

## Lab Session and Coursework

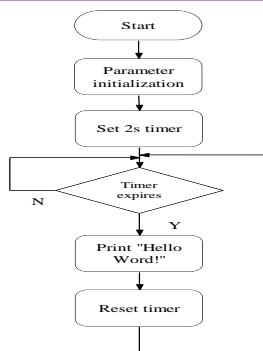
Computer Science Department  
Loughborough University (UK)

### Outline

- Six Sample Applications
- Coursework Design

### Sample 1: Timer Setting

- Understand the operations of the SensiNode
- Learn the usage of "Timer" and "Print" function



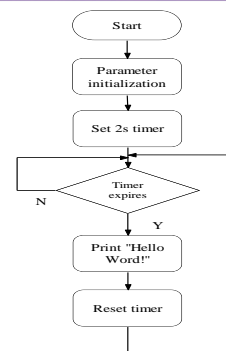
### Sample 1: Timer Setting

- Parameter initializations
 

```
static struct etimer timer;
```
- Set 2 s timer
 

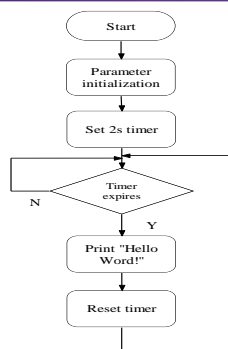
```
etimer_set(&timer, CLOCK_CONF_SECOND * 2);
```
- Timer expires, print, reset timer
 

```
while (1)
{
    PROCESS_WAIT_EVENT_UNTIL
    (ev == PROCESS_EVENT_TIMER);
    printf("Hello World!\r\n");
    etimer_reset(&timer);
}
```



### Sample 1: Timer Setting

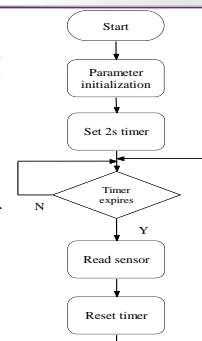
- Summary for sample 1:
  1. An application is an endless loop
  2. Basic procedures are: initialize parameters, execute regular operations if certain criteria is satisfied



### Sample 2: Reading Sensor

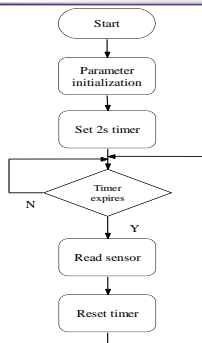
- A number of sensors are equipped with each sensinode, including temperature sensor, light sensor, accelerometer, voltage sensor.
- Difference:
 

Execute "Read sensor" instead of "Print Hello Word!"



### Sample 2: Reading Sensor

- Read temperature sensor  
`sensor->value(ADC_SENSOR_TYPE_TEMP);`
- Read accelerometer  
`sensor->value(ADC_SENSOR_TYPE_ACC_X);`  
`sensor->value(ADC_SENSOR_TYPE_ACC_Y);`  
`sensor->value(ADC_SENSOR_TYPE_ACC_Z);`
- Read light sensor  
`sensor->value(ADC_SENSOR_TYPE_LIGHT);`
- Read voltage  
`sensor->value(ADC_SENSOR_TYPE_VDD);`

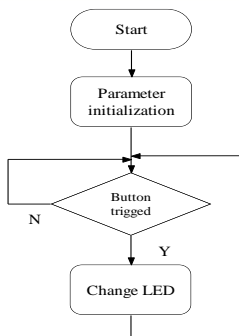


### Sample 3: Interruption Handling

- Interruption is usually caused by the low level hardware which requires the processor to process
- Button interruption: electrical level

### Sample 3: Interruption Handling

- Parameter initialization  
`struct sensors_sensor *sensor;`
- Interruption judgment  
`while (1)`  
{  
  `PROCESS_WAIT_EVENT_UNTIL`  
  (`ev== sensors_event`);  
  
  if(`sensor == &button_1_sensor`) {  
    `leds_toggle(LED_GREEN)`;  
  }  
}

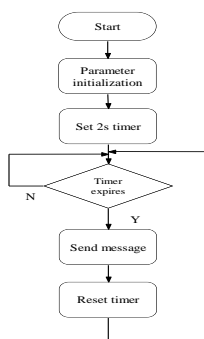


### Sample 4: Radio Communication

- Basic communication infrastructure of WSN: Point to point communication
- A node sends out a message
- One node receives the message (unicast)
- All nodes nearby receive the message (broadcast)
- Sender, and receiver

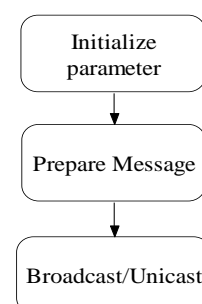
### Sample 4: Radio Communication

- Sender



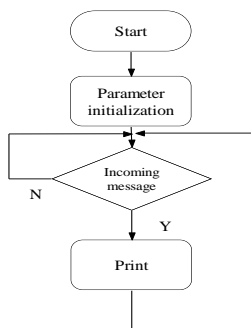
### Sample 4: Radio Communication

- Sender: send message
  - 1. Initialize parameter**  
`rimeaddr_t addr;`  
`broadcast_open(&bc, 128, &bc_cb);`  
`unicast_open(&uc, 129, &unicast_callbacks);`
  - 2. Prepare message body**  
`packetbuf_copyfrom("Hello everyone", 14);`
  - 3. Call sending function**  
 Broadcast: `broadcast_send(&bc)`  
 Unicast: `addr.u8[0] = 0xff;`  
           `addr.u8[1] = 0xff;`  
           `unicast_send(&uc, &addr);`



## Sample 4: Radio Communication

- Receiver
- Parameter initialization
- Callback registration



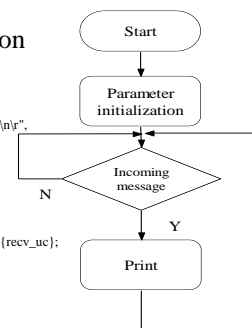
## Sample 4: Radio Communication

- Unicast callback registration

```

static void
recv_uc(struct unicast_conn *c, rimeaddr_t *from)
{
    printf("unicast from %02x.%02x len = %d buf = %s\n",
           from->u8[0],
           from->u8[1],
           packetbuf_datalen(),
           (char *)packetbuf_dataptr());
}

static const struct unicast_callbacks unicast_callbacks = {recv_uc};
  
```



## Sample 4: Radio Communication

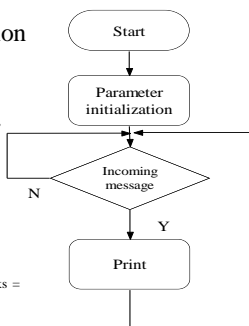
- Broadcast callback registration

```

static void
recv_bc(struct broadcast_conn *c, rimeaddr_t *from)
{
    uint16_t rssi;
    printf("broadcast from %02x.%02x len = %d buf = %s",
           from->u8[0],
           from->u8[1],
           packetbuf_datalen(),
           (char *)packetbuf_dataptr());

    rssi = packetbuf_attr(PACKETBUF_ATTR_RSSI);
    printf(" RSSI=%d\n", rssi);
    packetbuf_clear();
}

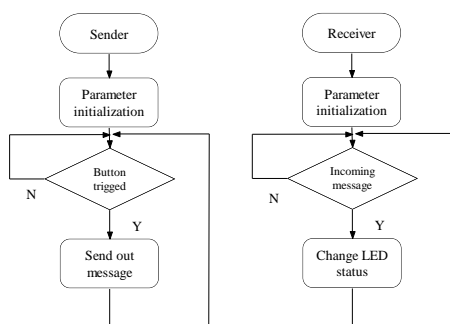
static const struct broadcast_callbacks broadcast_callbacks =
{recv_bc};
  
```



## Sample 5: Remote Control

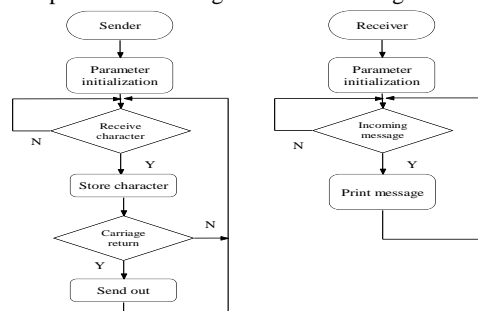
- A sensinode sends out message when a button is triggered
- Another sensinode changes the statues of the LED if a message is received
- Sample 3 (Interruption handling) + Sample 4 (Radio communication)

## Sample 5: Remote Control



## Sample 6: Data Processing

- Data packet assembling and disassembling



## Sample 6: Data Processing

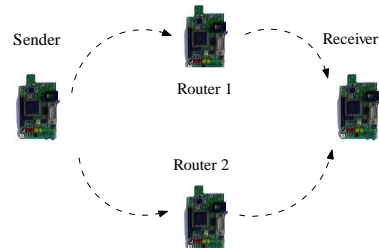
- Store character

```
PROCESS_WAIT_EVENT_UNTIL(ev == serial_line_event_message);
databuffer[counter] = (char)(int *)data);

if(databuffer[counter]==13)
{
    packetbuf_copyfrom(databuffer, counter);
    addr.u8[0] = 0xff;
    addr.u8[1] = 0xff;
    unicast_send(&cuc, &addr);
    counter=0;
}
else{
    counter++;
}
```

## Coursework

- Previous sample: point to point communication
- Coursework: multi-hop communication

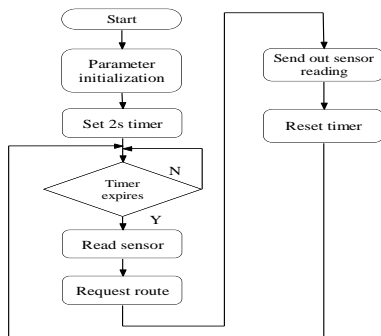


## Coursework

- Sender

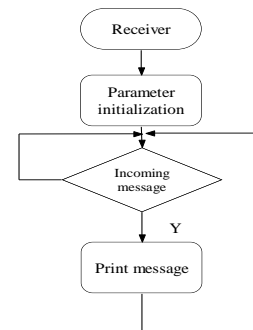
Read sensor: sample 2

Send out message:  
sample 4 + sample 6



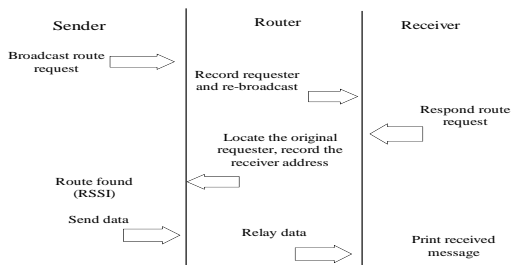
## Coursework

- Receiver



## Coursework

- Routing protocol: route request



Thanks