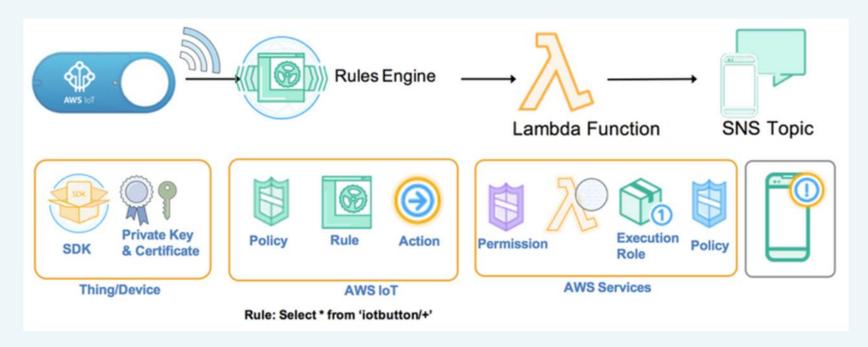
Internet of Things class 9

Connecting to AWS-IoT

Example: AWS-IoT Button

- A programmable button based on the Amazon Dash Button hardware
- Wi-Fi device designed to get started with AWS IoT Core, AWS Lambda,
 Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon SNS, and many other Amazon Web Services
- Applications: to count or track items, call or alert someone, start or stop something, order services, or even provide feedback. For example, to unlock or start a car, open your garage door, call a cab, call your spouse or a customer service representative, track the use of common household chores, medications or products, or remotely control your home appliances



Install Libraries for AWS-IoT

Installing Library files:

https://github.com/ExploreEmbedded/Hornbill-Examples

- Download zip: Hornbill-Examples-master.zip
- 압축을 풀고, arduino-esp32₩AWS_IOT 폴더를 ZIP으로 만듦 (AWS_IOT.zip)
- Arduino > 스케치 > 라이브러리 포함하기 > .ZIP 라이브러리 추가
 - Arduino IDE 재실행
- arduino₩libraries₩AWS_IOT₩src 폴더의 Certificates File 수정:

저장해 두었던 CA, Certificate, Private key File 사용 BEGIN부터.. END까지 > arduino > libraries > AWS IOT > src char aws_root_ca_pem[] = {"----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----\n\ 이름 A5MOswCOYDVOOGEwJVUzEPMA0GA1UEChMGOW1hem9uMRkwFwYDVOODExBBbWF6**\n** AWS_IOT.cpp AWS_IOT.h § aws_iot_certficates.c 매 라인마다 '\n\' 추가 --END CERTIFICATE----\n"} aws_iot_certficates.c.bak aws_iot_config.h const char certificate_pem_crt[] = {"----BEGIN CERTIFICATE Amazon_Root_CA_1.pem MIIDWTCCAkGgAwIBAgIUTBDEcuMbTaRjwLAwZDimdhc/1XIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE \n\ aws_iot_error.h -certificate.pem.crt BOAwTTFLMEkGA1UECwxCOW1hem9uIFdlYiBTZXJ2aWNlcvBPPUFtYXpvbi5jb20 aws_iot_ison_utils.c -private.pem.key aws_iot_ison_utils.h

const char private_pem_key[] = {"----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----\n\

MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAzpH74vY5cNXIrCy2WJ9cy2JfxPXllaalLpxZQkkWc885GgT9\n\
0EkluuH3UiVAAWSPd/xipvovoYk31FOsviHzH7Upi2dsSiDbBVFf0cKbTpHVY6sx\n\

aws_iot_log.h

<Task09-B> Make thing (ESP32 button)

Connect ESP32Button to AWS-IoT

(pub: esp32/button, sub: esp32/buttAck)

Test to Publish and Subscribe Topics

Configure Rule-Engine as follows:

<if Button Pressed>

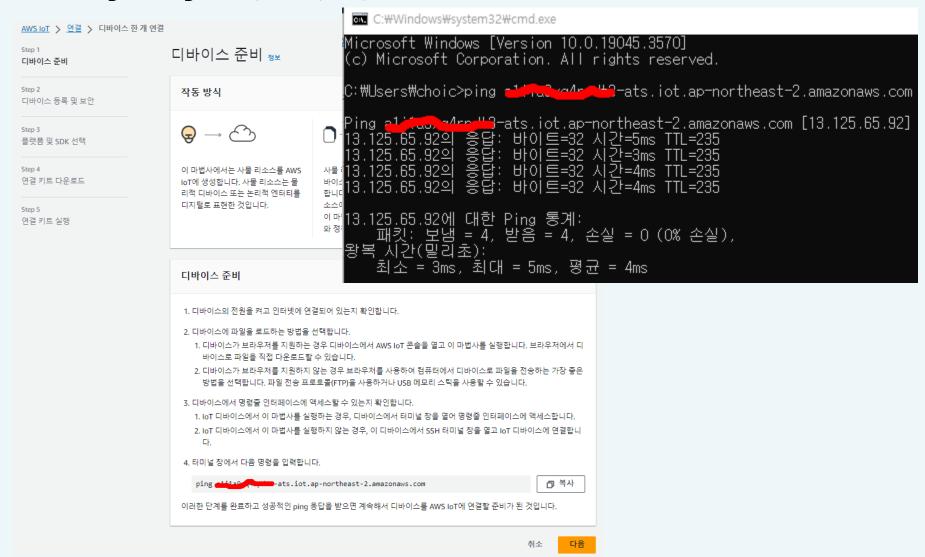
- send Email to yourself with Button ID
- reply ACK to ESP32 {"ack":{"message": "ACK for button"}}



Setting Thing-endpoint, Topics for Pub / Sub

```
#include < AWS IOT.h>
#include < WiFi.h>
AWS IOT testButton;
const char* ssid = "KAU-Guest":
const char* password = "";
char HOST_ADDRESS[]="xxxxxxxxx-ats.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com";
char CLIENT_ID[]= "ChoiESP32";
char sTOPIC_NAME[]= ("esp32/buttAck";) // subscribe topic name
char pTOPIC_NAME[]= "esp32/button"; // publish topic name
                                             AWS IoT > 사물 > ESP32 testButton
int status = WL IDLE STATUS;
int msgCount=0,msgReceived = 0;
char payload[512];
                                               ESP32_testButton
char rcvdPayload[512];
                                               유형 없음
const int buttonPin = 15; // pushbutton pin
unsigned long preMil = 0;
                                                           이 사물은 이미 연결되어 있는 것 같습니다.
                                               세부정보
const long intMil = 5000;
                                               보아
                                                           HTTPS
                                               사물 그룹
                                               결제 그룹
                                               새도우
                                               상호 작용
```

Setting Thing-endpoint, Topics for Pub / Sub



- Build Subscribe callback handler
 - Called when Subscribe Topic arrives with Payload

```
void mySubCallBackHandler (char *topicName, int payloadLen, char *payLoad)
{
   strncpy(rcvdPayload,payLoad,payloadLen);
   rcvdPayload[payloadLen] = 0;
   msgReceived = 1;
}
```

Setup WiFi

```
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  //++choi This is here to force the ESP32 to reset the WiFi and initialize correctly.
  Serial.print("WIFI status = ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.getMode());
  WiFi.disconnect(true);
  delay(1000);
  WiFi.mode(WIFI_STA);
  delay(1000);
  Serial.print("WIFI status = ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.getMode());
                                            //++choi
  WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
     delay(1000);
     Serial.println("Connecting to WiFi..");
  Serial.println("Connected to wifi");
```

- Setup Connecting to AWS
 - Register Subscribe Callback Handler with Topic Name
- Initialize Test Button

```
if(testButton.connect(HOST_ADDRESS,CLIENT_ID)== 0) {
     Serial.println("Connected to AWS");
    delay(1000);
    if(0==testButton.subscribe(sTOPIC_NAME,mySubCallBackHandler)) {
       Serial.println("Subscribe Successfull");
    else {
       Serial.println("Subscribe Failed, Check the Thing Name and Certificates");
       while(1);
  else {
    Serial.println("AWS connection failed, Check the HOST Address");
    while(1);
  // initialize the pushbutton pin as an input
  pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT);
  delay(2000);
```

Loop

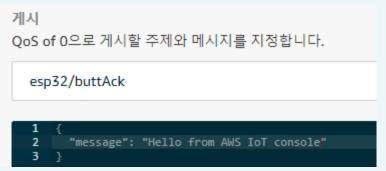
- Check and Print Subscribe Topic with Payload
- Check the Button status every 5 Sec at least
 - Publish Topic with Button ID if Button Pressed

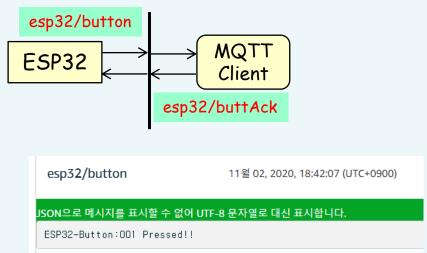
```
void loop() {
  if(msqReceived == 1) {
     msqReceived = 0;
     Serial.print("Received Message:");
     Serial.println(rcvdPayload);
  if((millis()-preMil) > intMil) {
     // read the state of the pushbutton value
     if (digitalRead(buttonPin)) {
       preMil = millis();
       sprintf(payload,"ESP32-Button:001 Pressed!!");
       if(testButton.publish(pTOPIC_NAME,payload) == 0) {
          Serial.print("Publish Message:");
          Serial.println(payload);
       else
          Serial.println("Publish failed");
```

Test thing: ESP32_testButton

MQTT Client:

- Subscribe.. "esp32/button"
- Publish.. "esp32/buttAck"



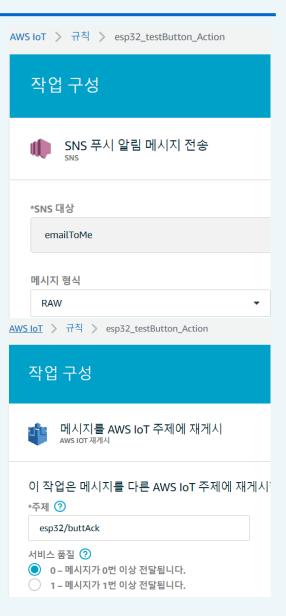


```
Connecting to WiFi..
Connected to wifi
Connected to AWS
Subscribe Successfull
Received Message:{
  "message": "Hello from AWS IoT console"
}
```

Action for ESP32-Button

Configure Rule-Engine

AWS IoT > 규칙 > esp32_testButton_Action esp32_testButton_Action 활성 설명 개요 Tags if ESP32 button is pressed, send Email with Button ID 규칙 쿼리 설명문 이 규칙을 사용하여 처리하고자 하는 메시지의 소스입니다. SELECT {"message": "ACK for button"} as ack FROM 'esp32/button' SQL 버전 사용 2016-03-23 작업 작업은 규칙이 트리거되면 이루어지는 것입니다. 자세히 알아보기 SNS 푸시 알림 메시지 전송 emailToMe 메시지를 AWS IoT 주제에 재게시 esp32/buttAck



Results for ESP32-Button

- Configure Rule-Engine
- Press Button
- Check Email
- Check Serial Monitor

```
Connecting to WiFi..
Connected to wifi
Connected to AWS
Subscribe Successfull
Publish failed
Publish Message:ESP32-Button:001 Pressed!!
Received Message:{"ack":{"message":"ACK for button"}}

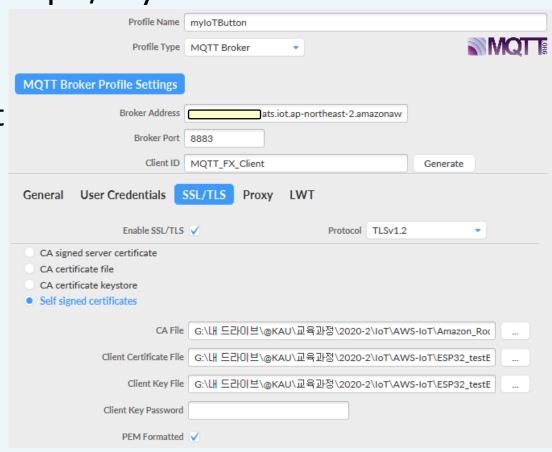
☑자동스크롤 □타임스템프 표시

Mail to gen1223 3

발은편지함 AWS Notification Message -{"ack":{"message":"ACK for button"}} - If you wind to gen1223 3
```

<Task09-A>

- Install MQTT-fx.. from Internet..
- Thing을 만들기전에 Topic/Payload 동작 확인
 - Broker addr:Thing Rest-API endpoint
 - Broker Port: 8883
 - CA, Certificate, Private-key file 지정 (for my-thing)



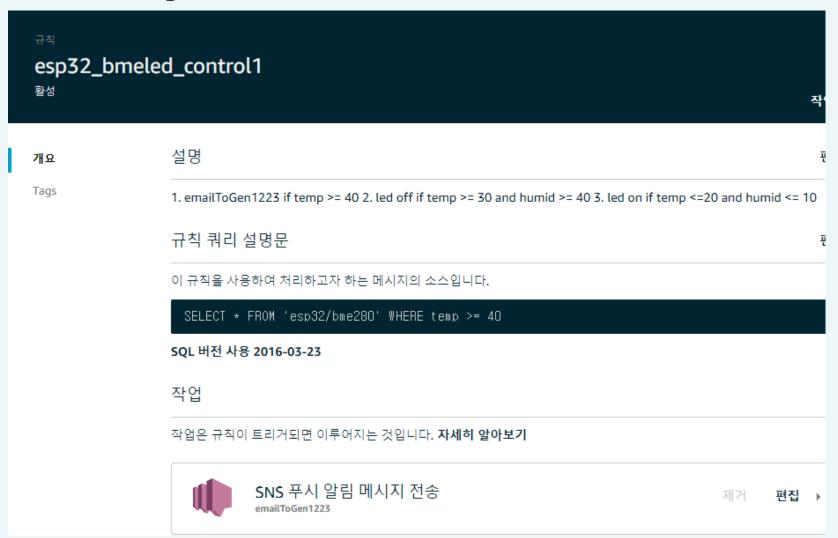
Rule-Engine Setup:

- 1. 온도가 40 이상이면 자신의 email로 통보하고
- 2. 온도가 30 이상이고 습도가 40 이상일때 LED를 OFF
- 3. 온도가 20 이하이고 습도가 10 이하일때 LED를 ON

Topic Setup:

```
Publish: esp32/bme280 {"temp":n, "humid":n, "press":n}
Subscribe: esp32/led {"state": {"led": "ON" | "OFF"}}
```

Rule-Engine Setup



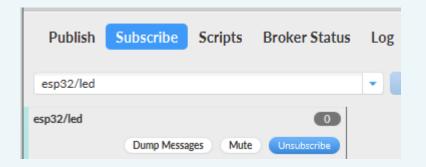
Rule-Engine Setup

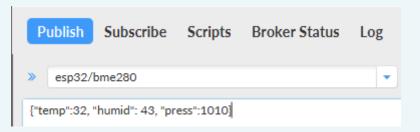


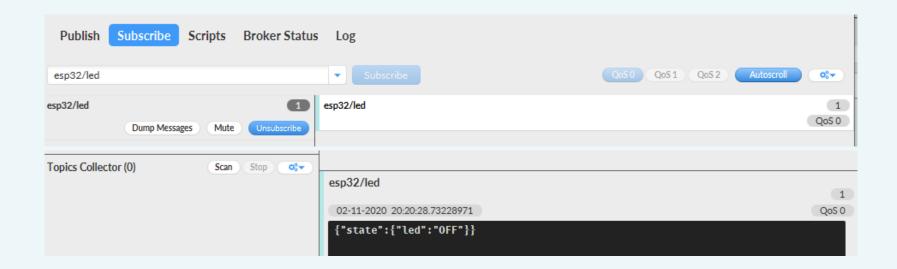
Rule-Engine Setup



Test by using MQTT-fx



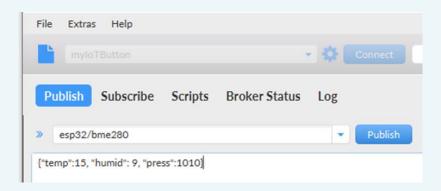


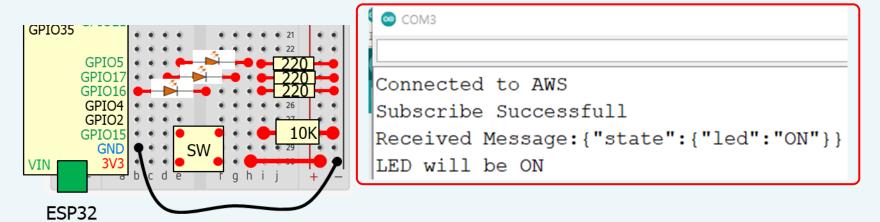


Make thing: ESP32_led

<Task09-A> Make thing (ESP32_led)

- Publish 'esp32/bme280' by using MQTT-fx
- Rule-Engine will publish 'esp32/led'
- Your ESP32 should receive 'esp32/led' topic and control led





Make thing: ESP32_led

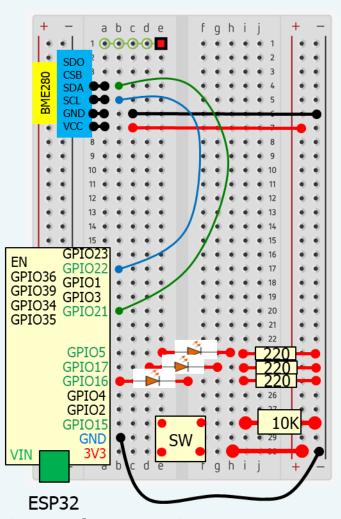
<Task09-A> use task09-b and "ArduinoJson" example

```
#include < AWS IOT.h>
#include <WiFi.h>
#include <Arduino_JSON.h> // refer JSONObject example for more information!!!
char sTOPIC_NAME[]= "esp32/led"; // subscribe topic name
// char pTOPIC_NAME[]= "esp32/bme280"; // publish topic name.. Not yet
const int ledPin = 16; // led pin
void loop() {
  if(msgReceived == 1)
     msqReceived = 0;
     Serial.print("Received Message:");
     Serial.println(rcvdPayload);
    // Parse JSON
     JSONVar myObj = JSON.parse(rcvdPayload);
     JSONVar state = myObj["state"];
     String led = (const char*) state["led"];
     Serial.print("LED will be ");
     Serial.println(led);
     if (led == "ON")
       digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH);
     else if (led == "OFF")
       digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);
```

Make thing: ESP32_bme280_led

<Task09-C> Make thing (ESP32_bme280_led)

- Connect BME280 onto your ESP32 with I2C



- Publish 'esp32/bme280'
 {"temp":n, "humid":n, "press":n}
 ** Publish period: 10 ~ 20 sec
 or every time button pressed
- Rule-Engine will send email,
 publish 'esp32/led' on condition of Step-A
- Your ESP32 should change LED or send mail according to temp, humid..
 (Modify condition of your Rule-Engine for test)