

Weather - Station

Version - 0.1.0

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Introduction

Disclaimer

Arduino IDE

At the time this document was written, the Arduino IDE with version 1.8.13 was used. If another version is used, the IDE may look not the same or possibly some steps are not one by one reproducible. But the IDE is in such a state that it does not change too much from version to version so it should not be a problem to follow along.

Libraries

Kotlinx Serialization

TornadoFX

JSerialComm

Shortcuts

Table 1. Shortcuts

Shortcut	Action
Ctrl + C	Connect to Arduino

Setup

Java

The project uses the OpenJDK from Adopt. Currently version 11 (LTS) is used. The JDK for each Operating System could be downloaded [here](#).

Arduino IDE



Used version at the time of writing Arduino SAMD Boards package = version 1.8.9
Arduino_MKRENV = version 1.1.0.

MKR board

To be able to program the Arduino using the official Arduino IDE, the board has to be installed first. This could be done with the integrated board manager. Select 'Tools' → 'Board' → 'Boards Manager...'. This will open up a new window which provide functionality to add, update or remove boards. Search for a package called 'Arduino SAMD Boards (32-bits ARM Cortex M0+)'. This package is required for the Arduino MKR 1010 WiFi. Select the newest version of the library and install it.

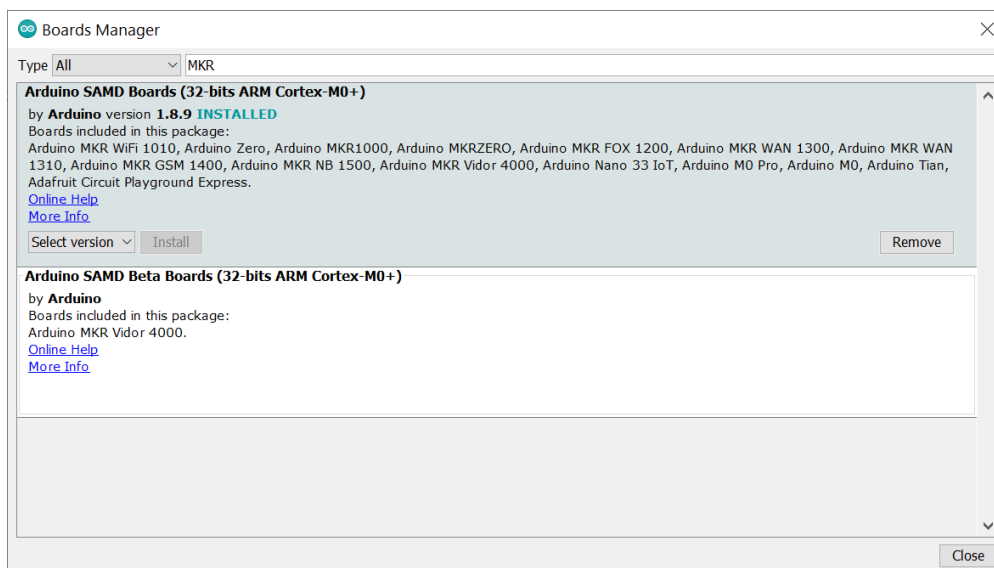


Figure 1. Arduino IDE Board Manager

After installation, the board must be selected. This is required, for the IDE to know for which controller the code must be compiled. Select 'Tools' → 'Board' → 'Arduino SAMD Boards (32-bits ARM Cortex M0+)' → 'Arduino MKR WiFi 1010'

MKR Env shield

The usage of the Env shield requires a library which provides the functions to read the sensors. It is an official Arduino library, so the installation could be done using the Arduino IDE. Select 'Tools' → 'Manage Libraries...'. This will open the Library Manager, where libraries could be installed, updated or uninstalled. Search for a library called 'Arduino_MKRENV' and install the newest version.



It is not required necessary to use the library but it is really recommended since it already implement all functions. If the library is not used all of the functions must be implemented by hand.

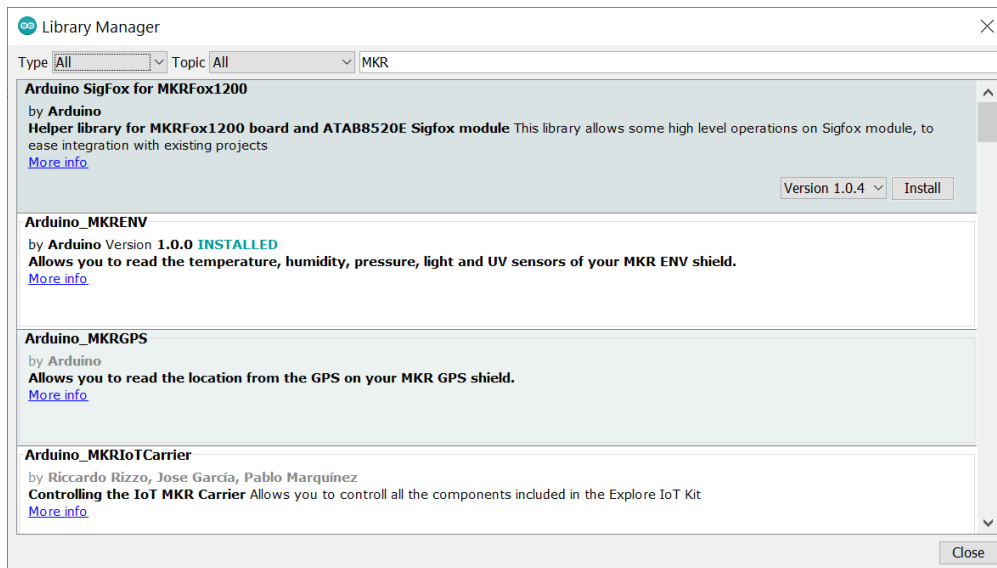
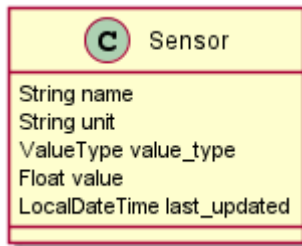


Figure 2. Arduino IDE Library Manager

Architecture

Sensor model



Sensors

Sensorlist

The list of available sensors is initialized using a JSON file. In this file all sensors and their required attributes are described. So that the application is able to read the file correctly it must correspond exactly to the specified format.

The file contains an attribute called `sensors`. This is a list type and must contain all sensor definitions. A sensor definition is enclosed by a pair of opening and closing braces `{ ... }`. Each definition requires a `name`, a `value_type` and a `unit`. The ordering of these is important. As value type any of the defined constants in the `ValueType` enum could be used.

Listing 1. sensorlist-example

```
{
  "sensors": [ ①
    { ②
      "name": "Sensor 1",
      "value_type": "FLOAT",
      "unit": "°C"
    },
    {
      "name": "Sensor 2",
      "value_type": "FLOAT",
      "unit": "°C"
    }
  ]
}
```

① Start of the sensor list

② Start of a sensor definition



Line breaks and spaces are redundant. All attributes of a sensor could also be in one line. But for clearness it is recommended to use the same formatting.

Use - cases

Closing the application

Case 1: Connection Status Connected

Show a confirmation dialog that the Arduino will be disconnected before the application will be closed.

Case 2: Connection Status anything except Connected

Close the application without a confirmation dialog.

Problems

TornadoFX ListView

The official releases of TornadoFX have some problems with Java 9+. One problem is the ListView. If an action is defined and the `clickCount` set, the application reports a problem when mouse is clicked. For example if `clickCount = 2` and an item is double clicked with the mouse, an error will be thrown.



This only happens with the mouse. If an item is selected and the click function activated by hitting the enter key everything works.

To use the `listview` properly with a newer version of Java (currently Java 11 is used), a newer version of TornadoFX must be used. This is (currently) only possible by using a snapshot.

The way that seems working is to use version `2.0.0-SNAPSHOT`. The solution is proposed here <https://github.com/edvin/tornadofx/issues/899#issuecomment-488249680>.

Listing 2. Use TornadoFX 2.0.0-SNAPSHOT

```
repositories {  
    maven { url 'https://oss.sonatype.org/content/repositories/snapshots' }  
}  
  
dependencies {  
    compile 'no.tornado:tornadofx:2.0.0-SNAPSHOT'  
}
```

Confirmation dialog onClose

There are no good resources online for the implementation of a confirmation dialog on a close request. Due to this it took some time to implement this.

The main goal of the dialog is to ask the user is sure if he want to close the application. For example, if the application is still connected to an Arduino the user will be asked if the Arduino should be disconnected and the application closed.

The following code demonstrates a simple example how a confirmation dialog could be shown when the user clicks on the 'close' button. This is only a general usage example how the functionality could be implemented and not a real code sample from the application.

To show a dialog the `setOnCloseRequest` must be overridden. This could be done in the `onDock` function of the view.

Listing 3. Disable onCloseRequest

```
// ...

val close: Boolean = false

override fun onDock() {
    currentStage?.setOnCloseRequest { evt ->
        if (!close) evt.consume()
    }
}

// ...
```

The above example shows how close event could be disabled. If the event is **consumed** the application will not close. The next step is to replace the boolean variable by an alert dialog.

Listing 4. Show confirmation dialog onCloseRequest

```
override fun onDock() {
    currentStage?.setOnCloseRequest { evt ->
        val alert = Alert(AlertType.CONFIRMATION)
        alert.title = "Close the application"
        alert.headerText = "Are you sure you want to close the application?"
        alert.contentText = "You have some unsaved stuff. Are you sure you want to continue?"

        val okButton = ButtonType("Yes", ButtonBar.ButtonData.YES)
        val noButton = ButtonType("No", ButtonBar.ButtonData.NO)

        alert.buttonTypes.setAll(okButton, noButton)

        val result = alert.showAndWait()
        if (result.get() == okButton) {
            // ...
        } else {
            evt.consume()
        }
    }
}
```

The above code sample shows the new **onDock** function with the confirmation dialog. The example uses an alert with custom yes and no button.

Dokka dependencie problems

Dokka seems to make problems with missing dependencies. If everything is set up like in the official documentation [see](#) there are some problems.



Using dokka was tested on two devices and on both the same problem occurred. It is not sure if this problem always happens or if this is just related to the current version.

There is an issue which provides a solution. The solution is proposed here <https://github.com/Kotlin/dokka/issues/41#issuecomment-699723119>.

Listing 5. Fix dokka dependency problems

```
repositories {
    //... other repos
    exclusiveContent {
        forRepository {
            maven {
                name = "JCenter"
                setUrl("https://jcenter.bintray.com/")
            }
        }
        filter {
            // Required for Dokka
            includeModule("org.jetbrains.kotlinx", "kotlinx-html-jvm")
            includeGroup("org.jetbrains.dokka")
            includeModule("org.jetbrains", "markdown")
        }
    }
}
```

Build the documentation

Use: `asciidoctor-pdf -r asciidoctor-diagram documentation.adoc`

Install rouge

`gem install rouge`