University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

Faculty of Engineering

Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering
Semester 5 (Intake 2021)

EN3251 - Internet of Things

Information transfer with MQTT and HTTP using JSON

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This report is submitted as a partial fulfillment for the moduleEN3251 - Internet of Things, Department of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering, University of Moratuwa.

1 Step 3: MQTT Publisher and Subscriber with JSON

In **Step 3A**, the MQTT publisher reads a JSON object from a file and publishes it to a broker on a specific topic (`JACK1234`). The file is read using the `json.load()` function, and the data is serialized into a JSON string using `json.dumps()`. This encoded JSON object is then published to the MQTT broker. The network traffic can be captured using Wireshark to observe the MQTT publish operation.

Key Observations

- **JSON Serialization**: The JSON object is serialized (converted to a string) before it is sent over MQTT. This step is crucial since MQTT messages require payloads to be transmitted in a binary format.
- **Wireshark Analysis**: In Wireshark, the MQTT publish packet contains the serialized JSON object. By expanding the packet, one can observe the actual message payload containing the human-readable JSON object.

```
from paho.mqtt import client as mqtt_client
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
import time
import json

def objectToJson():
    read_file_name = "C:\\Users\\HP\Desktop\\_Sem 5\\5_Internet of
   Things\\3_LAB\\LabExercise_2\\code\\sensor.json"

    with open(read_file_name) as json_file:
            sensor_out= json.load(json_file)

    #At sender (Encoding)
    data_out=json.dumps(sensor_out) #encode object to JSON

    return data_out


# Callback when the client connects to the MQTT broker
def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
    if rc == 0:
        print("Connected to MQTT broker\n")
    else:
        print("Connection failed with code {rc}")


# Create an MQTT client instance
client = mqtt.Client(mqtt_client.CallbackAPIVersion.VERSION1,"PythonPub
   ")

# Set the callback function
client.on_connect = on_connect

broker_address = "mqtt.eclipseprojects.io"  # broker's address
broker_port = 1883
keepalive = 5
qos = 0
```

```
publish_topic = "JACK1234"

# Connect to the MQTT broker
client.connect(broker_address, broker_port, keepalive)

# Start the MQTT loop to handle network traffic
client.loop_start()

# Publish loop
n=0
try:
    while True:
        # Publish a message to the send topic

        #value = input('Enter the message: ')
        #value = "Hellow" + str(n)
        data_out = objectToJson()
        value = data_out
        client.publish(publish_topic,value)
        print(f"Published message '{value}' to topic '{publish_topic}'\
   n")

        # Wait for a moment to simulate some client activity
        time.sleep(2)
        n+=1

except KeyboardInterrupt:
    # Disconnect from the MQTT broker
    pass
client.loop_stop()
client.disconnect()

print("Disconnected from the MQTT broker")
```

Listing 1: Publisher.py

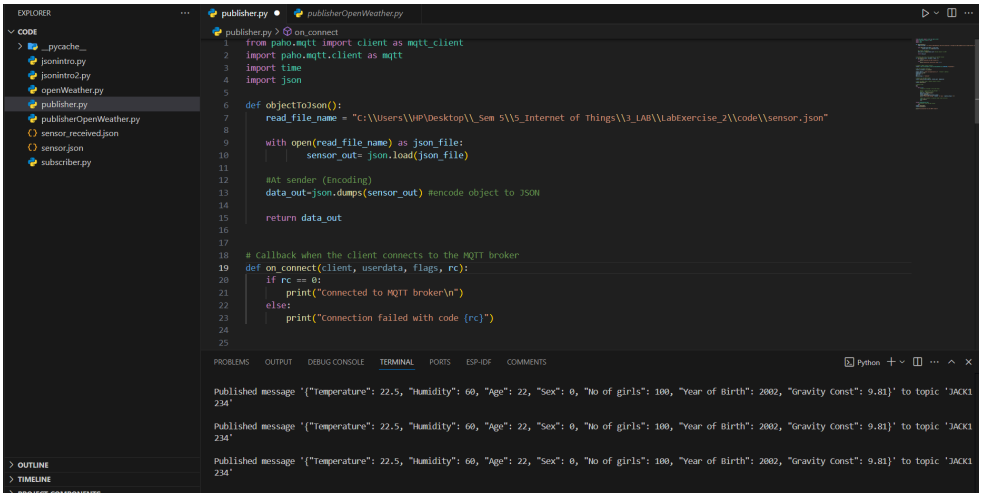

Figure 1: Python code and the output for publisher

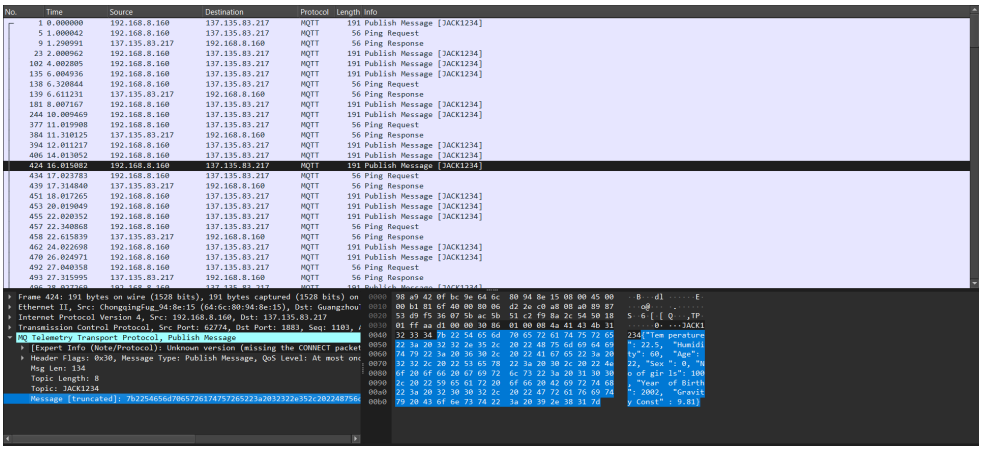

Figure 2: Wireshark capture for the publisher

In **Step 3B**, the MQTT subscriber subscribes to the same topic (`JACK1234`) and receives the JSON object published in part A. Upon receiving the message, the payload is decoded using `json.loads()` to convert the JSON string back into a Python dictionary. The deserialized data is then written to a file using `json.dump()`.

Key Observations

- **Deserialization**: The received JSON object is deserialized (converted back to a dictionary) to allow the subscriber to utilize the structured data.
- **Wireshark Observation**: Wireshark captures the MQTT subscribe packet and displays the received message containing the JSON object.

```python
# Need to send the jason object throught the mqtt and receive it at the other end

from paho.mqtt import client as mqtt_client
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
import time
import json

sensor_out = {}

write_file_name = "C:\\Users\\HP\Desktop\\_Sem 5\\5_Internet of Things \\3_LAB\\LabExercise_2\\code\\sensor_received.json"

# Callback when the client connects to the MQTT broker
def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
    if rc == 0:
        print("Connected to MQTT broker")
        client.subscribe("JACK1234")  # Subscribe to the receive topic
    else:
        print("Connection failed with code {rc}")

# Callback when a message is received from the subscribed topic
def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
    print ("Message received on JACK1234"  + str(msg))
```

```
    global sensor_out
    sensor_out = json.loads(msg.payload.decode("utf-8"))

# Create an MQTT client instance
client = mqtt.Client(mqtt_client.CallbackAPIVersion.VERSION1,"PythonSub
    ")

# Set the callback functions
client.on_connect = on_connect
client.on_message = on_message

# Connect to the MQTT broker
broker_address = "mqtt.eclipseprojects.io"  # broker's address
broker_port = 1883
keepalive = 5
qos = 0

# subscribe_topic = input ('Enter the topic to subscribe to: ')
client.connect(broker_address, broker_port, keepalive)

# Start the MQTT loop to handle network traffic
client.loop_start()

# Subscribe loop

try:
    while True:
        time.sleep(1)
        print(sensor_out)
        sensor_in=json.loads(str(sensor_out).replace("'", "\""))
        with open(write_file_name, 'w') as json_file:
            json.dump(sensor_in, json_file, indent=4)  # The 'indent'
    parameter adds pretty formatting
        print("Data has been written to", write_file_name)

except KeyboardInterrupt:
    # Disconnect from the MQTT broker
    pass
client.loop_stop()
client.disconnect()

print("Disconnected from the MQTT broker")
```

Listing 2: Subscriber.py

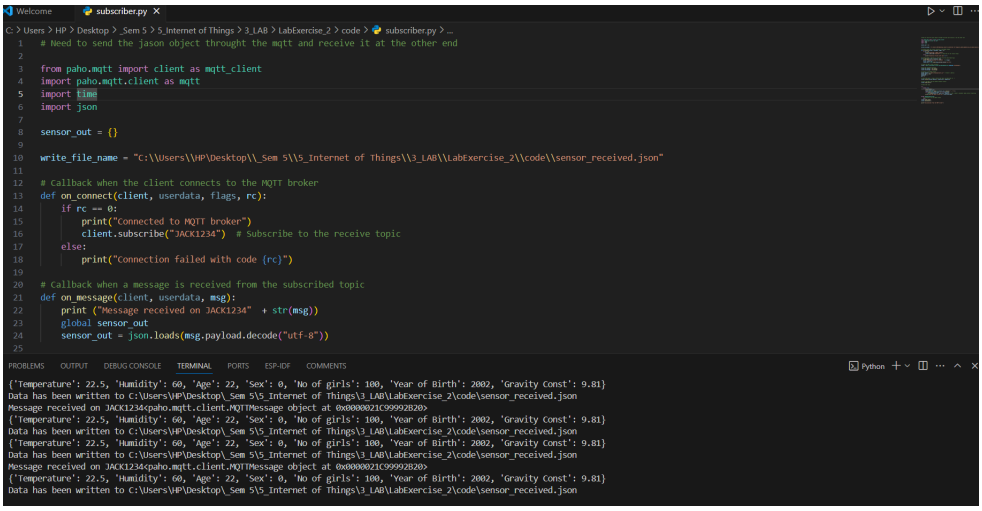

Figure 3: Python code and the output for subscriber

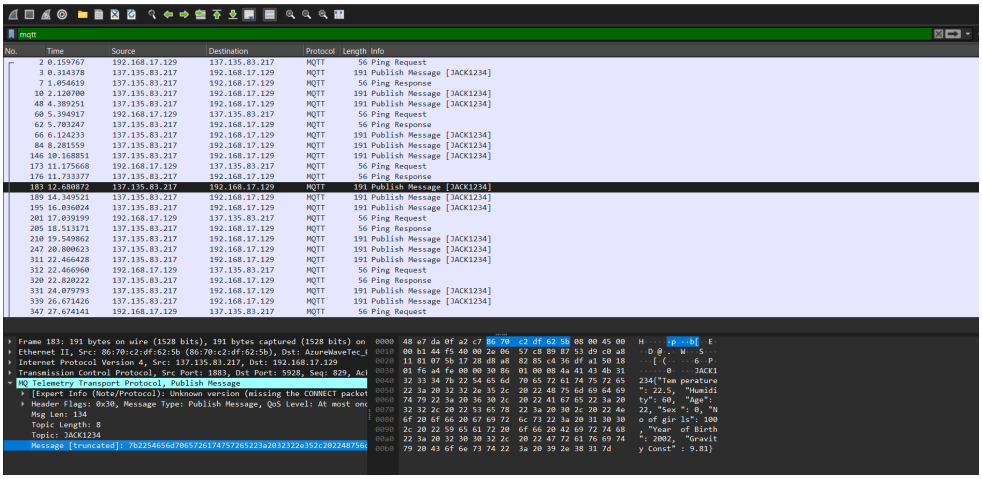

Figure 4: Wireshark capture for the subscriber

2 Step 4: HTTP Request to OpenWeather API

In **Step 4**, we retrieve real-time weather data from the OpenWeather API using an HTTP request. The city and country are provided by the user, and a request is made using the `requests` library. The response is received in JSON format, which contains information such as temperature, humidity, and weather description.

Key Points of Interest

- **API Request**: The request to the OpenWeather API is made using the city and country as input parameters, and the response is returned in JSON format. The data is then parsed and displayed.

- **JSON Response**: The response from the API contains key-value pairs with details such as temperature, humidity, pressure, and general weather conditions.
- **MQTT Publishing**: Once the weather data is retrieved, it is serialized into a JSON string and published to the MQTT broker on topic `JACK1234`. This allows for easy dissemination of weather data across multiple MQTT clients.

```python
from paho.mqtt import client as mqtt_client
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
import time
import json

import requests

# Callback when the client connects to the MQTT broker
def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
    if rc == 0:
        print("Connected to MQTT broker\n")
    else:
        print("Connection failed with code {rc}")


# Replace 'your_api_key' with the API key you obtained
api_key = '708e2a65bc02731d8b033cb105a5382c'
base_url = 'http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather'

# User input
city = "Gampaha"
country = "Sri Lanka"

# Construct the full URL
url = f"{base_url}?q={city},{country}&appid={api_key}&units=metric"

# Make the HTTP request
response = requests.get(url)
data_out = response.json()
data_out = json.dumps(data_out)
print(data_out)
print(type(data_out))

# Create an MQTT client instance
client = mqtt.Client(mqtt_client.CallbackAPIVersion.VERSION1,"PythonPub
    ")

# Set the callback function
client.on_connect = on_connect

broker_address = "mqtt.eclipseprojects.io"  # broker's address
broker_port = 1883
keepalive = 5
qos = 0
publish_topic = "JACK1234"

# Connect to the MQTT broker
client.connect(broker_address, broker_port, keepalive)

# Start the MQTT loop to handle network traffic
```

```
client.loop_start()

# Publish loop
n=0
try:
    while True:
        # Publish a message to the send topic

        #value = input('Enter the message: ')
        #value = "Hellow" + str(n)
        value = data_out
        client.publish(publish_topic,value)
        print(f"Published message '{value}' to topic '{publish_topic}'\
    n")

        # Wait for a moment to simulate some client activity
        time.sleep(2)
        n+=1

except KeyboardInterrupt:
    # Disconnect from the MQTT broker
    pass
client.loop_stop()
client.disconnect()

print("Disconnected from the MQTT broker")
```

Listing 3: publisherOpenWeather.py

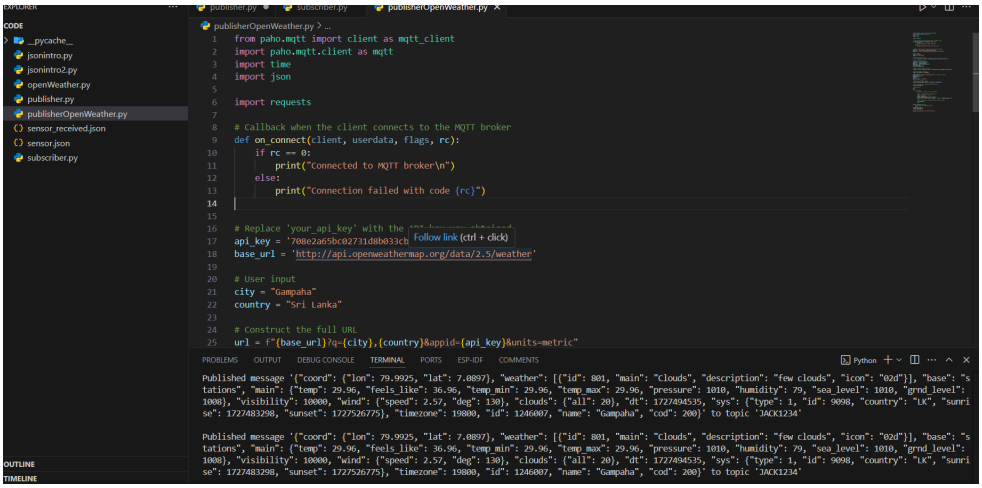

Figure 5: Python code and the output for openWeatherPublisher

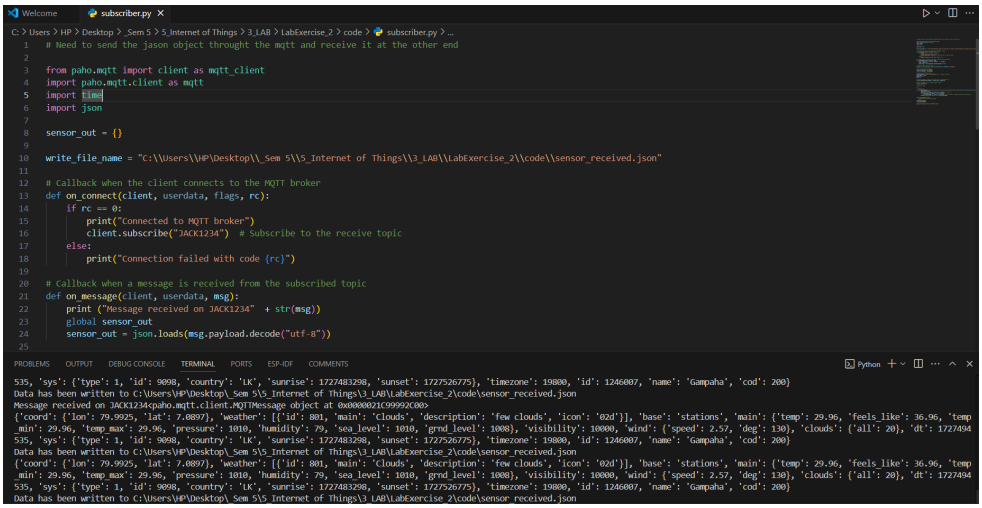

Figure 6: Python code and the output for subscriber(Use same Subscriber.py code)

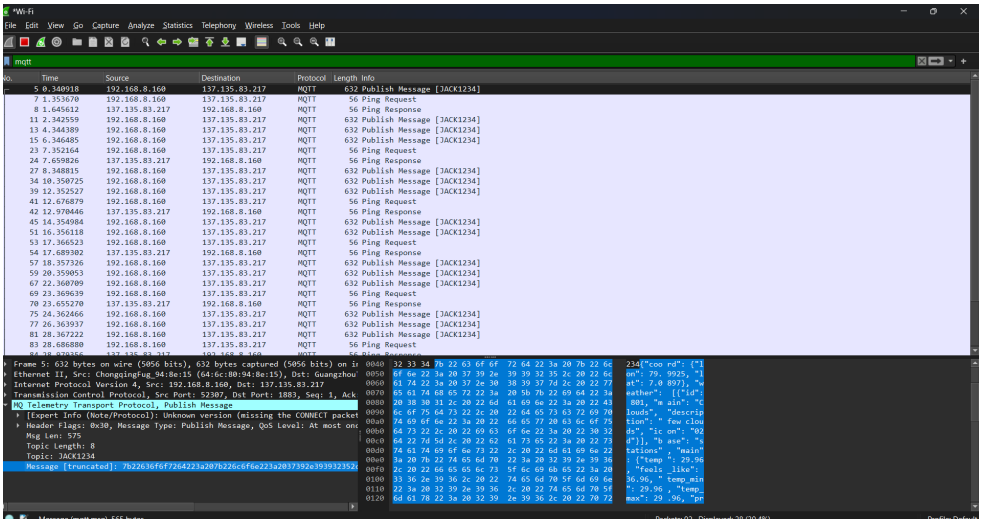

Figure 7: Wireshark capture for the openWeatherPublisher

3 Node-Red flow

3.1 Using MQTT Broker

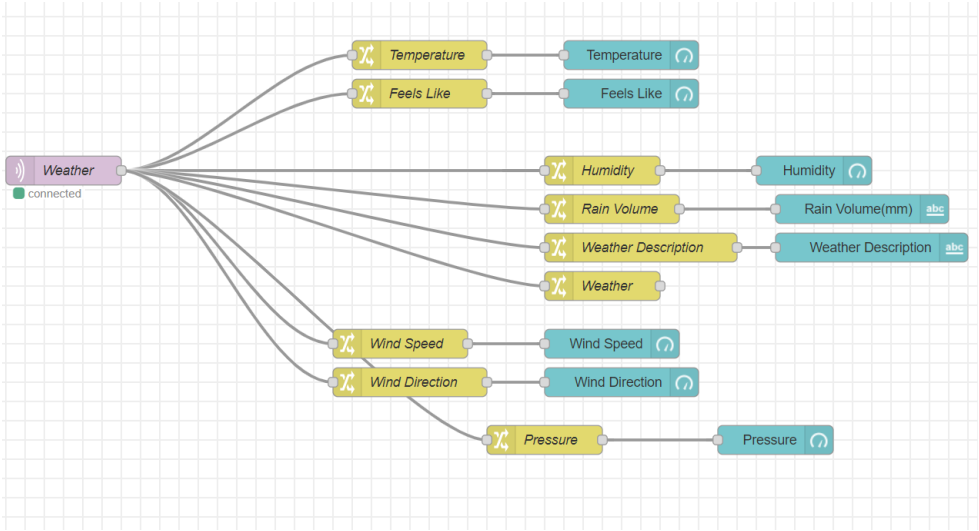

Figure 8: Node-Red flow

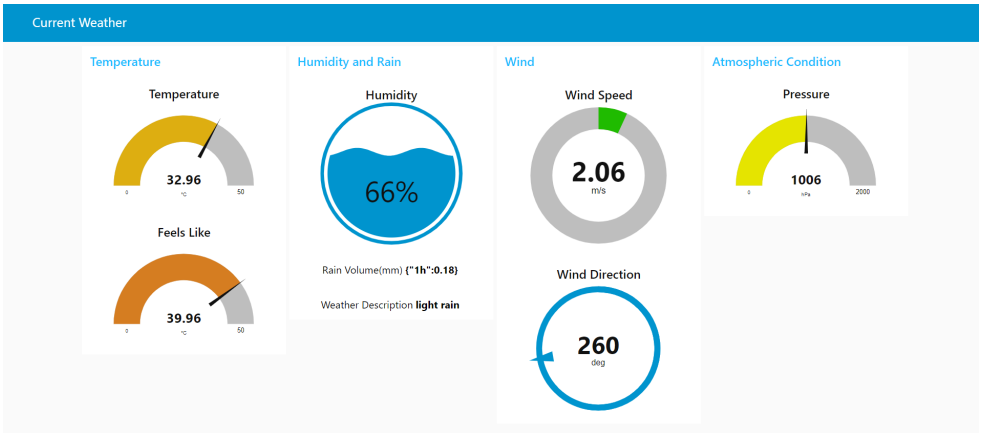

Figure 9: Node-Red dashboard

3.2 Simply Using OpenWeather

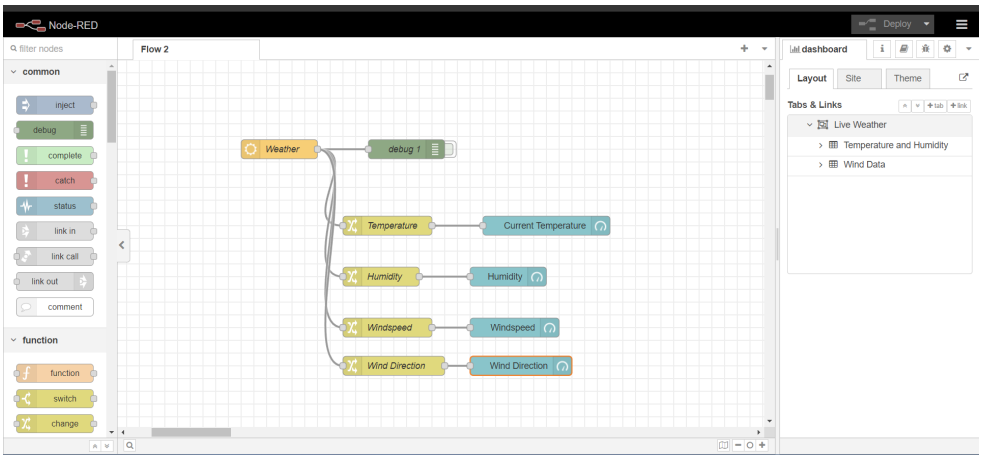

Figure 10: Node-Red flow

Figure 11: Node-Red dashboard