



d2c2d

Lab Workbook Three

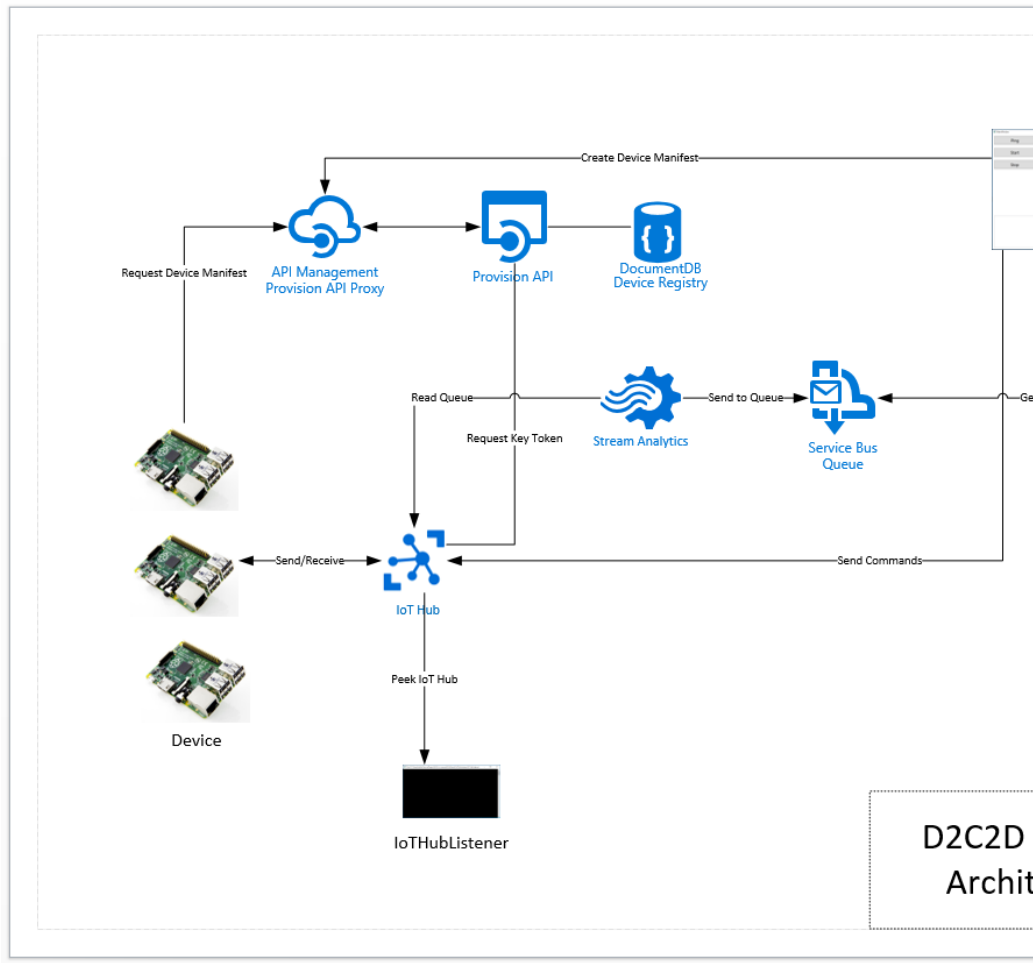
Device to Cloud to Device - a workshop for learning about Windows 10 Core IoT development, Azure IoT Hub, Stream Analytics and automating Azure using PowerShell.

Workshop Overview

This training program provides foundational knowledge in how to architect and implement a solution using Windows 10 Core IoT hardware devices and Azure IoT Hub and Stream Analytics. Device-to-Cloud and Cloud-to-Device communication patterns are discussed, designed, and implemented using best practices.

At the conclusion of this workshop you will have provisioned, using PowerShell, an Azure IoT solution that contains IoT Hub, Stream Analytics Jobs that identify telemetry events and alarm signals, a Service Bus Namespace and set of message queues for backend integration.

You will also have developed a Windows 10 Core IoT application (“device”) that sends telemetry to the cloud, receives incoming commands from the cloud as well as a real-time dashboard that can communicate bidirectionally with the device (e.g., displaying telemetry readings and sending commands to the device).



Solution Architecture

The solution you will build and deploy consists of the following components:

- **Device** – a Windows 10 IoT Core IoT solution that dynamically connects to IoT Hubs, sends heartbeat and climate telemetry as well as responds to command from a dashboard application. The application can run on your local machine or be deployed to a Windows 10 Core device, such as a Raspberry Pi.
- **Dashboard** – a Windows 10 WPF application that lists registered devices, maps them on Bing Maps, and displays incoming device telemetry and alarms.
- **Provision API** – a ReST API that provides endpoints for device and device manifest management.

- **IoT Hub** – IoT Hub provides device registration, incoming telemetry at scale, and message services
- **DocumentDb** – DocumentDb is a NoSQL database service that is used for managing Manifests, i.e., a Device Registry
- **Stream Analytics** – the solution leverages two Stream Analytics jobs, one that processes incoming messages and another that identifies alarm states and routes those messages to a second queue.

Lab Three Overview

In Lab three you will begin the implementation of your device. The device must be able to use the Provision API to retrieve its manifest and then use the key stored there to connect to the IoT Hub. Once the device is working, the device can start to send a heartbeat message using the Ping Classy. 1. Next we will update the Dashboard to receive these Ping Messages.

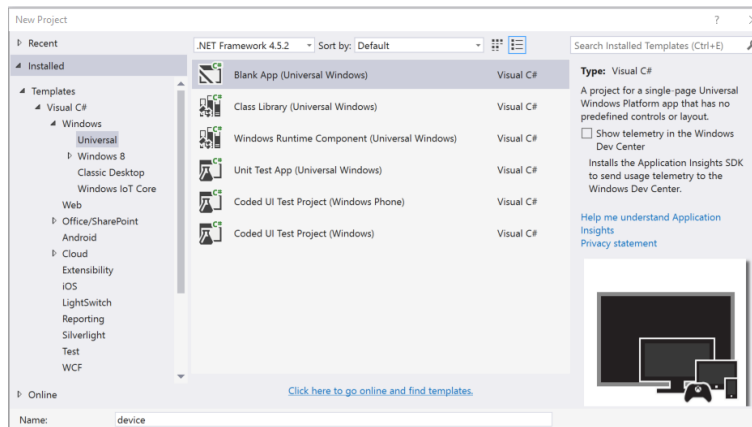
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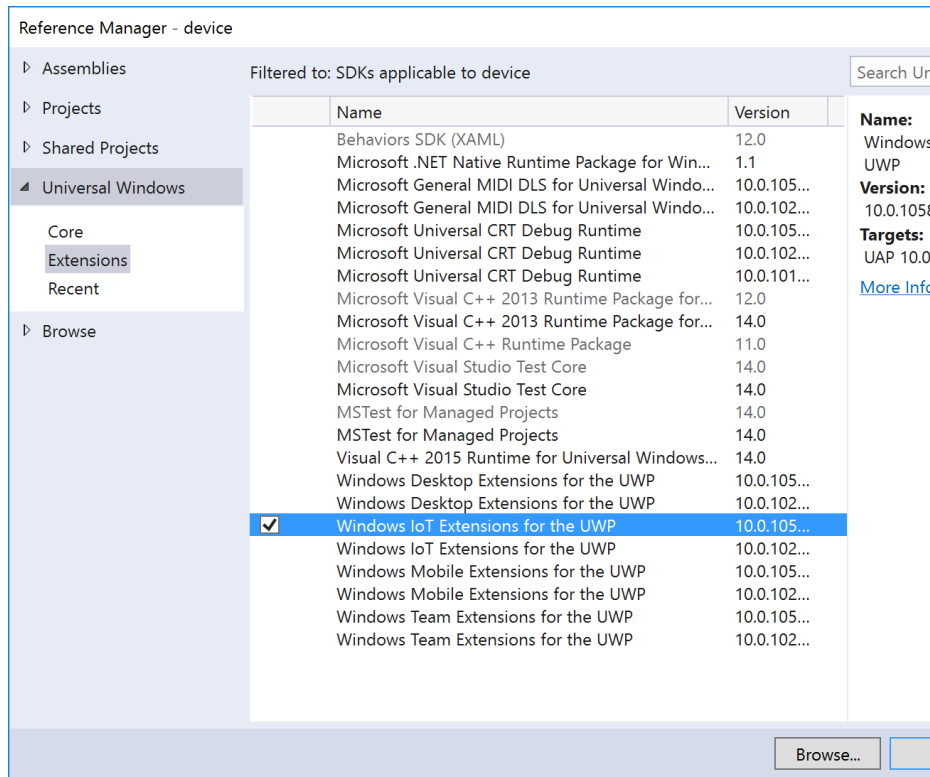
Step Details

1 Create the Device Solution

The Device solution will be built on a .NET Core Universal App foundation. We will add the Windows 10 Core IoT libraries and then reference the IoT and Message Models that are needed for our implementation.

- Create a solution call 'device' in the device folder of the repo using the Universal Blank App template





- Replace the entire contents of MainPage.xaml file with the markup below

```
<Page
    xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml/presentation"
    xmlns:x="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml"
    xmlns:local="using:device"
    xmlns:d="http://schemas.microsoft.com/expression/blend/2008"
    xmlns:mc="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/markup-compatibility/2006"
    mc:Ignorable="d"
    Loaded="MainPage_OnLoaded">

    <Grid Background="{ThemeResource ApplicationPageBackgroundThemeBrush}">
        <Grid.RowDefinitions>
            <RowDefinition Height="50*" />
            <RowDefinition Height="50*" />
        </Grid.RowDefinitions>

        <TextBlock Grid.Row="0"
            HorizontalAlignment="Center"
            VerticalAlignment="Center"
            FontSize="24">Windows 10 IoT Device</TextBlock>

        <StackPanel Grid.Row="1" Margin="10,10,10,10">
            <TextBox x:Name="Status" Margin="10" IsReadOnly="True" TextAlignment="Left" />
        </StackPanel>
    </Grid>
</Page>
```

- search for Microsoft Azure Devices Client (be sure to select the Br the top of the NuGet window), and install that package.
- search for Newtonsoft JSON and install that package.
- With the source set to the d2c2d NuGets folder location, add a refere MessageModelsNet5 NuGet package

Open the MainPage.xaml.cs file and add the following using statements:

```
using Looksfamiliar.d2c2d.MessageModels;
using Microsoft.Azure.Devices.Client;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using System.Text;
using System.Net.Http;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

The device will need to know how to connect to the Provision API in order to manifest.

- Add the following class member variables (within the MainPage class)

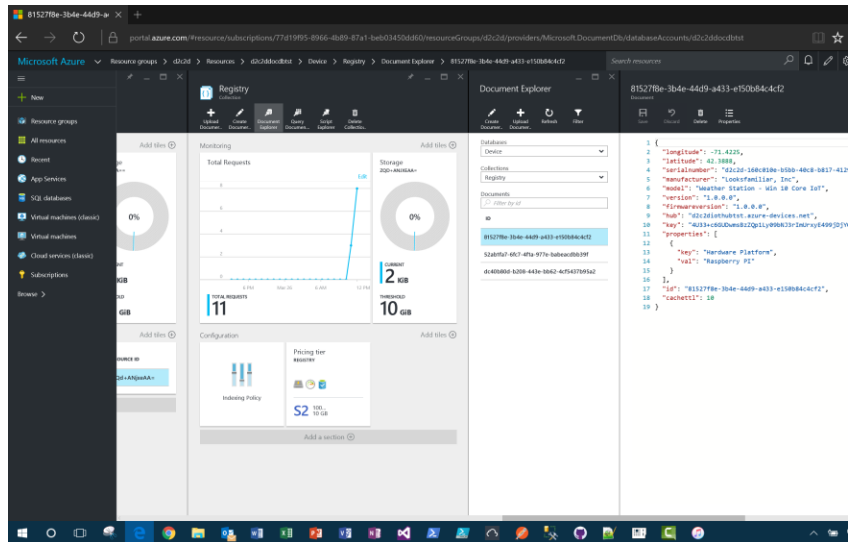
```
private const string DeviceSerialNumber = "[device-serial-number]";
private const string ProvisionApi = "[provision-api]" + DeviceSerialNumber;
private const string AckMessage = "Windows 10 Core IoT Device is Alive";

private static DeviceManifest _deviceManifest;
private static DeviceClient _deviceClient;

private static Task _pingTask;
private static Task _listenTask;
private static Task _telemetryTask;
private static bool _sendingTelemetry = false;
```

To retrieve the Device Serial Number for the lab, use the Azure Portal to navigate to DocumentDb and lookup the device you provisioned in Lab 2

- Click on DocumentDb in your Resource Group
- Click on the Device Database
- Click on the Registry Collection
- Click Document Explorer in the menu bar



- Copy the 'serialnumber' property and paste that into your source code `serial-number` initialization value; be sure to remove the surrounding `\"`
- Replace `[provision-api]` with the Provision microservice endpoint:

`https://<prefix>provisiontapi<suffix>.azurewebsites.net/provision/device`

To invoke a ReST API from a Windows 10 Core IoT Device, you will use the Http

- Add the method called `GetDeviceManifest()` to the `MainPage` class to Provision API and retrieve the device

```
private static async Task<DeviceManifest> GetDeviceManifest()
{
    var client = new HttpClient();
    var uriBuilder = new UriBuilder(ProvisionApi);
    var json = await client.GetStringAsync(uriBuilder.Uri);
    return JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<DeviceManifest>(json);
}
```

- Add a `MainPage_OnLoaded()` script that will call the `GetDeviceManifest` then use the `DeviceClient` to connect to IoT Hub.

```
private async void MainPage_OnLoaded(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    Status.Text = "Main Page Loaded";
    try
```

```

        Status.Text = connectionErr.Message;
    }

    StartPingTask(Status);
}

```

Each activity that we want our device to provide is implemented as a background task. This way the device can be doing multiple tasks at the same time such as issuing heart rate messages, sending telemetry, and receiving commands.

- Add the following implementation for the StartPingTask() method. This method runs off a background thread which is a forever loop that sends Ping messages every 10 seconds.

```

private static void StartPingTask(TextBox status)
{
    _pingTask = Task.Factory.StartNew(async () =>
    {
        while (true)
        {
            var ping = new Ping
            {
                Ack = AckMessage,
                Longitude = _deviceManifest.longitude,
                Latitude = _deviceManifest.latitude,
                DeviceId = _deviceManifest.serialnumber
            };

            var json = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(ping);

            var message = new Message(Encoding.ASCII.GetBytes(json));

            try
            {
                await _deviceClient.SendEventAsync(message);
            }
            catch (Exception err)
            {
                var errMessage = err.Message;
                status.Text = errMessage;
            }

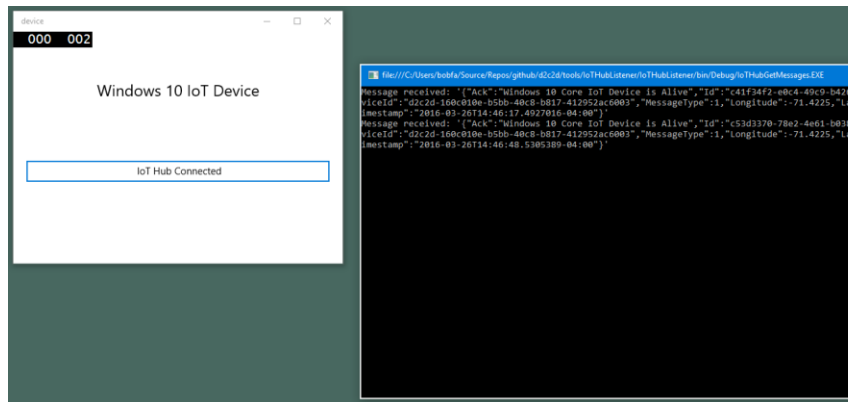
            await Task.Delay(10000);
        }
    });
}

```

- Compile and run your code on the local machine; you should see a simulator window open, with the heading "Windows 10 IoT Device." When the device is connected to the IoT Hub in Azure, you should see a message populate the blue box.

- Run IoT Hub Listener application by double-clicking IoTHubGetM This utility will show you the messages arriving at IoT Hub from application you just built.

Recall, the interval is set via the last line of the MainPage class t



2 Provision a Stream Analytics Job

The messages coming from the device are first sent to IoT Hub. There they are stored for a minimum of one day and a maximum of seven days. In order for the messages to be processed by the Stream Analytics Dashboard, the messages need to be forwarded from IoT Hub to some type of processing and/or storage location.

Stream Analytics is the service in Azure that defines scalable jobs to read messages from IoT Hub, apply business rules and/or transformations, and route payloads to storage or other application integration. The storage locations that Stream Analytics supports include Azure Blob Storage, Azure Data Lake Storage, Azure DocumentDb, SQL Database, Service Bus Queues and Topics, Event Hubs, Power BI, and Azure Table storage.

A Stream Analytics Job has one or more inputs and outputs and a query. Your first Stream Analytics Job will be used to route all incoming messages to a Service Bus Queue. In a later step, you'll add a more sophisticated job that catches alarm states.

The PowerShell script that you will use has all this information already defined

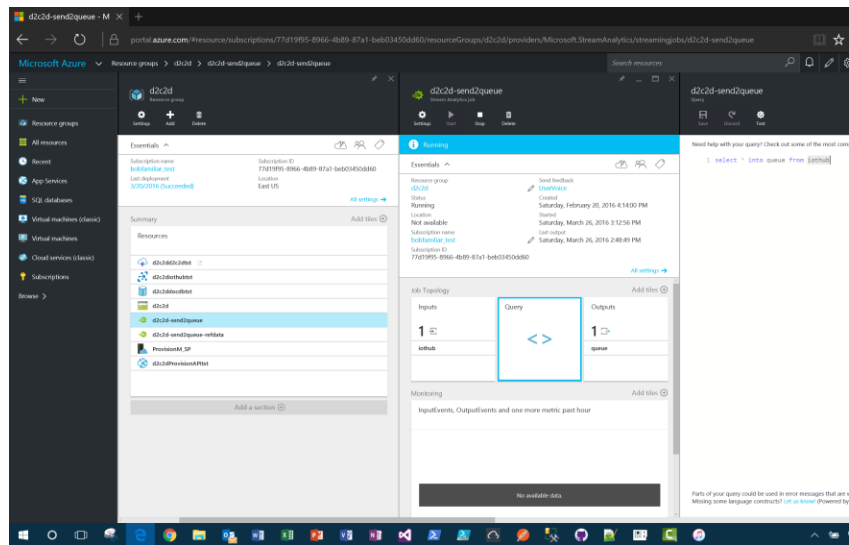
- The Input for the Stream Analytics Job is IoT Hub
- The Output for the Stream Analytics Job is the *messagedrop* Service Bus Queue

Azure Location: [East US for example]

Prefix: [a unique prefix to be used in the naming of service components]

Suffix: [dev | tst | stg | prd]

This script will deploy a Stream Analytics job called 'd2c2d-messages-queue'. The script provisions the Stream Analytics job by navigating to the Azure Portal Resource screen and clicking on that resource.



3 Update the Dashboard to receive Ping Messages

Now that the messages are being delivered to the Service Bus *messagingdrop* queue, add code to the Dashboard to receive those messages and display them on the screen.

- Open the Dashboard Solution in Visual Studio
- Add the following code to the end of the MainWindow_OnLoaded() event handler in a background thread that polls for Ping Messages arriving on the *messagingdrop* queue.

```
var messageTask = Task.Factory.StartNew(() =>
{
    while (true)
    {
        var message = _messageClient.Receive();
        var messageBody = string.Empty;
```

```

        break;

    case MessageTypeEnum.Ping:

        var ping = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Ping>(message.Body);

        Application.Current.Dispatcher.Invoke(
            DispatcherPriority.Background,
            new ThreadStart(delegate
            {
                // update the map
                var location = new Map.Location(
                    ping.Latitude, ping.Longitude);
                var pin = new Map.Pushpin {Location = location};

                MyMap.Children.Add(pin);
                MyMap.Center = location;
                MyMap.ZoomLevel = 12;
                MyMap.SetView(location, 12);
                MyMap.Focusable = true;
                MyMap.Focus();

                // update the Ping message display
                var currHeartbeat = PingFeed.Text;
                PingFeed.Text = string.Empty;
                PingFeed.Text += $"{ping.DeviceId}\r\n";
                PingFeed.Text += $"{ping.Ack}\r\n";
                PingFeed.Text += $"{ping.Timestamp}\r\n";
                PingFeed.Text += $"{currHeartbeat}";

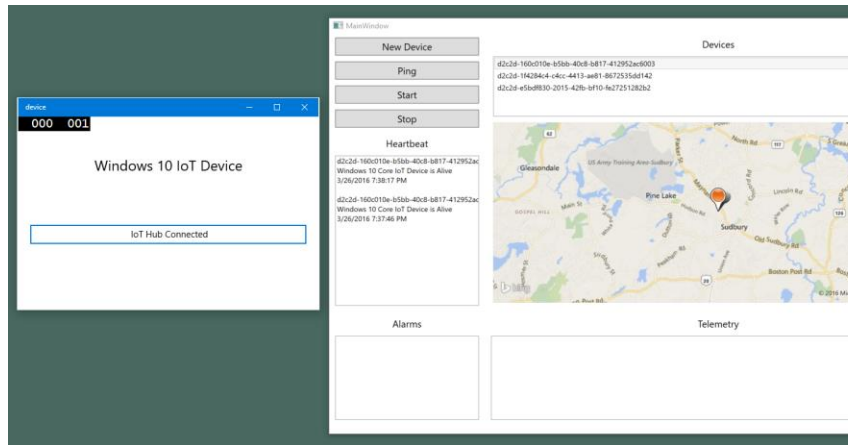
            }));

        break;
    }
    message.Complete();
}
catch (Exception err)
{
    Application.Current.Dispatcher.Invoke(
        DispatcherPriority.Background, new ThreadStart(delegate
        {
            var currTelemetry = TelemetryFeed.Text;
            TelemetryFeed.Text = string.Empty;
            TelemetryFeed.Text += $"{err.Message}\r\n";
            TelemetryFeed.Text += $"{messageBody}\r\n\r\n";
            TelemetryFeed.Text += $"{currTelemetry}\r\n\r\n";
            message.Abandon();

        }));
}
});
}
});

```

- Test the end-to-end message delivery
 - o Start the Device Application
 - o Start the Dashboard Application



4 Congratulations! You have completed Lab 3

Let's review:

- You created the Device Solution and added the code to initialize the d Provision API, connect to IoT Hub, and send Ping messages
- You provisioned a Stream Analytics Job that takes incoming messages them on a Service Bus Queue
- You updated the Dashboard to receive the Ping messages