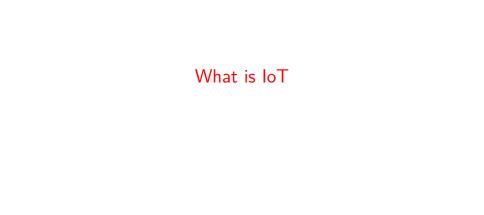# IoT Workshop

Trygve Laugstøl <trygvis@trygvis.io>

What is IoT

What is IoT

- Not "a computer connected to the internet"
  - Then it is really just another computer connected to the internet
- Must be something else
  - It is simply devices that are resource constrained
    - Usually in more than one way
- Autonomous operation, the connection might not be permanent

IoT is just a concept

- *The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances and other items embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and connectivity which enables these objects to connect and exchange data.*[1]

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[1]Wikipedia "Internet of Things"

What is an IoT Device?

What is an IoT Device?

- Constrained in (one or more of):
  - Memory
  - CPU
  - Network bandwidth and/or latency
  - Storage
- Has connectivity
  - Bluetooth
  - Wi-Fi
  - NB-IoT
  - LTE Cat-M
  - LoRA
  - Proprietary radio

IoT Devices - Bluetooth 4/5 chips

Chip	CPU	Freq	RAM	Flash	Price
nRF52810	Cortex-M4	64 M	Hz 24k	192k	$1.88
nRF52832	Cortex-M4	F	32k	256k	$2.54
			64k	512k	$2.59
nRF52840	Cortex-M4	F	256k	1024k	$3.85

► nRF52810: High performance, entry-level Bluetooth 4/ANT/2.4GHz SoC
► nRF52832: High performance Bluetooth 4/ANT/2.4GHz SoC
► nRF52840: Advanced multi-protocol System-on-Chip
Supporting: Bluetooth 5, ANT/ANT+, 802.15.4 and 2.4GHz proprietary

IoT Devices - LoRA

Modules

Module	Data Rate	Price
RN2483A-I/RM104		$12.05 @ 250
CMWX1ZZABZ-078	SX1276	$10.74 @ 1000
RF-LORA-868-SO	SX1272	$16.55 @ 1000

Chips

Chip	Price
SX1281	$3.23
SX1272	$4.25
SX1276	$4.25
SX1279	$4.74

IoT Devices - NB-IoT

Module	Price
uBlox SARA-N210	~$10 @ 100
Sierra Wireless HL7800_1103933	$15.72

IoT Devices - Wi-Fi

Chip	CPU	Freq	ROM	RAM	Price
ESP8266	Tensilica L106	160 MHz	N/A	~50 kB	< $1

ESP32 - dual cpu, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4 ESP32-D0WDQ6 2x Xtensa @ 160MHz $ 4.53 @ 10

State	Current usage
Off	0.5 µA
Deep sleep with RTC	20 µA
Light sleep (with Wi-Fi)	1 mA
Sleep with peripherials	15 mA
TX	170 mA

Going back to basics

What is the internet again?

OSI model

1. Physical Layer
2. Data Link Layer
3. Network Layer
4. Transport Layer
5. Session Layer
6. Presentation Layer
7. Application Layer

► Wikipedia: OSI model
► Wikipedia: OSI model#Examples

Layer 1: Physical Layer

- 10BASE5, 10BASE2
- 10BASE-T / 100BASE-TX / 1000BASE-TX
- 802.11a/b/g/n PHY
- RS-232

Layer 2: Data Link Layer

- Ethernet
- WiFi
- Bluetooth
- Token Ring

Layer 3: Network Layer

- IP
- ICMP
- IPX

Layer 4: Transport Layer

- TCP
- UDP

Layer 5: Session Layer

- "sockets"
- NetBIOS

Layer 6: Presentation Layer

- SSL

Layer 7: Application Layer

- HTTP
- DNS
- MQTT
- CoAP
- (everything else..)

Details: IP

Details: IP

Lecture: ESP8266

NodeMCU hardware

NodeMCU hardware

ESP8266 software layers

ESP8266 + Arduino

- ▶ Standard Arduino IDE
- ▶ ESP8266 Arduino core
  - ▶ https://github.com/esp8266/Arduino

Arduino IDE

Arduino code structure

```
void setup() {
    // Called once
}

void loop() {
    // Called repeatedly
}
```

Arduino file structure

```
foo/
  foo.ino
  config.h
```

Generic Arduino APIs

```
// Pin: D0, D1, etc. // Mode: OUTPUT, INPUT,
INPUT_PULLUP

pinMode(pin, mode);

digitalWrite(pin, state);

state = digitalRead(pin);
```

Lecture: MQTT

MQTT

- *Message Queuing Telemetry Transport*
- Wikipedia: MQTT

MQTT - The protocol

Agents have one of two roles:

- *Client*
  - Publishes *messages*
  - Subscribes / unsubscribes to *topics*
- *Broker* (aka Server)
  - Handles network connections
  - Keeps subscriptions
  - Manages client
    - Disconnects
    - *(last) will*
  - Persistence of retained messages

- Topic name: `foo/bar/baz`
- Topic filter
  - `foo/bar/?`
  - `foo/#`

The temperature sensor:

- ▶ Publishes on:
    - ▶ `myapp/$device-id/temperature`
    - ▶ `myapp/$device-id/humidity`
    - ▶ `myapp/$device-id/altert`
- ▶ Subscribes to:
    - ▶ `myapp/$device-id/command`

The central application:

- ▶ Subscribes to:
    - ▶ `myapp/#/temperature`
    - ▶ `myapp/#/humidity`
- ▶ Publishes on:
    - ▶ `myapp/$device-id/command`

- ▶ Size oriented
- ▶ Flags indicate type of remaining bytes
  - ▶ Packet type
  - ▶ Topic name
  - ▶ Payload

Enten må den holdes rett etter "## MQTT - The protocol - MQTT Topic" ellers kanskje flyttes etter "patterns".

The central application is split:

- An aggregating agent:
  - `myapp/#/temperature`
  - `myapp/#/humidity`
- Emailing agent
  - `myapp/$device-id/altert`
- Publishes on:
  - `myapp/$device-id/command`

MQTT - The protocol - Retained message

Message is kept by the server even after disconnect

- ▶ CONNECT
- ▶ PUBLISH
    - ▶ RETAIN
    - ▶ $app/$device/temperature
    - ▶ 22.3
- ▶ DISCONNECT

Later on:

- ▶ SUBSCRIBE
    - ▶ $app/#/temperature
- ▶ PUBLISH
    - ▶ $app/$device/temperature
    - ▶ 22.3

MQTT - The protocol - Will message

Message sent when you disconnect

Client #1:

1. CONNECT
   - ▶ WILL TOPIC: $app/$device/online
   - ▶ WILL PAYLOAD: 0
2. PUBLISH
   - ▶ $app/$device/online
   - ▶ 1
3. DISCONNECT

Broker

1. *To all subscribers* PUBLISH
   - ▶ $app/$device/online
   - ▶ 0
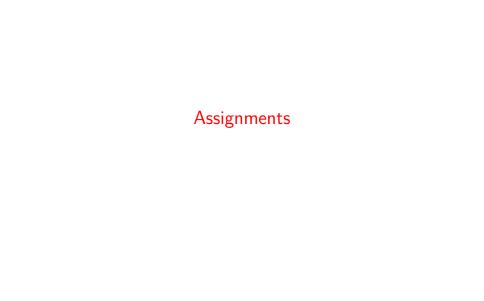
MQTT - Patterns

Må utvides

Explain:

- ▶ Push vs pull, central applications can push to clients
- ▶ mostly mqtt, some http
- ▶ Client id - sparker ut gamle koblinger
- ▶ Keep alive / ping meldinger
- ▶ Alternative transporter - websockets(!)

MQTT - Implementations

- Mosquitto
- Eclipse Paho
- RabbitMQ
- ActiveMQ

MQTT Cloud Connectors

- Cloud
  - Amazon IoT
  - Google Cloud IoT
  - Microsoft Azure IoT
  - CloudMQTT (at Heroku)
- DIY
  - ThingMQ
  - HiveMQ

Assignments

Assignment 1: Blink a led

Assignment 2: Connect to Wi-Fi

Assignment 3: Connect to MQTT broker

Assignment 4: Network play time

- Measure round trip time/latency. Measure UDP, TCP. Measure when the packet size is greater than the MTU
- Notice variations in RTT