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ToolChain

Code explained





The Generated C++ IoTivity code explained

IoTivity C++ API

- Main
- Supported functions
- Class implementation for each resource

Note IoTivity also has a C API



IOtivity build in resources

- Set of APIs to create an OCF device (or client)
- Has a set of “build-in” resources:
 - oic/res
 - oic/p
 - oic/d
 - Security resources

The entity handler of these resources will be handled by the stack.



main

- Main
 - Starts the platform
 - Register the device, e.g. initializes oic/d
 - Register the platform, e.g. initializes oic/p
 - Create all application specific resources
 - Just loops until a resource is being called



Register device

setDeviceInfo function sets the device (oic/d) information like:

- Device type
- Device name
- Data model versions



Register platform

setPlatformInfo function sets the platform (oic/p) information like:

- platformID
- Manufacturer: name, URL
- Hardware version
- Firmware version
- System time

This resource includes optional properties, hence this resource needs to be listed in the introspection file



IoTServer class

The IoTServer is a wrapper that list all application specific resources.

- This class instantiates all application specific resources

- This class is (indirectly) responsible for populating all application specific resources in oic/res.



Resource class

The Resource class is a virtual class being used by each specific resource class.

- Just to have less code



Resource specific class

The resource specific class is a class representing a specific endpoint

- Each endpoint, even of the same type, has its own class
 - So that it can interact with specific hardware
- Each class has :
 - Set of member variables
 - E.g. the list of properties that can occur in the payloads
 - Constructor/Destructor
 - get function
 - E.g. the OCF Retrieve method
 - post function (if needed in the implementation)
 - E.g. the OCF Update method



Resource specific class - constructor

- Initializes all member variables
 - From examples/defaults in the resource definitions
- Initializes the call backs (get/post)
- Register the resource
 - With the appropriate resource types (rt)
 - With the appropriate interface (if)
 - With the appropriate flags (secure, observable, discoverable)
 - With the specific URI to receive the call-backs for.



Resource specific class – get function

- Function registered in the constructor
- Function that returns the payload when “coap-get” is called
- Function adds the member variables to the payload that will be returned

Implementation specific:

before assigning the member variables to the payload, one can update the member variables from the HW.



Resource specific class – post function

- Function registered in the constructor
- Function that interprets the payload when “coap-post” is called
- Function checks if the properties are correct and within the limits.
- If all properties are correct, then the values of the post are assigned to the member variables.

Implementation specific:

after assigning the value to the member variables, one can interact with the HW, using the newly assigned member variables.



What to do next

- Define your own input file
- Run the tooling!
- Build it... and see if it works
 - For example: Check it against OTGC/CTT
 - To get an feeling what is there..
- Change the code, to what you want it to do



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