

Robot Networking



socket.io

and the



Network Terms

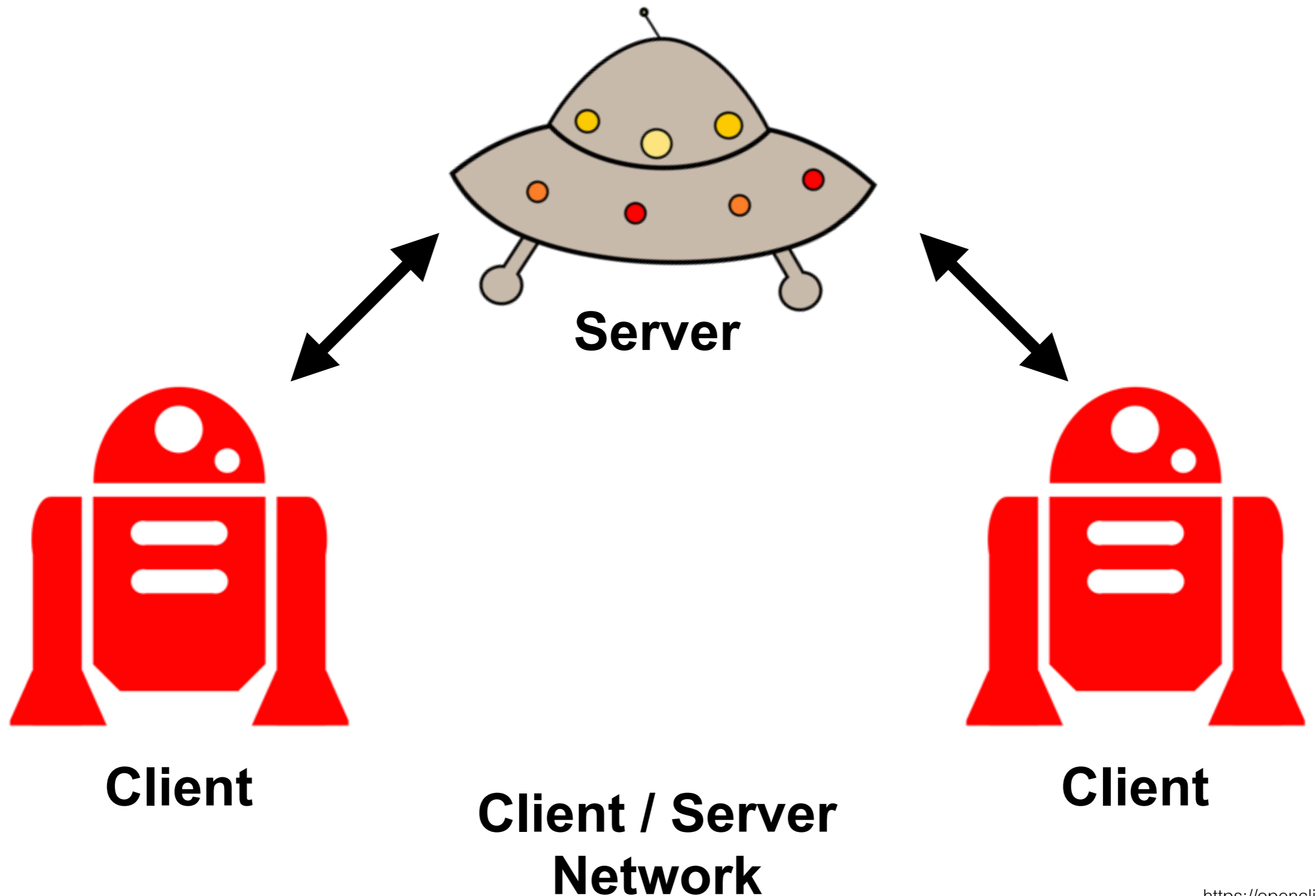
Sockets

WebSockets

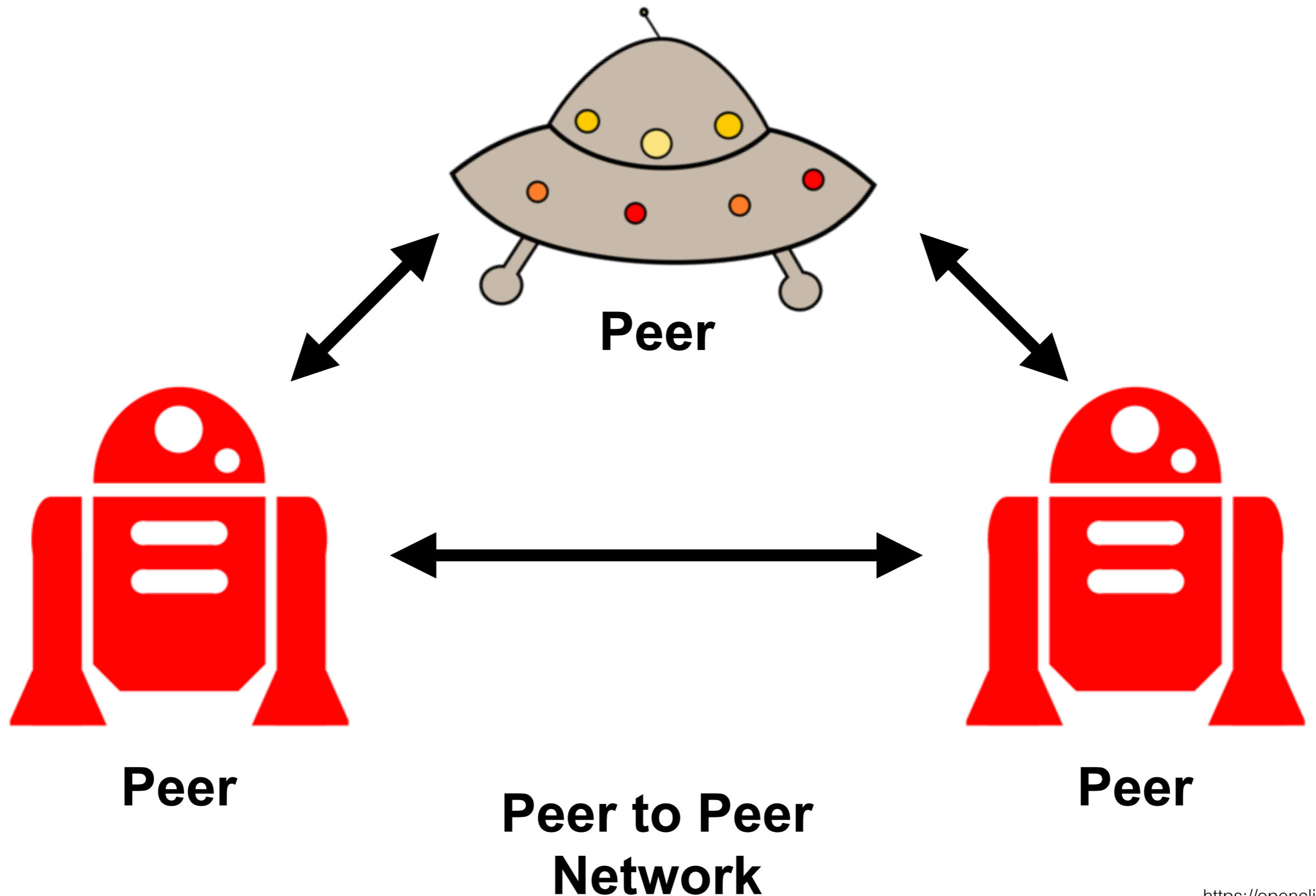
Socket.io

Demos

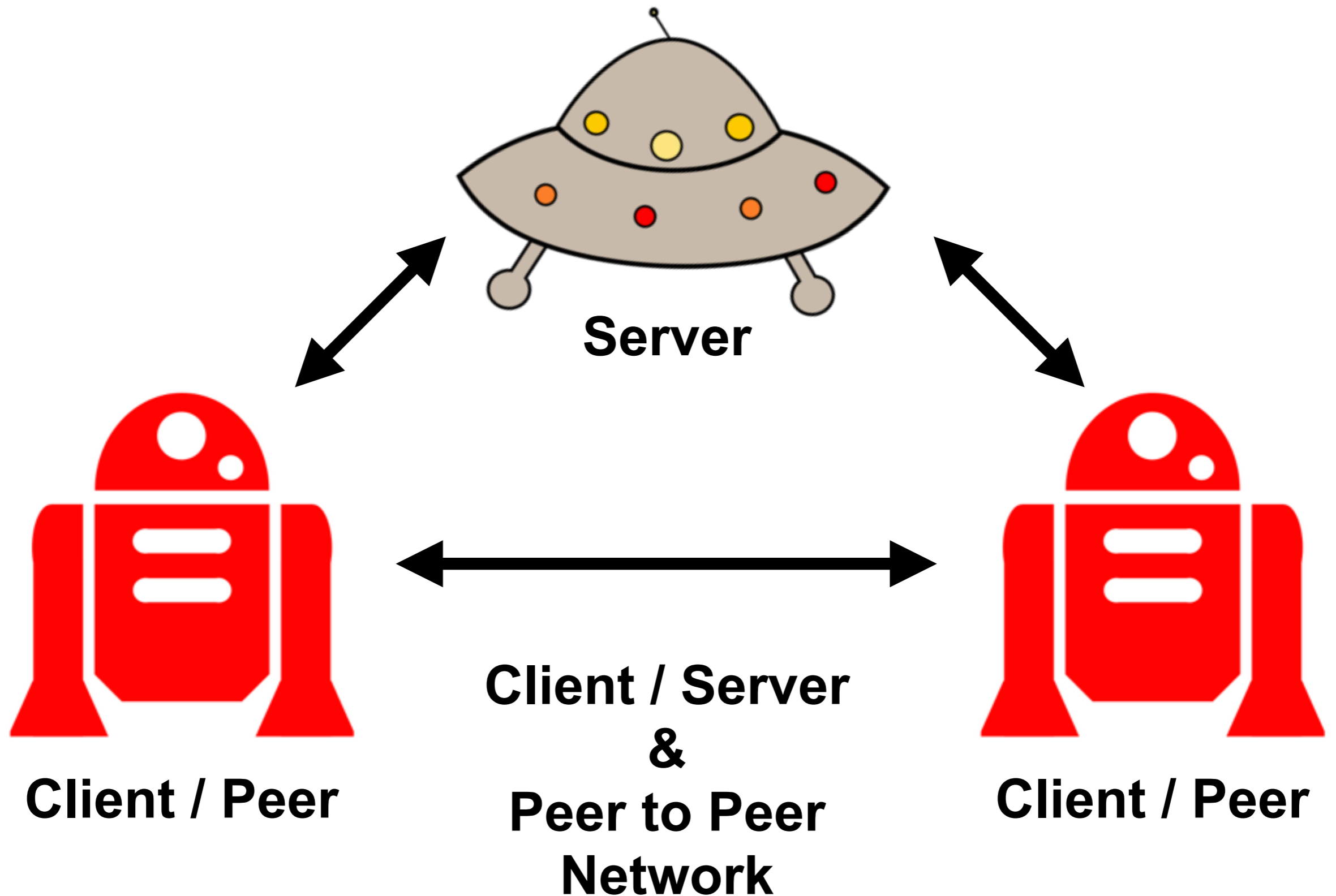
Networking Terms



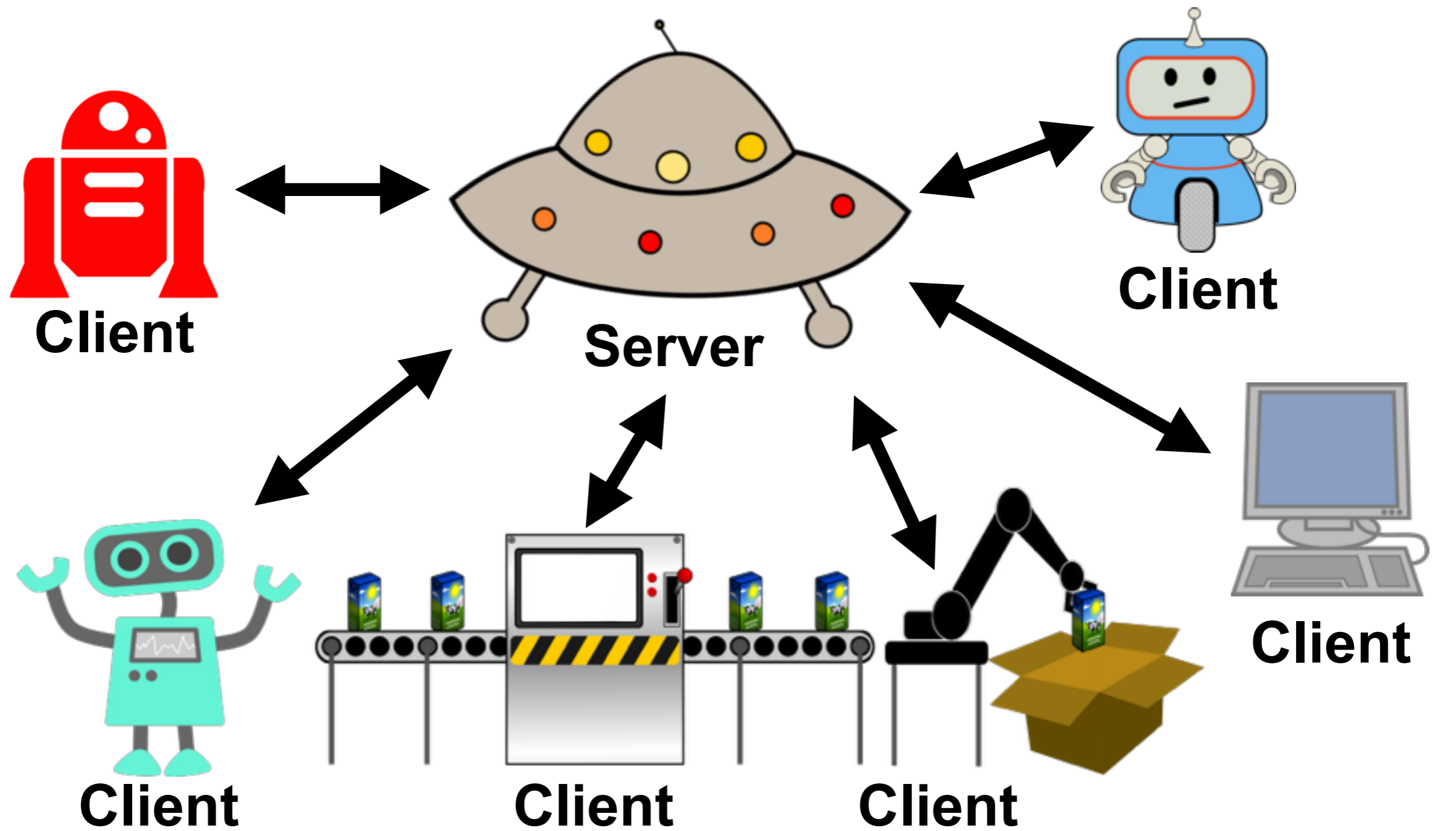
Networking Terms



Networking Terms



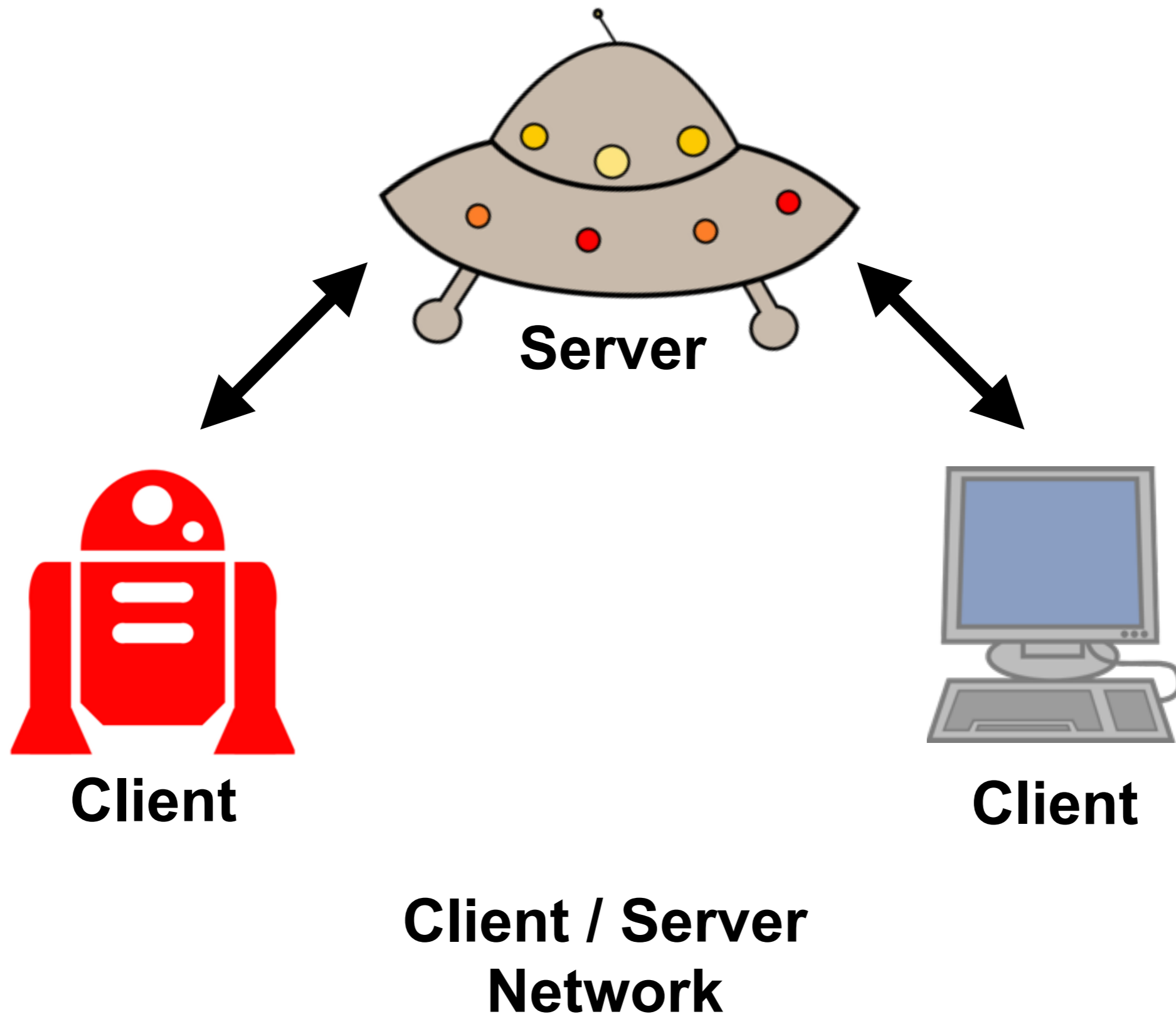
Networking Terms



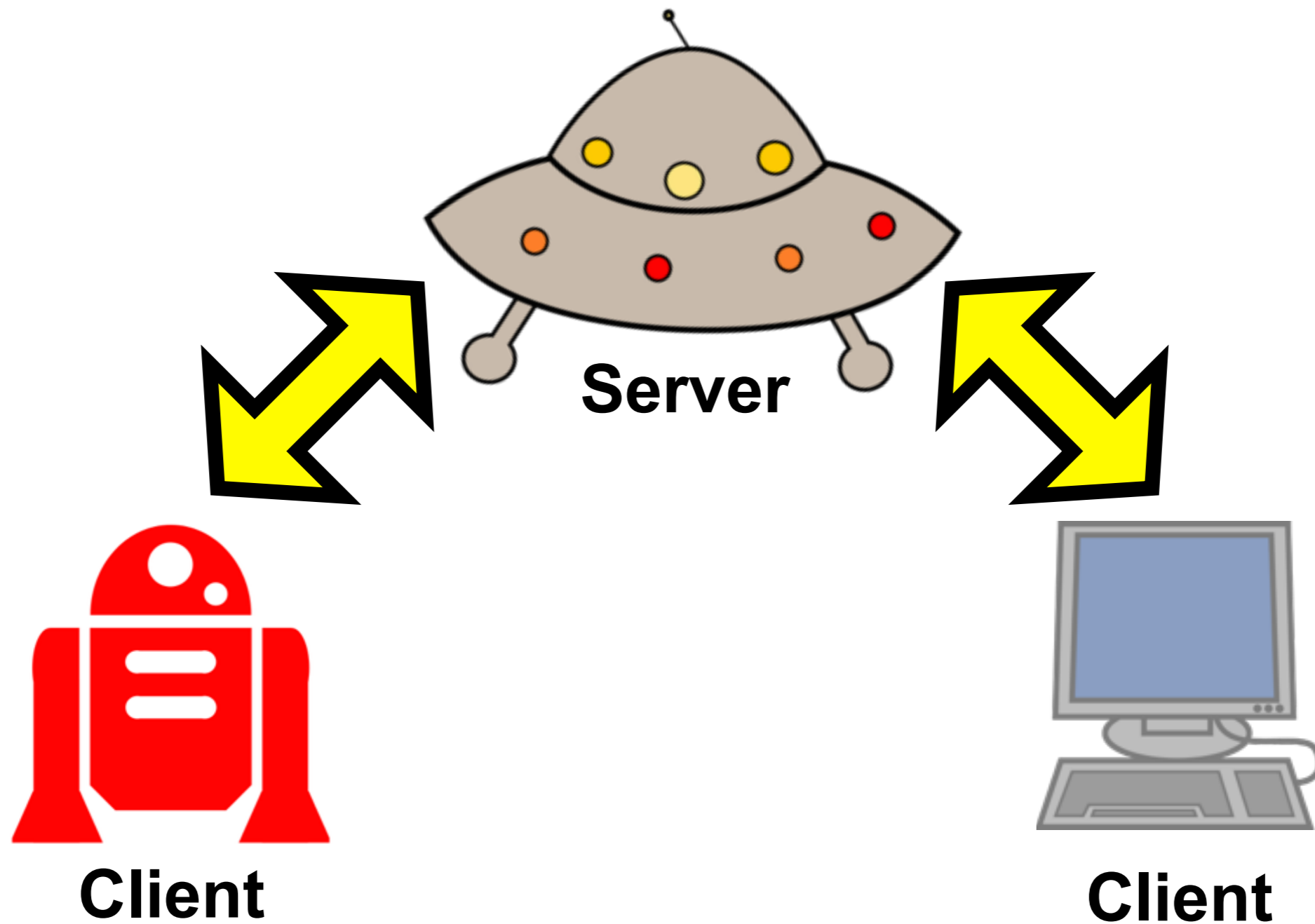
**Client / Server
Network**

Buzzword Alert!
**Internet of Things
IoT**

Today's Focus



Today's Focus



**Client / Server
Network**

Sockets

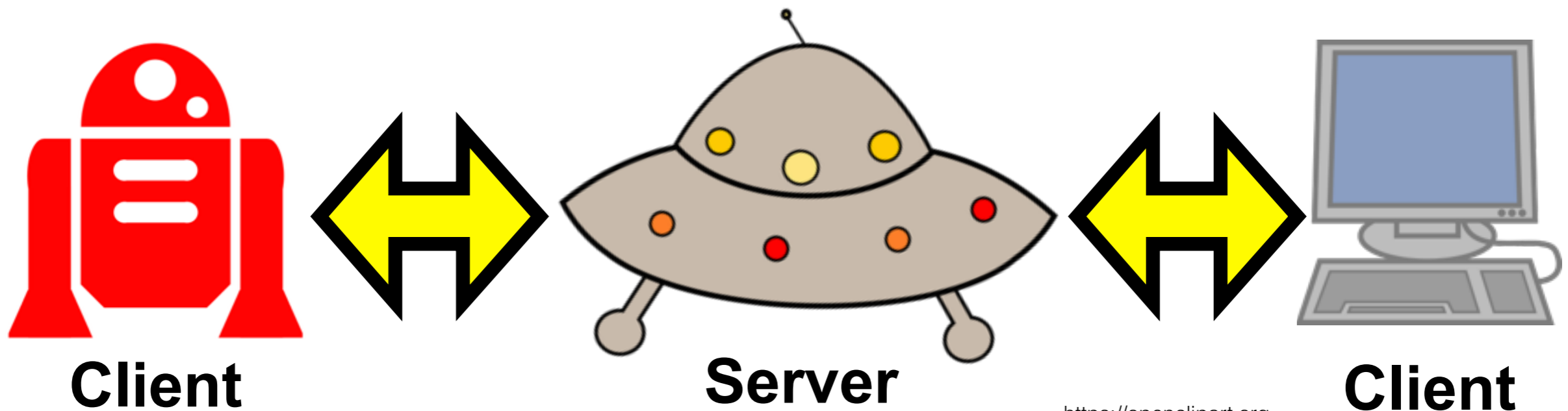
Assumption: We're doing TCP/IP networking

Each network node (Servers and Clients) has an **IP Address**.

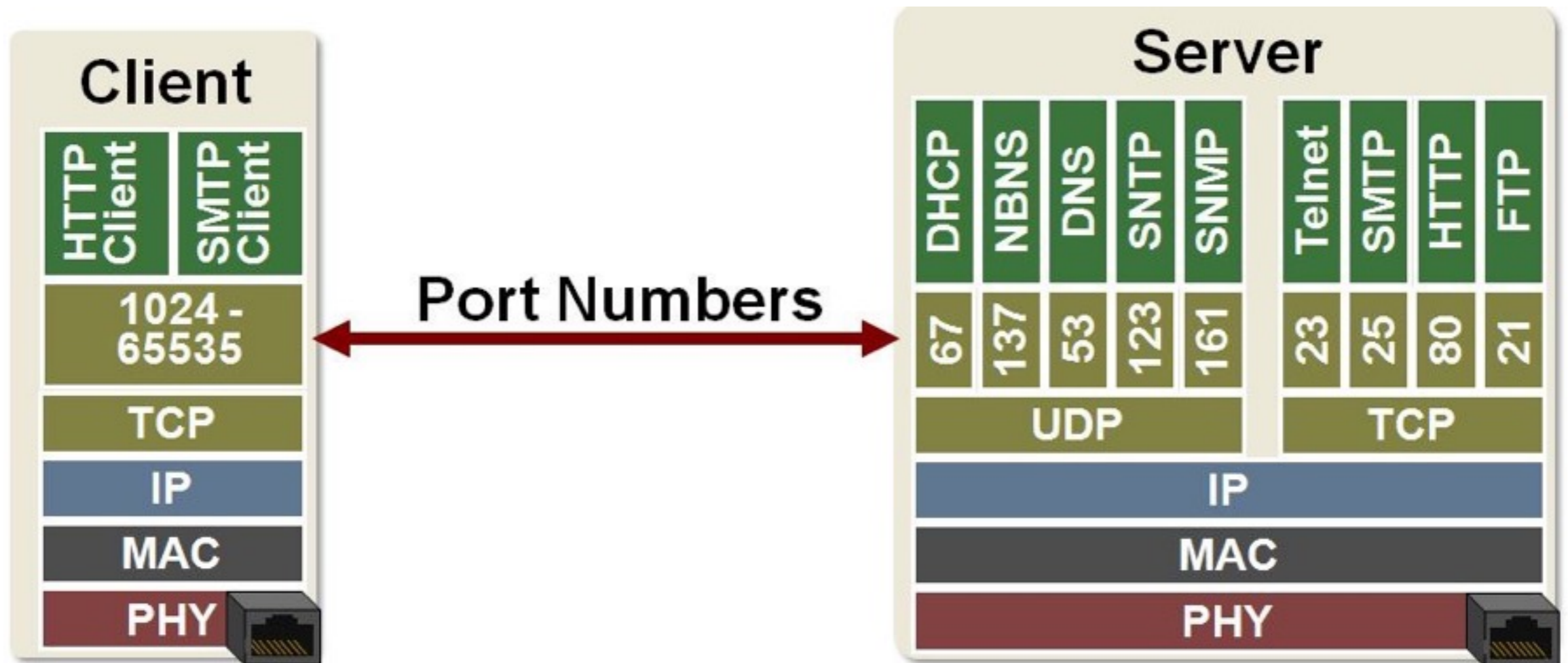
Logical **Ports** are used to organize communications.

Programs running on nodes may **Listen** on specific ports.

Sockets are the logical combination of an address and port that are **Opened** by nodes (usually clients) to communicate with other nodes (usually servers).



Sockets

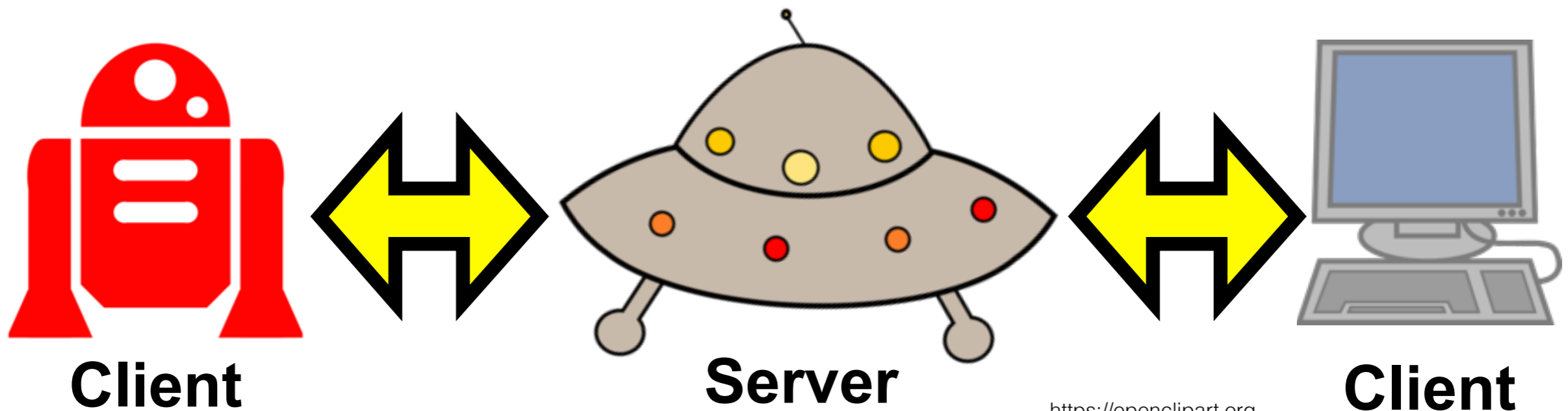


Sockets

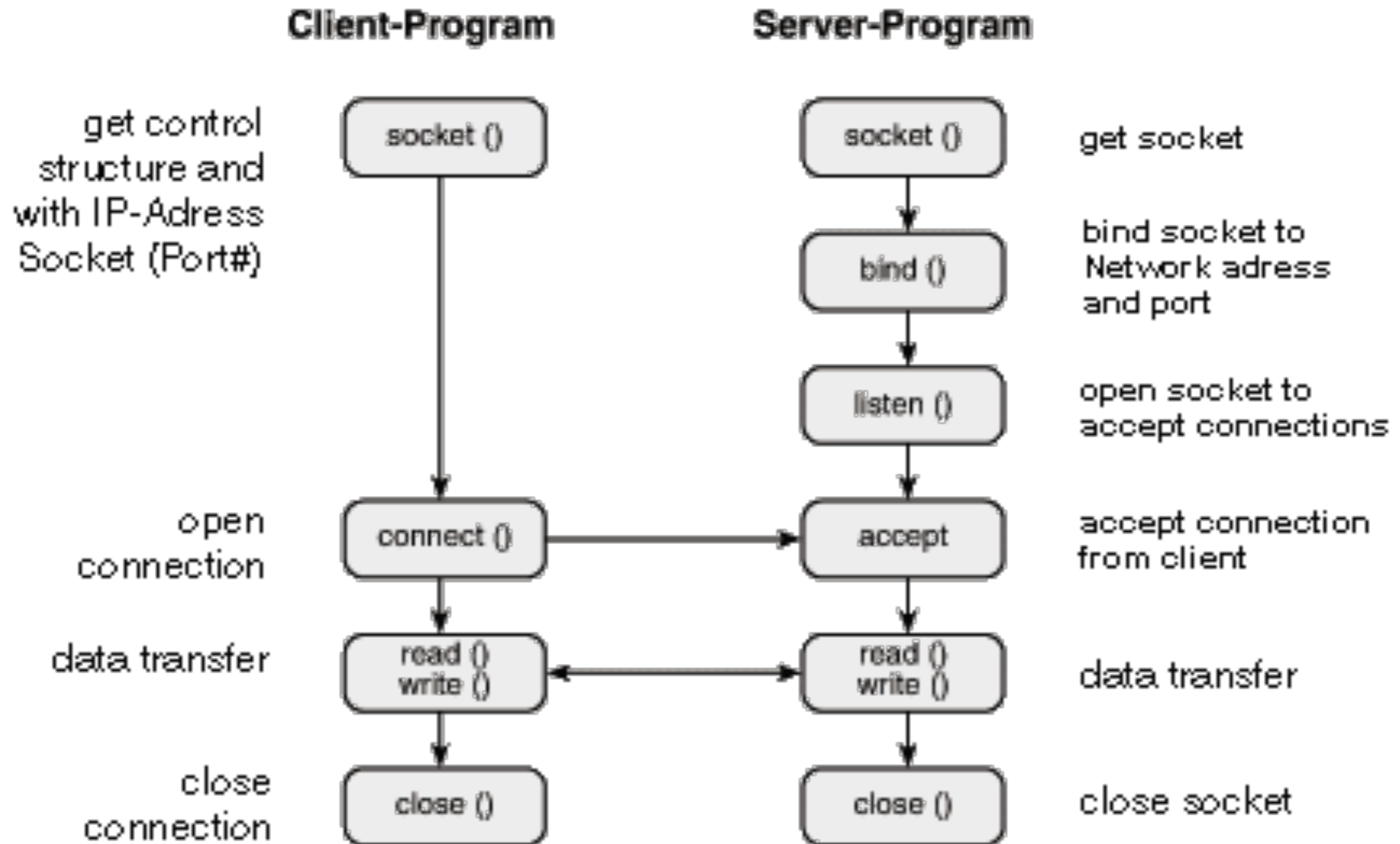
Assumption: We're talking TCP Sockets now.

Once a Socket has been opened, bidirectional communication can take place.

With a TCP Socket, as long as an error condition doesn't occur, you can assume that the Socket is a transparent communication channel.



Sockets



Sockets

Arduino Library

<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/Ethernet>

Arduino Example

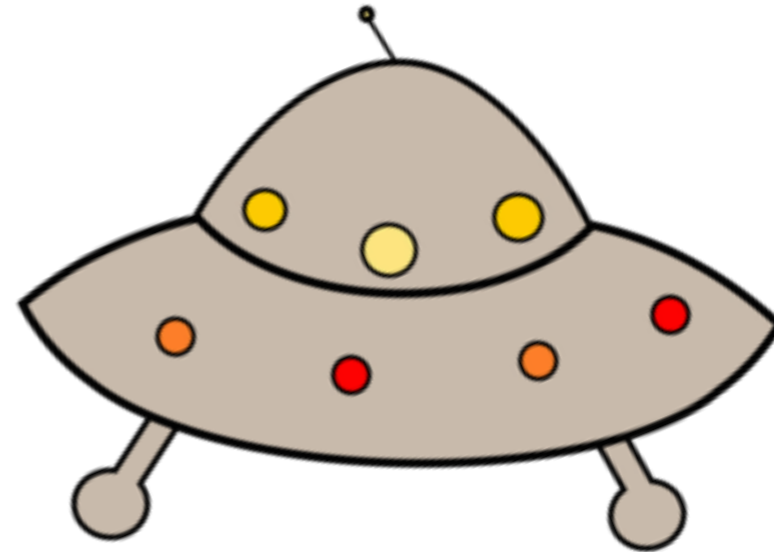
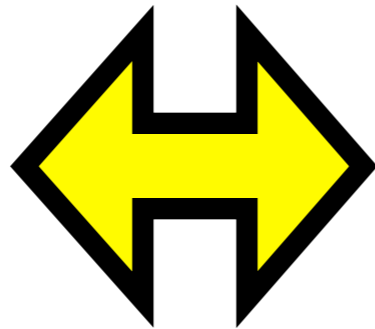
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/ChatServer>

<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/ChatClient>

WebSockets



**Web Client
(Browser)**



Web Server

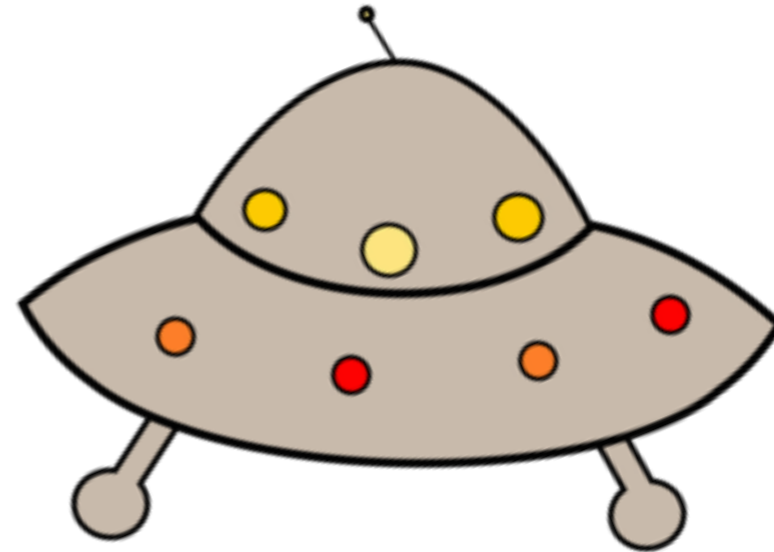
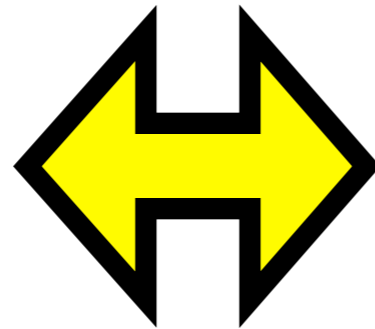
For security reasons, JavaScript running within Web Browsers can not establish TCP sockets.

Web Browsers resorted to various hacks to receive data updates from servers (e.g. HTTP constant polling, long polling, etc.).

WebSockets



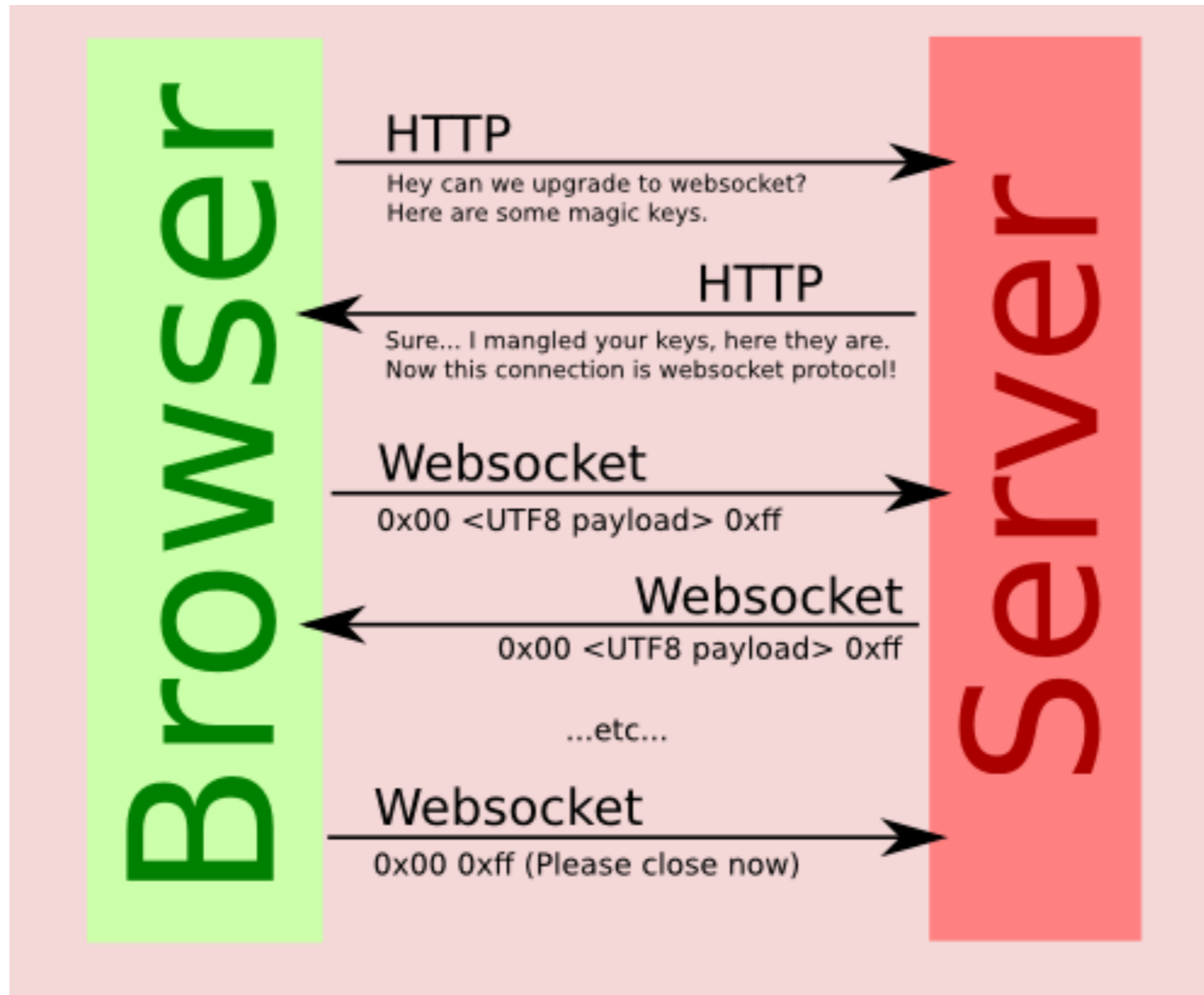
**Web Client
(Browser)**



Web Server

The WebSocket protocol was created to allow efficient bidirectional communication between the client and the server while maintaining security. It can operate over any TCP Port, but typically resides on Port 80 (HTTP) or Port 443 (HTTPS) along with the Web Server.

WebSockets



WebSockets

Arduino Library

<https://github.com/Links2004/arduinoWebSockets>

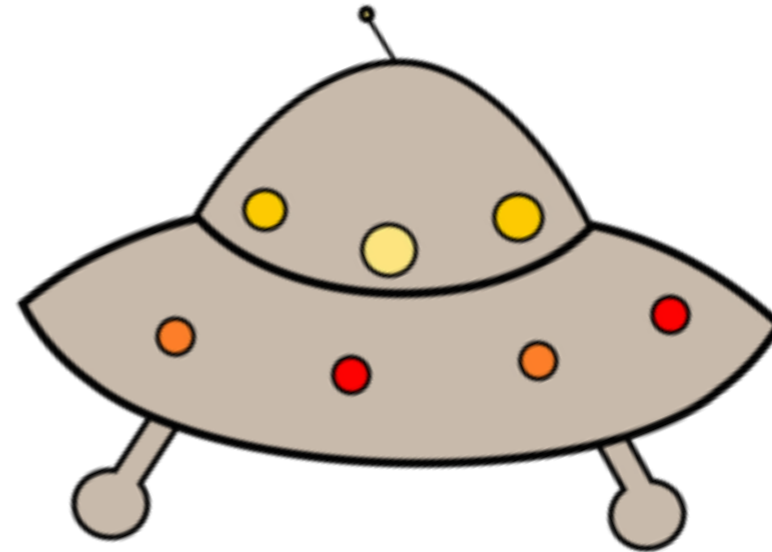
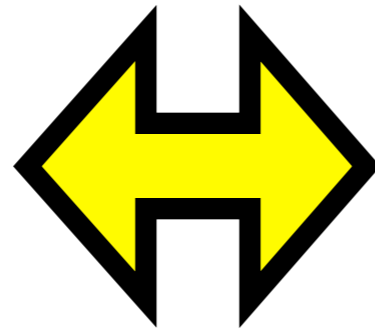
Arduino Examples

<https://github.com/Links2004/arduinoWebSockets/tree/master/examples>

Socket.io



**Web Client
(Browser)**



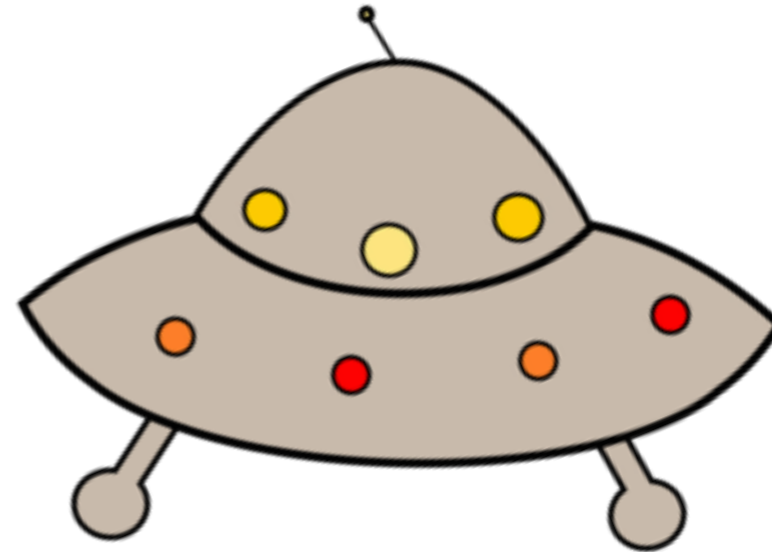
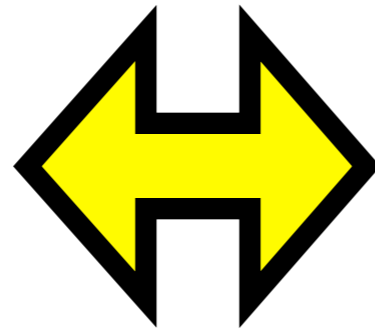
Web Server

Socket.io is a protocol designed for **real-time** bidirectional **event-based** communication. It uses WebSockets, but can fall back to other mechanisms if necessary (e.g. the Browser does not support WebSockets).

Socket.io



**Web Client
(Browser)**



Web Server

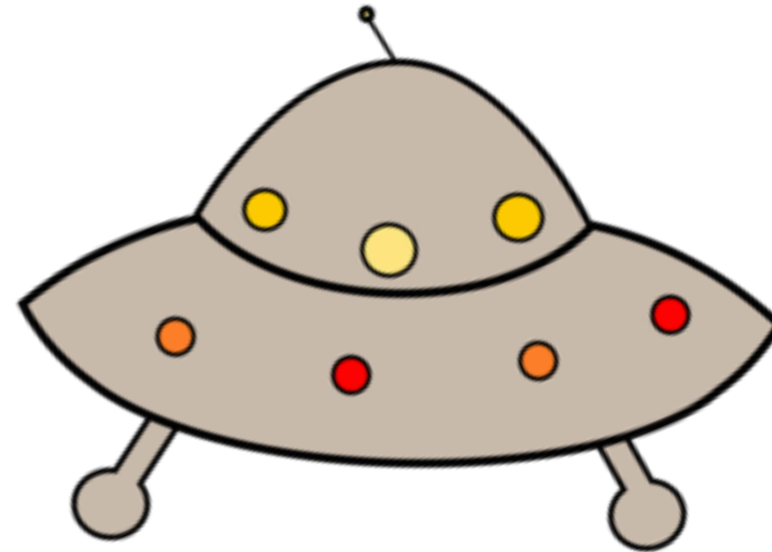
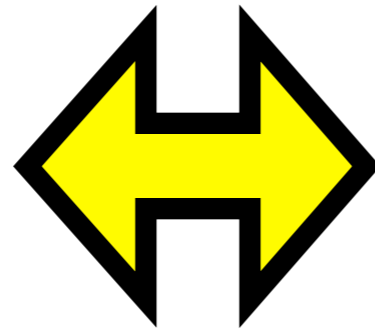
JavaScript programming interface very similar between Server and Client.

Register callback functions that are triggered by specific events (e.g. connect, disconnect, message, and custom events).

Socket.io



**Web Client
(Browser)**



Web Server

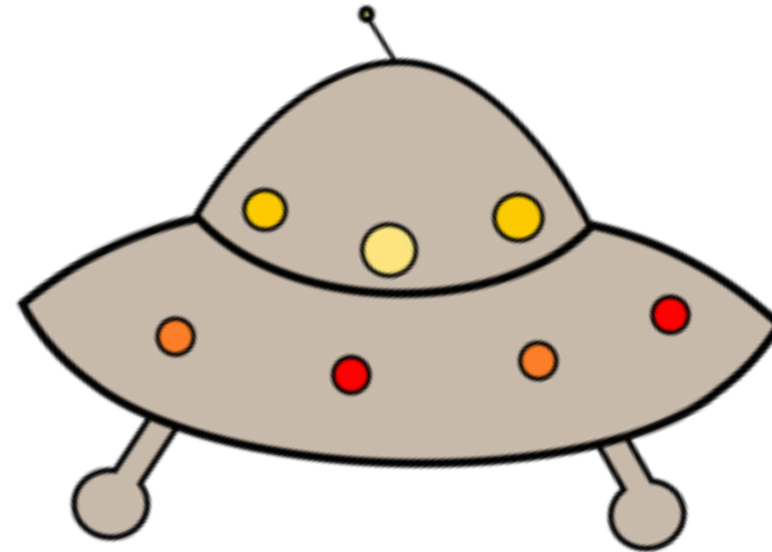
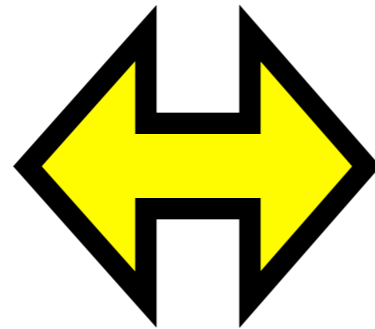
Client and Server can “send” messages or
“emit” event data

Server can also choose to broadcast messages
and events to all connected Clients

Socket.io



**Web Client
(Browser)**



Web Server

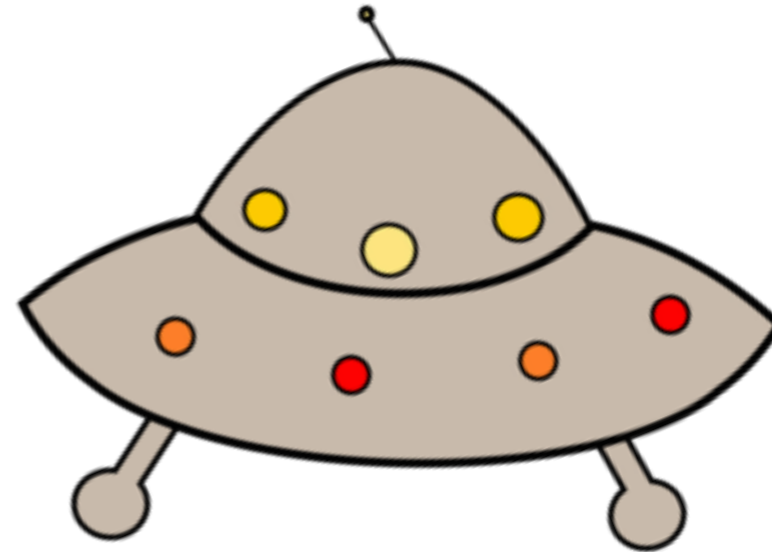
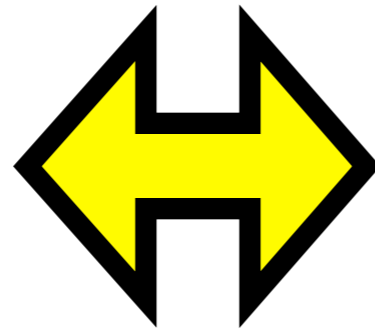
Also has the concept of “name spaces” and “rooms” to further segregate network traffic.

The classic example for using these features is a chat application with multiple “rooms” for conversations and “name spaces” for administrative versus chat data.

Socket.io



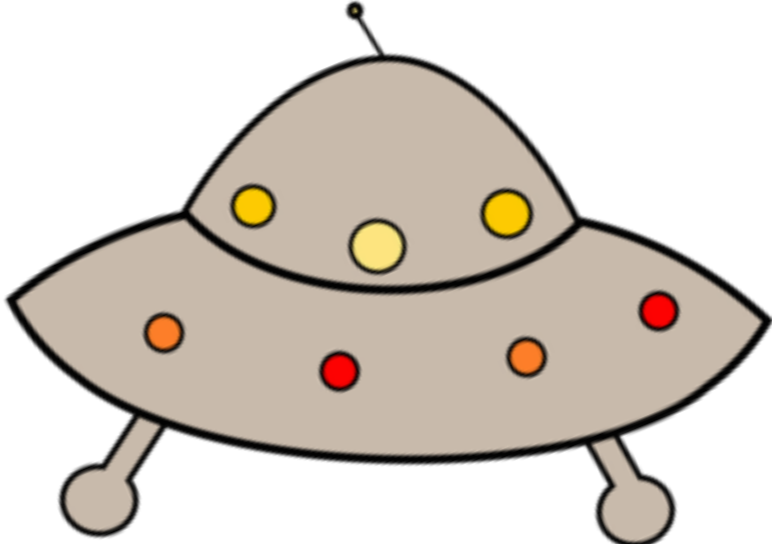
**Web Client
(Browser)**



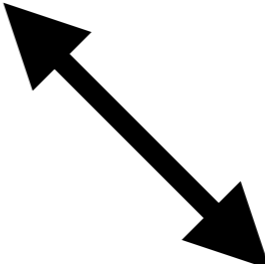
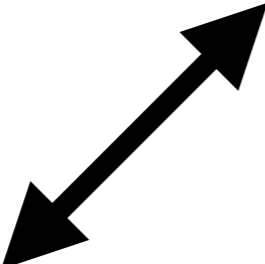
Web Server

We will first go over a simple Web Server / Browser multi-way light switch application, and then add an ESP8266 into the mix.

Socket.io



Web Server
Node.js
JavaScript



Web Client
Browser

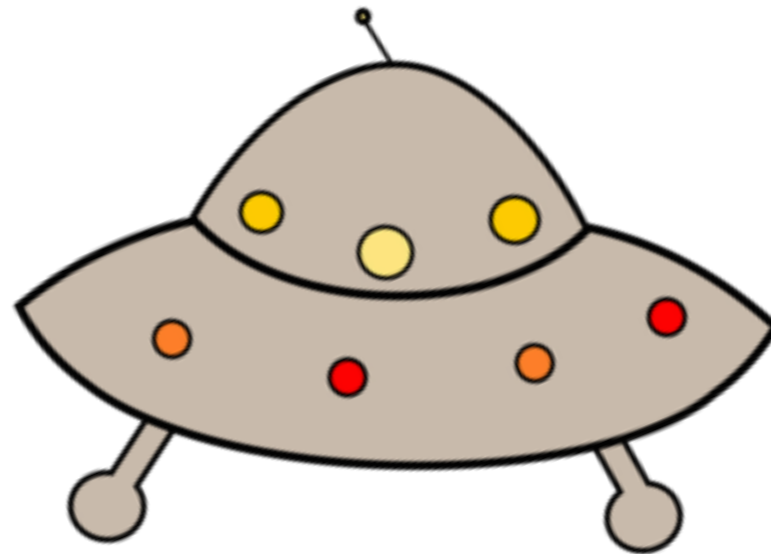
HTML + JavaScript



Web Client
Browser

HTML + JavaScript

Socket.io



Wait for a connection
“emit” the light state to the Client
Set up callback functions for:
“disconnect” and “toggle”

When a “toggle” event occurs
changes the light state
“broadcast emit” the new state to all Clients

Socket.io



Create the text for the light state

Create the toggle button

Initialize socket and callback functions for:
button “click” and “light” event

When the toggle button is clicked,
“emit” a “toggle” event

When a “light” event occurs,
update the light state text

Socket.io - Server

```
var app = require('express')();
var http = require('http').Server(app);
var io = require('socket.io')(http);
var light = {state:false};

app.get('/', function(req, res) {
  res.sendFile(__dirname + '/index.html');
});

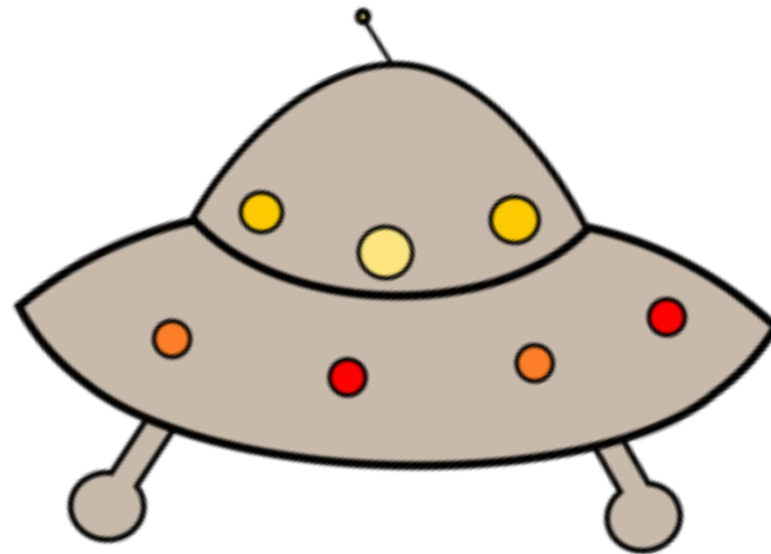
io.on('connection', function(socket) {
  console.log('User connected: ' + socket.id);
  socket.emit('light', light);
  socket.on('disconnect', function(){
    console.log('User disconnected: ' + socket.id);
  });
  socket.on('toggle', function(state) {
    light.state = !light.state;
    console.log('id: ' + socket.id + ' light: ' + light.state);
    io.sockets.emit('light', light);
  });
});

http.listen(3000, function() {
  console.log('listening on *:3000');
});
```

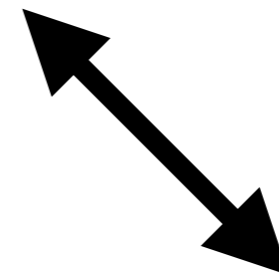
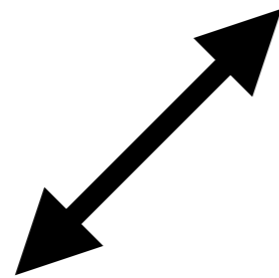
Socket.io - Client

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Socket.io Simple Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="light">Unknown</div>
    <button id="toggleButton">Toggle</button>
    <script src="/socket.io/socket.io.js"></script>
    <script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.11.1.js"></script>
    <script>
      var socket = io();
      $('#toggleButton').on('click', function() {
        socket.emit('toggle', {state:true});
      });
      socket.on('light', function(light) {
        console.log(light);
        if (light.state) {
          $('#light').text('ON');
        }
        else {
          $('#light').text('off');
        }
      });
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Socket.io - Demo



Web Server
Node.js
JavaScript



Web Client
Browser

HTML + JavaScript



Web Client
Browser

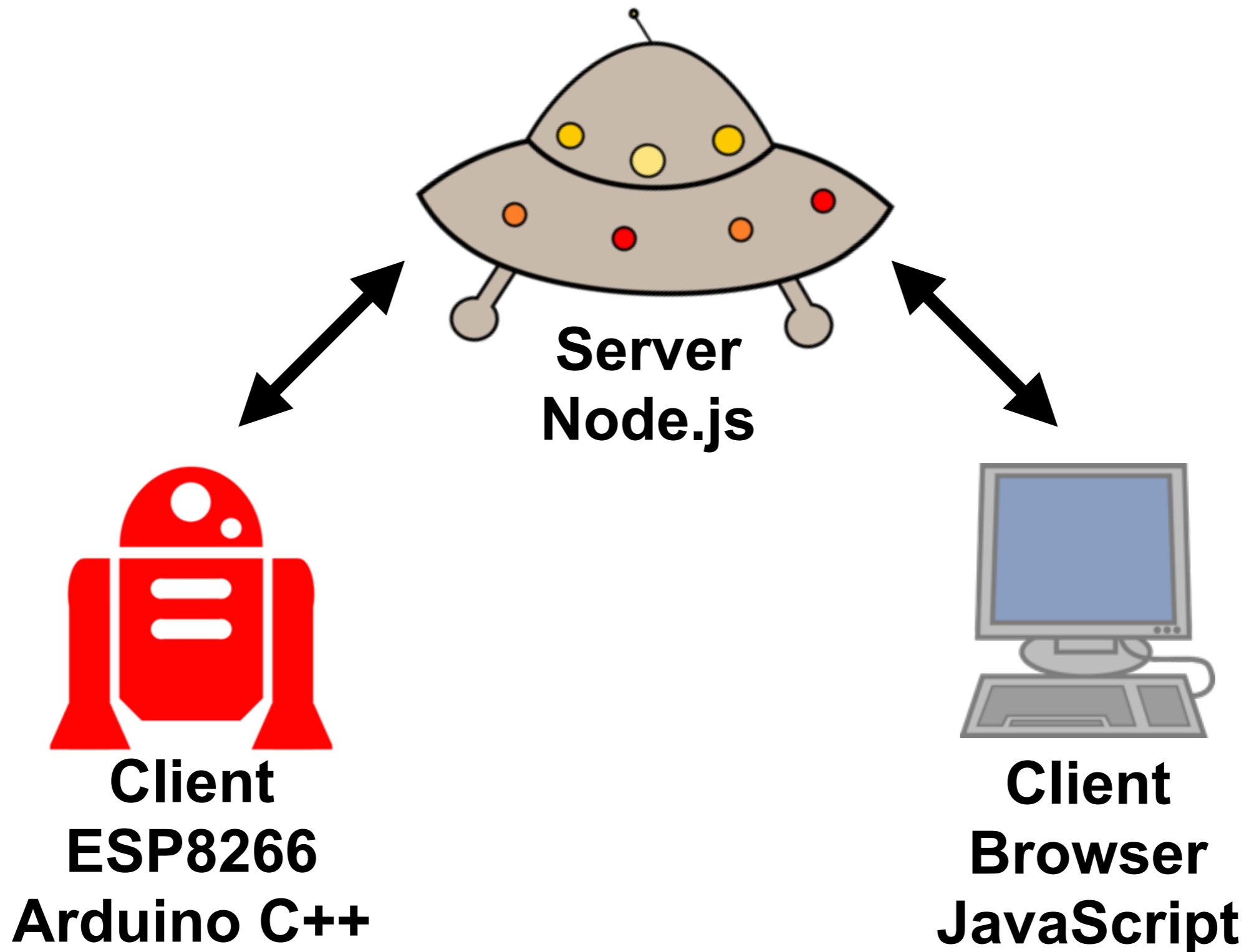
HTML + JavaScript

Socket.io - Demo

Demo Source

<https://github.com/robojay/simple-socket-io-example>

Socket.io



Socket.io

WARNING!!!



This is Bleeding Edge...

Socket.io

Arduino Library

<https://github.com/robojay/Socket.io-v1.x-Library>

Arduino Socket.io library was forked and then modified by Jay and Paul.

This is ***DEFINITELY*** a work in progress and certainly has bugs and “features”.

Socket.io - ESP8266

```
#include <SocketIOClient.h>

#define LedPin 2
#define ButtonPin 0

#define SOFTAP_MODE

#ifdef SOFTAP_MODE
const char* password = "myMinion";
#else
const char* ssid = "SkyNet";
const char* password = "myMaster";
#endif

const char HexLookup[17] = "0123456789ABCDEF";

String host = "192.168.4.2";
int port = 3000;
bool clicked = false;

SocketIOClient socket;
```

Socket.io - ESP8266

```
//  
// This code runs only once  
//  
void setup() {  
  
    // set up our pins  
    pinMode(LedPin, OUTPUT);  
    pinMode(ButtonPin, INPUT);  
  
    digitalWrite(LedPin, LOW);  
  
    Serial.begin(115200);  
  
    setupNetwork();  
  
    attachInterrupt(digitalPinToInterrupt(ButtonPin), click, FALLING);  
  
    socket.on("light", light);  
  
    socket.connect(host, port);  
}
```

Socket.io - ESP8266

```
void setupNetwork() {  
  
    #ifndef SOFTAP_MODE  
        WiFi.disconnect();  
        byte mac[6];  
        WiFi.macAddress(mac);  
        char ssid[14] = "Minion-000000";  
        ssid[7] = HexLookup[(mac[3] & 0xf0) >> 4];  
        ssid[8] = HexLookup[(mac[3] & 0x0f)];  
        ssid[9] = HexLookup[(mac[4] & 0xf0) >> 4];  
        ssid[10] = HexLookup[(mac[4] & 0x0f)];  
        ssid[11] = HexLookup[(mac[5] & 0xf0) >> 4];  
        ssid[12] = HexLookup[(mac[5] & 0x0f)];  
        ssid[13] = 0;  
        WiFi.softAP(ssid, password);  
    #else  
        WiFi.begin(ssid, password);  
        uint8_t i = 0;  
        while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED && i++ < 20) delay(500);  
        if(i == 21){  
            while(1) delay(500);  
        }  
    #endif  
  
}
```

Socket.io - ESP8266

```
void click() {
  clicked = true;
}

void clickCheck() {
  if (clicked) {
    Serial.println("[click]");
    socket.emit("toggle", "{\"state\":true}");
    clicked = false;
  }
}

void light(String state) {
  Serial.println("[light] " + state);
  if (state == "\"state\":true") {
    Serial.println("[light] ON");
    digitalWrite(LedPin, HIGH);
  }
  else {
    Serial.println("[light] off");
    digitalWrite(LedPin, LOW);
  }
}
```

Socket.io - ESP8266

```
//  
// This code runs over and over again  
//  
void loop() {  
    socket.monitor();  
    clickCheck();  
}
```

Socket.io - ESP8266

ESP8266 Source

<https://github.com/robojay/simple-socket-io-example-esp8266>