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Smart Home & Smart Factory systems

MQTT & IoT protocols comparison

Paolo Patierno

Software Embedded Engineer



Sponsor



















embedded & mobile solutions www.proxsoft.it | info@proxsoft.it











Microsoft Who am I? Contacts

- «DotNetCampania» member
 - http://dotnetcampania.org/blogs/paolopat/default.aspx
- «TinyCLR.it» member
 - http://www.tinyclr.it
- «Embedded101» board of director member
 - http://www.embedded101.com/Blogs/PaoloPatierno.aspx
- Twitter
 - @ppatierno
- Linkedin
 - http://it.linkedin.com/in/paolopatierno
- Skype
 - paolopat80
- Email
 - ppatierno@live.com





- IoT protocols war!
- MQTT
 - Introduction
 - Architecture
 - Features
- Comparison with ...
 - HTTP
 - CoAP
 - AMQP



Microsoft EMBEDDED IOT protocols war!

AMQP

CoAP

MQTT

TMPP

STOMP



MQTT: introduction

- MQTT (Message Queue Telemetry Transport)
 - Open: created by IBM & Eurotech and donated to Eclipse "Paho" M2M project (OASIS standard in 2014)
 - Lightweight: smallest packet size 2 bytes (header), reduced clients footprint (C# M2Mqtt library 30 KB)
 - Reliable: three QoS and patterns to avoid packet loss on client disconnection
 - Simple:
 - TCP based
 - Asynchronous
 - Publish/Subscribe
 - Few verbs
 - Payload agnostic

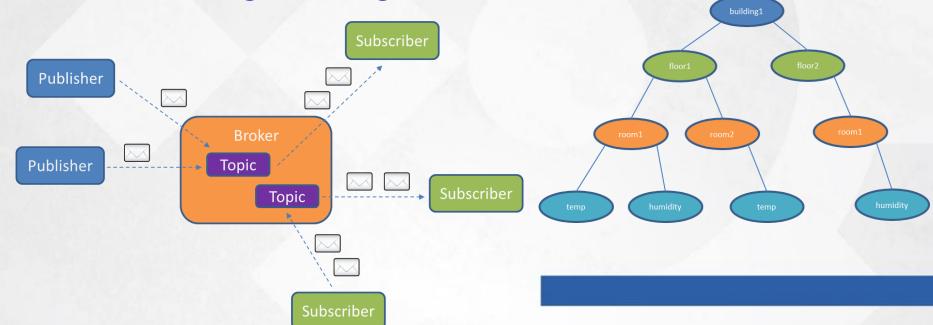




MQTT: publish/subscribe

- Broker and connected Clients
 - Broker receives subscription from clients on topics
 - Broker receives messages and forward them
 - Clients subscribe/publishes on topics
- Topics for publish and subscribe (like queue)

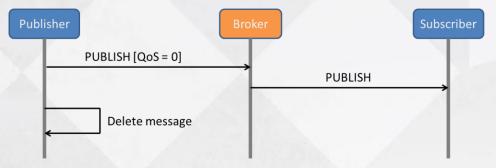
Brokers bridge configuration





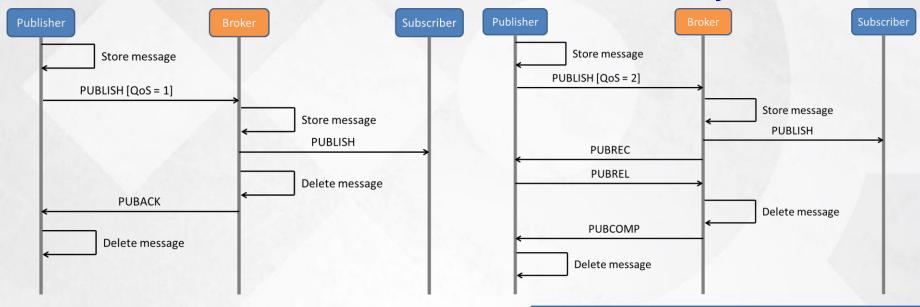
Microsoft MQTT: Quality of Service

QoS 0 : At most once (fire and forget)



QoS 1: At least once

QoS 2: Exactly once





Microsoft MQTT: security?

- Common big problem for all IoT/M2M protocols
- MQTT is over TCP ... use SSL/TLS for secutiry
- Username/Password in the CONNECT message
- Encrypt payload (MQTT is payload agnostic)



MQTT: main features

- Keep-Alive message (PINGREQ, PINGRESP)
 - Broker can detect client disconnection (if it doesn't send explicit DISCONNECT)
- Will message: specified in CONNECT message with topic, QoS and retain. On unexpected client disconnection, it is sent to subscribed clients
- Retain message: a PUBLISH message on a topic is kept on the broker. A new connected subscriber on the same topic receives this message (last known good message)
- Durable subscription : on client disconnection, all subscriptions are kept on the broker and recovered on client reconnection

- Request/Response (1-1, 1-n more POST)
- Push on client with (long) polling (or WebSocket)
- More bandwidth (ASCII, headers, ...)
 - More battery consumption
- No "messaging middleware" integration
- Client more complex (ASCII parser)
- No Quality of Service
- Security based on SSL/TLS
- RESTful



Microsoft EMBEDDED HTTP vs MQTT

Request/Response



Sending (1024 msg – 1 byte)

Receiving (1024 msg – 1 byte)

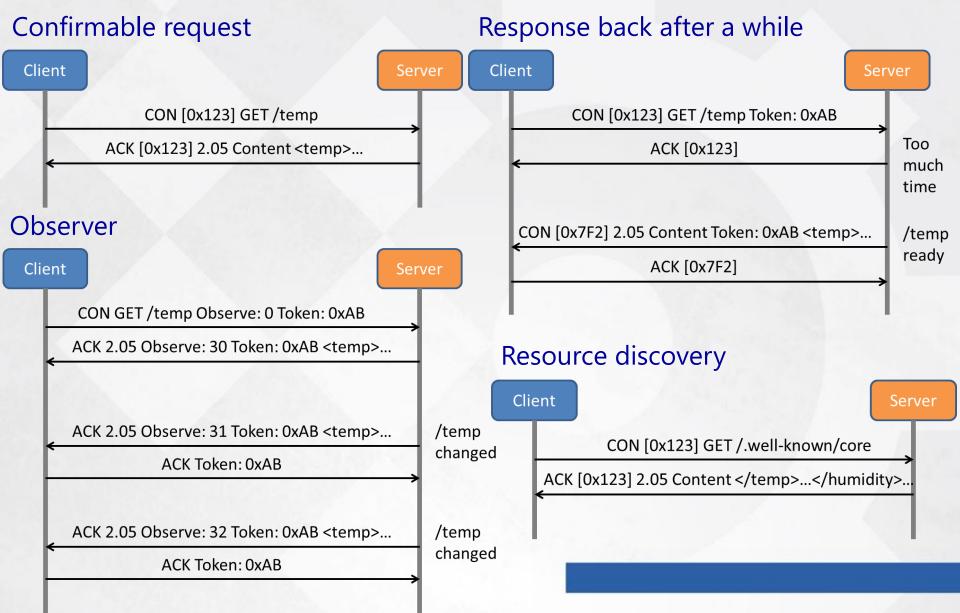
	3G		Wifi	
	HTTPS	MQTT	HTTPS	MQTT
% Battery / Hour	18.43%	16.13%	3.45%	4.23%
Messages / Hour	1708	160278	3628	263314
% Battery / Message *	0.01709	0.00010	0.00095	0.00002
Messages Received	240 / 1024	1024 / 1024	524 / 1024	1024 / 1024

	3G		Wifi	
	HTTPS	MQTT	HTTPS	MQTT
% Battery / Hour	18.79%	17.80%	5.44%	3.66%
Messages / Hour	1926	21685	5229	23184
% Battery / Message *	0.00975	0.00082	0.00104	0.00016

- HTTP-like but based on UDP (no TCP)
 - Packets order and retransmission into the sw stack
- Client/Server (HTTP verbs, status codes HTTP-like)
- "Options" (like HTTP headers) are binary
 - Client more simple (than HTTP)
- "Observer" pattern available and "Response back after a while", avoid HTTP (long) polling
- Quality of Service with "confirmable" messages
- Security with DTLS (Datagram TLS)
- Resource discovery
- CoAP node has also server role → NAT problem



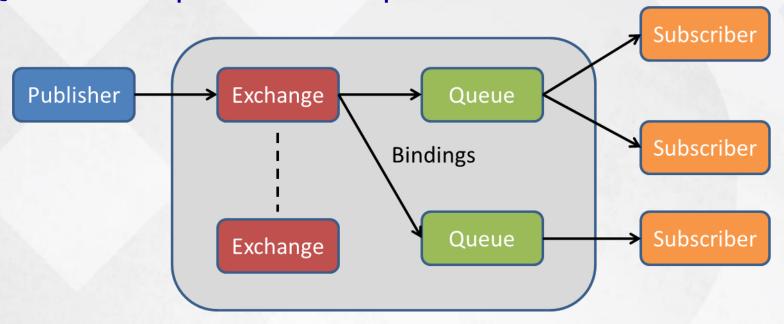
CoAP vs MQTT





Microsoft AMQP vs MQTT

- Exchange: receive messages and apply routing
- Binding: define rules to bind exchange to queue
- Queue : simple ... it is a queue !







- Default exchange (without a name)
 - Routing message to a queue (routing key = name queue)
- Direct exchange
 - Routing message to a queue based on routing key (not necessary queue name, routing key = bind key)
- Fanout exchange
 - Routing message to more queue (publish/subscribe) and not use a routing key
- Topic exchange
 - Routing message to a queue based on routing key like a topic (routing key match a pattern)
- Header exchange
 - Routing message to queue based on header filters

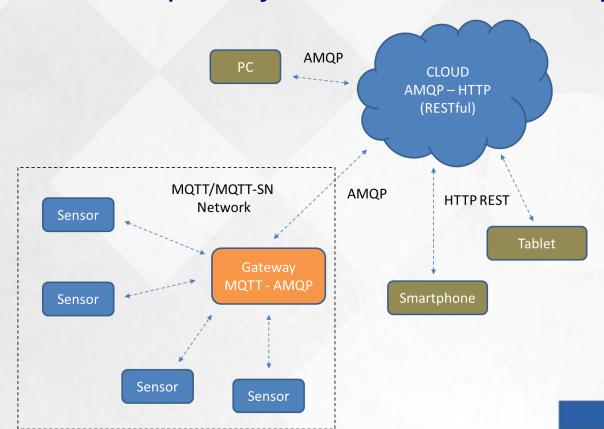


- Enterprise application oriented
 - Messaging server to server
- More messaging patterns:
 - Load balancing on a queue (more consumers)
 - Publish/Subscribe queue (MQTT topic)
 - Routing with messages redirection to queues based on filters (on header fields or body message)
 - RPC with "correlation id"
- Smallest packet size 60 bytes
- Quality of Service (MQTT-like)
 - Also use "dead letter queue"
- Security based on SSL/TLS



Microsoft EMBEDDED Conclusions

- Protocol choice depends on scenario
- Some protocols have more features than other
- A complex system can use more protocols:





IoT/M2M

- Embedded101 free ebook : http://bit.ly/m2miotbook
- IBM redbook : http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/abstracts/sg248054.html

MQTT web site

- Official web site: http://mqtt.org
- Mosquitto: http://mosquitto.org
- HiveMQ: http://www.hivemq.com
- M2Mqtt C# Client : http://m2mqtt.codeplex.com
- Eclipse Paho project : http://www.eclipse.org/paho/
- WebSphere MQ: http://www-03.ibm.com/software/products/en/wmg/

CoAP

- IETF: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-core-coap/
- CoAP for .Net : http://www.coapsharp.com

AMQP

- Official web site : http://www.amqp.org
- RabbitMQ: http://www.rabbitmq.com
- Windows Azure Service Bus support : http://www.windowsazure.com/en-us/documentation/articles/service-bus-amqp-overview/