

IRAN Internet Of Things

نحوه دسترسی به WiFi با esp8266



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ESP-8266

`#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>`

Classes

WiFi Class

Client Class

Server Class

IP Address Class

Scan Class

UDP Class

مود عملیاتی را تعیین می کند
که آیا در مود station ، client یا AP کار میکند

Esp8266 را به یک کلاينت
برای اتصال به یک سرور تبدیل
می کند.

Esp8266 را به یک سرور برای اتصال به
یک کلاينت تبدیل می کند.

تنظیمات IP Address ها

نمایش لیست AP های اطراف مازول

برقراری ارتباطات UDP و ارسال و دریافت دیتا



کلاسهای
موجود در
کتابخانه

Esp8266wifi.h

WiFi Class

موده‌های موجود در کلاس WiFi

۱- Station (پیش فرض)

۲- SoftAP

۳- Station + SoftAP

WiFi.mode(WIFI_STA)

جهت ورود به مود station



در مود station ، ماژول esp8266 می‌توانید به AP وصل شوید و یک ارتباط دو طرفه برقرار کنید و از طریق AP به دنیای اینترنت وصل می‌شویم.

توابع موجود در مود station

WiFi.begin(SSID,password) →

هم SSID (نام AP) و هم password داخل دابل کوتیشن قرار می گیرد
در حقیقت شروع اتصال به اکسس پوینت توسط begin انجام می شود
در صورتیکه در DHCP داشتیم، از AP یک IP می گیرد و در غیر اینصورت
یک IP ثابت برای آن تنظیم می کنیم.

begin | config | reconnect | disconnect | isConnected | setAutoConnect | getAutoConnect | setAutoReconnect |
waitForConnectResult | macAddress | localIP | subnetMask | gatewayIP | dnsIP | hostname | status | SSID | psk
| BSSID | RSSI | WPS | Smart Config

میزان قدرت سیگنال که از AP دریافت میکنیم.

RSSI: Received Signal Strength indicator

BSSID: Basis Service Set Identifier

ESSID: Extended Service Set Identifier

WiFi.mode(WIFI_AP)

→ جهت ورود به مود Software Access Point



در مود Soft AP ، ماژول esp8266 می تواند خودش به عنوان AP عمل کند و تمام سیستم های دیگر می توانند به آن وصل شوند. که میتوان برای آن SSID تنظیم کرد یا اینکه آنرا بعنوان DHCP تنظیم کرد که به سایر دستگاه ها IP بدهد.

توابع موجود در مود Soft Access Point

softAP | softAPConfig | softAPdisconnect | softAPgetStationNum | softAPIP | softAPmacAddress

تمام توابع با SoftAP شروع شده اند

اگر بخواهیم فقط از میکروکنترلر استفاده کنیم و WiFi را قطع کنیم، مثلاً زمانی که به یک ماژول GPRS یا GPS یا GSM متصل کنیم، دستور WIFI_OFF را داخل پراگماتر بنویسیم.

WiFi.mode(WIFI_AP_STA) or **WIFI_OFF**

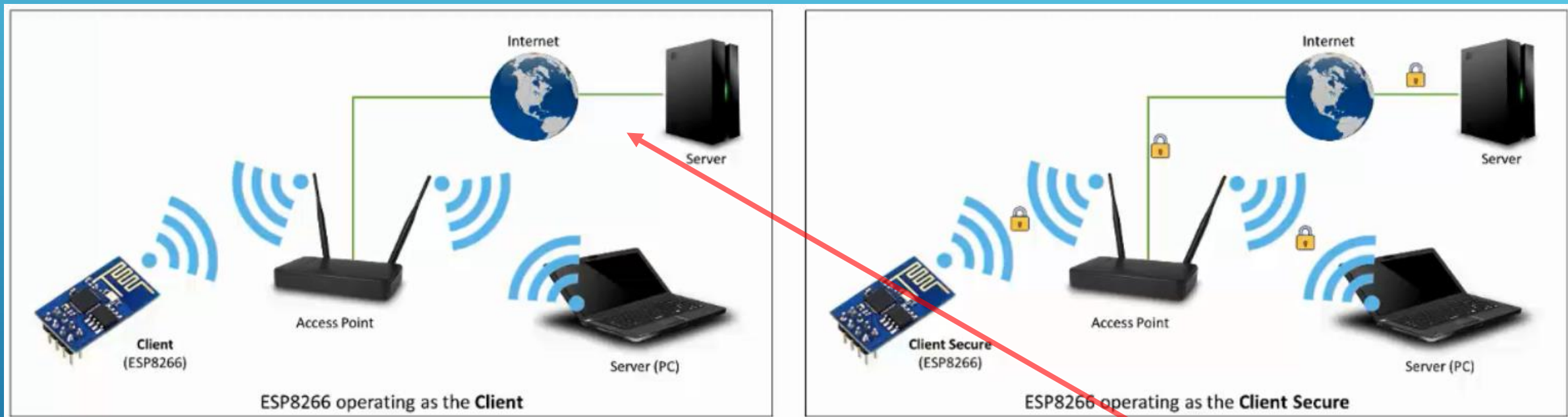
جهت ورود به مود station + SoftAP



در مود Station + Soft AP، ماژول esp8266 می‌تواند هم بعنوان AP برای رایانه‌ها و هم بعنوان Station برای AP دیگر باشد.

Client Class

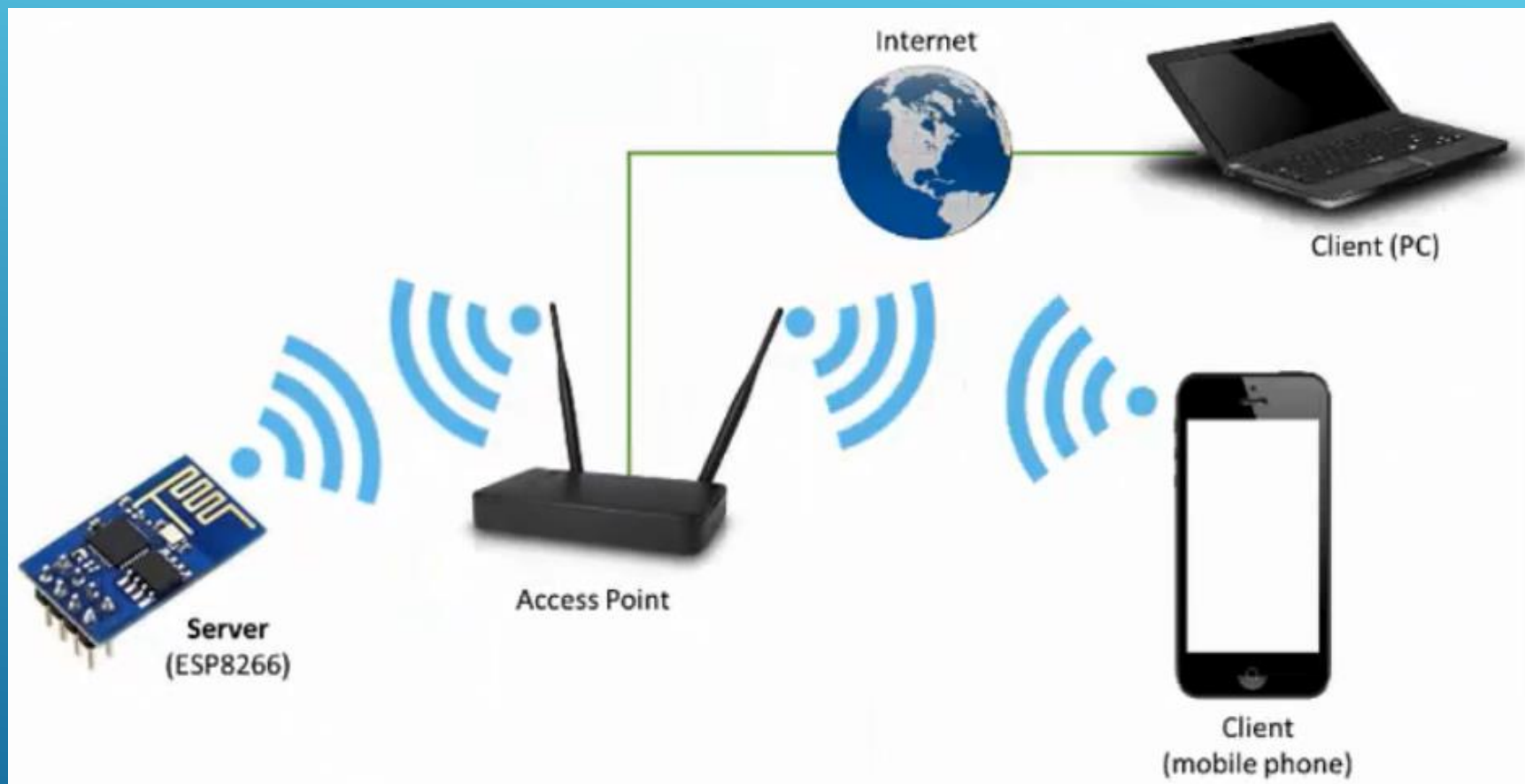
انواع مود در Client Class که دو مود Client و Client Secure دارد



در اینجا سرور دارای IP , Port می تواند از طریق آن به سرور متصل شود و در تصویر سمت راست برای Security از TLS1 استفاده می کند که یا از طریق فایل Certificate ای که درون SPIFFS است استفاده کنیم یا اینکه از طریق آرایه ای که ایجاد می کنیم ، انجام می دهیم.

Server Class

در اینجا esp8266 میتواند بعنوان یک سرور عمل کند



توضیح کامل متد begin

Below is the syntax of another overload of `begin` with the all possible parameters:

```
WiFi.begin(ssid, password, channel, bssid, connect)
```

Meaning of parameters is as follows:

- `ssid` - a character string containing the SSID of Access Point we would like to connect to, may have up to 32 characters
- `password` to the access point, a character string that should be minimum 8 characters long and not longer than 64 characters
- `channel` of AP, if we like to operate using specific channel, otherwise this parameter may be omitted
- `bssid` - mac address of AP, this parameter is also optional
- `connect` - a boolean parameter that if set to `false`, will instruct module just to save the other parameters without actually establishing connection to the access point

config

Disable [DHCP](#) client (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) and set the IP configuration of station interface to user defined arbitrary values. The interface will be a static IP configuration instead of values provided by DHCP.

```
WiFi.config(local_ip, gateway, subnet, dns1, dns2)
```

خروجی های WiFi status

status

Return the status of Wi-Fi connection.

```
WiFi.status()
```

Function returns one of the following connection statuses:

- WL_CONNECTED after successful connection is established
- WL_NO_SSID_AVAIL in case configured SSID cannot be reached
- WL_CONNECT_FAILED if password is incorrect
- WL_IDLE_STATUS when Wi-Fi is in process of changing between statuses
- WL_DISCONNECTED if module is not configured in station mode

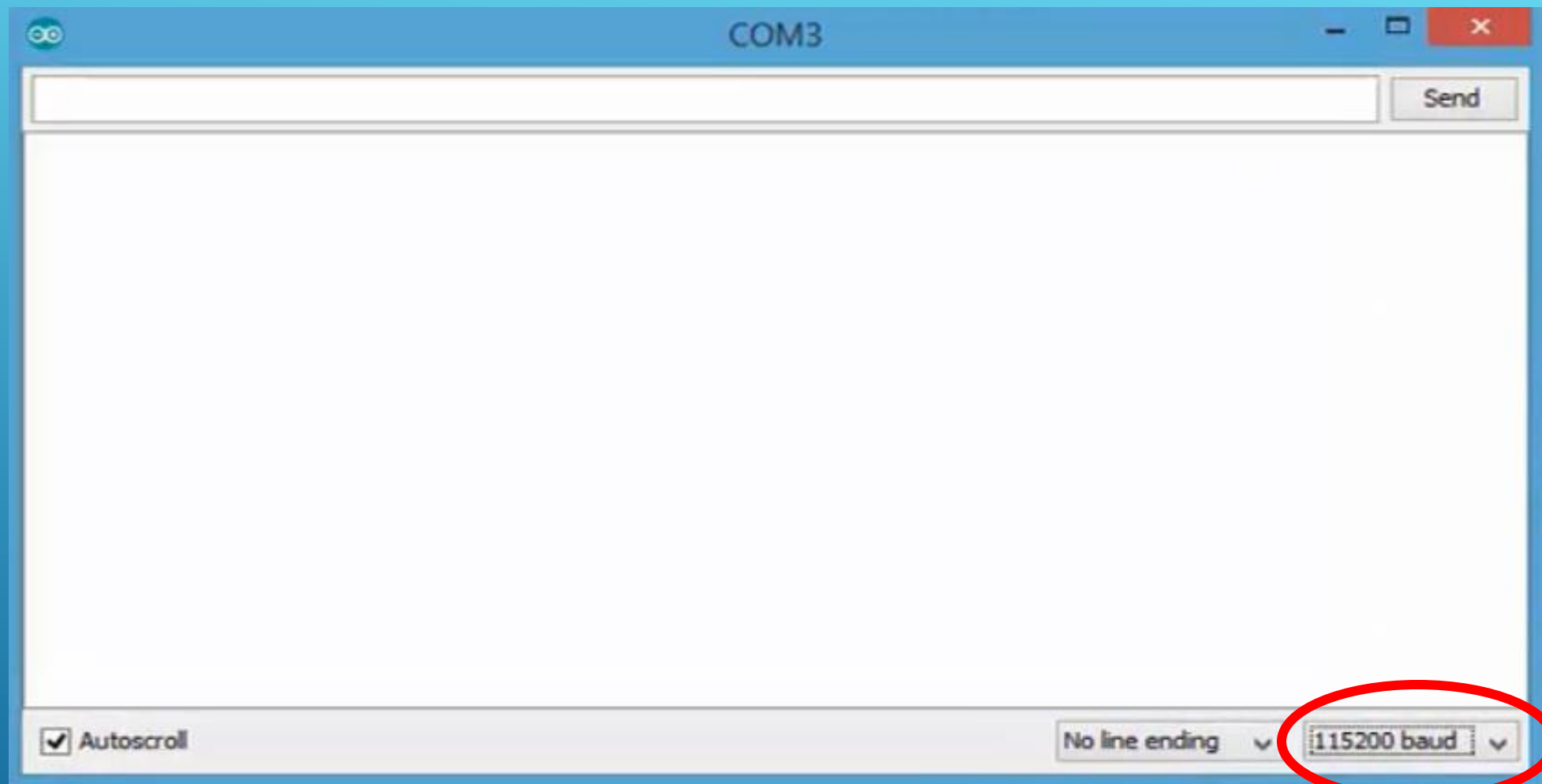
برنامه شماره ۱ : برنامه ای برای نمایش IP مازول ESP8266 (حالت DHCP)

```
1 #include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
2 char* ssid="IRANIOT";
3 char* pass="12345678";
4 void setup() {
5     // put your setup code here, to run once:
6     Serial.begin(115200);
7     WiFi.begin(ssid,pass);
8     While(WiFi.status() !=WL_CONNECTED)
9     {
10         Serial.print(".");
11         delay(500);
12     }
13     Serial.println("");
14     Serial.print("ESP IP address");
15     Serial.print(WiFi.localIP());
16 }
17 void loop() {
18     // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
19 }
```

در اینجا دستور `WiFi.mode(WIFI_STA)` را اصلاً ننوشتیم
بنابراین به طور اتوماتیک در مود station قرار می گیرد

تا زمانی که به وای فای
متصل نشده ، نقطه
چاپ می کند.

در حقیقت در اینجا IP ای که
از DHCP Server گرفته را
چاپ می کند.



برنامه شماره ۲: برنامه ای برای نمایش IP مازول ESP8266 (در حالت بدون DHCP)

```
1 #include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
2 char* ssid="IRANIOT";
3 char* pass="12345678";
4 IPAddress staticIP(192,168,0,200);
5 IPAddress subnetmask(255,255,255,0);
6 IPAddress gateway(192,168,0,1);
7 IPAddress dns1(4,2,2,4);
8 void setup() {
9     // put your setup code here, to run once:
10    Serial.begin(115200);
11    WiFi.begin(ssid,pass);
12    WiFi.config(staticIP,gateway,subnetmask,dns1);
13    While(WiFi.status() !=WL_CONNECTED)
14    {
15        Serial.print(".");
16        delay(500);
17    }
18    Serial.println("");
19    Serial.print("ESP IP address");
20    Serial.print(WiFi.localIP());
21 }
22 void loop() {
23     // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
24 }
```

این اسامی هر چه میتواند باشد
و مهم نیست که حتما به صورت زیر باشد

ترتیب باید رعایت شود
ضمنا پس از DNS1، اگر
DNS2 داشتیم، آنرا
میتوان نوشت.

اصولا در station هایی که آی پی استاتیک داشته باشند، سریعتر به شبکه متصل میشوند

بدلیل اینکه اختصاص IP از طریق DHCP کمی زمانبر است.

برنامه شماره ۳ : برنامه ای برای نمایش IP مازول ESP8266

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

const char* ssid = "*****";
const char* password = "*****";

IPAddress staticIP(192,168,1,22);
IPAddress gateway(192,168,1,9);
IPAddress subnet(255,255,255,0);

void setup(void)
{
  Serial.begin(115200);
  Serial.println();

  Serial.printf("Connecting to %s\n", ssid);
  WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
  WiFi.config(staticIP, gateway, subnet);
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
  {
    delay(500);
    Serial.print(".");
  }
  Serial.println();
  Serial.print("Connected, IP address: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
}

void loop() {}
```

به متد printf دقت شود

دستور () WiFi.disconnect را در ابتدای منطقه Setup برنامه می نویسیم تا تنظیمات TCP/IP ریست شود.

disconnect

Sets currently configured SSID and password to null values and disconnects the station from an access point.

```
WiFi.disconnect(wifiOff)
```

The `wifiOff` is an optional `boolean` parameter. If set to `true`, then the station mode will be turned off.

isConnected

Returns `true` if Station is connected to an access point or `false` if not.

```
WiFi.isConnected()
```

setAutoConnect

Configure module to automatically connect on power on to the last used access point.

```
WiFi.setAutoConnect(autoConnect)
```

The `autoConnect` is an optional parameter. If set to `false` then auto connection functionality up will be disabled. If omitted or set to `true`, then auto connection will be enabled.

getAutoConnect

This is "companion" function to `setAutoConnect()`. It returns `true` if module is configured to automatically connect to last used access point on power on.

```
WiFi.getAutoConnect()
```

If auto connection functionality is disabled, then function returns `false`.

setAutoReconnect

Set whether module will attempt to reconnect to an access point in case it is disconnected.

```
WiFi.setAutoReconnect(autoReconnect)
```

If parameter `autoReconnect` is set to `true`, then module will try to reestablish lost connection to the AP. If set to `false` then module will stay disconnected.

Note: running `setAutoReconnect(true)` when module is already disconnected will not make it reconnect to the access point. Instead `reconnect()` should be used.

waitForConnectResult

Wait until module connects to the access point. This function is intended for module configured in station or station + soft access point mode.

```
WiFi.waitForConnectResult()
```

Function returns one of the following connection statuses:

- `WL_CONNECTED` after successful connection is established
- `WL_NO_SSID_AVAIL` in case configured SSID cannot be reached
- `WL_CONNECT_FAILED` if password is incorrect
- `WL_IDLE_STATUS` when Wi-Fi is in process of changing between statuses
- `WL_DISCONNECTED` if module is not configured in station mode

Configuration

macAddress

Get the MAC address of the ESP station's interface.

`WiFi.macAddress(mac)`

Function should be provided with `mac` that is a pointer to memory location (an `uint8_t` array the size of 6 elements) to save the mac address. The same pointer value is returned by the function itself.

Example code:

```
if (WiFi.status() == WL_CONNECTED)
{
    uint8_t macAddr[6];
    WiFi.macAddress(macAddr);
    Serial.printf("Connected, mac address: %02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x\n", macAddr[0], macAddr[1],
macAddr[2], macAddr[3], macAddr[4], macAddr[5]);
}
```

Example output:

Mac address: 5C:CF:7F:08:11:17

If you do not feel comfortable with pointers, then there is optional version of this function available. Instead of the pointer, it returns a formatted `string` that contains the same mac address.

`WiFi.macAddress()`

Example code:

```
if (WiFi.status() == WL_CONNECTED)
{
    Serial.printf("Connected, mac address: %s\n", WiFi.macAddress().c_str());
}
```

localIP



Function used to obtain IP address of ESP station's interface.

`WiFi.localIP()`

The type of returned value is [IPAddress](#). There is a couple of methods available to display this type of data. They are presented in examples below that cover description of `subnetMask`, `gatewayIP` and `dnsIP` that return the `IPAddress` as well.

Example code:

```
if (WiFi.status() == WL_CONNECTED)
{
  Serial.print("Connected, IP address: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
}
```

Example output:

Connected, IP address: 192.168.1.10

subnetMask

Get the subnet mask of the station's interface.

```
WiFi.subnetMask()
```

Module should be connected to the access point to obtain the subnet mask.

Example code:

```
Serial.print("Subnet mask: ");  
Serial.println(WiFi.subnetMask());
```

Example output:

```
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
```


gatewayIP

Get the IP address of the gateway.

```
WiFi.gatewayIP()
```

Example code:

```
Serial.printf("Gataway IP: %s\n", WiFi.gatewayIP().toString().c_str());
```

Example output:

```
Gataway IP: 192.168.1.9
```

dnsIP

Get the IP addresses of Domain Name Servers (DNS).

```
WiFi.dnsIP(dns_no)
```

With the input parameter `dns_no` we can specify which Domain Name Server's IP we need. This parameter is zero based and allowed values are none, 0 or 1. If no parameter is provided, then IP of DNS #1 is returned.

Example code:

```
Serial.print("DNS #1, #2 IP: ");  
WiFi.dnsIP().printTo(Serial);  
Serial.print(", ");  
WiFi.dnsIP(1).printTo(Serial);  
Serial.println();
```

Example output:

```
DNS #1, #2 IP: 62.179.1.60, 62.179.1.61
```

hostname

Get the DHCP hostname assigned to ESP station.

```
WiFi.hostname()
```

Function returns `string` type. Default hostname is in format `ESP_24xMAC` where 24xMAC are the last 24 bits of module's MAC address.

The hostname may be changed using the following function:

```
WiFi.hostname(aHostname)
```

Input parameter `aHostname` may be a type of `char*`, `const char*` Or `String`. Maximum length of assigned hostname is 32 characters. Function returns either `true` Or `false` depending on result. For instance, if the limit of 32 characters is exceeded, function will return `false` without assigning the new hostname.

Example code:

```
Serial.printf("Default hostname: %s\n", WiFi.hostname().c_str());  
WiFi.hostname("Station_Tester_02");  
Serial.printf("New hostname: %s\n", WiFi.hostname().c_str());
```

Example output:

```
Default hostname: ESP_081117  
New hostname: Station_Tester_02
```

Returned value is type of `wl_status_t` defined in [wl_definitions.h](#)

Example code:

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

void setup(void)
{
    Serial.begin(115200);
    Serial.printf("Connection status: %d\n", WiFi.status());
    Serial.printf("Connecting to %s\n", ssid);
    WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
    Serial.printf("Connection status: %d\n", WiFi.status());
    while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
    {
        delay(500);
        Serial.print(".");
    }
    Serial.printf("\nConnection status: %d\n", WiFi.status());
    Serial.print("Connected, IP address: ");
    Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
}

void loop() {}
```

Example output:

```
Connection status: 6  
Connecting to sensor-net  
Connection status: 6
```

```
.....  
Connection status: 3  
Connected, IP address: 192.168.1.10
```

Particular connection statuses 6 and 3 may be looked up in [wl_definitions.h](#) as follows:

```
3 - WL_CONNECTED  
6 - WL_DISCONNECTED
```

Basing on this example, when running above code, module is initially disconnected from the network and returns connection status 6 - WL_DISCONNECTED. It is also disconnected immediately after running `WiFi.begin(ssid, password)`. Then after about 3 seconds (basing on number of dots displayed every 500ms), it finally gets connected returning status 3 - WL_CONNECTED.

SSID

Return the name of Wi-Fi network, formally called [Service Set Identification \(SSID\)](#).

```
WiFi.SSID()
```

Returned value is of the `string` type.

Example code:

```
Serial.printf("SSID: %s\n", WiFi.SSID().c_str());
```

Example output:

```
SSID: sensor-net
```


psk

Return current pre shared key (password) associated with the Wi-Fi network.

```
WiFi.psk()
```

Function returns value of the `string` type.

```
Serial.print(WiFi.psk());
```

توسعه یافته شده پروژه وای فای

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

char* ssid="IRANIOT";
char* pass = "12345678";
String str(ssid); //convert char to string to print easy
IPAddress staticIP(192,168,1,100);
IPAddress subnetmask(255,255,255,0);
IPAddress gateway(192,168,1,1);
IPAddress dns1(4,2,2,4);

void setup() {
  WiFi.disconnect();
  Serial.begin(115200);
  WiFi.begin(ssid,pass);
  WiFi.config(staticIP,gateway,subnetmask,dns1);
  Serial.println(" ");
  Serial.println("connecting to (" +str+")) Access Point"); //connection Notification
  while(WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
  {
    Serial.print(".");
    delay(500);
  }
  Serial.println(" ");
  Serial.println("Yeeep connected with these Parameters :"); //connection Notification
  Serial.print("ESP IP Address: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
  Serial.print("Subnet mask: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.subnetMask());
  Serial.print("Gateway: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.gatewayIP());
  Serial.print("DNS: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.dnsIP());
  Serial.print("Host Name: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.hostname());
}

void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}
```