Introduction to IoT

School Year 2023-2024

Valsalice



Alberto Spina School Year 2023-2024

Course Structure

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Alberto Spina

Introduction to IoT

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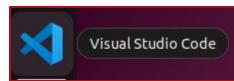
Open your Virtual Machines

- 1. Turn on your Laptops
- 2. Login using "User"
- 3. Open the Virtual Box program
- 4. Add the Virtual Machine (Ctrl + A)
- 5. Open the **VirtualBox** folder
- 6. Select the **nRF52840LAB** file
- 7. Click **Start**



Prepare the Coding Environment

- Start the Virtual Machine nRF52840LAB
- Open Visual Studio Code





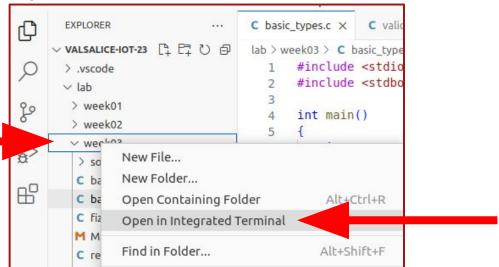
make setup

- valsalice-iot-23 git:(master) make setup
 Enter your username:
- Password



Prepare the Coding Environment

Open the week03 folder in the terminal



You should see the following in the terminal:





Recap: Basic Input/Output Functions

• **printf**: C function for formatted output

```
printf("Hello, World!\n");
```

• scanf: C function for formatted input

```
char name[50];
scanf("%s", name);
```



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: Format Specifiers

Format specifiers specify how data should be formatted or interpreted.

```
int num = 123;
char name[50] = "John";

printf("The integer is: %d\n", num);
printf("The name is: %s\n", name);

scanf("%d", &num);
scanf("%s", name);
```

Туре	Format Specifier	Example		
char	%с	'A'		
string	%s	"House"		
int	%d	100		
float	%f	6.98		



Recap: Changing Value

Variables can be updated and assigned new values.

```
int x = 123;
printf("Value: %d\n", x);

x = 42;
printf("Updated value: %d\n", x);
```

IMPORTANT: If you change value you must use the same type.

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Recap: Arithmetic

Values and variables can be used for arithmetic.

```
int x = 10;
int y = 4;

int w = x + y;
printf("W: %d\n", w);

int z = x / y;
printf("Z: %d\n", z);
```



Exercise

Complete the program (basic_types.c) that:

- 1. Asks you to input two numbers
- 2. Prints out the output of the following operations:
 - a. Sum
 - b. Difference
 - c. Multiplication
 - d. Division

To execute your code:

make basic_types.run



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    int num1;
    int num2;
    // Ask the user to input two numbers
    printf("Enter the first number: ");
     scanf("%d", &num1);
    printf("Enter the second number: ");
     scanf("%d", &num2);
```

```
// Perform the operations
int sum = num1 + num2;
int difference = num1 - num2;
int multiplication = num1 * num2;
int division = num1 / num2;
printf("Sum: %d\n", sum);
printf("Difference: %d\n", difference);
printf("Mult: %d\n", multiplication);
printf("Division: %d\n", division);
return 0;
```

Save remotely your Changes

- make save
- week03 git:(master) X make save
- Password
 Git: https://aspina@git.spina.me (Press 'Enter' to confirm or 'Escape' to cancel)
- ✓ Changes committed and pushed. All done!



Exercise - Questions

- 1. What happens when **num2** is **zero**?
- 2. Why does division not have decimals?



Type Casting

You can cast types to other types before operations.

```
int division = num1 / num2;
printf("Division: %d\n", division);
```



```
float division = (float)num1 / num2;
printf("Division: %f\n", division);
```



Comparisons

Values and variables can be compared.

```
int x = 10;
int y = 4;

bool w = x > y;
printf("W: %d\n", w);

bool z = x <= y;
printf("Z: %d\n", z);</pre>
```



Equality and Negation

```
bool w = x == y;
printf("W: %d\n", w);
bool z = x != y;
printf("Z: %d\n", z);
bool n = !(x > y);
printf("N: %d\n", n);
```



Boolean Operators (so far)

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

> Equals Not equals

> > Not

> >= < <= == !=



Exercise

Complete the program (basic_comparisons.c) to:

- 1. Prints out the output of the following operations:
 - a. Greater Than
 - b. Less Than
 - c. Equality
 - d. Inequality

To execute your code:

make basic_comparisons.run



```
bool greater = num1 > num2;
bool smaller = num1 < num2;</pre>
bool equality = num1 == num2;
bool inequality = num1 != num2;
printf("Num1 is greater than num2? %d\n", greater);
printf("Num1 is smaller than num2?: %d\n", smaller);
printf("Num1 is equal to num2?: %d\n", equality);
printf("Num1 is different from num2?: %d\n", inequality);
```



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Chaining Comparisons

and (both must be true)

```
true && false
```

or (either must be true)

```
true || false
```

not (negation)



Exercise

Write a program (**valid_checker.c**) that asks the user for a number and checks that the number is between 0 and 100.

- Print "1" if the number is valid.
- Print "**0**" if the number is not valid.

To run: make valid_checker.run

Enter a number: 200 Is the number valid? 0

Enter a number: 42
Is the number valid? 1



```
// Ask the user to input one number:
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d", &num);
   Validity Check:
bool is valid = (num \ge 0) \&\& (num \le 100);
printf("Is the number valid? %d\n", is valid);
```



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If-Statements

Allow for branches in your code!

```
int x = 5;

if (x < 10) {
    printf("X is small \n");
} else {
    printf("X is large \n");
}</pre>
```

```
int x = 20;

if (x < 10) {
    printf("X is small \n");
} else {
    printf("X is large \n");
}</pre>
```

NOTE: You do not need an else block, it's optional.



If-Statements

Anatomy of an if-statement:

- 1. Uses the **if** keyword
- 2. The condition is between brackets (())
- 3. The body is between curly brackets ({ })

```
int x = 5;

if (x < 10) {
    printf("Hello");
}</pre>
```



Exercise

Write a program (**repeat_checker.c**) that asks the user for a number between 0 and 100, if it is not valid it asks the user to input it again.

Enter a number between 0 and 100: 80 Well Done!

Enter a number between 0 and 100: 250

ERROR! Try again: 40

Well Done!



```
// Validity Check:
if ((num >= 0) && (num <= 100))
   printf("Well Done!\n");
   printf("ERROR! Try again: ");
   scanf("%d", &num);
   printf("Well Done!\n");
```



```
^{\prime}/ Validity Check:
if ((num < 0) | | (num > 100))
    printf("ERROR! Try again: ");
    scanf ("%d", &num);
    printf("Well Done!\n");
else
   printf("Well Done!\n");
```



```
Validity Check:
  ((num < 0) | (num > 100))
   printf("ERROR! Try again: ");
   scanf("%d", &num);
printf("Well Done!\n");
```



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End of Class

See you all next week!

