

A developer's guide to the Internet of Things (IoT)- Coursera

DJ's notes

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1 Introduction

1.1 What is IoT?

- IoT is a network of interconnected things, objects, devices, and systems that connects and transmit data and exchange data among them.
- The data exchanged is collected, analyzed and acted on them.

1.2 What is the value of IoT?

- Collecting data from IoT based devices (such as wearables and smart appliances) enables business to learn more about their operating environment.
- This way, businesses can identify and act on the potential to create new value.
- Value by unlocking your revenue from existing products and services, value by inspiring new working practices and processes, value by changing or creating new business models or strategies.
- The potential of Internet of Things lies on the intelligence.

1.3 Why is IoT so special ?

- Standard connectivity which can send data to the cloud from anywhere.
- Discrete industries come together
- Provide a service

1.4 How does IoT works

- How does IoT work? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QSIPNh0iMoE&feature=youtu.be>
- The Future of IoT at Work. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jjcznMXF8M&index=4&list=PLBFOHYVTEVoDzBoFYC9PJq-pUT_Ykde0g

2 Rapid application development in the cloud

2.1 Cloud computing

1. Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)
2. Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
3. Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)
4. Function-as-a-Service (FaaS)

2.2 IBM computing

1. Get IBM cloud Lite account for 6months to get access to Bluemix
<https://e5.onthehub.com/WebStore/Security/LtiSignIn.ashx>
2. Apply code
<https://console.bluemix.net/account/billing?accountId=e6269f255a404d6cb1a5849dae2f9510>
3. IBM cloud Identity and access management (IAM)
4. Cloud Foundry Orgs, add a region. <https://console.bluemix.net/account/organizations?accountId=e6269f255a404d6cb1a5849dae2f9510>
5. Note: IBM bluemix is now IBM cloud. The core components are the same, but some settings and docs are different.

2.3 Rapid application for IoT

1. Deploying Node-RED on the IBM Cloud

- a Catalog <https://console.bluemix.net/catalog>
- b Node-RED editor guide <https://nodered.org/docs/user-guide/editor>
- c Go to Node Red (different from course video probably due to update) <https://console.bluemix.net/catalog/starters/node-red-starter>
- d Enable https://console.bluemix.net/apps/23d84272-669c-44a2-91a3-f009a176740e?paneId=overview&env_id=ibm:yp:eu-gb
- e Create Platform API key <https://console.bluemix.net/iam/#/apikeys>
- f Go to Git profile and create an access token (or ssh key) https://git.eu-gb.bluemix.net/profile/personal_access_tokens

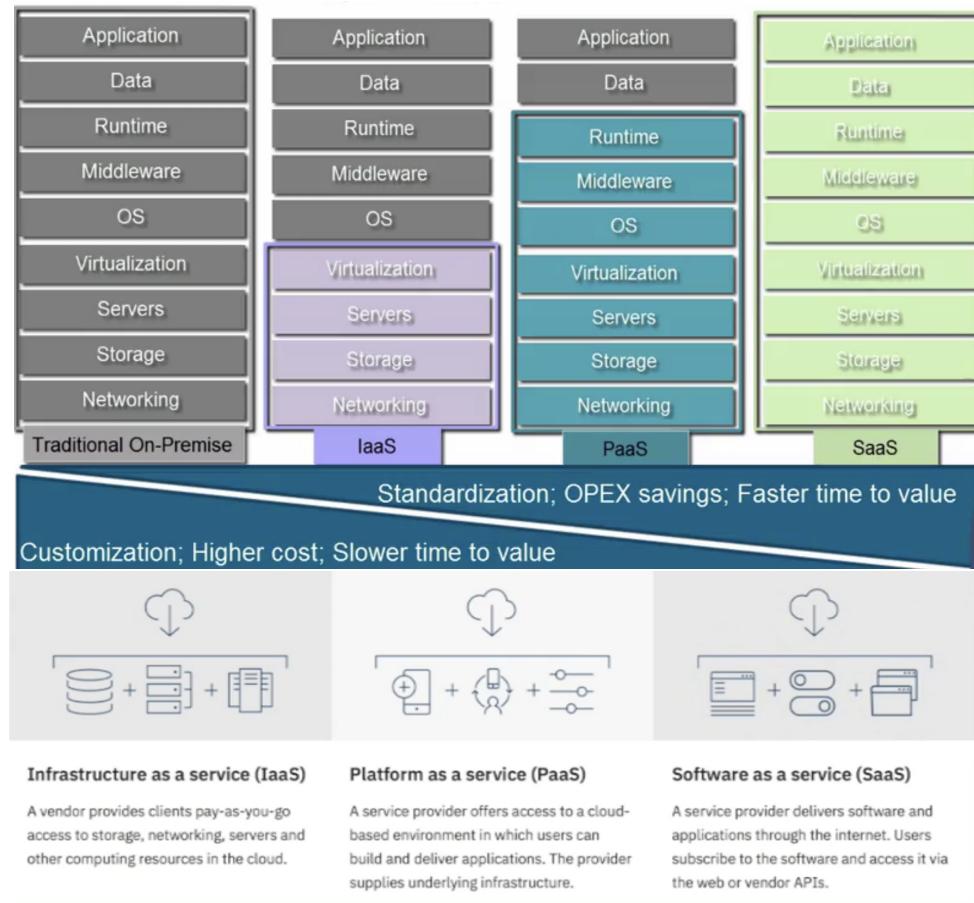


Figure 1: Cloud Computing

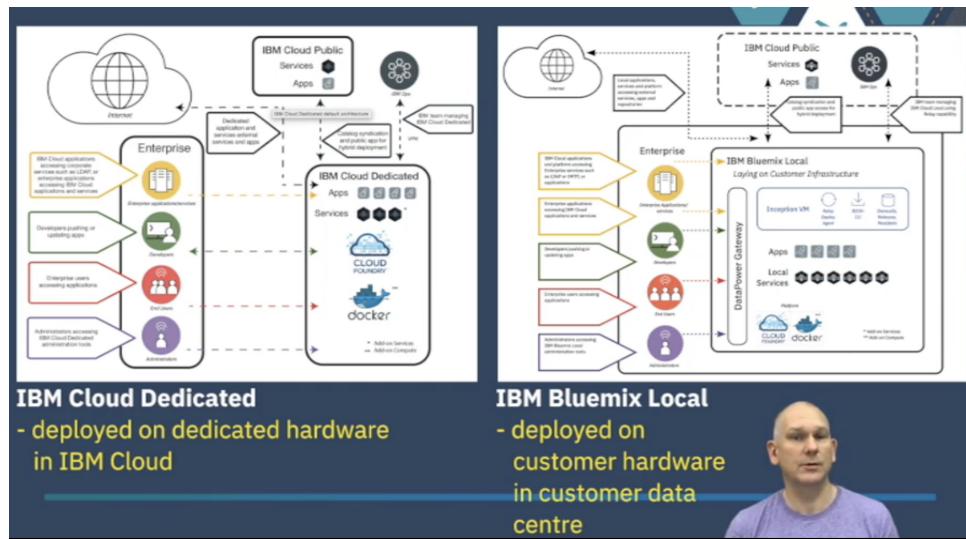


Figure 2: IBMcloud

g Copy and save the token

h By default, the project is created as a private repository.

```
// To access the repository on ibm git repository
```

```
git clone https://username@git.eu-gb.bluemix.net/username/jnode.git  
// password is the token
```

- i Open the cloned project in Atom, make changes in the editor, add commit messages and commit to the master branch. (gitplus package needed)

2.4 Introduction to NodeRED

1. Introduction to NodeRED 1

- a Access NodeRED <https://jnode.eu-gb.mybluemix.net>
- b Provide a username and password
- c Follow the guide and enter <https://jnode.eu-gb.mybluemix.net/red/#flow/e7bfdaf.a4b2b28>

2. Introduction to NodeRED 2

- a Nodes works by sending JavaScript messages.
 - i. Messages flow along the connectors between nodes
 - ii. When javascript arrives, it is made available as the msg variable.
 - iii. The most important content in a message is found in the payload property
- b To change settings of a node, double click the node.
- c Where are the nodes stored?
 - i. Cloud: NoSQL
 - ii. Raspberrypi: Local
- d How to store the nodes on the NodeRED flow editor user interface?
 - i. Up right: Menu/Export and save as a library
 - ii. Local board: click on sheet then dragging over required nodes and save as text files
- e How to import the nodes on the NodeRED user interface?
 - i. Up Right: Menu/Import text files
 - ii. **Passwords** are not saved when the import and export flows. Need to reinput any passwords stored in the flow.
- f How to install nodes?
 - i. Menu/Manage palette

ii. npm install <https://github.com/node-red/node-red>

3. Introduction to NodeRED 3

a Import a function node example

```
// 0. Copy code in references/week2_NodeRED function node_p1.pptx and
    paste on the node editor.

// A. You must return a javascript object.

return {'hello j'}; // return string in javascript object. Correct!
return 'hello j', // return string object. An error message will show
    up on the Sidebar/Debug ("Function tried to send a message of type
    string")

// B. How does the functional node handle a Javascript array object?

var msg1 = { payload:"first message" };
var msg2 = { payload:"second message" };
var msg3 = { payload:"third message" };
var msg4 = { payload:"fourth message" };
return [msg1, msg2, msg3, msg4] // An array of four objects.

// If one output is set, only the first message is sent. See
    "Array".

// If three outputs are set, three messages. See "Multiple returns".
return [msg1, [msg2, msg3], msg4] // Combine an array within an array
// Set three outputs, msg1 to output1, msg2+3 to output2, msg4 to
    output3

// Why is this functionality useful? It allows splitting a large
    set of data into separate messages.

return [[msg1, msg2, msg3, msg4]] // Enclose an array within an array,
    the function node will separate the items in the inner array, and
    send all of them as separate four messages.

// C. How does the JSON object send data down to node?

//C1. Create a json object

msg.payload ={"a": {"b": "test"}};

return msg;

//C2. Create a json string

msg.payload ='{"a": {"b": "test"}}';

return msg;

//C3. Create a JSON.parse method on the JSON.string

msg.payload = msg.payload.a.b;

return msg; //When you interact with third party sites using
```

```

        APIs, libraries, and packages, it's quite common to get the
        JSON data back as a string.

//C4. Status and logging functions

//Many APIs in JavaScript use function callbacks. Therefore, we
//can call an asynchronous function, and when that function
//completes, it will then carry on the flow.

node.status({text:"started"});

setTimeout(function() {
    node.status({fill:"red",shape:"ring",text:"stage 1"});
    setTimeout(function() {
        node.status({fill:"green",shape:"dot",text:"stage 2"});
        node.error("This is an error", {'payload' : 'Caught
            error'}); //catchnode: Catch for a specific or set of
            nodes on this sheet.
        setTimeout(function() {
            node.error("Second error"); //fire an error message,
            go to debugger and system console.
            node.status({});
            node.send({'payload' : 'Completed'});
        }, 1000); //Set a timer (1000=1s)
    }, 1000);
}, 1000);

node.warn("Exiting node");
return;

```

b Store and share nodes

i. Guide

<https://nodered.org/docs/writing-functions#storing-data>

ii. Store data using context object

- A. Context guide <https://nodered.org/docs/user-guide/context>
- B. Data is saved in memory and will not survive across restarts of the system
- C. Context scopes
 - context.: between connected nodes
 - flow.: on the sheet
 - global.: all the nodes and sheets

D. Method

- .set: set a value
- .get: get a value

c Run new packages

- i. Node.js: I can easily bring a new package and use it in my application by using the require keyword.
- ii. In NodeRED: your function code runs in a sandbox which is not allowed to use the required keyword. So how to add a package your function node wants to use to the global system?
 - In Atom, check jnode/bluemix-settings.js
 - In Atom, check jnode/packages.js
 - Push to git
 - On the Note-RED sheet, add a function, edit function node

```
//Add an inject (timestamp)
// Add a function node

var crc = global.get('crc'); // package crc
msg.payload = crc.crc32('hello').toString(16);
return msg;

// Connect to "entire message"
// Get access to the package
```

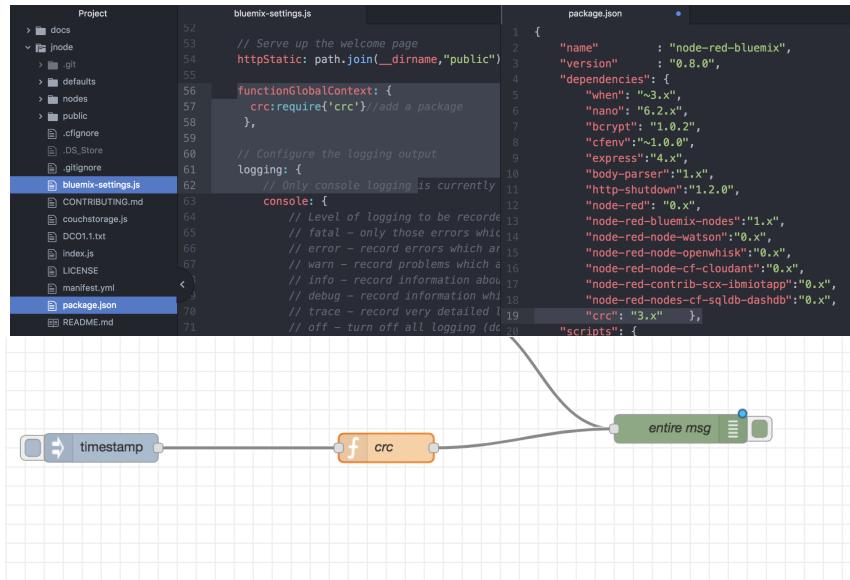


Figure 3: Add a package

2.5 Additional NodeRED nodes

3 Rapid application development on a Raspberry Pi

3.1 Rasberry Pi and SenseHAT

1. A quick look at devices and sensor options
 - a GPIO: general purpose input output
 - b Grovekit
 - c Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT)
 - d Raspberry Pi <https://www.raspberrypi.org>
 - e Sense HAT: the board has sensors for gyroscope, accelerometer, magnetometer, temperature, barometric pressure, and humidity.
 - f What do you need?
 - power supply
 - HDMI cable + monitor
 - keyboard
 - mouse
 - SD card
2. Setting up a Raspberry Pi
 - a Overwrite format microSD card using SD Card formatter (Quick format in the future)
 - b Format to MS_FAT (Mac Disk Utility)
 - c Download Raspbian Stretch 4.14 (with desk top and recommended software)
 - d Install Raspbian .zip file using Etcher <https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/installation/installing-images/README.md>

```
// Enter RPI shell, CTRL+ALT
// Get IP address
ifconfig //or
hostname -I
// Enable connectivity
sudo raspi-config // Select "5 Internet Options"
Enable ssh, VNC (allow connect to the RPi UI remotely). SPI (sensors),
GPIO (40 pins), 1-Wire interface (low speed data) and camera
```

```

// Get IP address
ifconfig //or
hostname -I

// Connect to
ssh pi@ ip address

// Select "Host name" to change a name

// Reboot RPI
sudo reboot -n
sudo rpi-update
sudo reboot -n

// Update Raspbian OS
sudo apt-get update //download
sudo apt-get -y upgrade //install
sudo apt-get -y autoremove //remove installation packages

// Update Node.js and nodered
update-nodejs-and-nodered

// Allow node applications to run bluetooth scans
sudo setcap cap_net_raw+eip $(eval readlink -f 'which node') //Use back
quotes here, not single quotes

// Install a text editor
sudo apt-get install -y geany

//Reboot
sudo reboot -n

```

Check Error FAQ

e Remote access to RPI from mac (make sure RPI ssh and VNC are enabled and RPI is rebooted) <https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/remote-access>

```

// In Mac
// Download and install VNC viewer and log in to my account
// Download and Install VNC server and set a password

// In Pi
// Install the VNC server
sudo apt-get install tightvncserver //tightserver //password length
of 8 ideally, otherwise truncated, but typing the same
// Start the VNC server from the terminal
vncserver :1 -geometry 1920x1080 -depth 24 // full HD resolution
// Restart a server at next boot, and every subsequent boot

```

```

        sudo systemctl enable vncserver-x11-serviced.service
        // Stop VNC Server
        sudo systemctl stop vncserver-x11-serviced.service

        // Download VNC viewer log in to my account
        // Start vnc server
        vncserver //New desktop is raspberrypi:1 (ipaddress:1)
        // Enter password

        // Remote connect to Mac VNC server

```

3.2 NodeRED on Raspberry Pi part 1

```

// Open NodeRED
node-red-start
// Web brower
127.0.0.1:1880
// Open terminal
cd /home/j/.node-red
vim settings.js //install vim first
// Add crc package
functionGlobalContext: {
    crc:require("crc")
}
// Install package
sudo npm install crc
// For changes to take effect
node-red-stop
node-red-start
// Add a string CRC calculation function in Node-RED sheet
var crc = global.get('crc');
msg.payload = crc.crc32('good day').toString(16);
return msg;
// Add an inject input node, payload ==string
// Add debug output node
// Close node-red window
CTRL + C //does not stop Node-RED running
node-red-stop // stop Node-RED running

```

Check Error FAQ

```
// In sending binary data across the net, it's often converted to a text format
cd /home/j/.node-red
npm install node-red-node-base64 cd /home/j/.node-red
node-red-stop
node-red-start
//auto start Node-RED at every boot
sudo systemctl enable nodered.service
```

3.3 NodeRED on Raspberry Pi part 2

```
// How to run a system command in the node?
Add a exec functional node
netstat // Command (for network statistics)
-a //Append, here you can add another command or a parameter "-a"
//Use stdout to link to debug node
```

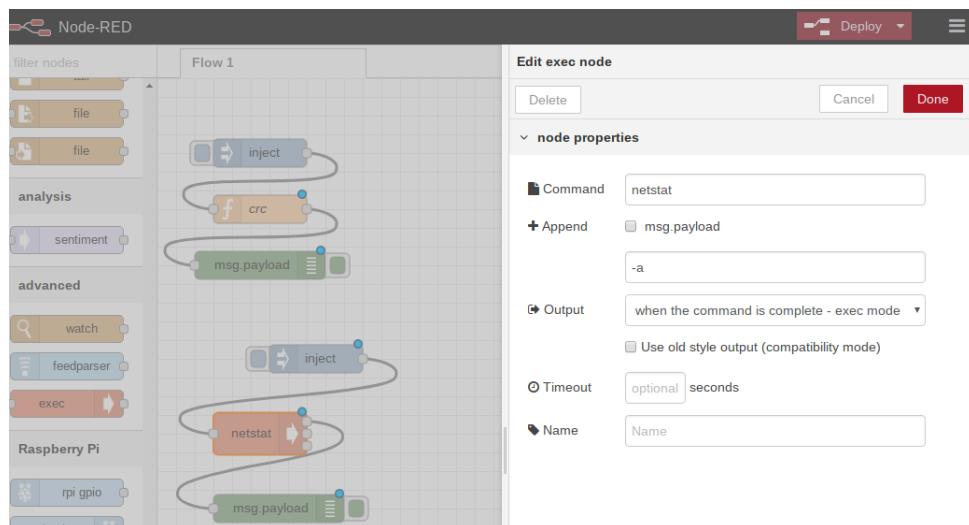


Figure 4: Execute a system command using a node

IBM IoT quick start service

1. Sandbox
 - a No security or pre-registration of device
 - b Allow publishing data on the application and data visualization
2. How to use Output/IBM IoT Device node?

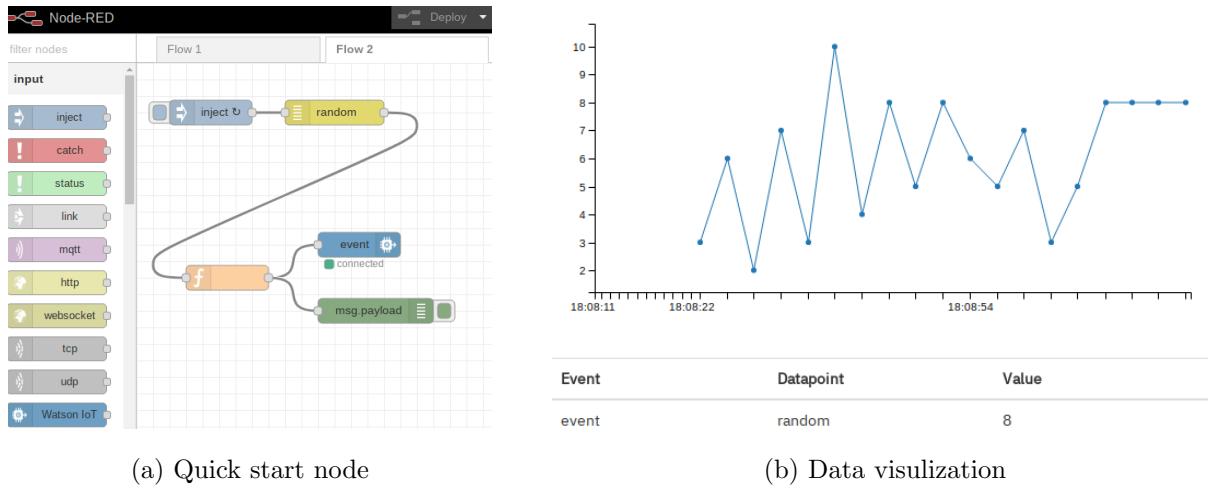


Figure 5: IBM IoT quick start

IoT quick start service

```
// Double click and configure quick startup
// Click quickstart id link //Visualization page using the generated device ID
// Add an Input/inject node
    Payload: string; Repeat: interval, every 3 seconds // Configure to send an empty
        string every 3 seconds
// Add a Function/random node to send the random data to the quick start application
// Add a Function node to format the data (for the platform to understand before
    sending the data to Quickstart to visualize the data)
    msg.payload = {"d" : {"random" : msg.payload}};
    return msg;
// Add an Output/debug node
```

3.4 Introduction to the Watson IoT Platform

1. Wason IoT

a Device Registry

- Ensures that all data received is from a trusted device
- Holds security and metadata on all your devices in one place

b Connectivity

- Uses MQTT, the MQ Telemetry Transport protocol as the underlying mechanism
- To allow devices to communicate with the platform

c Gateway devices support

- d Device management
- e External services integration (e.g. Jasper)
- f An API that allows access to configuration and historic data
- g bluemix.net

Go through the IoT Platform (New updates in the platform)

```
// Usage (old Overview)
// Go to IoT dash board (or use API access) //
https://console.bluemix.net/services/iotf-service/663081c4-fd39-4c07-af94-9044e1a13275/?pan
// Launch IoT
// https://userid.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com/dashboard/settings
// Organisation Concept (6 digits user id)
See /Dashboard/Setting/Identity (also in the top corner on the dashboard)
// https://wm377f.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com/dashboard/settings
```

2. Devices, Applications and Gateways part 1

- a Documentation <https://console.bluemix.net/docs/overview/ibm-cloud-platform.html#what-is>
- b Three types of applications can be connected to the platform
 - Device: Sends events to platform (Create a device type to organise your devices into their capabilities, pre-register a device, and send data to the platform).
 - Gateway: A special type of device. For sensors or sensor networks that aren't able to connect directly to the internet and IOT platform. The Gateway acts as a bridge to connect the sensor network to the internet and the IBM IoT platform. Like a device, a gateway must be registered before it can communicate with the platform.
 - Application: Receives events and and can issue commands to be sent to devices. An application needs to present/ send an API key to authenticate itself).
 - And Events: Data flows in you!

3. Devices, Applications and Gateways part 2

How to register a RPI device? https://console.bluemix.net/docs/services/IoT/iotplatform_task.html#iotplatform_task

```
// In pi shell
    // Find the serial number
        cat /proc/cpuinfo
// On IoT platform
    Device/Device Types/Add a new device type "RPI"
    Device/Add a device
        Device: RPI
        Device ID: applepi
        Add Meta information (optional. serial number, hardware)
        Security: passw0rd // a generally used authentication token (not for
            production)
```

How to register an gateway?

```
// On IoT platform
    Device/Device Types/Add a new device type "raspberryGW"
    Device/Add a gateway
        Device: RPI
        Device ID: applepigw
        Security: passw0rd // a generally used authentication token (not for
            production)
```

How to generate an API key for an application?

```
// On IoT platform
    Apps/Browse API Keys (Old "Access" in the video)
    Generate a new key
    Description: standardapp1
    Role: Standard application (Multi roles, different from the video)
```

Add Device Identity **Device Information** Security Summary

You can modify the default device information and enter more information about the device for identification purposes.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Serial Number | Manufacturer |
| Enter Serial Number | Enter Manufacturer |
| Model | Device Class |
| 3B | Enter Device Class |
| Description | Firmware Version |
| RPI | Enter Firmware Version |
| Hardware Version | Descriptive Location |
| BCM2835 | Enter Descriptive Location |

(a) Register a RPI device

Add Type **Identity** Device Information

Device types group devices that have similar characteristics, such as model number, firmware version, or location. Give the device type a unique name and a description that identifies characteristics that are shared by devices of this type.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----|--|
| Type | <input type="radio"/> Device | Or | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gateway |
| Name | raspberryGW | | |
| Description | raspberryGW | | |

(b) Register a Gateway

Add Device Identity Device Information **Security** Summary

There are two options for selecting a device authentication token.

Auto-generated authentication token (default)

Allow the service to generate an authentication token for you. Tokens are 18 characters and contain a mix of alphanumeric characters and symbols. The token is returned to you at the end of the device registration process.

Self-provided authentication token

Provide your own authentication token for this device. The token must be between 8 and 36 characters and contain a mix lowercase and uppercase letters, numbers, and symbols, which can include hyphens, underscores, and periods. Do not use repeated characters, dictionary words, user names, or other predefined sequences.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Authentication Token | Enter an optional token |
|----------------------|-------------------------|

Make a note of the generated token. Lost authentication tokens cannot be recovered. Tokens are encrypted before being stored.

Authentication token are encrypted before we store them.

(c) Generate an API key for an application

Figure 6: Register devices, gateways, and authorise applications

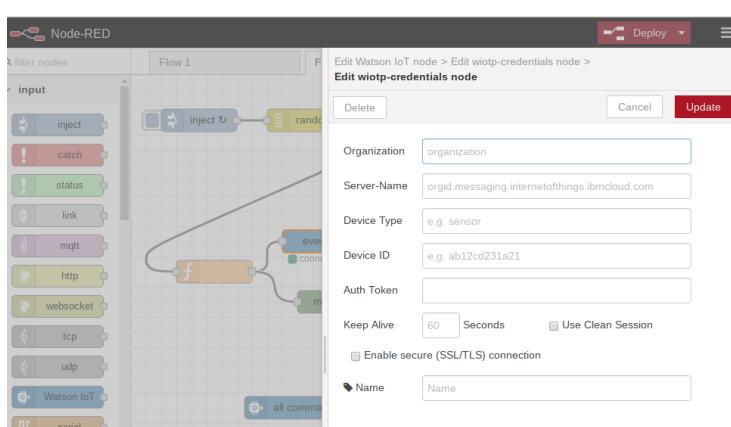
Manual setting

- Securely connect a device to an organisation as a registered device type, and publish data to the organisation.

```
// In Pi Node-RED
    // Modify the previous Output/Waston IoT node to connect to our organization
    // onto our registered device type
    // Error: "[wiot:connectionPool:getClient] [DeviceClient:publish] Client is
    // not connected"
// On Bluemix Node-RED
    // https://jnode.eu-gb.mybluemix.net/red/#flow/f87a5372.e6bdd
    // The IoT node connects to the device as an application
    // Select input/ibmiot node
```

- Bind a cloud application that is running on bluemix, to a service where devices are registered
- Securely connect a gateway to an organisation as a registered device type, and publish data from sensors to the organization.

(a) In RPi: Node-RED IoT node



(b) On IBM Bluemix: NodeRed IoT node

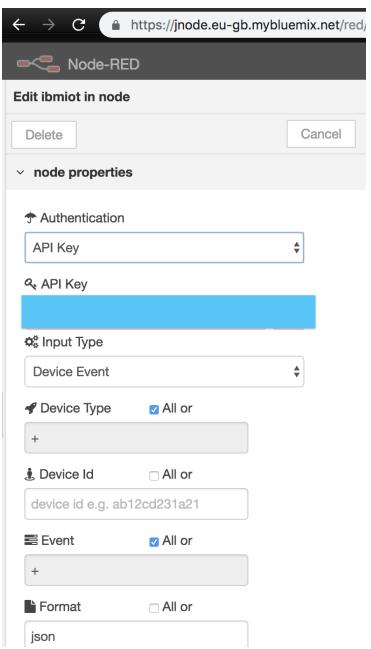


Figure 7: Connect IoT node to a registered device

3.5 Controlling a device

1. Sending commands to a device
2. SenseHAT and SenseHAT simulator nodes in NodeRED

4 Lower level programming for the Internet of Things

4.1 Watson IoT APIs

1. IoT platform APIs
 - a Doc https://console.bluemix.net/docs/services/apiconnect/tutorials/tut_discover_apis.html#discovering-apis
 - b Rest, high-level (python, node.js, and C etc), and low level APIs
2. SenseHAT python APIs
 - a Doc <https://pythonhosted.org/sense-hat/api/>
 - b Python IDE2 is used in the course
 - c Emulator

4.2 Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT)

1. A low-level open source protocol that was designed to
 - a solve the problems of machine to machine communication
 - b be very, very small in code footprint
 - c use low power consumption
 - d use low network bandwidth
2. A pub-sub system where the sender and receiver are decoupled
 - a A broker in the middle and many senders
 - b A message can be sent to multiple recipients without the sender needing to know who those recipients are.
 - A sender sends data against a topic to the broker
 - Anybody interested in receiving that data, subscribe to the topic (like a tree!).

- When data is published against that topic, you're going to receive a copy of the message
3. The core of messaging on the IBM IoT platform
 - A broker: is the organisation
 - Data is typically in json format
 - Doc <https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/cl-mqtt-bluemix-iot-node-red-app>
 - MQTT client identifier format
 4. More about MQTT
 - Major design points: Topics and topic structures which are not preregistered.
 - A sender can create topics on the fly, the only limit being that they are less than 220 characters.
 - Use "/" character to create topic hierarchies
 - Doc <https://opensource.com/article/18/6/mqtt>

4.3 Deploying Applications to the IBM Cloud

1. Manage my resources on the IBM cloud <https://cloud.ibm.com/resources>
 - Built on top of the open-source Cloud Foundry platform.
 - When developing an application for a platform as a service, you need to be aware that you have to take how the platform manages your application into account when implementing the solution.
 - With the platform as a service, you don't have any options to go in and configure the lower level operating system or middleware configuration.
 - Don't use any local resources such as the local file system or require any in memory cache within your application runtime.
2. Devops environment
3. The IBM cloud tells you where to listen to traffic. It's also telling you where it's going to monitor your application from
1. It is not typical to do development work on the Pi itself. Setting up the Pi with Predix Guide <https://www.predix.io/resources/tutorials/journey.html#1750>

2. In Mac: create the example application (CloudFoundry command line tool available for the Raspberry Pi.)
3. To deploy the app Use the file manifest.yml

4.4 Wrap-up

5 More about Raspberry pi

5.1 Install RPI Lite

1. Login

- a username: pi
- b password: raspberry

2. Setting

- a sudo raspi-config
- b set keyboard
- c enable 5 Internet Options
 - sudo iwlist wlan0 scan
 - Pay attention to space in the SSID name
 - set internet (SSID: internet name) <https://www.digikey.com/en/maker/blogs/raspberry-pi-3---how-to-connect-wi-fi-and-bluetooth>

3. Install desktop display manager

```
sudo apt-get install lightdm
sudo apt-get install xinit // so that raspi-config can find startx.
sudo apt-get install lxde
sudo raspi-config // choose B1 Desktop/CLI // B4 Desktop Autologin
reboot -n
```

5.2 Utils

```
// Install and upgrade tools (e.g. a and b, use -y flag to apt-get to answer yes)
sudo apt-get install a b -y
sudo apt-get upgrade a b -y
```

```

sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get dist-upgrade

// 1. Install essentials
sudo apt-get install build-essential tk-dev libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev
libreadline6-dev libdb5.3-dev libgdbm-dev libsqlite3-dev libssl-dev libbz2-dev
libexpat1-dev liblzma-dev zlib1g-dev

// 2. Install system tools
// Install vim
sudo apt-get install vim

// Install a text editor (e.g. a lovely teapot geany )
sudo apt-get install geany -y

// Install Chromium (recommended RPI browser)
sudo apt-get install -y rpi-chromium-mods
sudo apt-get install -y python-sense-emu python3-sense-emu

// Install pdf reader
sudo apt-get install okular -y

// Install JavaScript library (e.g. d3)
sudo apt-get install npm
npm install d3

// Uninstall
sudo apt-get purge --auto-remove firefox-esr

// 3. Connect to GitHub
// Install git
sudo apt-get install git
// Generate a new ssh key
//
https://help.github.com/en/enterprise/2.15/user/articles/generating-a-new-ssh-key-and-adding-it-to-the-ssh-agent
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
> Generating public/private rsa key pair.
> Enter a file in which to save the key (/Users/you/.ssh/id_rsa): [Press enter]
> Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): [Type a passphrase]

```

```

> Enter same passphrase again: [Type passphrase again]
eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
ssh-add -K ~/.ssh/id_rsa

// Copy SSH key to your clipboard (Linux)
sudo apt-get install xclip
xclip -sel clip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
// This command copies the contents of the id_rsa.pub file to your clipboard
// On GitHub / Settings / SSH and GPG keys ==> Click New SSH key ==> Give a
'Title' and Paste 'Key' ==> Add SSH key

// 4. Install Python3, pip3, and python packages
// Uninstall python packages
pip uninstall // pip uninstall -r /filepath/requirements.txt

// Uninstall Python 2
cd /etc //find the actual flavour of python 2
sudo apt-get remove python2.7
sudo apt-get autoremove
// sudo apt-get install python2.7 // if you want it back

// Install Python 3.7
wget https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.7.0/Python-3.7.0.tar.xz
tar xf Python-3.7.0.tar.xz
cd Python-3.7.0
./configure
make -j 4
sudo make altinstall
alias python=python3.7

// Install pip3
sudo apt-get install python3-pip -y
alias pip=python3
pip --version

// Install Python packages (e.g. FLASK)
sudo pip install FLASK // if package damaged, repeat this command and add
--ignore-installed

```

```
// Install library allowing use of MQTT  
sudo pip install paho-mqtt
```

Installing python Raspbian Ref <https://gist.github.com/SeppPenner/6a5a30ebc8f79936fa136c524417761>

5.3 Error FAQ

Installation

```
pip install package  
//Error: cannot import name 'main'  
which pip  
python3 -m pip install --user --upgrade pip==9.0.3  
// Check pip file  
vim /usr/bin/pip3  
import sys  
from pip import main  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    sys.exit(main()) // Don't upgrade pip3. This is a Debian issue  
  
sudo rpi-update  
//Error: Failed to download update for rpi-update! Make sure you have  
ca-certificates installed and that the time is set correctly  
sudo CURL_CA_BUNDLE=/etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt rpi-update  
Ref: https://github.com/Hexxeh/rpi-update/issues/206  
ssh pi@ipaddress  
  
//Error: can not access RPI from mac using ssh, VNC  
// In RPI  
Enable ssh, VNC in RPI  
// In Mac // not working  
cd /Users/j.ssh/  
rm known_hosts //https://www.raspberrypi.org/forums/viewtopic.php?t=172423  
//Not solved!!  
  
//In RPI: Can not fetch archives  
sudo apt-get clean  
sudo apt-get update  
// Check internet connection
```

```
//In RPI: dpkg interupted  
sudo dpkg --configure -a
```

Ref: <https://github.com/pypa/pip/issues/5221> Ref: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49836676/error-after-upgrading-pip-cannot-import-name-main>

Run Node-RED

```
// In RPI: Click run Node-RED  
// Failed to execute child process "xterm" (No such file or directory)  
sudo apt install xterm  
  
npm install crc  
//npm notice created a lockfile as package-lock.json and audited 4 packages  
// use sudo npm install crc
```
