

Fundamentals of IoT Software © 2022 by Luca Mottola
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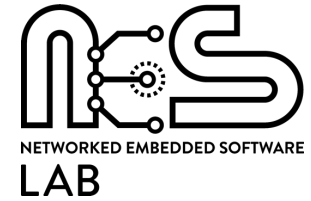




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Networking with Node-RED

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(version 0.1)

Outline

- About networking
- UDP sockets
- MQTT



About Networking



- Node-RED offers **regular** networking abstractions
- Allowing Node-RED applications to interact with other applications
 - Either running on other Node-RED installations
 - Or using different platforms
- Many networking functionality are available, examples are
 - **UDP/TPC** sockets, mainly meant for pair-wise interactions
 - **HTTP/WebSockets**, for application-level interactions
 - **MQTT** mainly about many-to-many interactions



Data Serialization



- Data structures are arbitrarily complex
 - They may include JavaScript built-in types, objects, arrays, ...
 - The network, however, is akin to a pipe that can only transfer **serial data**!
- As data traverses a network, complex data structures are eventually **serialized**
- Often, we need to gain control on how this happens



UDP Sockets



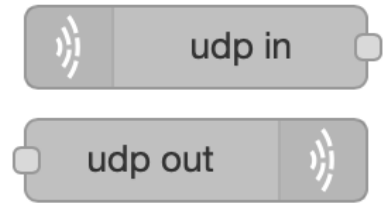
UDP

- UDP is the User Datagram Protocol
 - A **lightweight Internet protocol** useful for sending small messages
 - It requires **no connection setup**: pack a message and send it off!
 - It also provides **no guarantees**: messages may get lost, arrive out of order...
- A UDP port is a number identifying different applications on a machine using UDP
 - When receiving UDP messages, we specify what **port we listen on**
 - When sending a UDP message, we **specify the destination IP address and port**



UDP Nodes

- Node-RED provides nodes for **receiving** and **sending** UDP messages
 - The content is taken from `msg.payload`!



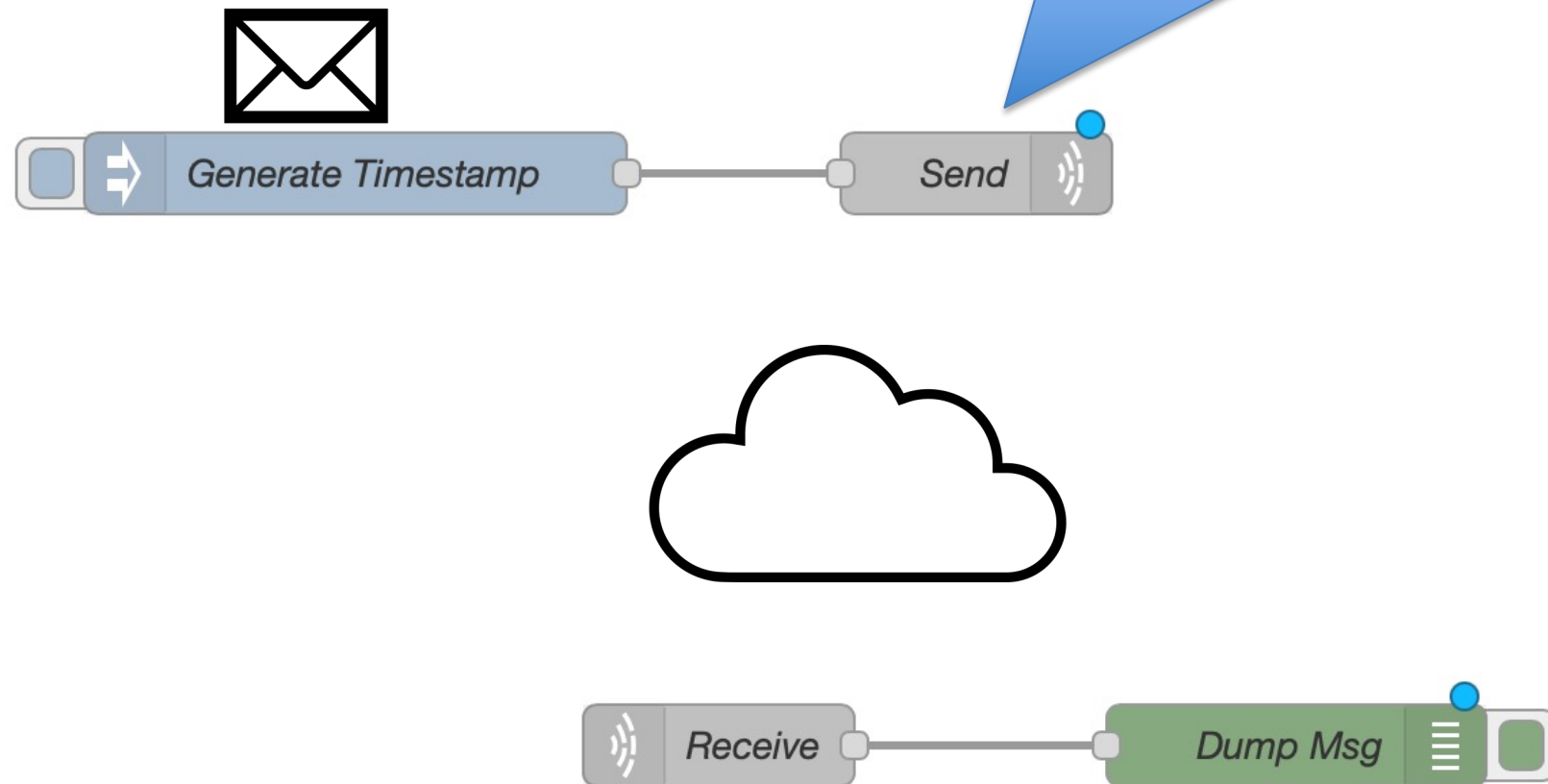
When receiving UDP messages, we specify what port to listen on and how we want the output to be formatted

The 'Edit udp in node' configuration window is shown. It has a 'Delete' button, 'Cancel' and 'Done' buttons. Under the 'Properties' tab, there are four settings: 'Listen for' is set to 'udp messages'; 'on Port' is an empty text box followed by 'using' and an 'ipv4' dropdown; 'Output' is set to 'a Buffer'; and 'Name' is an empty text box. At the bottom, there are two yellow tip boxes: 'Tip: Make sure your firewall will allow the data in.' and 'Ports already in use: 7777'.

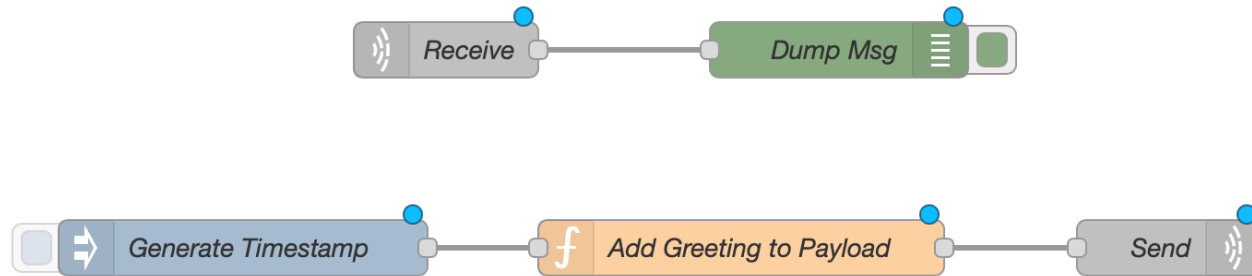
When sending UDP messages, we specify the destination IP address and port

The 'Edit udp out node' configuration window is shown. It has a 'Delete' button, 'Cancel' and 'Done' buttons. Under the 'Properties' tab, there are five settings: 'Send a' is set to 'udp message' followed by 'to port' and an empty text box; 'Address' is set to 'destination ip' followed by an 'ipv4' dropdown; 'bind to random local port' is a dropdown menu; 'Decode Base64 encoded payload?' is an unchecked checkbox; and 'Name' is an empty text box. At the bottom, there is a yellow tip box: 'Tip: leave address and port blank if you want to set using `msg.ip` and `msg.port`.'

UDP Example



Let's Try Sending More



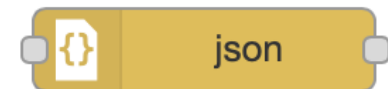
From a simple Numeric data type, the payload now contains an object with two fields... what happens?

```
let newPayload = {
  greeting: "Hello!",
  timestamp: msg.payload,
};
let newMsg = {
  topic: msg.topic,
  payload: newPayload,
  _msgid: msg._msgid,
};
return newMsg;
```



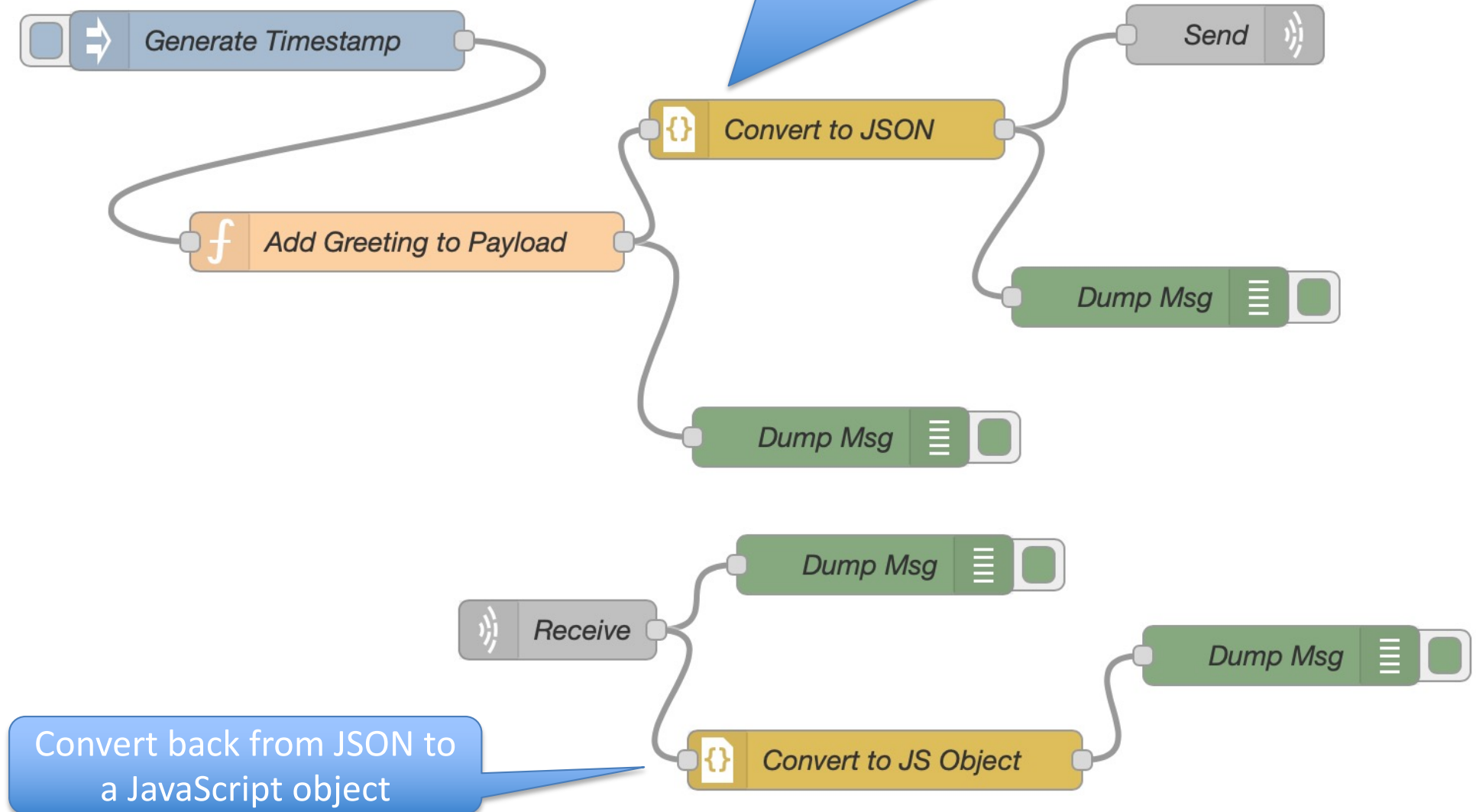
JSON for Serialization

- JSON is an **open data interchange format** that uses human-readable text to store and transmit objects
 - Used a lot with JavaScript, but not only that!
 - JSON String
- Node-RED has a built-in node to convert to/from JavaScript objects and JSON
 - Can auto-detect what to convert from/to
 - Often gets it wrong though...
 - You can configure it manually



Using JSON

Convert from a JavaScript object, the payload in this case, to a JSON representation



Find the code at: bit.ly/3KJID00

