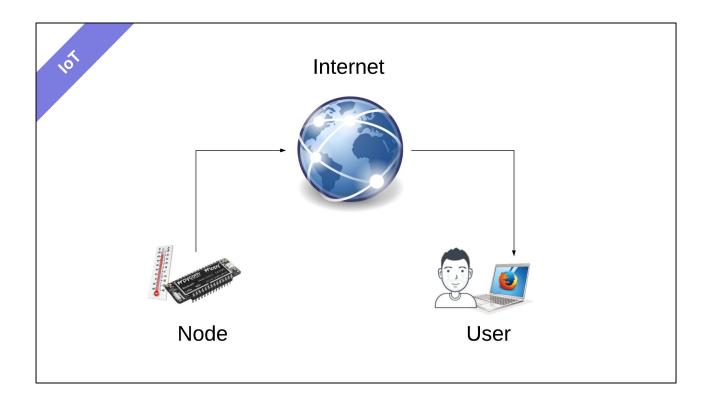


https://github.com/joarolai/iothack/tree/ttn

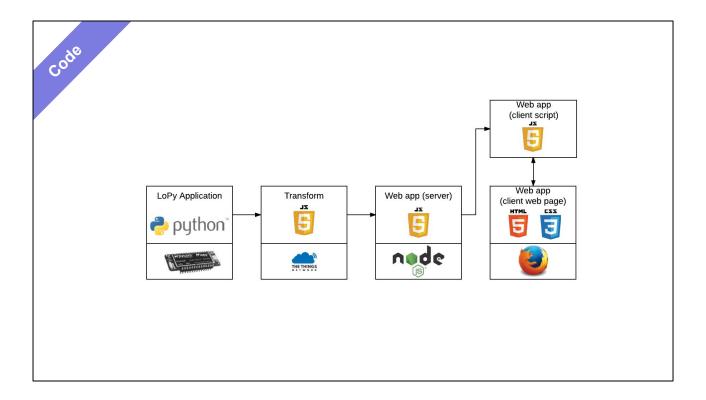
Powered by Wireless Trondheim

Version 1.1:



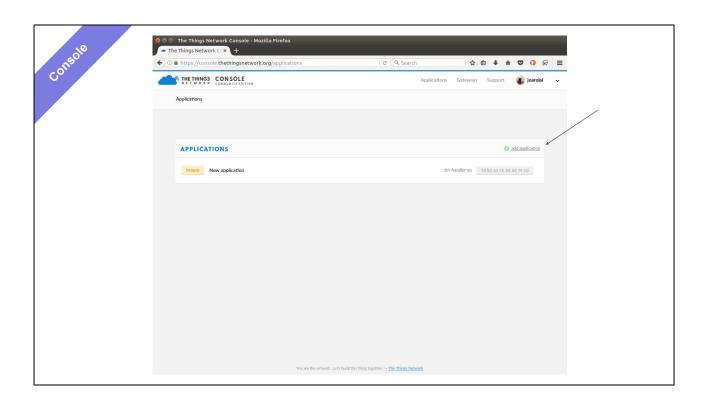
In this presentation we are looking at a simple application that is sending sensor data (temperature) via the internet to a web application where the users can observe the temperature change in real time (more or less) via their browsers.

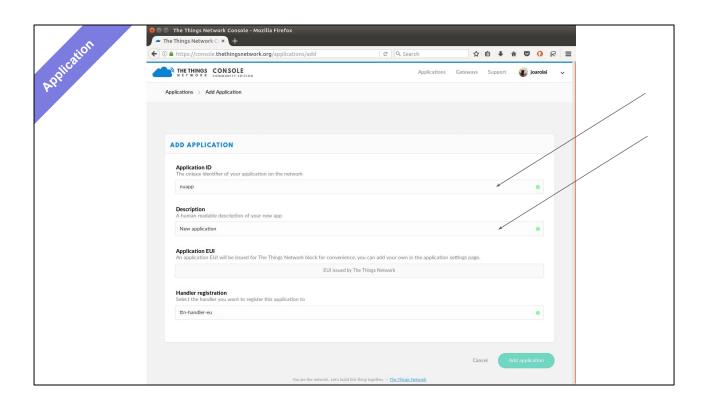
Node = Sensor node operating on a network, also called a mote TTN = The Things Network

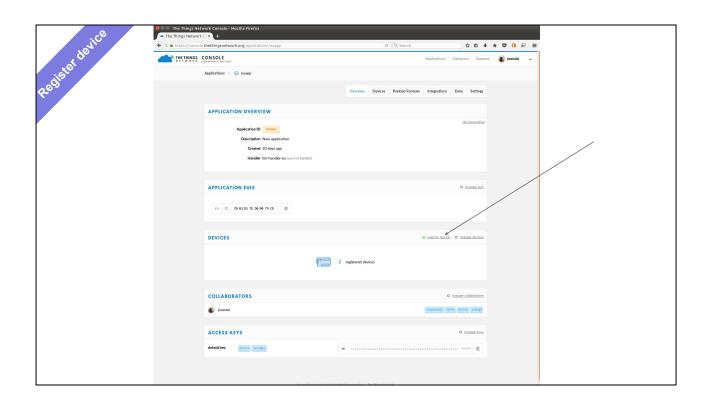


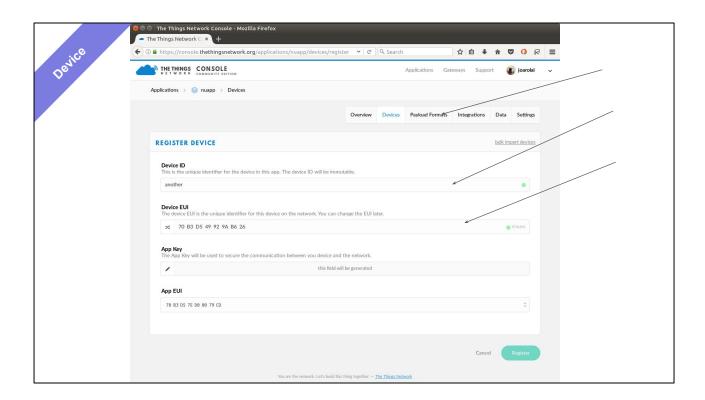
A typical IoT application may include several components that each need custom code developed for it. In our example we have the following:

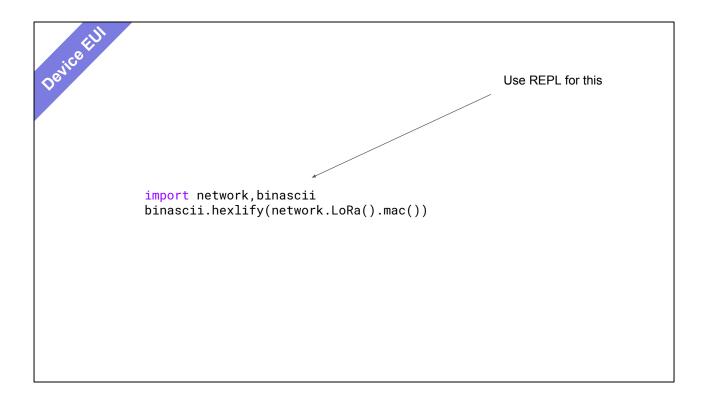
- Code for the LoPy written in Python
- A transform script written in Javascript that shall run in TTN
- A node.js application written in Javascript that shall run on your web server
- A user interface in the form of a webpage written in HTML, CSS and Javascript

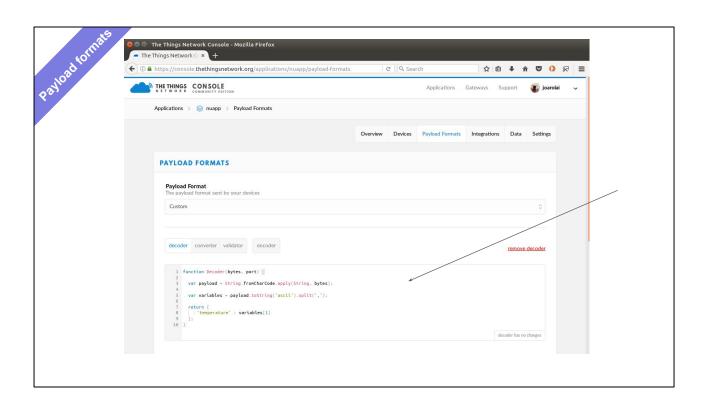












osforii

```
function Decoder(bytes, port){
    var payload = String.fromCharCode.apply(String, bytes);
    var variables = payload.toString('ascii').split(',');
    return {
        'temperature' : variables[1]
    };
}
```

structure

Raw data (string)

TEMP,49

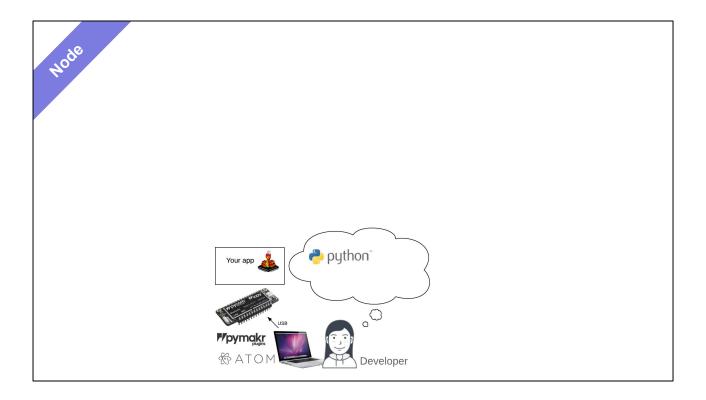
Uplink data (data structure)

```
TTN data structure

{
    app_id: 'nuapp',
    dev_id: 'another',
    hardware_seria! '70B3D549929AB626',
    port: 2,
    counter: 5892,
    payload_raw: <Buffer 54 45 4d 50 2c 35 38 39 31>,
    payload_fields: {
        temperature: '49'
    },
    metadata: {
        time: '2017-10-10T11:34:50.160318598Z',
        frequency: 867.9,
        modulation: 'LORA',
        data_rate: 'SF7BW125',
        coding_rate: '4/5',
        gateways: [[Object]]
    }
}
```

TTN gateways

```
[{
    gtw_id: 'trt-samf-loragw01',
    gtw_trusted: true,
    timestamp: 3869682171,
    time: '2017-10-10T11:37:472',
    channel: 4,
    rssi: -118,
    snr: -9.25,
    rf_chain: 0,
    laitiude: 63.422485,
    longitude: 10.395755,
    altitude: 20
    }, {
    gtw_id: 'eui-0080000000000c6c',
    timestamp: 4068030371,
    time: '2017-10-10T11:33:13.366812',
    channel: 4,
    rssi: -115,
    snr: -4.2,
    rf_chain: 0,
    laitiude: 63.42883,
    longitude: 10.3857,
    altitude: 21
}]
```



A sensor node usually contain:

- A sensor
- A microcontroller with networking capability
- A microcontroller application

For our scenario the LoPy is our microcontroller, and our application is written in a variant of Python called Micropython.

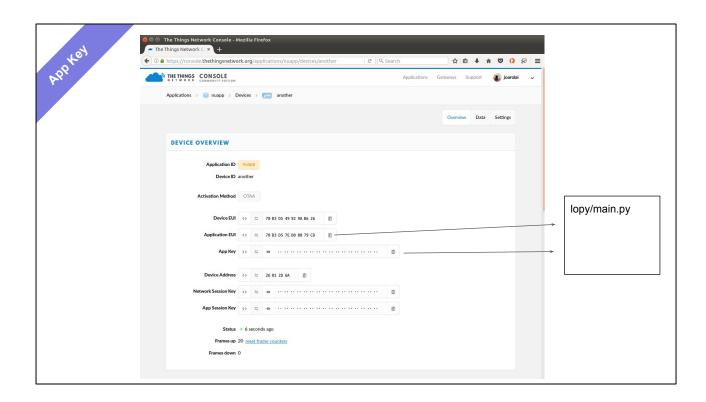
Our application can be created using the Atom editor, and the LoPy can be programmed directly from Atom, via USB, after installing the Pymakr plugin.

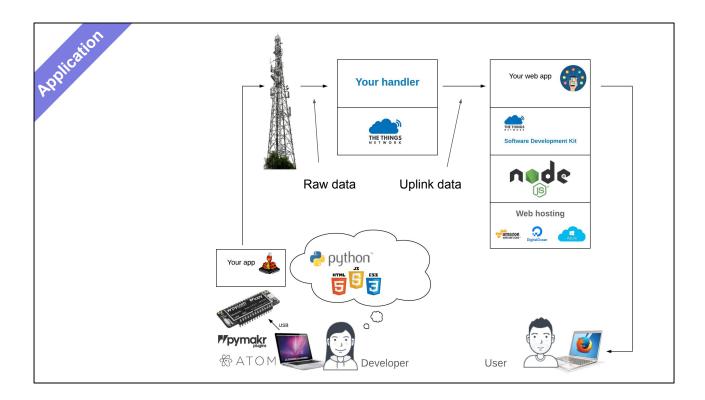
https://atom.io/

https://docs.pycom.io/chapter/gettingstarted/installation/pymakr.html

You should also consider going through the complete getting started guide from Pycom: https://docs.pycom.io/chapter/gettingstarted/

You are not required to install python on your computer since micropython runs inside the LoPy.





When you have been able to send data to TTN from your LoPy, the next step is to present the data in a web application that your users can access.

The code shown in the next slide, and the transform shown in the slide after that is needed to get the application in the tutorial to work.

If you are hosting the node.js server on your own computer then you do not need to change anything in the **index.html** file

If you want to install the node.js server on a hosting service like Digital Ocean, you must change line 34 in **index.html** to match the IP/domain of your server instead of **localhost**

