

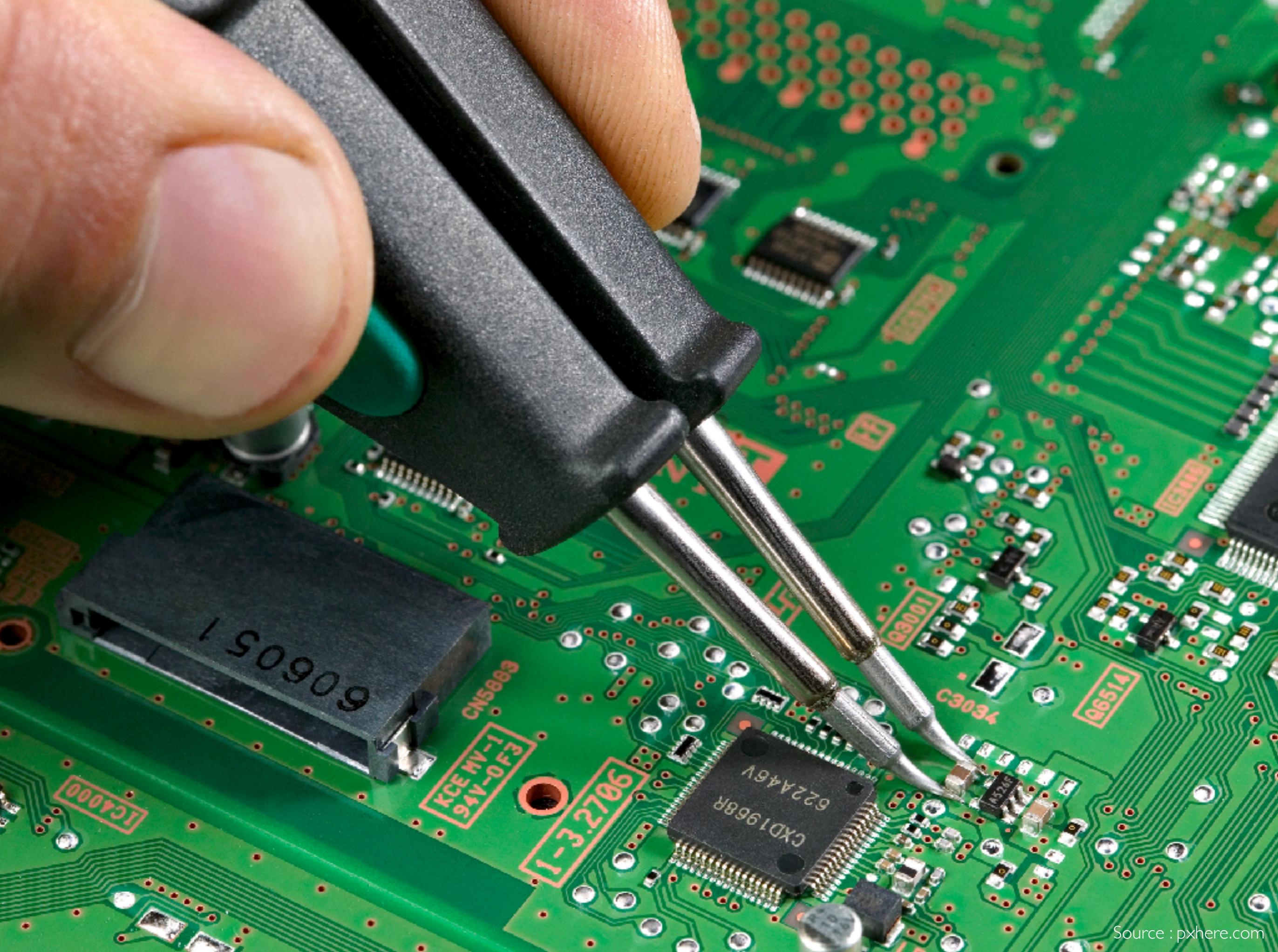
androidthings

Comment faire sa domotique DIY
sans jamais toucher à un fer à souder



PROBLEME





HARDWARE

HARDWARE

- Raspberry Pi 3 Model B
- RFXCom RFXtrx433 USB
- Oregon Scientific THGR122
LaCrosse TX3



SOFTWARE

- Domoticz
- openHAB
- ...



PROBLÈME

(bis)

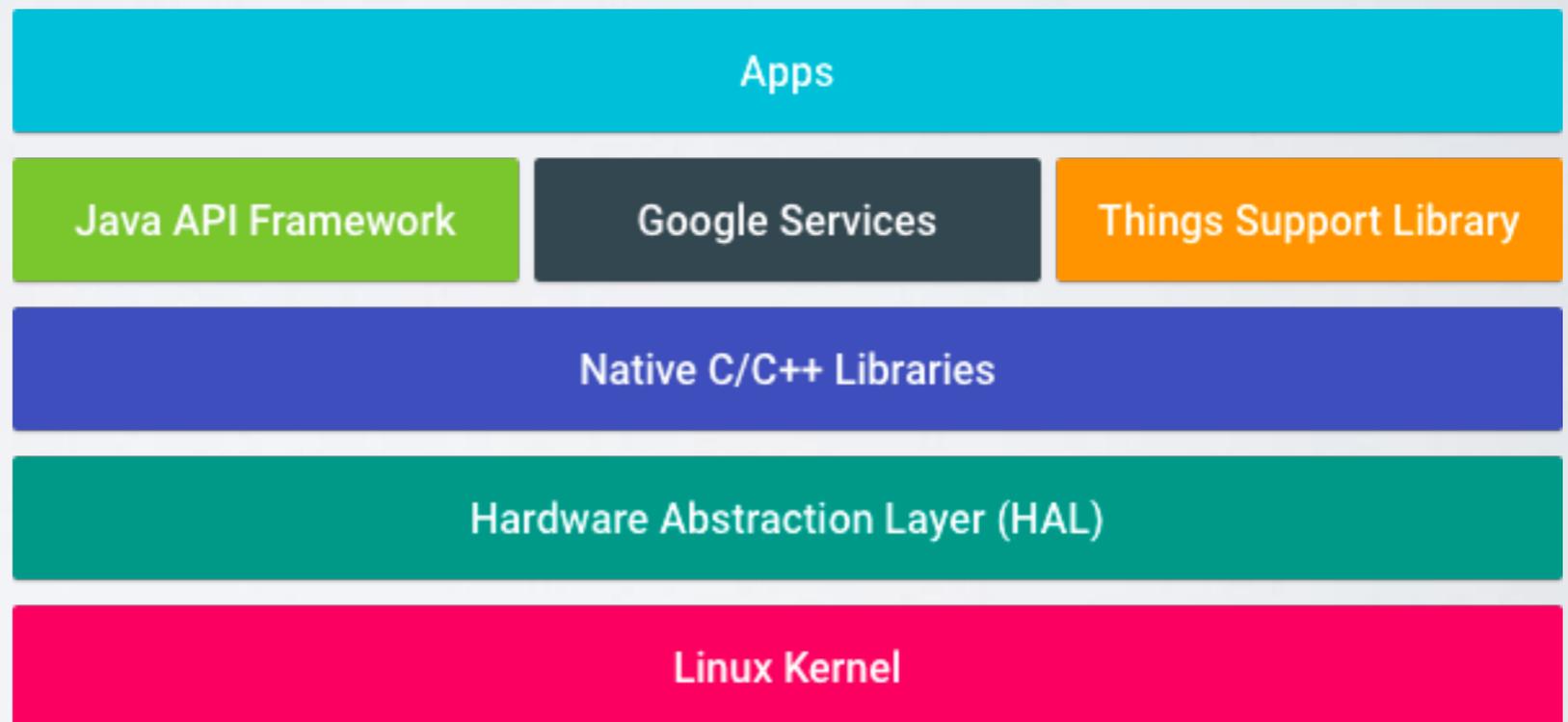




androidthings

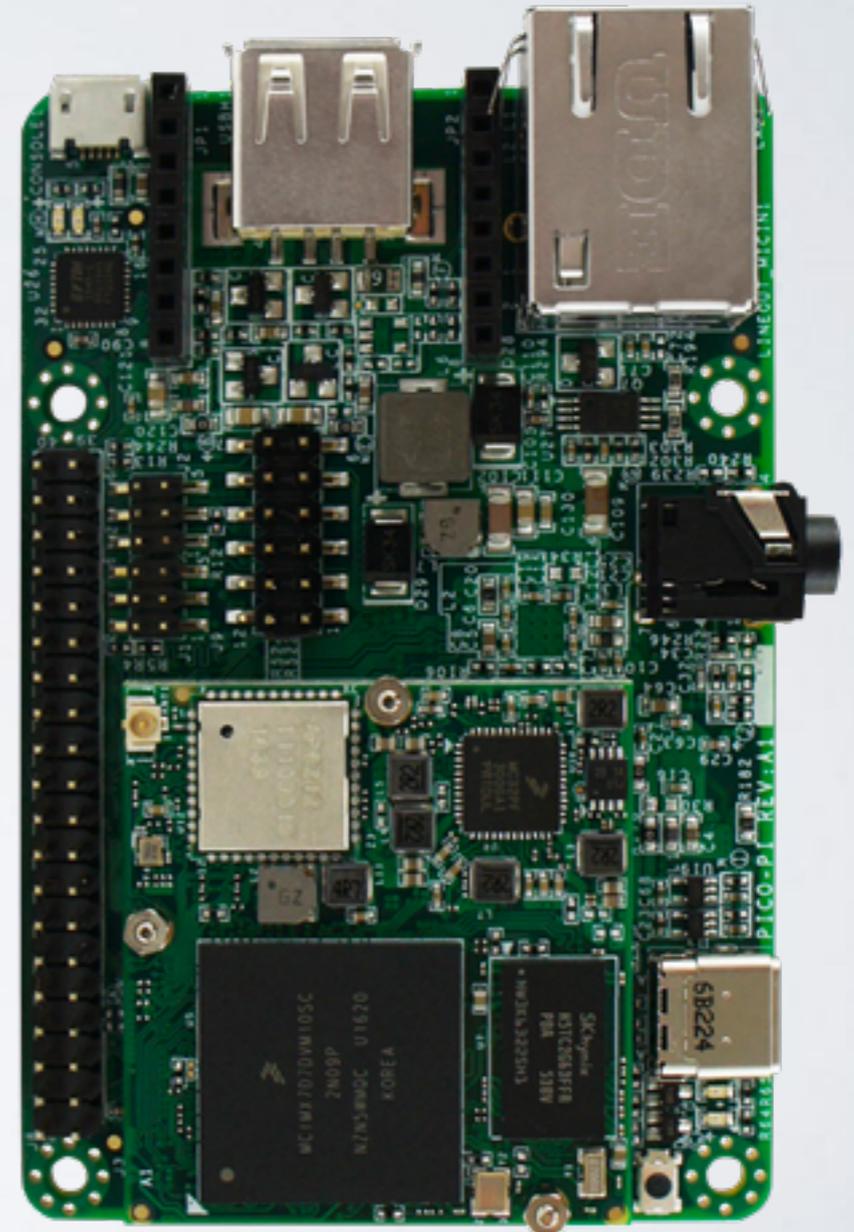
ANDROID THINGS

- Core Android
- Things support lib



ANDROID THING

- NXP Pico (i.MX7D & i.MX6UL)
- NXP Argon (i.MX6UL)
- Raspberry Pi 3 (Model B)

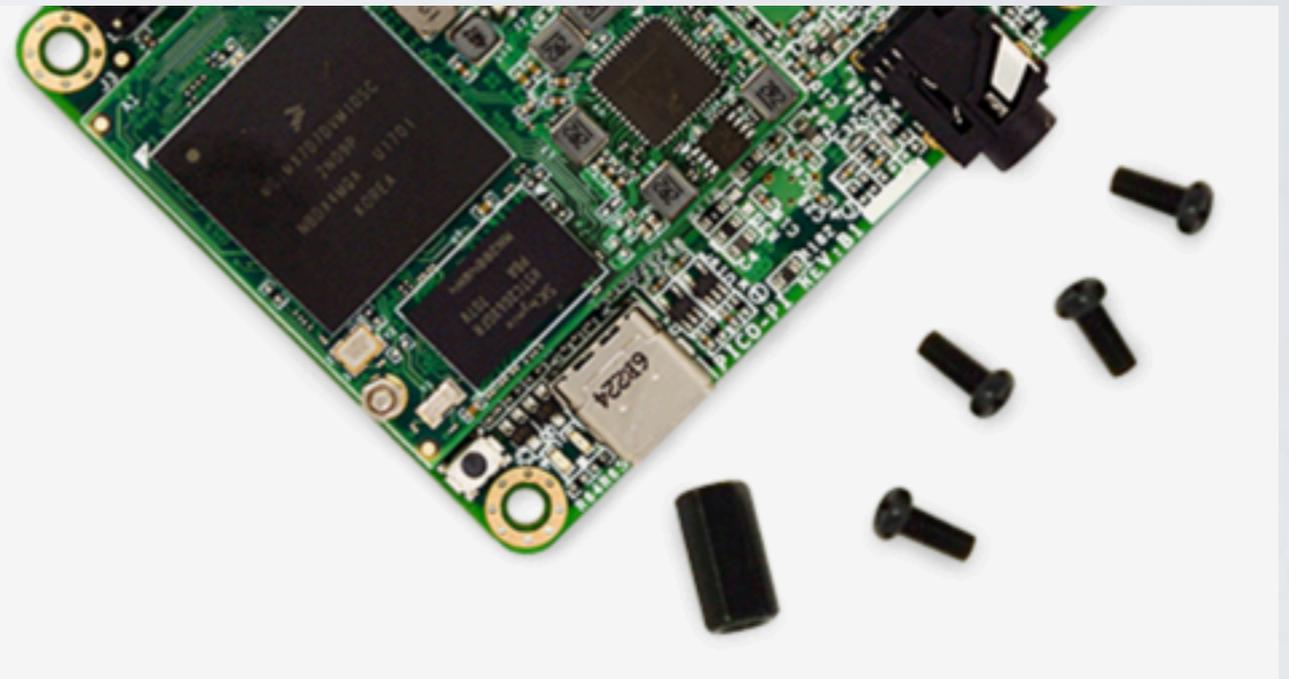


ANDROID THING

Welcome to Android Things

Build hardware that harnesses the power of Android and the scale of Google services.

[Learn more](#)



<https://partner.android.com/things/console>

DÉVELOPPER POUR THINGS

DÉVELOPPER

- Android Studio
- c'est tout



DÉVELOPPER



```
$ adb connect 192.168.1.42  
connected to 192.168.1.42:5555
```

DÉVELOPPEUR



```
←!— Launch activity as default from Android Studio →  
<intent-filter>  
  <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />  
  <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />  
</intent-filter>  
←!— Launch activity on boot, and re-launch if the app terminates. →  
<intent-filter>  
  <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />  
  <category android:name="android.intent.category.IOT_LAUNCHER" />  
  <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
</intent-filter>
```

DÉVELOPPEUR



```
←!— Launch activity as default from Android Studio →  
<intent-filter>  
  <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />  
  <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />  
</intent-filter>  
←!— Launch activity on boot, and re-launch if the app terminates. →  
<intent-filter>  
  <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />  
  <category android:name="android.intent.category.HOME" />  
  <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
</intent-filter>
```

LIRE LES DONNÉES

LIRE LES DONNÉES

- UART API
- USB HOST API



LIRE LES DONNÉES

```
<intent-filter>
  <action android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_DEVICE_ATTACHED" />
</intent-filter>

<meta-data
  android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_DEVICE_ATTACHED"
  android:resource="@xml/device_filter">
</meta-data />
```

LIRE LES DONNÉES



```
$ adb shell dmesg
usb 1-1.3: New USB device found, idVendor=0403, idProduct=6001
usb 1-1.3: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=2, SerialNumber=3
usb 1-1.3: Product: RFXtrx433
usb 1-1.3: Manufacturer: RFXCOM
usb 1-1.3: SerialNumber: A1YUV4JA
```

LIRE LES DONNÉES



```
<resources>  
  <usb-device vendor-id="0403" product-id="6001" />  
</resources>
```

LIRE LES DONNÉES

```
override fun onResume() {
    super.onResume()
    startUsbConnection()
}

private fun startUsbConnection() {
    val manager = PeripheralManagerService()
    val deviceList = manager.uartDeviceList
    if (deviceList.contains(UART_DEVICE_NAME)) connectToUart(UART_DEVICE_NAME)
    if (deviceList.isEmpty()) Log.w(TAG, "Could not start USB connection - No devices found")
}
```

LIRE LES DONNÉES

```
@Throws(IOException::class)
private fun connectToUart(name: String, baudRate: Int = BAUD_RATE, dataBits: Int = DATA_BITS, stopBits: Int = STOP_BITS, parity: Int =
UartDevice.PARITY_NONE) {

    // Create a background looper thread for I/O
    mInputThread.start()
    mInputHandler = Handler(mInputThread.getLooper())

    mLoopbackDevice = mService.openUartDevice(name)
    // Waiting for the RFXCom bootloader flashing window to close itself
    runBlocking {
        delay(3000)
    }
    // Configure the UART
    mLoopbackDevice.setBaudrate(baudRate)
    mLoopbackDevice.setDataSize(dataBits)
    mLoopbackDevice.setParity(parity)
    mLoopbackDevice.setStopBits(stopBits)

    // Register the callback to call on the background looper
    mLoopbackDevice.registerUartDeviceCallback(mCallback, mInputHandler)
}
```

LIRE LES DONNÉES

```
private fun printUartData() {
    try {
        val buffer = ByteArray(257)
        while (true) {
            if (mLoopbackDevice.read(buffer, 1) == 0) continue // Loop until there is no more data in the RX buffer.
            var length = buffer[0].toInt() // if there's nothing just skip
            val packetBuffer = ArrayList<Byte>(length + 1) //first byte contains the length of the packet
            packetBuffer.add(buffer[0])
            var read = 0
            do {
                val i = mLoopbackDevice.read(buffer, buffer.size)
                buffer.asList().subList(0, i).toCollection(packetBuffer)
                read += i
            } while (read < length) //loop until reached the size given in the first byte
            Log.d(TAG, "Serial data received: ${String(Hex.encodeHex(packetBuffer.toByteArray()))}")
        }
    } catch (e: IOException) {
        Log.w(TAG, "Unable to transfer data over UART", e)
    }
}
```

LIRE LES DONNÉES

```
Serial data received: 08500200200100b749
```

DÉCHIFFRER LES TRAMES

DÉCHIFFRER LES TRAMES

```
class InvalidPacketLengthException(override var message:String): Exception(message)
class UnkownPacketTypeException(override var message:String): Exception(message)

fun parse(packetData:ByteArray): Packet?{
    val dataLength = (packetData.size - 1)
    if(packetData[0].toInt() != dataLength) throw InvalidPacketLengthException("${packetData[1].toInt()} (${dataLength})")

    val packetType = packetData[1].toInt()
    val packet = when(packetType){
        0x50 → TemperaturePacket(8, "Temperature")
        0x52 → TemperatureHumidityPacket(10, "TemperatureHumidity")
        else → throw UnkownPacketTypeException("Packet type unknown: $packetType")
    }
    packet.receive(packetData)
    return packet
}
```

DÉCHIFFRER LES TRAMES

```
override fun receive(data: ByteArray) {  
  
    typeId = data[2]  
    sequenceNumber = data[3]  
    sensorId = data[4].toInt() and 0xFF shl 8 or (data[5].toInt() and 0xFF)  
  
    temperature = (data[6].toInt() and 0x7F shl 8 or (data[7].toInt() and 0xFF)) * 0.1  
    if (data[6].toInt() and 0x80  $\neq$  0) {  
        temperature = -temperature  
    }  
  
    signalLevel = (data[8].toInt() and 0xF0 shr 4)  
    batteryLevel = data[8].toInt() and 0x0F  
}
```

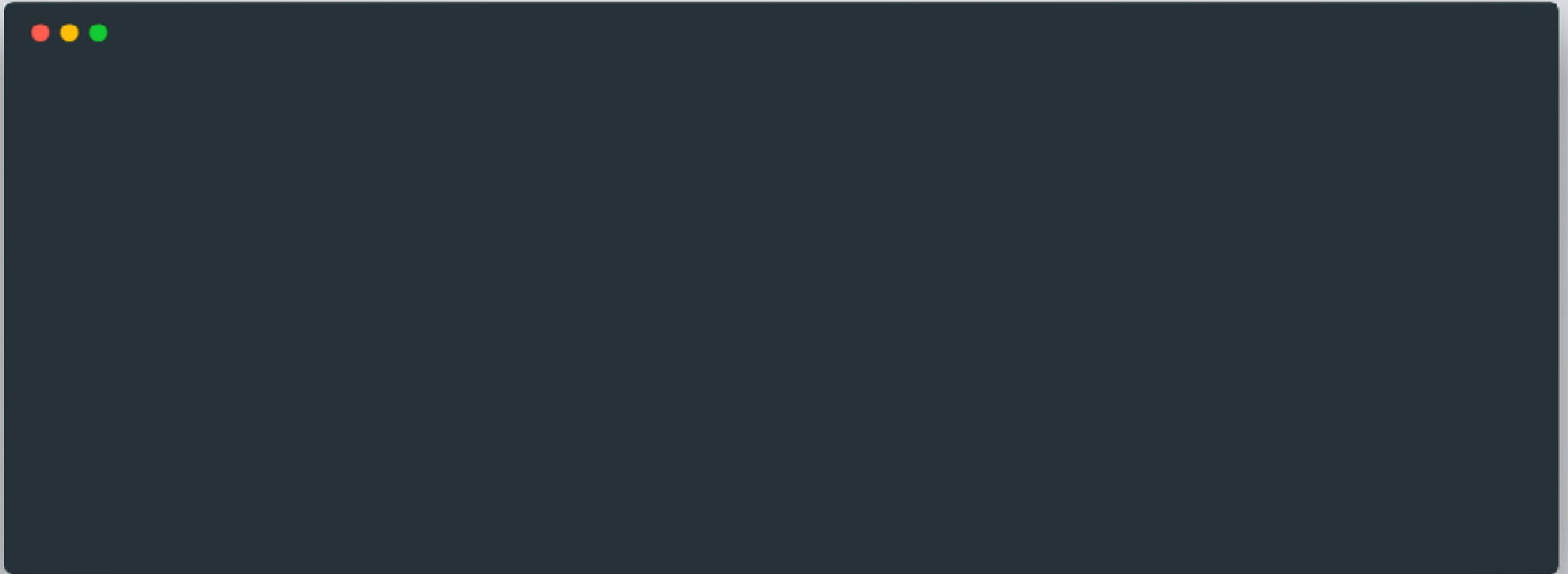
DÉCHIFFRER LES TRAMES

```
override fun receive(data: ByteArray) {  
  
    typeId = data[2]  
    sequenceNumber = data[3]  
    sensorId = data[4].toInt() and 0xFF shl 8 or (data[5].toInt() and 0xFF)  
  
    temperature = (data[6].toInt() and 0x7F shl length or (data[7].toInt() and 0xFF)) * 0.1  
    if (data[6].toInt() and 0x80  $\neq$  0) {  
        temperature = -temperature  
    }  
    humidity = data[8].toInt()  
    humidityStatus = data[9]  
  
    signalLevel = (data[10].toInt() and 0xF0 shr 4)  
    batteryLevel = data[10].toInt() and 0x0F  
}
```

DÉCHIFFRER LES TRAMES

```
override fun type():String{
    return when(typeId.toInt()){
        0x01 → "THGN122/123, THGN132, THGR122/228/238/268"
        0x02 → "THGR810, THGN800"
        0x03 → "RTGR328"
        0x04 → "THGR328"
        0x05 → "WTGR800"
        0x06 → "THGR918, THGRN228, THGN500"
        0x07 → "TFA TS34C, Cresta"
        0x08 → "WT260,WT260H,WT440H,WT450,WT450H"
        0x09 → "Viking 02035,02038"
        else → "Unknown sensor type"
    }
}
```

DÉCHIFFRER LES TRAMES

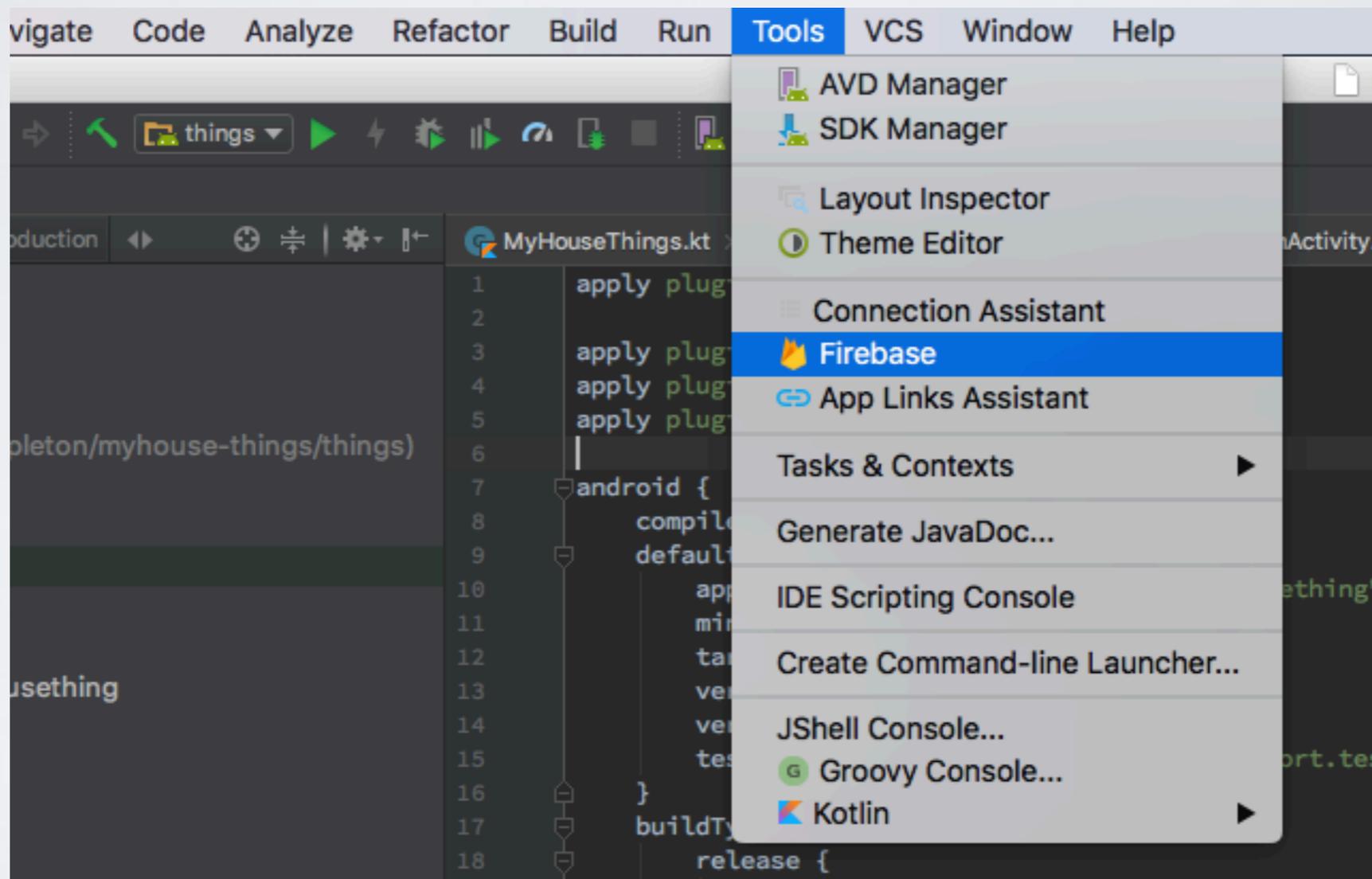


PUBLIER LES DONNÉES

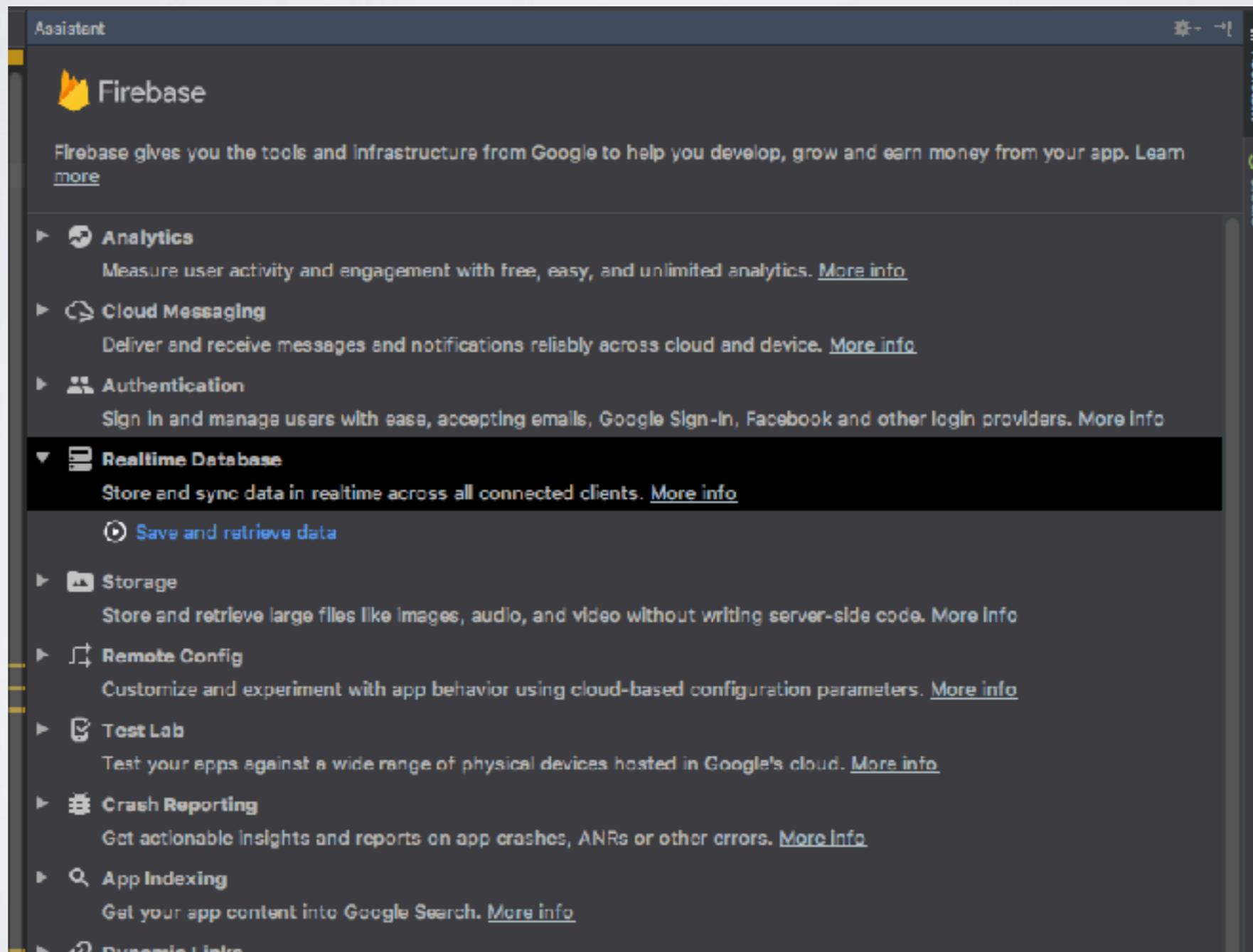
PUBLIER LES DONNÉES

```
dependencies {  
    implementation project(':shared')  
    implementation fileTree(dir: 'libs', include: ['*.jar'])  
    implementation "com.google.firebase:firebase-database:$firebase_version"  
    (...)  
}
```

PUBLIER LES DONNÉES



PUBLIER LES DONNÉES



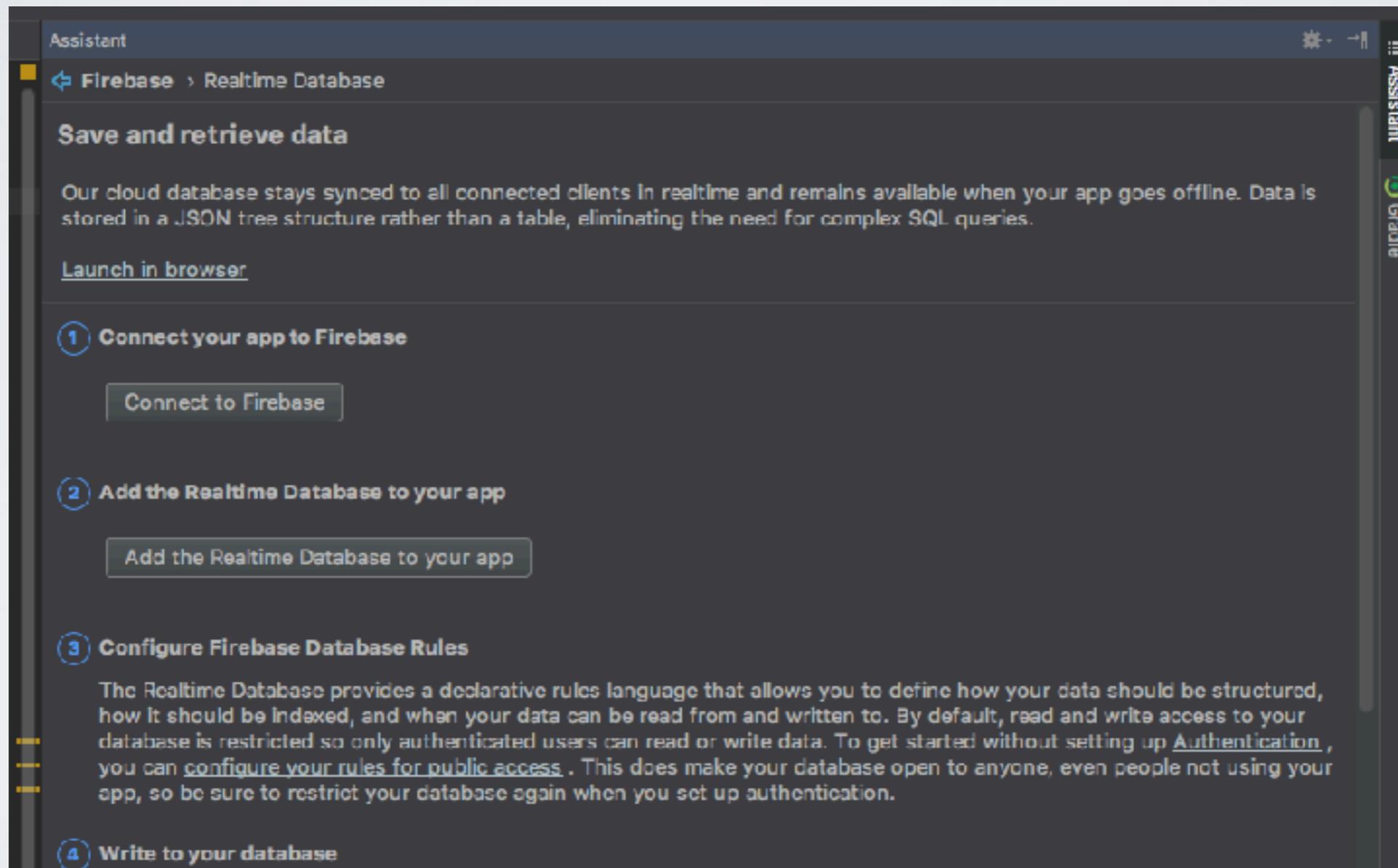
The screenshot shows the Firebase Assistant interface. At the top, the word "Assistant" is visible in the header. Below it, the Firebase logo and name are displayed. A brief description states: "Firebase gives you the tools and infrastructure from Google to help you develop, grow and earn money from your app. [Learn more](#)".

A list of services is shown, each with a right-pointing arrow icon:

- Analytics**: Measure user activity and engagement with free, easy, and unlimited analytics. [More info](#)
- Cloud Messaging**: Deliver and receive messages and notifications reliably across cloud and device. [More info](#)
- Authentication**: Sign in and manage users with ease, accepting emails, Google Sign-In, Facebook and other login providers. [More info](#)
- Realtime Database** (highlighted): Store and sync data in realtime across all connected clients. [More info](#)
 - [Save and retrieve data](#)
- Storage**: Store and retrieve large files like images, audio, and video without writing server-side code. [More info](#)
- Remote Config**: Customize and experiment with app behavior using cloud-based configuration parameters. [More info](#)
- Test Lab**: Test your apps against a wide range of physical devices hosted in Google's cloud. [More info](#)
- Crash Reporting**: Get actionable insights and reports on app crashes, ANRs or other errors. [More info](#)
- App Indexing**: Get your app content into Google Search. [More info](#)
- Dynamic Links**

On the right side of the interface, there are vertical labels: "Assistant" and "Firebase".

PUBLIER LES DONNÉES



The screenshot shows the 'Assistant' window in Android Studio, specifically the 'Firebase > Realtime Database' section. The title is 'Save and retrieve data'. Below the title, there is a descriptive paragraph: 'Our cloud database stays synced to all connected clients in realtime and remains available when your app goes offline. Data is stored in a JSON tree structure rather than a table, eliminating the need for complex SQL queries.' There is a link 'Launch in browser'. The main content is a numbered list of steps:

- 1 Connect your app to Firebase**
A button labeled 'Connect to Firebase' is visible.
- 2 Add the Realtime Database to your app**
A button labeled 'Add the Realtime Database to your app' is visible.
- 3 Configure Firebase Database Rules**
The text explains: 'The Realtime Database provides a declarative rules language that allows you to define how your data should be structured, how it should be indexed, and when your data can be read from and written to. By default, read and write access to your database is restricted so only authenticated users can read or write data. To get started without setting up Authentication, you can configure your rules for public access. This does make your database open to anyone, even people not using your app, so be sure to restrict your database again when you set up authentication.'
- 4 Write to your database**

The right sidebar of the Assistant shows 'Assistant' and 'Gradle' icons.

PUBLIER LES DONNÉES

```
val FIREBASE_SENSORS: String = "sensors"
val LATEST_VALUE = "LATEST_VALUE"
val LAST_SEEN = "LAST_SEEN"
val TEMPERATURE = "TEMPERATURE"
val HUMIDITY = "HUMIDITY"
val TYPE = "TYPE"

fun storeSensorMeasure(packet: Packet) {
    val mDatabase: DatabaseReference = FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().reference
    mDatabase.child(FIREBASE_SENSORS + "/" + packet.sensorId).child(TYPE).setValue(packet.type())
    mDatabase.child(FIREBASE_SENSORS + "/" + packet.sensorId).child(LATEST_VALUE).setValue(packet.defaultValue())
    packet.temperature?.let{
        mDatabase.child(FIREBASE_SENSORS + "/" + packet.sensorId).child(TEMPERATURE).setValue(it)
    }
    packet.humidity?.let{
        mDatabase.child(FIREBASE_SENSORS + "/" + packet.sensorId).child(HUMIDITY).setValue(it)
    }
    mDatabase.child(FIREBASE_SENSORS + "/" + packet.sensorId).child(LAST_SEEN).setValue(ServerValue.TIMESTAMP)
}
```

PUBLIER LES DONNÉES

COMPANION

COMPANION



- LiveData



- ViewModel

COMPANION

```
val LAST_SEEN = "LAST_SEEN"
val TEMPERATURE = "TEMPERATURE"
val HUMIDITY = "HUMIDITY"
val NAME = "NAME"

class SensorData(val id: String, val name: String, val temperature: String?, val humidity: String?, val timestamp: String?)
fun toSensorData(data: DataSnapshot): Pair<String, SensorData> {
    data.let {
        return Pair(it.key, SensorData(
            id = it.key,
            name = it.child(NAME).value.toString(),
            temperature = when (it.hasChild(TEMPERATURE)) {
                true → it.child(TEMPERATURE).value.toString()
                else → null
            },
            humidity = when (it.hasChild(HUMIDITY)) {
                true → it.child(HUMIDITY).value.toString()
                else → null
            },
            timestamp = when (it.hasChild(LAST_SEEN)) {
                true → it.child(LAST_SEEN).value.toString()
                else → null
            }
        ))
    }
})
})
})
```

COMPANION

```
sealed class SensorDataAction(val data: Pair<String, SensorData>)  
class ActionAdd(dataToAdd: Pair<String, SensorData>) : SensorDataAction(dataToAdd)  
class ActionRemove(dataToRemove: Pair<String, SensorData>) : SensorDataAction(dataToRemove)
```

COMPANION

```
val FIREBASE_SENSORS: String = "sensors"
class SensorDataViewModel : ViewModel() {
    var sensors: MutableLiveData<SensorDataAction> = MutableLiveData()
    fun getTemperaturesData(): LiveData<SensorDataAction> {
        FirebaseDatabase.getInstance()
            .getReference(FIREBASE_SENSORS)
            .addChildEventListener(object : ChildEventListener {
                override fun onChildChanged(dataSnapshot: DataSnapshot?, previousChildName: String?) {
                    dataSnapshot?.run {
                        sensors.value = ActionAdd(toSensorData(this))
                    }
                }
                override fun onChildRemoved(dataSnapshot: DataSnapshot?) {
                    dataSnapshot?.run {
                        sensors.value = ActionRemove(toSensorData(this))
                    }
                }
            })
        return sensors
    }
}
```

COMPANION

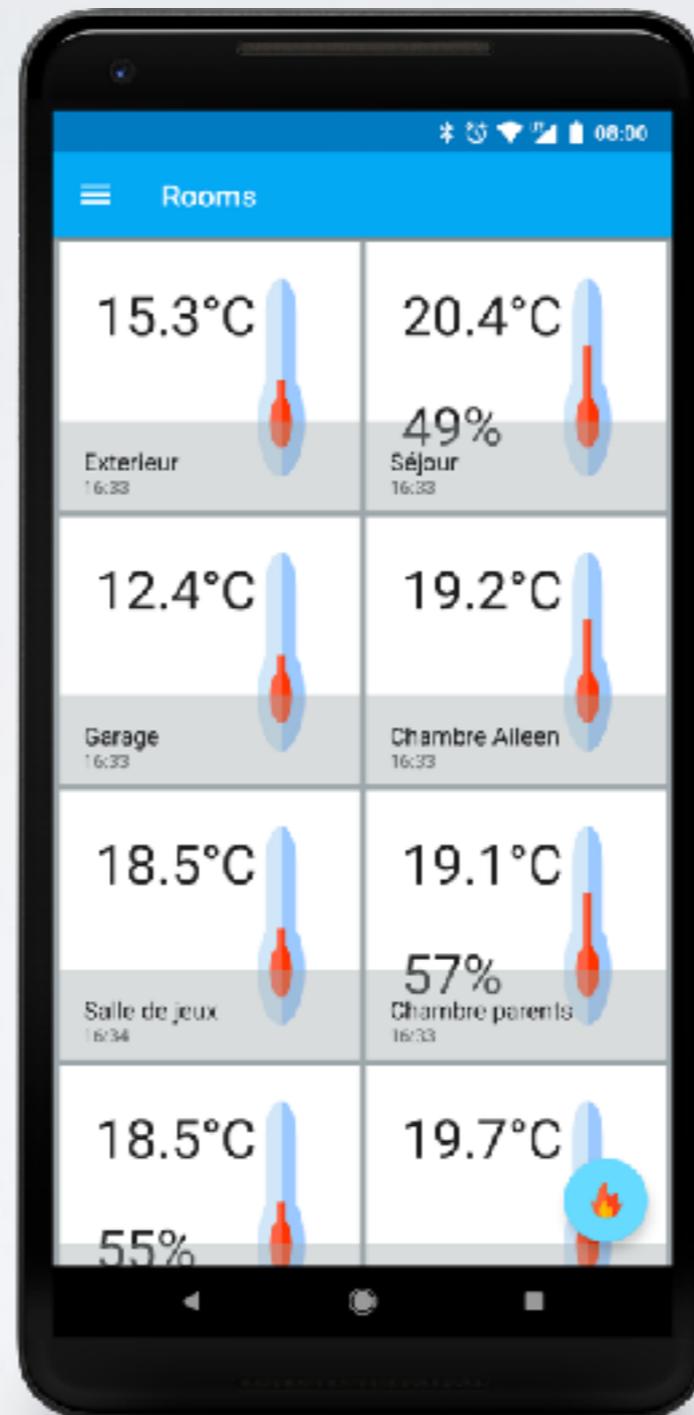
```
override fun onResume() {  
    super.onResume()  
    SensorDataViewModel().getTemperaturesData().observe(this, Observer { sensorsData →  
        when (sensorsData) {  
            is ActionAdd → sensorDataAdapter.addSensorData(sensorsData.data)  
            is ActionRemove → sensorDataAdapter.removeSensorData(sensorsData.data)  
        }  
    })  
}
```

COMPANION

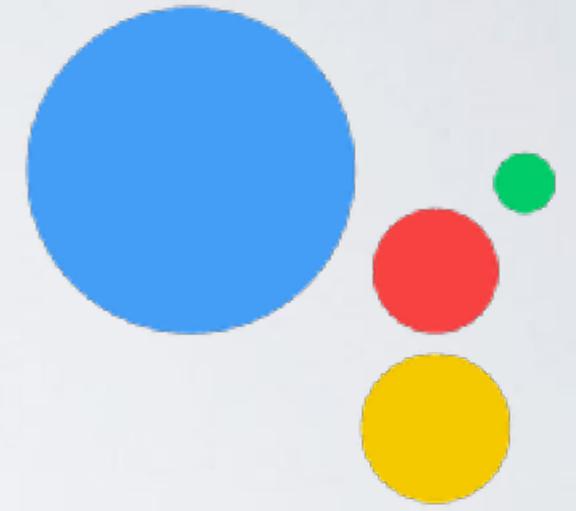


```
FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().setPersistenceEnabled(true)
```

COMPANION



OK GOOGLE?



OK GOOGLE?

Welcome to Actions on Google

Actions on Google is the platform for developers to extend the Google Assistant. Join this emerging ecosystem by developing actions to engage users on Google Home, Pixel, and many other surfaces where the Google Assistant will be available. [Learn more](#)

[Documentation](#) [Sample code](#) [API reference](#) [Support](#)

<https://console.actions.google.com>

OK GOOGLE?



Dialogflow

Use a simple speech interaction builder to create your Assistant app.

[Learn more](#) 

BUILD



Actions SDK

Set up an SDK and use command-line interface tools to create your actions locally.

[Learn more](#) 

BUILD



Converse.AI

Easy to build speech and rich media actions for the Assistant.

[Learn more](#) 

BUILD

OK GOOGLE?

- Fullfilment Webhooks
- Firebase Cloud Functions



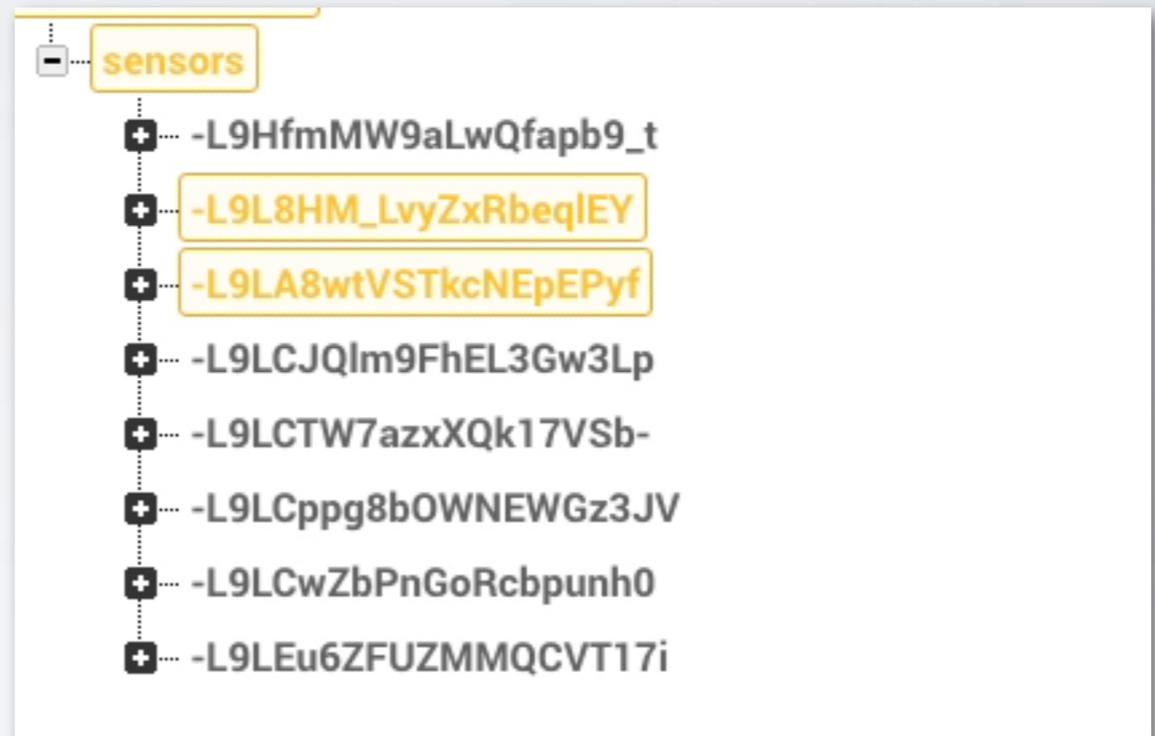
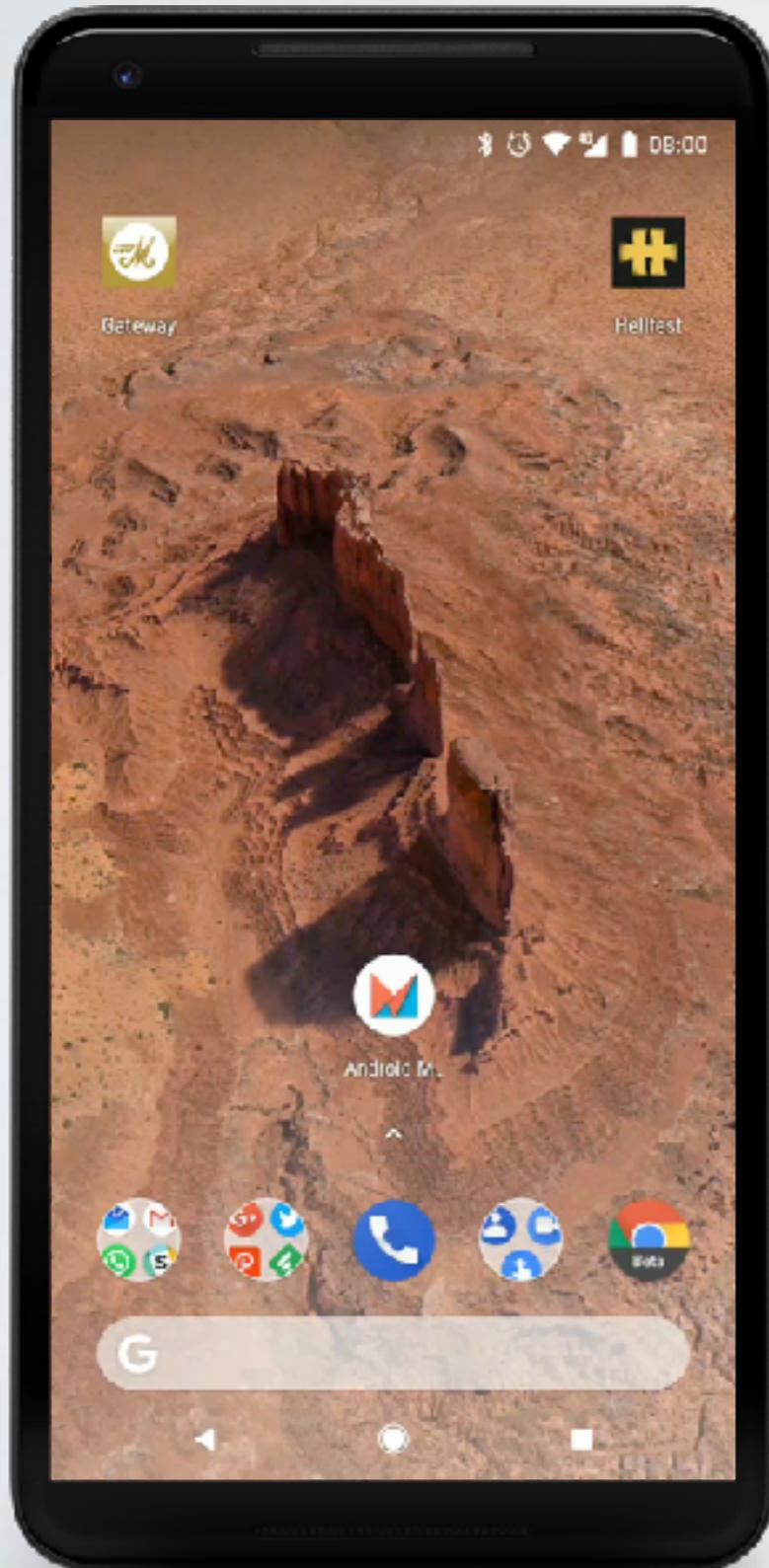
Fulfillment



OK GOOGLE?

```
exports.dialogflowFirebaseFulfillment = functions.https.onRequest((request, response) => {
  const agent = new WebhookClient({ request, response });
  initFirebase();
  admin.database().ref('sensors').orderByChild('SEARCH_KEY').equalTo(agent.parameters.rooms).once("value").then(snapshot=>{
    snapshot.forEach(function(childSnapshot) {
      var key = childSnapshot.key;
      var childData = childSnapshot.val();
      let temperature = parseFloat(childData.TEMPERATURE).toFixed(1);
      let reply = (agent.locale === "fr") ? `La température est de ${temperature}°` : `The temperature is ${temperature}°`;
      agent.add(reply);
    });
  });
});
```

OK GOOGLE?

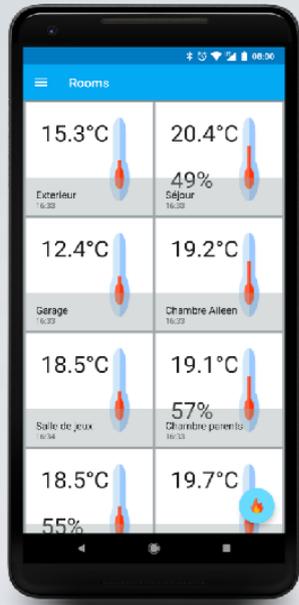


SETTINGS

NEARBY API



```
implementation "com.google.android.gms:play-services-nearby:$playservices_version"
```



Firebase



The 'androidthings' logo is displayed in green. Below it, the hardware components are shown:

- A Raspberry Pi 3B+ board with various ports and components.
- A white USB Wi-Fi adapter with a black antenna.
- Three sensors: two white rectangular sensors and one white cylindrical sensor with a digital display showing '43.3'.



**Code
d'Armor**