

### 3.1 Configure Tellstick duo

As Tellstick duo comes from Telldus tech, we first need to make telldus sources available before installing the required packages. First, we will create a dedicated directory for this task.

**# Create a directory**

```
mkdir iot_lab_TellstickDuo
```

```
cd iot_lab_ TellstickDuo (to change directory to the newly created directory)
```

**# Avail the sources for Tellstick duo (Telldus) to the distribution**

```
sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/telldus.list
```

**# this will bring up an editable file and add the following line**

```
deb-src http://download.telldus.com/debian/ stable main
```

**# Now we need to write this to the file, save the file and exit**

```
control + O (write)
```

```
press Enter (Save)
```

```
control + X (exit)
```

**execute the following commands to make key available and update package information #**

```
wget http://download.telldus.com/debian/telldus-public.key
```

```
sudo apt-key add telldus-public.key
```

```
rm telldus-public.key
```

```
sudo apt-get update
```

**if you encounter the following error during updating apt:**

“This must be accepted explicitly before updates for this repository can be applied. See apt-secure(8) manpage for details”

**then execute the following command:**

```
sudo apt-get update --allow-releaseinfo-change
```

**# Next: install needed packages, compile from source, and install**

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential # already installed
```

```
sudo apt-get build-dep telldus-core
```

**# This fetches the following packages**

**# debhelper gettext html2text intltool-debian libgettextpo0 libunistring0 po-debconf**

**# install other needed packages**

```
sudo apt-get install cmake libconfuse-dev libftdi-dev help2man
```

**# Download sources and compile**

```
sudo apt-get --compile source telldus-core
```

**# Install the three packages: libtelldus-core2 telldus-core libtelldus-core-dev**

```
sudo dpkg --install *.deb
```

**# Clean up**

```
cd ../rm -Rf telldus-core
```

### 3.2 Access the *things*

Now that we have configured the tellstick duo, we can now access the things; read temperature values; and turn on and off switches.

```
# first we will check which devices are connected to the Raspberry Pi
# Execute the following command
lsusb
# We will see one of the printed lines have something similar to the following
Bus 001 Device 004: ID 1781:0c31 Multiple Vendors Telldus TellStick Duo
# help command
tdtool -help
```

#### 3.2.1 Reading temperature values

# the following command will list the sensors and actuators the Tellstick connected to.

```
tdtool -l
```

We will be able to see the temperature values. However, we don't see any actuators (switch) connected to it as yet. We will need to configure them manually. To do so, we need to configure the "tellstick conf" file.

#### 3.2.2 Configuring actuators

The following command will take us to edit the conf file.

```
sudo nano /etc/tellstick.conf
```

Now to add devices we need to write to the conf file. The following will add a device.

```
device {
  id = 1
  name = "Lighting"
  protocol = "arctech"
  model = "selflearning-switch: proove"
  parameters {
    house = "950"
    unit = "1"
  }
}
```

# Save the above newly added lines to conf file

# Every time we make any changes to the conf file, we need to restart the tellstick duo.

```
sudo /etc/init.d/telldusd restart # to restart
```

The above will add a device and now when we execute "tdtool -l", this will enable us to see the added device to the list.

Now we can turn on the device by:

```
tdtool --on (device id)
```

The above will add a device, and now when we execute "tdtool -l", we can see the added device to the list.

Now we can turn on the device by:

```
tdtool --on (device id)
```

Now, if we execute “tdtool -l”, this will show us that the device is turned on. However, the actual device is still not turned on. **Can you guess- why? Think about it for a few minutes before you move on.**

The reason: As we are using Proove manufactured switch, which is a so-called self-learned switch, we need to ask it to learn itself.

To make the switch learn: execute the following command

```
tdtool --learn (device id)
```

However, this still does not let the switch learn. To solve this, press and hold the button on the device you want it to self-learn for (3 seconds approx.). We can execute the learning command again when we see that the device LED is blinking on and off.

Now the switch can be turned on and off. Turn on and off for few times.

Now you should add another switch/actuator and enable remote control.