

INFO0010 - Introduction to Computer Networking

THE MQTT BROKER

Guidelines & Complement

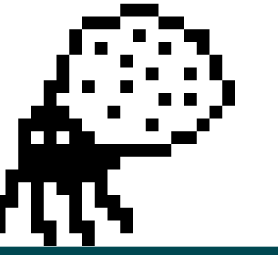
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Year 2021-2022

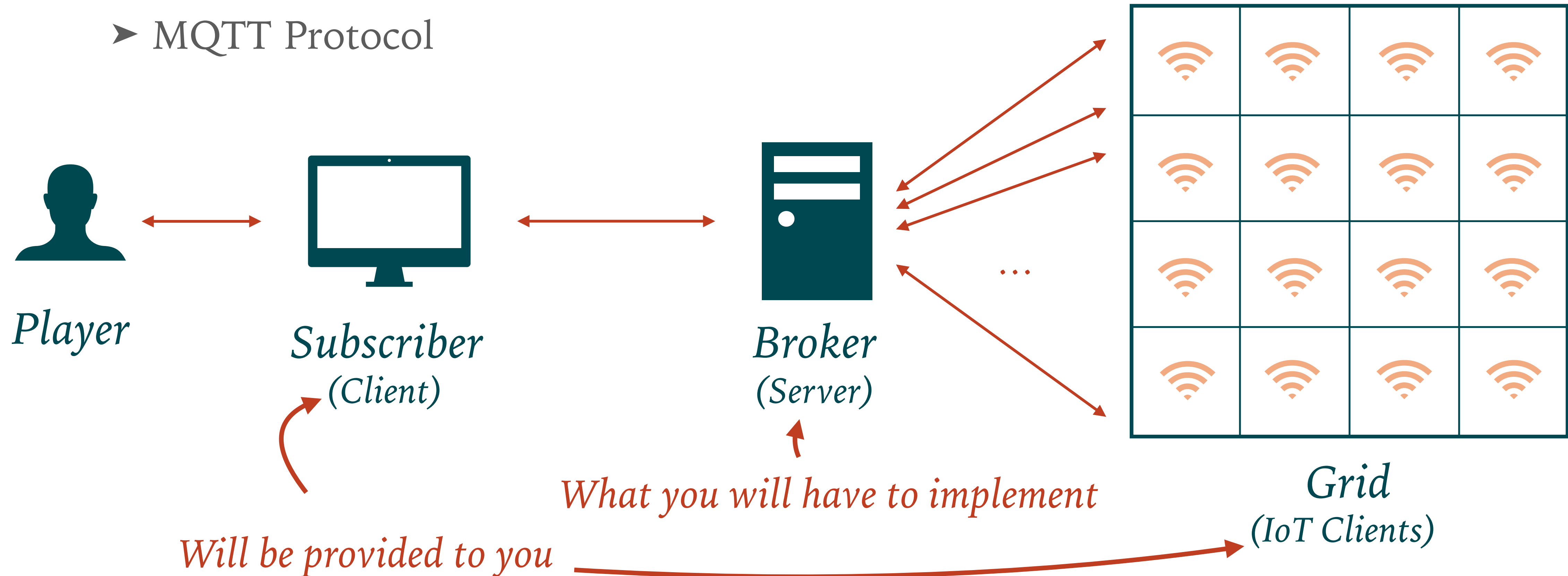
THE ASSIGNMENT

PROJECT IN A NUTSHELL (I)

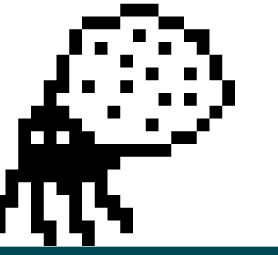


➤ *Same application as for the first part the assignment: The Monster Hunting Game.*

- Broker
- MQTT Protocol



MQTT: THE STANDARD FOR IOT MESSAGING (I)



➤ <http://docs.oasis-open.org/mqtt/mqtt/v3.1.1/os/mqtt-v3.1.1-os.html>

Lightweight and
efficient

Publish/Subscribe
pattern

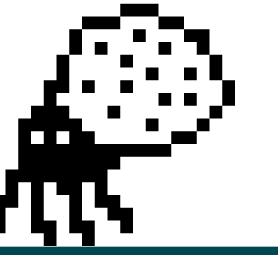
Reliable message
delivery

Scale to millions of
things

Support for unreliable
networks

Agnostic of application
data

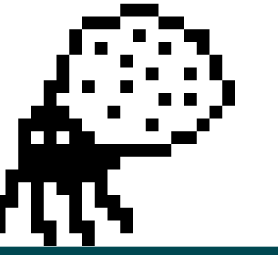




- *The MQTT Broker is responsible for:*
 - Accepting all incoming connections from publishers/subscribers,
 - Receiving all messages,
 - Filtering those messages according to their topic,
 - Sending those messages to the interested subscribers.

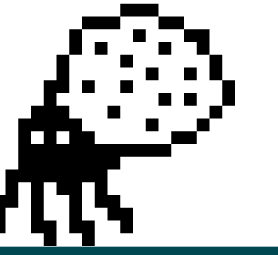
Don't underestimate the time it will take you to master the MQTT protocol.

MQTT: THE STANDARD FOR IOT MESSAGING (III)



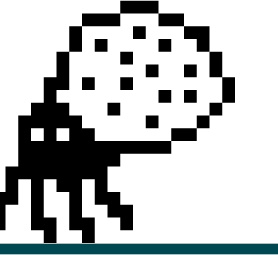
➤ *MQTT Features:*

Feature	Implemented for this project	
	YES	NO
Client Connection	X	
Persistent Session State	Bonus	
Security features		X
Subscription to topics	X	
Wildcards in topic filters		X
Publish messages	X	
QoS 0	X	
QoS 1 & 2		X
Keep Alive	X	
Retained Messages	Bonus	
Will and testament	Bonus	



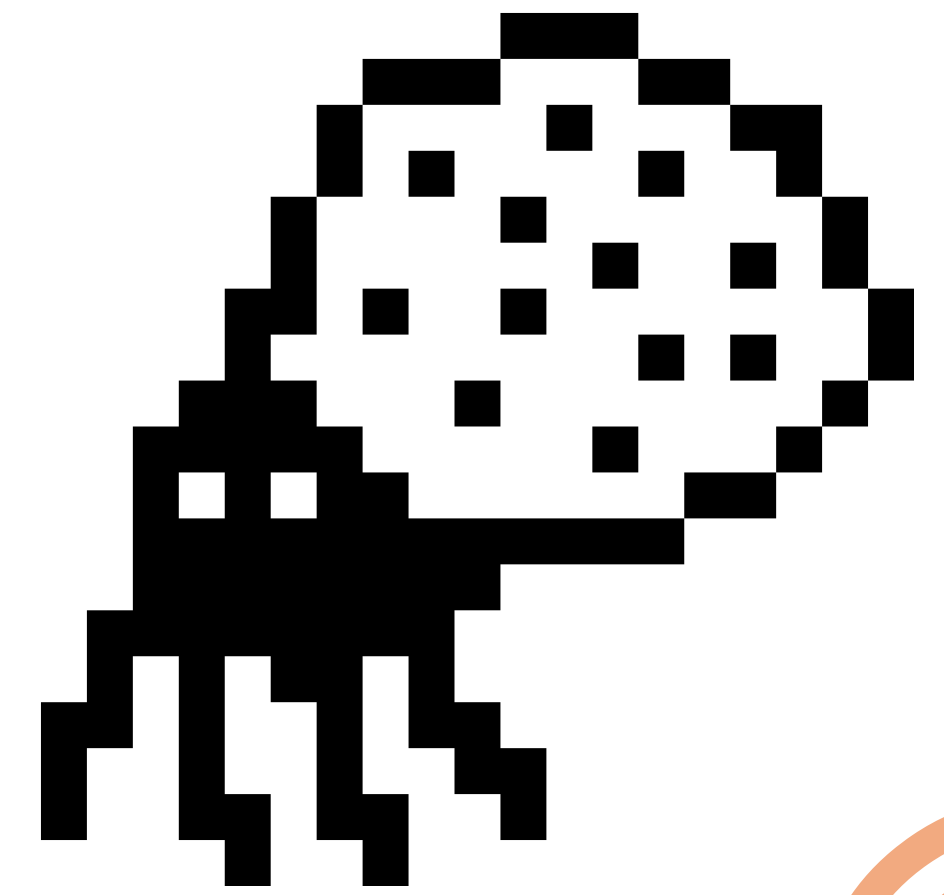
- *(Un)intentional malevolence:*
 - Check the validity of the messages you receive,
 - Check the MQTT protocol is not violated,
 - Make sure no one opens a TCP connection and keep it open forever without being active,
 - In case of abnormal behavior/malformed packets, the Broker must close the TCP connection.

Never expect! Always check!



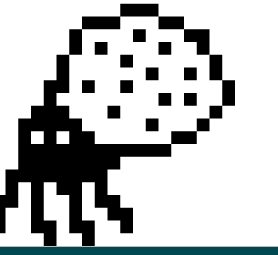
➤ *Guidelines:*

- Java (1.8) Sockets,
- Imposed binary protocol to follow: MQTT, the standard for IoT messaging,
- To be realized in teams of 2 students,
- Must be fully operational on the `ms8xx.montefiore.ulg.ac.be` machines. See <http://www.student.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/accounts.php> to create an account if not already done,
- Hard deadline: 17th of December 2021.



SERVER ARCHITECTURE

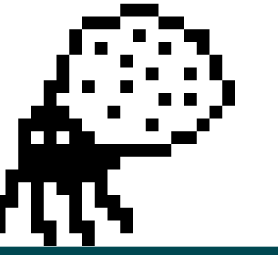
NAIVE SERVER ARCHITECTURE



```
public class Server {  
    public static void main (String[] argv) throws Exception {  
        ServerSocket ss = new ServerSocket(port: 8086);  
        while (true) {  
            Socket s = ss.accept();  
            OutputStream out = s.getOutputStream();  
            InputStream in = s.getInputStream();  
            // Do some work for the client  
            s.close();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

The server can only deal with one client at a time!

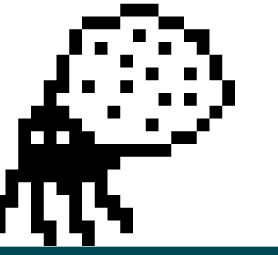
MULTI-THREADED SERVER ARCHITECTURE



```
public class Server {  
    public static void main (String[] argv) throws Exception {  
        ServerSocket ss = new ServerSocket(port: 8086);  
        while (true) {  
            Socket s = ss.accept();  
            Thread t = new Thread(new ServerWorker(s));  
            t.start();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- *We spawn a new thread every time a connection arrives*
- *The main thread can go back to welcoming incoming clients*

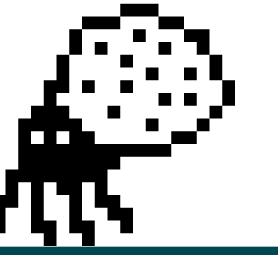
DEFINING A WORKER



```
public class ServerWorker implements Runnable {
    Socket s;
    public ServerWorker(Socket s) {this.s = s;}
    @Override
    public void run() {
        try {
            OutputStream out = s.getOutputStream();
            InputStream in = s.getInputStream();
            // Do some work for the client
            s.close();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("ServerWorker died: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

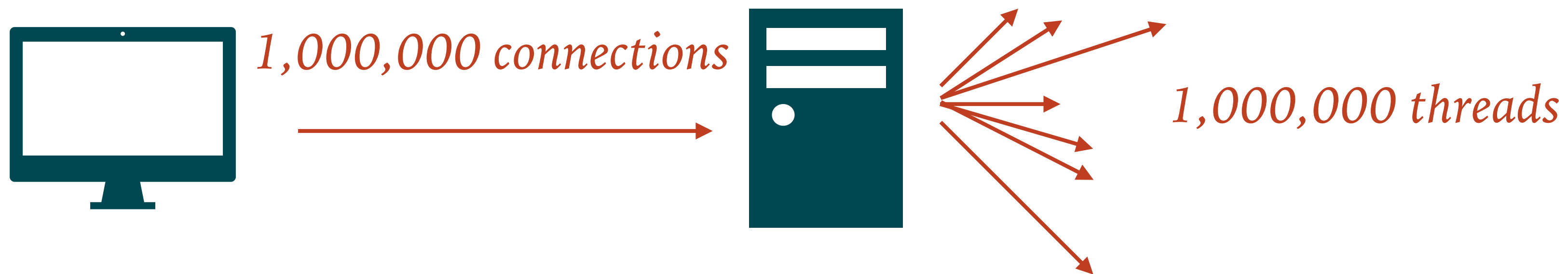
- *Implements the Runnable Interface*
- *Overrides the run method*

ATTACK ON THE SERVER



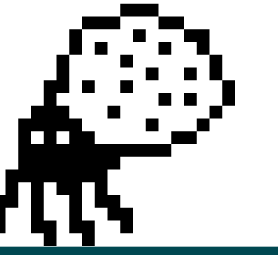
- *What happens if I run this piece of code?*

```
private void attack_server () throws IOException {  
    for (int i = 0; i < 10000000; i++) {  
        new Socket ( host: "your_server", port: 8086);  
    }  
}
```



The server will die from exhaustion of resources!

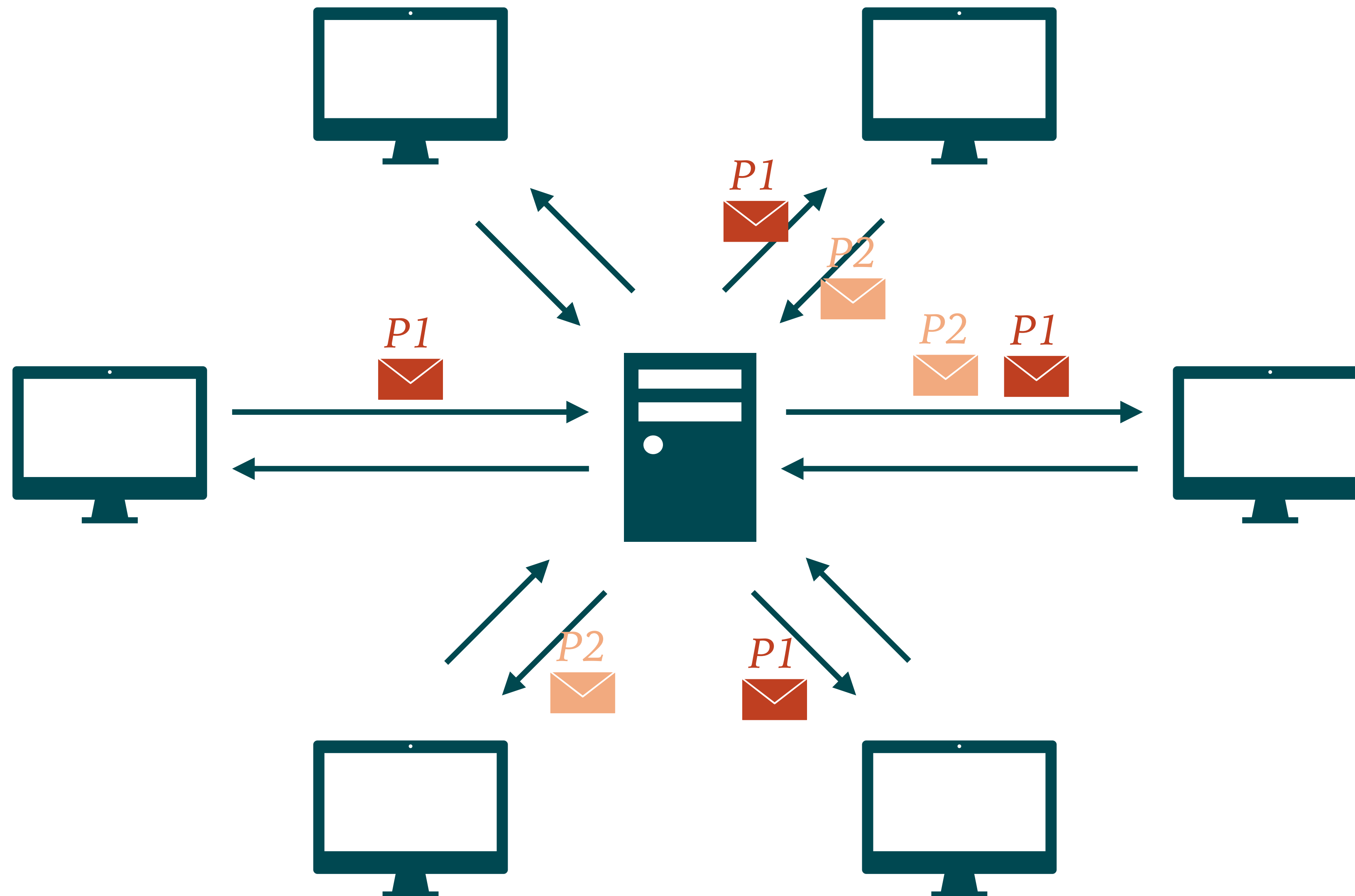
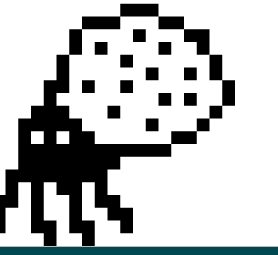
SOLUTION: A THREAD POOL



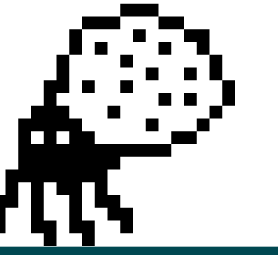
```
public class Server {  
    public static void main (String[] argv) throws Exception {  
        ServerSocket ss = new ServerSocket(port: 8086);  
        ExecutorService threadPool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(nThreads: 10);  
        while (true) {  
            Socket s = ss.accept();  
            threadPool.submit(new ServerWorker(s));  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- *Server can handle up to 10 (in this case) concurrent connections.*
- *Once the work is done, the thread is back in the pool and ready for a new task.*

MQTT BROKER ARCHITECTURE: ASYNCHRONOUS



- MQTT is asynchronous by design
- Two threads per client (a *reading* and a *writing* thread)
- Mechanism for coordination between the threads (have a look at `java.util.concurrent.BlockingQueue`)



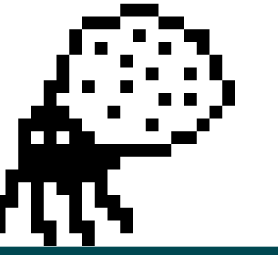
- *What if some objects need to be manipulated by different threads?*
 - The execution is concurrent and non-atomic, the object consistency is not ensured,
 - Need to maintain the object consistency,
 - Solution: key word `synchronized`,
 - Mutual exclusion: the code inside a `synchronized` block cannot be run at the same time by different threads.

- *Behavior specific to Java:*

- For bits arithmetic, a byte cannot be manipulated alone. It will first undergo *promotion* (transformation of a byte into an int) by the JVM:

- 7

SOME COMMAND LINES



- To compile:

```
javac *.java
```

- To launch Java Program:

```
java MyMain
```

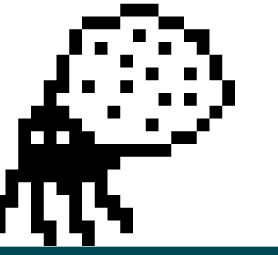
- To launch a jar archive:

```
java -jar MyJar.jar
```

- To track system calls issued by your program:

```
strace -e trace=network -f java MyMain
```

NOTES ON TESTING ON THE MS8XX



- *To launch tcpdump on the ms8xx:*

```
sudo tcpdump -i lo -s 0 -w /tmp/sxxyyzz.pcap port 2yzz --
```

- Use your ULiège ID
- Output files must be situated in directory /tmp
- The ms8xx machines are shared:
- Don't step on each other's feet: respect the guidelines for port and pcap numbering!

