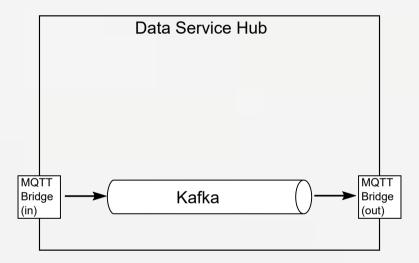
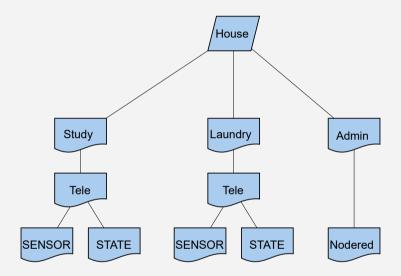
Tutorial Streaming over MQTT

MQTT bridge

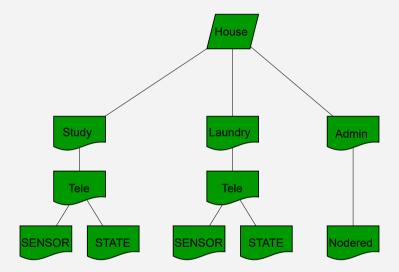


Note: MQTT Protocol adapter allows MQTT interface with Kafka

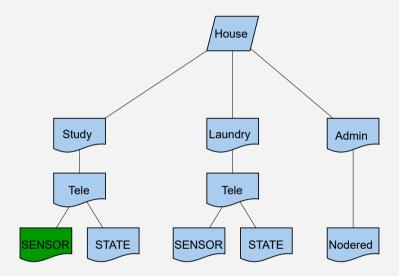
Note: wildcard subscriptions follow



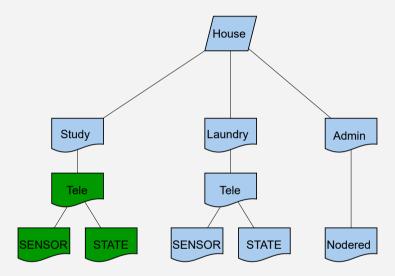
mosquitto_sub -t ""



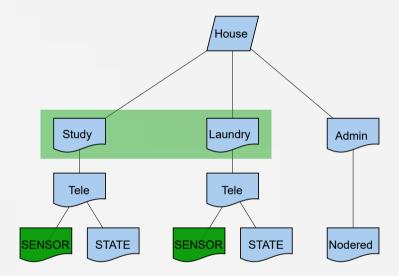
mosquitto_sub -t "#"



mosquitto_sub -t "house/Study/Tele/SENSOR/#"



mosquitto_sub -t "house/Study/Tele/#"



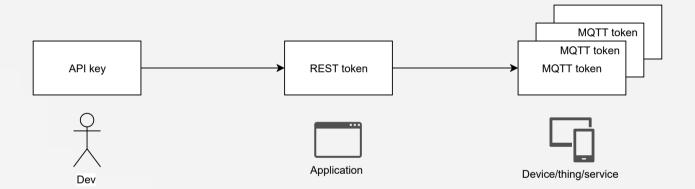
mosquitto_sub -t "house/+/Tele/SENSOR/#"

Process of the Control of Con

Rarely updated data sources

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

Authentication relations



Prerequisites

- Installed: Curl
- Installed: Mosquitto (MQTT-client)
- Optionally: 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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- 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

Export the needed values now, so you have them available in the next commands.

```
export PLATFORM=...
export TENANT=...
export API_KEY=...
```

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 https://jwt.io 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.

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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?

Notes

- 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.

Next

The next tutorial (Streaming over Kafka) will explain how you can process data sent over mqtt in bulk on DSH.