

2017

Microsoft IoT Workshop Labs Guide

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Microsoft MVP : Windows Development

MCT

Introduction

The goal of this labs exercise is to familiarize you with some of the components and technologies associated with Internet of Thing (IoT). Along the way, you will experience deploying code, streaming sensor data to Microsoft Azure, aggregating data with Stream Analytics and reporting with Microsoft Power BI.

Hardware Needed:

- Development Computer
- Raspberry Pi 2 or 3 (highly recommended Raspberry Pi 3)
- Sense HAT for Raspberry Pi
- LEDs
- Tactile Button
- 220Ω Resistor
- Connection cable (male-female)
- Breadboard

Software Required:

- Computer with Microsoft Windows 10 Anniversary Update (update 1607 or build 14393.xxx)
- Microsoft Visual Studio 2015 Community Edition with Update 3 or above.
“**Universal Windows App Development Tool**” MUST be selected.
- Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard
<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=708576>
- Device Explorer
<https://github.com/Azure/azure-iot-sdks/releases> (Scroll down for SetupDeviceExplorer.msi)
- Windows IoT Remote Client
(Windows Store Apps)

Others

- Microsoft Azure Account
<https://azure.microsoft.com/>
- Microsoft Power BI access
<http://www.powerbi.com>

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Lab 1: Prepare Windows 10 IoT Core for Raspberry Pi 2/3

Download & Install Windows 10 IoT Core for Raspberry Pi 2/3 into microSD card

1. Download and install **Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard** from <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=708576>
2. Press the Windows Key and type “Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard” and “RUN”.
3. Go to “**Setup up a new device**”.
 - Make sure the “**Device type**” is set to “**Raspberry Pi 2 & 3**” and OS Build is not “**Windows Insider Preview**”.
 - Modify your **Device Name** and type in your **New Password**.
 - Insert your microSD card via USB adapter to your PC, select correct drive letter at “**Drive**” section.

The screenshot shows the 'Set up a new device' interface in the Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard. The left sidebar contains 'My devices', 'Set up a new device' (highlighted with a red box), 'Connect to Azure', and 'Try some samples'. The main area is titled 'Set up a new device' and includes the instruction 'First, let's get Windows 10 IoT Core on your device.' Below this are several form fields: 'Device type' (set to 'Raspberry Pi 2 & 3'), 'OS Build' (set to 'Windows 10 IoT Core (14393)'), 'Drive' (set to 'D: 29Gb (Mass Storage Device USB Device)'), 'Device name' (set to 'minwinpc'), 'New Administrator password', and 'Confirm Administrator password'. To the right, there is a 'Wi-Fi Network Connection' section with a dropdown for 'D1106' and a note about 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi networks. At the bottom right, there is a checkbox for 'I accept the software license terms' and a 'Download and install' button. The bottom of the page has links for 'View software license terms', 'View the list of recommended SD cards', and 'View the list of supported Wi-Fi adapters'.

4. Check the “**I accept the software license terms**” to start the download and installation process.

If this is the first time for the PC to perform this task, the PC will download Windows 10 IoT Core file into the PC, subsequent installation may just unpack the OS to your microSD card.

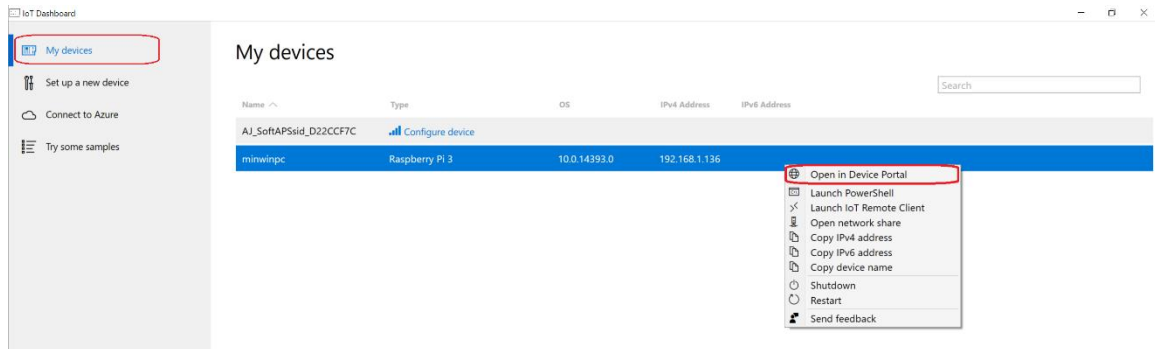
This process may range from 5 – 20 minutes depend on the network condition. So, go and have a cup of tea or coffee.

5. Once it done, you can remove the microSD card from the PC and insert it to Raspberry Pi 2/3

Lab 2: Connecting & Configuring Raspberry Pi 2/3

The Raspberry Pi should be connected to the development PC via a wired Ethernet connection. This connection is used for initial configuration or deployment and debugging if the device is not connected thru wireless.

1. Press the Windows Key and type “Windows 10 IoT Core Dashboard” and “RUN”.
2. Go to “**My Devices**”, select your device, “**Right Click**” and click the “**Open in Device Portal**” icon.

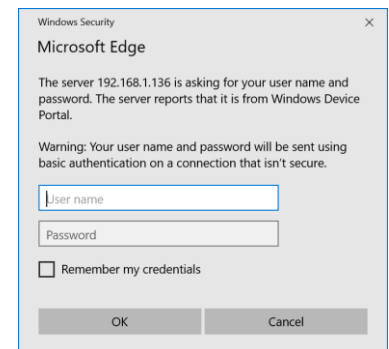


If your device does not show up in the list, it is almost certainly because the network connection between your PC and the Raspberry Pi is having an issue.

Alternatively, navigate to the default device url <http://minwinpc:8080>

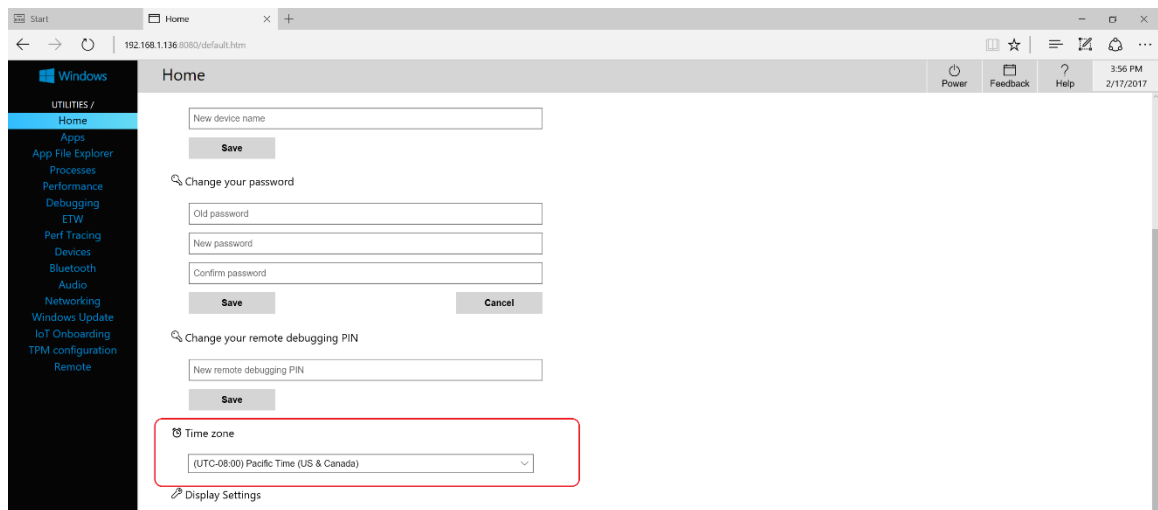
3. Authenticate. The default credentials are Username: **Administrator** and Password: **p@ssw0rd**, or your own password that set from previous Lab.

Windows Device Portal will launch and display the web management home screen.

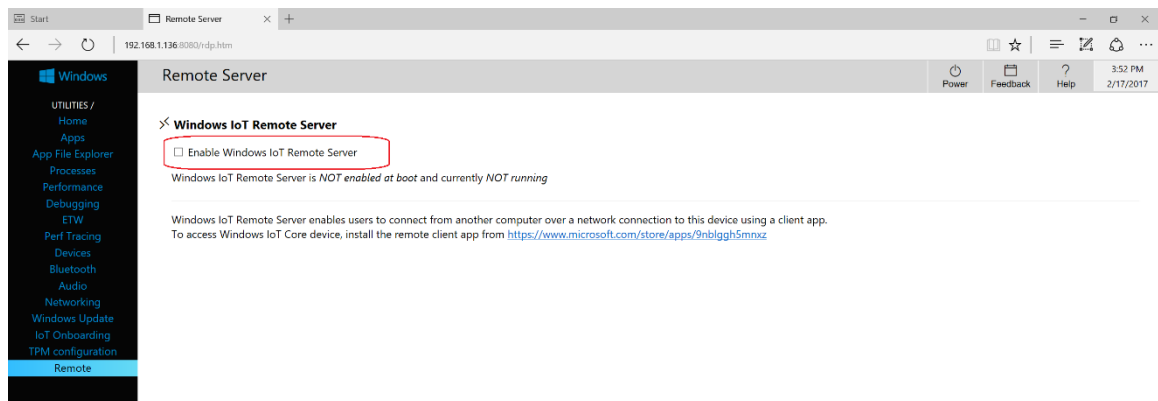


4. Verify Device Configuration

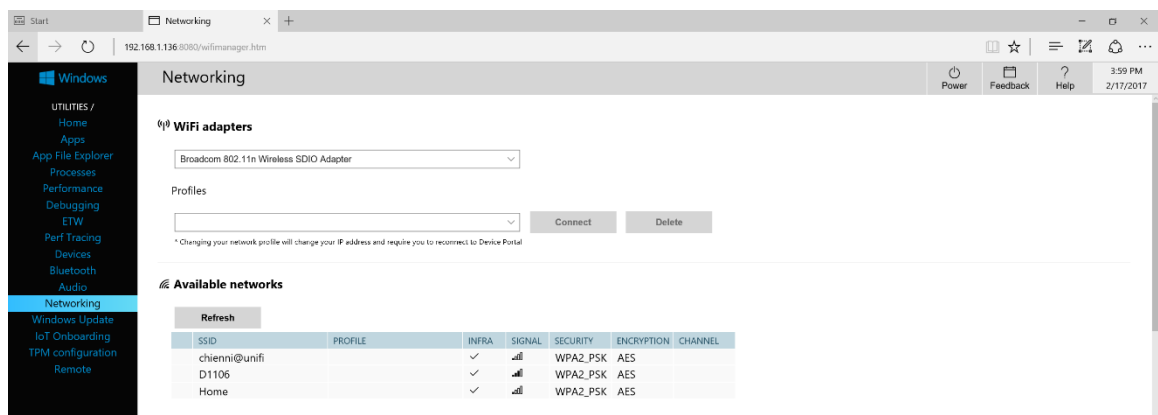
- From the **Home** tab verify the time zone, date and time are correct.



- From the **Remote** tab, verify that **Windows IoT Remote Server** is enabled. If it is not, then enable it.



- From the **Networking** tab, you can select the wireless network you would like to connect.



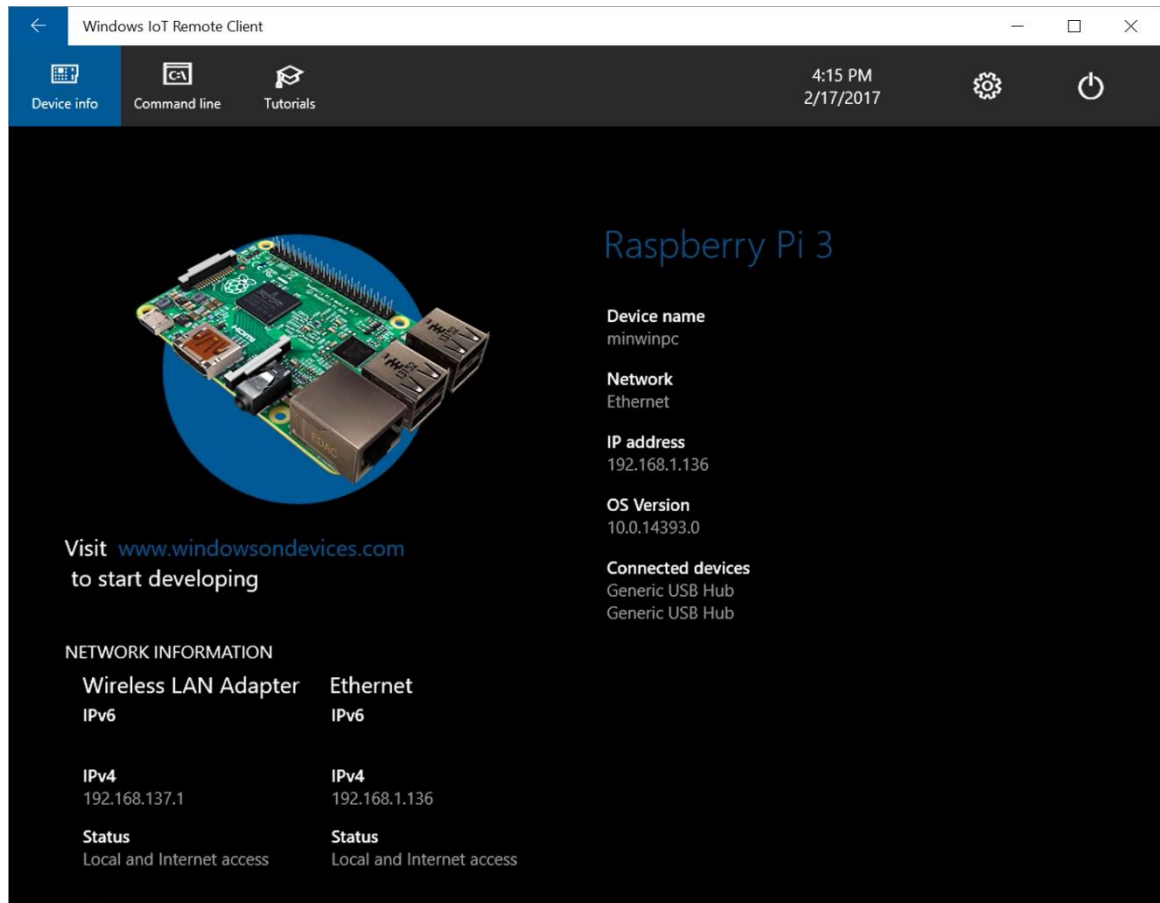
- On the Windows Update tab, check for updates. It might take 30mins to download and another 30mins to install. Depend on your network connection.

5. Take a moment to explore the other tabs in the Windows Device Portal.

6. Test Windows IoT Remote Client connection.

Press the Windows key and type “**Windows IoT Remote Client**” and run.

If “**Windows IoT Remote Client**” wasn’t installed, go to Windows Store to search and install.



7. Select your device from the dropdown list or enter the IP Address of your device but not both.

This will take a moment to connect. When it does, you will see the video output of the Raspberry Pi remoted to your desktop. Just like Remote Desktop features on your PC.

Minimize the remote client application when you have verified that it is working.

Lab 3: Blink LED with Raspberry Pi 2/3

We'll create a simple LED blinking app and connect a LED to your Raspberry Pi 2/3 device.

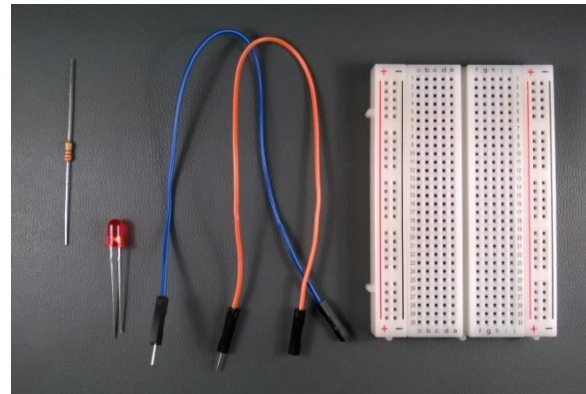
This is a headed UWP (Universal Windows Platform) sample app, and we will use this app to control the LED.

Be aware that the GPIO APIs are ONLY available on Windows 10 IoT Core, so this sample cannot run on your desktop or mobile device.

Connect the LED to your Raspberry Pi 2/3

Components needed:

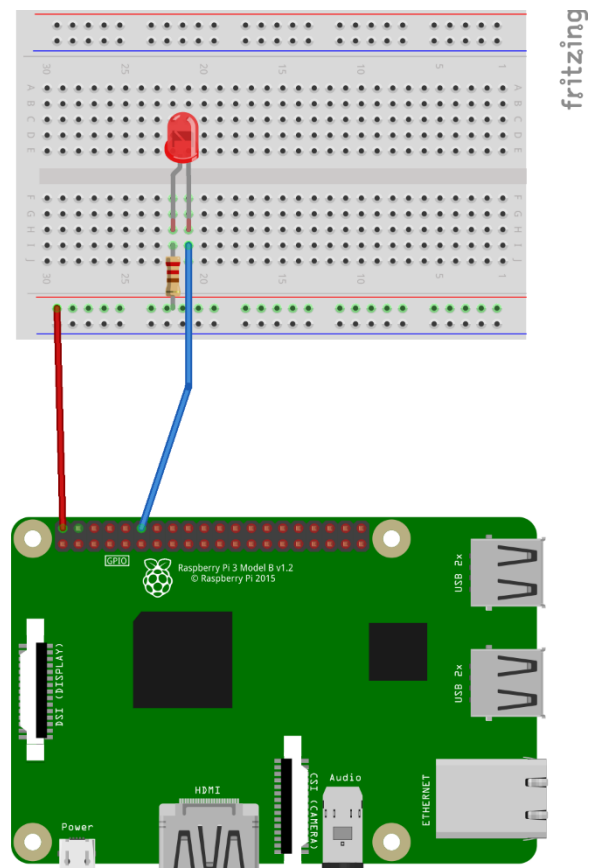
- A LED (any color you like)
- A 220 Ω resistor
- A breadboard and couple of connector wires



Here is the circuit design:

1. Connect the shorter leg of the LED to GPIO 18 (pin 12 on the expansion header)
2. Connect the longer leg of the LED to the resistor.
3. Connect the other end of the resistor to one of the 5V pin on the Raspberry Pi 2/3. (here we use pin 2 on the expansion header)
4. Note that the polarity of the LED is important.

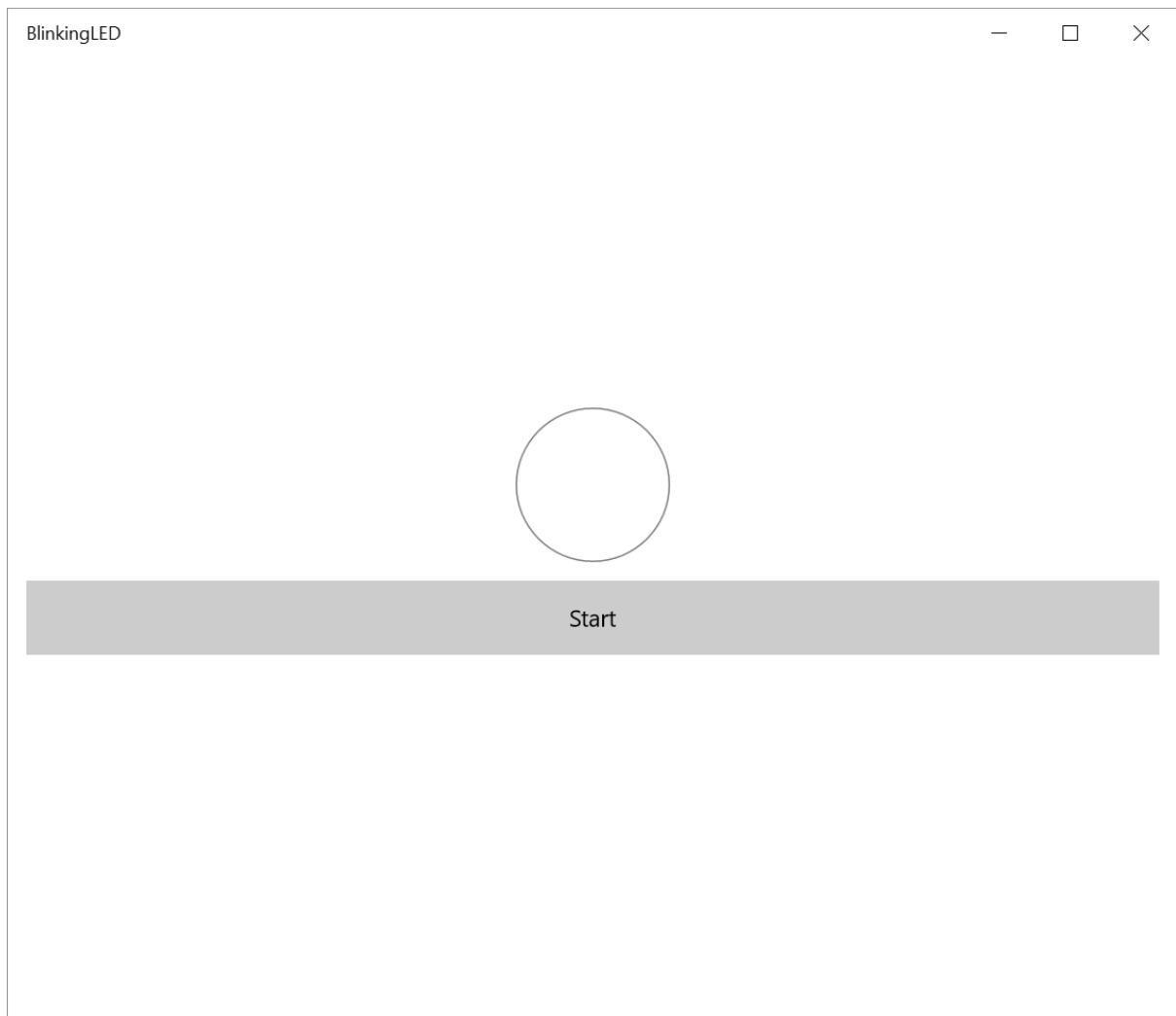
For the Raspberry Pi 2/3 GPIO Pins layout, please refer to Appendix section.



Building the blinking app

UI: MainPage.xaml

```
<StackPanel VerticalAlignment="Center">
    <Ellipse Name="led" Width="100" Height="100" Stroke="Gray" />
    <Button Name="btn" Content="Start" HorizontalAlignment="Stretch" Margin="12"
        Height="48" Click="btn_Click"/>
</StackPanel>
```



Code: MainPage.xaml.cs

This code is pretty simple, we going to use a button to start and stop the timer. By using the timer Tick event, we change the state of the LED as well as the UI to indicate the changes.

Define value

```
using Windows.Devices.Gpio;

DispatcherTimer timer;
GpioController gpio;
GpioPin ledpin;
GpioPinValue pinvalue;
```

Detect and Initialize GPIO Controller and GPIO Pin

```
public MainPage()
{
    gpio = GpioController.Default;

    if (gpio == null)
    {
        btn.IsEnabled = false;
        return;
    }

    ledpin = gpio.OpenPin(18);
    ledpin.SetDriveMode(GpioPinDriveMode.Output);
}
```

- Leverage the new WinRT classes in the Windows.Devices.Gpio namespace to initialize the GPIO Controller.
- First, we use GpioController.Default to get the GPIO controller.
- If the device does not have a GPIO controller, this function will return null, and we will disable the “Start” button.
- We are going to open the pin #5 as per our circuit design by calling GpioController.OpenPin() with the pin value.
- We also set the ledpin to run in output mode using the GpioPin.SetDriveMode() function.

Define timer function

```
timer = new DispatcherTimer();
timer.Interval = TimeSpan.FromMilliseconds(300);
timer.Tick += Timer_Tick;
}
```

```
private void Timer_Tick(object sender, object e)
{
    if (pinvalue == GpioPinValue.High)
    {
        pinvalue = GpioPinValue.Low;
        led.Fill = new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Transparent);
    }
    else
    {
        pinvalue = GpioPinValue.High;
        led.Fill = new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Red);
    }

    ledpin.Write(pinvalue);
}
```

- If the LED is On, turn it Off, else turn it On.
- By defining the GpioPin Value to “High” or “Low”, this will determine the current flow to LED hence, the LED will On and Off.
- Using GpioPin.Write() function to define the value of the GpioPin.
- Based on the LED On/Off status, we set the color of the circle too.

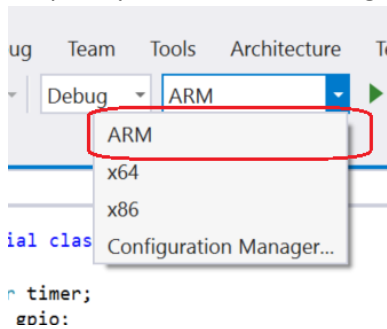
Start/Stop button

```
private void btn_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    if (btn.Content.ToString() == "Start")
    {
        btn.Content = "Stop";
        timer.Start();
    }
    else
    {
        btn.Content = "Start";
        timer.Stop();
    }
}
```

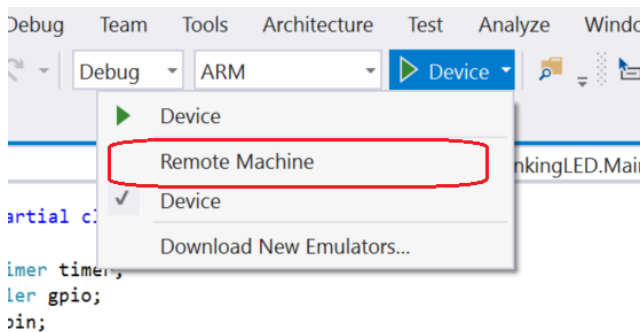
- Using this function to start/stop the timer.

Deploy your app

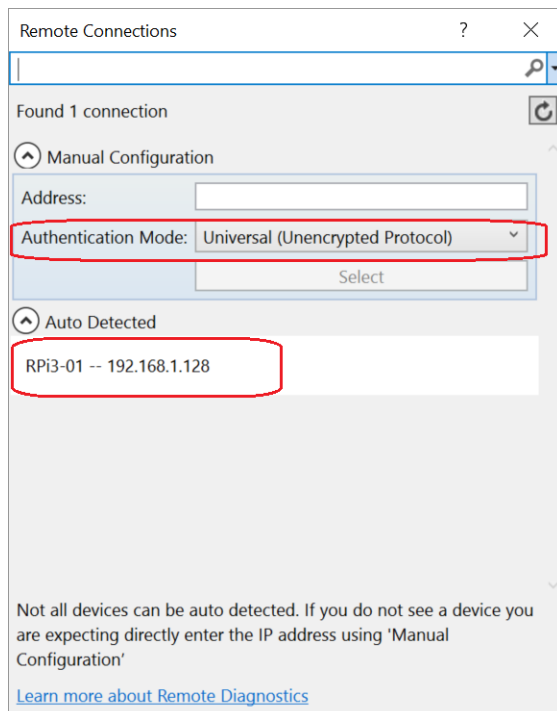
1. In Visual Studio, set the architecture in the toolbar dropdown to “**ARM**”, this is because Raspberry Pi 2 or 3 are running on ARM architecture.



2. Next, in the Visual Studio toolbar, click on the “**Local Machine**” dropdown and select “**Remote Machine**”.



3. Visual Studio will present the “**Remote Connection**” dialog. You can either enter your device name here or use the IP Address of your device which you can obtain from “**Windows 10 IoT Dashboard**”.



4. Once entering the device name/IP address, select “**Universal**” for Windows Authentication, then click “**Select**”.
5. You can modify these values by navigating to the project properties.
(Select **Properties** in the **Solution Explorer**) and choosing the “**Debug**” tab on the left.
6. Deploy the application to Raspberry Pi 2/3 by clicking the “Remote Device”.

Monitoring the Application

1. By using Windows IoT Remote Client, you should be seeing the Display output of the Raspberry Pi 2/3.
2. Use your mouse to click the “Start” button, and now you should be able to see the LED and the red dot on the screen is flashing.

**Congratulation! You just completed your first
Windows 10 IoT apps!**

Lab 4: Push Button with Raspberry Pi 2/3

Base on previous lab, Blinking LED, we'll create a simple Push to turn On and Off the LED. Whenever the button being push, the LED will blink. The circle on the screen will display accordingly as it is a headed project.

Be aware that the GPIO APIs are ONLY available on Windows 10 IoT Core, so this sample cannot run on your desktop or mobile device.

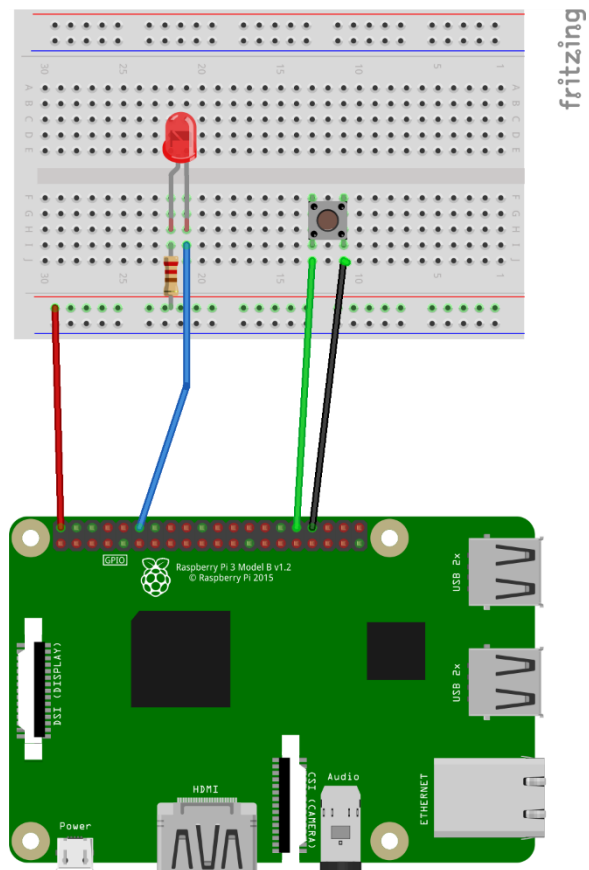
Components needed:

- A LED (any color you like)
- A 220 Ω resistor
- A tactile button
- A breadboard and couple of connector wires

Here is the circuit design:

1. Connect the shorter leg of the LED to GPIO 18 (pin 12 on the expansion header)
2. Connect the longer leg of the LED to the resistor.
3. Connect the other end of the resistor to one of the 5V pin on the Raspberry Pi 2/3. (here we use pin 2 on the expansion header)
4. Note that the polarity of the LED is important.
5. Connect GPIO 12 (pin 32 on the expansion header) to one of the leg of tactile button.
6. Connect the other leg of the tactile button to Ground (pin 34 on the expansion header)

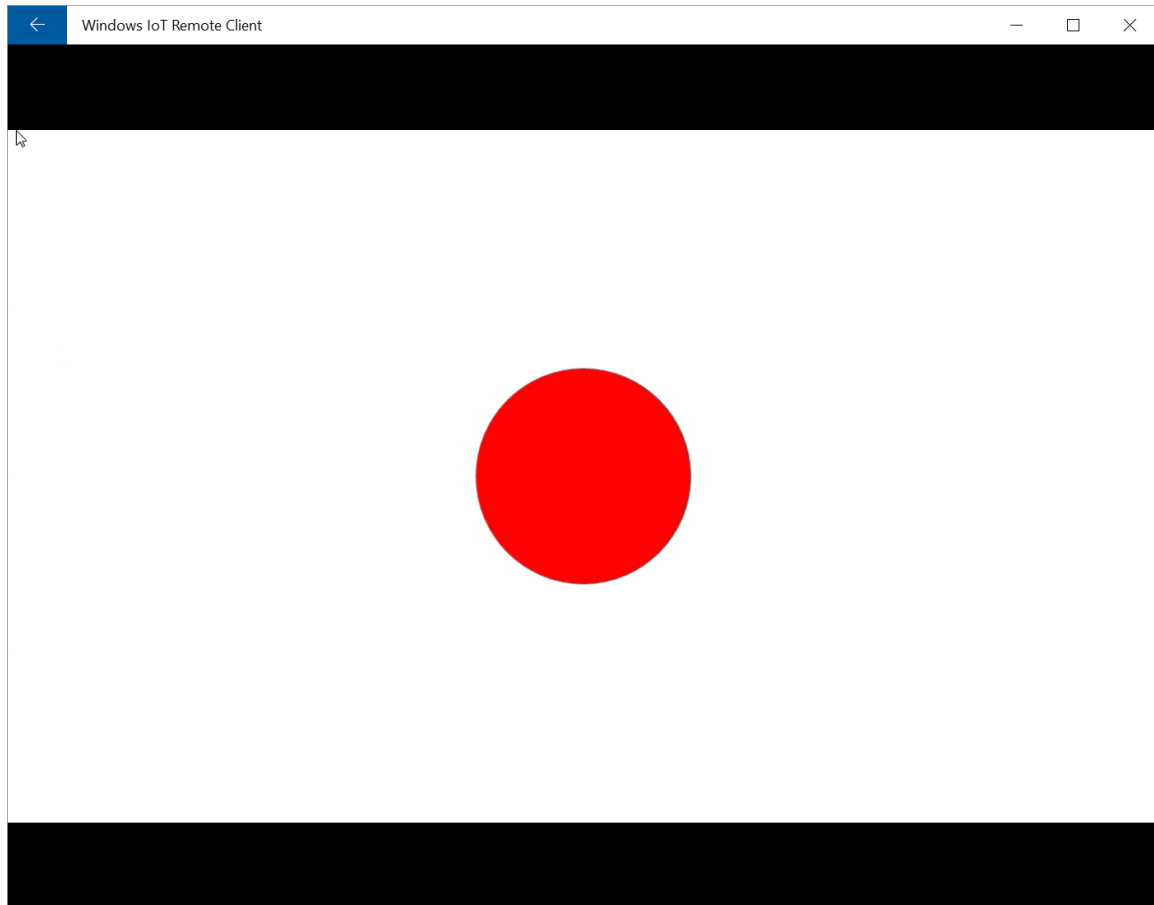
For the Raspberry Pi 2/3 GPIO Pins layout, please refer to Appendix section.



Building the Push Button app

UI: MainPage.xaml

```
<Ellipse Name="ellipse" Height="240" Width="240" Fill="Red" Stroke="Gray" />
```



Code: MainPage.xaml.cs

Based on the previous Lab 3 code, the Blinking LED, we maintain the circuit design yet adding in the new tactile button. As for the result, we will use the tactile button as a “Switch” to turn On and Off the LED.

Define value

```
using Windows.Devices.Gpio;

GpioController gpio;
GpioPin ledpin, pushbuttonpin;
GpioPinValue ledpinvalue;
```

Detect and Initialize GPIO Controller and GPIO Pin

```
private void initGPIO()
{
    gpio = GpioController.Default();

    if (gpio == null)
        return;

    ledpin = gpio.OpenPin(18);
    ledpin.SetDriveMode(GpioPinDriveMode.Output);
    ledpin.Write(GpioPinValue.Low);

    pushbuttonpin = gpio.OpenPin(12);

    // Check if input pull-up resistors are supported
    if (pushbuttonpin.IsDriveModeSupported(GpioPinDriveMode.InputPullUp))
        pushbuttonpin.SetDriveMode(GpioPinDriveMode.InputPullUp);
    else
        pushbuttonpin.SetDriveMode(GpioPinDriveMode.Input);

    // Set a debounce timeout to filter out switch bounce noise from a button press
    pushbuttonpin.DebounceTimeout = TimeSpan.FromMilliseconds(50);

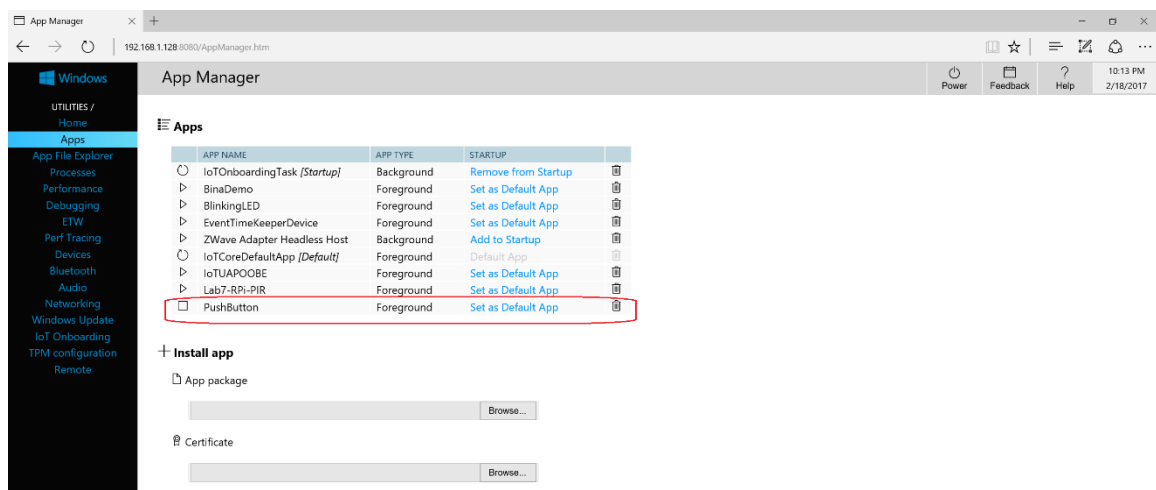
    // Register for the ValueChanged event so when the push button being press,
    // function will be run.
    pushbuttonpin.ValueChanged += Pushbuttonpin_ValueChanged;
}
```


When Tactile Button being pressed

```
private async void Pushbuttonpin_ValueChanged(GpioPin sender,
GpioPinValueChangedEventArgs args)
{
    // toggle the state of the LED every time the button is pressed
    if (args.Edge == GpioPinEdge.FallingEdge)
    {
        ledpinvalue = (ledpinvalue == GpioPinValue.Low) ?
        GpioPinValue.High : GpioPinValue.Low;
        ledpin.Write(ledpinvalue);
    }

    // need to invoke UI updates on the UI thread because this event
    // handler gets invoked on a separate thread.
    await Dispatcher.RunAsync(Windows.UI.Core.CoreDispatcherPriority.Normal, () =>
    {
        if (args.Edge == GpioPinEdge.FallingEdge)
        {
            ellipse.Fill = (ledpinvalue == GpioPinValue.Low) ?
            new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Red) : new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Transparent);
        }
    });
}
```

- Follow Lab 3 Deploy App to Raspberry Pi steps to deploy this app to your device.
- Using Windows IoT Remote Client to monitor the Screen output.
- You can also start the app thru the Device Portal by navigate to “Apps” section and look for the App Name that you created. Please the “Play” button to start your app.



Congratulation! You just completed your second Windows 10 IoT apps!

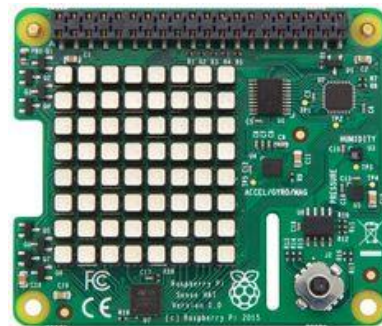
Lab 5: Mini Weather Station with Sense HAT and Raspberry Pi 2/3

Sense HAT is attached on top of the Raspberry Pi via the 40 GPIO pins. The Sense HAT has several integrated circuit based sensors, such as: Gyroscope, Accelerometer, Magnetometer, Barometer, Temperature, Humidity sensors, it also equipped with 8x8 LED matrix display and a small 5 button joystick.

In this Lab, we are going to read the Temperature, Humidity sensors values, display on the 8x8 LED matrix as well as output to screen if the device is connected to a screen.

Components needed:

- Sense HAT



What we going to achieve in this Lab:

1. Build a Sensor Model for our Mini Weather Station.
2. Read values from Sense HAT and put into our sensor model.
3. Display sensor data on the device screen output.
4. Display sensor data on Sense HAT 8x8 LED matrix.

Building the Weather Station

Before we can build our Weather Station, some ground work need to be done. Let's install RPi.SenseHat and Json.NET library from nuget

1. Json.Net

```
PM> Install-Package Newtonsoft.Json
```

2. RPi.SenseHat

```
PM> Install-Package Emmellsoft.IoT.RPi.SenseHat
```

Construct Sensor Data Model

As we know that, Sense HAT for Raspberry Pi is going to return us various of sensors data, our goal is just to have Temperature, Pressure and Humidity data, hence our data model will build around it.

```
public class SensorData
{
    public double temperature { get; set; }
    public double pressure { get; set; }
    public double humidity { get; set; }
    public DateTime createdAt { get; set; }
}
```

Build our own StringFormatConverter

The current version of XAML for UWP lack of **StringFormatConverter**, we need to write our own code for it. This is pretty much simple. The future release of UWP will have built in **StringFormatConverter**. The StringFormatConverter code as follow:

```
public class StringFormatConverter : IValueConverter
{
    public object Convert(object value, Type targetType, object parameter,
        string language)
    {
        if (value == null)
            return null;

        if (parameter == null)
            return value;

        return string.Format((string)parameter, value);
    }

    public object ConvertBack(object value, Type targetType, object parameter,
        string language)
    {
        throw new NotImplementedException();
    }
}
```

Building the UI

1. Open MainPage.xaml.

2. Insert the following code before

```
<Grid Background="{ThemeResource ApplicationPageBackgroundThemeBrush}">
```

```
<Page.Resources>
    <local:StringFormatConverter x:Key="StringFormatConverter" />
</Page.Resources>
```

3. Replace

```
<Grid Background="{ThemeResource ApplicationPageBackgroundThemeBrush}"> with
<Grid Name="dataGrid" Background="{ThemeResource
ApplicationPageBackgroundThemeBrush}">
```

4. Insert the following code between

```
<StackPanel VerticalAlignment="Center">
    <TextBlock Text="Mini Weather Station" FontSize="24" HorizontalAlignment="Center"
        Margin="24" />
    <Grid>
        <Grid.ColumnDefinitions>
            <ColumnDefinition Width="*" />
            <ColumnDefinition Width="*" />
        </Grid.ColumnDefinitions>

        <TextBlock Text="Temperature:" HorizontalAlignment="Right" Margin="12" />
        <TextBlock Text="{Binding temperature,
            Converter={StaticResource StringFormatConverter},
            ConverterParameter='{0:0.00 C}'}" Grid.Column="1"
            Margin="12" FontWeight="Thin" />
    </Grid>

    <Grid>
        <Grid.ColumnDefinitions>
            <ColumnDefinition Width="*" />
            <ColumnDefinition Width="*" />
        </Grid.ColumnDefinitions>

        <TextBlock Text="Pressure:" HorizontalAlignment="Right" Margin="12" />
        <TextBlock Text="{Binding pressure,
            Converter={StaticResource StringFormatConverter},
            ConverterParameter='{0:0.000 Pa}'}" Grid.Column="1"
            Margin="12" FontWeight="Thin" />
    </Grid>

    <Grid>
        <Grid.ColumnDefinitions>
            <ColumnDefinition Width="*" />
            <ColumnDefinition Width="*" />
        </Grid.ColumnDefinitions>

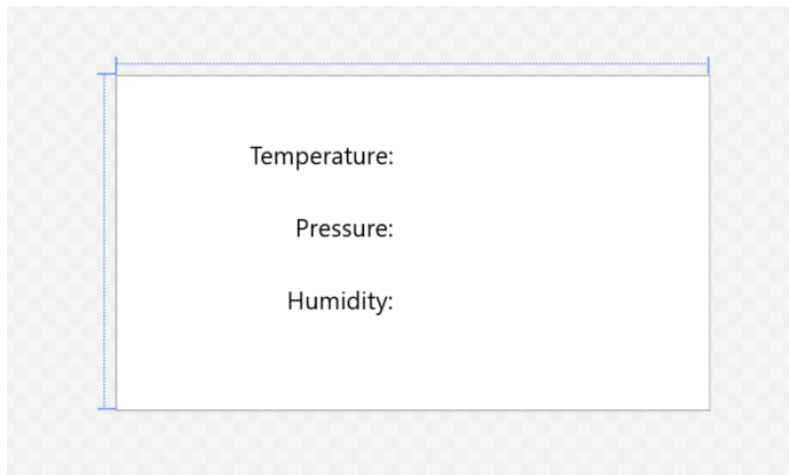
        <TextBlock Text="Humidity:" HorizontalAlignment="Right" Margin="12" />
        <TextBlock Text="{Binding humidity,
            Converter={StaticResource StringFormatConverter},
            ConverterParameter='{0:0}'}" Grid.Column="1" Margin="12"
            FontWeight="Thin" />
    </Grid>
</StackPanel>
```

```

<TextBlock Text="{Binding createdAt,
    Converter={StaticResource StringFormatConverter},
    ConverterParameter='{0:HH:mm:ss}'}" HorizontalAlignment="Center"
    Margin="24,24,24,6" />
<TextBlock Text="{Binding createdAt,
    Converter={StaticResource StringFormatConverter},
    ConverterParameter='{0:MMM dd, yyyy}'}" HorizontalAlignment="Center"
    Margin="24,6,24,24" />
</StackPanel>

```

This is how the UI look like in Visual Studio



Writing the Code in MainPage.xaml.cs

1. Open MainPage.xaml.cs
2. Define the following objects.

```

using Emmellsoft.IoT.Rpi.SenseHat;

ISenseHat senseHat;
SensorData sensordata = new SensorData();
DispatcherTimer timer;

```

3. Put the following code into `public MainPage()`

```

timer = new DispatcherTimer();
timer.Interval = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1);
timer.Tick += Timer_Tick;

```

4. To initialize Sense HAT, we have to use “Try Catch method” to prevent the app crash if there is no Sense HAT installed. Insert the following code

```
protected override async void OnNavigatedTo(NavigationEventArgs e)
{
    try
    {
        senseHat = await SenseHatFactory.GetSenseHat();
        timer.Start();
    }
    catch
    {
        return;
    }
}
```

5. Define the timer Tick event.

```
private void Timer_Tick(object sender, object e)
{
    getsensordata();
}
```

6. Read various sensors data and display it to device screen output.

```
private void getsensordata()
{
    senseHat.Sensors.HumiditySensor.Update();
    senseHat.Sensors.PressureSensor.Update();

    sensordata.temperature = (double)senseHat.Sensors.Temperature;
    sensordata.pressure = (double)senseHat.Sensors.Pressure;
    sensordata.humidity = (double)senseHat.Sensors.Humidity;
    sensordata.createdAt = DateTime.UtcNow;

    // this simple app we do not implement NotifyPropertyChanged
    // hence we manually refreshed the databinding.
    dataGrid.DataContext = null;
    dataGrid.DataContext = sensordata;
}
```

7. You may deploy the application to your Raspberry Pi 2/3 and use **Windows IoT Remote Client** to see the output screen.

8. To be able to display the information on the 8x8 LED matrix on Sense HAT, we need to define the following:

```
using Emmellsoft.IoT.Rpi.SenseHat.Fonts.SingleColor;

ISenseHatDisplay display;
TinyFont tinyFont = new TinyFont();
int count = 0;
```

9. The following function is to display temperature and humidity value from Sense HAT sensors, with 5 second interval.

```
private void displayDataOn8x8()
{
    double value = sensordata.temperature;
    Color color = Colors.Blue;

    switch (count)
    {
        case 1:
            value = double.Parse(senseHat.Sensors.Humidity.ToString());
            color = Colors.Red;
            break;

        default:
            value = sensordata.temperature;
            color = Colors.Blue;
            break;
    }

    display = senseHat.Display;
    display.Clear();
    tinyFont.Write(display, ((int)Math.Round(value)).ToString(), color);
    display.Update();

    count++;

    // Reset counter to 0 so that the LED matrix can show temperature value
    if (count > 1)
    {
        count = 0;
    }
}
```

10. Call displayDataOn8x8() function from getsensordata() by adding displayDataOn8x8() to the last line of getsensordata() function.
11. You may now re-deploy the application to your Raspberry Pi 2/3 and you should see the LED matrix will start display value and switch every 5 seconds.

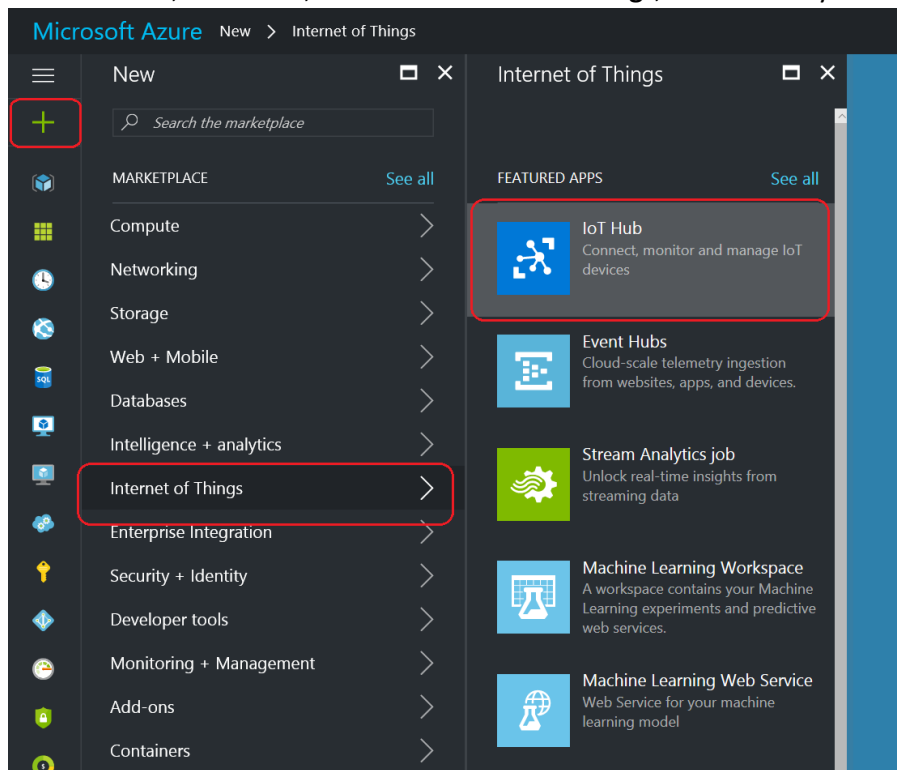
Congratulation! You just completed building a Mini Weather Station with Sense HAT!

Lab 6: Create Azure IoT Hub

This lab assumes that you have either been provided with or created your own Azure account.

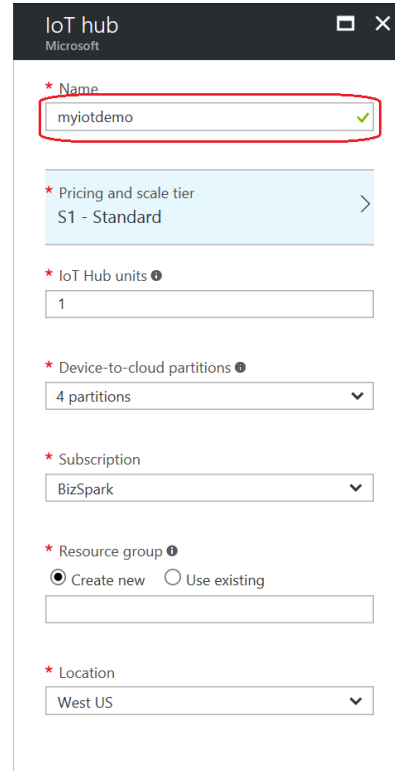
You need to create an IoT Hub for your device to connect to. The following steps show you how to complete this task using the Azure Portal.

1. Sign into the Azure Portal, <http://portal.azure.com>
2. In the Jumbard, click **NEW**, then click **Internet of Things**, and follow by **Azure IoT Hub**.



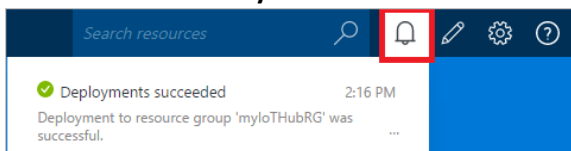
3. In the IoT Hub blade, choose the configuration for your IoT hub.

- In the **Name** box, enter a name for your IoT Hub. If the **Name** is valid and available, a **green** check mark appears in the **Name** box.
- Select a **Pricing and scale tier**. Change the price tier to **FREE**. This workshop does not require a specific tier.
- In **Resource group**, create a new resource group, or select an existing one. For more information about Using Resource Groups, please visit <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/resource-group-portal/>
- In **Location**, select the location to host your IoT Hub.

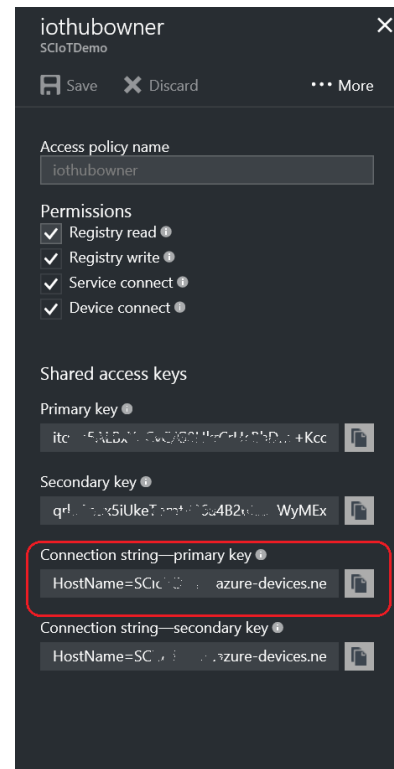


4. When you have chosen your IoT Hub configuration options, click Create. It can take a few minutes for Azure to create your IoT Hub. To check the status, you can monitor the progress on the Startboard or in the Notifications panel.

5. When the IoT hub has been created successfully, open the blade of the new IoT Hub, make a note of the **Hostname**, and then click the **Key** icon.



6. Click the **iothubowner** policy, then copy and make note of the **connection string** in the **iothubowner** blade.



You have now created your IoT Hub and have the hostname and connection string you needed to complete the rest of this workshop.

You must register your device in order to be able to send and receive information from the Azure IoT Hub. This is done by registering a Device Identity in the IoT Hub.

-
- The screenshot shows the "Device Explorer Twin" application window. The title bar includes standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Below the title bar is a navigation bar with five tabs: "Configuration", "Management", "Data", "Messages To Device", and "Call Method on Device". The "Configuration" tab is currently selected. Inside this tab, there is a section titled "Connection Information". Under this section, it says "IoT Hub Connection String:" followed by a large text box containing the connection string: "HostName=SC00000000000000000000000000000000.azure-devices.net;SharedAccessKeyName=iorthubowner;SharedAccessKey=itdKpL5M1Bx0TgQvC/GSMW0rHcBhDnz+KccYtK1fj14=". Below the text box is another label "Protocol Gateway HostName:" followed by an empty text input field. At the bottom left of the configuration area is a grey button labeled "Update".

- Create Device

Device Authentication

☒ Security Keys ☐ X509

Device ID:

test

Primary Key:

BAqY8l3FvqdZY19o3lsddAwR7QJngxEMLAGiYBKhLTY=

Secondary Key:

GDQw9gKbz2fiNWCPI2VCshEsbzqKuBfrLmt5ScN3xxY=

☐ Auto Generate ID

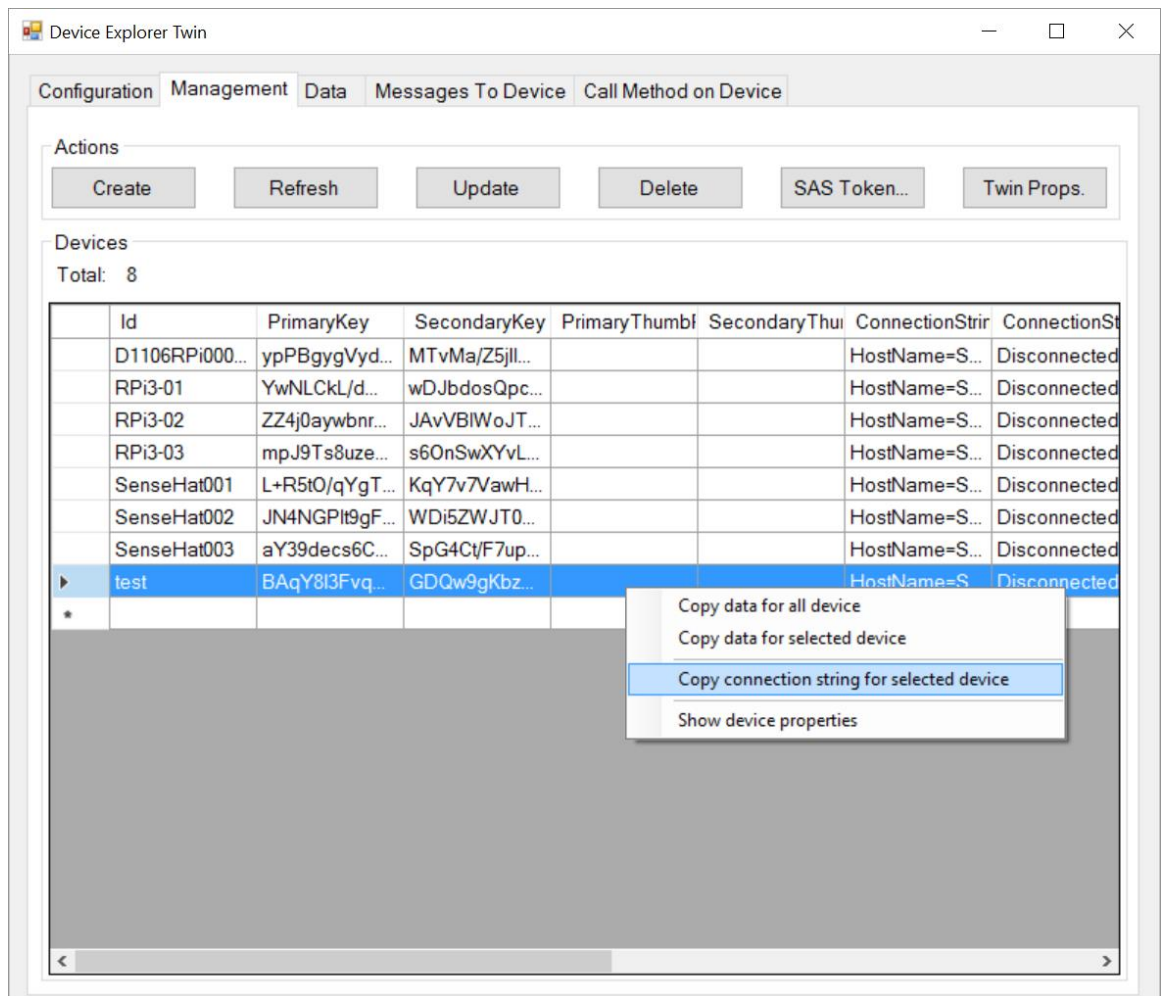
☒ Auto Generate Keys

Create

Cancel

- Once the device identity is created, it will be displayed in the grid. Right click on the identity you just created, select **Copy Connection String for selected device**, the connection string will be copied to the clipboard.

This unique connection string allows a device to authenticate and communicate securely with Azure IoT Hub.



Lab 8: Update Mini Weather Station to send/receive data to Azure IoT Hub

Based on Lab 5: Mini Weather Station, we are going to send the temperature, pressure and humidity values to Azure IoT Hub by using the credential we created in Lab 6 and 7.

In this Lab, we are going to achieve the following:

1. Modified the **Lab 5** codes and send the sensordata to **Azure IoT Hub**.
2. Install Azure SDK
3. Verified the communication with “**Device Explorer**”.
4. Receive data sent from Azure IoT Hub (via “Device Explorer”)

Send Data to Azure IoT Hub

1. Install Azure Device SDK from nugget command line
PM> Install-Package Microsoft.Azure.Devices.Client
2. Define the following:
You can obtain the *deviceconnectionstring* from “**Device Explorer**” by highlight your targeted device and “**Right Click**”, select “Copy connection string for selected device”.

```
DeviceClient deviceClient;  
string deviceName = "<Your device name>";  
string deviceconnectionstring = "<Your device connection string>";
```

3. Put the following code into `public MainPage()` to initial the connection for your device to Azure IoT Hub.

```
deviceClient = DeviceClient.CreateFromConnectionString(deviceconnectionstring);
```

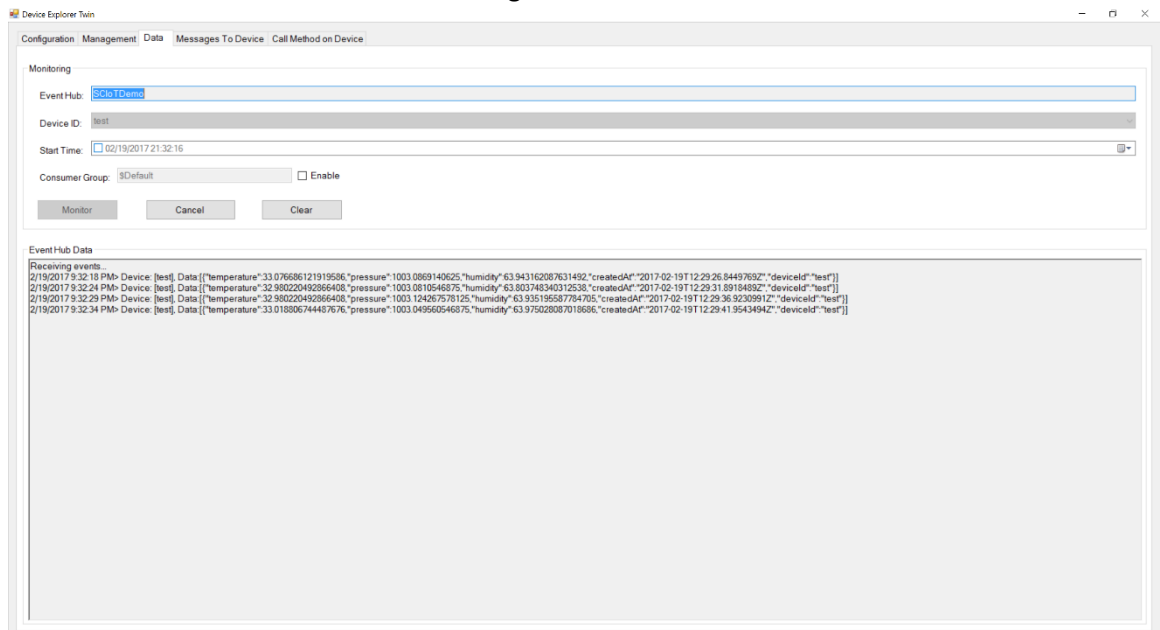
4. Create a function to send the data to Azure IoT Hub.

```
private async Task sendDataToAzureIoTHub(string message)  
{  
    try  
    {  
        var msg = new Message(Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(message));  
        await deviceClient.SendEventAsync(msg);  
    }  
    catch  
    { }  
}
```

- Finally, we need to convert the **sensordata** to a **string**, so that it can be send to Azure IoT Hub. Insert the following code into end of the `getsensordata()` section. It will send the data to cloud every 5 seconds.

```
sensordata.deviceId = deviceName;  
string message = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(sensordata);  
sendDataToAzureIoTHub(message);
```

- Deploy the application to your device like previous labs.
- Press the Windows key and type “**Device Explorer**” and run the app. Select the “**Data**” tab, follow by choose your device name at “**Device ID**” section and click “**Monitor**” button.
- You should be able to see the data flowing in.



Received Message from Azure IoT Hub

9. Next, we are going to add the codes that enable the device to receive data from Azure IoT Hub. To achieve this task, we are going to add the following function:

```
public async Task ReceiveDataFromAzureIoTHub()
{
    try
    {
        Message receivedMessage;
        string messageData;

        while (true)
        {
            receivedMessage = await deviceClient.ReceiveAsync();
            if (receivedMessage != null)
            {
                messageData = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(receivedMessage.GetBytes());
                await deviceClient.CompleteAsync(receivedMessage);

                if (messageData.Length > 2)
                    return;

                timer.Stop();

                display.Clear();
                tinyFont.Write(display, messageData, Colors.Green);
                display.Update();

                timer.Start();
            }
        }
    }
    catch
    { }
}
```

10. The timer will stop for the 8x8 LED matrix to display incoming message, after that it will be restarted. As for the result, the incoming message will be display for about 5 second before it being updated by temperature and humidity info.
11. Due to the TinyFont, it can't display the message longer than 2 characters, as for the result, we ignore any message that longer than 2 characters.

12. Navigate to “Message To Device” tab in “Device Explorer”.
Enter the your message in the Message Box, and press “Send”. Once the message been sent, you will receive the message ID.

Device Explorer Twin

Configuration Management Data Messages To Device Call Method on Device

Send Message to Device:

IoT Hub: SCIoTDemo

Device ID: test

Message: 12

☐ Add Time Stamp ☐ Monitor Feedback Endpoint

Properties:

	Key	Value
▶▶		

Send Clear

Output

Sent to Device ID: [test], Message: "12", message Id: 6f4ce7a7-a62e-4d91-bf1e-ef5dcbd06121

Congratulation! You just make your weather station an IoT device. :)

Note:

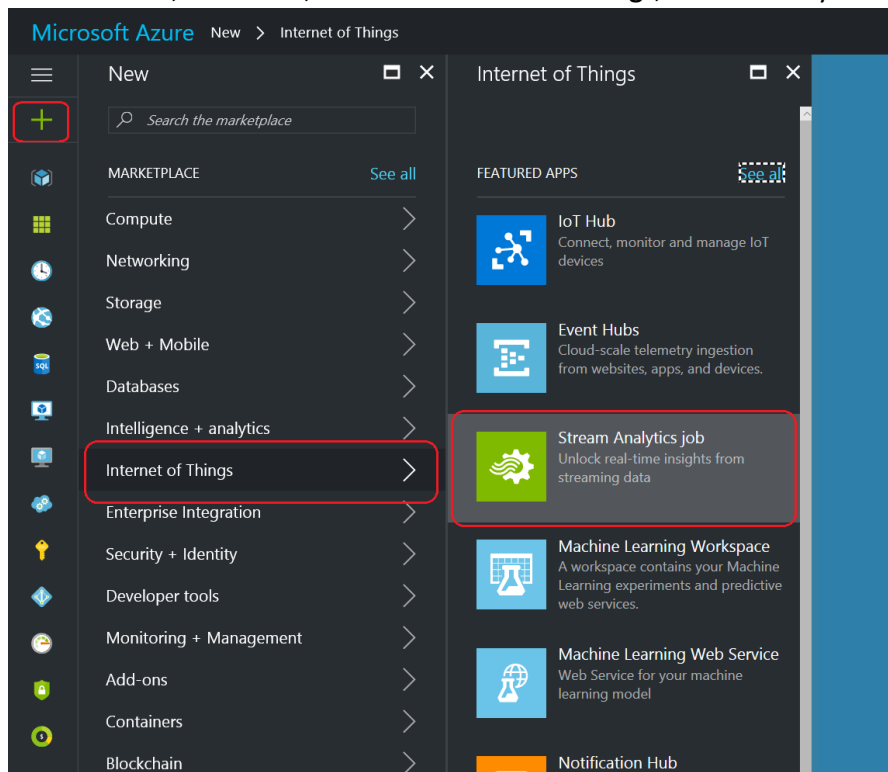
You may continue to explore other sensors available in Sense HAT by typing “*sensehat.sensor.*” you will notice there are more sensors available.

Lab 9: Create A Stream Analytics Job

Please make sure you have your Power BI account available. If not, please sign up from <http://www.powerbi.com>. You need a work email address to register it, not your personal email address (ie: outlook.com, gmail, yahoo mail, etc).

Before the information can be delivered to Power BI, it must be processed by a Stream Analytics Job. To do so, an Input, Output and Query for the job must be defined. As the Raspberry Pi devices are sending information to an IoT Hub, it will be set as the input for the job, and Power BI as the output.

1. Sign into the Azure Portal, <http://portal.azure.com>
2. In the Jumbard, click **NEW**, then click **Internet of Things**, and follow by **Stream Analytics Job**.



3. Define the Stream Analytics Job then click Create. It will take approximately 30 – 45 seconds to create the job.
4. Open the newly created Stream Analytics Job configuration blade.

The screenshot shows the 'New Stream Analytics Job' configuration form. It includes the following fields:

- Job name:** SCSADemo (with a green checkmark)
- Subscription:** BizSpark (dropdown menu)
- Resource group:** Create new (selected radio button) / Use existing (radio button). The dropdown shows 'SCSADemoGroup' (with a green checkmark).
- Location:** Central US (dropdown menu)

5. Familiarize yourself with the Stream Analytics configuration blade. Note the Input, Query and Output zones.

Settings Start Stop Delete

Created

Essentials ^

Resource group (change) SCSADemoGroup	Send feedback UserVoice
Status Created	Created Monday, February 20, 2017 12:12:26 AM
Location Central US	Started -
Subscription name (change) BizSpark	Last output -
Subscription ID 0c807...d-2915-4...03a6-0237ea5...98e	

Job Topology

Inputs	Query	Outputs
0		0
No results.		No results.

Monitoring

InputEvents, OutputEvents and one more metric past hour

As you can see, the Start Button is disabled since the job is not configured yet.

Stream Analytics – Configure New Input

An Input defines the data source for the Stream Analytic job. As in this workshop, it is the input from your Raspberry devices.

1. From the Stream Analytics Configuration blade, select **Input -> Add -> the specify parameters -> Create -> Close the Input blade.**

Settings for New Input Blade

Input alias

SenseHatTelemetryHub

Source

IoT Hub

Subscription

Provide IoT Hub settings manually

IoT Hub

Provide in previous Lab exercise

Shared access policy name

iothubowner

Shared access policy key

Provide in previous Lab exercise

Consumer group

Leave it empty

Click Create

It will take a moment or two to create the Input stream.

Close the Input Blade

Note:

If you have ONLY one IoT Hub, you can choose “Use IoT hub from current subscription” for **Subscription** section.

New input

* Input alias
DemoInput

* Source Type ⓘ
Data stream

* Source ⓘ
IoT hub

* Subscription
Provide IoT hub settings manually

* IoT hub ⓘ

* Endpoint ⓘ
Messaging

* Shared access policy name ⓘ

* Shared access policy key ⓘ

Consumer group ⓘ

* Event serialization format ⓘ
JSON

Encoding ⓘ
UTF-8

Create

Stream Analytics – Configure New Output

An Output defines the output destination for the Stream Analytics job. As in this workshop, the Output will be Power BI.

1. From the Stream Analytics Configuration blade, select **Output -> Add -> the specify parameters -> Create -> Close the Output blade.**

Settings for New Output Blade

Output alias

PowerBI

Sink

Select the Power BI

Authorize

Your Power BI credential

Click Authorize and you will be redirected to the Microsoft login page to authorize output to your Power BI account.

New output

* Output alias

DemoOutput

✓

* Sink ⓘ

Power BI

▼

Authorize Connection

You'll need to authorize with Power BI to configure your output settings.

Authorize

Don't have a Microsoft Power BI account yet?
[Sign Up](#)



Note: You are granting this output permanent access to your Power BI dashboard. Should you need to revoke this access in the future you can do one of the following:

1. Change the user account password.
2. Delete this output.
3. Delete this job.

Create

2. Once Power BI is authorized, continue setting the remaining configuration fields.

Dataset Name

PowerBI

Table Name

SenseHatTelemetry

Click Create

It will take a moment or two to create the Output stream.

Close the Output Blade

New output

* Output alias

DemoOutput

* Sink ⓘ

Power BI

Group Workspace

My Workspace

* Dataset Name

⚠

If the dataset or table already exists in yo...
Microsoft Power BI subscription, it will be
overwritten.

* Table Name

Currently authorized as [Shaw Chyn Chia](#)
(shawchyn@snakechia.com)

Create

Stream Analytics – Query Configuration

Now the job's inputs, outputs are configured, the Stream Analytics Job needs to know how to transform the input data into the output data source. To do so, you will create a new Query.

1. From Stream Analytics Configuration blade, click **Query**.
2. Replace the default query with the following Stream Analytics Query.
Note: We just take everything send from the devices and dump it into the output.
Need help with your query? Check out some of the most common Stream Analytics query patterns [here](#).

```
1 SELECT *  
2 INTO [DemoPBiOutput]  
3 FROM [DemoInput]
```

3. Click the **SAVE** button and confirm.
4. **Close** the **Query** blade.

Starting the Stream Analytics Job

The job is configured and it now needs to be started.

1. From the Stream Analytics configuration blade, click **Start -> Now -> Start**.
Allow for 30 – 60 seconds for the job to enter “**Running**” mode.



Once the job starts and it is receiving data from your IoT devices, it will create the Power BI datasource associated with the given subscription.

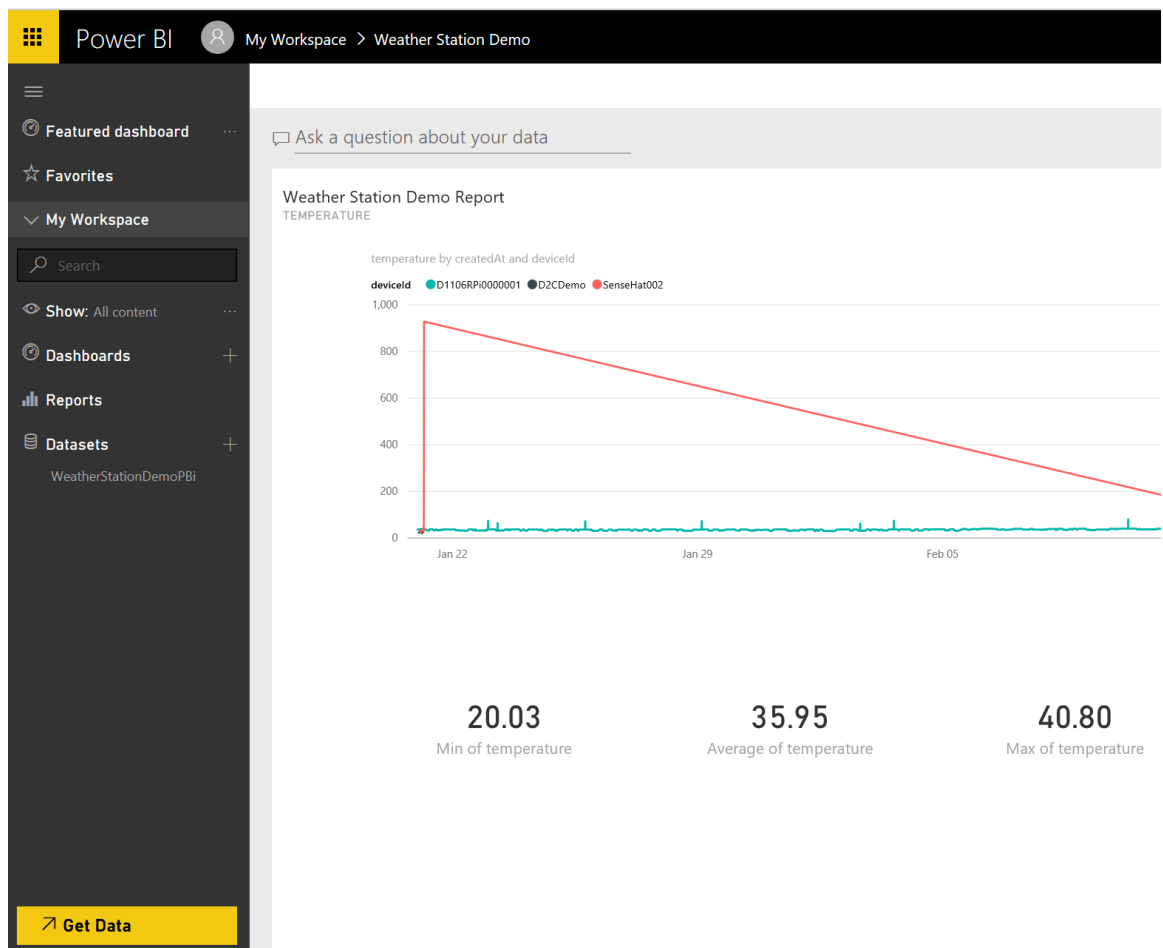
Lab 10: Microsoft Power BI

Power BI transforms your data into rich visuals for you to collect and organize so you can focus on what matters to you.

Setting Up the Power BI Dashboard

1. Navigate to **Power BI** (<http://www.powerbi.com>) and authenticate. Click the **Hamburger** to expand the navigation pane.

The **Stream Analytics job** needs to run for few minutes before it appears in the navigation pane under the **Datasets**.



The Power BI dataset will **ONLY** be created if the job is running and if it is receiving data from the IoT Hub input. If there is no dataset then check if the Weather Station App is running on your Raspberry Pi device and it is streaming data to Azure IoT Hub. To verify the Stream Analytics job is receiving and processing data you can check the Azure Management Stream Analytics monitor.

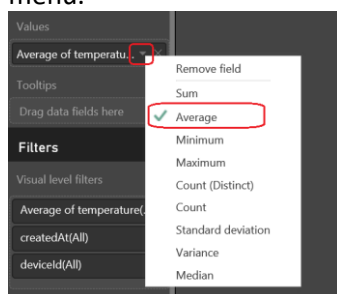
Defining A Power BI Report

Click on the datasource name that you created and start defining the report.

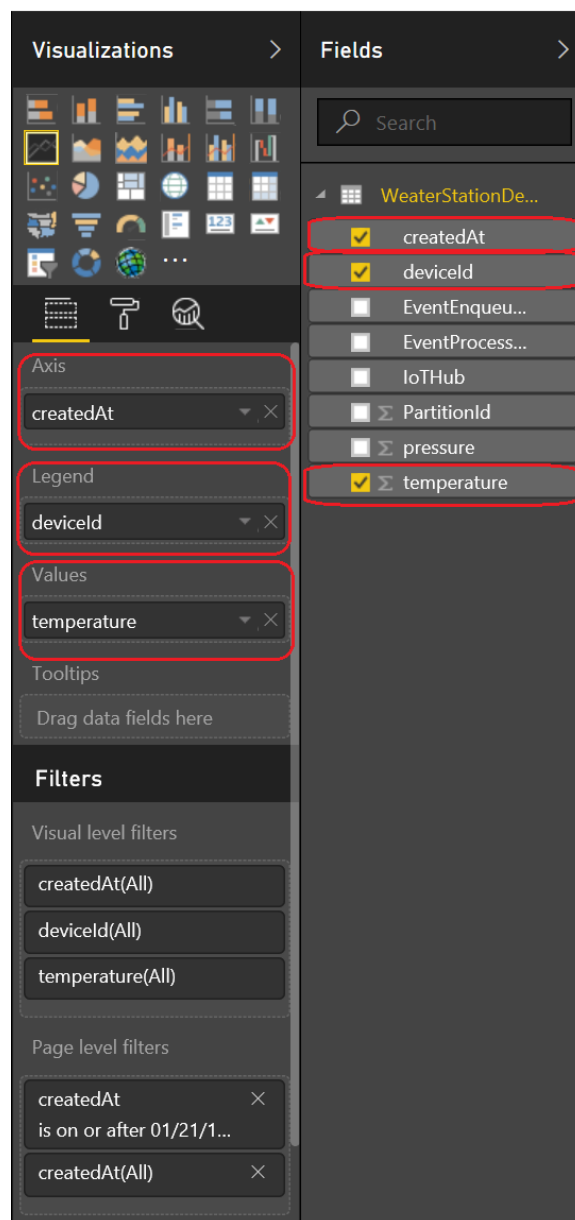
The Report designer will be opened showing the list of fields available for the selected datasource and the different visualizations supported by the tool.

1. Select **Line Chart** from the **Visualizations** and ensure it is selected in the designer.
2. Drag and drop the following fields from the Fields section:
 - deviceId -> Legend
 - createdAt -> Axis
 - temperature -> Values

3. Select Sum from the Values dropdown menu.



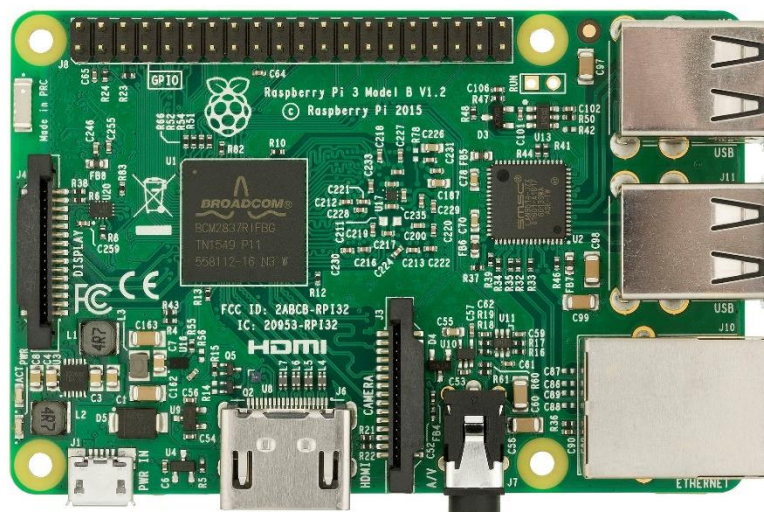
4. From the deviceId(All) dropdown select your device.
5. Click the **SAVE** button and set *Temperature By Time* as the name of the Report.
6. Repeat Step 1 to 5 for Pressure and Humidity.
7. Now create a new Dashboard, and pin the report to it. Click the plus sign (+) next to the **Dashboard** section to create a new dashboard and name it **Weather Station**.
8. Go back to your report and click the Pin Live Page icon to add the reports to the newly created dashboard.



Appendix

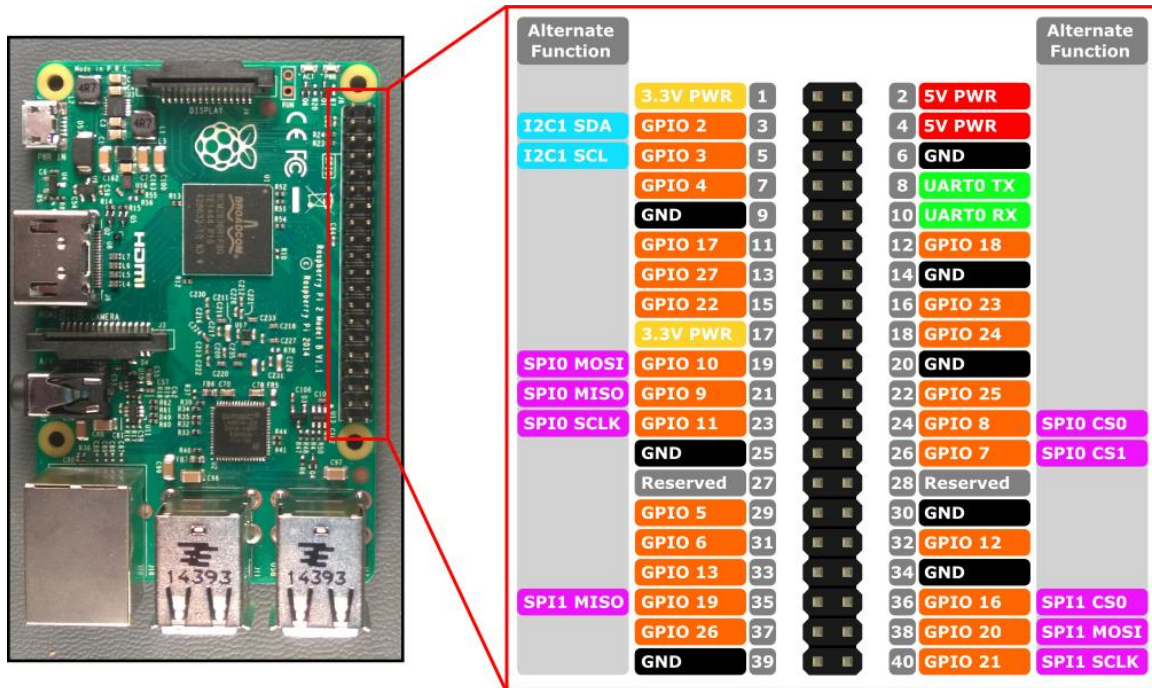
Raspberry Pi 2/3 Specification

	Model B Gen 2	Model B Gen 3
Release date	February 2015	February 2016
Architecture	ARM v7-A (32-bit)	ARM v80A (64-bit/32-bit)
SoC	Broadcom BCM2836	Broadcom BCM2837
CPU	900 MHz 32-bit quad-core ARM Cortex-A7	1.2 GHz 64-bit quad-core ARM Cortex-A53
GPU	Broadcom VideoCore IV @ 250 MHz	
Memory	1 GB (shared with GPU)	
USB 2.0 ports	4 (via the on-board 5-port USB hub)	
Video Input	15-pin MIPI camera interface (CSI) connector, used with the Raspberry Pi camera or Raspberry Pi NoIR camera	
Video Output	HDMI (rev 1.3), composite video (3.5 mm TRRS jack), MIPI display interface (DSI) for raw LCD panels	
Audio Input	via I ² S	
Audio Output	Analog via 3.5 mm phone jack; digital via HDMI	
On-board Storage	MicroSDHC slot	MicroSDHC slot, USB Boot Mode
Onboard Network	10/100 Mbit/s Ethernet (8P8C) USB adapter on the USB hub	10/100 Mbit/s Ethernet, 802.11n wireless, Bluetooth 4.1
Low Level Peripherals	17× GPIO plus the same specific functions, and HAT ID bus	
Power Ratings	800 mA (4.0 W)	
Power Source	5 V via MicroUSB or GPIO header	
Size	85.60 mm × 56.5 mm (3.370 in × 2.224 in)	
Weight	45 g (1.6 oz)	
Console	Micro-USB cable or a serial cable with optional GPIO power connector	



Raspberry Pi 3

Raspberry Pi 2/3 GPIO Layout



SenseHat Fact Sheet

The Raspberry Pi Sense HAT is attached on top of the Raspberry Pi via the 40 GPIO pins (which provide the data and power interface) to create an 'Astro Pi'. The Sense HAT has several integrated circuit based sensors that you can use for many different types of experiments, applications, and even games.



Technical Specification

- Gyroscope – angular rate sensor: $\pm 245/500/2000$ dps
- Accelerometer - Linear acceleration sensor: $\pm 2/4/8/16$ g
- Magnetometer - Magnetic Sensor: $\pm 4/8/12/16$ gauss
- Barometer: 260 – 1260 hPa absolute range (accuracy depends on the temperature and pressure, ± 0.1 hPa under normal conditions)
- Temperature sensor (Temperature accurate to ± 2 °C in the 0-65 °C range)
- Relative Humidity sensor (accurate to $\pm 4.5\%$ in the 20-80%rH range, accurate to ± 0.5 °C in 1540 °C range)
- 8x8 LED matrix display
- Small 5 button joystick

Others

Useful Network Commands

From PowerShell

- netsh wlan show profile
- netsh wlan add profile *Wi-Fi-ProfileName.xml*
- netsh wlan export profile key=clear
- netsh wlan delete profile *ProfileName*
- netsh wlan connect name=*ProfileName*
- netsh wlan show interfaces
- netsh interface ipv4 set dns "Wi-Fi" static <IP address>
- netsh interface ipv4 set address "Wi-Fi" static <IP address> <space> <subnet> <space> <gateway address>

Source Code

<https://github.com/snakechia/Windows10IoTAzureIoTlabs/>

Social

#windows10 #windows10iot #windows10iotcore #azure #azureiothub #iot #raspberrypi

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