# Mongoose OS + ESP8266 + AWS

IoT 制作智能加热器

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原文链接:https://www.wandianshenme.com/play/mongoose-os-esp8266-aws-iot-build-iot-smart-l

这里所说的『智能加热器』(Smart Heater)是指:加热器设备能报告当前温度、响应状态请求以及接受开关加热器的命令。

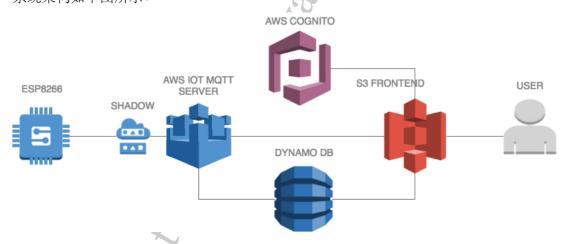
#### 步骤 O: 材料准备

在这个玩法里, 我们所需要的东西有:

- 硬件, 一个 ESP8266 NodeMCU
- Amazon AWS 账户
- Amazon 的 aws 管理实用程序(请参见 https://aws.amazon.com/cli)
- Mongoose OS (www.mongoose-os.com)

## 系统架构

系统架构如下图所示:



其数据流如下所示:

- 一个设备使用 I2C 温度传感器,并定期向 AWS IoT 发送数据
- 一个 AWS IoT 规则(rule)拦截温度数据,并将其存储到 DynamoDB 表中
- 一个设备与其 AWS IoT Shadow 同步
- 使用 OAuth 授权的前端,运行在 AWS S3 上运行;与 Device Shadow 通讯以获取设备状态,或设置设备状态(打开/关闭)

## 构建指南 (Mac/Linux)

首先,您需要创建 Google 和者 Facebook OAuth2 客户端,以便用户能够登录到加热器应用程序。

对于使用 Google 来说:请访问 Google Cloud Console,单击创建凭据(credentials)-> OAuth Client ID -> Web 应用程序,然后输入名称,如 "AWS Heater",然后单击 "Create"。它将显示您的客户端 ID 和密钥(secret);请复制一下客户端 ID,因为它很快会用到。暂不要关闭标签:当您的栈(stack)被实例化时,您需要返回到此处,并输入 Authorized JavaScript origin。

对于使用 Facebook 来说:访问 Facebook Apps,点击 "Add a New App",然后输入应用名称,如 "My Heater",选择一个分类,然后点击 "Create App ID"。应用创建完成后,您将在应用程序信息中心看到。暂时不要关闭标签:当您的栈(stack)被实例化时,您需要返回此处,并输入网站 URL。

现在,按下面的步骤执行:

- 1. 克隆代码
- 1 git clone https://github.com/mongoose-os-apps/aws-iot-heater # Clone repo
- 2 cd aws-iot-heater
  - 2. 编译、安装、配置 Mongoose OS 🤷
- 1 mos flash aws-esp8266
- 2 DEVICE ID=\$ (mos config-get device.id)
- 3 mos put init.js
- 4 mos config-set mqtt.enable=true
- 5 mos wifi WIFI\_SSID WIFI\_PASSWORD
- X1'

- # Install Mongoose OS
- # Get device ID
- # Copy init.js on the device
- # Enable MQTT
- # Setup WiFi
- 6 mos aws-iot-setup --aws-iot-policy-mos-default # Provision on AWS IoT

### 3. 安装 helpers/cloudformation-helpers

- 1 npm --prefix helpers/cloudformation-helpers install
  - helpers/cloudformation-helpers
  - 4. 创建 AWS S3 Bucket
- 1 # We'll also need to create a separate S3 bucket for helper functions:
- 2 aws s3 mb s3://my-cf-helpers
  - 5. 获取端口地址

```
1 # Get the endpoint address for your AWS account, you'll need to provide it
    as
2 # a parameter for your stack:AWS_IOT_ENDPOINT=$(aws iot describe-endpoint
    --output text)
```

6."打包"模板。打包包含 helper 的源代码,从本地机器复制到上面创建的 s3 bucket, 并适当地调整模板。这一切都在一步完成:

```
1 aws cloudformation package \
       --template-file aws iot heater template.yaml \
      --s3-bucket my-cf-helpers \
      --output-template-file packaged template.yaml
 4
 6 # Generate Oauth IDs on Google and Facebook
 7 GOOGLE CLIENT ID=YOUR GOOGLE CLIENT ID
8 FACEBOOK CLIENT ID=$YOUR FACEBOOK CLIENT ID
 9
10 STACK NAME=my-heater
12 # The command above has created a new template file: packaged-template.yaml.
13 # Now, instantiate AWS stack using this template. Feel free to choose
      another
14 # stack name.
15 aws cloudformation create-stack \
       --stack-name $STACK NAME \
16
      --parameters \
17
18
           ParameterKey=DeviceID, ParameterValue=$DEVICE ID \
19
          ParameterKey=EndpointAddress, ParameterValue=$AWS IOT ENDPOINT \
           ParameterKey=GoogleClientID, ParameterValue=$GOOGLE CLIENT ID \
           ParameterKey=FacebookClientID, ParameterValue=$FACEBOOK CLIENT ID \
21
      --capabilities CAPABILITY IAM \
22
      --template-body file://packaged template.yaml
23
25 # Wait until the stack creation is completed (it may take a few minutes).
26 aws cloudformation wait stack-create-complete --stack-name my-heater
27
28 # Alternatively, you can use the web UI to check the status and read event
```

```
29 # details: https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/home
30 # When the stack is created, get the name of the created S3 bucket:aws
      cloudformation describe-stacks -- stack-name $STACK NAME
31
32 # look for the following:
33 # ...
34 # {
         "Description": "Name of the newly created S3 bucket",
35 #
36 #
         "OutputKey": "S3BucketName",
37 #
         "OutputValue": "S3 BUCKET NAME"
38 # },
39 # {
         "Description": "URL of the s3 bucket",
40 #
         "OutputKey": "S3BucketWebsite",
41 #
         "OutputValue": "APP URL"
42 #
43 # }
44 # ...
45
46 S3 BUCKET NAME=GENERATED S3 BUCKET NAME
47 APP URL=GENERATED APP URL
48
49
50 # $S3 BUCKET NAME is the name of the bucket, and $APP URL is the URL at
51 # which your files can be accessed.
53 # Copy the actual value of "$APP URL", and then enter it in the Google
      and/or
54 # Facebook app settings: For Google: go back to the Google Console, and add
      the
55 # URL as an Authorized JavaScript origin. For Facebook: go back to the
      app's
56 # dashboard, click "Settings" in the sidebar, then click "Add Platform" at
57 # bottom, select "Website", and enter Site URL.
58 #
59 # Then, copy the actual value of "$S3 BUCKET NAME" (from the describe-stacks
```

- 60 # output), and use it to put two files on the S3 bucket:
- 61 aws s3 cp bucket/index.html s3://\$S3\_BUCKET\_NAME --acl public-readaws s3 cp bucket/index.js s3://\$S3\_BUCKET\_NAME --acl public-read

62

- 63 # Download two files of Cognito SDK, and also put them on the S3 bucket:
- 64 curl -0

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aws/amazon-cognito-identity-js/master/dist/aws-cognito-65 curl -0

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aws/amazon-cognito-identity-js/master/dist/amazon-cogni

- 66 aws s3 cp aws-cognito-sdk.min.js s3://\$S3 BUCKET NAME --acl public-read
- 67 aws s3 cp amazon-cognito-identity.min.js s3://\$S3\_BUCKET\_NAME --acl public-read

68

69 # Now, navigate to the index page of your app \$APP\_URL.

您将看到从设备上传的温度,当前加热器状态(开/关)、开关的最新图表。只有经认证和授权的用户才能切换加热器;点击"Sign in with Google"。

注意:如果它"抱怨"(报错)重定向的URI不匹配,只需要等待几分钟:Google Console 中的设置可能需要一些时间才能生效。

如果您尝试切换加热器状态,您将收到消息说:你没有授权这样做。现在,您需要授权您的用户,来管理加热器。

为此,需要导航到 AWS Cognito Console,单击 "Manage Federated Identities",选择 "identity\_pool\_for\_DEVICE\_ID",单击 "Edit identity pool",展开 "Authentication providers",点击 "Google+"标签,并在 "Authenticated role" 区域,将"Use default role" "Choose role with rules""。

在这里,你可以使用你想要的任何规则。例如,为了授权一些特定用户,您可以指定 Claim 为: "email",匹配类型为"Equals",值: "addr@domain.com",并选择一个角色 "my-heater-myHeaterAdminRole-XXXXXXXX"。

之后,您可以从加热器应用程序中注销,登录后,切换加热器将导致更改状态。

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