**Chapter 7**

**Connecting a WICED Device to AWS (Video 7-5)**

Hi, I’m Alan Hawse, Senior Vice President of Technical Staff for Solutions and Software at Cypress Semiconductor. It's finally time for me to show you how to connect your WICED IoT device to AWS. Once connected, you will be able to Publish MQTT messages and Subscribe to MQTT Topics – that's everything you need to make your IoT device connect with the world.

The WICED SDK contains libraries that make it easy to create MQTT firmware. There is a general-purpose MQTT library in libraries/protocols/MQTT, and one specifically intended for use with AWS in libraries/protocols/AWS. We will focus on the AWS libraries here but the solution projects for the class show examples using both the AWS library and the general MQTT library so feel free to browse those if you want to see the different libraries in action.

To include the library in your project, you need to include it in the Make File, and include the header files in your C source file.

In addition to the library, there are several demo applications included in the SDK that can be used as a starting point for using MQTT with AWS. These applications are all located in apps/demo/aws/.

The projects are:

1. iot/pub\_sub/publisher which publishes a message to a topic when a button is pressed on the kit.
2. iot/pub\_sub/subscriber which subscribes to a topic and controls an LED on the kit based on messages received.
3. shadow which shows how to interact with a Thing via the shadow and also demonstrates using a temporary configuration AP and a web server in the kit to setup the WiFi configuration and security certificates.
4. greengrass/publisher which shows how to Publish using AWS Greengrass – a software package that extends the AWS Cloud capabilities to local devices.
5. greengrass/subscriber which shows – you guessed it – how to Subscribe using AWS Greengrass

First, I'll show you the iot publisher project and afterwards I'll walk you through the source code.

The security certificates and key are included in the make file – the firmware needs Amazon's Root Certificate, the certificate for your device which you created in the last chapter, and the private key for your device. Amazon already has the public key for your device since we created it along with the certificate and private key, so we don't need to upload it to AWS. The Root Certificate for AWS is already included in the SDK, so we don't need to do anything with that either.

That leaves the certificate and private key for your device that you saved in the last chapter. Go to resources/apps/iot/publisher. Delete the dummy "client.cer" and "privkey.cer" files and rename yours to those exact names since that's what the firmware is going to look for.

Now I'll go back to the make file and add the custom platform that we discussed back in chapter 2 to the list of valid platforms for this project. Otherwise, it won't build for the kit/shield combination that I'm using.

Before I forget, I'm going to do a "Clean" since I just modified files in the SDK that are not C files or header files. I want to be sure that the make process will see the latest versions.

There is 1 change that needs to be made to the source code. If you go to line 108 you will see the name of the AWS broker. You should replace that with the name of your broker. If you don't know the name, you can find it from the AWS Console by clicking on Settings. One other thing to note is the Thing name on line 117. Since we aren't using the shadow, we don't need to change it. But, one important thing to know is that every Thing that connects to your Broker must have a unique name – if not, the Things will conflict with each other and things won't work properly.

Next, remember to update the SSID and password for your Wifi access point in the wifi\_config\_dct.h file just like you did in chapter 5. Finally, create a make target for the pub\_sub/publisher app and program it to the kit.

From the UART terminal window, I can see that the kit has connected to the WiFi network and has made an MQTT connection to AWS.

Next, I'll go to the AWS Console and open the Test Client. From here I can subscribe to messages from a Topic. The publisher project uses the topic WICED\_BLUB. I'll show you that in the firmware in a minute, but just trust me for now. This project doesn't send JSON for some reason, so I'll display the payload as a string, and I'll Subscribe to Topic.

I press the button on the kit and – look there – we got a message that says "LIGHT OFF". If I press the button again, it will send another message that says "LIGHT ON", and then the next message is back to "LIGHT OFF". We now have an IoT connected light switch!

Looking at the firmware, wiced\_aws.h and aws\_common.h are included to provide access to the library functions and resources.h is included to provide access to the resources files – the certificates and key.

Then we have a few defines for the topic and the messages that the firmware sends. Next is a structure for the security credentials – its empty for now –a structure to setup the AWS endpoint – this is where you put in your broker name earlier, and a structure for the Thing's info.

In the main application loop, you will see the usual wiced\_init, and wiced\_network\_up to get connected to the WiFi. Next is a call to a helper function that takes care of the security credentials. It reads the AWS Root Certificate, the device's certificate, and the device's private key from where we stored them in the resources.

Then, back in the main loop is a call to wiced\_aws\_init. It takes the structure that contains the Thing's info from earlier and the name of a callback function. The callback function is called by the library whenever an AWS event is received. You can see here that you get a callback for a connection, disconnection, publish event, subscription event, and so on. In this case, the function just sets a variable during connection and disconnection.

After AWS initialization, the firmware creates an endpoint using the broker information structure from earlier, and then it opens the AWS MQTT connection.

Finally, the firmware goes into a loop in which it waits for a semaphore that is set when the button is pressed. When that happens, if there is a connection, the appropriate message is published using the function wiced\_aws\_publish. You give it a handle to the AWS connection, the Topic name, the message, message length, and the quality of service that you want.

That's it! Really not that difficult, is it?

Now, let's do the same thing for the Subscriber app. First copy over the Certificate and Private Key from the publisher resources to the subscriber resources and run "Clean". Then, update the broker name in the source code – it is on line 119 this time. We will again just leave the Thing Name on line 128 as it is since it is different than the name that was in the Publisher.

In the make file I'll add the custom platform to the list of valid platforms for this project.

Next, don't forget to put your WiFi SSID and password in the wifi\_config\_dct.h file for this project and finally create a make target and program it to the kit.

In the UART terminal I can see that it connect to WiFi, open an MQTT connection to AWS, and then subscribed to the Topic WICED\_BULB.

On the Test Client, I will choose "Publish to a Topic" and I'll enter the Topic name. Again, this project isn't expecting JSON for some reason, so I'll delete the JSON stuff and just enter "LIGHT ON". Now I click the "Publish to topic" button and look – the LED on the kit turns ON. I can then send "LIGHT OFF" to turn the light OFF. Now we have an IoT connected light bulb – awesome!

The firmware is very similar to the publisher app, so I won't go through it in detail here, but you can review it on your own. One thing I will point out is the AWS callback function. In the case of the subscriber, it handles the payload received event which is called when a message is received for a Topic that you subscribed to.

This is the end of Chapter 7. If you have watched all of the videos up until this point – or read the manual on your own - you now have all the tools you need to create a complete IoT device using WICED – you can setup platform files for your custom hardware, read sensors from the pins using GPIOs or I2C, provide user information using LEDs or OLED displays, use the RTOS, use libraries, connect to WiFi and AWS using secure TLS sockets, and send and receive MQTT messages.

In the next chapter, I'll demonstrate a complete IoT device and challenge you to replicate it on your own as a final test of your newly developed mad IoT skills.

As always, you can post your comments and questions in our Wifi developer community or you are welcome to email me at alan\_hawse@cypress.com or tweet me @askioexpert with your comments, suggestions, criticisms and questions.