



# 物聯網通訊與安全

## 第2章 物聯網通訊協定 IoT Protocols

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# 歷史版本

版本	說明	日期	負責人
v1.0	初版	2019/02/18	蘇維宗



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# Protocols





# What's Protocols?

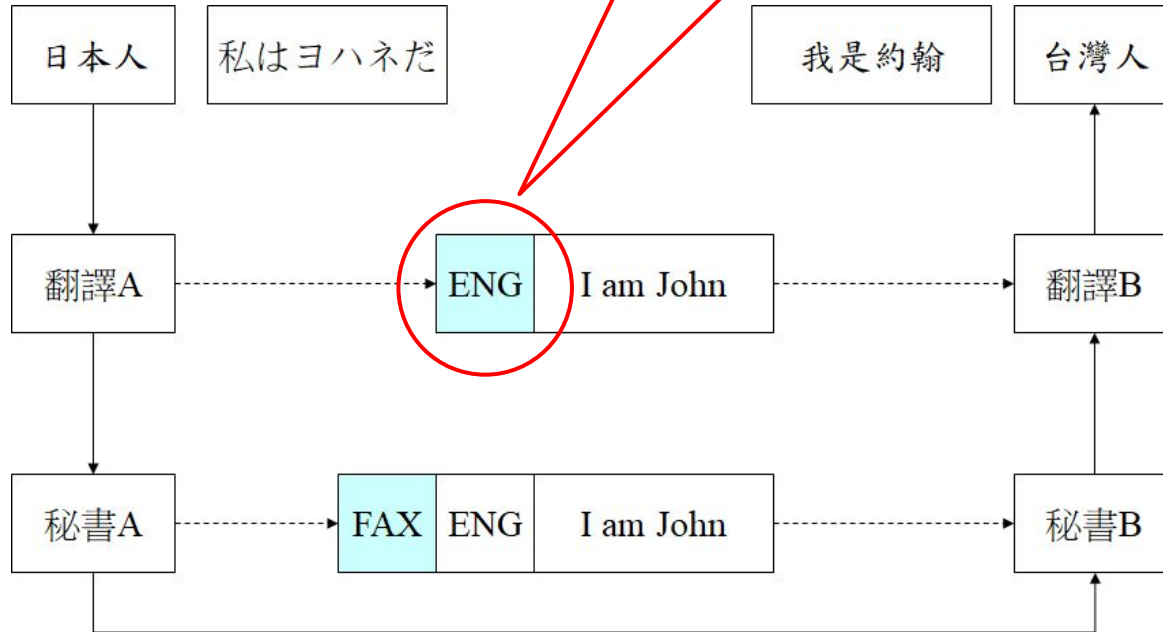
In computer networking, **protocols (通訊協定)** define

- format and order of messages exchanged among network entities
- actions taken on the transmission and receipt of messages
- other events



# Why Need Protocols?

**Header (標頭)** includes the information indicating how this message can be handled.





# TCP/IP Network Layer Model

**Application:** supporting network applications

**Transport:** process-process data transfer

**Network:** routing of datagrams from source to destination

**Link:** data transfer between neighboring network elements

**Physical:** bits “on the wire”

**Application**  
(FTP, HTTP, ...)

**Transport**  
(TCP, UDP)

**Network**  
(IP, Routing  
protocols)

**Link**  
(Ethernet, WiFi, ...)

**Physical**  
(1000BASE-T, ...)



request line  
(GET, POST,  
HEAD commands)

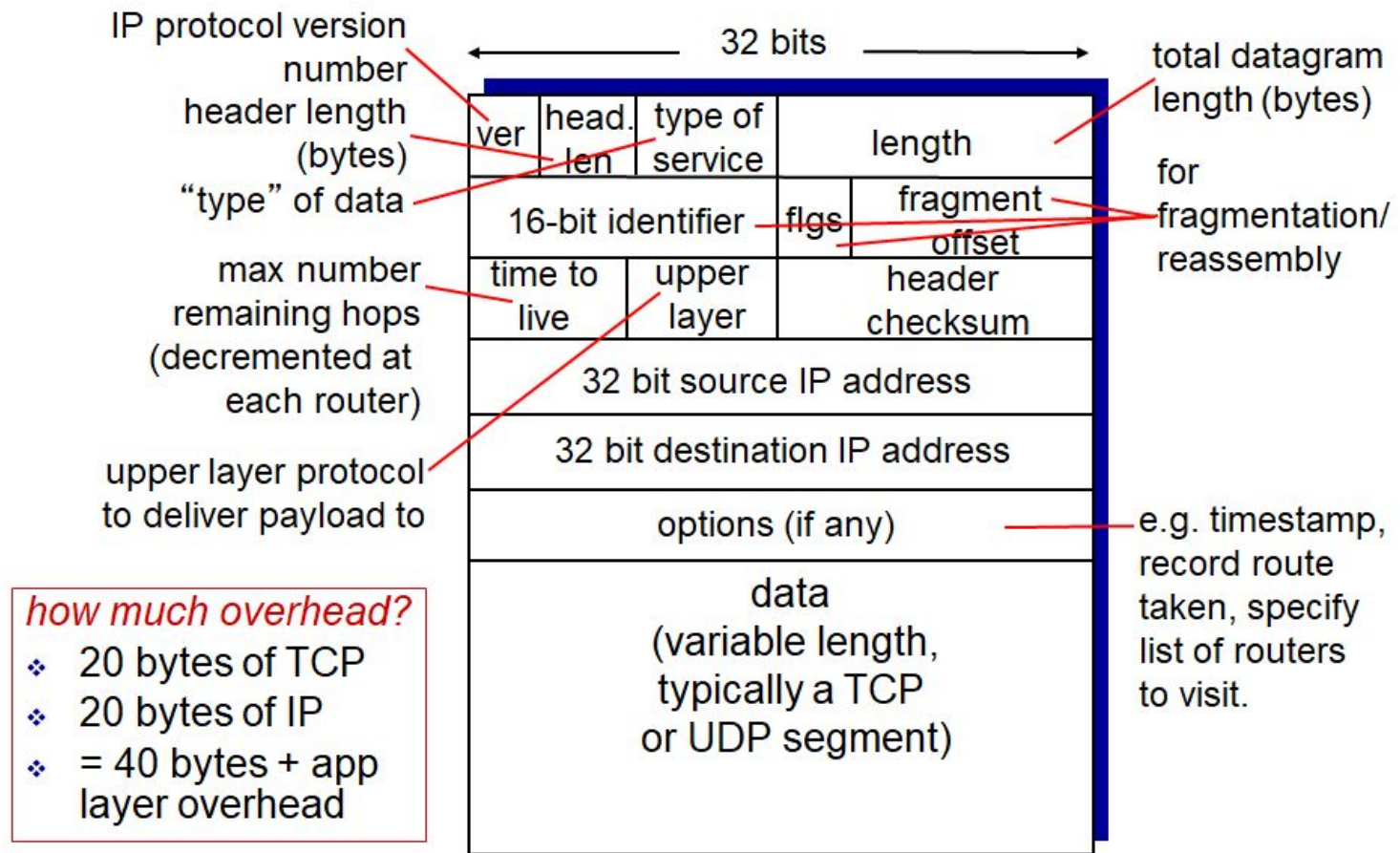
header  
lines

carriage return,  
line feed at start  
of line indicates  
end of header lines

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: www-net.cs.umass.edu\r\n
User-Agent: Firefox/3.6.10\r\n
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml\r\n
Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5\r\n
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate\r\n
Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7\r\n
Keep-Alive: 115\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
\r\n
```

carriage return character  
line-feed character

## Case Study: HTTP (Application Layer)



## Case Study: IPv4 (Network Layer)



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# IoT Protocols





# IoT Protocols for Data Exchange

Constrained Application Protocol ([CoAP](#))

Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol ([XMPP](#))

**Message Queue Telemetry Transport ([MQTT](#))**

Advanced Message Queuing Protocol ([AMQP](#))

Data Distributed Service ([DDS](#))



# Comparison

	Transport	Interaction Model	Scope	QoS	Interoperability Level	Encoding	Security
HTTP	TCP/IP	Request-Reply	Device-to-Cloud Cloud-to-Cloud	N/A	Semantic	Text-Based	HTTPS
CoAP	UDP/IP	Request-Reply (REST)	Device-to-Device	2	Semantic	Binary	DTLS
AMQP	TCP/IP	Point-to-Point Message Exchange	Cloud-to-Cloud	3	Structural	Binary	TLS+SASL
MQTT	TCP/IP	Publish-and-Subscribe	Device-to-Cloud Cloud-to-Cloud	3	Foundations	Binary	TLS
DDS	UDP/IP (unicast+multicast) TCP/IP	Publish-and-Subscribe Request-Reply	Device-to-Device Device-to-Cloud Cloud-to-Cloud	22	Structural	Binary	TLS,DTLS, DDS Security



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# MQTT

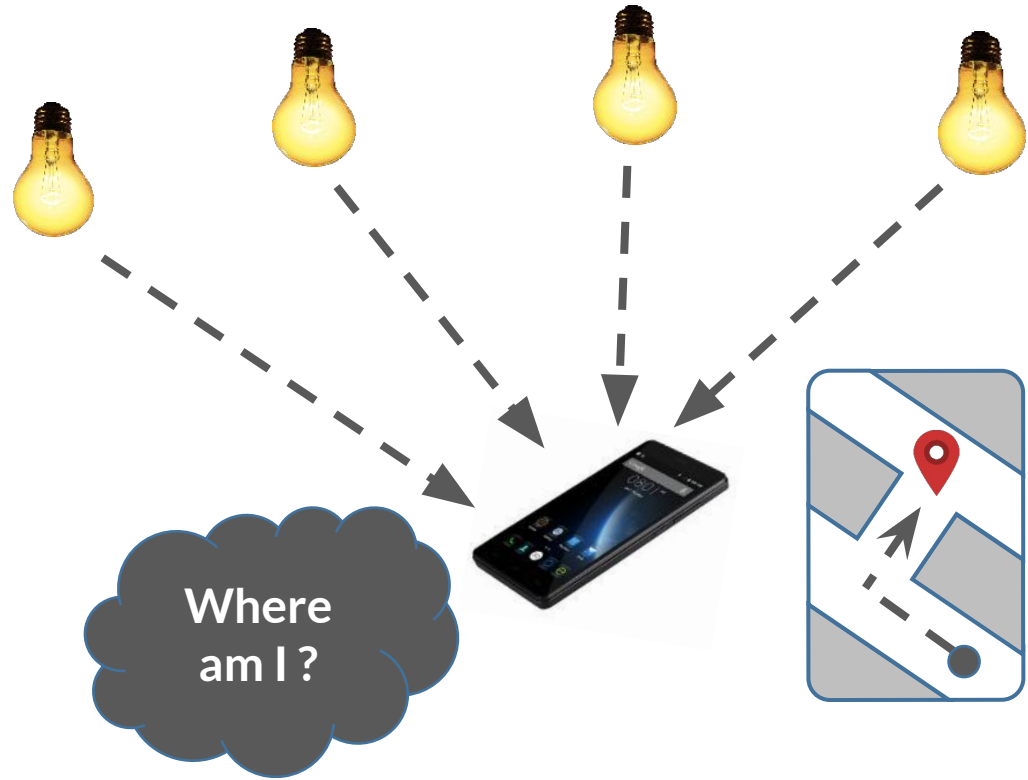
Message Queue Telemetry Transport



# IoT Applications

## Data-Driven Application

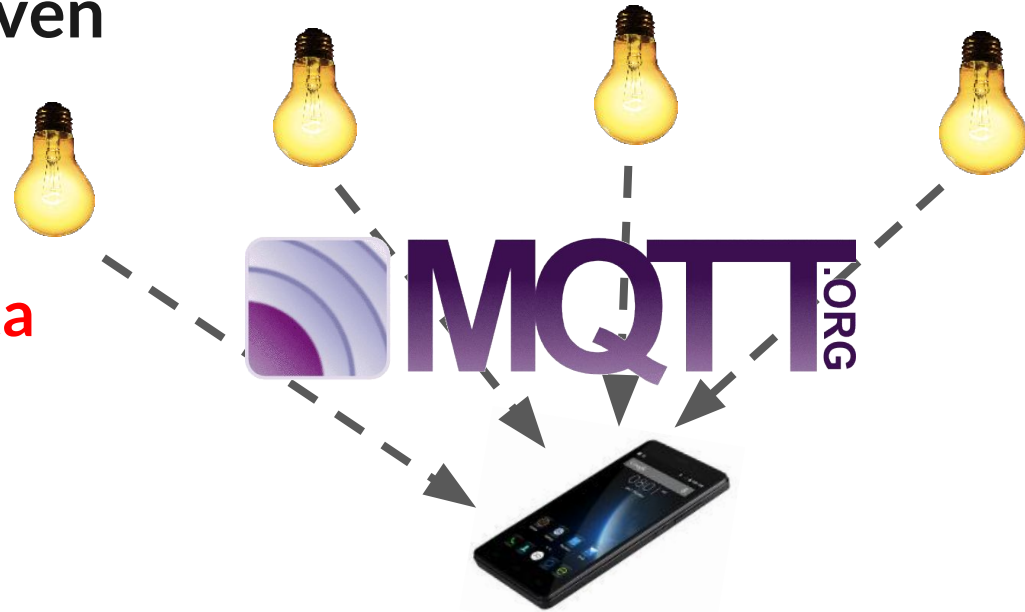
For example, visual light communication (VLC) can be used to provide indoor localization.



# Challenges of Data-Driven IoT Applications

How to obtain sensor data from VLC nodes?

MQTT can be one of the solutions.



1999

Andy Stanford-Clark與Arlen Nipper發表MQTT v1.0。

2011

Facebook Messenger採用MQTT作為訊息交換協定。



2013

MQTT v3.1成為OASIS輕量化訊息交換的公開標準。

## History of MQTT





Watson IoT  
(IBM)



IoT Core  
(Google)



Azure IoT  
(Microsoft)



AWS IoT  
(Amazon)

Lightweight



Widely  
Accepted

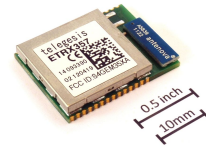
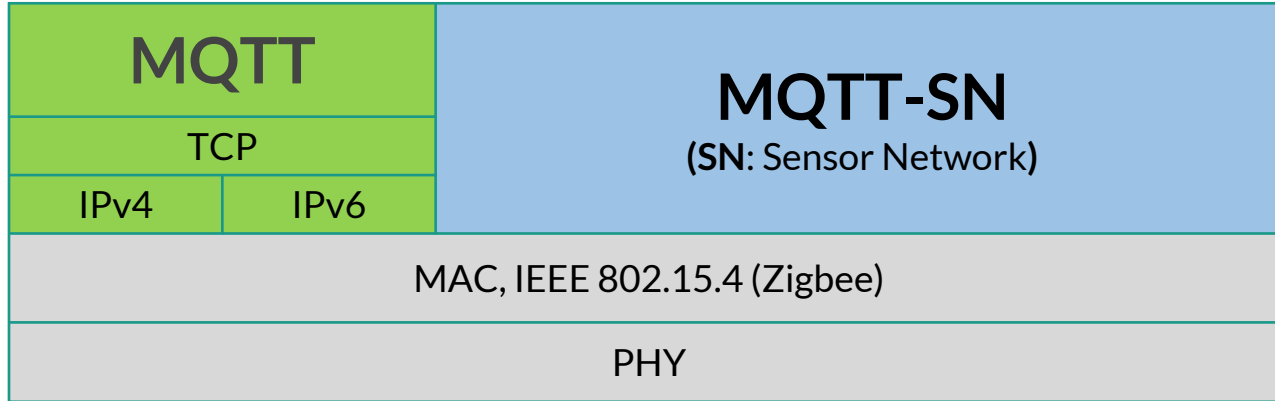
Why using MQTT?





MQTT is based on TCP/IP

MQTT-SN is for devices without TCP/IP



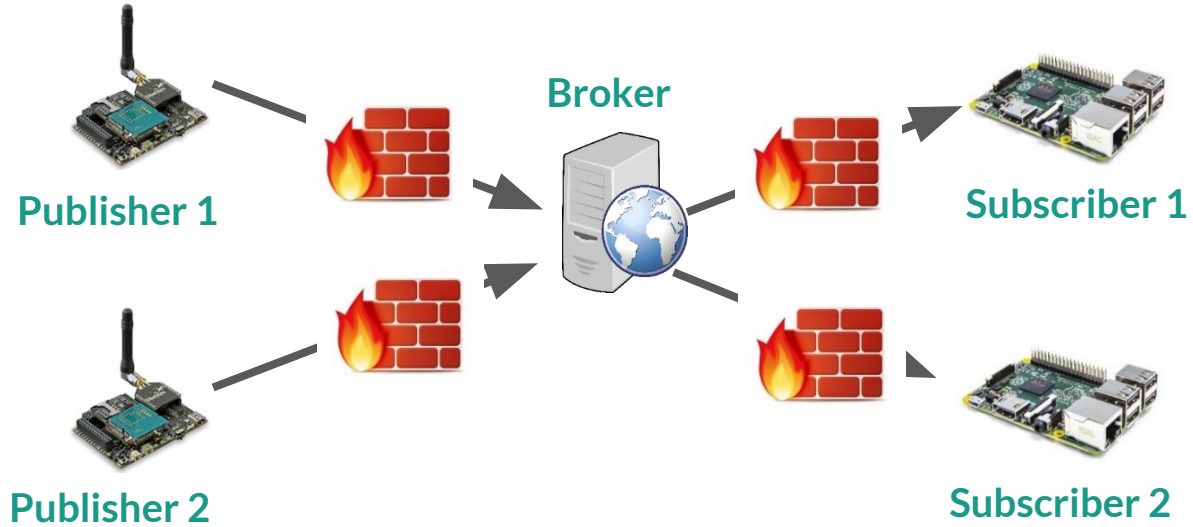
# MQTT vs. MQTT-SN



**Publisher**  
Data provider

**Broker**  
Data forwarder

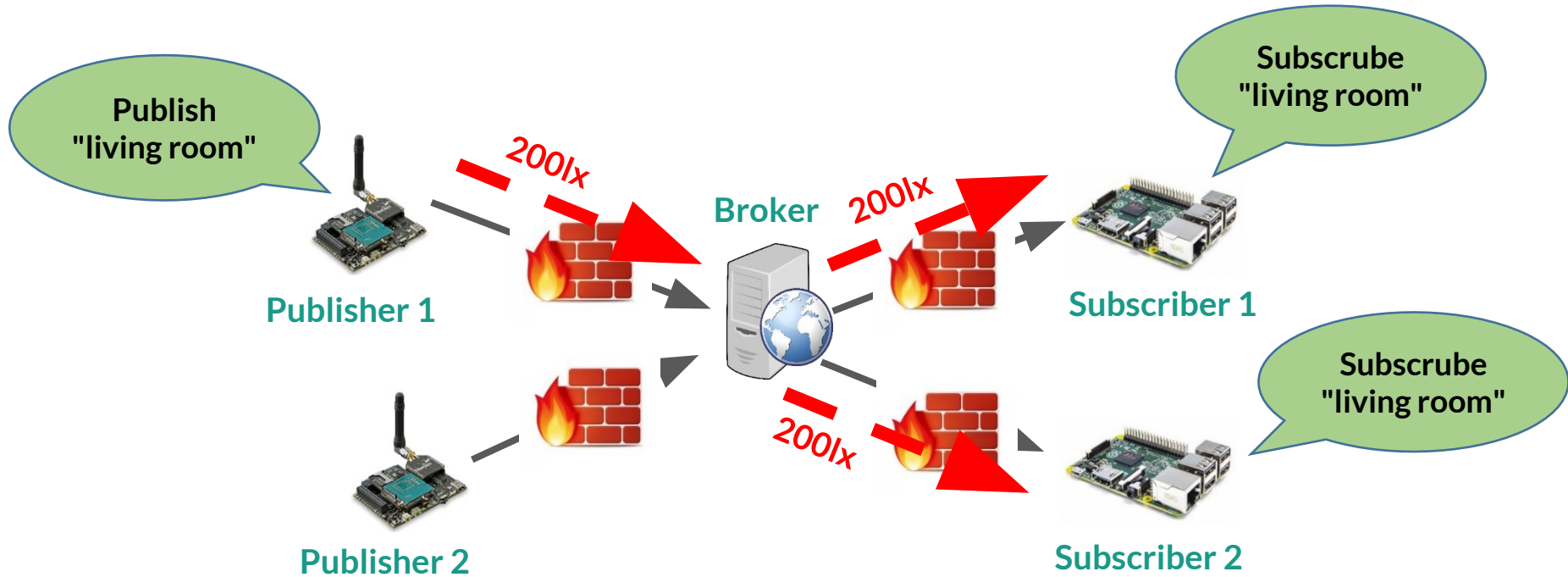
**Subscriber**  
Data Consumer



## Roles in MQTT



Based on **publish-subscribe** model



# Features of MQTT

# MQTT Supports Quality of Service (QoS)

## QoS Level 0

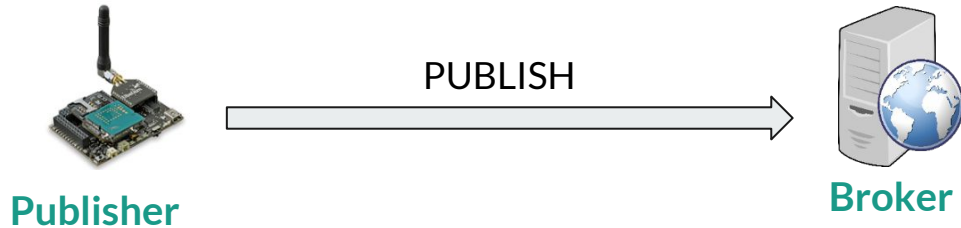
Only Once

## QoS Level 1

At Least Once

## QoS Level 2

Exactly Once



# MQTT Supports Quality of Service (QoS)

QoS Level 0

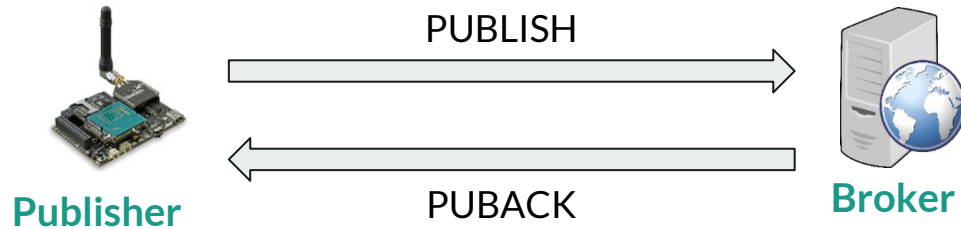
Only Once

QoS Level 1

At Least Once

QoS Level 2

Exactly Once



# MQTT Supports Quality of Service (QoS)

## QoS Level 0

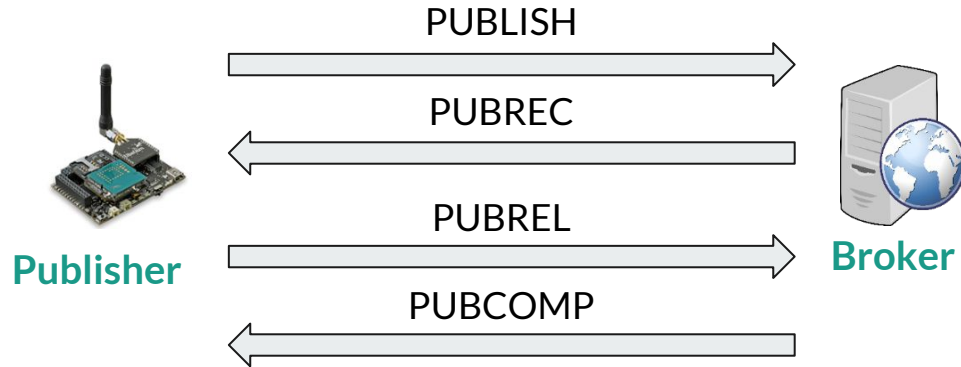
Only Once

## QoS Level 1

At Least Once

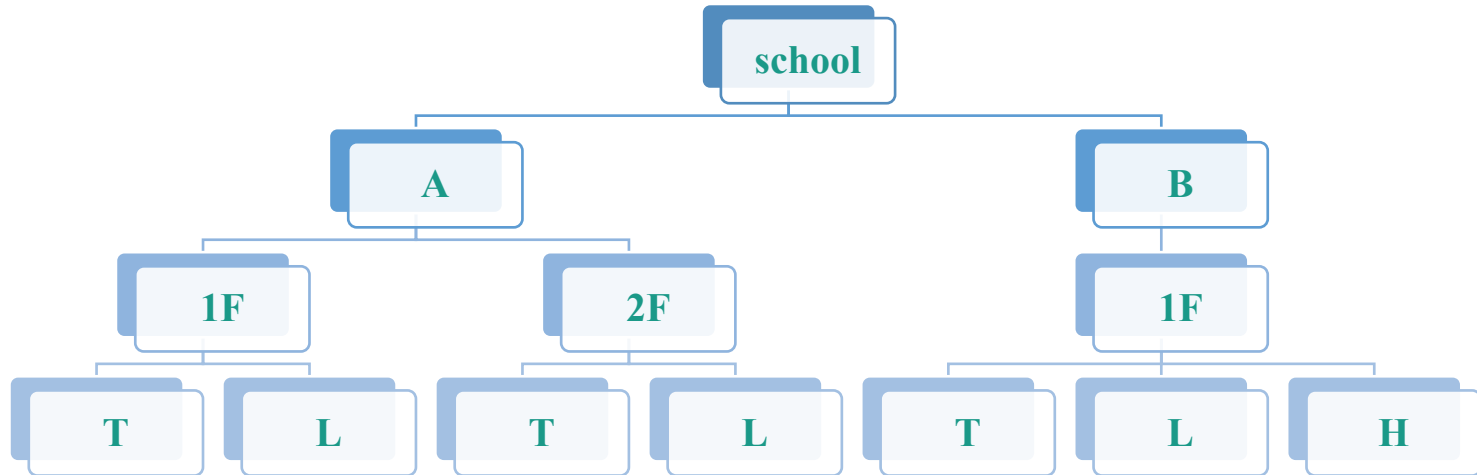
## QoS Level 2

Exactly Once



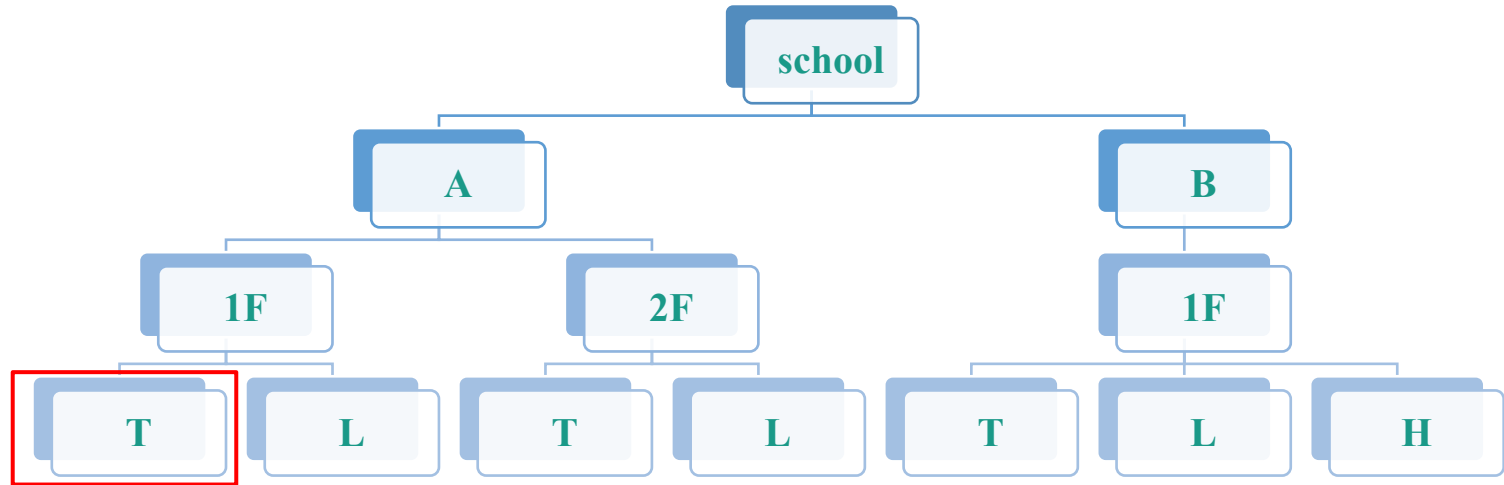
# MQTT Topic

MQTT topic can be described as a tree structure. For example,



# MQTT Topic (con't)

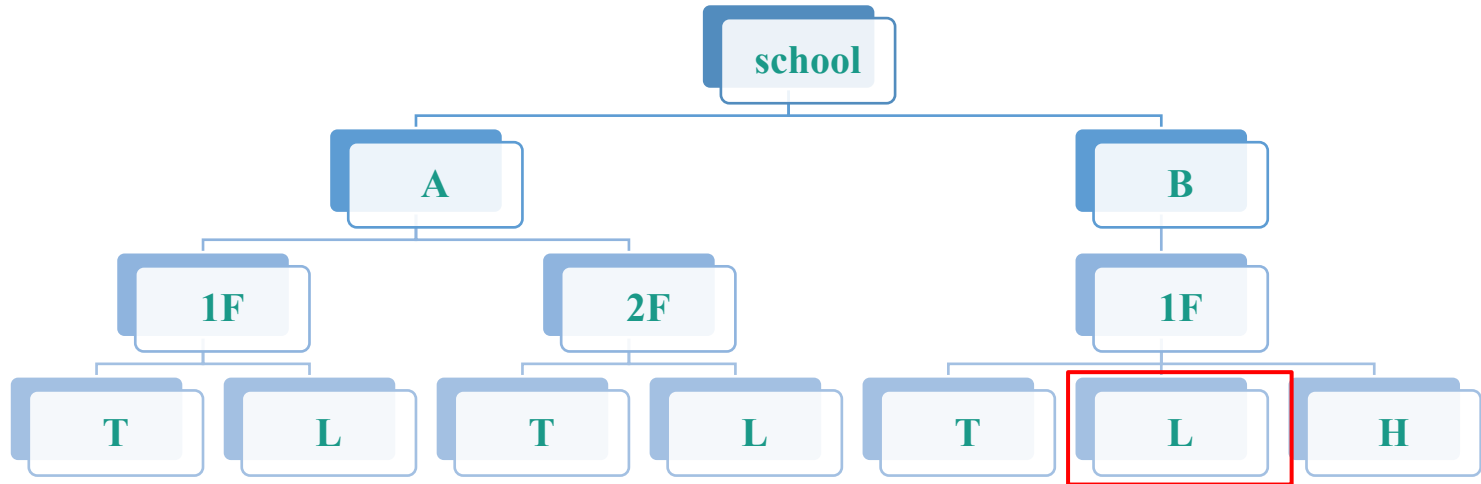
school/A/1F/T





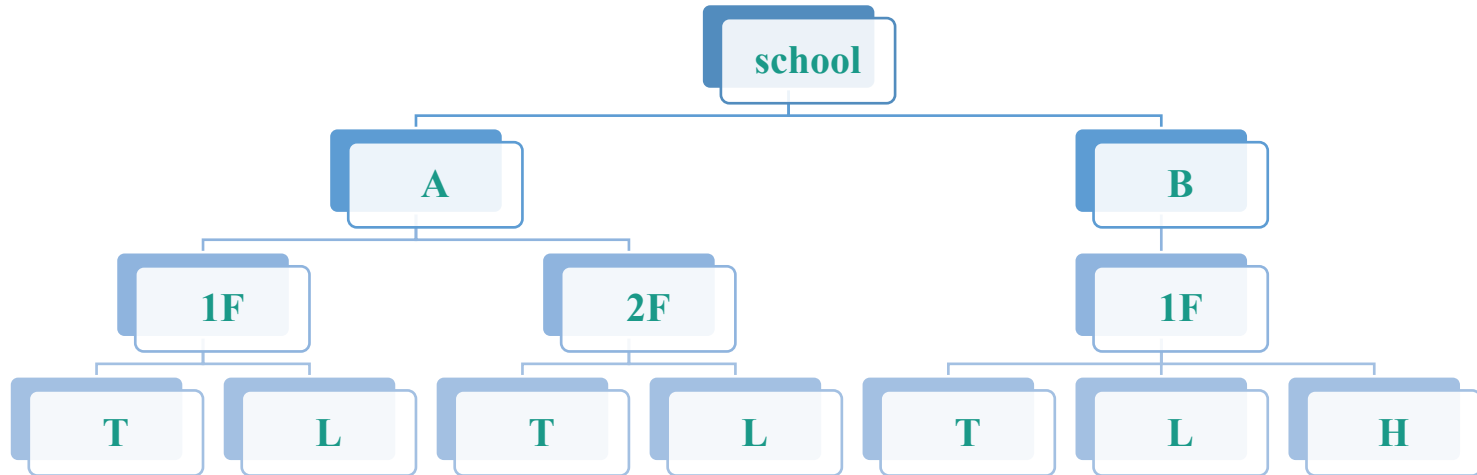
# MQTT Topic (con't)

school/B/1F/L



# Wildcard in MQTT Topic

Subscribers can subscribe multiple topics using wildcard in MQTT topic

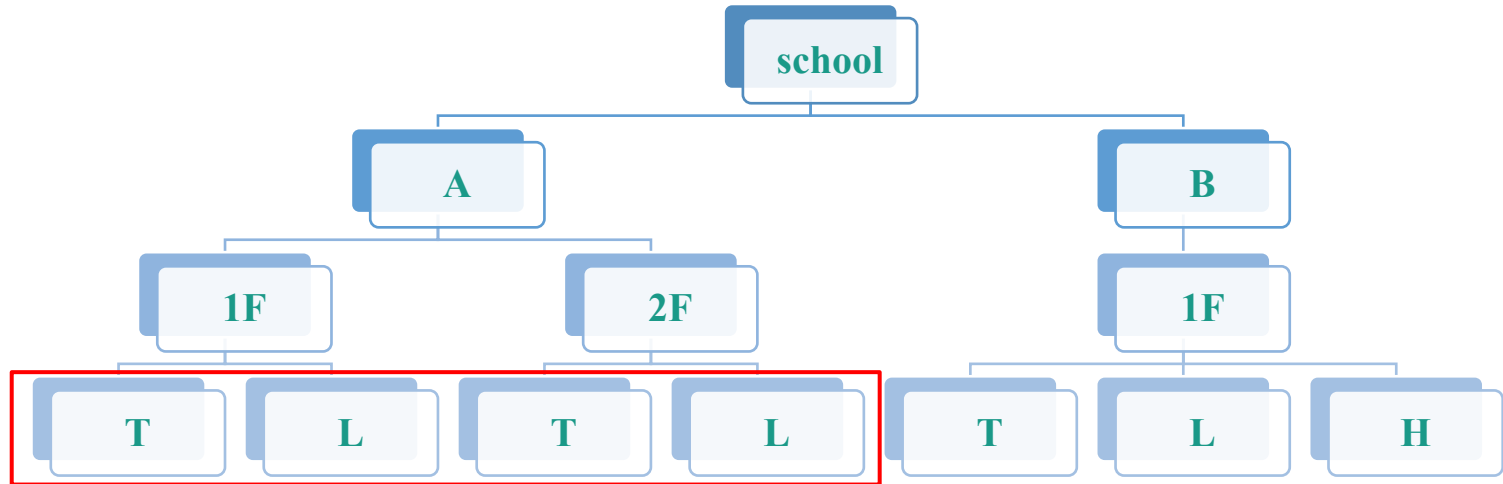


# Wildcard in MQTT Topic (#)

school/A/#

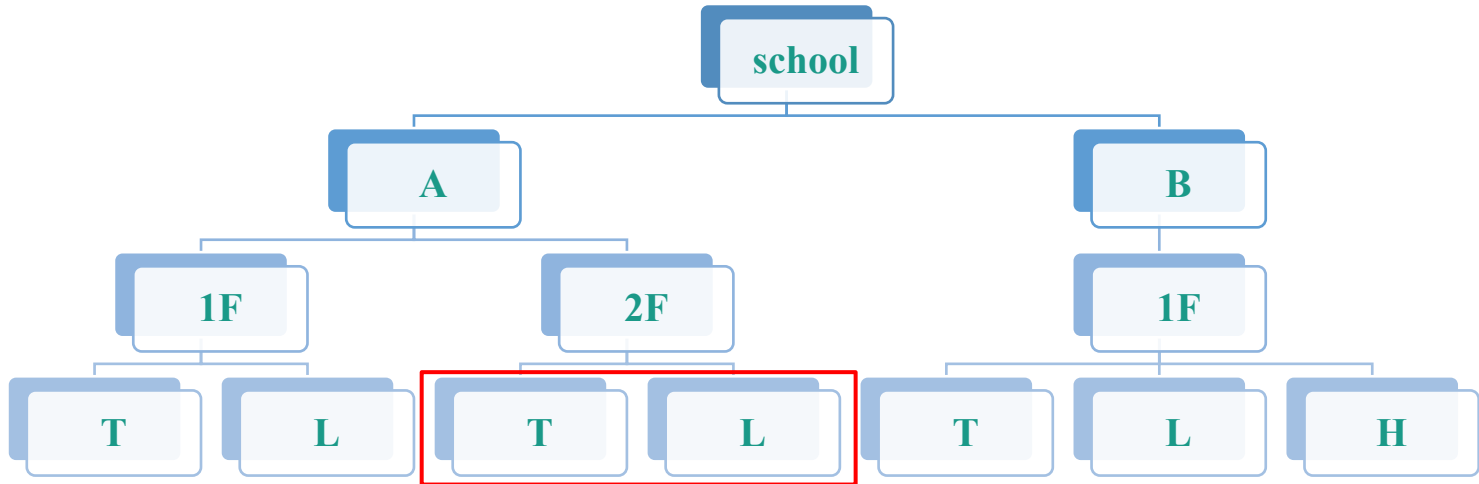
## Remark:

Wildcard # can only use once in the tail of topic.



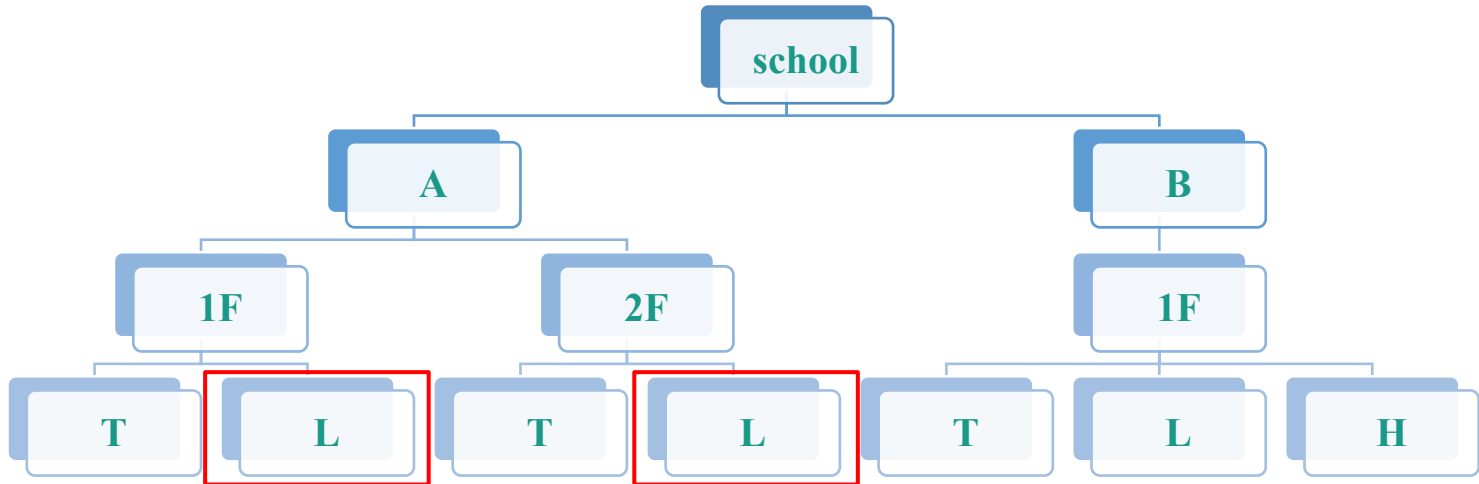
# Wildcard in MQTT Topic (#)

school/A/2F/#



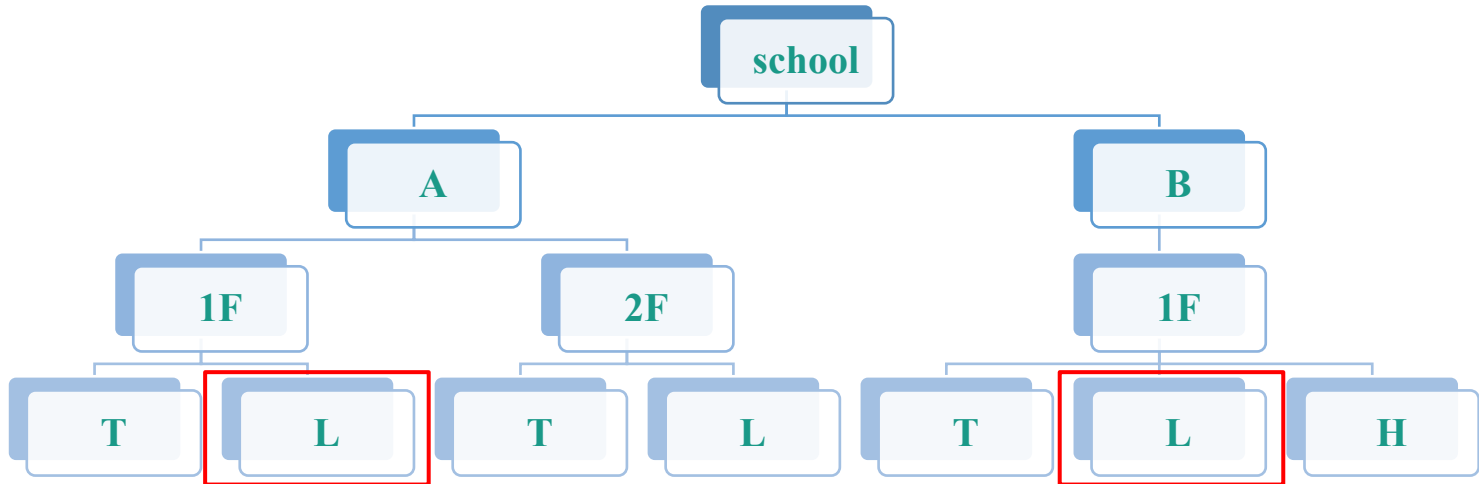
# Wildcard in MQTT Topic (+)

school/A/+/L



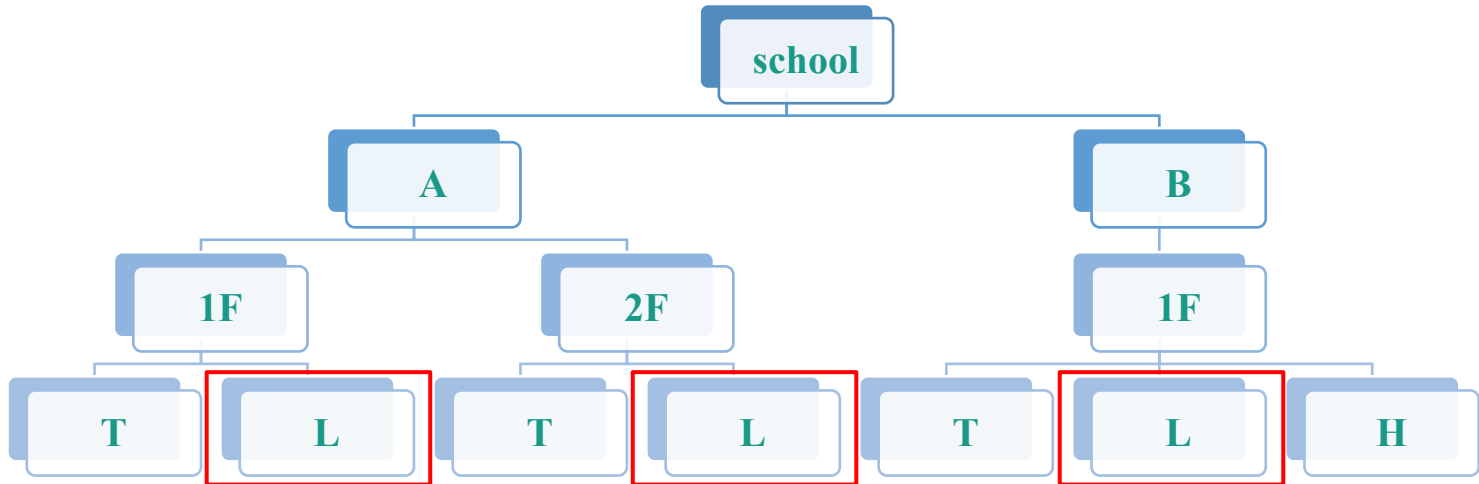
# Wildcard in MQTT Topic (+)

school/+/1F/L



# Wildcard in MQTT Topic (+)

school/+/+/L



# Q & A

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Computer History Museum, Mt. View, CA





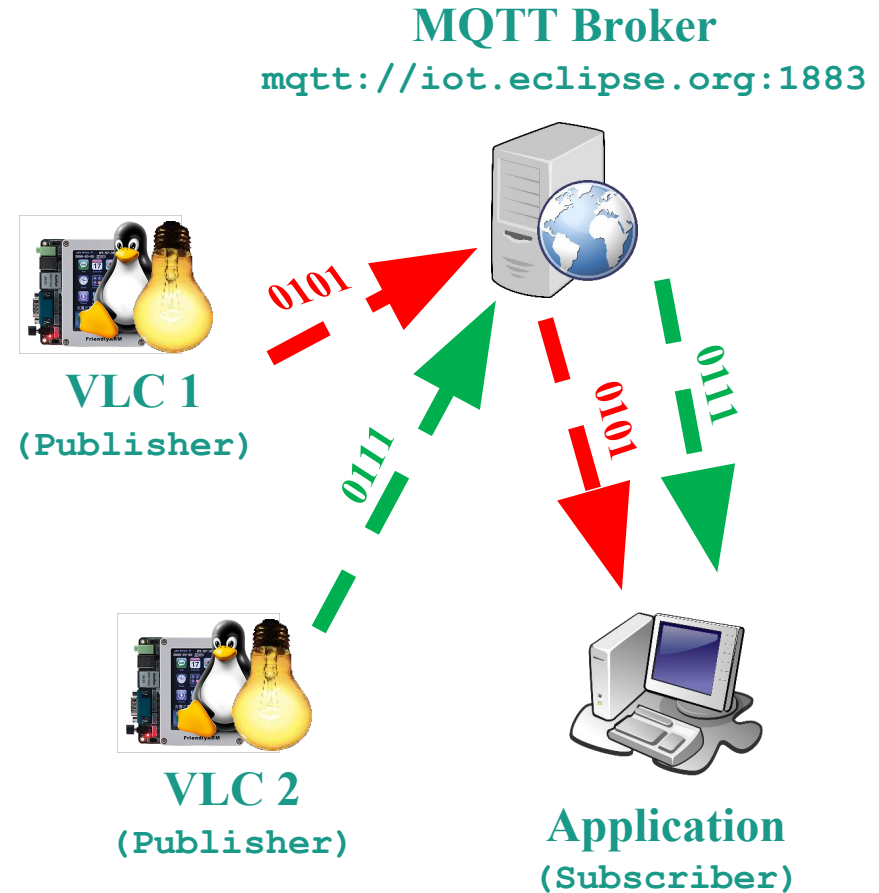
# Experiment 1

## Purpose

Data exchange with MQTT

## Configuration

All VLC nodes (publisher) send data to application (subscriber).



## Experiment 1 (con't)

### MQTT Topic

VLCIP/[node id]/data

### Publisher

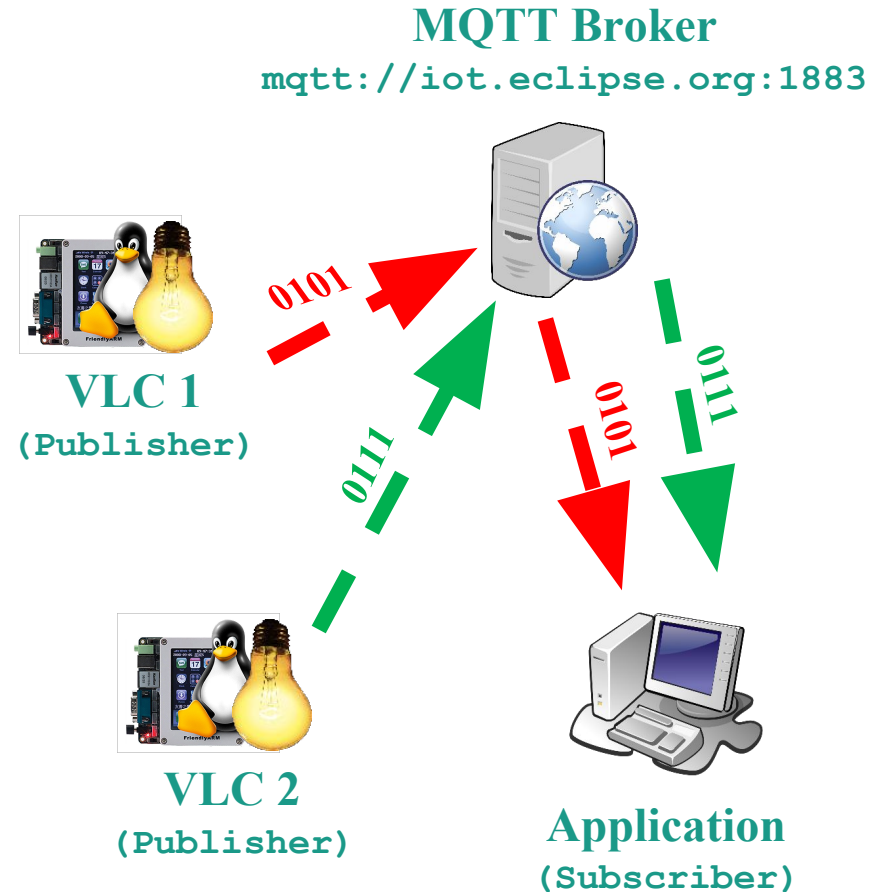
VLCIP/1/data

VLCIP/2/data

### Subscriber

VLCIP/1/data

VLCIP+/data



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# Eclipse Paho for Python





# Development Environment

Install Python (either [Anaconda](#) or [Python](#) directly)

Install Python package manager (`pip`)

Install Python virtual environment (`virtualenv`)

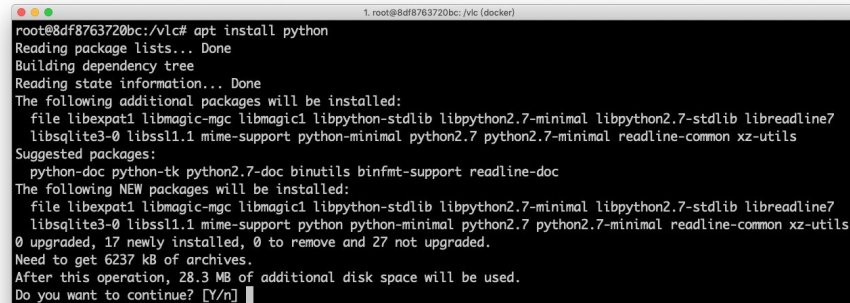
Install Eclipse Paho for Python





# Install Python

```
$ sudo apt install python
```



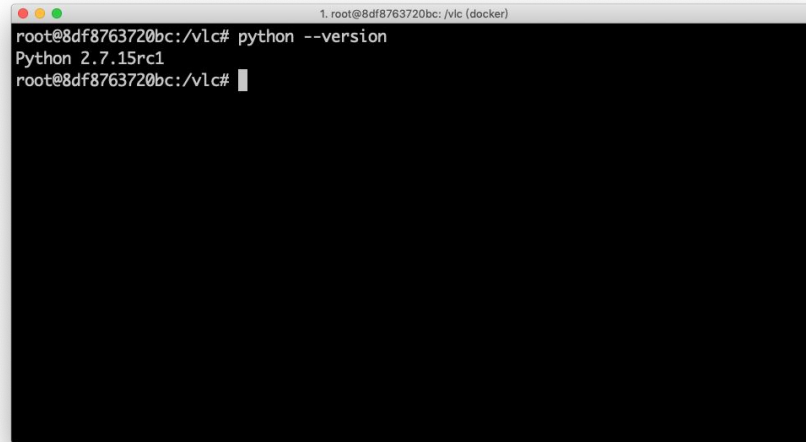
```
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc# apt install python
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  file libexpat1 libmagic-mgc libmagic1 libpython-stdlib libpython2.7-minimal libpython2.7-stdlib libreadline7
  libsqlite3-0 libssl1.1 mime-support python-minimal python2.7 python2.7-minimal readline-common xz-utils
Suggested packages:
  python-doc python-tk python2.7-doc binutils binfmt-support readline-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  file libexpat1 libmagic-mgc libmagic1 libpython-stdlib libpython2.7-minimal libpython2.7-stdlib libreadline7
  libsqlite3-0 libssl1.1 mime-support python python-minimal python2.7 python2.7-minimal readline-common xz-utils
0 upgraded, 17 newly installed, 0 to remove and 27 not upgraded.
Need to get 6237 kB of archives.
After this operation, 28.3 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```





# Install Python (con't)

```
$ python --version
```



```
1. root@8df8763720bc: /vlc (docker)  
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc# python --version  
Python 2.7.15rc1  
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc#
```



# Install Python Package Manager

```
$ sudo apt install python-pip
```

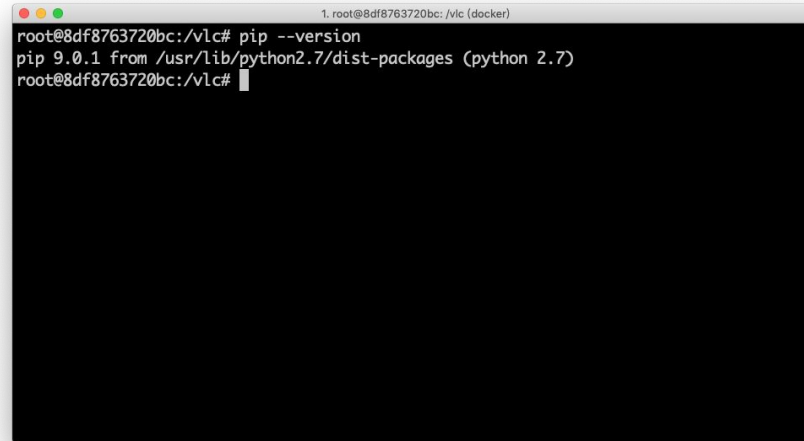
```
1.root@8df8763720bc: /vlc (docker)
libgomp1 libgssapi3-heimdal libhcrypto4-heimdal libheimbase1-heimdal
libheimntlm0-heimdal libhx509-5-heimdal libicu60 libisl19 libitm1
libkrb5-26-heimdal libksba8 libldap-2.4-2 libldap-common liblocale-gettext-perl
liblsan0 libmpc3 libmpfr6 libmpx2 libnpt0 libperl5.26 libpython-all-dev
libpython-dev libpython2.7 libpython2.7-dev libquadmath0 libroken18-heimdal
libssl2 libssl2-modules libssl2-modules-db libstdc++-7-dev libtsan0 libubsan0
libwind0-heimdal libxml2 linux-libc-dev make manpages manpages-dev netbase openssl
patch perl perl-modules-5.26 pinentry-curses python-all python-all-dev
python-asn1crypto python-cffi-backend python-crypto python-cryptography
python-dbus python-dev python-enum34 python-gi python-idna python-ipaddress
python-keyring python-keyrings.alt python-pip python-pip-whl python-pkg-resources
python-secretstorage python-setuptools python-six python-wheel python-xdg
python2.7-dev shared-mime-info xdg-user-dirs
The following packages will be upgraded:
gcc-8-base gpgv libgcc1 libstdc++6 perl-base
5 upgraded, 119 newly installed, 0 to remove and 22 not upgraded.
Need to get 95.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 317 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```





# Install Python Package Manager (con't)

```
$ pip --version
```



```
1. root@8df8763720bc: /vlc (docker)
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc# pip --version
pip 9.0.1 from /usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (python 2.7)
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc#
```







# Install Python Virtual Environment

Install python virtual environment

```
$ pip install virtualenv
```

Check if virtualenv is installed

```
$ virtualenv --version
```

```
15.2.0
```





# Use Python Virtual Environment

## Create virtual environment

```
$ virtualenv [name]
```

## Enter virtual environment

```
$ cd [name]
```

```
$ source bin/activate
```

```
[name]$
```

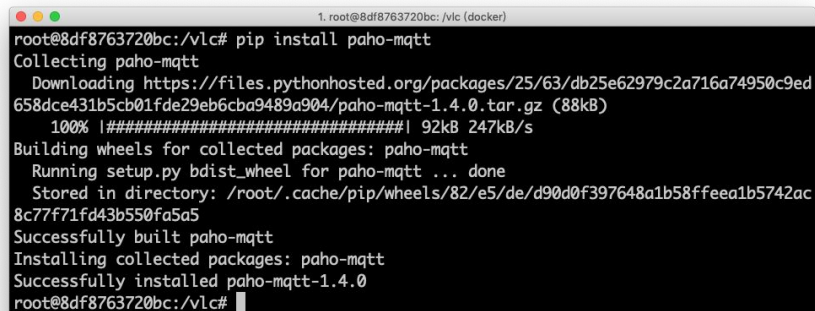
## Leave virtual environment

```
[name] $ deactivate
```



# Install Eclipse Paho for Python

```
$ pip install paho-mqtt
```

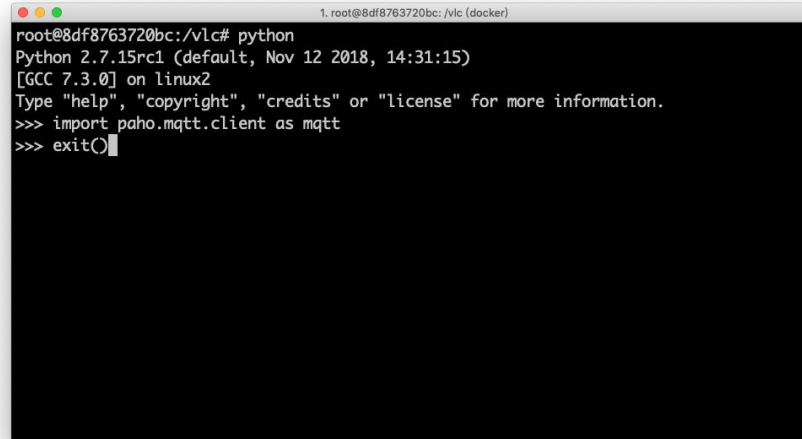
A terminal window with a black background and white text. The window title is "1. root@8df8763720bc: /vlc (docker)". The output shows the command "pip install paho-mqtt" being executed. It details the collection of the package, downloading the tar.gz file from a Pythonhosted.org mirror, building the wheel, and finally installing it successfully. The prompt returns to "root@8df8763720bc: /vlc#".

```
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc# pip install paho-mqtt
Collecting paho-mqtt
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/25/63/db25e62979c2a716a74950c9ed
658dce431b5cb01fde29eb6cba9489a904/paho-mqtt-1.4.0.tar.gz (88kB)
    100% |#####| 92kB 247kB/s
Building wheels for collected packages: paho-mqtt
  Running setup.py bdist_wheel for paho-mqtt ... done
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/82/e5/de/d90d0f397648a1b58ffeea1b5742ac
8c77f71fd43b550fa5a5
Successfully built paho-mqtt
Installing collected packages: paho-mqtt
Successfully installed paho-mqtt-1.4.0
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc#
```





# Install Eclipse Paho for Python (con't)



```
1. root@8df8763720bc: /vlc (docker)
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc# python
Python 2.7.15rc1 (default, Nov 12 2018, 14:31:15)
[GCC 7.3.0] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
>>> exit()
```





## Application

```
$ python vlcapp.py
```

Try to subscribe different topics  
(line 6), such as

VLCIP/1/data

VLCIP/2/data

VLCIP/+ /data

```
1  #!/usr/bin/python
2  import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
3
4  def on_BrokerConnect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
5      print("Connected with result code " +str(rc))
6      client.subscribe("VLCIP/1/data")
7
8  def on_BrokerMessage(client, userdata, msg):
9      print(msg.topic + " " + str(msg.payload))
10
11  client = mqtt.Client()
12  client.on_connect = on_BrokerConnect
13  client.on_message = on_BrokerMessage
14
15  client.connect("iot.eclipse.org", 1883, 60)
16  client.loop_forever()
```



# Nodes

Modify node id (line 21)

`id = n`

and

`$ python vlcnode.py`

```
1  #!/usr/bin/python
2  import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
3  import time
4
5  # Called when connect to Broker
6  def on_VLCConnect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
7      print("Connected with result code " +str(rc))
8
9  # Called when publish
10 def on_VLCPublish(client, userdata, mid):
11     print("Publish OK")
12
13 client = mqtt.Client()
14 client.on_connect = on_VLCConnect
15 client.on_publish = on_VLCPublish
16
17 client.connect("iot.eclipse.org", 1883, 60)
18
19 while True:
20     try:
21         id = 1
22         client.publish("VLCIP/" + str(id) + "/data", id)
23         time.sleep(3)
24     except KeyboardInterrupt:
25         print("EXIT")
26         client.exit()
27         sys.exit(0)
```

# VLCIP/1/data

Only data from node 1  
can be received by  
application.

```
1. root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1 (docker)
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1# python vlccapp.py
Connected with result code 0
VLCIP/1/data 1
VLCIP/1/data 1
VLCIP/1/data 1
VLCIP/1/data 1
VLCIP/1/data 1
VLCIP/1/data 1
[]

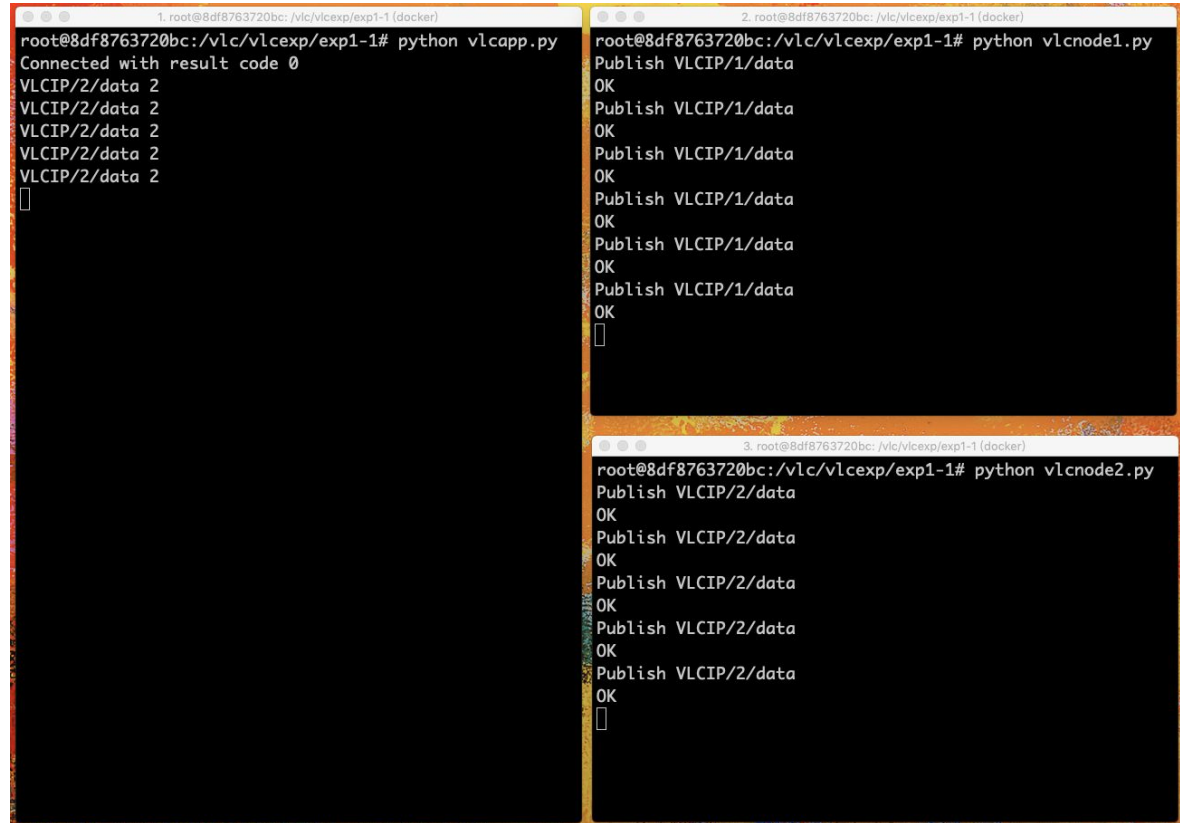
2. root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1 (docker)
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1# python vlcnode1.py
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
[]

3. root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1 (docker)
root@8df8763720bc:/vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1# python vlcnode2.py
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
[]
```



## VLCIP/2/data

Only data from node 2  
can be received by  
application.



```
1 root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1 (docker)
root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1# python vlcapp.py
Connected with result code 0
VLCIP/2/data 2
VLCIP/2/data 2
VLCIP/2/data 2
VLCIP/2/data 2
VLCIP/2/data 2
[]

2 root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1 (docker)
root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1# python vlcnode1.py
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/1/data
OK
[]

3 root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1 (docker)
root@8df8763720bc: /vlc/vlcexp/exp1-1# python vlcnode2.py
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
Publish VLCIP/2/data
OK
[]
```



application.

[illegible]

---

# MQTT for Node.js





# Development Environment

Install [Node.js](#)

```
$ sudo apt-get install nodejs
```

Install Node.js package manager (npm)

```
$ sudo apt-get install npm
```





# Install mqtt

Install mqtt package (<https://www.npmjs.com/package/mqtt>)

```
$ npm install mqtt --save
```

Package will be installed in `node_modules` directory

Check version of MQTT for Node.js

```
$ npm info mqtt version
```



# Subscriber

## sub.js

```
1.  var mqtt = require('mqtt')
2.  var client = mqtt.connect('mqtt://iot.eclipse.org')
3.
4.  client.on('connect', function() { client.subscribe('VLCIP/1/data')})
5.  client.on('message', function(topic, message) {
6.      console.log(message.toString())
7.      client.end()
8.  })
```

```
$ node sub.js
```



# Publisher

## pub.js

```
1.  var mqtt = require('mqtt')
2.  var client = mqtt.connect('mqtt://iot.eclipse.org')
3.
4.  client.on('connect', function() {
5.      client.publish('VLCIP/1/data', 'Hello World')
6.      client.end()
7.  })
```

```
$ node pub.js
```



## Practice

Write programs to simulate [school](#) example in this slide with mixed subscribers implemented by Python and Node.js.

# Q & A

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Computer History Museum, Mt. View, CA





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# CoAP

## Constrained Application Protocol





# CoAP

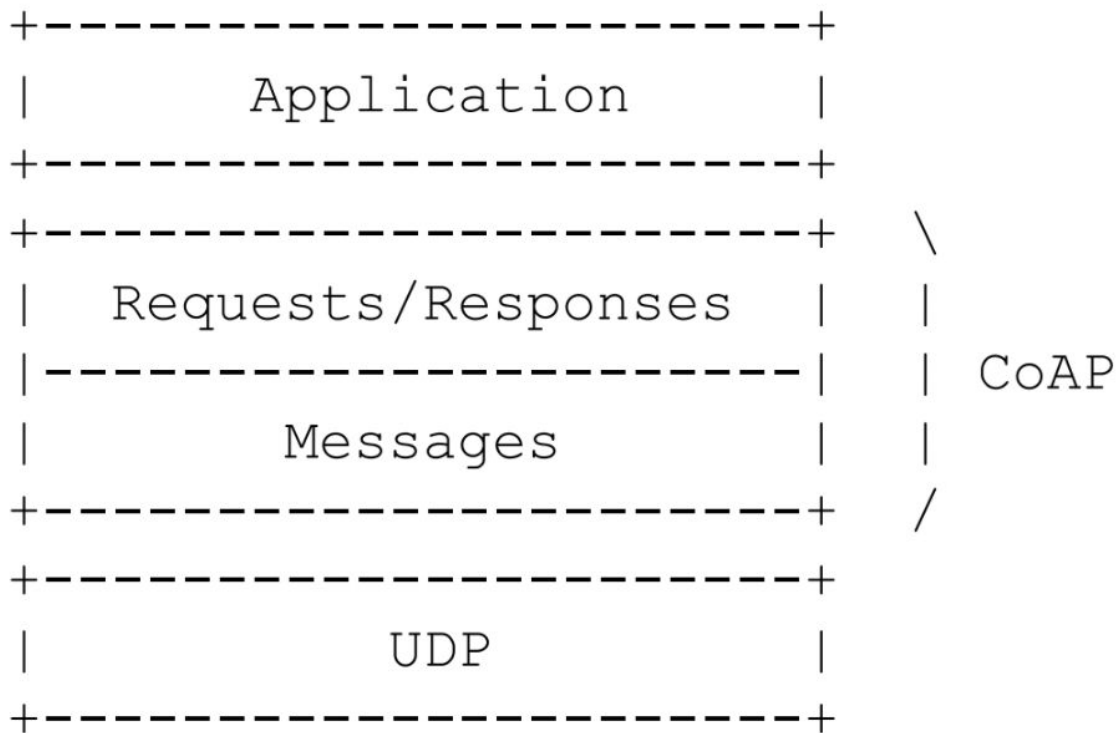
CoAP is an IETF protocol standard ([RFC 7252](#)).

CoAP is based on client-server model.

Similar to HTTP (GET, PUT, DELETE, POST, ...) but lightweight.

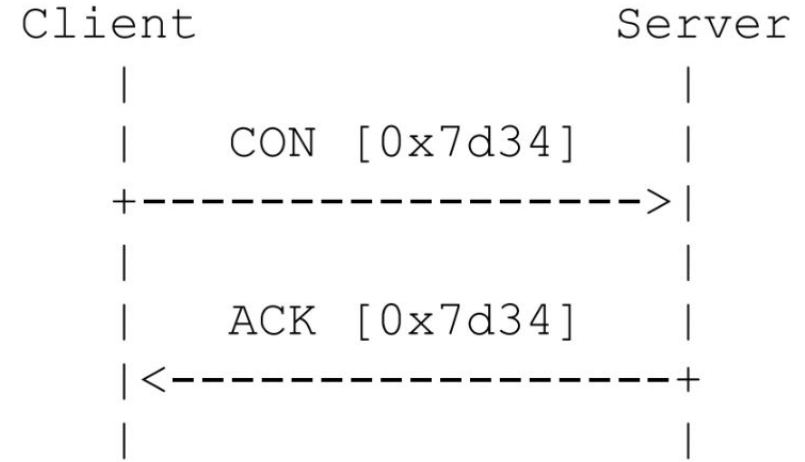
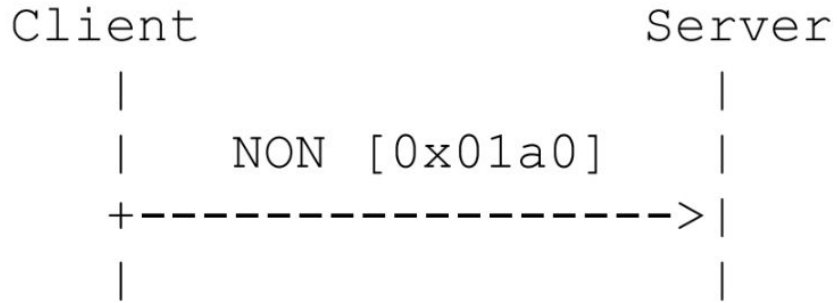
On top of CoAP, Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) has defined Lightweight M2M (LWM2M).





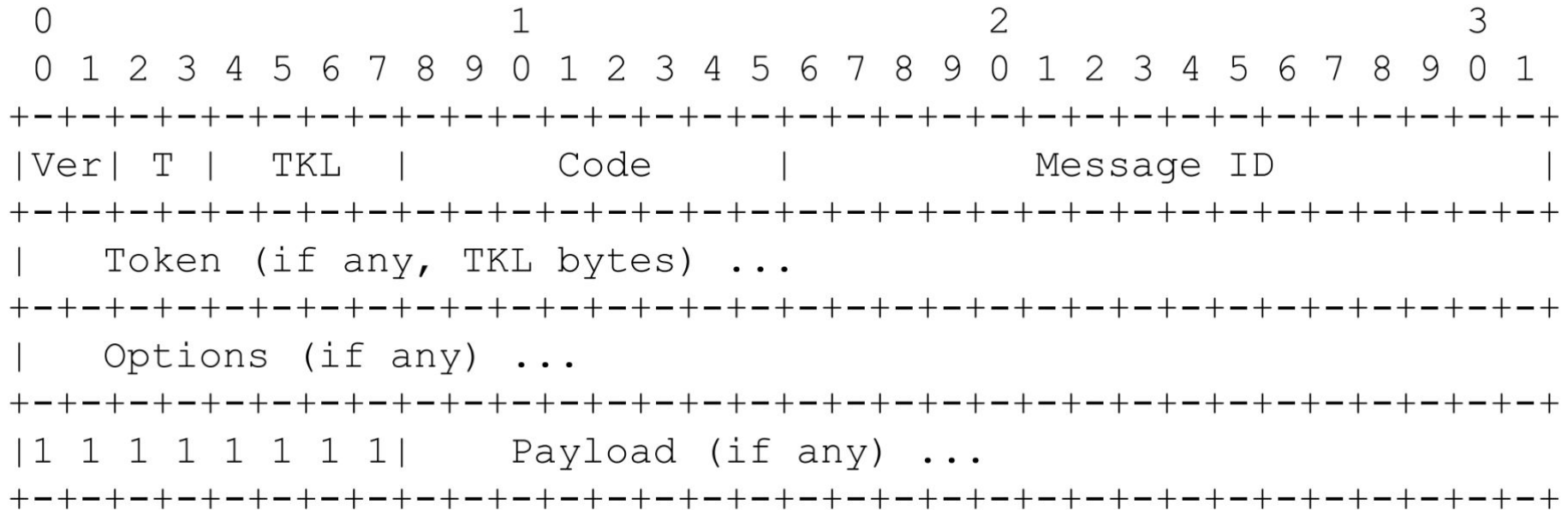
## Abstract Layering of CoAP





# Reliable Message Transmission over UDP





# Message Format



```

Client  Server
|      |
|      |
+----->|      Header: GET (T=CON, Code=0.01, MID=0x7d34)
| GET   |      Uri-Path: "temperature"
|      |
|      |
|<-----+      Header: 2.05 Content (T=ACK, Code=2.05, MID=0x7d34)
| 2.05 |      Payload: "22.3 C"
|      |

```

[illegible][illegible]

# Example



# Q & A

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Computer History Museum, Mt. View, CA

