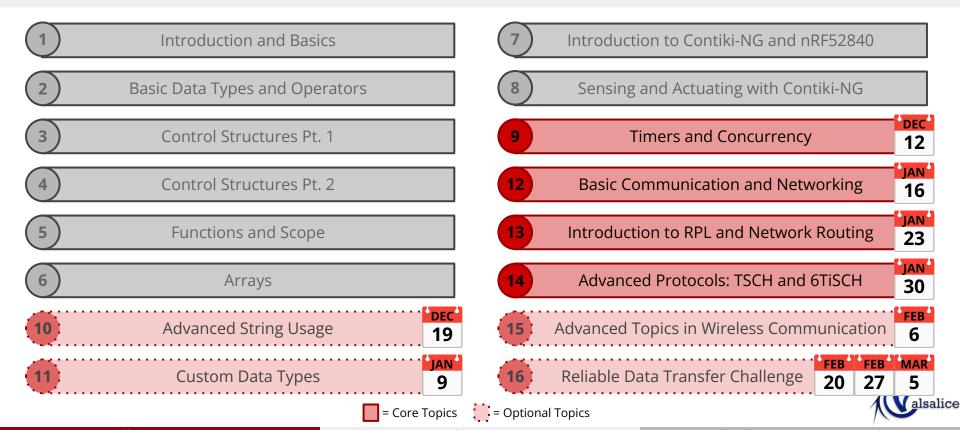
Introduction to IoT

School Year 2023-2024

Valsalice



Course Structure



Alberto Spina

Introduction to IoT

School Year 2023-2024

Open your Virtual Machines

- 1. Turn on your Laptops
- 2. Login to Windows using "User"
- 3. Open the **Virtual Box** program
- 4. Add a new Virtual Machine (Ctrl + A)
- 5. Open the **VirtualBox** folder (NOT the .VirtualBox)
- 6. Select the **nRF52840LAB** file
- 7. Click **Start**



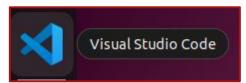
Prepare the Coding Environment

- Start the Virtual Machine nRF52840LAB
- Log-in using credentials:

Username: ubuntu

Password: ubuntu

Open Visual Studio Code (use the App bar on the left)







Prepare the Coding Environment

From the Terminal:

make setup

- → valsalice-iot-23 git:(master) make setup Enter your username:
- Repository setup complete!
- If you see any (yellow) errors input the credentials again
- Open the week10 folder in the terminal

Right click on the left + "Open in Integrated terminal" (Valsalice



Recap: Data Types

C has a number of primitive data types:

Strings are NOT a primitive data type, and have special syntax.





Recap: Variables

A variable is a named container that stores data or values.

```
int x = 42;
float y = -0.12;
char w = 'A';
char z[50] = "Full sentence";
```

Booleans require a custom include statement:

```
#include <stdbool.h>
bool hello = true;
```



Recap: Boolean Operators

Greater than Greater or equal than Less than Less or equal than

> Equals Not equals

> > Not



Recap: Chaining Comparisons

and (both must be true)

```
true && false
```

or (either must be true)

```
true || false
```

not (negation)



Recap: If-Statement chaining

You can chain multiple conditions with else if.

What is the difference between these two snippets of code?

```
int num;
scanf("%d", &num);

if (num < 3) {
    printf("Small number\n");
} else if (num < 10) {
    printf("Medium number\n");
}</pre>
```

```
int num;
scanf("%d", &num);

if (num < 3) {
    printf("Small number\n");
}

if (num < 10) {
    printf("Medium number\n");
}</pre>
```



Recap: While-Loops

Repeat parts of your code!

```
int num;
printf("Input a number greater than 100: ");
scanf("%d", &num);
while (num <= 100) {
   printf("Wrong number, try again: ");
   scanf("%d", &num);
printf("Well done!\n");
```

Recap: For-Loops

Repeat a **specific** amount of times!

```
int x;

for (x = 1; x <= 5; x++) {
    printf("Hello %d\n", x);
}</pre>
```

```
int x = 0;
while (x < 5) {
    x += 1;
    printf("Hello %d\n", x);
}</pre>
```



Recap: Array Elements

Modifiable containers for data.

To <u>access</u> array elements you can use the [index] operator.

NOTE: List indices start from **0**

index:	0	1	2	3	4	
<pre>int array[] =</pre>	{17,	28,	33,	56,	6};	

```
printf("%d\n", array[0]);
```

```
printf("%d\n", array[3]);
```

Recap: Assigning Array Elements

To <u>assign</u> array elements you can use the **[index]** operator on the left-hand-side of a statement (like a variable)

```
int array[] = {17, 28, 33, 56, 6};
array[3] = 100;
array[2] = -7;
```

```
printf("%d\n", array[0]);
```

```
printf("%d\n", array[3]);
```

Recap: Functions

Functions are custom snippets of reusable code:

- 1. If the **return type** is **void** the function does NOT return.
- 2. If the **return type** is NOT void, it MUST use **return**.

```
// Function to print a number
void print_num(int num) {
   printf("%d\n", num);
}
```

```
// Function to add two numbers
int add(int num1, int num2) {
   return num1 + num2;
}
```

Recap: Calling Functions

Functions can be called any number of times:

```
// Function to add two numbers
int add(int num1, int num2) {
   return num1 + num2;
}
```

```
int x = add(4, 100);
int y = add(60, 30);
int z = add(x, y);
```



The String Library

```
/* Calculates the length of a given string */
size_t strlen(char* str);
/* Compares strings, returns 0 when equal, 1 (or -1) otherwise */
int strcmp(char* first_str, char* second_str);
/* Append a copy of the src string to the end of dest string */
int strcat(char* dest, char* src);
```



Exercise

Implement all functions inside (**simple.c**).

Function descriptions are the specification

To run automated tests: make simple.test



Save remotely your Changes

make save

Password

Git: https://aspina@git.spina.me (Press 'Enter' to confirm or 'Escape' to cancel)

☑ Changes committed and pushed. All done!



Strings as Arrays

Strings are nothing more than arrays of characters:

```
char string1[] = "Hello";
char string2[] = {'H', 'e', 'l', 'o'};
```

```
Index: 0 1 2 3 4
char string2[] = {'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'};
```

```
printf("%c\n", string2[0]);
```

```
printf("%c\n", string1[3]);
```

More String Library Functions

```
/* Convert the character to lower-case */
char tolower(char character);
/* Convert the character to upper-case */
char toupper(char character);
```



Exercise

Implement all functions inside (advanced.c).

Function descriptions are the specification

To run automated tests: make advanced.test



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Changes committed and pushed. All done!



Trivia Time!



End of Class

See you all next week!

