

nodeLab2018

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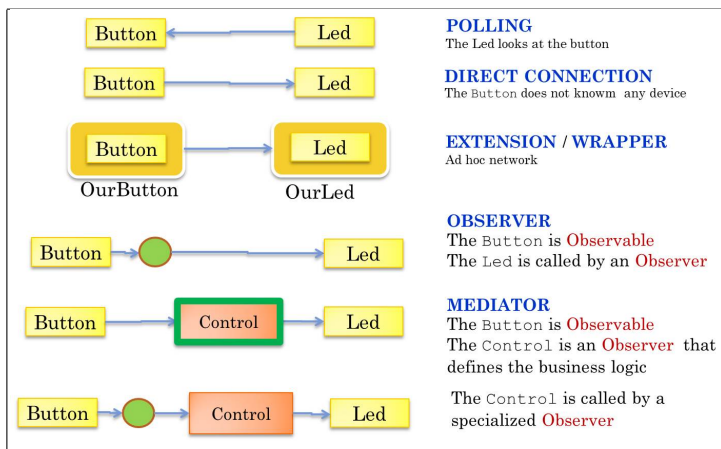
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1 Introduction

In this work we intend to build IoT applications as simple systems composed of sensors and actuators. For example, the sensor could be a Button or a Temperature sensor and the actuator could be a Led. Since our goal is to focus on the role of the architecture in software development, let us introduce first of all an overview of our logical workflow.

1.1 Object-oriented architectures

If our reference programming model is based on the traditional *object-oriented* paradigm in a *non-distributed* environment, a simple **ButtonLed** system can be designed and built by starting from one of the architecture informally introduced in the following picture:



Since the application code cannot be responsibility neither of the Button nor of the Led, the schemes including an explicit **Control** component will be taken as our reference architectures.

Our goal now is to generalize the discussion by considering a set of possible sensors/actuators working in a distributed system with reference to some precise requirement; for example:

- R0a**: When a Button is pressed, a Led must start blinking. When the Button is pressed again, the Led blinking stops.

R0b: When the value of a Temperature sensor is higher than a prefixed value, a Led must be turned on; otherwise the Led is off.

1.2 Start up

Our first reference (distributed) architecture can be informally introduced as a **Control**-based architecture ¹



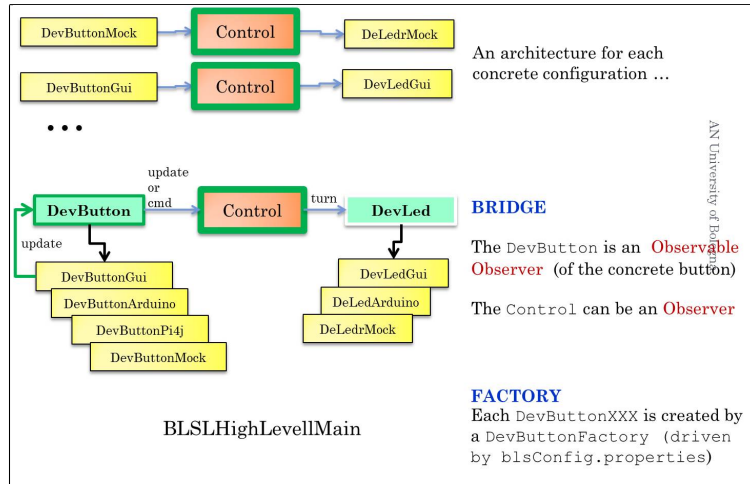
The basic idea is that each time the sensor change its state, the **Controller** performs some action on the actuator.

For an example, see Subsection 2.2.

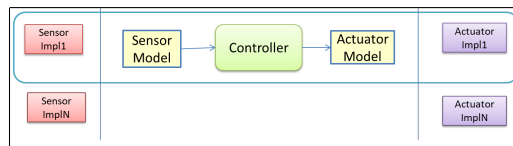
¹ The reader should decide whether this architecture scheme is the result of an analysis phase or a project phase.

1.3 Decoupling from technological details

Sensors and actuators can be of different types or can be of a specific type (e.g. a Temperature sensor, a Led) but with different possible implementations. An object-oriented approach can be based on appropriate design patterns:



More generally, our reference architecture could evolve by introducing **models** to decouple the controller (the business logic) from technological details:

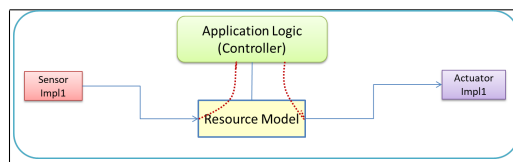


The idea is that each specific, technology-dependent sensor provides its own way to modify the sensor-model, while each modification in the model of the actuator-model should trigger an action in the technology-dependent actuator. The software designer can make reference to the **observer pattern** and/or to the **Model-View-Control (MVC)** architecture.

For an example, see Subsection 2.3.

1.4 An architectural style

The introduction of models for sensors and actuators lead us to propose a more general 'architectural style':

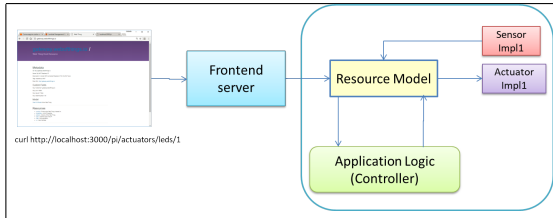


The idea is that the software designer should concentrate the attention on the most appropriate **Resource Model** in the application domain and delegate to the next step of 'architectural zooming' the details of the binding between the model and the concrete devices.

1.5 A frontend server

The last step could consist in introducing a **frontend** server so that:

R1: An human user or a machine can send command over the network to modify the state of an actuator (e.g. the Led) or to see the current state of a sensor (e.g. a Temperature sensor).



The idea is that the server should provide all the stuff required for (human) user interaction while reusing the system we have developed so far.

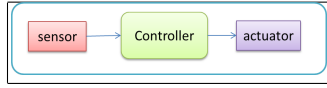
2 System models

Before entering in implementation details about sensors and actuators, let us capture in a formal way the different architectures introduced in Section 1.

2.1 Mock objects

In this section we will use a custom Java class (named `it.unibo.custom.guicustomBlsGui`²) that provides a Button Mock and a Led Mock as GUI-based components.

2.2 Start up



In this example, we will consider a ButtonLed system with the requirement **ROb** of Subsection 1.1.

Our formal specification starts with the definition of the events/messages used by the components to exchange information³:

```
1 System bls1
2
3 Event sensorEvent : sensorEvent( DATA ) //DATA : integer
4 Event ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent( CMD ) //CMD = on | off
5
6 Context bls1Ctx ip [ host="localhost" port=8019 ]
```

Listing 1.1. bls1.qa

The system is composed of 3 components, each modelled as an actor: a sensor, a controller and an actuator.

2.2.1 The sensor. The sensor is modelled as an emitter of `sensorEvent`:

```
1 QActor qasensor context bls1Ctx {
2   Plan init normal [
3     println( qasensor(starts) );
4     delay 1000;
5     emit sensorEvent : sensorEvent( 20 ) ;
6     delay 1000;
7     emit sensorEvent : sensorEvent( 30 ) ;
8     delay 1000;
9     emit sensorEvent : sensorEvent( 28 ) ;
10    delay 1000;
11    emit sensorEvent : sensorEvent( 35 ) ;
12    delay 1000
13  ]
14 }
```

Listing 1.2. bls1.qa

At the moment we do not pay attention to any concrete device, since our goal is to capture the essence of the architecture.

² The class `guicustomBlsGui` is defined in the project `it.unibo.bls17.naive.qa`.

³ At the moment we suppose to work within a single machine (*Context*), but we know that it will be easy to give to each component its own context.

2.2.2 The actuator. The actuator is modelled as an actor that waits for a `ctrlEvent` event and then performs its job by using a Led Mock provided by the custom Java class `customBlsGui`⁴.

```

1 QActor qaactuator context bls1Ctx{
2   Plan init normal [
3     println( qaactuator(starts) ) ;
4     javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.createCustomLedGui()
5   ]
6   switchTo waitForCommand
7
8   Plan waitForCommand[ ]
9   transition stopAfter 100000
10    whenEvent ctrlEvent -> handleCmd
11    finally repeatPlan
12
13   Plan handleCmd resumeLastPlan[
14 //    printCurrentEvent;
15    onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(on) -> javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.setLed("on");
16    onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(off) -> javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.setLed("off")
17  ]
18 }

```

Listing 1.3. bls1.qa

2.2.3 The controller. The controller is modelled as an actor that waits for a `sensorEvent` and then fulfils the requirement `R0b` of Subsection 1.1:

```

1 QActor qacontrol context bls1Ctx{
2 Rules{
3   eval( ge, X, X ).
4   eval( ge, X, V ):- eval( gt, X, V ) .
5   evalTemperature( cold ) :-
6     curTemperatureValue(V),
7     //output(evalTemperature(V)),
8     eval( lt, V, 30 ).
9   evalTemperature( hot ) :-
10    curTemperatureValue(V),
11    //output(evalTemperature(V)),
12    eval( ge, V, 30 ), !.
13 }
14 Plan init normal [
15   println( qacontrol(starts) )
16 ]
17 switchTo waitForSensorEvent
18
19 Plan waitForSensorEvent[ ]
20 transition stopAfter 100000
21 whenEvent sensorEvent -> handleSensorEvent
22 finally repeatPlan
23
24 Plan handleSensorEvent resumeLastPlan [
25   printCurrentEvent;
26   onEvent sensorEvent : sensorEvent( V ) ->
27     ReplaceRule curTemperatureValue(X) with curTemperatureValue(V);
28   [ !? evalTemperature(hot) ] emit ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(on) else emit ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(off)
29 ]
30 }

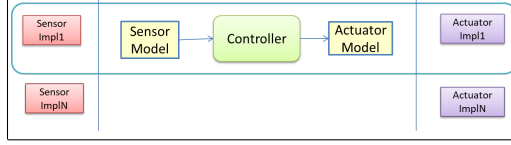
```

Listing 1.4. bls1.qa

Note that the business logic is captured in a declarative style by means of Prolog rules.

⁴ The reader could use - within the sensor - the Button Mock provided by `customBlsGui` that works as an event generator.

2.3 Sensor/Actuator models



In this example, we will consider a ButtonLed system with the requirement [R0a](#) of Subsection 1.1.

Our formal specification starts with the definition of the events/messages used by the components to exchange information⁵:

```

1 System blsim
2 Dispatch turn : switch
3 Event local_click : clicked(N) //N : natural
4
5 Context blsimCtx ip [ host="localhost" port=8049 ]

```

Listing 1.5. blsim.qa

The system is composed of 2 components, each modelled as an actor: a controller and an actuator. In this formalization there is no explicit model for the sensor (Button). The sensor is now embedded as a Button Mock within the controller, since the Button provided by the class `customBlsGui` (xssmocks) is already modelled as a resource that emits an event when changes its state.

2.3.1 The actuator. The Led (actuator) model is represented by the Prolog fact:

```

1 ledmodel( name(led1), value(off) ).

```

The Led knowledge-base provides also rule to modify the model:

```

1 QActor qaledm context blsimCtx {
2 Rules{
3   ledmodel( name(led1), value(off) ).
4   switchLedValue(on) :-
5     ledmodel( name(led1), value(off) ),
6     replaceRule( ledmodel( NAME,value(off) ), ledmodel( NAME,value(on) ) ), !.
7   switchLedValue(off) :-
8     ledmodel( name(led1), value(on) ),
9     replaceRule( ledmodel( NAME,value(on) ), ledmodel( NAME,value(off) ) ), !.
10 }

```

Listing 1.6. blsim.qa: the led model

The Led is modelled as an actor that waits for a `turn` dispatch. Its task now is to execute the `switchLedValue` rule when a `turn` event is perceived. Since the rule binds a variable to the current state of the Led, it can be put in execution as a guard that allows us to execute a proper action on a concrete implementations (e.g. a Led Mock provided by the custom Java class `customBlsGui`):

```

1 Plan init normal [
2   javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.createCustomLedGui();
3   delay 100;
4   [ !? ledmodel( NAME, value(V) ) ] javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.setLed(V)
5 ]
6 switchTo waitForCmd
7
8 Plan waitForCmd [ ]
9 transition stopAfter 3000000
10 whenMsg turn -> ledswitch
11 finally repeatPlan
12
13 //model-based behavior
14 Plan ledswitch resumeLastPlan[

```

⁵ At the moment we suppose to work within a single machine (*Context*), but we know that it will be easy to give to each component its own context.


```

15 [ !? switchLedValue(V) ] javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.setLed(V)
16 ]
17 }

```

Listing 1.7. blsim.qa: the behaviour

2.3.2 The controller. The controller is modelled as an actor that waits for a `local_click` event emitted by a Button Mock and then forwards a `turn` dispatch to the actuator:

```

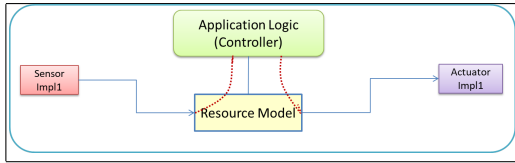
1 QActor qacontrolm context blsimCtx{
2   Plan init normal [
3     println( qacontrol(starts) ) ;
4     javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.createCustomButtonGui()
5   ]
6   switchTo waitForClick
7
8   Plan waitForClick[ ]
9   transition stopAfter 100000
10  whenEvent local_click : clicked(N) do forward qaledm -m turn : switch
11  finally repeatPlan
12 }

```

Listing 1.8. blsim.qa

2.4 MVC

We start the formalization of our MVC architecture with reference to the informal picture of Subsection 1.4:



In this section, we are making reference to the requirement `R0b` of Subsection 1.2.

2.4.1 The Resource Model. In order to concentrate our attention on the most appropriate `Resource Model` in the application domain, let us introduce such a model as a Prolog Theory `resourceModel.pl`:

```

1 model( type(actuator, leds), name(led1), value(off) ).
2 model( type(sensor, temperature), name(t1), value(25) ).

```

Listing 1.9. resourceModel.pl: resource model

Each resource must have a `type`, a `name` and a resource-specific `value`. Of course the Prolog syntax is not the only way to specify a resource model. The current trend is to use the `JSON` (*JavaScript Object Notation*) lightweight data-interchange format. However, an advantage of modelling resources in Prolog is the possibility to introduce declarative rules to get/modify the model:

```

1 getModelItem( TYPE, CATEG, NAME, VALUE ) :-
2   model( type(TYPE, CATEG), name(NAME), value(VALUE) ).
3 changeModelItem( CATEG, NAME, VALUE ) :-
4   replaceRule(
5     model( type(TYPE, CATEG), name(NAME), value(_) ),
6     model( type(TYPE, CATEG), name(NAME), value(VALUE) )
7   ),!,
8   %%output( changedModelAction(CATEG, NAME, VALUE) ),
9   ( changedModelAction(CATEG, NAME, VALUE) %%to be defined by the appl designer
10   ; true ). %%to avoid the failure if no changedModelAction is defined

```

Listing 1.10. resourceModel.pl: model get/change rules

The `changemodelitem/3` rule ends by calling a `changedModelAction/3` to be written by the application designer in order to specify actions to be done after a model change. To facilitate the work of the application designer, let us introduce also some utility rules:

```

1 eval( ge, X, X ) :- !.
2 eval( ge, X, V ) :- eval( gt, X, V ) .
3
4 emitEvent( EVID, EVCONTENT ) :-
5     actorobj( Actor ),
6     %%output( emit( Actor, EVID, EVCONTENT ) ),
7     Actor <- emit( EVID, EVCONTENT ).
8 %% initialize
9 initResourceTheory :- output("initializing the initResourceTheory ...").
10 :- initialization(initResourceTheory).

```

Listing 1.11. `resourceModel.pl`: utility rules

The rule `emitEvent/2` can be used to emit events with reference to the current working actor, given by the fact `actorobj/1`.

2.4.2 The system. Our formal specification of the system starts with the definition of the events/messages used by the components to exchange information:

```

1 System blsMvc
2 Event sensorEvent : sensorEvent( NAME, DATA )
3 Event changeModel : changeModelItem( TYPE, CATEG, NAME, VALUE )
4 Event ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent( CATEG, NAME,CMD ) //CMD depends on CATEG/NAME
5
6 Event inputCtrlEvent : inputEvent( CATEG, NAME, VALUE )
7 Event outputCtrlEvent : outputEvent( DATA ) //DATA : integer
8
9 pubSubServer "tcp://localhost:1883"
10 //pubSubServer "tcp://192.168.43.229:1883"
11 //pubSubServer "tcp://m2m.eclipse.org:1883"
12 //pubSubServer "tcp://test.mosquitto.org:1883"
13
14 Context blsMvcCtx ip [ host="localhost" port=8019 ]
15 EventHandler evadapter for sensorEvent { //maps a sensorEvent from t1 into a inputCtrlEvent
16     emit inputCtrlEvent fromContent sensorEvent( t1, DATA ) to inputEvent( temperature, t1, DATA )
17 };

```

Listing 1.12. `blsMVC.qa`

Note that each `sensorEvent` emitted by the temperature device named `t1` is now mapped into a `inputCtrlEvent`.

2.4.3 The controller. Our controller now:

- reacts to `inputCtrlEvent` events emitted after a change in the sensor model;
- performs its task by changing the model of some resource, by using the `changemodelitem/3` rule;
- specify `changedModelAction/3` rules that will be executed after the change of the model resource;
- exploits (within `changedModelAction/3`) the `emitEvent/2` action to propagate actuator-change information (the `ctrl-event`) to other actors that can perform concrete actions with reference to real or mock devices.

```

1 QActor mvcontroller context blsMvcCtx -pubsub{
2 Rules{ //The model is in the theory resourceModel.
3     //Here we write the actions to be performed when the model changes.
4     //The change of the temperature t1 could modify a Led
5     limitTemperatureValue( 25 ).
6     changedModelAction( temperature, t1, V ):-
7         limitTemperatureValue( MAX ),
8         eval( ge, V, MAX ), !,
9         changeModelItem( leds, led1, on).
10    changedModelAction( temperature, t1, V ):-
11        changeModelItem( leds, led1, off).

```

```

12
13 //The change of a Led model must activate an actuator (working as an event listener)
14 changedModelAction( leds, led1, V ):-
15     emitEvent( ctrlEvent, ctrlEvent( leds, led1, V ) ).
16 }
17 Plan init normal [
18     demo consult("./resourceModel.pl"); //contains the models and related rules
19     println( qacontrol(starts) )
20 ]
21 switchTo waitForInputEvent
22
23 Plan waitForInputEvent[ ]
24 transition stopAfter 6000000
25     whenEvent inputCtrlEvent -> handleInputEvent
26 finally repeatPlan
27
28 Plan handleInputEvent resumeLastPlan [
29 //     demo a;
30     printCurrentEvent;
31     onEvent inputCtrlEvent : inputEvent( CATEG, NAME, VALUE ) -> //change the model
32         demo changeModelItem( CATEG, NAME, VALUE )
33 ]
34 }

```

Listing 1.13. blsMVC.qa: the controller

The technology details related to the usage of a specific Led can be embedded in a actor that waits for a `ctrl-event` and then exploit its own technology.

2.4.4 An actuator: a Led Mock. A Led Mock as a GUI can be introduced as follows:

```

1 QActor ledmockgui context blsMvcCtx -pubsub{
2     Plan init normal [
3         println( ledmockgui(starts) );
4         javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.createCustomLedGui()
5     ]
6     switchTo waitForCommand
7
8     Plan waitForCommand[ ]
9     transition stopAfter 100000
10         whenEvent ctrlEvent -> handleCmd
11     finally repeatPlan
12
13 Plan handleCmd resumeLastPlan[
14 //     printCurrentEvent;
15     onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(leds, led1, on) -> javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.setLed("on");
16     onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(leds, led1, off) -> javaRun it.unibo.custom.gui.customBlsGui.setLed("off")
17 ]
18 }

```

Listing 1.14. blsMVC.qa: a Led Mock

2.4.5 Another actuator: a Led on Arduino. A Led working on Arduino can be introduced as follows:

```

1 QActor ledarduino context blsMvcCtx {
2     Plan init normal [
3         println( ledarduino(starts) );
4         javaRun it.unibo.utils.arduino.connArduino.initPc("COM9", "9600")
5     ]
6     switchTo waitForCommand
7
8     Plan waitForCommand[ ]
9     transition stopAfter 6000000
10         whenEvent ctrlEvent -> handleCmd
11     finally repeatPlan
12
13 Plan handleCmd resumeLastPlan[
14     printCurrentEvent;
15     onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(leds, led1, on) ->

```

```

16         javaRun it.unibo.utils.arduino.connArduino.sendToArduino("1");
17     onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(leds, led1, off) ->
18         javaRun it.unibo.utils.arduino.connArduino.sendToArduino("0")
19     ]
20 }

```

Listing 1.15. blsMVC.qa: a Led on Arduino

2.4.6 A Led on RaspberryPi. A Led working on RaspberryPi is defined in a project named `it.unibo.bls17.ledrasp` (read also [lowLevelZooming.pdf](#)):

```

1  System ledOnRasp
2  Event ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent( CATEG, NAME,CMD ) //CMD depends on CATEG/NAME
3
4  pubSubServer "tcp://192.168.43.229:1883"
5  //pubSubServer "tcp://192.168.137.1" //does not work (perhaps public?)
6  //pubSubServer "tcp://m2m.eclipse.org:1883"
7  //pubSubServer "tcp://test.mosquitto.org:1883"
8
9  Context ctxLedOnRasp ip [ host="192.168.43.18" port=8079 ]
10 //Context blsMvcCtx ip [ host="192.168.43.229" port=8019 ] -standalone
11
12 QActor ledrasp context ctxLedOnRasp -pubsub{ //-pubsub required since it must be connected
13     Plan init normal [
14         println( ledraspmqtt(started) )
15     ]
16     switchTo doBlinckAtStart
17
18     Plan doBlinckAtStart[
19         javaOp "customExecute(\"sudo bash led25GpioTurnOn.sh\")";
20         delay 300;
21         javaOp "customExecute(\"sudo bash led25GpioTurnOff.sh\")";
22         delay 300;
23         javaOp "customExecute(\"sudo bash led25GpioTurnOn.sh\")";
24         delay 300;
25         javaOp "customExecute(\"sudo bash led25GpioTurnOff.sh\")"
26     ]
27     switchTo waitForCommand
28
29     Plan waitForCommand[ ]
30     transition stopAfter 6000000
31     whenEvent ctrlEvent -> handleCmd
32     finally repeatPlan
33
34     Plan handleCmd resumeLastPlan[
35         printCurrentEvent;
36         onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(leds, led1, on) ->
37             javaOp "customExecute(\"sudo bash led25GpioTurnOn.sh\")";
38         onEvent ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(leds, led1, off) ->
39             javaOp "customExecute(\"sudo bash led25GpioTurnOff.sh\")"
40     ]
41 }

```

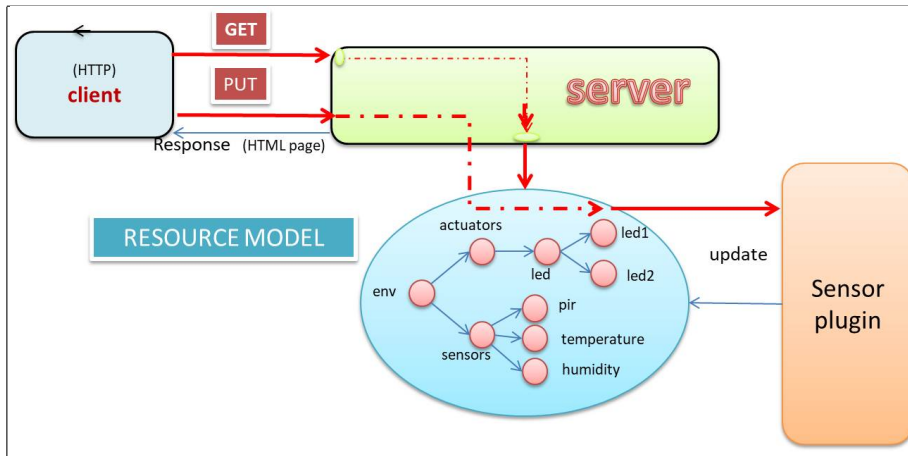
Listing 1.16. ledOnRasp.qa: a Led on RaspberryPi

3 A frontend server

In this section we focus our attention on the **frontend** server by using **Node.js** and **Express** as our reference technology. An introduction to these technologies can be found in [nodeExpressWeb.pdf](#).

The goal is to build the prototype of a software system whose logic architecture is inspired to the HTTP/REST model adopted in the field of the *Web Of Things* (**WoT**) (see [IntroductionQa2017.pdf](#), section 9).

The informal logical reference architecture is shown in the following picture:



In the **WoT**, devices and their services are fully integrated in the web because they use the same standards and techniques as traditional websites. We can write applications that interact with embedded devices in exactly the same way as we would interact with any other web service that uses web APIs, in particular, **RESTful** architectures.

The main aspects that qualify such an architecture are:

- **Integration patterns**. Things must be integrated to the Internet and the **WEB** in several ways: using **REST** (*Representational State Transfer*) on device, by means of Applications **Gateways** (via specific **IoT** protocols, like the UDP-based **CoAP** (*Constrained Application Protocol*)), or by means of remote servers using the Cloud (via publish-subscribe protocols like **MQTT**).
- **Resource (model) design**. Each Thing should provide some functionality or service that must be modelled and organized into an hierarchy. Usually, physical resources are currently mapped into REST resources by means of description files written in **JSON**.
- **Representation design**. Each resource must be associated with some representation, e.g. **JSON**, **HTML**, **MessagePack**, ect.
- **Interface design**. Each service can be used by means of a set of commands that must be properly designed. In the **REST** model, commands are expressed by means of HTTP verbs (**GET**, **PUT**, **POST**, etc.) and often associated with *publish-subscribe* interaction via **WebSockets**.
- **Resource linking design**. The different resources must be discovered over the network are often logically linked to each other, for example according to the **HATEHOAS** (*Hypermedia as Engine of Application State*) principle, based on the Web-linking mechanisms: the HTTP header of a response contains the links to related resources.

The work-plan can be summarized as follows:

1. We start (Subsection 3.1) by setting up a production environment based on **Node.js** and **Express** for the design and development of our frontend server. The environment will be structured (Subsection 3.2) so to highlight an application structure based on a *model*, a *control* and one or more *views*.
2. The next step is to define the code of the entry-point (Subsection 3.4) of our server according the **Express** pattern (Subsection 3.3). The entry-point is an HTTP server in which we load the application logic (Subsection 3.5) that defines the proper **routes** for each external request pattern - an HTTP verb + URI like `http://localhost:3000/pi/sensors/temperature` or :

```

1 curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X PUT -d '{"value": "true"}' http://localhost:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1
2 curl http://localhost:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1

```

The entry-point performs also the installation of a set of sensor/actuator **plugins**. Each plugin can act:

- as a bridge between the logical resource model and some concrete implementation of the resource;
 - as a simulator of a resource;
 - as a generator of (MQTT) events towards some external component.
3. Afterwards, we define the application code (Subsection 3.5) according to the **Express** pattern. The most relevant part of this code performs the routing (Subsection 3.5.1) of external requests to specialized parts of code defined in two main files: **routes/sensors.js** and **routes/actuators.js**. Each file maps an HTTP verb + URI to a request handler.
 4. Our final step can follow two different strategies:
 - (a) Introduction of a resource model written in **JSON**. This is the 'conventional way' of *Web of Things (WOT)* applications. In this case we introduce also sensor/actuator **plugins** that simulate the resources, in order to make testing easier. See Subsection 3.10.
 - (b) Use the server as a frontend for the application of Subsection 2.4. In this case (see Subsection 3.8) the sensor/actuator **plugins** will publish on the topic **unibo/qasys** MQTT messages of the form:

```

1 msg(ctrlEvent,event,js,none,ctrlEvent(leds, led1, VAL,1) //for actuators (Led)
2 msg(inputCtrlEvent,event,js,none,inputEvent(temperature, t1, VAL,1) //for sensors (Temperature)

```

3.1 Starting

Read section 7.8 of [nodeExpressWeb.pdf](#) and execute the following steps:

```

1 Create a new project it.unibo.frontend
2 Create the folder nodeCode/frontend and open a terminal in this folder
3 Execute express
4 Execute npm install
5 Move node_module under nodeCode (to share it with other projects)

```

Now, execute **node bin/www** and open a browser on <http://localhost:3000/>. In order to understand the work of the server during the rendering phase, read sections 7.5, 7.6, 7.7 of [nodeExpressWeb.pdf](#). Here we can recall that:

- **Middleware**. In contrast to vanilla Node, where your requests flow through only one function, Express has a middleware stack, which is effectively an array of functions, called a *middleware stack*. Express middleware is completely compatible with connect middleware (see Section ??).
- **Routing**. Routing is a lot like middleware, but the functions are called only when you visit a specific URL with a specific HTTP method.
- **Extensions** to request and response objects. Express extends the request and response objects with extra methods and properties for developer convenience.
- **Views**. Views allow you to dynamically render HTML. This both allows you to change the HTML on the fly and to write the HTML in other languages.

3.2 Refactoring according to the MVC pattern

Read section 7.9 of [nodeExpressWeb.pdf](#) and execute the steps 1-3:

1. Create a new folder called **appServer**.
2. In **appServer** create two new folders, called **models** and **controllers**.
3. Move the **views** and **routes** folders from the root of the application into the **appServer** folder.

Now modify the **app.js** to keep into account the modifications:

```

1  var express    = require('express');
2  var path       = require('path');
3  var favicon    = require('serve-favicon');
4  var logger     = require('morgan');
5  var cookieParser = require('cookie-parser');
6  var bodyParser = require('body-parser');
7
8  var index = require('./appServer/routes/index');    //modified as 7.9:
9  //var users = require('./routes/users');
10
11 var app = express();
12
13 // view engine setup;
14 app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'appServer', 'views')); //modified as 7.9;
15 app.set('view engine', 'jade');
16
17 // uncomment after placing your favicon in /public
18 //app.use(favicon(path.join(__dirname, 'public', 'favicon.ico')));
19 app.use(logger('dev'));
20 app.use(bodyParser.json());
21 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
22 app.use(cookieParser());
23 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
24
25 app.use('/', index);
26 //app.use('/users', users);
27
28 // catch 404 and forward to error handler;
29 app.use(function(req, res, next) {
30   var err = new Error('Not Found');
31   err.status = 404;
32   next(err);
33 });
34
35 // error handler
36 app.use(function(err, req, res, next) {
37   // set locals, only providing error in development;
38   res.locals.message = err.message;
39   res.locals.error = req.app.get('env') === 'development' ? err : {};
40
41   // render the error page;
42   res.status(err.status || 500);
43   res.render('error');
44 });
45
46 module.exports = app;

```

Listing 1.17. app.js

If we open a browser on <http://localhost:3000/> all goes as before. Since this code simply shows a web page, we will upgrade it later (Subsection 3.5).

3.3 The Express use pattern

The file `app.js` defines the application logic of the server and is structured according to the Express pattern introduced in section 7.8 that can be summarized as follows:

```

1  var express = require("express");
2  var http    = require("http");
3
4  var app     = express();
5
6  app.use( ... );
7
8  app.get( ... );
9
10 http.createServer(app).listen(3000);

```

- The `express()` function starts a new Express application and returns a request handler function.

- `app.use(...)` is intended for *binding* middleware to your application. It means "Run this on ALL requests" regardless of HTTP verb used (`GET`, `POST`, `PUT` ...)
- `app.get(...)` is part of Express' application routing. It means "Run this on a `GET` request, for the given URL". There is also `app.post`, which respond to `POST` requests, or `app.put`, or any of the HTTP verbs. They work just like middleware; it's a matter of when they're called.

When a request comes in, it will always go through the *middleware* functions, in the same order in which you use them. Express's static middleware (`express.static`) allows us to show files out of a given directory.

3.4 The server entry-point

The generated file `node bin/www` contains the code of a server that simply starts the application code according the scheme of Subsection 3.3. Let us introduce now a new version of the server that works like the previous one, by adding a function that loads one or more resource plug-in (see Subsection 4.2):

```

1  /*
2   * frontend/frontendServer.js
3   */
4  var appl      = require('./applCode'); //previously was app;
5  var resourceModel = require('./appServer/models/model');
6  var http      = require('http');
7
8  var createServer = function (port ) {
9    console.log("process.env.PORT=" + process.env.PORT + " port=" + port);
10   if (process.env.PORT) port = process.env.PORT;
11   else if (port === undefined) port = resourceModel.customFields.port;
12
13   initPlugins();
14
15   server = http.createServer(appl);
16   server.on('listening', onListening);
17   server.on('error', onError);
18   server.listen( port );
19 };
20
21 function initPlugins() {
22   // ledsPlugin = require('./plugins/internal/ledsPlugin'); //global variable;
23   // ledsPlugin.start( { 'simulate': true, 'frequency': 5000 } );
24   //
25   // dhtPlugin = require('./plugins/internal/DHT22SensorPlugin'); //global variable;
26   // dhtPlugin.start( { 'simulate': true, 'frequency': 2000 } );
27 }
28
29 createServer(3000);

```

Listing 1.18. frontendServer.js

The new application logic is embedded in the `applCode.js` file (see Subsection 3.5). The server defines also functions to handle events and uncaught exceptions:

```

1  var addr = server.address();
2  var bind = typeof addr === 'string'
3    ? 'pipe ' + addr
4    : 'port ' + addr.port;
5  console.log('Listening on ' + bind);
6
7  function onError(error) {
8    if (error.syscall !== 'listen') {
9      throw error;
10   }
11   var bind = typeof port === 'string'
12     ? 'Pipe ' + port
13     : 'Port ' + port;
14   // handle specific listen errors with friendly messages;
15   switch (error.code) {
16     case 'EACCES':
17       console.error(bind + ' requires elevated privileges');
18       process.exit(1);

```



```

19         break;
20         case 'EADDRINUSE':
21             console.error(bind + ' is already in use');
22             process.exit(1);
23             break;
24         default:
25             throw error;
26     }
27 }
28 //Handle CTRL-C;
29 process.on('SIGINT', function () {
30     ledsPlugin.stop();
31     dhtPlugin.stop();
32     console.log('frontendServer Bye, bye!');
33     process.exit();
34 });
35 process.on('exit', function(code){
36     console.log("Exiting code= " + code );
37 });
38 process.on('uncaughtException', function (err) {
39     console.error('mqtt got uncaught exception:', err.message);
40     process.exit(1); //MANDATORY!!!
41 });

```

Listing 1.19. frontendServer.js

3.5 applCode

The new application code continues to be structured according to the Express pattern introduced in section 7.8 of [nodeExpressWeb.pdf](#). The first part is quite 'standard':

```

1  var express      = require('express');
2  var path         = require('path');
3  var favicon      = require('serve-favicon');
4  var logger       = require('morgan'); //see 10.1 of nodeExpressWeb.pdf;
5  var cookieParser = require('cookie-parser');
6  var bodyParser   = require('body-parser');
7  var fs           = require('fs');
8  var index        = require('./appServer/routes/index');
9  var actuatorsRoutes = require('./appServer/routes/actuators');
10 var sensorsRoutes = require('./appServer/routes/sensors');
11
12 var app = express();
13
14 // view engine setup;
15 app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'appServer', 'views'));
16 app.set('view engine', 'jade');
17
18 //create a write stream (in append mode) ;
19 var accessLogStream = fs.createWriteStream(path.join(__dirname, 'morganLog.log'), {flags: 'a'})
20 app.use(logger("short", {stream: accessLogStream}));
21
22 //Creates a default route. Overloads app.use('/', index);
23 //app.get("/", function(req,res){ res.send("Welcome to frontend Server"); } );
24
25 // uncomment after placing your favicon in /public
26 //app.use(favicon(path.join(__dirname, 'public', 'favicon.ico')));
27 app.use(logger('dev')); //shows commands, e.g. GET /pi 304 23.123 ms - -;
28 app.use(bodyParser.json());
29 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
30 app.use(cookieParser());
31 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));

```

Listing 1.20. applCode.js: starting

3.5.1 Routing rules. The most relevant part of the application code deals with request routing (see section 7.4 of [nodeExpressWeb.pdf](#))

```

1  //DEFINE THE ROUTES ;
2  app.use('/', index);
3  app.use('/pi/actuators', actuatorsRoutes);
4  app.use('/pi/sensors', sensorsRoutes);
5
6  //Creates a default route for /pi;
7  app.get('/pi', function (req, res) {
8    //for( i in req.body ){ console.info('req body field %s ', i ); };
9    //console.info(' get /pi req URL = %s ', req.url );
10   res.send('This is the frontend-Pi!')
11 });
12
13 //REPRESENTATION;
14 app.use( function(req,res){
15   res.send(req.result); }
16 );
17 //app.use(converter());

```

Listing 1.21. app1Code.js: routing

The last part deals with errors:

```

1  // catch 404 and forward to error handler;
2  app.use(function(req, res, next) {
3    var err = new Error('Not Found');
4    err.status = 404;
5    next(err);
6  });
7
8  // error handler;
9  app.use(function(err, req, res, next) {
10   // set locals, only providing error in development
11   res.locals.message = err.message;
12   res.locals.error = req.app.get('env') === 'development' ? err : {};
13
14   // render the error page;
15   res.status(err.status || 500);
16   res.render('error');
17 });
18
19 module.exports = app;

```

Listing 1.22. app1Code.js: error handling

3.6 Routers: sensors

The router action for a sensor simply gets the value of the model.

```

1  /*
2   * appServer/routes/sensors.js
3   */
4  var express = require('express'),
5      router = express.Router(),
6      resourceModel = require('../models/model');
7
8  router.route('/').get(function (req, res, next) {
9    req.type = "defaultView" ;
10    req.result = resourceModel.pi.sensors;
11    next();
12 });
13
14 router.route('/pir').get(function (req, res, next) {
15   req.result = resourceModel.pi.sensors.pir;
16   next();
17 });
18
19 router.route('/temperature').get(function (req, res, next) {
20   console.log( "....." );
21   console.log( req.result );
22   req.result = resourceModel.pi.sensors.temperature;

```

```

23     console.log( req.result );
24     console.log( "....." );
25     next();
26 });
27
28 router.route('/temperatureProlog').get(function (req, res, next) {
29     var tval = resourceModel.pi.sensors.temperature.value ;
30     console.log(tval);
31     req.result = "msg( sensor, event, temperatureDev, none, "+ tval+", 0 )";
32     next();
33 });
34
35 router.route('/humidity').get(function (req, res, next) {
36     req.result = resourceModel.pi.sensors.humidity;
37     next();
38 });
39
40 module.exports = router;

```

Listing 1.23. appServer/models/sensors.js

3.7 Routers: actuators

The router action for an actuator must also deal with PUT/POST verbs that change a model.

```

1  /*
2  * appServer/routes/actuators.js
3  */
4  var express = require('express'),
5      router = express.Router(),
6      resourceModel = require('../models/model');
7
8  router.route('/').get(function (req, res, next) {
9      //console.info( resourceModel.pi.actuators );
10     req.result = resourceModel.pi.actuators;
11     next();
12 });
13
14 router.route('/leds').get(function (req, res, next) {
15     req.result = resourceModel.pi.actuators.leds;
16     next();
17 });
18
19 router.route('/leds/:id').get(function (req, res, next) {
20     //curl http://localhost:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1;
21     req.result = resourceModel.pi.actuators.leds[req.params.id];
22     next();
23 })
24 .put(function(req, res, next) {
25     //curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X PUT -d '{"value|":|"true|"}' http://localhost:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1;
26     var selectedLed = resourceModel.pi.actuators.leds[req.params.id];
27     selectedLed.value = req.body.value; //CHANGE THE MODEL;
28     console.info('route LED Changed LED %s value to %s', req.params.id, selectedLed.value);
29     req.result = selectedLed;
30     emitInfo(selectedLed.value); //EMIT STATE CHANGE EVENT;
31     next();
32 });

```

Listing 1.24. appServer/models/actuators.js

The `emitInfo` operation performs the step 4b of Section 3 in order to propagate the information that a led value has been changed.

```

1  /*
2  * Emit the new led value according to the blsMVC model
3  */
4  var mqttUtils = require('../uniboSupports/mqttUtils');
5
6  var emitInfo = function( ledValue ){
7      var val = "off";

```

```

8   if( ledValue === "true" ) val = "on";
9   var eventstr = "msg(ctrlEvent,event,js,none,ctrlEvent(leds, led1, " +val + "),1)"
10      console.log(" actuators LED emits> "+ eventstr);
11      mqttUtils.publish( eventstr );
12 }
13
14 module.exports = router;

```

Listing 1.25. appServer/models/actuators.js

3.7.1 MQTT utils .

```

1  /*
2  * =====
3  * uniboSupports/mqttUtils.js
4  * =====
5  */
6  const mqtt = require('mqtt');
7  const topic = "unibo/qasys";
8  //var client = mqtt.connect('mqtt://iot.eclipse.org');
9  var client = mqtt.connect('mqtt://localhost');
10 //var client = mqtt.connect('tcp://192.168.43.229:1883');
11
12 console.log("mqtt client= " + client );
13
14 client.on('connect', function () {
15     client.subscribe( topic );
16     console.log('client has subscribed successfully ');
17 });
18
19 //The message usually arrives as buffer, so I had to convert it to string data type.
20 client.on('message', function (topic, message){
21     console.log("mqtt RECEIVES:"+ message.toString()); //if toString is not given, the message comes as buffer
22 });
23
24 exports.publish = function( msg ){
25     //console.log('mqtt publish ' + client);
26     client.publish(topic, msg);
27 }

```

Listing 1.26. frontend/uniboSupports/mqttUtils.js

3.8 Working with the server

At his point we have a server that emits via MQTT information about the change of the state of an actuator. More specifically, the state of our Led can be changed by means of a command like:

```

1  curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X PUT -d '{"value": "false"}'
    http://192.168.43.229:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1
2  curl http://192.168.43.229:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1 (to read)

```

When the server handles the PUT command above, it emits the event:

```

1  ctrlEvent : ctrlEvent(leds, led1, V) //V = on | off

```

Since the specific Led of Subsection 2.4.6 or the general Led of Subsection 2.4 are able to react to this kind of events, we can control in a remote way a Led (connected to the RaspberryPi). Moreover, we can activate the Led via a machine-to-machine interaction. For example, a client written in Javascript could be:

```

1  /*
2  * =====
3  * it.unibo.frontend/nodeCode/frontend/clientRest.js
4  * =====
5  */
6

```

```

7 //see https://www.npmjs.com/package/node-rest-client;
8 'use strict';
9 var RestClient = require('node-rest-client').Client;
10 var client = new RestClient();
11
12 //var urlLed1 = 'http://localhost:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1';
13 //var urlLed1 = 'http://192.168.43.229:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1';
14 var urlLed1 = 'http://192.168.43.18:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1';
15
16 var doGet = function(){
17     client.get(urlLed1, function (data, response) {
18         // parsed response body as js object;
19         console.log(data);
20         // raw response;
21         // console.log(response);
22     });
23 }
24
25 var doPut = function(newvalue){
26     //set content-type header and data as json in args parameter
27     var args = {
28         data: { value: newvalue },
29         headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" }
30     };
31
32     client.put(urlLed1, args, function (data, response) {
33         // parsed response body as js object;
34         console.log("PUT done");
35         // console.log(data);
36         // raw response;
37         // console.log(response);
38     });
39 }
40
41 setTimeout(doGet, 100);
42 setTimeout( function(){ doPut("true"); } , 400);
43 setTimeout(doGet, 700);
44 setTimeout(function(){ doPut("false"); } , 1000);

```

Listing 1.27. frontend/clientRest.js

A client written in Java could be:

```

1  /*
2   * it.unibo.frontend/src/it/unibo/frontend/RestClientHttp.java
3   */
4  package it.unibo.frontend;
5  import java.io.BufferedReader;
6  import java.io.InputStreamReader;
7  import org.apache.http.client.entity.UrlEncodedFormEntity;
8  import org.apache.http.client.methods.CloseableHttpResponse;
9  import org.apache.http.client.methods.HttpGet;
10 import org.apache.http.client.methods.HttpPost;
11 import org.apache.http.client.methods.HttpPut;
12 import org.apache.http.entity.StringEntity;
13 import org.apache.http.impl.client.CloseableHttpClient;
14 import org.apache.http.impl.client.HttpClients;
15 import java.util.ArrayList;
16 import java.util.List;
17 import org.apache.http.message.BasicNameValuePair;
18 import org.apache.http.util.EntityUtils;
19 import org.apache.http.HttpEntity;
20 import org.apache.http.NameValuePair;
21
22 public class RestClientHttp {
23     //private static String hostAddr = "localhost";
24     //private static String hostAddr = "192.168.43.18";
25     private static String hostAddr = "192.168.137.2";
26
27
28
29     public static int sendPut(String data, String url) {
30         int responseCode = -1;
31         CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

```

```

32     try {
33         HttpPut request = new HttpPut(url);
34         StringEntity params = new StringEntity(data, "UTF-8");
35         params.setContentType("application/json");
36         request.addHeader("content-type", "application/json");
37         request.addHeader("Accept", "*/*");
38         request.addHeader("Accept-Encoding", "gzip, deflate, sdch");
39         request.addHeader("Accept-Language", "en-US,en;q=0.8");
40         request.setEntity(params);
41         CloseableHttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(request);
42         responseCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
43         if (response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode() == 200 || response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode() == 204) {
44             BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader((response.getEntity().getContent())));
45             String output;
46             String info = "";
47             while ((output = br.readLine()) != null) {
48                 info = info + output;
49             }
50             System.out.println(info);
51         }
52         else { throw new RuntimeException("Failed : HTTP error code : "
53             + response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode());
54         }
55     }
56     catch (Exception ex) {
57     }
58     finally { // httpClient.close();
59     }
60     return responseCode;
61 }
62
63 public static void connectPost(){
64     CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();
65     HttpPost httpPost = new HttpPost("http://" + hostAddr + ":3000");
66     List<NameValuePair> nvps = new ArrayList<NameValuePair>();
67     nvps.add(new BasicNameValuePair("username", "vip"));
68     nvps.add(new BasicNameValuePair("password", "secret"));
69     try {
70         httpPost.setEntity(new UrlEncodedFormEntity(nvps));
71         CloseableHttpResponse response2 = httpClient.execute(httpPost);
72         HttpEntity entity2 = response2.getEntity();
73         // do something useful with the response body and ensure it is fully consumed
74         EntityUtils.consume(entity2);
75     } catch (Exception e) {
76         e.printStackTrace();
77     }
78 }
79
80 public static void connectGet(String url){
81     try {
82         CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();
83         HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet(url);
84         CloseableHttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
85         if (response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode() != 200) {
86             throw new RuntimeException("Failed : HTTP error code : "
87                 + response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode());
88         }
89         BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(
90             new InputStreamReader((response.getEntity().getContent())));
91         String output;
92         String info = "";
93         while ((output = br.readLine()) != null) {
94             info = info + output;
95         }
96         System.out.println(info);
97     } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
98 }
99
100 public static void work() throws InterruptedException {
101     for (int i=1; i<=3; i++) {
102         //curl http://192.168.43.229:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1;
103         connectGet("http://" + hostAddr + ":3000/pi/actuators/leds/1");
104         sendPut("{\"value\": \"true\" }", "http://" + hostAddr + ":3000/pi/actuators/leds/1");
105         Thread.sleep(700);
106         sendPut("{\"value\": \"false\" }", "http://" + hostAddr + ":3000/pi/actuators/leds/1");
107         //curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X PUT -d '{"value": "false"}'
108         http://localhost:3000/pi/actuators/leds/1;
109     }
110 }

```

```

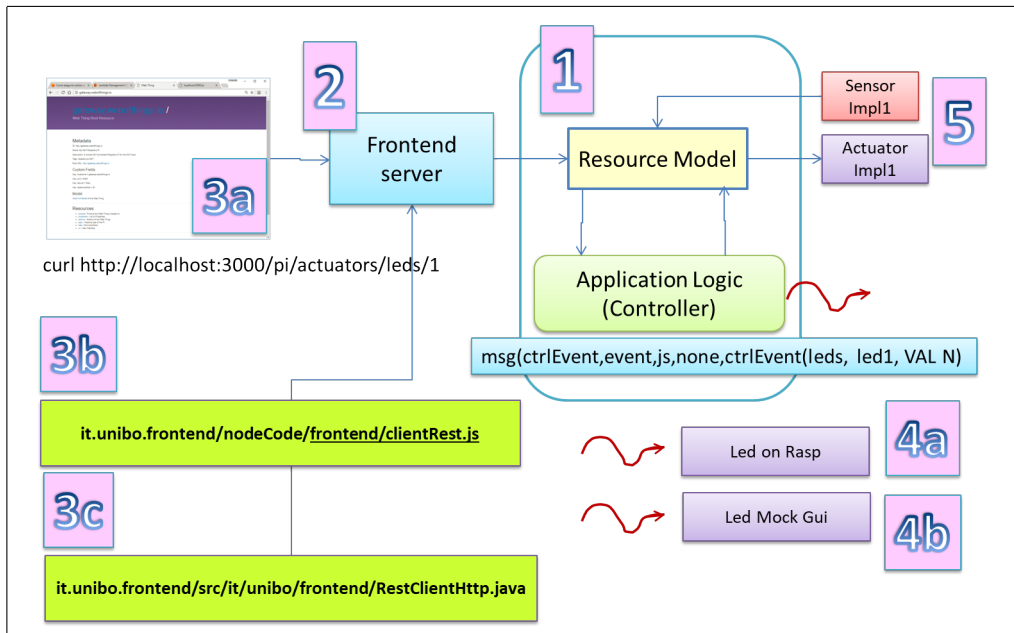
105     connectGet("http://" + hostAddr + ":3000/pi/actuators/leds/1");
106     Thread.sleep(700);
107 }
108 }
109 public static void main (String args[]) throws Exception{
110     System.out.println("=====");
111     System.out.println("1) Activate a MQTT server on hostAddr:1883");
112     System.out.println("2) Run node frontendServer.js in it.unibo.frontend/nodeCode/frontend");
113     System.out.println("3) Activate
        it.unibo.bls17.ledMockGui.qa/src-gen/it/unibo/ctxLedMockGui/MainCtxLedMockGui.java");
114     System.out.println("4) Activate it.unibo.bls17.ledrasp.qa/src-gen/it/unibo/ctxLedOnRasp/MainCtxLedOnRasp.java");
115     System.out.println("=====");
116     work();
117 }
118 }

```

Listing 1.28. RestClientHttp.java

3.9 From components to systems

Here is a picture of the systems we are able to build with the components so far introduced.



1. At the centre of our design there is the **resource model** and the application logic written with reference to that model. In Subsection 2.4 the model is written in **Prolog**, while in Subsection 3.10 the model shall be written in **JSON**.
2. A **frontend** (REST) server is introduced to provide actions both for reading and for updating the resource model.
3. Model access can be performed by **humans** via web pages (3a) or via tools like **curl** (3b) or by **machines** by using REST-HTTP clients written in **JavaScript** (3c) **Java** (3c) or in some other language.
4. Physical resources can be (dynamically) added by means of mock objects (4b) or by concrete, smart objects (4a) handled by micro-controllers (**Arduino**) or low-cost computers (**RaspberryPi**).
5. In some case, when the server and the model are working near the edge, physical resources can be (dynamically) added by means of plugins loaded and executed at the server site (5). See Subsection 4.2 and Subsection 4.3.

For an example:

```

1 1) Activate a MQTT server on localhost:1883 (docker run -ti -p 1883:1883 -p 9001:9001 eclipse-mosquitto)
2 2) Run node frontendServer.js in it.unibo.frontend/nodeCode/frontend
3 3) Activate it.unibo.bls17.ledMockGui.qa/src-gen/it/unibo/ctxLedMockGui/MainCtxLedMockGui.java
4 4) Execute it.unibo.frontend/src/it/unibo/frontend/RestClientHttp.java

```

The server can be used also as a front-end for the system of Subsection 2.4 according to the strategy 4b of Section 3. Any change of temperature could lead to a change of the Led. Both these changes can be reflected into a resource-monitoring web page provided by the server by exploiting the [Socket.IO](#) library. An example can be found in Section 9 of [nodeExpressWeb.pdf](#).

3.10 A resource model in JSON

In this section we will follow the strategy 4a of Section 3 by introducing in [JSON](#) a simple model of a set of sensor/actuators resources: a [passive infrared](#) (PIR) sensor, a [temperature/humidity](#) sensor and a [LED](#).

```

1 {
2   "pi": {
3     "name": "WoT Pi",
4     "description": "A simple WoT-connected Raspberry PI for the WoT book.",
5     "port": 8484,
6     "sensors": {
7       "temperature": {
8         "name": "Temperature Sensor",
9         "description": "An ambient temperature sensor.",
10        "unit": "celsius",
11        "value": 0,
12        "gpio": 12
13      },
14      "humidity": {
15        "name": "Humidity Sensor",
16        "description": "An ambient humidity sensor.",
17        "unit": "%",
18        "value": 0,
19        "gpio": 12
20      },
21      "pir": {
22        "name": "Passive Infrared",
23        "description": "A passive infrared sensor. When 'true' someone is present.",
24        "value": true,
25        "gpio": 17
26      }
27    },
28    "actuators": {
29      "leds": {
30        "1": {
31          "name": "LED 1",
32          "value": false,
33          "gpio": 25
34        },
35        "2": {
36          "name": "LED 2",
37          "value": false,
38          "gpio": 9
39        }
40      }
41    }
42  }
43 }

```

Listing 1.29. appServer/models/resources.json

The following [model.js](#) file loads the JSON model from the [resources.json](#) file; the [exports](#) makes this object available as a node module we can use in our applications.

```

1 var resources = require('./resources.json');
2 module.exports = resources;

```

Listing 1.30. appServer/models/model.js

4 Node on RaspberryPi

From www.npmjs.com/package/pi-gpio we read: Raspbian has node installed, but it's quite old. To get to a more recent version:

```
=====
activate/share an Internet connection

This is important to keep your RasPi system synchronized with security updates, etc.
sudo apt-get update //download the latest package lists from the software repositories
sudo apt full-upgrade -y
These two commands should be issued together and run periodically.

sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf //insert nameserver 8.8.8.8
ping google.com

uname -m //armv7l
Result starts with ?armv6?: you are running a Raspberry Pi based on the older
ARMv6 chipset and the next Node.js installation step will not work

pi@raspberrypi:~ $ node -v
v0.10.29
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo su -
root@raspberrypi:~ # apt-get remove nodered -y
root@raspberrypi:~ # apt-get purge nodejs npm
root@raspberrypi:~ # apt-get remove npm -y # if you installed npm
root@raspberrypi:~ # curl -sL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_9.x | sudo bash -
root@raspberrypi:~ # apt-get install nodejs -y
root@raspberrypi:~ # node -v
v8.4.0
root@raspberrypi:~ # npm -v
5.3.0
exit
----- As an alternative -----
This will download the node package, extract it
and move it into your PATH, making it accessible anywhere.

wget https://nodejs.org/dist/v8.9.1/node-v8.9.1-linux-armv7l.tar.xz
tar -xvf node-v8.9.1-linux-armv7l.tar.xz
cd node-v8.9.1-linux-armv7l
sudo cp -R * /usr/local/
=====
```

4.1 Blink a Led with js

From <http://webofthings.org/2016/10/23/node-gpio-and-the-raspberry-pi/> we read: You can find a dozen Node.js GPIO libraries for the Pi, offering different abstraction layers and functionality. We decided to use one called **onoff**.

```
1 npm install onoff --save
```

The 'Hello World' equivalent of the IOT is to make a real LED blink:

```
1  /*
2  * =====
3  * frontend/uniboSupports/ledGpio.js
4  * =====
5  */
6  var onoff = require('onoff'); //A;
7
8  var Gpio = onoff.Gpio,
9  led = new Gpio(25, 'out'), //B;
10  interval;
11
12  interval = setInterval(function () { //C;
13    var value = (led.readSync() + 1) % 2; //D;
14    led.write(value, function() { //E;
15      console.log("Changed LED state to: " + value);
16    });
  });
```

```

17 }, 2000);
18
19 process.on('SIGINT', function () { //#F;
20   clearInterval(interval);
21   led.writeSync(0); //#G;
22   led.unexport();
23   console.log('Bye, bye!');
24   process.exit();
25 });
26
27 // #A Import the onoff library
28 // #B Initialize pin 4 to be an output pin
29 // #C This interval will be called every 2 seconds
30 // #D Synchronously read the value of pin 4 and transform 1 to 0 or 0 to 1
31 // #E Asynchronously write the new value to pin 4
32 // #F Listen to the event triggered on CTRL+C
33 // #G Cleanly close the GPIO pin before exiting

```

Listing 1.31. Execution of ledGpio.js

4.2 Led plugin

The `ledsPlugin` plugin can be started by the frontend server (see Subsection 3.4, lines 21-27). This plugin can be used during the testing phase to simulate changes of the Led state. Alternatively, if the server is working on a RaspberryPi, the plugin can be used to manage a concrete Led whose `anode` is connected to a GPIO pin (as defined in the resource model).

In the following version, the `ledsPlugin` works also as an `observer` that could emit the `ctrlEvent/5` event, as done by the actuator of Subsection 3.7.

```

1  /*
2  * frontend/plugins/internal/ledsPlugin.js
3  */
4  var resourceModel = require('.././../appServer/models/model');
5  var observable = require('.././../uniboSupports/observableFactory');
6  var mqttUtils = require('.././../uniboSupports/mqttUtils');
7
8  var actuator, interval;
9  var ledModel = resourceModel.pi.actuators.leds['1'];
10 var pluginName = ledModel.name;
11 var localParams = {'simulate': false, 'frequency': 2000};
12 var counter = 1;
13
14 exports.start = function (params) {
15   localParams = params;
16   observe(ledModel); //work as an observer;
17
18   if (localParams.simulate) {
19     // simulate();
20   } else {
21     connectHardware();
22   }
23 };
24
25 exports.stop = function () {
26   if (localParams.simulate) {
27     clearInterval(interval);
28   } else {
29     actuator.unexport();
30   }
31   console.info('%s plugin stopped!', pluginName);
32 };
33
34 function observe(what) {
35   console.info('plugin observe: ' + localParams.frequency + " CHANGE MDOEL INTO OBSERVABLE");
36   console.info( what );
37   //Change the ledModel into an observable;
38   const whatObservable = new observable(what);
39   observable = whatObservable.data;
40   whatObservable.observe('value', () => {

```

```

41     var val = "off";
42     if( observable.value === "true" ) val = "on";
43     var eventstr = "msg(ctrlEvent,event,js,none,ctrlEvent(leds, led1, " +val + "), " + counter++ + ")"
44     console.log(" ledPlugin LED emits> " + eventstr);
45     // mqttUtils.publish( eventstr );
46   });
47 };
48
49 function switchOnOff(value) {
50   if (!localParams.simulate) {
51     actuator.write(value === true ? 1 : 0, function () {
52       console.info('Changed value of %s to %s', pluginName, value);
53     });
54   }
55 };
56
57 function connectHardware() {
58   var Gpio = require('onoff').Gpio;
59   actuator = new Gpio(ledModel.gpio, 'out');
60   console.info('Hardware %s actuator started!', pluginName);
61 };
62
63 function simulate() {
64   interval = setInterval(function () {
65     // Switch value on a regular basis;
66     if (ledModel.value) {
67       ledModel.value = false;
68     } else {
69       ledModel.value = true;
70     }
71     // console.log("LED=" + ledModel.value);
72   }, localParams.frequency);
73   console.info('Simulated %s actuator started!', pluginName);
74 };

```

Listing 1.32. frontend/plugins/internal/ledsPlugin.js

4.3 Temperature/Humidity plugin

The `DHT22sensorPlugin` can be used either to simulate changes of a temperature/humidity sensor or to manage a concrete DHT22 device connected to a GPIO pin (as defined in the resource model).

```

1  /*
2  * frontend/plugins/internal/DHT22sensorPlugin.js
3  */
4  var
5    resources = require('.././../appServer/models/model'),
6    utils = require('.././../utils.js');
7  var interval, sensor;
8  var model = resources.pi.sensors;
9  var pluginName = 'Temperature & Humidity';
10 var localParams = {'simulate': true, 'frequency': 5000};
11
12 exports.start = function (params) {
13   localParams = params;
14   if (params.simulate) {
15     simulate();
16   } else {
17     connectHardware();
18   }
19 };
20 exports.stop = function () {
21   if (localParams.simulate) {
22     clearInterval(interval);
23   } else {
24     sensor.unexport();
25   }
26   console.info('%s plugin stopped!', pluginName);
27 };
28
29 function connectHardware() {

```

```

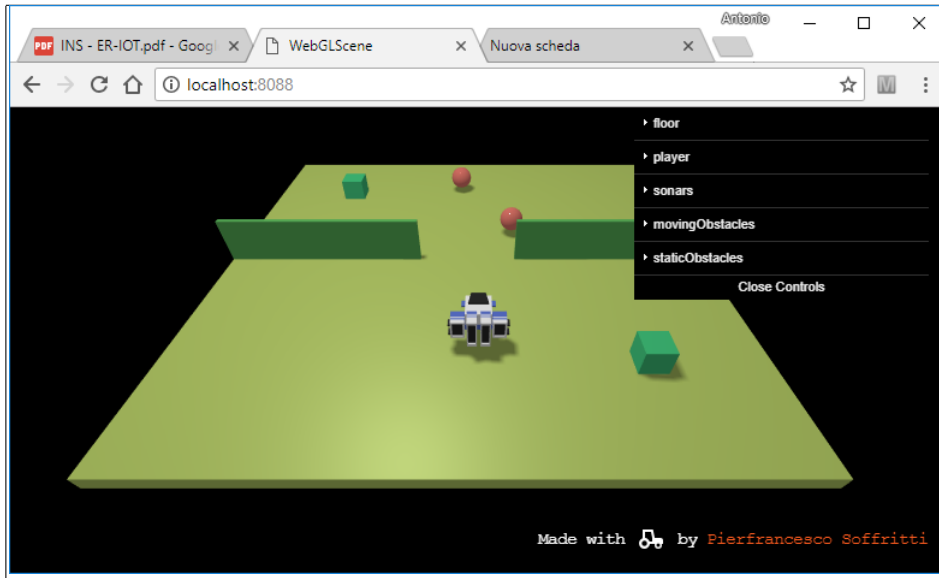
30 var sensorDriver = require('node-dht-sensor');
31 var sensor = {
32   initialize: function () {
33     return sensorDriver.initialize(22, model.temperature.gpio);
34   },
35   read: function () {
36     var readout = sensorDriver.read();
37     model.temperature.value = parseFloat(readout.temperature.toFixed(2));
38     model.humidity.value = parseFloat(readout.humidity.toFixed(2));
39     showValue();
40     setTimeout(function () {
41       sensor.read(); //#D
42     }, localParams.frequency);
43   }
44 };
45 if (sensor.initialize()) {
46   console.info('Hardware %s sensor started!', pluginName);
47   sensor.read();
48 } else { console.warn('Failed to initialize sensor!'); }
49 };
50
51 function simulate() {
52   interval = setInterval(function () {
53     model.temperature.value = utils.randomInt(0, 40);
54     model.humidity.value = utils.randomInt(0, 100);
55     showValue();
56   }, localParams.frequency);
57   console.info('Simulated %s sensor started!', pluginName);
58 };
59
60 function showValue() {
61   console.info('Temperature: %s C, humidity %s %%',
62     model.temperature.value, model.humidity.value);
63   emitInfo(model.temperature.value);
64 };
65
66 /*
67 * Emit the new led value according to the blsMVC model
68 */
69 var mqttUtils = require('../..../uniboSupports/mqttUtils');
70
71 var emitInfo = function (value ){
72   var eventstr = "msg(inputCtrlEvent,event,js,none,inputEvent(temperature, t1, " +value + "),1)"
73   console.log(" DHT22Plugin emits> "+ eventstr);
74   mqttUtils.publish( eventstr );
75 }

```

Listing 1.33. frontend/plugins/internal/DHT22sensorPlugin.js

5 A new virtual robot

The site <https://github.com/PierfrancescoSoffritti/ConfigurableThreejsApp> includes a configurable 3D web-based application built with Three.js. The webpage (available at <http://localhost:8080/> or better at <http://localhost:8088/>) is served from an internal Node.js server working on port 8999.



The scene configuration file contains a JavaScript object saved into a variable:

```
1  const config = {
2    floor: {
3      size: { x: 40, y: 40 }
4    },
5    player: {
6      position: { x: 0.5, y: 0.8 },
7      speed: 0.2
8    },
9    sonars: [
10     {
11       name: "sonar-1",
12       position: { x: 0.8, y: 0.8 },
13       senseAxis: { x: true, y: false }
14     },
15     {
16       name: "sonar-2",
17       position: { x: 0.2, y: 0.2 },
18       senseAxis: { x: false, y: true }
19     }
20   ],
21   movingObstacles: [
22     {
23       name: "moving-obstacle-1",
24       position: { x: .5, y: .4 },
25       directionAxis: { x: true, y: false },
26       speed: 1,
27       range: 4
28     },
29     {
30       name: "moving-obstacle-2",
31       position: { x: .5, y: .2 },
32       directionAxis: { x: true, y: true },
33       speed: 2,
34       range: 2
35     }
36   ],
37   staticObstacles: [
```

```

38     {
39         name: "static-obstacle-1",
40         centerPosition: { x: 0.2, y: 0.5},
41         size: { x: 0.4, y: 0.01}
42     },
43     {
44         name: "static-obstacle-2",
45         centerPosition: { x: 0.8, y: 0.5},
46         size: { x: 0.4, y: 0.01}
47     }
48 ]
49 }
50 export default config;

```

It's possible to send and receive messages from the server with a TCP connection. An example of usage:

```

1  /*
2  * -----
3  * webGuiExecutor.qa
4  * -----
5  */
6  System webGuiExecutor
7  Event usercmd      : usercmd(CMD)           //from web gui
8  Event sonar        : sonar(SONAR, TARGET, DISTANCE) //From (virtual) sonar
9  Event sonarDetect  : sonarDetect(X)         //From (virtual robot) sonar
10
11  Dispatch moveRover : usercmd(CMD)
12
13  Context ctxWebGuiExecutor ip [ host="localhost" port=8032 ] -httpserver
14  EventHandler evh for usercmd -print { //event-driven ; no Mqtt support yet
15      forwardEvent player -m moveRover //from event to message
16  };
17  /*
18  * -----
19  * The player is a an interpreter of moveRover dispatch
20  * -----
21  */
22  QActor player context ctxWebGuiExecutor {
23      Plan init normal [
24          javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.initClientConn("localhost","8999");
25          delay 1000;
26          javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.sendMsg("{ 'type': 'moveForward', 'arg': 800 }");
27          delay 1000;
28          javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.sendMsg("{ 'type': 'moveBackward', 'arg': 800 }");
29          println("player START")
30      ]
31      switchTo waitForCmd
32
33      Plan waitForCmd[ ]
34      transition stopAfter 3600000 //1h
35          whenMsg moveRover -> execMove
36      finally repeatPlan
37
38      Plan execMove resumeLastPlan[
39          printCurrentMessage;
40          onMsg moveRover : usercmd( robotgui(h(X)) ) ->
41              javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.sendMsg("{ 'type': 'alarm' }");
42          onMsg moveRover : usercmd( robotgui(w(X)) ) ->
43              javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.sendMsg("{ 'type': 'moveForward', 'arg': -1 }");
44          onMsg moveRover : usercmd( robotgui(s(X)) ) ->
45              javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.sendMsg("{ 'type': 'moveBackward', 'arg': -1 }");
46          onMsg moveRover : usercmd( robotgui(a(X)) ) ->
47              javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.sendMsg("{ 'type': 'turnLeft', 'arg': 800 }");
48          onMsg moveRover : usercmd( robotgui(d(X)) ) ->
49              javaRun it.unibo.utils.clientTcp.sendMsg("{ 'type': 'turnRight', 'arg': 800 }");
50          onMsg moveRover : usercmd( robotgui(x(X)) ) -> { actorOp terminateSystem() } //r
51      ]
52  }
53  /*
54  * -----
55  * Shows sonar events emitted by the GUI (it.unibo.utils.clientTcp)
56  * -----
57  */
58  QActor sonarguidetector context ctxWebGuiExecutor {

```

```
59 Plan init normal [ println("sonarguidetector STARTS ") ]
60 switchTo waitForEvents
61
62 Plan waitForEvents[ ]
63 transition stopAfter 3600000 //1h
64     whenEvent sonar : sonar(NAME, TARGET, DISTANCE ) do println( sonar(NAME, TARGET, DISTANCE ) ),
65     whenEvent sonarDetect : sonarDetect( TARGET ) do println( sonarDetect( TARGET ) )
66 finally repeatPlan
67 }
```

Listing 1.34. `it.unibo.mbot.virtual/src/webGuiExecutor.qa`