Embedded Systems

Embedded Programming and Communication

31 January 2017

Last time…

- Talking to an ESP8266 running micropython
- Interfacing with I^2C

This time…

- Communication for IoT
- Introduction to real-time systems

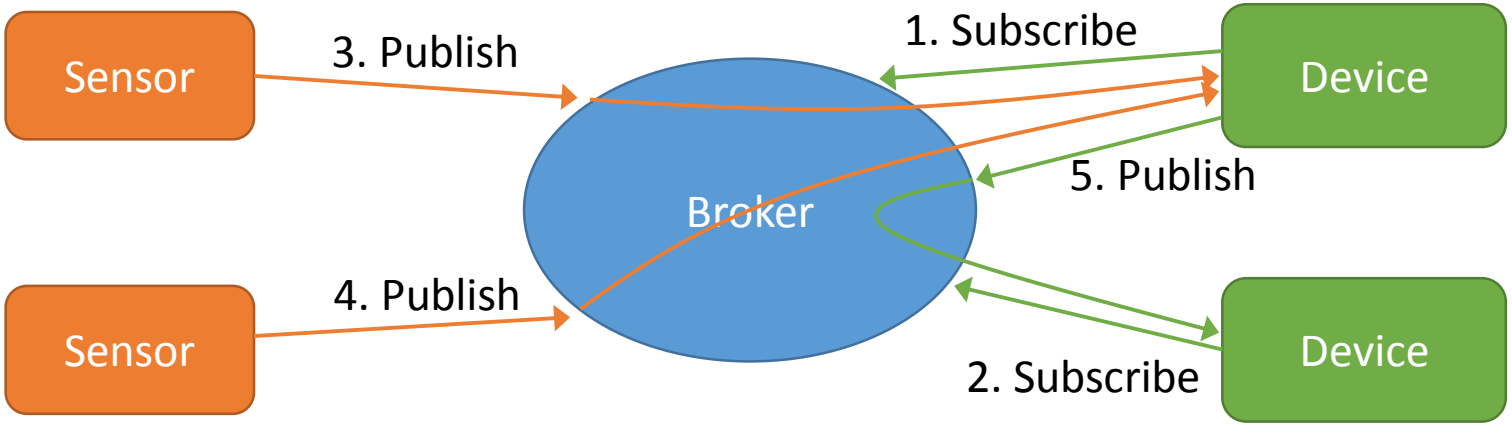
Communication for IoT

What do we want from IoT communication?

- Lightweight
- Secure
- Tolerant of poor connections
- Scalable for large numbers of devices

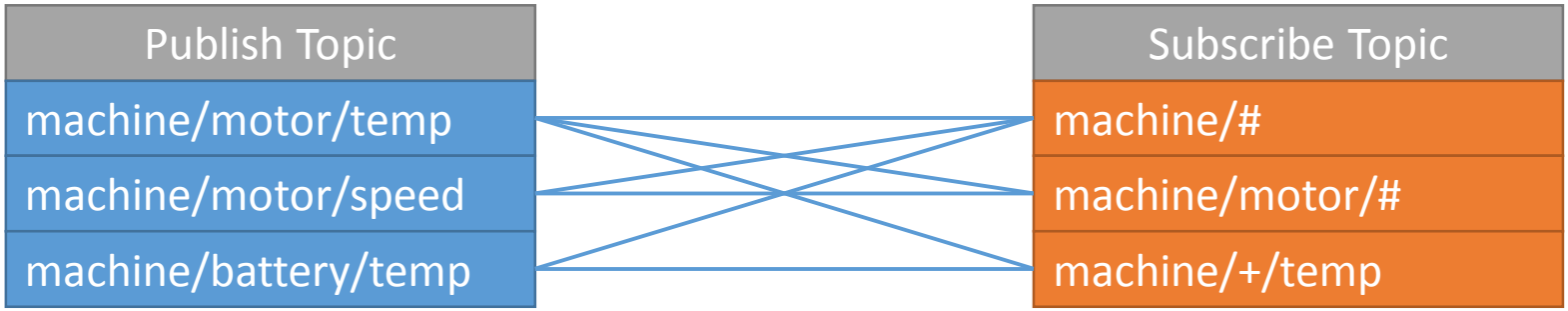
MQTT

- MQ Telemetry Transport
  - MQ (message queuing) is an IBM product family for comms in distributed systems
  - ISO standard
- Publish/Subscribe model



MQTT Topics

- Every message has a topic
- Subscribers receive every message that matches a topic
- Topics are hierarchical



Full spec here:
http://docs.oasis-open.org/mqtt/mqtt/v3.1.1/errata01/os/mqtt-v3.1.1-errata01-os-complete.html

MQTT in micropython

```
from umqtt.simple import MQTTClient
client = MQTTClient(CLIENT_ID,BROKER_ADDRESS)
client.connect()
client.publish(TOPIC,bytes(data,'utf-8'))
```

Name of your device (string)
`machine.unique_id()` returns a unique identifier

Broker that you want to connect to (string)

Message topic (string)

data payload

MQTT sends bytes (chars)
Need to encode a string that contains non-ASCII characters

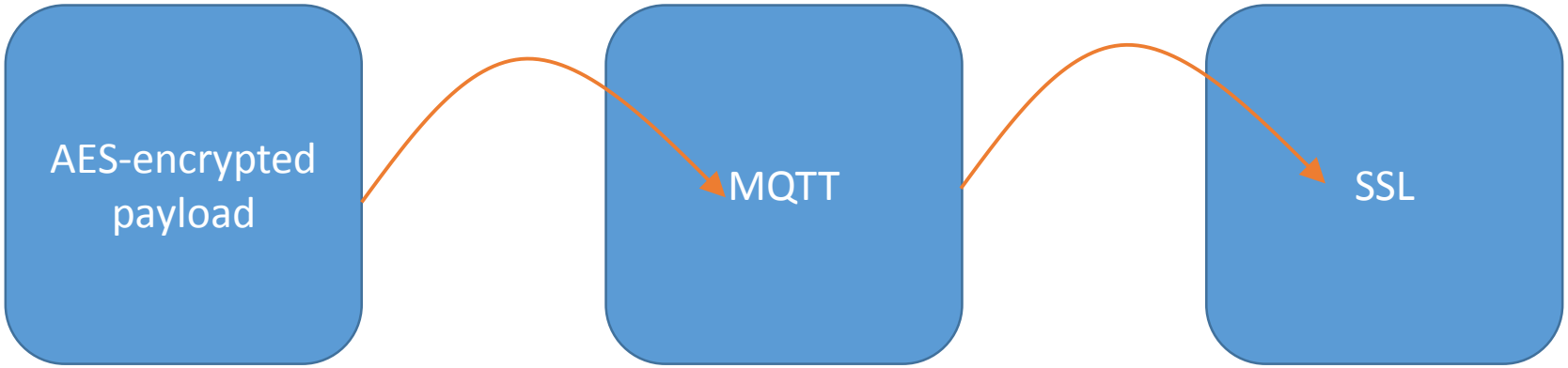
Details (including subscribing to topics):
https://github.com/micropython/micropython-lib/tree/master/umqtt.simple

MQTT on other platforms

- Mosquitto – an open source broker and client
  - set up your own broker
  - view and publish test messages
  - https://mosquitto.org/
- Paho
  - library for desktop Python
  - `pip install paho-mqtt`
  - https://pypi.python.org/pypi/paho-mqtt/1.1
- Mobile
  - MyMQTT

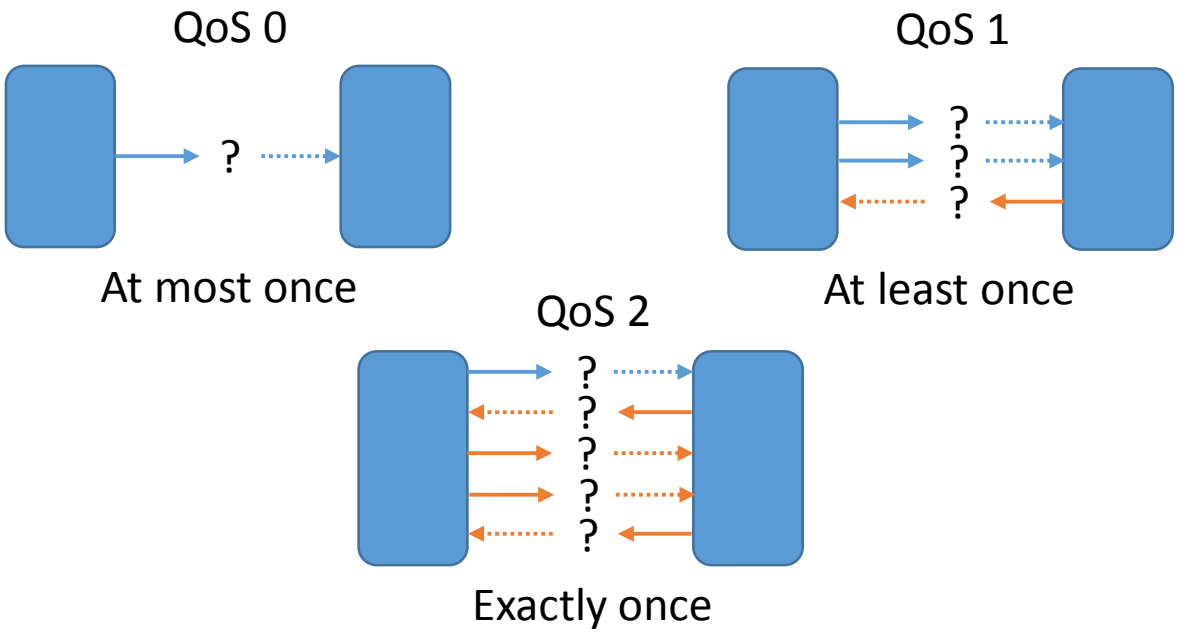
Encryption

- MQTT standard does not include encryption
- But can encrypt payload or wrap MQTT in SSL
  - Optional for coursework



MQTT Quality of Service (QOS)

- For managing with unreliable connections

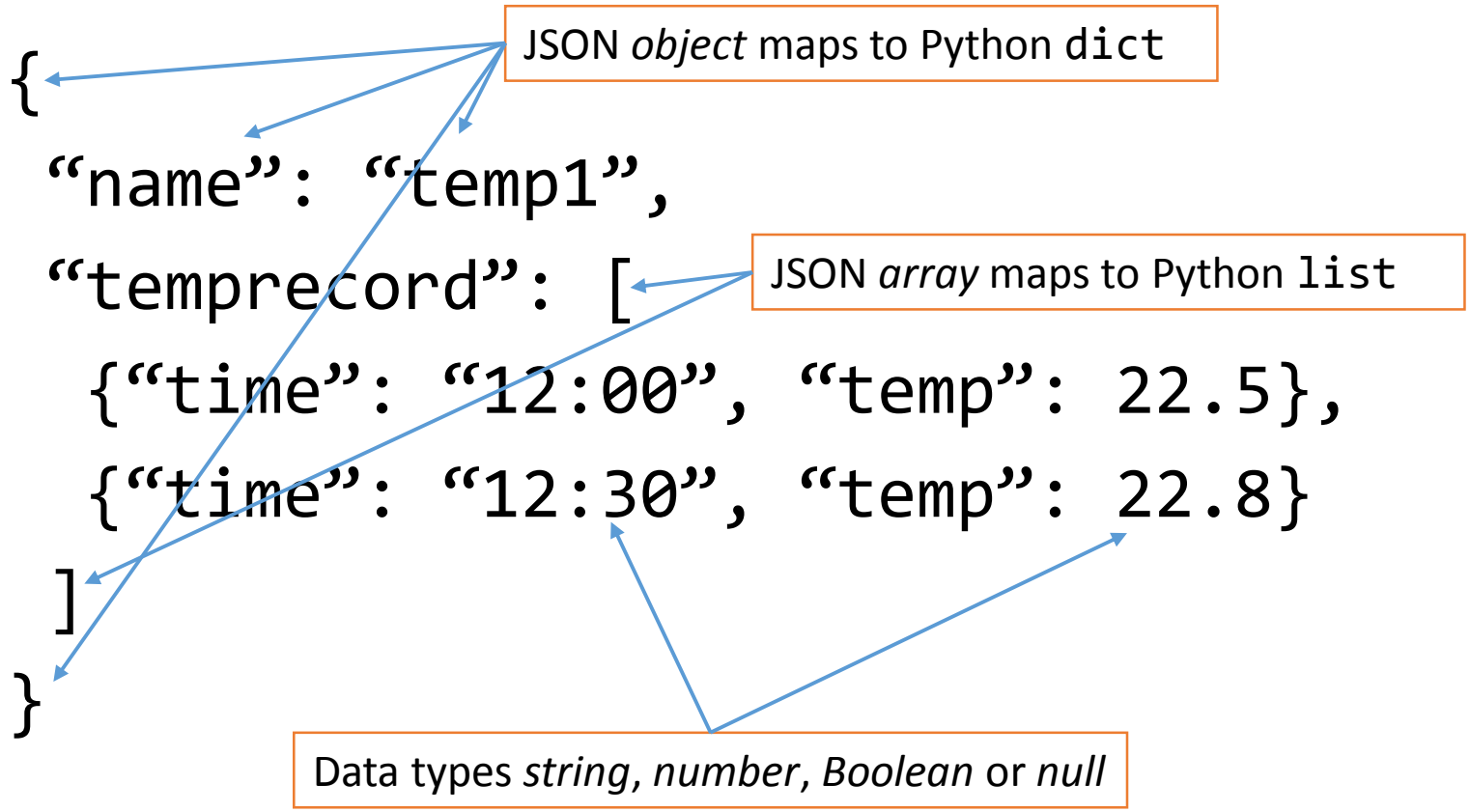


QoS 0 and 1 are currently supported in micropython

JSON Payload

- JSON = Javascript Object Notation
  - Widely used to pass data to/from web browsers
  - Increasingly used in databases
- Standard for data *serialisation*
- Suitable for passing data over MQTT
  - Flexible
  - Less verbose than XML or others
  - Translates readily to/from python objects

JSON example




```
payload = json.dumps({'name':'temp1', 'temprecord':tempdata})
```

Coursework 1 Comms

What communication?

- What data are you sending?
- How often do you send it?
- Who/what will receive the data?
- What will they do with it?
- Does the IoT device subscribe to anything?

Connecting ESP8266 to a network

```
import network
ap_if = network.WLAN(network.AP_IF)
ap_if.active(False)

sta_if = network.WLAN(network.STA_IF)
sta_if.connect('<essid>', '<password>')
```

Disable automatic access point to reduce overheads

Connect to a specified WiFi network

https://docs.micropython.org/en/latest/esp8266/esp8266/tutorial/network_basics.html

MQTT broker

- ESP8266 cannot connect to WPA2 enterprise
  - Including college WiFi
- Closed WiFi network for labs and demo: `EEERover`
  - Password: `exhibition`
- MQTT broker: `192.168.0.10`
- Use MQTT topic: `esys/<group name>/…`

- Where should I put this at other times?

Other useful libraries

- `machine.RTC` – real time clock for finding the date and time
- `uheapq` – put items into a heap and retrieve them in priority order
- `socket` – send raw data over the network
  - e.g. request a webpage: `s.send(bytes('GET /%s HTTP/1.0\r\nHost: %s\r\n\r\n' % (path, host), 'utf8'))`
- `math` – mathematical functions
- `machine.sleep()` – save power

Website marketing concept

- Design a website* that shows
  - What your product does
  - How it does it
  - Why someone should buy it

*Not a functioning website – just a static document

Rough/sketch graphics are fine

Borrowed graphics are fine for non-technical details

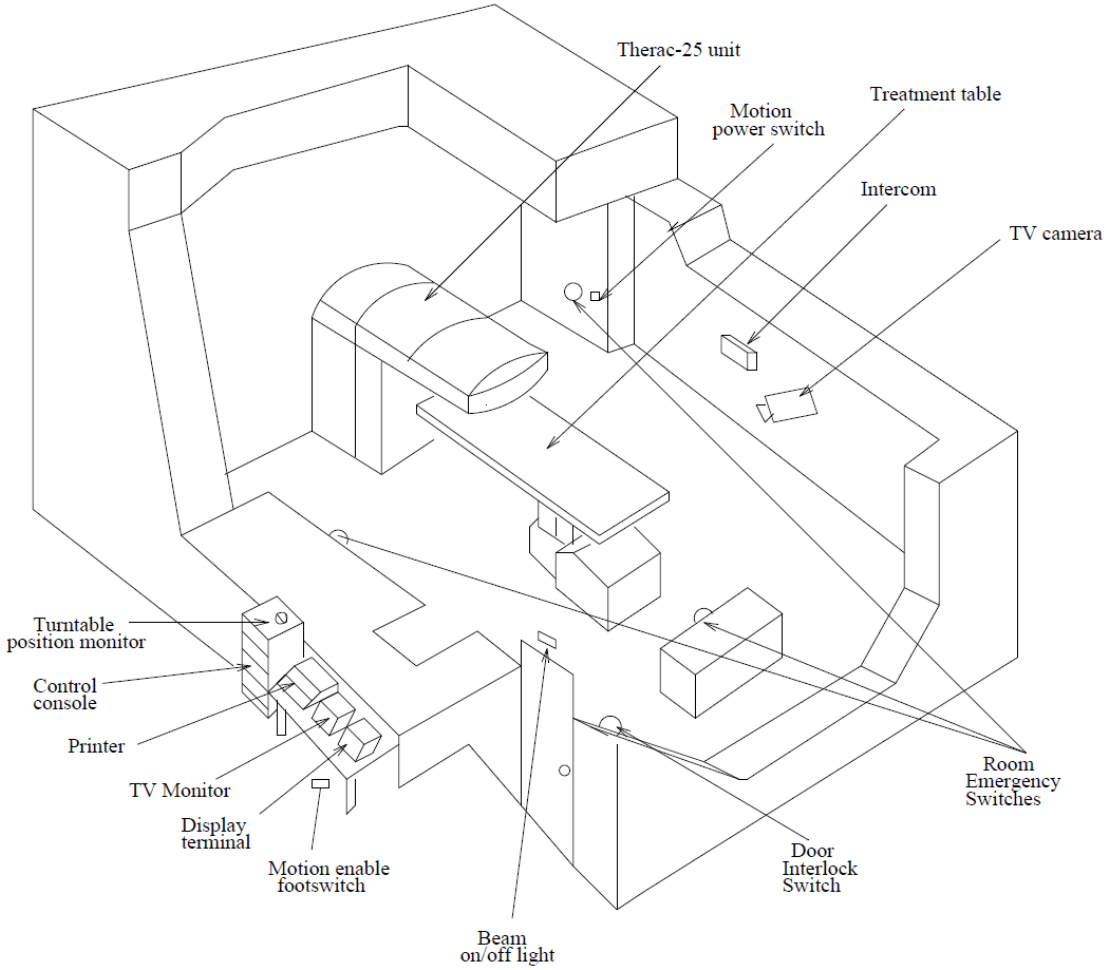
http://www.cattle-watch.com/

https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/582920317/hidrateme-smart-water-bottle

Embedded Systems Part II

Real-time programming

Case study: Therac-25

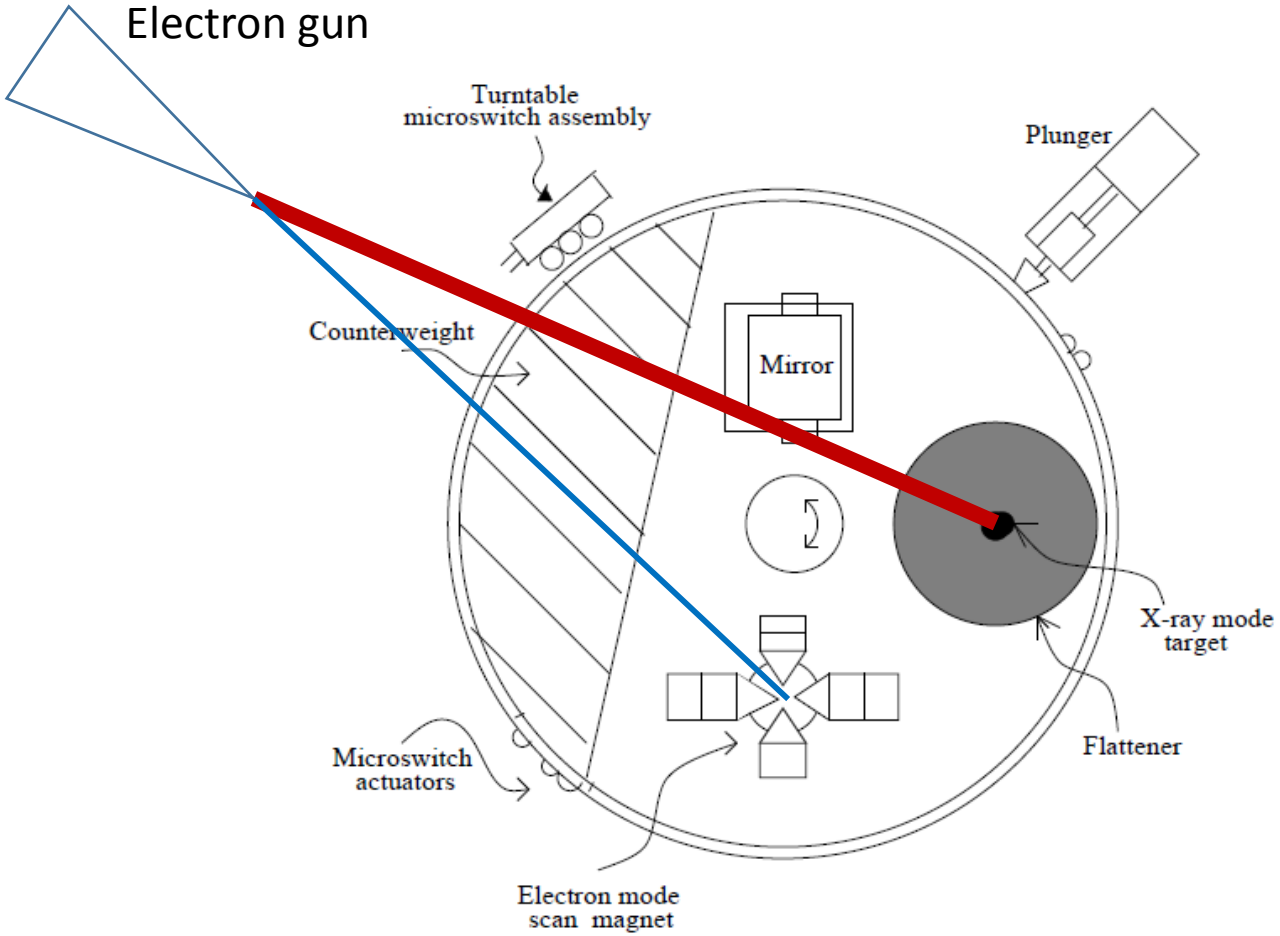


Leveson, *Safeware: System Safety and Computers* (1995)

What happened?

- 3 killed, 3 seriously injured between 1985 and 1987
- Introduction of computer control instead of manual set-up
  - Reduced set-up time
  - Reduced chance of operator error
  - More versatile machine
  - Removed need for complex mechanical interlocks!
- Two operating modes
  - Electron beam
  - X-Ray

What happened?



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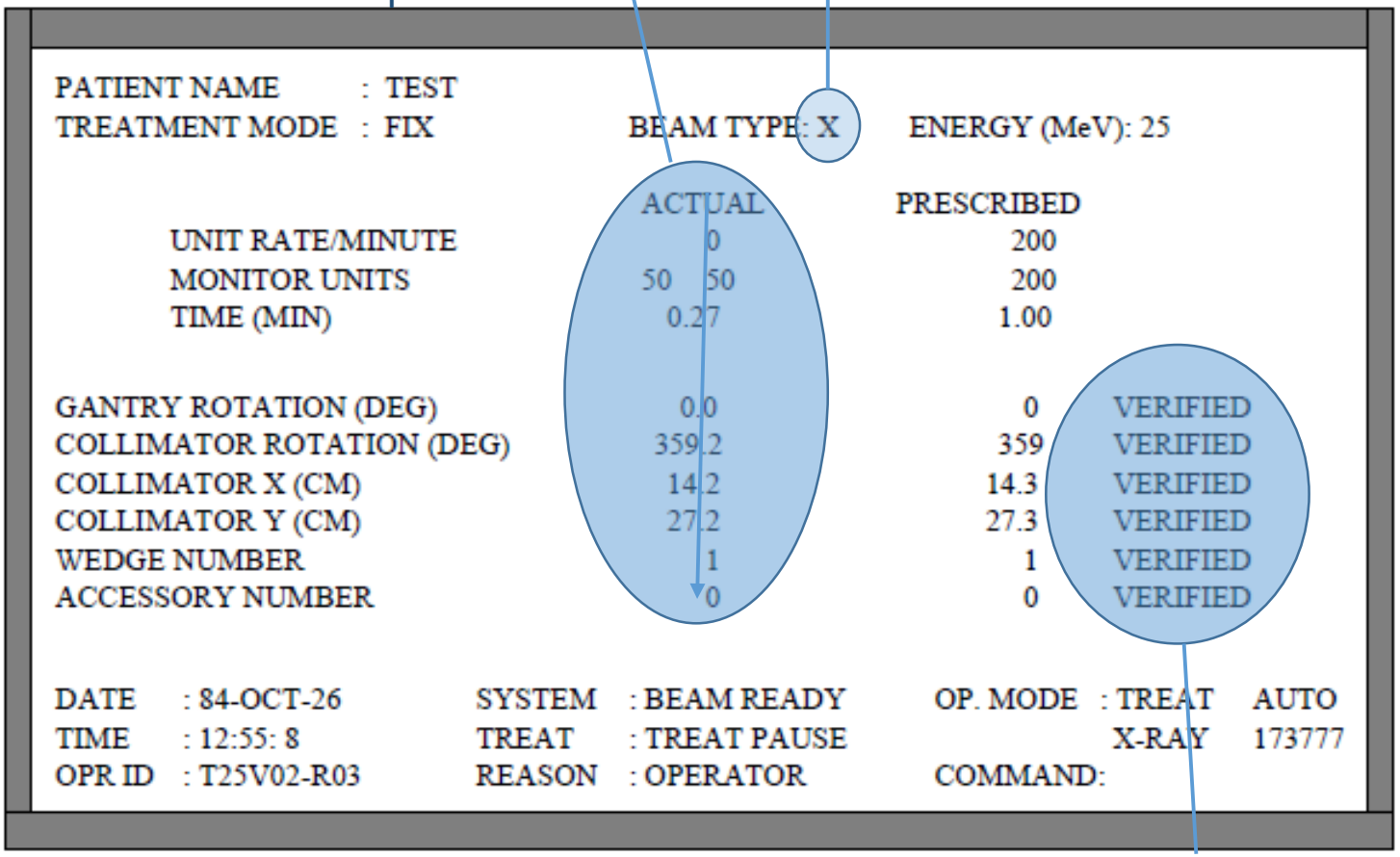
Why did it happen?

- Poor software engineering
- Written in assembly language
- Code reused with assumption that it worked
- No independent code review
- Error codes produced with no explanation
  - Operators learned to ignore them
- Code not suitable for automated test

Race condition

2. Operator corrects error and rapidly hits ‘enter’ to confirm other parameters

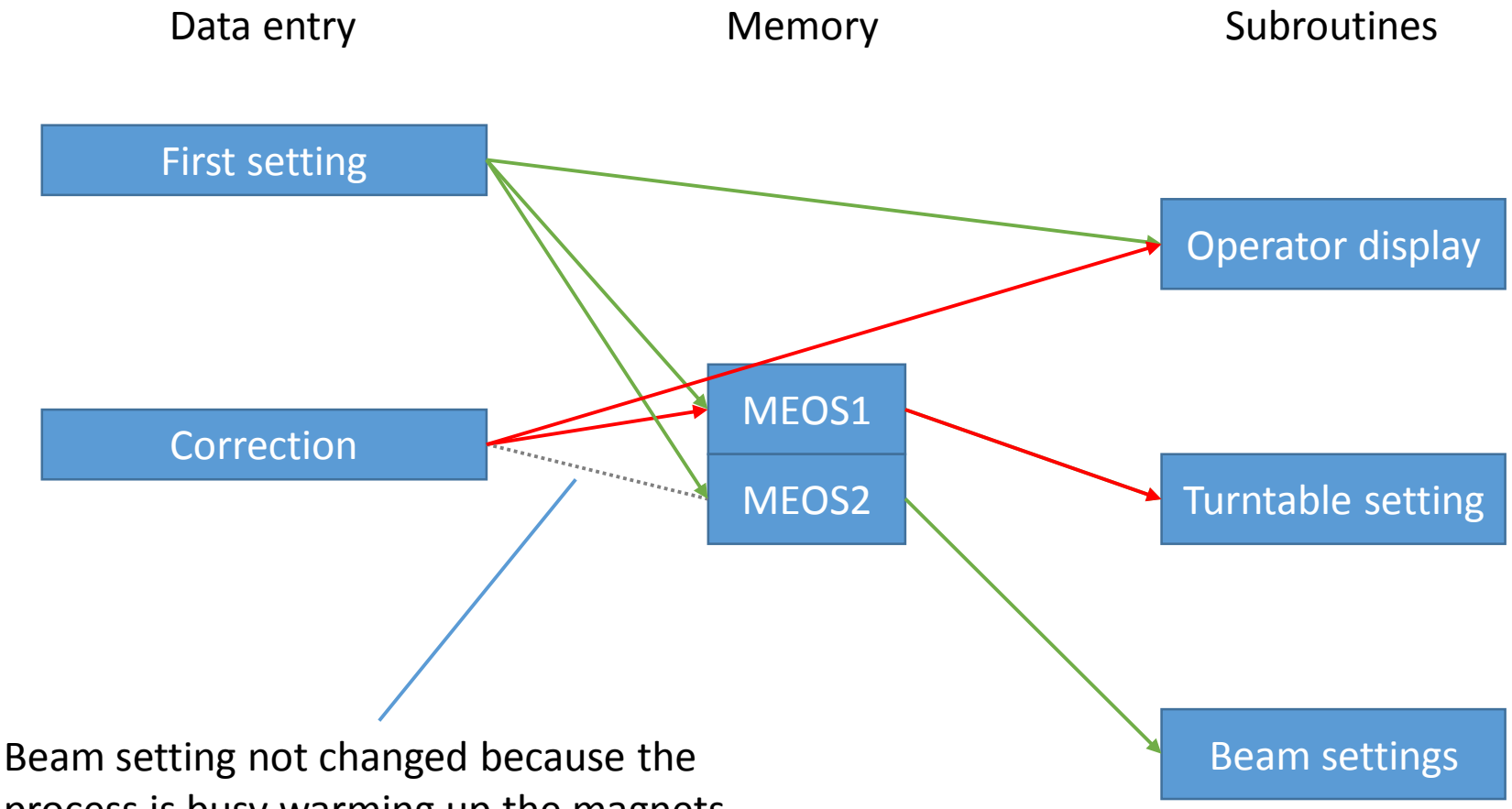
1. Operator accidentally selects X-Ray instead of electron



3. Machine indicates verified already so operator begins treatment

4. Machine reports ‘MALFUNCTION 54’. Low dose reported so treatment repeated

Race condition



What can we learn?

- Mostly a lesson in software engineering
- But also highlights pitfalls in embedded software
- How do we synchronise between software and the real world?
  - Real-world events are asynchronous – they could happen at any time
- How do we synchronise between concurrent tasks within the software?
  - State must be consistent between processes
  - Shared memory must be managed properly

On Thursday…

- Second lab session on coursework 1

Next week…

- Real-time programming