INTERNET OF THINGS DEN LAB GUIDE



Windows 10 IoT Core

Internet of Things Den with FEZ HAT Lab Guide

Document Version 3.1 Lite

This Lab assumes: -

- 1) An Azure account and an IoT Hub have been provisioned and you have been provided with Lab Supplement data
- 2) Alternatively, you followed the notes in the <u>Windows IoT Core Lab Setup Guide</u> and provision your own Azure account and IoT Hub and created your own Lab Supplement data.

Social	Twitter #iotden #iot #raspberrypi #windows10 #azure
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INTRODUCTION

The goal of the IoT Den is to familiarise you with some of the components and technologies associated with the Internet of Things (IoT). Along the way, you will experience deploying code, streaming sensor data to Microsoft Azure, aggregating data with Stream Analytics and reporting with Microsoft Power Bi.

GETTING STARTED

If you are setting up your own IoT Den then all source code and documentation is available at https://github.com/MakerDen/Maker-Den-Documentation-and-Resources-FezHat.

TIME REQUIRED

There are two sections to this lab. The first section is device centric and will take less than 15 minutes. Section 2 and beyond are more cloud centric and will take approximately an hour. You are more than welcome to stay longer and delve a little deeper.

SPREAD THE WORD

Be sure to spread the word about the IoT Den on Twitter. Use hash tags #iotden #iot #raspberrypi #windows10 #azure

LAB HARDWARE

The following components are used for the IoT Den.

Raspberry Pi 2

These labs are built on the Raspberry Pirunning Windows 10 IoT Core.

You can find out more about Windows 10 IoT Core at http://dev.windows.com/iot.



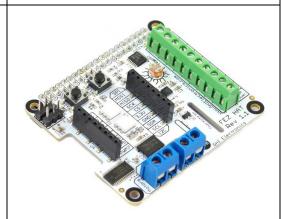
GHI electronics FEZ HAT

The FEZ HAT Key Features:

- On-Board Analog Input and PWM chips.
- Two DC Motor Drivers, suitable for building small robots.
- Terminal Blocks for wiring in DC motors without the need for soldering.
- Two Servo Motor Connections.
- Two Multi Color LEDs, connected to PWM for thousands of colors.
- Single Red LED.
- Temperature Sensor.
- Accelerometer.
- Light Sensor.
- Two user buttons.
- Terminal block with 2x Analog, 2x Digital I/O, 2x PWM and power.
- Female headers with SPI, I2C, 3x Analog, 3x PWM.
- Dedicated power input for driving the servo motors and DC motors.
- No Soldering required, completely assembled and tested.

Developer Guide

https://www.ghielectronics.com/docs/329/fez-hat-developers-guide



RESET THE LAB

- STEP 1: Ensure Visual Studio is closed.
- STEP 2: Double click the **ResetLabs.bat** file on your desktop. This will copy the source code from a GitHub repository and launch Visual Studio with the solution opened.

EXPERIMENTS

- There are ten IoT Den experiments to get you started with Windows 10 IoT Core and Microsoft Azure IoT Services.
- All the source code can be referenced from the Source Code folder on the Desktop.
- ☑ This user guide can be found in the Documents folder on the Desktop.
- Be sure to check out the <u>Windows 10 IoT Core Doc, Tutorials and Samples</u>. There is a link to this page in the Desktop Documents folder.
- For the self-sufficient adventurous types, you can reference the <u>Windows 10 IoT</u>

 <u>Core Doc, Tutorials and Samples</u> and the <u>GHI Electronics FEZ HAT</u> developer resources for more information.

Section 1



Windows IoT Core development with Visual Studio

Connecting your device

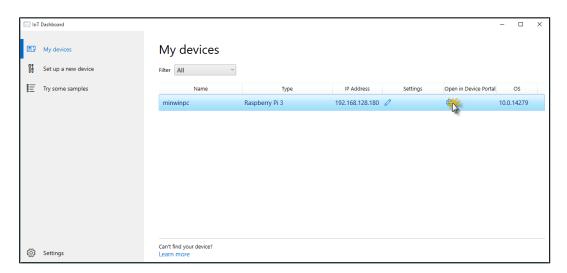
Deploying your first app

Sensing ambient light levels

EXPERIMENT 1: CONNECTING AND CONFIGURING YOUR DEVICE

The Raspberry Pi should be connected to the development PC via a wired Ethernet connection. This connection is used both for deployment and debugging as well as passing through internet requests from the Raspberry Pi when Internet Connection Sharing is enabled on the PC.

- STEP 1: Press the Windows key and type "Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard" and run.
- STEP 2: Go to My devices² and click the Open in Device Portal icon for your chosen device.



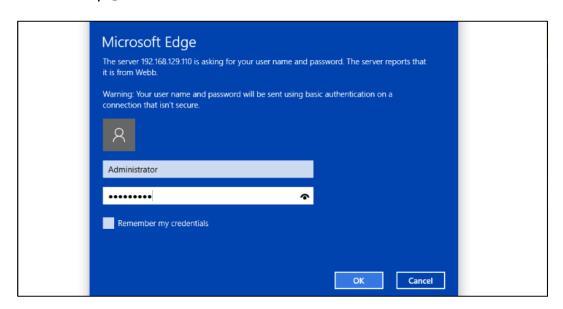
If your device does not show up in the list it is almost certainly because the network connection between your PC and the Raspberry Pi is public and Device Discovery is not enabled. See How to change Windows 10 network location from Public to Private.

Alternatively, navigate to the default device url http://minwinpc:8080.

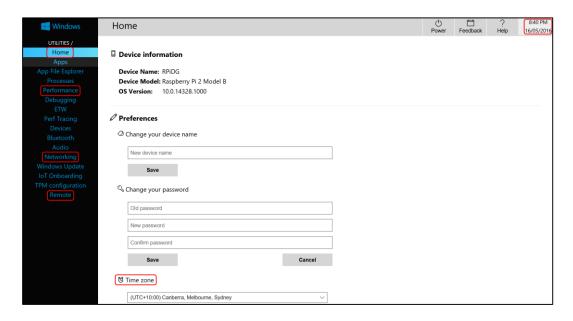
¹ You can download the Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard from https://developer.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/iot/getstarted

² You can right mouse click a device for more options including copying the device IP Address, Name, and to start a PowerShell session.

STEP 3: Authenticate. The default credentials are Username: *Administrator and* Password: *p@ssw0rd*



Windows Device Portal will launch and display the web management home screen!



STEP 4: Verify Device Configuration

• From the **Home** Tab verify the time zone, date and time are correct. If the device has the incorrect date or time, then refer to the <u>troubleshooting</u> section in the appendix.

- From the **Remote** tab verify that **Windows IoT Remote Server**³ is enabled. If it is not, then enable it.
- Take a moment to explore the other tabs in the Windows Device Portal.

STEP 5: Test Windows IoT Remote Client connection.

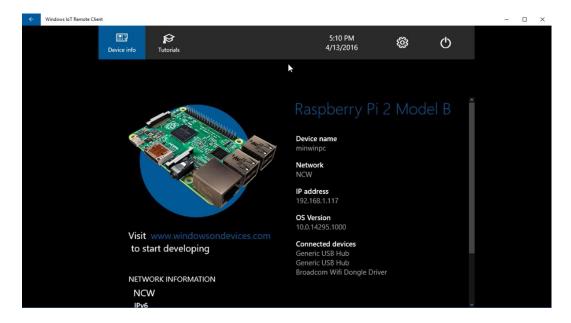
Press the Windows key and type "Windows IoT Remote Client" 4 and run.

STEP 6: Select your device from the dropdown list.

Depending on the network setup you may need to enter the IP address of your Raspberry Pi. Get the address of the device from the **Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard**.

This will take a moment to connect. When it does you will see the video output of the Raspberry Pi remoted to your desktop.

Minimize the remote client application when you have verified that it is working.



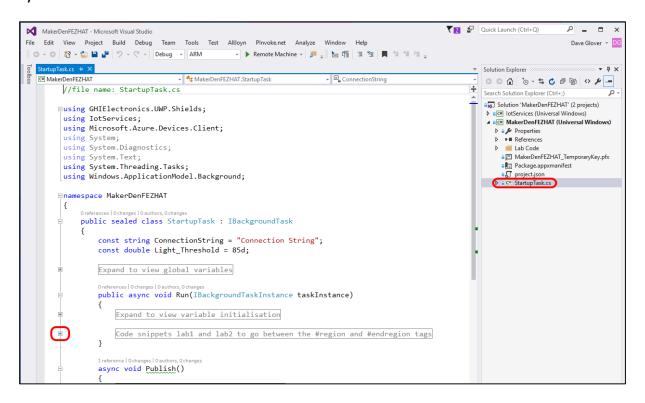
³ The Windows IoT Remote Server does take additional CPU cycles on the Raspberry Pi so depending on what you are doing you may want to disable the Windows Remote Server from the Windows Device Portal.

⁴ The Windows IoT Remote Client is available from the Windows Store.

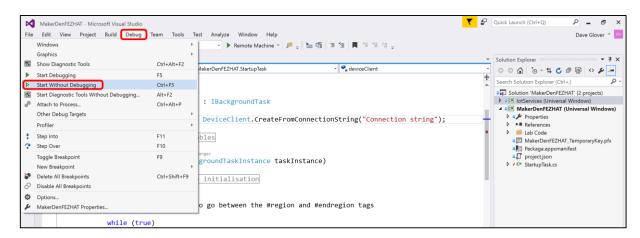
EXPERIMENT 2: HELLO WORLD

Deploy your first experiment to ensure everything is setup correctly and to check Visual Studio is communicating with your Raspberry Pi.

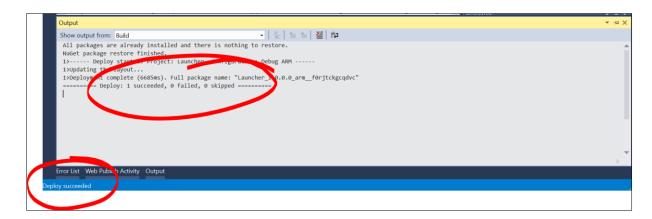
STEP 1: Expand the MakerDen project then double click the StartupTask.cs file to open it. You may need to expand the code region by clicking the highlighted + symbol on the left hand side.



STEP 2: Deploy the solution to the Raspberry Pi. From the **Debug** menu select Start Without Debugging or from the keyboard press **Ctrl+F5**.



STEP 3: Check that Visual Studio has successfully compiled and deployed the code by looking at the output window and the status bar. I will take up to 30 seconds.



STEP 4: Check the LEDs on the FEZ HAT. You should see an LED alternating between Red, Green and Blue.

STEP 5: Pat yourself on the back, you did it[©]

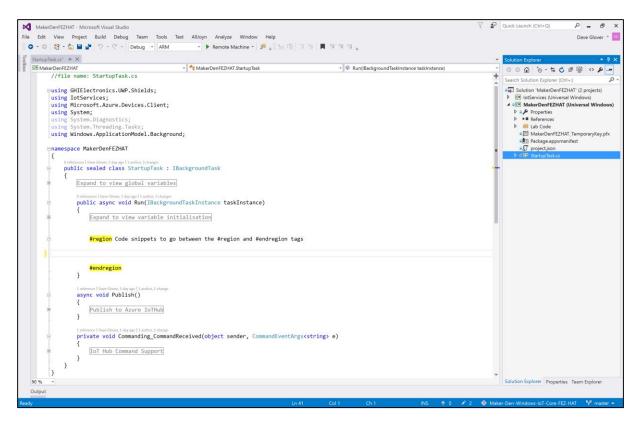
EXPERIMENT 3: SENSING THE WORLD

This lab reads the ambient light levels from the light sensor.

- STEP 1: Review the code in the StartupTask.cs file. Look for the #region and #endregion tags.
- STEP 2: Delete the code circled in red inside the #region tags.

```
Quick Launch (Ctrl+Q)
    Edit View Project Build Debug Team Tools Test Analyze Window Help
 ▼ ▶ Remote Machine ▼ 🔎 💂 🔚 🖷 🖫 🥫 🧸 🖠
StartupTask.cs* += X
        erDenFEZHAT - * MakerDenFEZHAT.StartupTask
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Windows.ApplicationModel.Background;
                                                                                                                           0 0 A 0 - 5 C F A 0 P
                                                                                                                           Solution 'MakerDenFEZHAT' (2 projects)
        ■namespace MakerDenFEZHAT
                                                                                                                           public sealed class StartupTask : IBackgroundTask
                                                                                                                               ■ Lab Code
□ MakerDenFEZHAT_TemporaryKey.pfx
                 DeviceClient deviceClient = DeviceClient.CreateFromConnectionString("Connection string");
                                                                                                                               e ☐ Package.appxmanifest
                 Expand to view global variables
                 public async void Run(IBackgroundTaskInstance taskInstance)
                     Expand to view variable initialisation
                     #region Code snippets to go between the #region and #endregion tags
                     while (true)
                          hat.D2.Color = FEZHAT.Color.Red;
                          await Task.Delay(500);
                         hat.D2.Color = FEZHAT.Color.Green;
                          await Task.Delay(500);
                         hat.D2.Color = FEZHAT.Color.Blue;
                          await Task.Delay(500);
                     #endregion
```

Your "StartupTask.cs" file should look like the screenshot below after you have deleted the code. If it doesn't look the same then **Ctrl+Z** to undo the changes you made and try again.



STEP 3: Using a code snippet type lab3 and press Tab twice OR type the following code between the #region tags.

```
while (true)
{
    var level = hat.GetLightLevel() * 100;

    if (level > Light_Threshold)
    {
        hat.D2.Color = FEZHAT.Color.Blue;
    }
    else
    {
        hat.D2.Color = FEZHAT.Color.Red;
    }

    await Task.Delay(500);
}
```

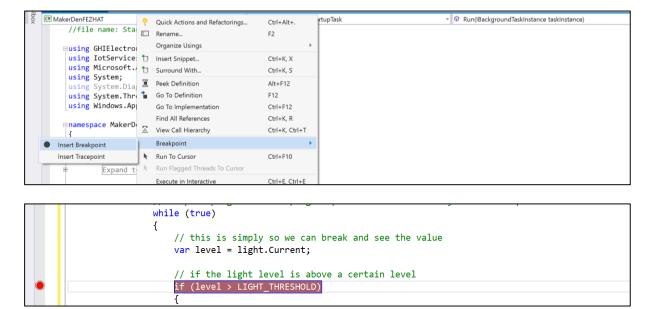
STEP 4: Your "StartupTask.cs" file should like look like the following. If not, Ctrl+Z and try again.

```
//file name: StartupTask.cs
using GHIElectronics.UWP.Shields;
using IotServices;
using Microsoft.Azure.Devices.Client;
using System;
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Windows.ApplicationModel.Background;
namespace MakerDenFEZHAT
    public sealed class StartupTask : IBackgroundTask
        const string ConnectionString = "Connection String";
        const double Light_Threshold = 85d;
        Expand to view global variables
        public async void Run(IBackgroundTaskInstance taskInstance)
            Expand to view variable initialisation
            #region Code snippets lab2 and lab3 to go between the #region and #endregion tags
            while (true)
                var level = hat.GetLightLevel() * 100;
                if (level > Light_Threshold)
                    hat.D2.Color = FEZHAT.Color.Blue;
                }
                else
                {
                    hat.D2.Color = FEZHAT.Color.Red;
                await Task.Delay(500);
            #endregion
        }
        async void Publish()
            #region Snippet lab6 - Publish to Azure IoT Hub
            #endregion
        }
        private void Commanding_CommandReceived(object sender, CommandEventArgs<string> e)
            #region Snippet lab9 - IoT Hub Command Support
            #endregion
        }
    }
```

- STEP 5: Deploy the solution to the Raspberry Pi. From the **Debug** menu select Start Without Debugging or from the keyboard press **Ctrl+F5**.
- STEP 6: Hover your hand over the light sensor and observe the LED alternates between blue and red depending on the ambient light levels.

EXPERIMENT 4: REMOTE DEBUGGING

- STEP 1: Next, set a break point to see how easy it is to debug directly on the device. This is a unique capability provided by Visual Studio and Windows IoT Core.
 - Right-click on the line that reads if (level > Light_Threshold)
 - Choose Breakpoint, then Insert Breakpoint.



- STEP 2: From the **Debug** menu select **Start Debugging** or on the keyboard press **F5** and wait for the solution to deploy and for Visual Studio to hit the breakpoint.
- STEP 3: Hover the cursor over the variable "level" and Visual Studio will display its current value.
- STEP 4: While holding your hand over the light sensor, press F5 a couple of times to continue and observe the LED changes colour depending on ambient light levels.
- Step 5: Press Shift-F5 to stop debugging.

Section 2



Microsoft Azure Cloud Development

Registering a device with IoT Hub

Secure Data Streaming

Secure Command and Control

EXPERIMENT 5: REGISTERING YOUR DEVICE WITH AZURE IOT HUB

This experiment assumes that you have either been provided with or created your own Azure account and IoT Hub Service. See "Windows IoT Core Lab Setup Guide" in the Lab GitHub repository.

You must register your device in order to be able to send and receive information from the Azure IoT Hub. This is done by registering a Device Identity in the IoT Hub.

STEP 1: Press the Windows key and type "Device Explorer" ⁵ and run the app.

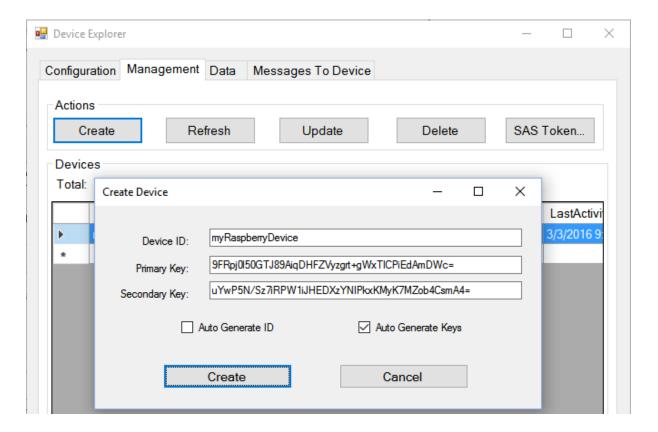
If "Device Explorer" is not installed, then install it from https://github.com/Azure/azure-iot-sdks/releases (Scroll down for SetupDeviceExplorer.msi).

STEP 2: Paste the IoT Hub Connection String provided to you in the Lab Supplement in to the IoT Connection String field and click Update.



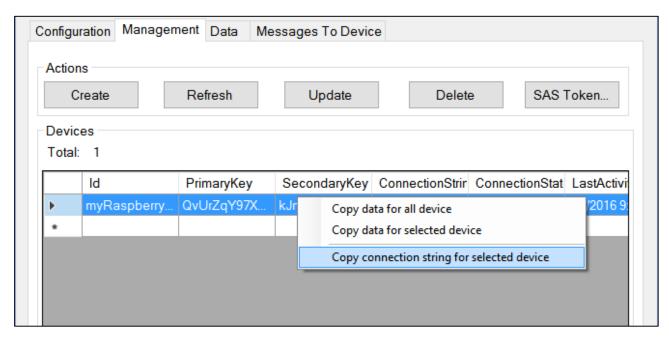
STEP 3: Go to the Management tab and click on the Create button. The Create Device popup will be displayed. Fill the Device ID field with a new id for your device. For example, MyRPiO1, then click on Create.

⁵The Device Explorer is an Open Source sample. In production you would integrate device provisioning in to your solution. See <u>Get started with Azure IoT Hub for .NET</u>.



STEP 4: Once the device identity is created, it will be displayed in the grid. Right click on the identity you just created, select **Copy connection string for selected device**, the connection string will be copied to the clipboard.

This unique connection string allows a device to authenticate and communicate securely with Azure IoT Hub.



EXPERIEMENT 6: STREAMING TELEMETRY DATA TO AZURE IOT HUB

- **STEP 1:** Return to Visual Studio
- STEP 2: Ensure debugging has stopped (Shift-F5) otherwise you will not be able to make any edits to the StartUpTask.cs file.
- **STEP 3:** Paste the Connection String you previously copied from the Device Explorer in to the highlighted area in the StartUpTask.cs file.

```
namespace MakerDenFEZHAT
{
   public sealed class StartupTask : IBackgroundTask
   {
      const string ConnectionString = "Connection String";
      const double Light_Threshold = 85d;
      #region Expand to view global variables
      public async void Run(IBackgroundTaskInstance taskInstance)
```

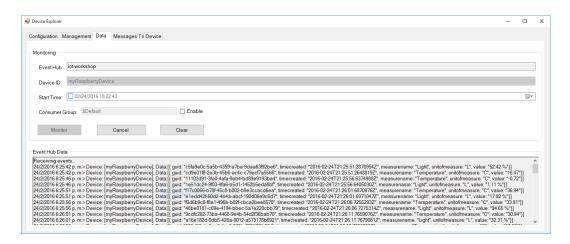
STEP 4: Locate the **Publish** method in the StartupTask.cs file. Between the **#region Lab 6** tags type **lab6** and press Tab twice **OR** type the following code.

The Publish method is responsible for reading sensors and streaming data to Azure IoT Hub. The publish method is called by the Telemetry class every 10 seconds.

STEP 5: Your completed Publish method should look like this.

- STEP 6: Deploy the solution to the Raspberry Pi. From the **Debug** menu select Start without **Debugging** or from the keyboard press **Ctrl+F5** and wait for the solution to deploy.
- STEP 7: Press the Windows key and type "Device Explorer" and run the app.

 Navigate to the Data tab and select your device from the dropdown and click on Monitor.



EXPERIMENT 6A: CONTROLLING A DEVICE FROM AZURE IOT HUB

Azure IoT Hub is a service that enables reliable and secure bi-directional communications⁶ between millions of IoT devices and an application back end.

In this experiment we will send cloud-to-device messages to your device to command it to change the colour of one of the FEZ HAT LEDs. For the experiment Device Explorer will serve as the back end.

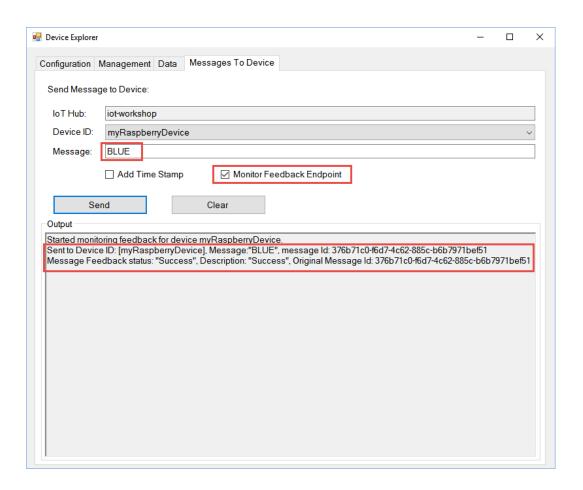
STEP 1: Locate the Command_Processing method in the StartupTask.cs file. Between the #region Lab 9 tags type lab9 and press Tab twice OR type the following code.

```
#region Snippet lab9 - IoT Hub Command Support
while (true)
    try
    {
        Message receivedMessage = await deviceClient.ReceiveAsync();
        if (receivedMessage == null)
            await Task.Delay(2000);
            continue;
        }
        await deviceClient.CompleteAsync(receivedMessage);
        string command =
Encoding.ASCII.GetString(receivedMessage.GetBytes()).ToUpper();
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(command) ||
telemetry.SetSampleRateInSeconds(command)) { continue; }
        switch (command[0])
        {
            case 'R':
                publishColor = FEZHAT.Color.Red;
                break;
            case 'G':
                publishColor = FEZHAT.Color.Green;
            case 'B':
```

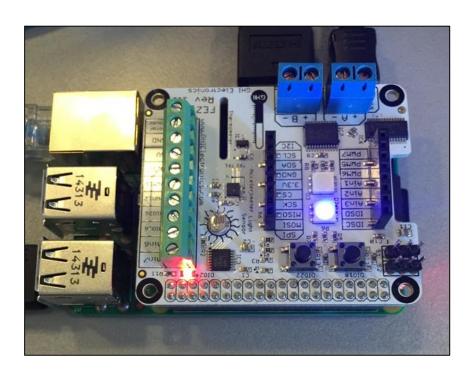
⁶ Azure IoT Hub supports a number of protocols including <u>AMQP</u>, HTTPS and <u>MQTT</u>.

```
publishColor = FEZHAT.Color.Blue;
break;
case 'Y':
    publishColor = FEZHAT.Color.Yellow;
    break;
case 'M':
    publishColor = FEZHAT.Color.Magneta;
    break;
default:
    Debug.WriteLine("Unrecognized command: {0}", command);
    break;
}
hat.D3.Color = publishColor;
}
catch { } // just keep going
}
```

- STEP 2: Deploy the solution to the Raspberry Pi. From the **Debug** menu select Start without **Debugging** or from the keyboard press **Ctrl+F5** and wait for the solution to deploy.
- STEP 3: From Device Explorer select the Messages to Device Tab, select your device from the Device ID: dropdown and in the Message field type a colour. Valid colours are Red, Green, Blue or Yellow or just the first letter of a colour.
- STEP 4: Enable Monitor Feedback Endpoint and click Send.



After a few seconds the message will be processed by the device and the LED will turn on in the colour you selected. The feedback will also be reflected in the Device Explorer screen after a few seconds.



Section 3



Azure Stream Analytics

Gain real-time insights from devices, sensors, infrastructure, and applications

EXPERIMENT 7: INSIGHT AND IOT DATA

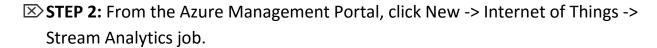
You have used the Device Explorer to view data streamed to the Azure IoT Hub. However, there are many ways to gain insight from the data including Stream Analytics, Power Bi, <u>Azure IoT Suite Remote Monitoring</u>, and of course your own custom solution.

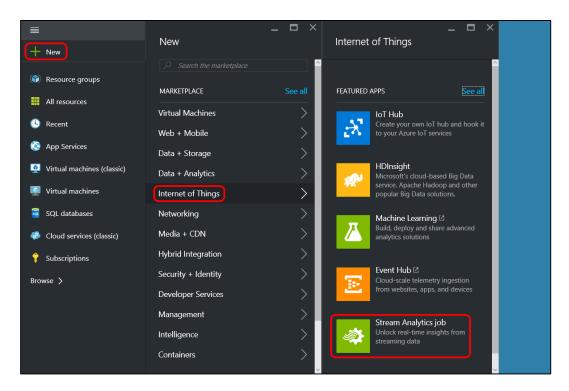
In the following section you will use Azure Stream Analytics in combination with Microsoft Power BI to consume IoT data and to generate meaningful reports.

CREATE A STREAM ANALYTICS JOB

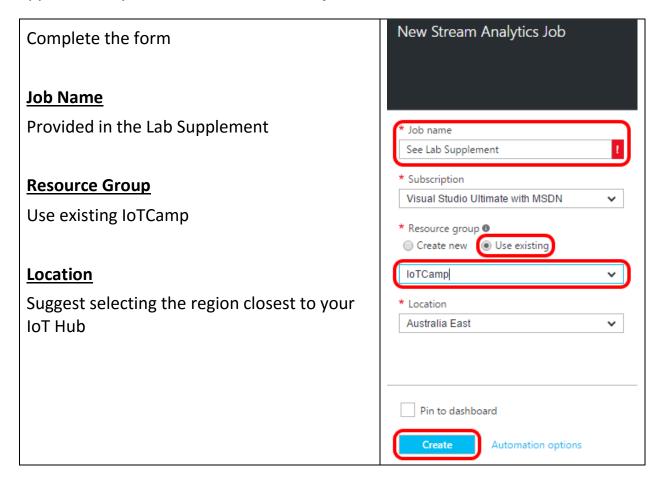
Before the information can be delivered to **Power BI**, it must be processed by a **Stream Analytics Job**. To do so, an input, output and query for the job must be defined. As the Raspberry devices are sending information to an IoT Hub, it will be set as the input for the job.

STEP 1: Login to the Azure Management Portal at http://portal.azure.com. The Azure email and password credentials are provided in the Lab Supplement.



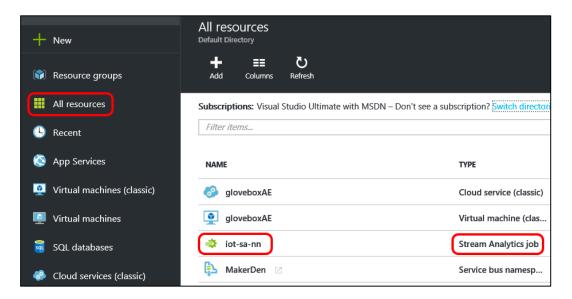


STEP 3: Define the Stream Analytics job then click Create. It will take approximately 30 seconds to create the job.



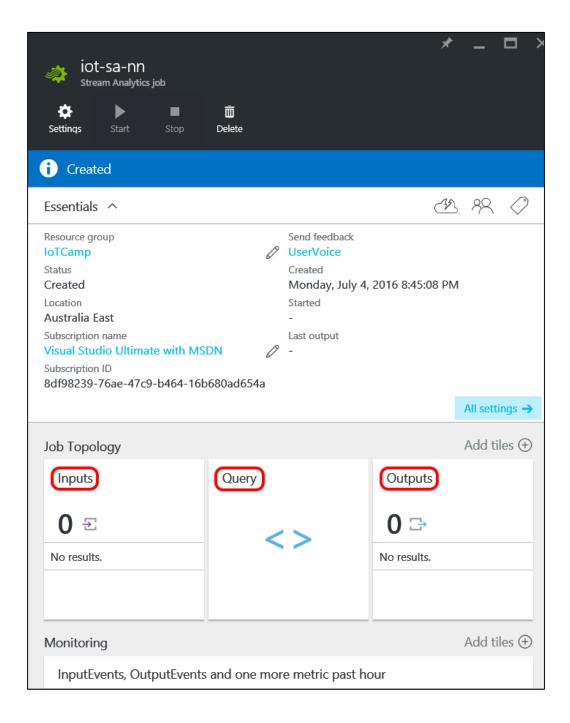
STEP 4: Open the newly created Stream Analytics job configuration blade.

Click All resources -> Your newly created Stream Analytics Job.



STEP 5: Familiarise yourself with the Stream Analytics configuration blade. Note the Inputs, Query and Output zones.

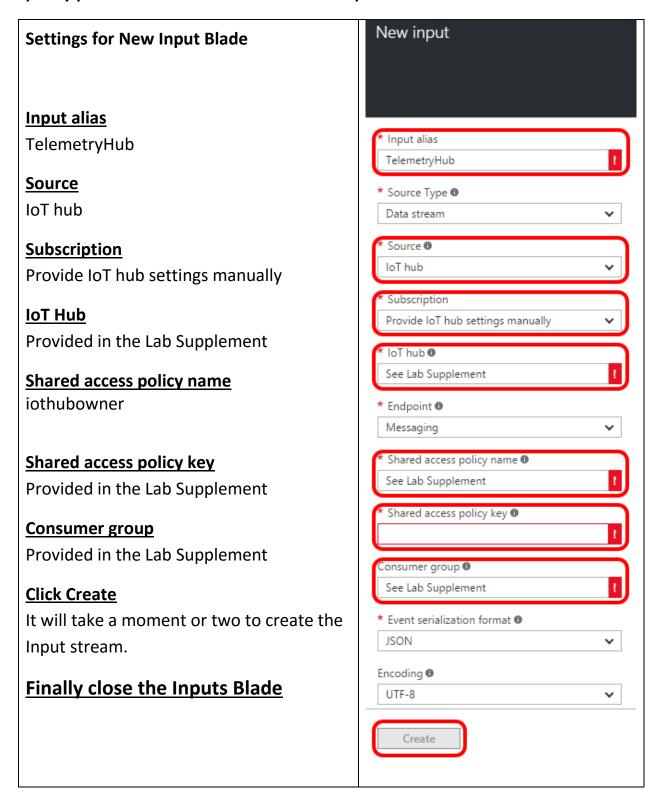
As you can see, the Start button is disabled since the job is not configured yet.



STREAM ANALYTICS - CONFIGURE NEW INPUT

An Input defines the data source for the Stream Analytics job.

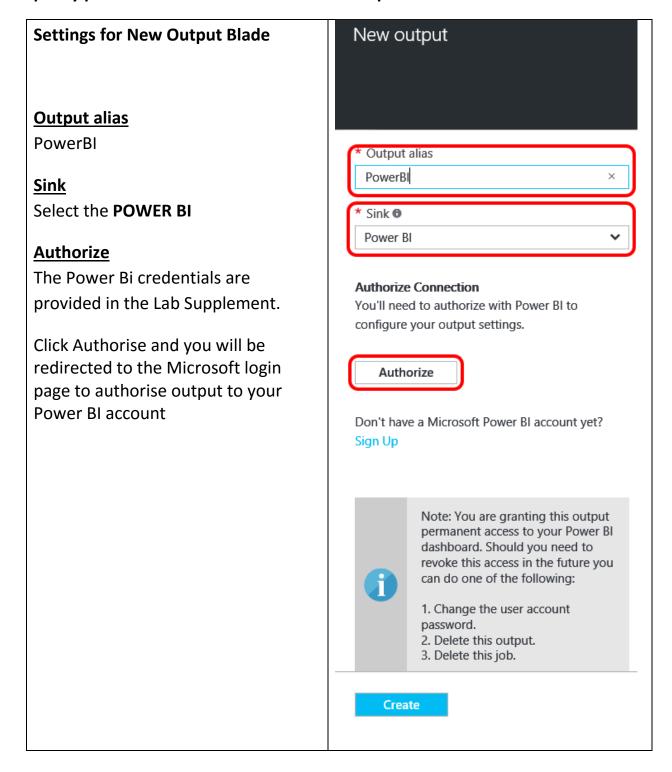
STEP 1: From the Stream Analytics Configuration blade select Inputs -> Add -> specify parameters -> Create -> Close the Inputs blade.



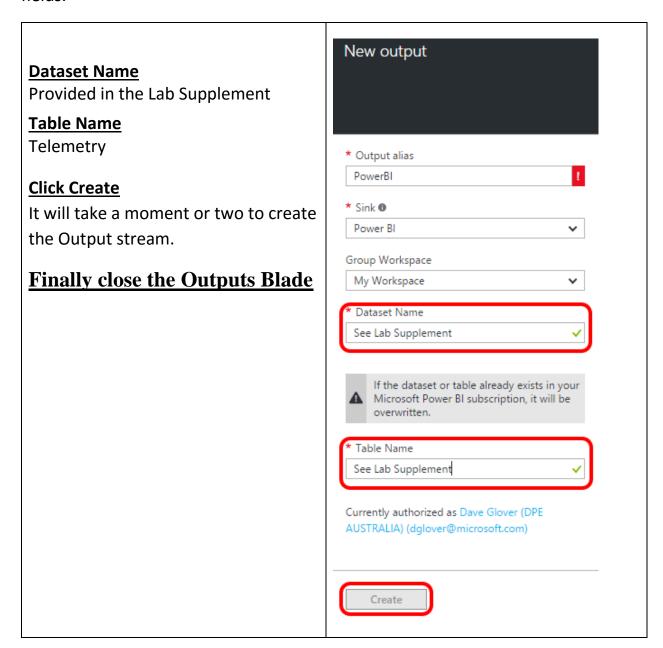
STREAM ANALYTICS - CONFIGURE NEW OUTPUT

An Output defines the output destination for the Stream Analytics job.

STEP 1: From the Stream Analytics Configuration blade select Outputs -> Add -> specify parameters -> Create -> Close the Outputs blade.



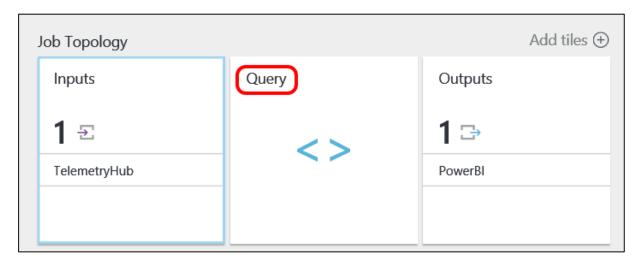
STEP 2: Once Power BI is authorised continue setting the remaining configuration fields.



STREAM ANALYTICS - QUERY CONFIGURATION

Now that the job's inputs and outputs are configured, the Stream Analytics Job needs to know how to transform the input data into the output data source. To do so, you will create a new Query.

STEP 1: From the Stream Analytics Configuration blade click Query.



STEP 2: Replace the default query with the following Stream Analytics Query.

Note: You can copy and paste this query from the Query.txt file found in the Stream Analytics folder on your desktop.

```
SELECT
iothub.connectiondeviceid deviceid,
Geo AS GeoLocation,
Max(DateAdd(Hour, 10, EventEnqueuedUtcTime)) AS TimeCreated, -- AU EST UTC + 10
Avg(Celsius) AS Temperature,
AVG(Humidity) AS Humidity,
AVG(Light) AS Light,
AVG(HPa) AS AirPressure
INTO
[PowerBI]
FROM
[TelemetryHUB] TIMESTAMP BY EventEnqueuedUtcTime
GROUP BY
iothub.connectiondeviceid, Geo,
TumblingWindow(Second, 30)
```

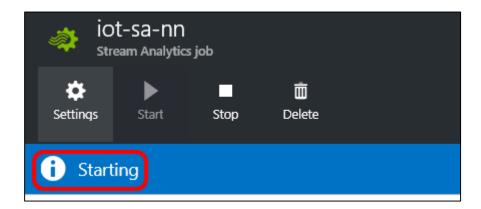
The query takes the data from the input (using the alias defined when the input was created **TelemetryHUB**) and inserts into the output (**PowerBI**, the alias of the output) after grouping in to 30 seconds chunks.

- STEP 3: Click the SAVE button and confirm.
- **STEP 4:** Close the Query blade.

STARTING THE STREAM ANALYTICS JOB

The job is configured and it now needs to be started.

STEP 1: From the Stream Analytics configuration blade click Start -> Now -> Start. Allow for 30 to 60 seconds for the job to enter "Running" mode.



Once the job starts and it is receiving data from your IoT device it will create the Power BI datasource associated with the given subscription.

Section 4



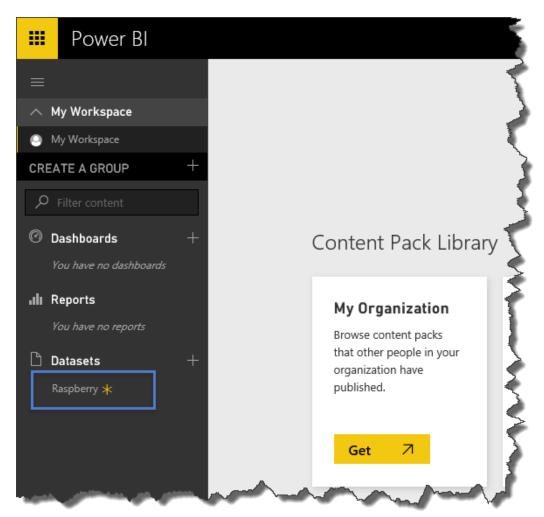
Microsoft Power BI

Transform your data with rich visuals for you to collect and organize

EXPERIEMENT 8: SETTING UP THE POWER BI DASHBOARD

STEP 1: Navigate to Power Bi (<u>www.powerbi.com</u>) and authenticate. Click the Hamburger to expand the navigation pane.

The Steam Analytics⁷ job needs to run for a few minutes before it appears in the navigation pane.



⁷The Power BI dataset will only be created if the job is running and if it is receiving data from the IoT Hub input. If there is no Raspberry dataset then check the Universal App is running on the Raspberry Pi and it is streaming data to Azure. To verify the Stream Analytics job is receiving and processing data you can check the Azure Management Stream Analytics monitor.

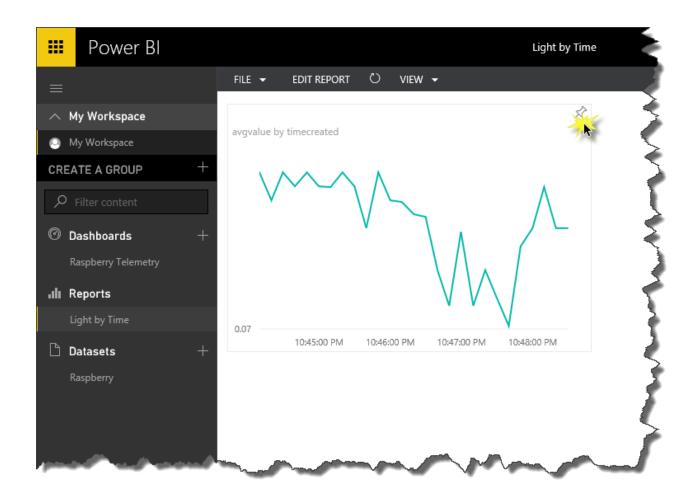
STEP 2: Click on the datasource name that you created and start defining the report.

DEFINING A POWER BI REPORT

The Report designer will be opened showing the list of fields available for the selected datasource and the different visualizations supported by the tool.

STEP 1: Select Line Chart from Visualizations Fields the Visualizations and ensure it is selected in the designer. **STEP 2:** Drag and drop the ■ TELEMETRY following fields from the Fields ∑ airpressure section deviceid geolocation 8 $\square \Sigma$ humidity 1) deviceid -> Legend ✓ ∑ light 2) light -> Values timecreated 3) timecreated -> Axis timecreated deviceid STEP 3: Select Average of light from the Values dropdown Average of light menu. Values **Filters** Average of light Remove field Visual level filters Filters Average of light(All) Average deviceid(All) Minimum Average of light(All) timecreated(All) Maximum Page level filters STEP 4: From the deviceid(All) dropdown select your device. Visual level filters Average of light(All) deviceid(All) timecreated(All)

- STEP 5: Click the SAVE button and set LIGHT BY TIME as the name for the report.
- (+) next to the **Dashboards** section to create a new dashboard and name it Raspberry Telemetry.
- STEP 7: Go back to your report and click the Pin Live Page icon to add the report to the newly created dashboard.



STEP 8: Experiment with other chart types and remember you have access to both Light and Temperature data in the Power BI reporting tool.

Congratulations, you have finished!

EVALUATION

Congratulations, you have successfully completed the IoT Den Experience. You have deployed a Universal Windows App to a Raspberry Pi. You have streamed data to Microsoft Azure, ingested telemetry using Azure IoT Hub and visualised data with the Power Bi.

Please complete the following steps before you leave.

STEP 1: Close Visual Studio.

All the documentation and software for the IoT Den is available at http://www.github.com/makerden

APPENDIX

TROUBLESHOOTING

FORCING A TIME RESYNC

- 1. From "Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard", right mouse click your device and Connect using PowerShell
- 2. Authenticate
- 3. At the command prompt, type "w32tm /resync" and press the Enter key to execute.
- 4. Type Date and press the Enter key to verify date and time correct.

LAST BOOT DATE AND TIME

From PowerShell

wmic os get lastbootuptime

USEFUL NETWORK COMMANDS

From PowerShell

- netsh wlan show profile
- netsh wlan add profile Wi-Fi-ProfileName.xml
- netsh wlan export profile key=clear
- netsh wlan delete profile *ProfileName*
- netsh wlan connect name= ProfileName
- netsh wlan show interfaces
- netsh wlan delete profile *ProfileName*
- netsh wlan add profile Wi-Fi- ProfileName.xml
- netsh wlan connect name= *ProfileName*
- netsh interface ipv4 set dns "Wi-Fi" static 192.168.1.1
- netsh interface ipv4 set address "Wi-Fi" static 192.168.1.107 255.255.255.0
 192.168.1.1

LAB SUPPLEMENT DATA

Azure Stream Analytics

- Azure authentication Email address and password
- Stream Analytics Job Name
- IoT Hub Consumer Group
- Shared access policy key
- Shared access policy key
- IOT HUB POLICY KEY
- Consumer group

Power BI

- Power Bi Email
- Power Bi Password
- Dataset Name
- IoT Hub Connection String