication

NeoFalcon 410



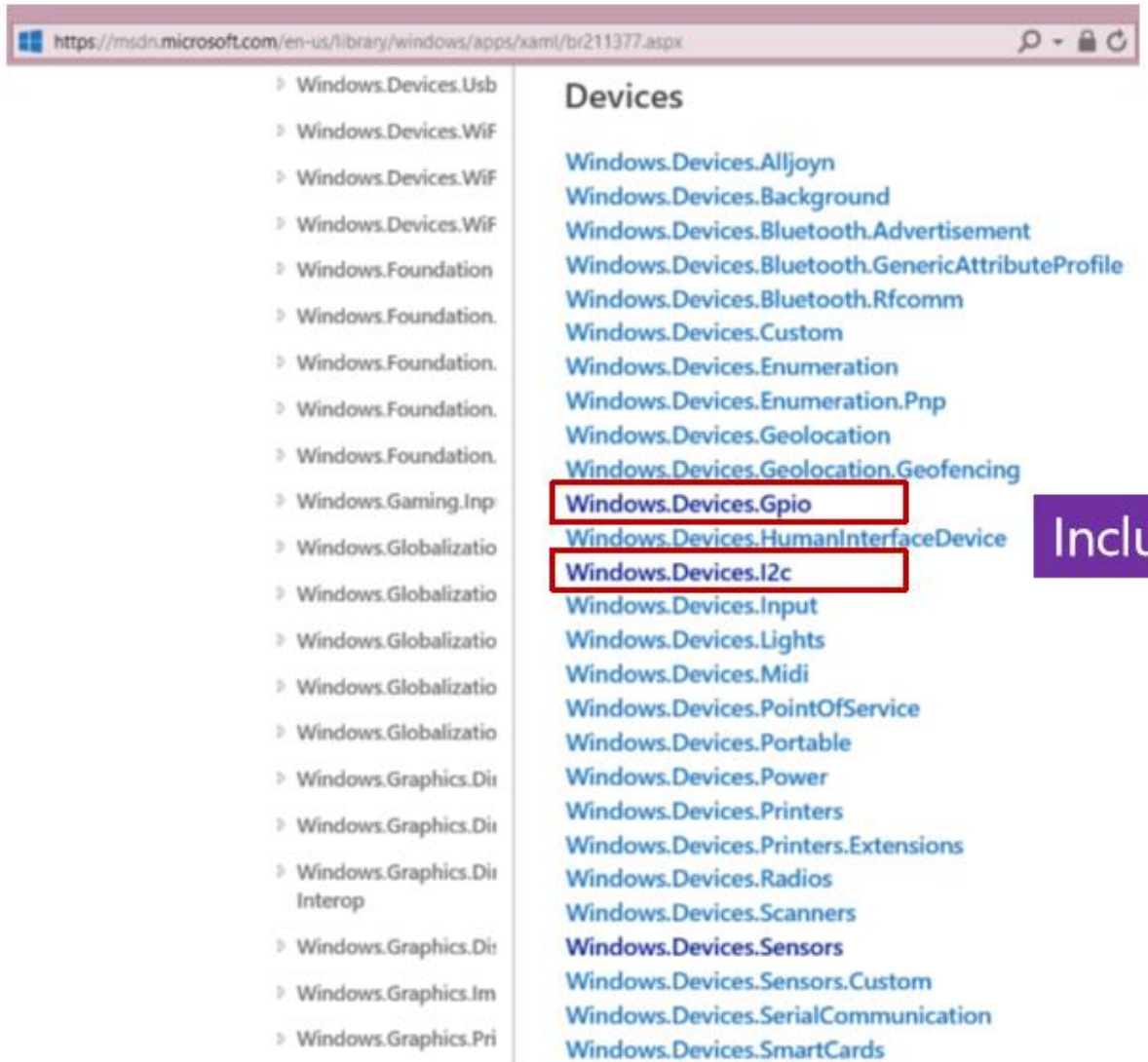
GND	1			2	GND
1.8V PWR	3			4	5V PWR
PWR B	5			6	5V PWR
Reserved	7			8	Reserved
VPH PWR	9			10	SPI0 MOSI
VPH PWR	11			12	SPI0 MISO
VBAT SNS	13			14	SPI0 CS N
Reserved	15			16	SPI0 CLK
I2C0 SDA	17			18	Reserved
I2C0 SCL	19			20	UART0 TX
Reserved	21			22	UART0 RX
GPIO 62	23			24	UART0 CTS
GPIO 69	25			26	UART0 RTS
Reserved	27			28	GND
GND	29			30	PM BB CLK2
GND	31			32	GND
AUDIO MCLK	33			34	PM GPIO2
GND	35			36	PM MPP4
OE B	37			38	Reserved
GND	39			40	GND

Your complete Maker toolkit

Windows 10

Visual Studio

Windows.Devices Namespace

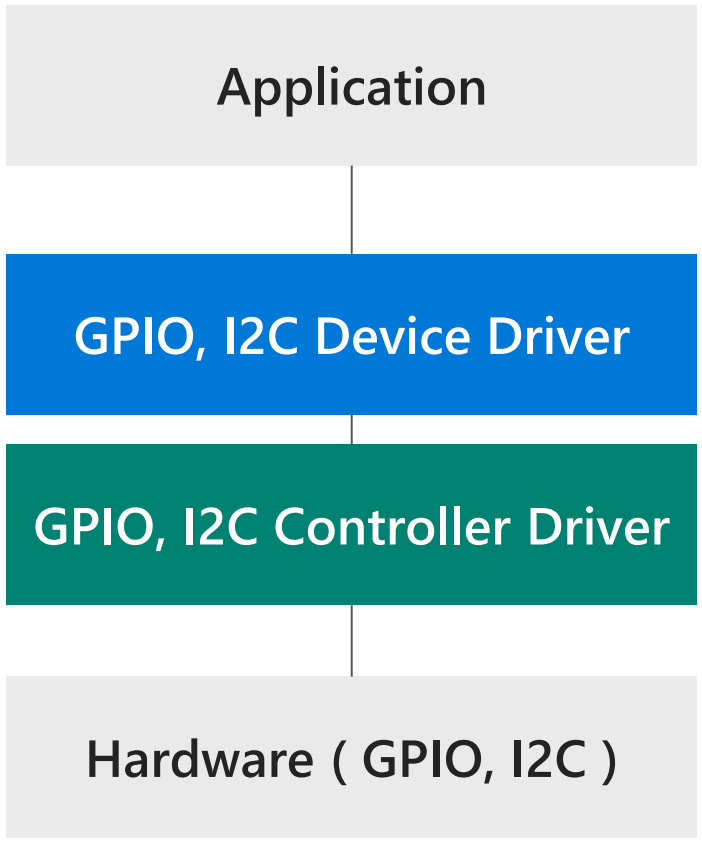


Includes APIs to direct access buses

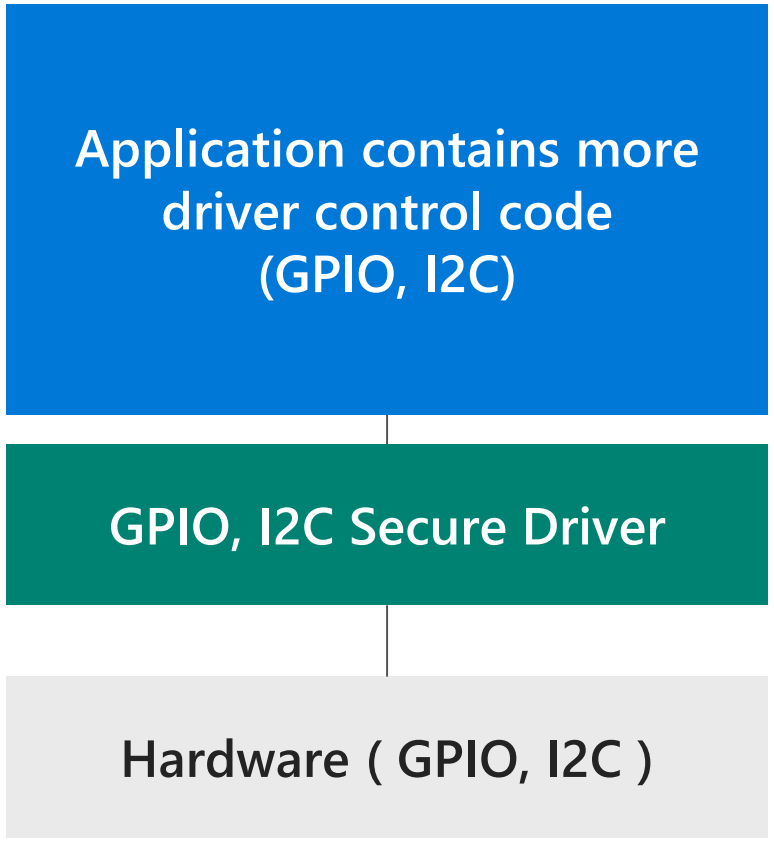
Accessing Buses Directly

- Windows.Devices.I2c
  - Contains types that you can use to communicate with peripheral devices connected through a inter-integrated circuit (I^2C) bus from an application.
- Windows.Devices.Gpio
  - Contains types for using general-purpose I/O (GPIO) pins in user mode.

UWP Access to Custom Hardware

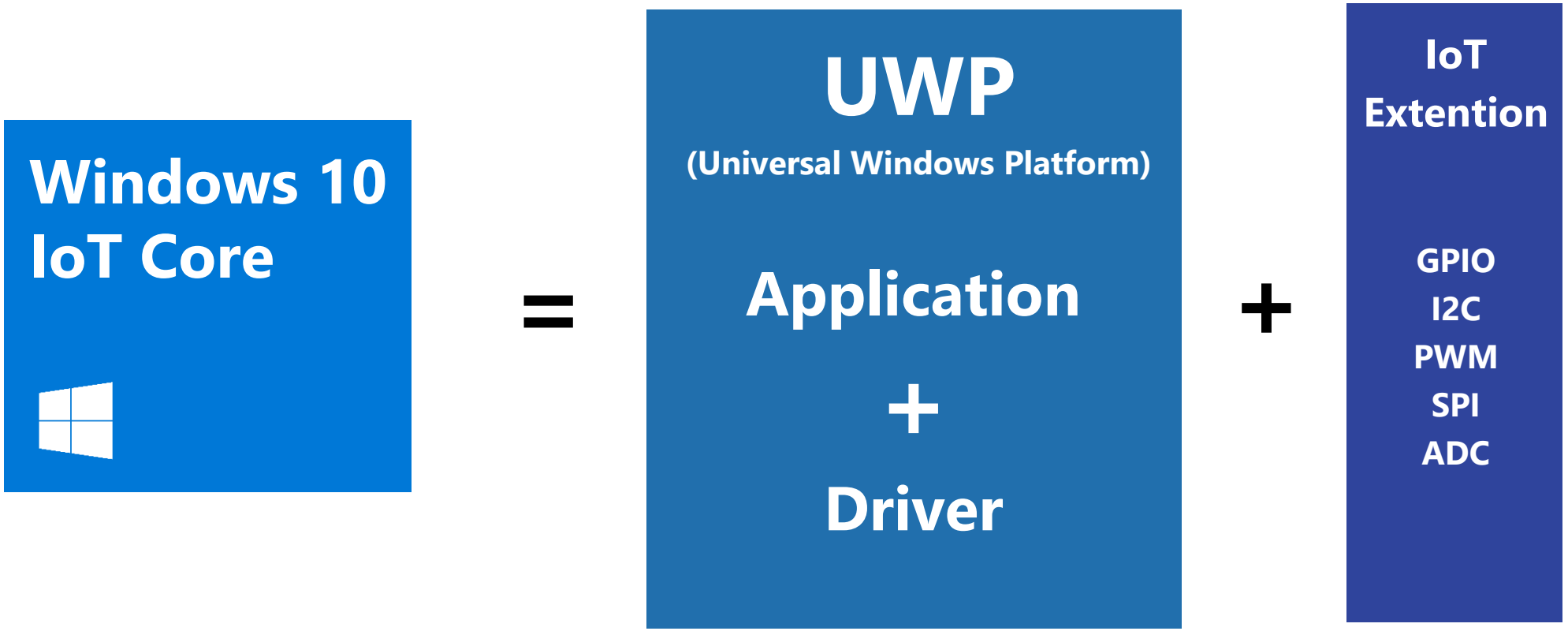


<Windows 10>



<Windows 10 IoT Core>

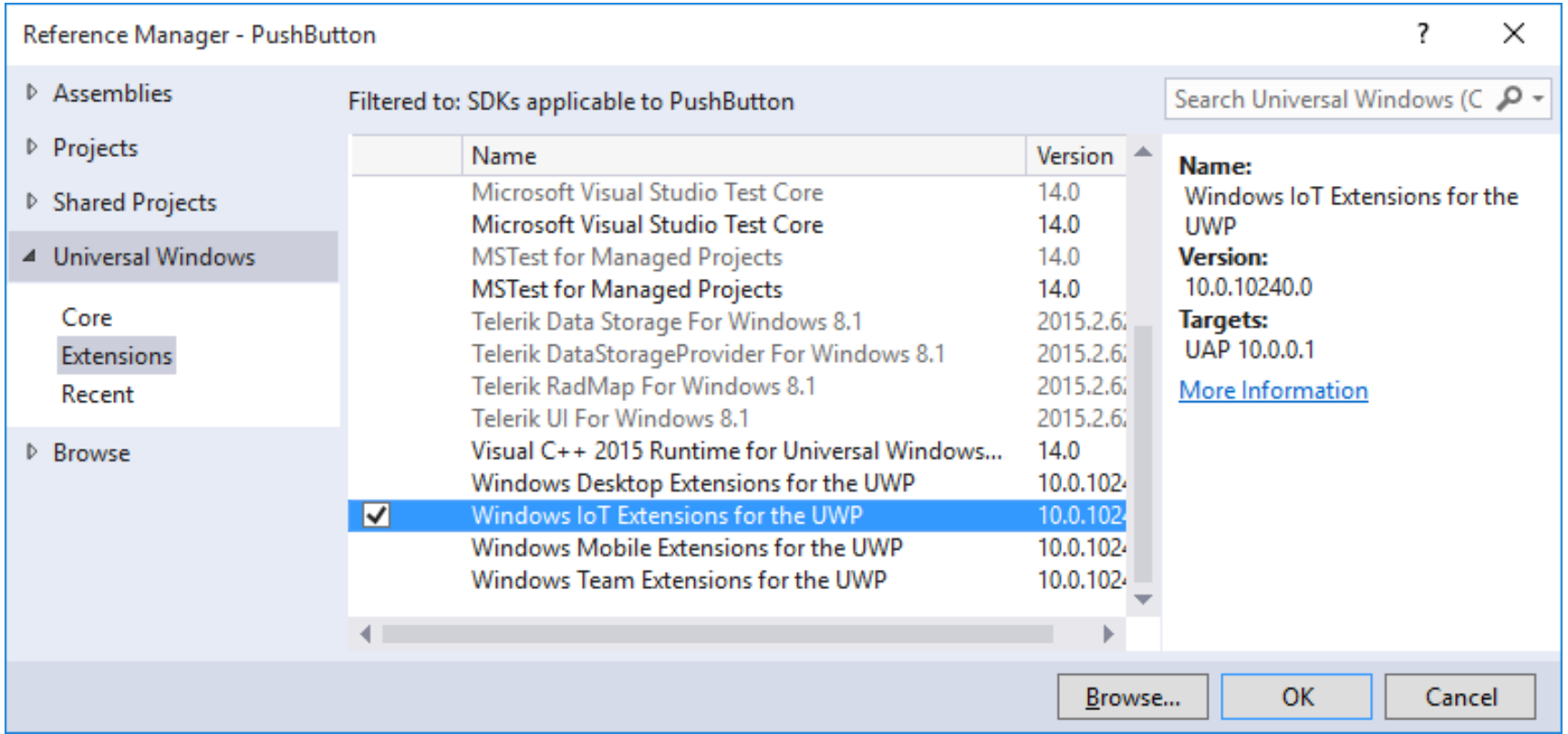
Windows 10 IoT Core



IoT Extentions for the UWP

Windows.devices.gpio
Windows.devices.i2c
Windows.devices.SPI

…



Windows.Devices.Gpio Output configuration

```
GpioController gpio = GpioController.GetDefault();


ledPin = gpio.OpenPin(6);

ledPin.Write(GpioPinValue.High);
ledPin.SetDriveMode(GpioPinDriveMode.Output);

//LED On
ledPin.Write(GpioPinValue.Low);

//LED Off
ledPin.Write(GpioPinValue.High);
```

Windows.Devices.Gpio Input configuration

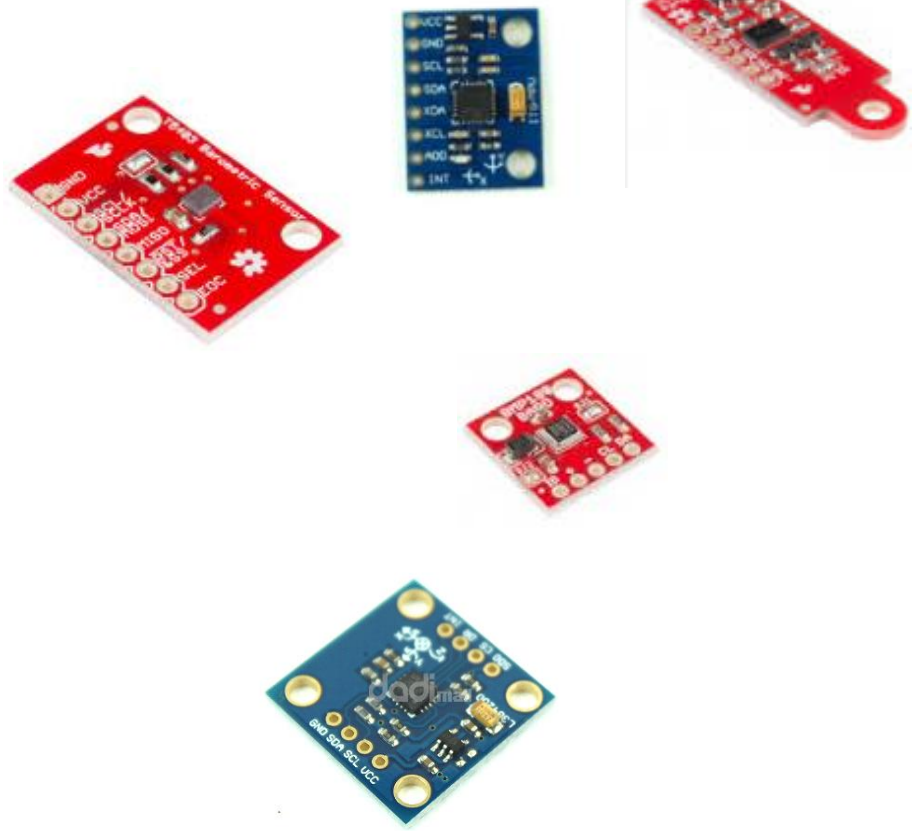
```
GpioController gpio = GpioController.GetDefault();

buttonPin = gpio.OpenPin(5);

buttonPin.SetDriveMode(GpioPinDriveMode.InputPullUp);
buttonPin.DebounceTimeout = TimeSpan.FromMilliseconds(50);
buttonPin.ValueChanged += buttonPin_ValueChanged;
```

```
private void buttonPin_ValueChanged(GpioPin sender, GpioPinValueChangedEventArgs e)
{

    if (e.Edge == GpioPinEdge.FallingEdge)
    {
        ledPinValue = (ledPinValue == GpioPinValue.Low) ?
            GpioPinValue.High : GpioPinValue.Low;
        ledPin.Write(ledPinValue);
    }
```

HOL 2-1 OS GPIO Control

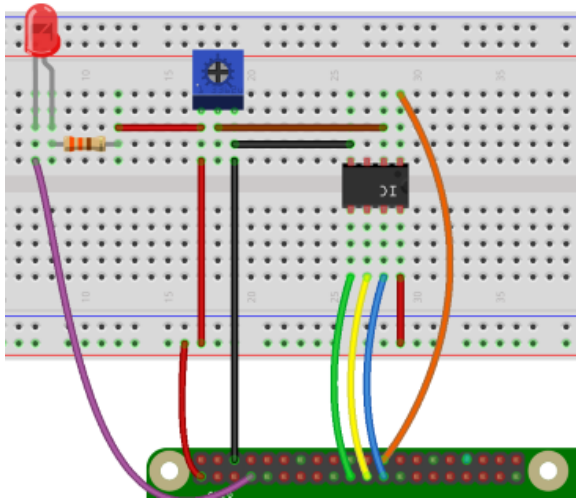
GPIO vs I2C Sensor

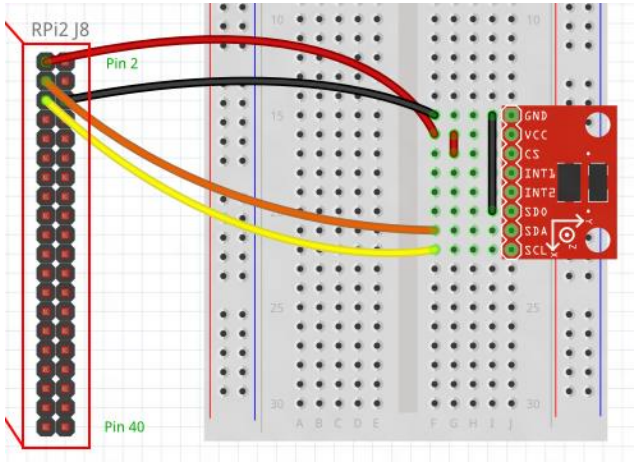
VS



The advantage of I2C/SPI Digital Sensor

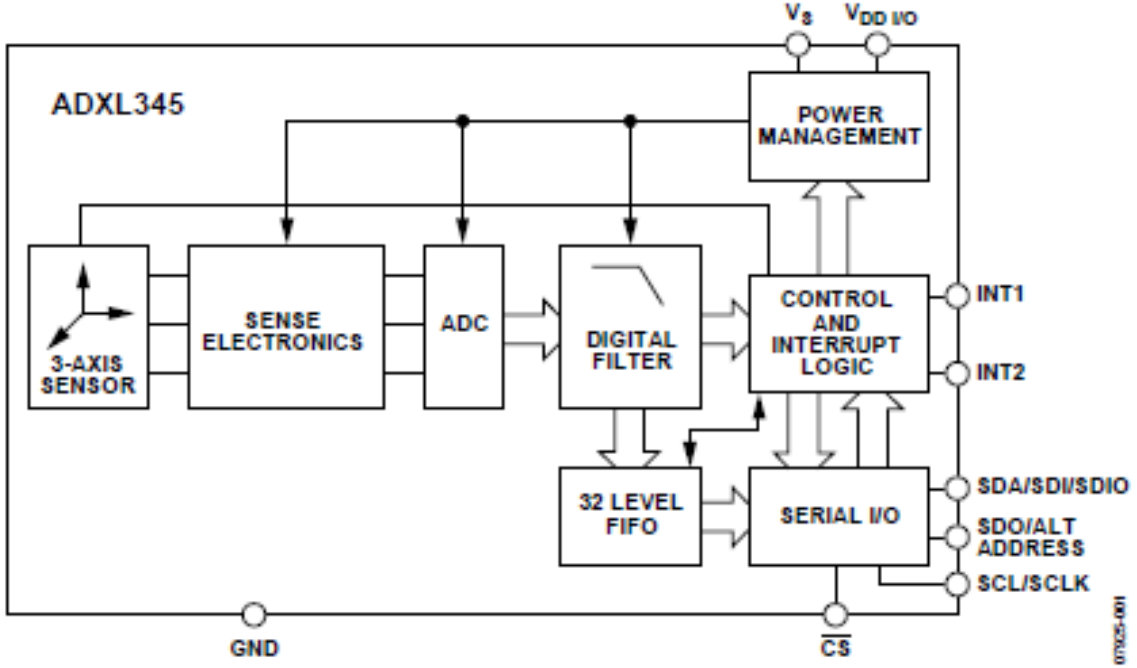
- Contains Sensor and ADC
- Data buffer, Register, I2C interface
- Effectively immune to noise when compared to an analog signal (Noise Free)
- All-In-One





Digital Accelerometer ADXL345

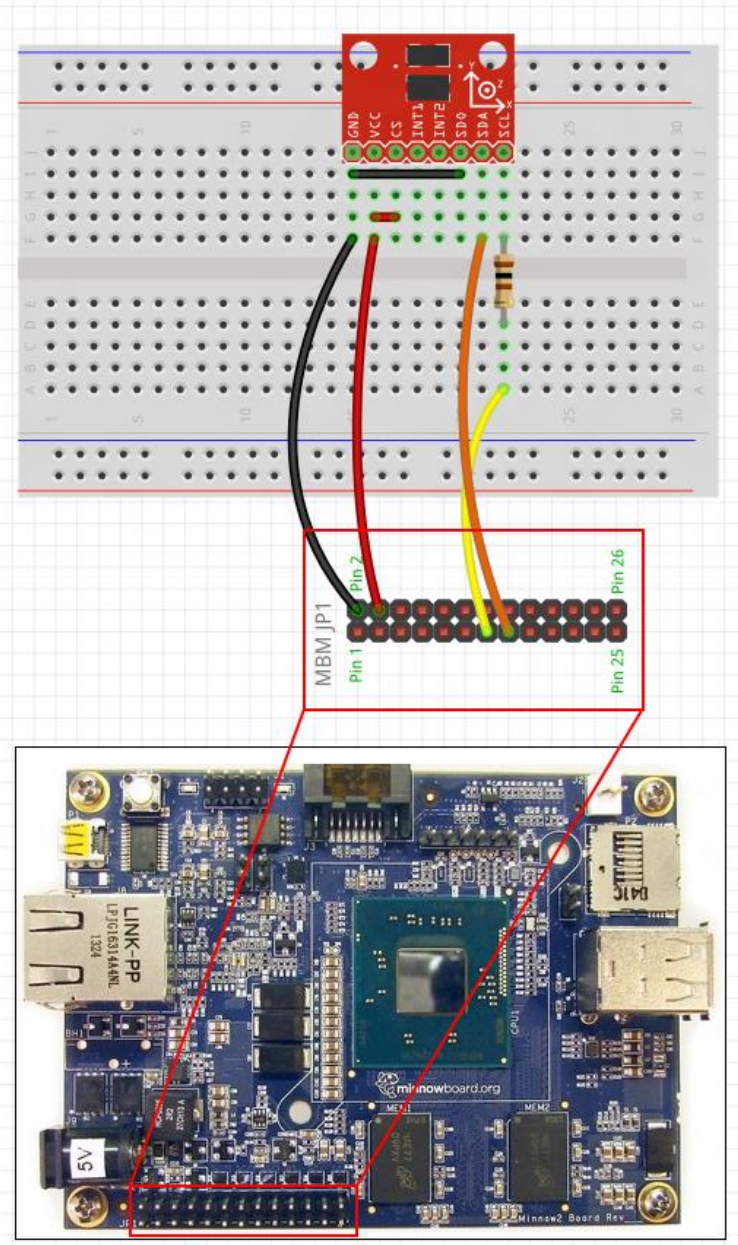
- Manufacturer : ANALOG DEVICES
- Mobile, Medical, Game, Industry device, HDD protection
- Each X, Y, Z axis output data is 16 (2x8) bit
- Accessible through either a SPI or I2C , 400 KHz Fast mode
- Free-fall detection



Everything is in the datasheet

Connect sensor device to MBM

- ADXL345 3V3 ➡ MBM 3.3v(Pin #04)
- ADXL345 CS ➡ MBM 3.3v(Pin #04)
- ADXL345 GND ➡ MBM GND(Pin #02)
- ADXL345 SDA ➡ MBM SDA(Pin #15)
- ADXL345 SCL ➡ MBM SCL(Pin #13)



- SDA, SCL (Pin #13, #15) is defined as "I2C5" in ACPI.
- ADXL345's Slave address is "0x53"

Using Windows.Devices.I2c namespace

```
string aqs = I2cDevice.GetDeviceSelector("I2C5");
var dis = await DeviceInformation.FindAllAsync(aqs);

var settings = new I2cConnectionSettings(0x53);
settings.BusSpeed = I2cBusSpeed.FastMode;
settings.SharingMode = I2cSharingMode.Shared;

byte[] WriteBuf_DataFormat = new byte[] { 0x31, 0x01 };
byte[] WriteBuf_PowerControl = new byte[] { 0x2D, 0x08 };

I2CAccel.Write(WriteBuf_DataFormat);
I2CAccel.Write(WriteBuf_PowerControl);

periodicTimer = new Timer(this.TimerCallback, null, 0, 100);
```

MBM's I2C interface name

ADXL345
I2C Slave Address

Write Data to ADXL345

s	Slave Address	Wr	A	Register Address	A	Data	A	Stop

I2 bf)

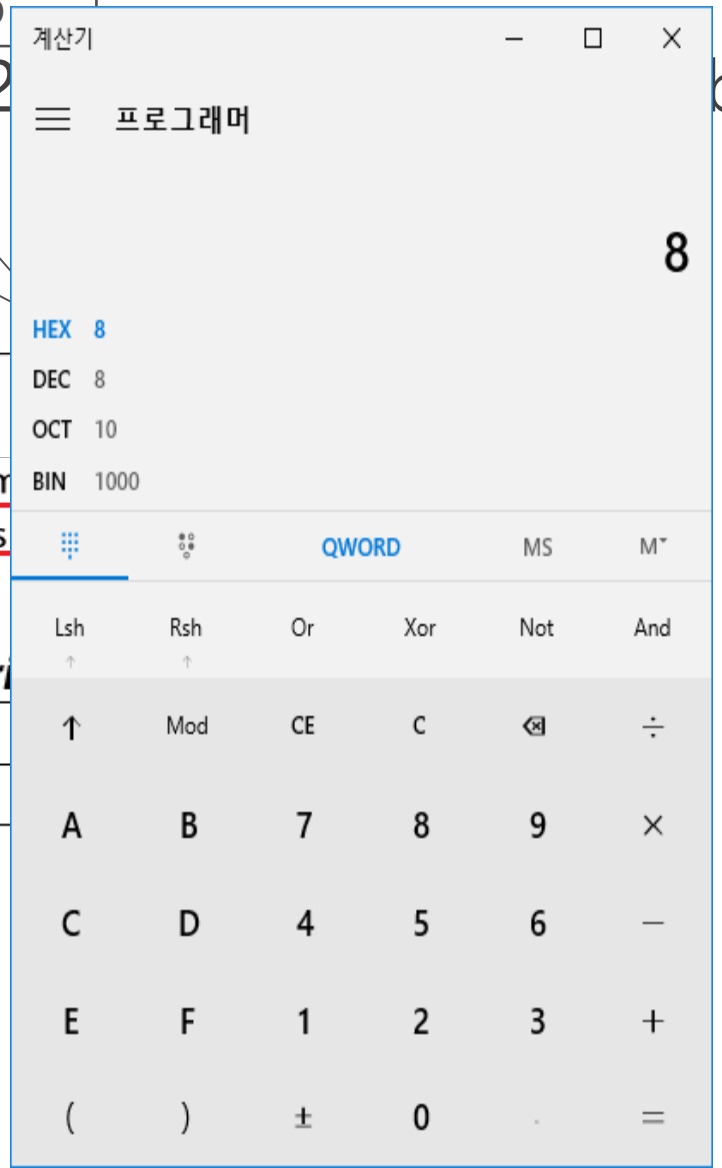
REGISTER MAP

Table 16. Register Map

Address					
Hex	Dec	Name	Type	Reset Value	Description
0x2C	44	BW_RATE	R/W	00001010	Data rate and power m
0x2D	45	POWER_CTL	R/W	00000000	Power-saving features

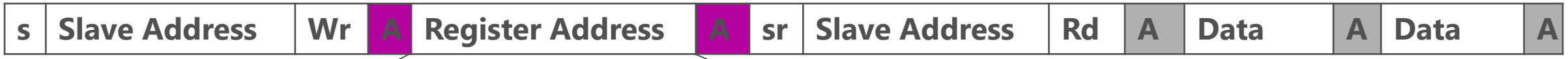
Register 0x2D—POWER_CTL (Read/Wri

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3
0	0	Link	AUTO_SLEEP	Measure




```
byte[] WriteBuf_PowerControl = new byte[] { 0x2D,
I2CAccel.Write(WriteBuf_PowerControl);
```

Read Data from ADXL345



I2cDevice.WriteRead(byte[] wbf, byte[] rbf)

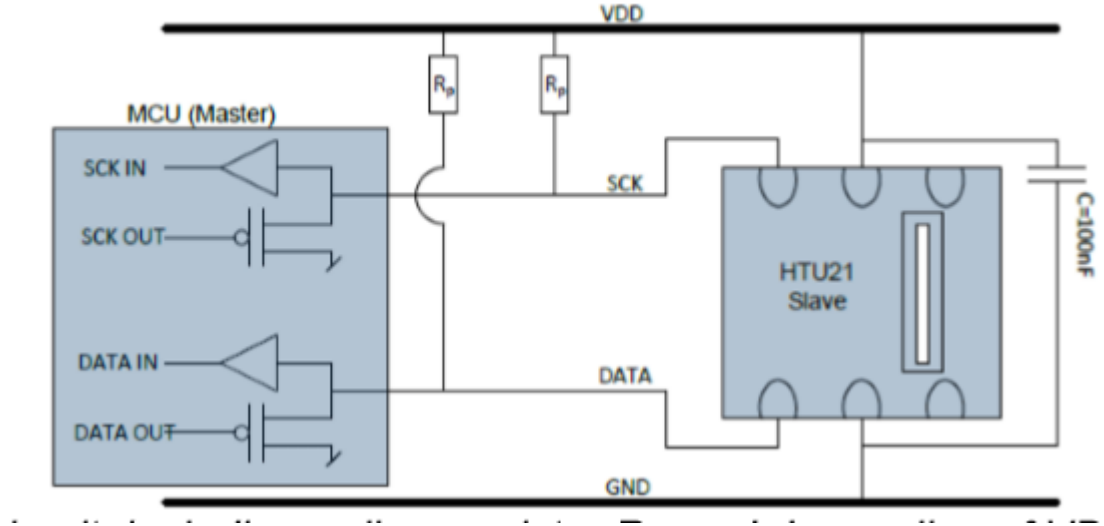
REGISTER MAP

0x32	50	DATAX0	R	00000000	X-Axis Data 0.
0x33	51	DATAX1	R	00000000	X-Axis Data 1.
0x34	52	DATAY0	R	00000000	Y-Axis Data 0.
0x35	53	DATAY1	R	00000000	Y-Axis Data 1.
0x36	54	DATAZ0	R	00000000	Z-Axis Data 0.
0x37	55	DATAZ1	R	00000000	Z-Axis Data 1.

```
byte[] RegAddrBuf = new byte[] { 0x32 };
byte[] ReadBuf = new byte[6];

I2CAccel.WriteRead(RegAddrBuf, ReadBuf);
```

Humidity, Temp sensor HTU21D

- Manufacturer : Measurement
- Automotive, Home Appliance, Medical, Printer.. Etc
- Output data MSB, LSB, Checksum 3x 8 bit
- Accessible through either a I2C , 400 KHz Fast mode
- Hold Master, No hold Mater communication sequence



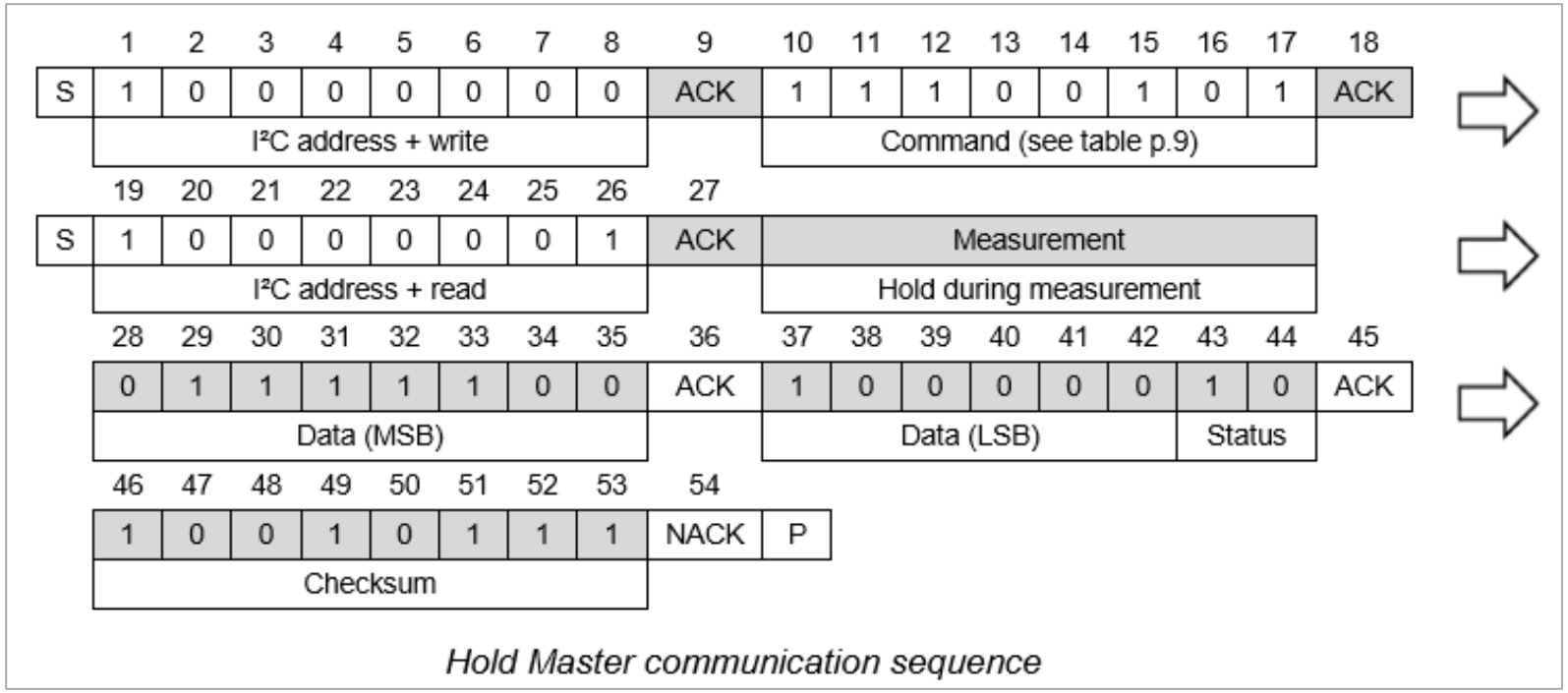
Using Windows.Devices.I2c namespace

```
string advanced_query_syntax =
      I2cDevice.GetDeviceSelector("I2C5");
DeviceInformationCollection device_information_collection =
    await DeviceInformation.FindAllAsync(advanced_query_syntax);
string deviceId = device_information_collection[0].Id;

I2cConnectionSettings htdu21d_connection =
    new I2cConnectionSettings(0x40);
htdu21d_connection.BusSpeed = I2cBusSpeed.FastMode;
htdu21d_connection.SharingMode = I2cSharingMode.Shared;

htdu21d = await I2cDevice.FromIdAsync(deviceId, htdu21d_connection);
```

MBM's I2C interface name

HTU21D
I2C Slave Address

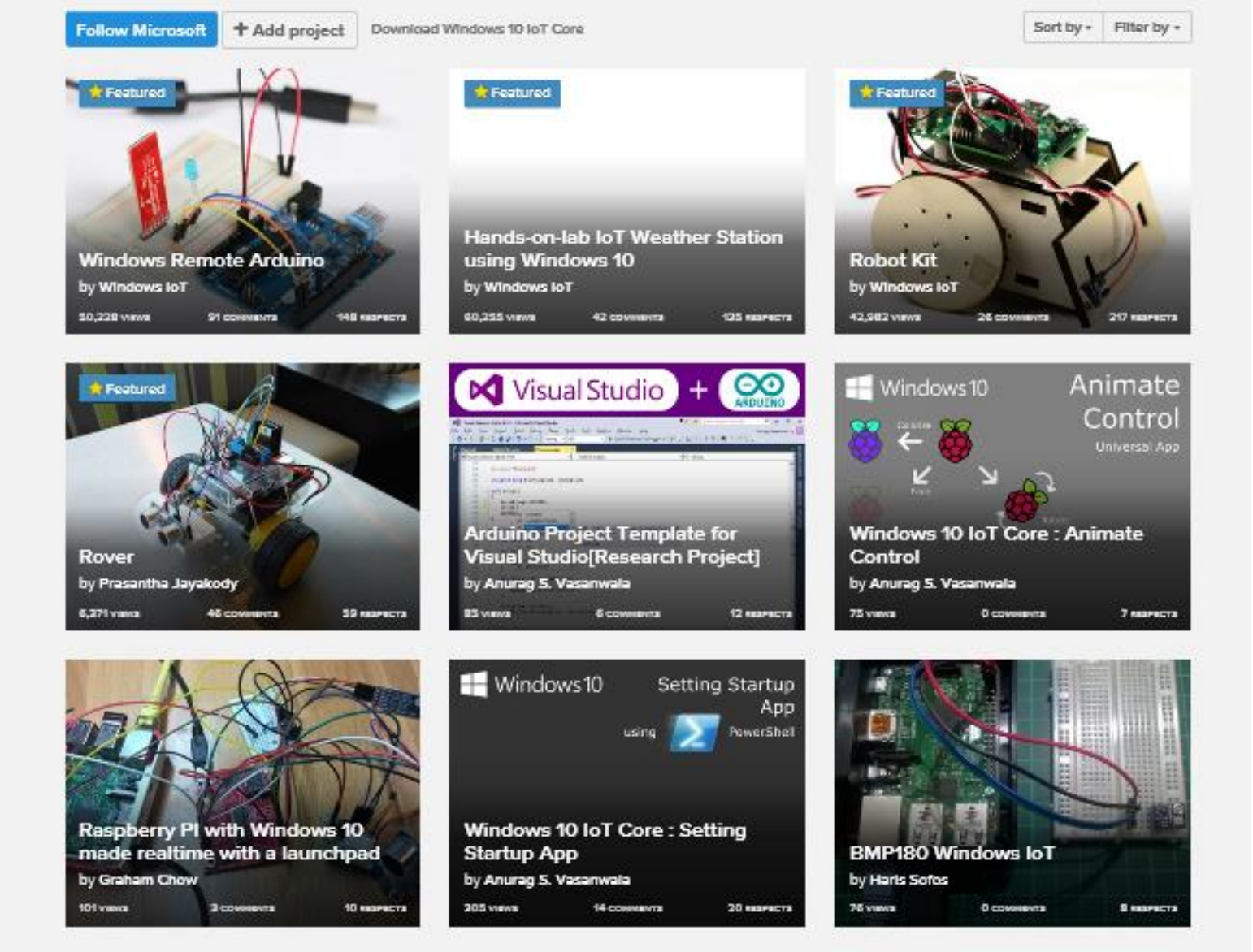
Read Temp Data from HTU21D



Hold Master communication sequence

```
byte[] RegAddrBuf = new byte[] { 0xE3 };  //Humidity address 0xE5
byte[] ReadBuf = new byte[3];

I2CAccel.WriteRead(RegAddrBuf, ReadBuf);
```

To do… WindowsOnDevices.com



HOL 2-2 I2C Control

Enhanced UWP

- Serial UART
- UWP Launcher
- Embedded function
- Legacy code
- Open Source Library
- Xamarin

Serial UART

UWP can support Serial UART

Windows.Devices.SerialCommunication

Serial communication define in Manifest

```
<Capabilities>
  <DeviceCapability Name="serialcommunication">
    <Device Id="any">
      <Function Type="name:serialPort" />
    </Device>
  </DeviceCapability>
</Capabilities>
```

Connect to selected serial device

```
string aqs = SerialDevice.GetDeviceSelector();
var dis = await DeviceInformation.FindAllAsync(aqs);

...

private SerialDevice serialPort = await SerialDevice.FromIdAsync(entry.Id);

// Configure serial settings
serialPort.WriteTimeout = TimeSpan.FromMilliseconds(1000);
serialPort.ReadTimeout = TimeSpan.FromMilliseconds(1000);
serialPort.BaudRate = 9600;
serialPort.Parity = SerialParity.None;
serialPort.StopBits = SerialStopBitCount.One;
serialPort.DataBits = 8;
```

Write Data

```
private async Task WriteAsync()
{
    Task<UInt32> storeAsyncTask;

    if (sendText.Text.Length != 0)
    {
        dataWriteObject.WriteString(sendText.Text);
        storeAsyncTask = dataWriteObject.StoreAsync().AsTask();
        UInt32 bytesWritten = await storeAsyncTask;
        if (bytesWritten > 0)
        {
            status.Text = sendText.Text + ", ";
            status.Text += "bytes written successfully!";
        }
        sendText.Text = "";
    ...
}
```

Read Data

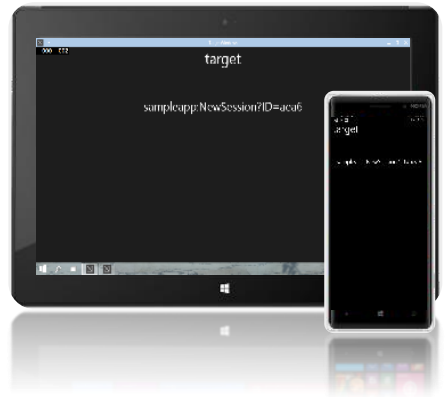
```
while (true)
{
        await ReadAsync(ReadCancellationTokenSource.Token);
}

...

private async Task ReadAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)
{
    Task<UInt32> loadAsyncTask;

    uint ReadBufferLength = 1024;

    cancellationToken.ThrowIfCancellationRequested();
    dataReaderObject.InputStreamOptions = InputStreamOptions.Partial;

    loadAsyncTask = dataReaderObject.LoadAsync(ReadBufferLength).AsTask(cancellationToken);

    UInt32 bytesRead = await loadAsyncTask;
    if (bytesRead > 0)
    {
        rcvdText.Text = dataReaderObject.ReadString(bytesRead);
        status.Text = "bytes read successfully!";
    }
}
```

Launching UWP

LaunchUri

App A

```
Launcher.LaunchUriAsync(new Uri("myapp:?Oh=yes"));
```



App B

Launching UWP

Protocol defined in Manifest

```
<Extensions>
<uap:Extension Category="windows.protocol">
  <uap:Protocol Name="mdslauncher" />
</uap:Extension>
</Extensions>
```

App's Package FamilyName

```
private string GetPackageFamilyName()
{
 return Windows.ApplicationModel.Package.Current.Id.FamilyName;
}
```

Launching UWP

LaunchUriAsync Usage

```
private async void FirstApp_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    LauncherOptions op = new LauncherOptions();
    op.DesiredRemainingView = ViewSizePreference.UseNone;
    op.TargetApplicationPackageFamilyName = "05166ebb-dc8b-4f46-807c-f27b8fdd8a12_7wc2v80q7m8x8";
    await Launcher.LaunchUriAsync(new Uri("mdslauncher://"), op);
}
```

Embedded Mode

Embedded Mode enables…

- Background Applications
- LowLevelDevice Capability
- SystemManagement Capability
  - Windows.System.ProcessLauncher
  - Windows.System.TimeZoneSettings
  - Windows.System.ShutdownManager
  - Windows.Globalization.Language.TrySetInputMethodLanguageTag
  - AllJoyn loopback

External Process Launcher

IoT capability enabled in Manifest

Windows.System.ProcessLauncher

```
<Capabilities>
    <iot:Capability Name="systemManagement" />
    <iot:Capability Name="lowLevelDevices"/>
</Capabilities>
```

External Process Launcher

```
var options = new ProcessLauncherOptions();
var standardOutput = new InMemoryRandomAccessStream();
var standardError = new InMemoryRandomAccessStream();
options.StandardOutput = standardOutput;
options.StandardError = standardError;

var result = await ProcessLauncher.RunToCompletionAsync(cmd.Text, args.Text == null ? string.Empty : args.Text, options);
using (var outStreamRedirect = standardOutput.GetInputStreamAt(0))
{
    var size = standardOutput.Size;
    using (var dataReader = new DataReader(outStreamRedirect))
    {
      var bytesLoaded = await dataReader.LoadAsync((uint)size);
      var stringRead = dataReader.ReadString(bytesLoaded);
      StdOutputText.Text += stringRead;
    }
}
```

External Process Launcher

Command:

c:\windows\system32\ipconfig.exe

Arguments:

Run Command

Process Exit Code: 0

Standard Output

```
Windows IP Configuration


Ethernet adapter vEthernet (Wifi VSwitch):

   Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

   Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter vEthernet (Ethernet VSwitch):

   Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
```

CreateFile/DeviceIoControl

OneCoreUap.lib

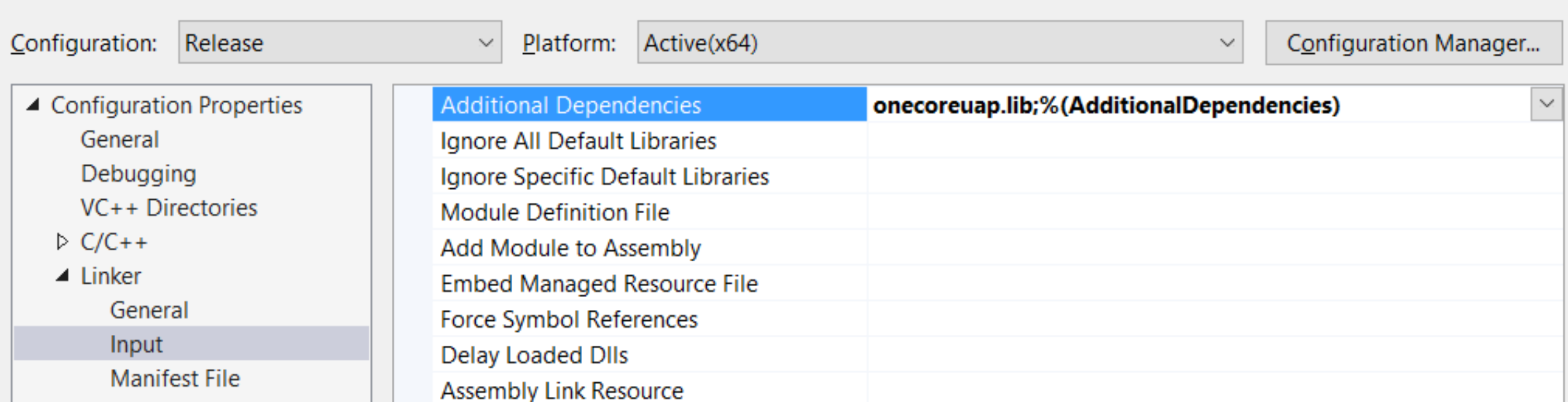
Provides subset of Win32 APIs

Add <_NoWinAPIFamilyAPP> in .vcxproj file

```
<PropertyGroup Label="Globals">
    <ProjectGuid>...</ProjectGuid>
    ...
    <!-- Add the following property to make desktop APIs visible at compile time. -->
    <_NoWinAPIFamilyApp>true</_NoWinAPIFamilyApp>
</PropertyGroup>
```

CreateFile/DeviceIoControl

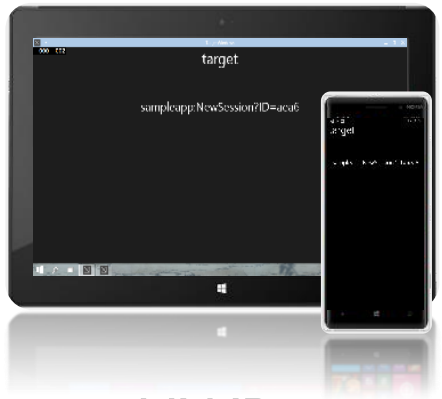
Link onecoreuap library and friends



CreateFile/DeviceIoControl

```
FileHandle fileHandle(CreateFile(L"\\\\.\\COM1", GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, 0,
          nullptr, OPEN_EXISTING,  FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL, nullptr));

// Set baud rate
SERIAL_BAUD_RATE inputBuffer = { 115200 };
DWORD information;
if (!DeviceIoControl( fileHandle.Get(), IOCTL_SERIAL_SET_BAUD_RATE, &inputBuffer,
        sizeof(inputBuffer), nullptr, 0, &information, nullptr)) { }

// Write out a string over the serial port
const char message[] = "Hello serial!\n";
WriteFile( fileHandle.Get(), message, sizeof(message), &information, nullptr))
```

Using existing source in UWP



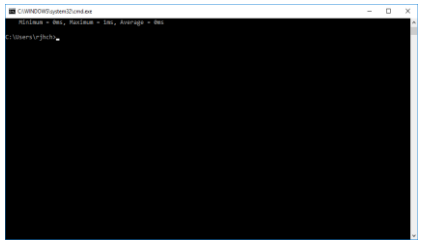
UWP

XAML, HTML, DirectX

C++/CX, C#, JS

App Service
Background Task

Win32 API under
OneCoreUap.lib

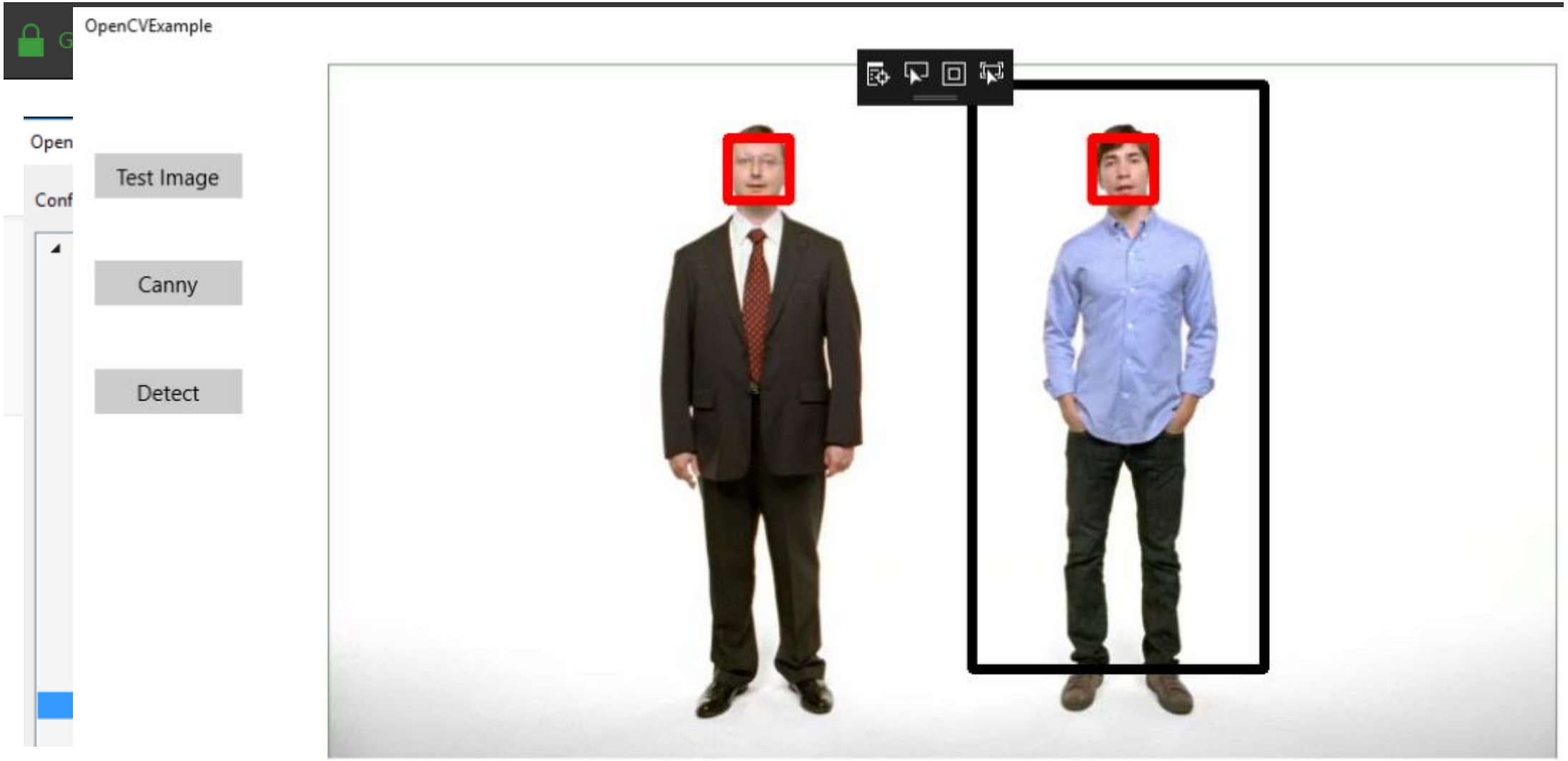


Win32 API under
OneCoreUap.lib

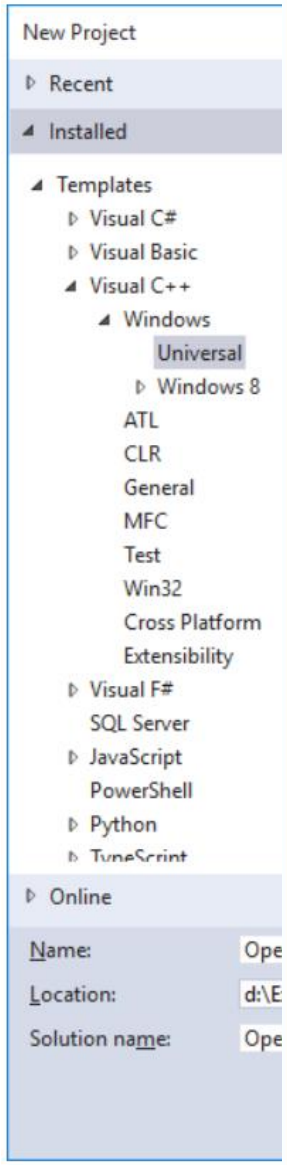
Serivice

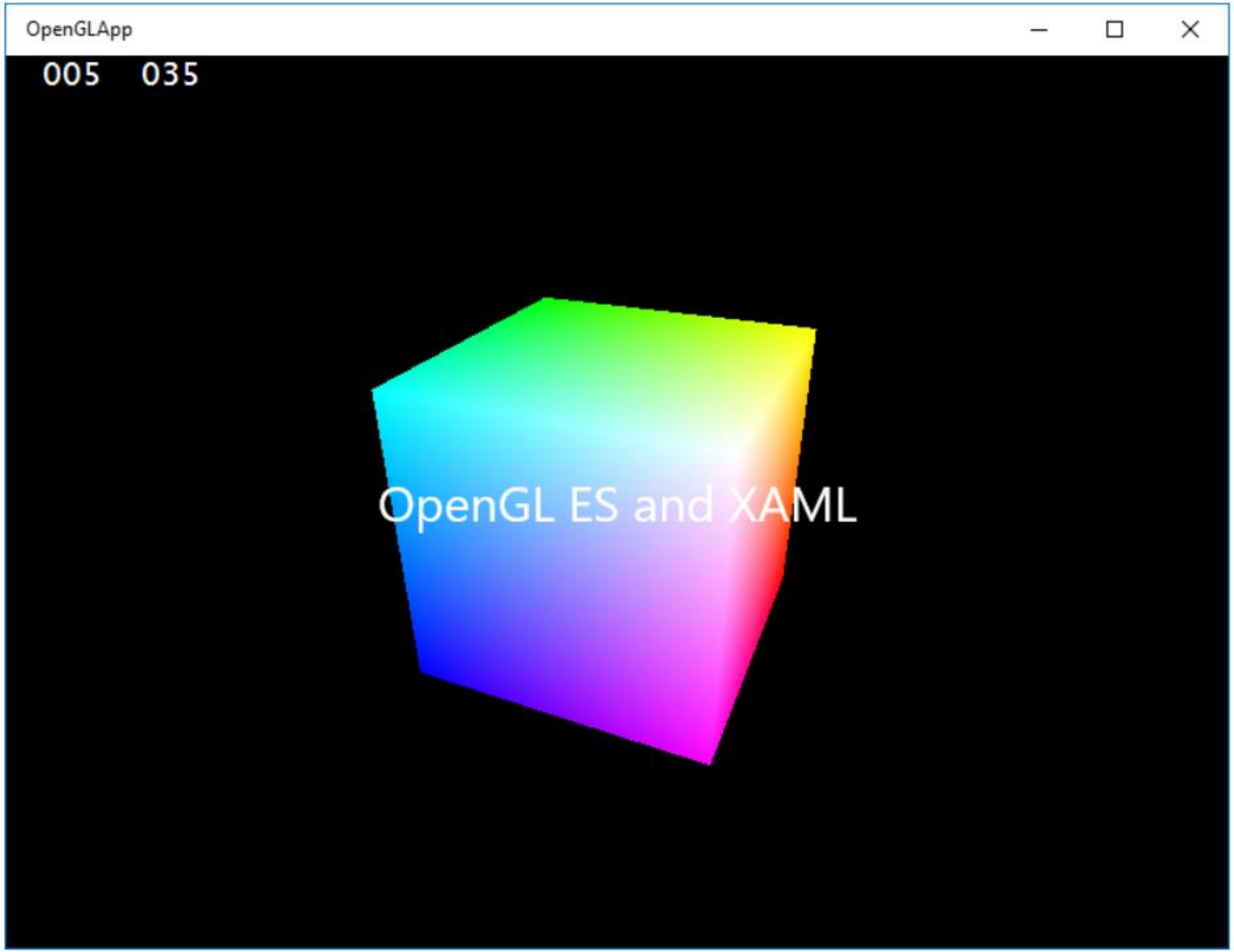
Win32 API under
OneCoreUap.lib

OpenCV



OpenGL


New Project
Recent
Installed
Templates
Visual C#
Visual Basic
Visual C++
Windows
Universal
Windows 8
ATL
CLR
General
MFC
Test
Win32
Cross Platform
Extensibility
Visual F#
SQL Server
JavaScript
PowerShell
Python
Online
Name:
Location:
Solution name:


OpenGLApp
005 035
OpenGL ES and XAML

Xamarin for Visual Studio

Build Native Android, iOS & Window Apps in C#