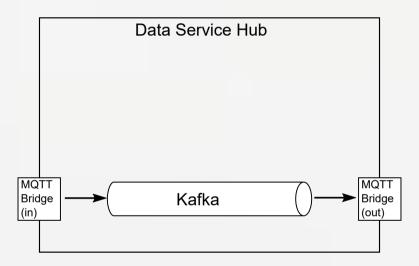
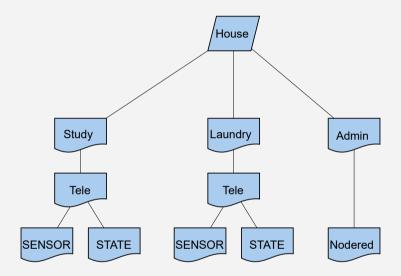
# Tutorial Streaming over MQTT

# MQTT bridge

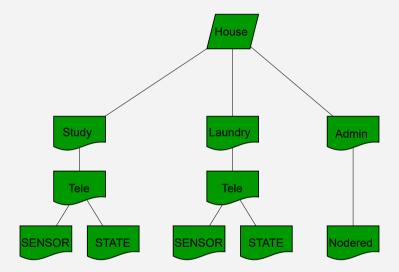


# Note: MQTT Protocol adapter allows MQTT interface with Kafka

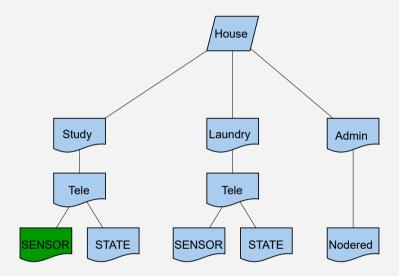
Note: wildcard subscriptions follow



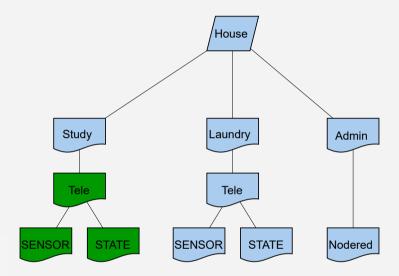
mosquitto\_sub -t ""



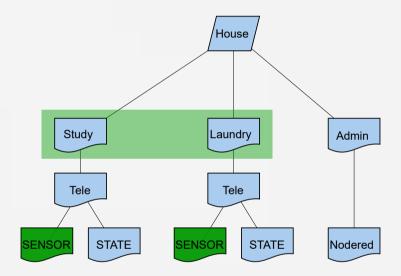
mosquitto\_sub -t "#"



mosquitto\_sub -t "house/Study/Tele/SENSOR/#"



mosquitto\_sub -t "house/Study/Tele/#"



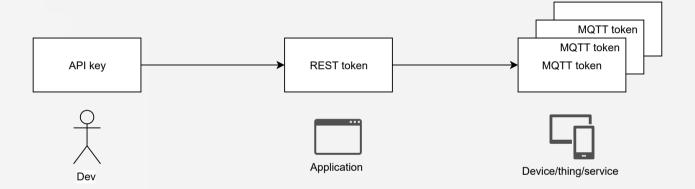
mosquitto\_sub -t "house/+/Tele/SENSOR/#"

| Principle | State |

# Rarely updated data sources

- MQTT stores only the last value
- DSH implements a 'latest value store'

# Authentication relations



# Prerequisites

- Required: Curl
- Required: Mosquitto (MQTT-client)
- Optional: jq
- Alternative: Virtual Machine containing the tools
- Available: An API-Key (will be provided)

## Goal

Learn how to subscribe and publish data on one of the DSH public datastreams via MQTT

# Steps

- 1. Get an API-key
- 2. Use API-key to request a REST token
- 3. Use REST token to request an MQTT token
- 4. Use MQTT token to subscribe to a datastream
- 5. Use MQTT token to publish on a datastream

# API-keys on DSH

Are used to *identify* entities that can manage DSH MQTT access for a group of things.

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Each of these entities can use this APIkey to:

- onboard multiple things to DSH MQTT
- give things access to a *limited set* of streams
- control on a per thing basis what streams a thing can access (out-ofscope)

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Each of these entities can use this APIkey to:

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- give things access to a *limited set* of streams
- control on a per thing basis what streams a thing can access (out-ofscope)

we call these entities tenants

# Get an API-key

Along with the API-key you will also receive:

- the name of a DSH deployment (PLATFORM)
- the name of the tenant (TENANT)
- other info you do not need for this tutorial

Take a look at the existing variables.

### REST tokens

- can be requested over the REST API of DSH on the /auth/v0/token endpoint
- this endpoint requires an API-key and the name of your tenant

# Command

```
curl -X POST \
  "https://api.$PLATFORM.kpn-dsh.com/auth/v0/token" \
  -H "apikey: $API_KEY" \
  -d '{"tenant": "'$TENANT'"}' > rest-token.txt
```

# Output

- This command will result in a REST token
- This is a JWT containing a set of REST claims
- These claims describe
  - what other REST APIs you can access
  - which actions are allowed on those APIs

• The datastreams/v0/mqtt/token claim should be in the token, otherwise it will be impossible to request an MQTT token

### Contents of a JWT

#### Execute

cat rest-token.txt

to see the token and navigate to <a href="https://jwt.io">https://jwt.io</a> and replace the data in the encoded form on the webpage by the contents of the JWT (REST token) you received in the previous step.

### Contents of a JWT

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to see the token and navigate to <a href="https://jwt.io">https://jwt.io</a> and replace the data in the encoded form on the webpage by the contents of the JWT (REST token) you received in the previous step.

Did you just blindly give away credentials to an unknown website?

### Contents of a JWT

Command-line alternative for Linux:

```
cat rest-token.txt | \
sed "s/[^.]*\.\([^.]*\)\.[^.]*/\1===/;s/\(\\((...\))*\).*/\1/"
base64 -d | \
jq .
```

Command-line alternative for macOS:

```
cat rest-token.txt | \
sed "s/[^.]*\.\([^.]*\)\.[^.]*/\1===/;s/\(\(\(...\))*\).*/\1/"
base64 -D | \
jq .
```

# MQTT tokens

- can be requested over the REST API of
   DSH at /datastreams/v0/mqtt/token
- this requires a *REST token* with the datastreams/v0/mqtt/token claim
- required to request the token for a named thing

export THING\_ID=...

# Command

```
curl -X POST \
"https://api.$PLATFORM.kpn-dsh.com/datastreams/v0/mqtt/token"
-H "Authorization: Bearer `cat rest-token.txt`" \
-d '{"id":"'$THING_ID'"}' > mqtt-token.txt
```

# Output

### Some remarks

- The mqtt thing id must be unique (within your tenant) since only one connection with this id is allowed.
- Not all REST tokens allow all thing ids (some are bound to one specific THING\_ID)

# Inspect the JWT

Use jwt.io or use the command-line alternative for Linux:

```
cat mqtt-token.txt | \
sed "s/[^.]*\.\([^.]*\)\.[^.]*/\1===/;s/\(\\((....\))*\).*/\1/"
base64 -d | \
jq .
```

Use jwt.io or use the command-line alternative for macOS:

```
cat mqtt-token.txt | \
sed "s/[^.]*\.\([^.]*\)\.[^.]*/\1===/;s/\(\(\(\.\.\)\)*\).*/\1/"
```

base64 -D | \ jq .

# Subscribe

- We will all subscribe to dshdemoshared, a stream created specifically for this tutorial.
- If you inspect the mqtt token, you will see that the allowed pattern for the subscription is +/#
  - + => a topic level element is allowed here, but no mqtt wildcards
  - # => wildcards are allowed here
  - word => you need to copy this verbatim

### Command

# On Linux, execute the following command:

```
mosquitto_sub -h mqtt.$PLATFORM.kpn-dsh.com -p 8883 \
-t "/tt/dshdemoshared/$THING_ID/#" --capath /etc/ssl/certs/ \
-d -P "`cat mqtt-token.txt`" -u $THING_ID -v
```

#### On macOS, use --cafile iso --capath:

```
mosquitto_sub -h mqtt.$PLATFORM.kpn-dsh.com -p 8883 \
-t "/tt/dshdemoshared/$THING_ID/#" \
--cafile /usr/local/etc/openssl/cert.pem \
-d -P "`cat mqtt-token.txt`" -u $THING_ID -v
```

# Notes

- The username (-u ...) is not required for the DSH; it gets overruled by the THING\_ID in the token. We put it here because some versions of the mosquitto client expect it to be there.
- --capath or --cafile is where the mosquitto client can find the SSL root certificates on your system, required to be able to connect to our mqtt protocol-adapter over SSL

### **Publish**

- To see any data on our subscription, we need to publish some first
- Open a new terminal, we are going to use it to periodically send a message to DSH over mqtt
  - Ensure the required environment variables are available

### Command

On Linux, execute the following command:

```
while sleep 1; do date "+$THING_ID%S"; done | \
mosquitto_pub -h mqtt.$PLATFORM.kpn-dsh.com \
-p 8883 -t "/tt/dshdemoshared/$THING_ID/" \
--capath /etc/ssl/certs/ \
-d -P "`cat mqtt-token.txt`" -u $THING_ID -l
```

On macOS, execute the following command:

```
while sleep 1; do date "+$THING_ID%S"; done | \
mosquitto_pub -h mqtt.$PLATFORM.kpn-dsh.com \
```

```
-p 8883 -t "/tt/dshdemoshared/$THING_ID/" \
--cafile /usr/local/etc/openssl/cert.pem \
-d -P "`cat mqtt-token.txt`" -u $THING_ID -l
```

### Notes

- What do you see? Why?
- Try replacing sleep 1 by true; what happens?

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- What do you see? Why?
- Try replacing sleep 1 by true; what happens?
- To allow the platform to scale, publish rate over MQTT is limited to 10 msgs/sec.

# Practical part; Kafka

Kafka