

n-Blocks

n-BlocksStudio

Table of Contents

<i>n-BlocksStudio</i>	1
<i>Flow based programming</i>	2
<i>J. Morrison; Flow based programming</i>	3
<i>Develop Application with Diagrams</i>	3
<i>Behind the Nodes</i>	4
<i>nBlocksStudio-RTkernel</i>	5
<i>n -BlocksStudio Server</i>	5
<i>n -BlocksStudio Server My_nodes</i>	5
<i>Binary Counter Example created code</i>	6
<i>Binary Counter Example code is running in n-Block</i>	7
<i>JBinary Counter Example code is running in third party board</i>	8
<i>Studio [NOT Node] Class Code</i>	8
<i>ADC to serial port example</i>	10
<i>ADC to serial port example Compilation</i>	10
<i>ADC to serial port example main.cpp</i>	11
<i>[ADC-Node] C++ microprocessor code</i>	12
<i>Studio Firmware Classes</i>	12

n-BlocksStudio

- **n-BlocksStudio** is a programming environment which facilitate an easy way to develop applications with n-Blocks based embedded systems or Internet of Things hardware.
- The main requirement in the design of n-BlocksStudio was to enable users to develop applications without having to write code (although this may not always be possible).
- The IDE uses the Flow Based Design paradigm, using interconnected nodes to generate underlying code
- The code that is created by n-BlocksStudio runs in a **soft-realtime*** firmware system (similar to, but not as complex as an embedded operating system)
- Initially, we used node-RED code base for the first prototype, but soon realized that a development from scratch using Python provided a better development roadmap
- The current n-BlocksStudio runs locally on a PC, making use of OpenGL 3D rendering for attracting visualization
- The Logic and behaviour of nodes is downloaded as Libraries from a public repository
- The public server hosts libraries written by the n-Blocks team as well as by the users, who contribute and share nodes with the n-Blocks user community

***soft-realtime** means tasks are guaranteed to perform in the average time, but timing for each task is not precise – as opposed to hard-realtime, in which the time for each task is strictly met and deterministic



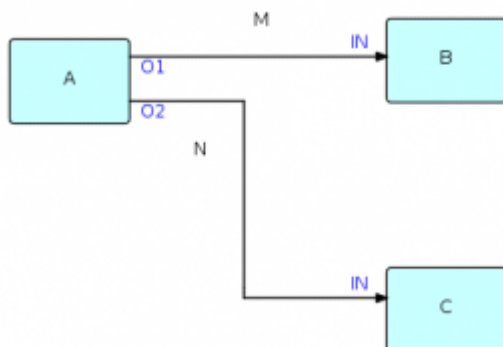
Video

<https://www.n-blocks.net/nmodules/lib/images/toolbar/bold.png>

Flow based programming

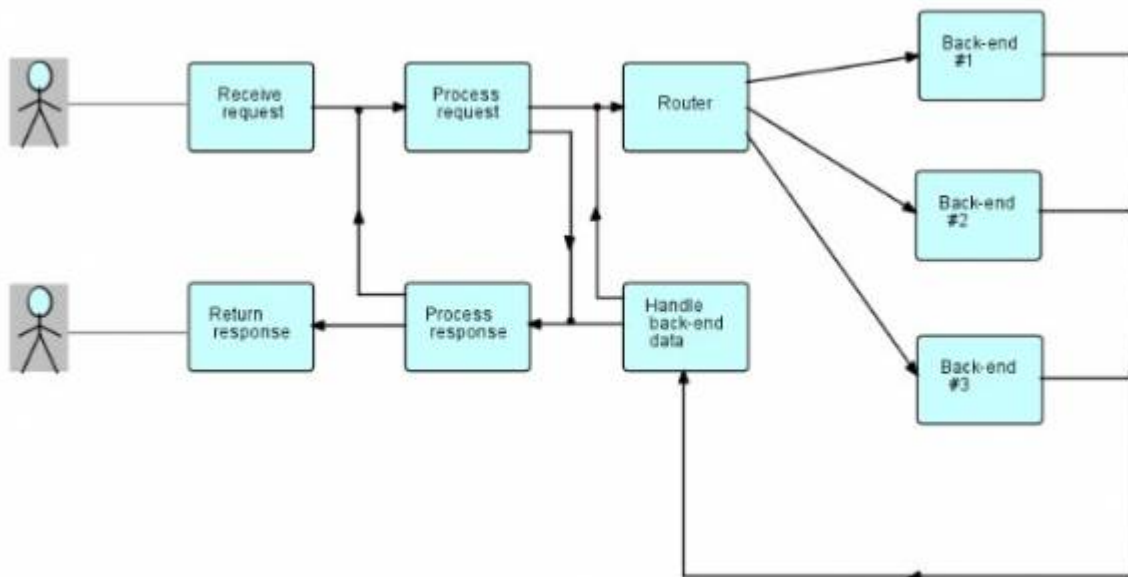
In computer programming, flow-based programming (FBP) is a programming paradigm that defines applications as networks of “black box” processes, which exchange data across predefined connections by message passing, where the connections are specified externally to the processes. These black box processes can be reconnected endlessly to form different applications without having to be changed internally. FBP is thus naturally component-oriented. FBP is a particular form of dataflow programming based on bounded buffers, information packets with defined lifetimes, named ports, and separate definition of connections.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flow-based_programming

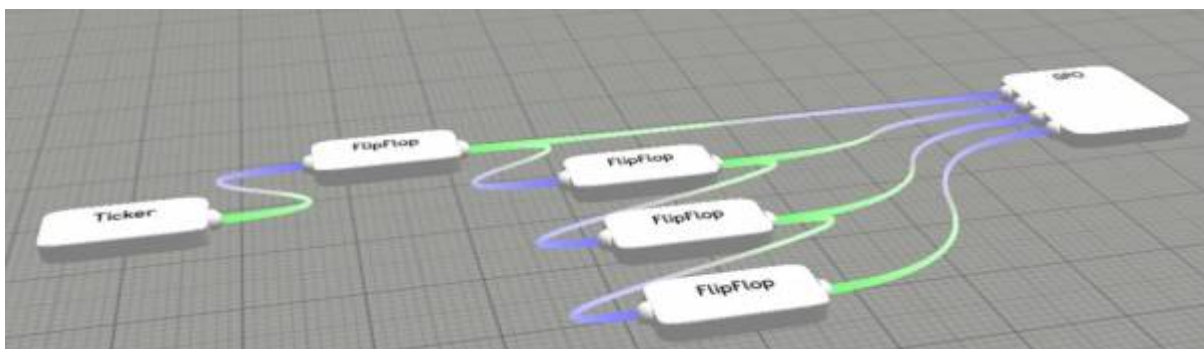


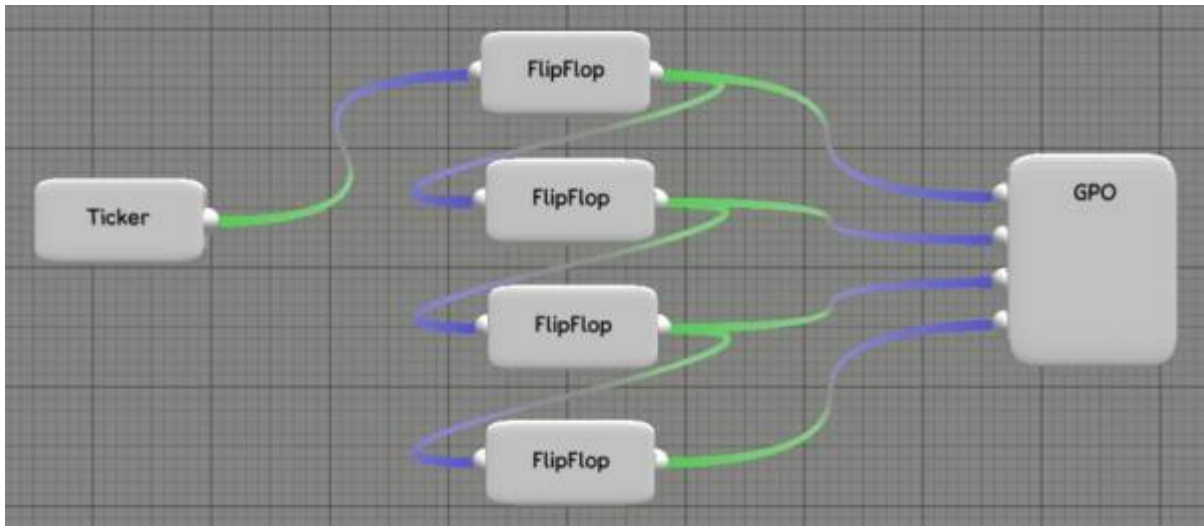
J. Morrison; Flow based programming

In computer programming, Flow-Based Programming (FBP) is a programming paradigm, discovered/invented by J. Paul Rodker Morrison in the late '60s, that uses a “data processing factory” metaphor for designing and building applications. FBP defines applications as networks of “black box” processes, which communicate via data chunks (called Information Packets) travelling across predefined connections (think “conveyor belts”), where the connections are specified externally to the processes. These black box processes can be reconnected endlessly to form different applications without having to be changed internally. FBP is thus naturally component-oriented. <https://jpaulm.github.io/fbp/>



Develop Application with Diagrams





- IDE to develop application with Diagrams
- No need to write code, just use nodes and connections
 - Reduced complexity
 - Modularity
 - Expandable Library of Nodes
- Friendly for
 - Makers, new firmware developers
 - Experienced embedded developers

Behind the Nodes

```
adc.cpp  x
#include "adc.h"

/// GPI
nBlock_ADC::nBlock_ADC(PinName pinAdc): _adc(pinAdc) {
    return;
}

void nBlock_ADC::triggerInput(uint32_t inputNumber, uint32_t value) {
    // Input 0 triggers a read regardless of value
    if (inputNumber == 0) {
        output[0] = _adc.read_u16();
        available[0] = 1;
    }
}
```

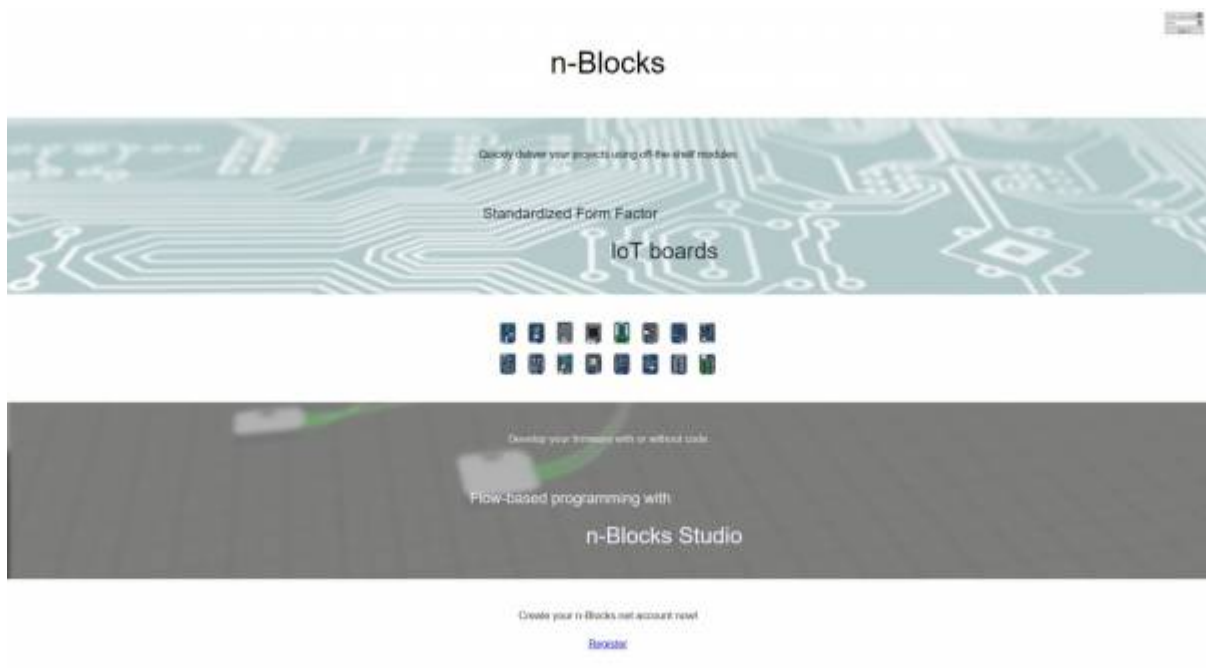
- What is behind the Node-Diagram: Embedded C++ code
- Execution of code is managed by the underlying lightweight nBlocksStudio RTkernel

nBlocksStudio-RTkernel

PERIOD 1mS

- [DATA BETWEEN NODES] Each connection object retrieves data from the source node (PREVIOUS CYCLE OR INITIAL VALUES) and sends them to the destination node
- [INSIDE NODE] The step Method of each node is called:
 - Actual operation is node specific, LIKE:
 - Shifting a FIFO
 - Perform calculations
 - Get from UART hardware buffer and send to a FIFO
 - Read Inputs

n -BlocksStudio Server



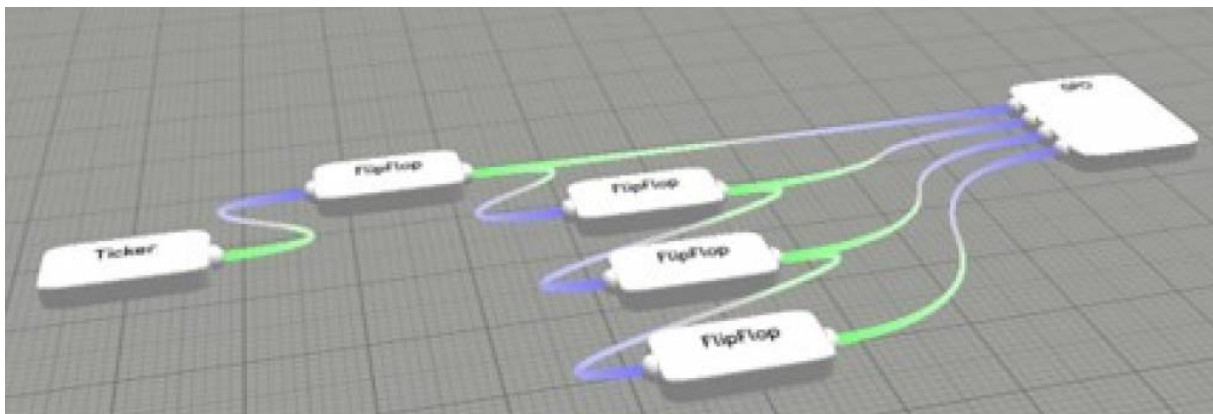
nBlocksStudio Server

- Contribution model and registered users
- Downloadable Nodes
- New Nodes are contributed by users and the n-Blocks team

n -BlocksStudio Server My_nodes



Binary Counter Example created code

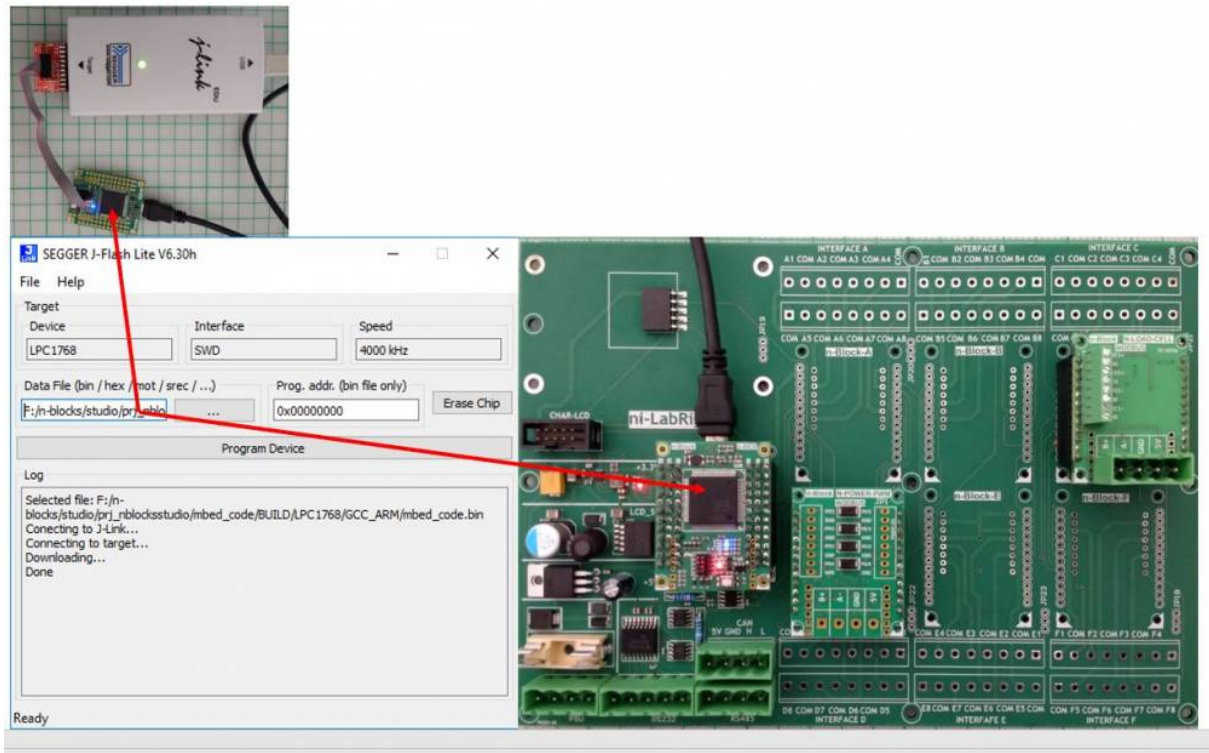


```

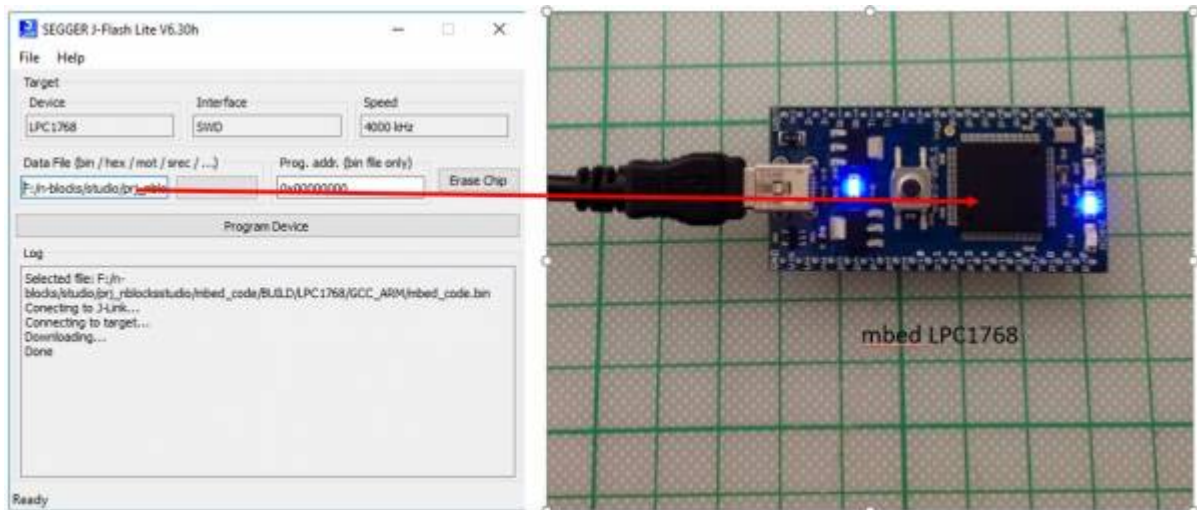
main.cpp
1  /* =====
2  *      Automatically generated by n-Blocks Studio Designer      *
3  *
4  *      www.n-blocks.net
5  *  ===== */
6  #include "nblocks.h"
7
8
9  // *** List of node objects ***
10 nBlock_PWM          nb_nBlockNode17_PWM;
11 nBlock_Ticker       nb_nBlockNode0_Ticker;
12 nBlock_FlipFlop     nb_nBlockNode13_FlipFlop;
13 nBlock_FlipFlop     nb_nBlockNode3_FlipFlop;
14 nBlock_GPO          nb_nBlockNode12_GPO;
15 nBlock_FlipFlop     nb_nBlockNode14_FlipFlop;
16 nBlock_ADC          nb_nBlockNode16_ADC;
17 nBlock_FlipFlop     nb_nBlockNode15_FlipFlop;
18
19 // *** List of connection objects ***
20 nBlockConnection    n_conn0(&nb_nBlockNode0_Ticker, 0, &nb_nBlockNode3_FlipFlop, 0);
21 nBlockConnection    n_conn1(&nb_nBlockNode3_FlipFlop, 0, &nb_nBlockNode12_GPO, 0);
22 nBlockConnection    n_conn2(&nb_nBlockNode3_FlipFlop, 0, &nb_nBlockNode13_FlipFlop, 0);
23 nBlockConnection    n_conn3(&nb_nBlockNode13_FlipFlop, 0, &nb_nBlockNode12_GPO, 1);
24 nBlockConnection    n_conn4(&nb_nBlockNode13_FlipFlop, 0, &nb_nBlockNode14_FlipFlop, 0);
25 nBlockConnection    n_conn5(&nb_nBlockNode14_FlipFlop, 0, &nb_nBlockNode12_GPO, 2);
26 nBlockConnection    n_conn6(&nb_nBlockNode14_FlipFlop, 0, &nb_nBlockNode15_FlipFlop, 0);
27 nBlockConnection    n_conn7(&nb_nBlockNode15_FlipFlop, 0, &nb_nBlockNode12_GPO, 3);
28 nBlockConnection    n_conn8(&nb_nBlockNode16_ADC, 0, &nb_nBlockNode17_PWM, 0);
29
30 // *** Main function ***
31 int main(void) {
32     SetupWorkbench();
33     while(1) {
34         // Your custom code here!
35     }
36 }
37

```

Binary Counter Example code is running in n-Block



JBinary Counter Example code is running in third party board

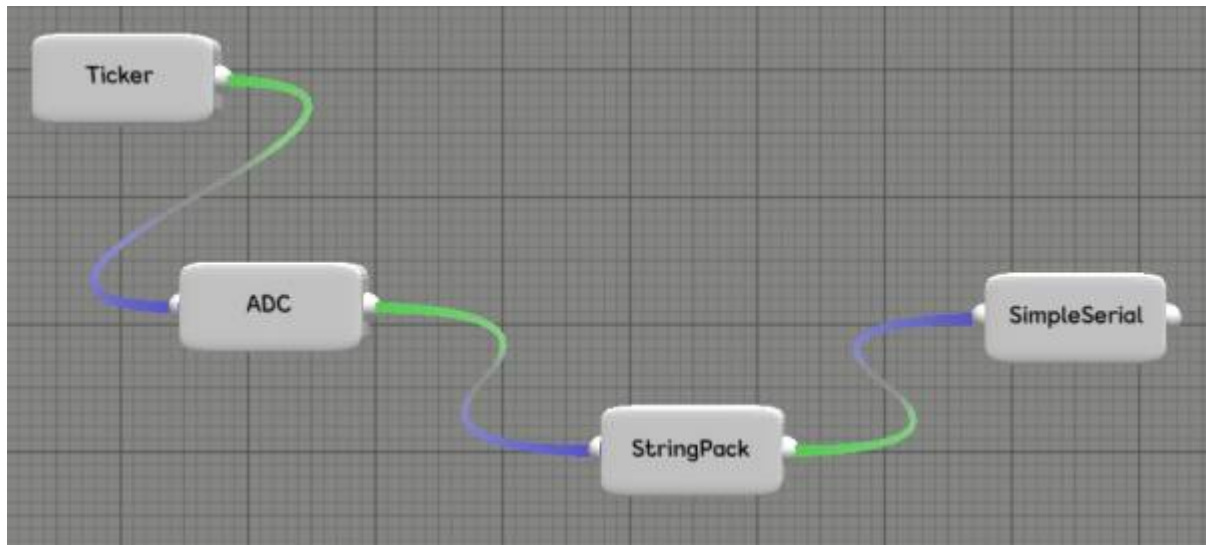


Studio [NOT Node] Class Code

```
not.h
1  #ifndef __NB_NOT
2  #define __NB_NOT
3
4  #include "mbed.h"
5  #include "nworkbench.h"
6
7
8  class nBlock_NOT: public nBlockNode {
9  public:
10     nBlock_NOT(void);
11     uint32_t outputAvailable(uint32_t outputNumber);
12     uint32_t readOutput(uint32_t outputNumber);
13     void triggerInput(uint32_t inputNumber, uint32_t value);
14     void step(void);
15 private:
16     fifo internal_fifo;
17 };
18
19
20
21
22 #endif
23
```

```
not.cpp
1  #include "not.h"
2
3
4  // NOT GATE
5  nBlock_NOT
6  uint32_t nBlock_NOT::outputAvailable(uint32_t outputNumber) { // outputNumber is ignored
7  return internal_fifo.available();
8  }
9  uint32_t nBlock_NOT::readOutput(uint32_t outputNumber) { // outputNumber is ignored
10  uint32_t tmp;
11  internal_fifo.read(&tmp);
12  return tmp;
13  }
14  void nBlock_NOT::triggerInput(uint32_t inputNumber, uint32_t value) { // inputNumber is ignored
15  if (value == 0) internal_fifo.put(1);
16  else internal_fifo.put(0);
17  }
18  void nBlock_NOT::step(void) {
19  uint32_t tmp;
20  internal_fifo.get(&tmp);
21  return;
22  }
```

ADC to serial port example



This Diagram reads an ADC every 1000ms and sends the data in readable form to UART serial channel

ADC to serial port example Compilation

```

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.15063]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

F:\n-blocks\studio\mbed_code>mbed compile -t GCC_ARM -m LPC1768
Building project mbed_code (LPC1768, GCC_ARM)
Scan: .
Scan: env
Scan: mbed

```

Module	.text	.data	.bss
BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\adc.o	352	0	0
BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\fifo.o	108	0	0
BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\main.o	429	4	1340
BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\nworkbench.o	468	4	84
BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\simpleserial.o	120	0	0
BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\stringpack.o	160	0	256
BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\ticker.o	284	0	0
[fill]	627	0	13
[lib]/c.a	21133	2472	89
[lib]/gcc.a	4132	0	0
[lib]/mbed.a	5873	8	293
[lib]/misc	208	12	28
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\CRP.o	4	0	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\analogin_api.o	503	0	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\gpio_api.o	289	0	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\mbed_board.o	384	0	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\mbed_retargot.o	1895	260	24
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\mbed_sdk_boot.o	80	0	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\pinmap.o	295	0	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\serial_api.o	2518	0	240
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\startup_LPC17xx.o	272	0	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\system_LPC17xx.o	164	4	0
mbed\7c7b631e539\TARGET_LPC1768\TOOLCHAIN_GCC_ARM\us_ticker.o	192	0	1
Subtotals	40490	2764	2368

```

Total Static RAM memory (data + bss): 5132 bytes
Total Flash memory (text + data): 43254 bytes

Image: .\BUILD\LPC1768\GCC_ARM\mbed_code.bin

F:\n-blocks\studio\mbed_code>

```

ADC to serial port example main.cpp

```

main.cpp
*
*   Automatically generated by n-Blocks Studio Designer
*
*   www.n-blocks.net
*
* ===== */
#include "nblocks.h"
#include "stringpack.h"
#include "simpleserial.h"
#include "and.h"
#include "or.h"

// -*- List of node objects -*-
nBlock_Ticker ..... nb_nBlockNode0_Ticker(1000);
nBlock_StringPack ..... nb_nBlockNode2_StringPack("Value: %d\n");
nBlock_ADC ..... nb_nBlockNode1_ADC(P0_10);
nBlock_SimpleSerial ..... nb_nBlockNode3_SimpleSerial(P2_0,P2_1);

// -*- List of connection objects -*-
nBlockConnection ..... n_conn0(&nb_nBlockNode0_Ticker, 0, &nb_nBlockNode1_ADC, 0);
nBlockConnection ..... n_conn1(&nb_nBlockNode1_ADC, 0, &nb_nBlockNode2_StringPack, 0);
nBlockConnection ..... n_conn2(&nb_nBlockNode2_StringPack, 0, &nb_nBlockNode3_SimpleSerial, 0);

// -*- Main function -*-
int main(void) {
    SetupWorkbench();
    while(1) {
        // Your custom code here!
    }
}

```

[ADC-Node] C++ microprocessor code

```

adc.h
#ifndef __NB_ADC
#define __NB_ADC

#include "mbed.h"
#include "nworkbench.h"

class nBlock_ADC: public nBlockSimpleNode<1> {
public:
    nBlock_ADC(PinName pinAdc);
    void triggerInput(uint32_t inputNumber, uint32_t value);
private:
    AnalogIn _adc;
};

#endif

```

```

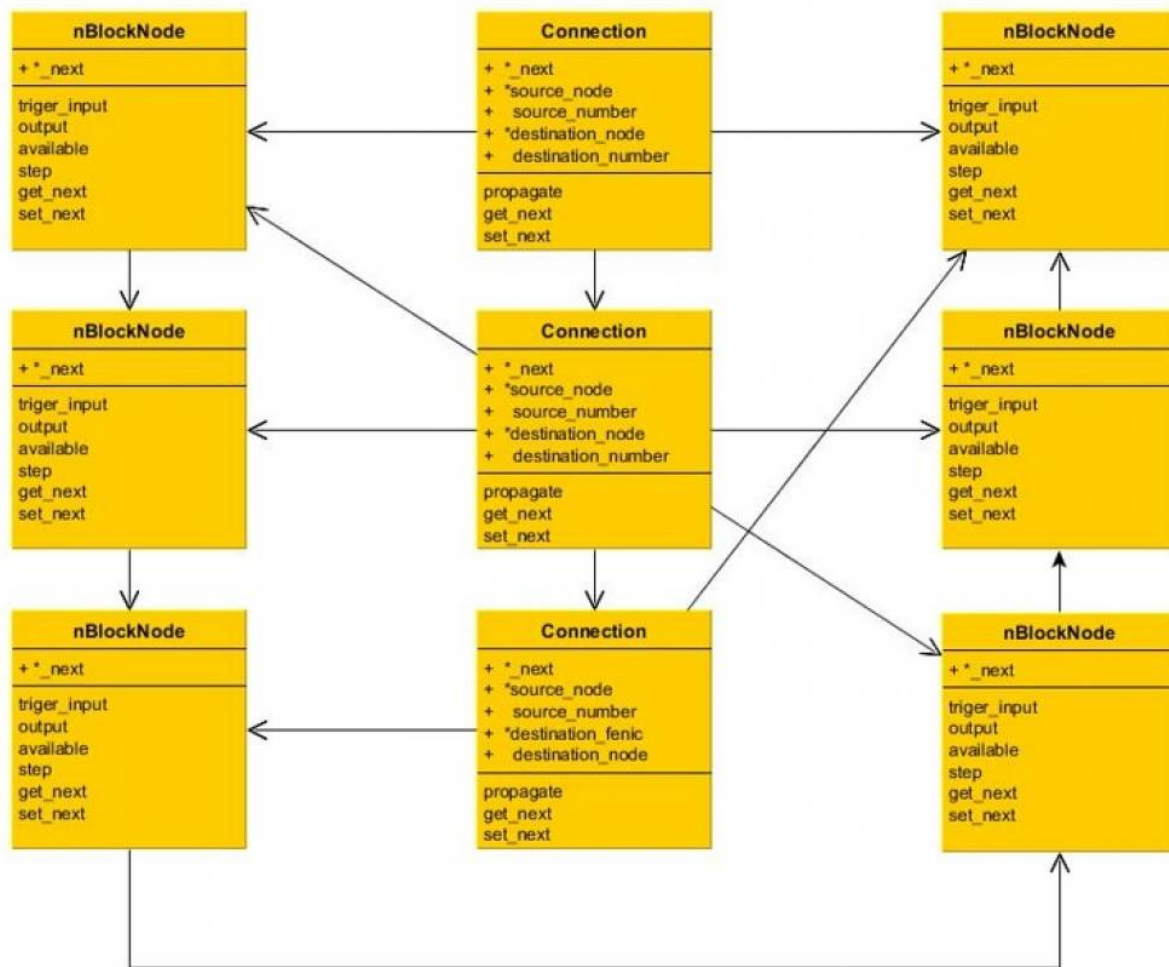
adc.cpp
#include "adc.h"

// GPI
nBlock_ADC::nBlock_ADC(PinName pinAdc): _adc(pinAdc) {
    return;
}

void nBlock_ADC::triggerInput(uint32_t inputNumber, uint32_t value) {
    // Input 0 triggers a read regardless of value
    if (inputNumber == 0) {
        output[0] = _adc.read_u16();
        available[0] = 1;
    }
}

```

Studio Firmware Classes



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