EMQX Setup and Configurations



Figure: EMQX Basic Architecture

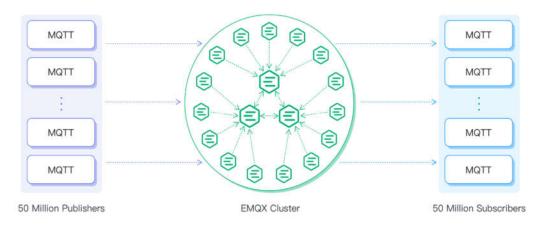


Figure: EMQX Cluster Architecture

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A. Introductions

MQTT is the most commonly used messaging protocol for the Internet of Things (IoT). MQTT stands for MQ Telemetry Transport. The protocol is a set of rules that defines how IoT devices can publish and subscribe to data over the Internet. MQTT is used for messaging and data exchange between IoT and industrial IoT (IIoT) devices, such as embedded devices, sensors, industrial PLCs, etc. The protocol is event driven and connects devices using the publish /subscribe (Pub/Sub) pattern. The sender (Publisher) and the receiver (Subscriber) communicate via Topics and are decoupled from each other. The connection between them is handled by the MQTT broker. The MQTT broker filters all incoming messages and distributes them correctly to the Subscribers.

- It requires minimal resources since it is **lightweight and efficient**
- Supports bi-directional messaging between device and cloud
- Can scale to millions of connected devices
- Supports **reliable message** delivery through 3 QoS levels
- Works well over unreliable networks
- Security enabled, so it works with TLS and common authentication protocols

Read More About MQTT: VideoLink | LINK2

EMQX is a cloud-native, MQTT-based, IoT messaging platform designed for high reliability and massive scale. EMQX is a tool in the Message Queue category of a tech stack.

EMQX is currently the most scalable MQTT broker for IoT applications. It processes millions of MQTT messages in a second with sub-millisecond latency and allows messaging among more than 100 million clients within a single cluster. EMQX is compliant with MQTT 5.0 and 3.x. It's ideal for distributed IoT networks and can run on the cloud, Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services, and Google Cloud. The broker can implement MQTT over TLS/SSL and supports several authentication mechanisms like PSK, JWT, and X.509. Unlike Mosquitto, EMQX supports clustering via CLI, HTTP API, and a Dashboard.

Read More About EMQX: LINK

1. Basic Setup

2. Node Setup

2.1 Install with YUM Source. (Same for all Nodes)

```
curl -s https://assets.emqx.com/scripts/install-emqx-rpm.sh | sudo bash
yum install epel-release -y;
yum install -y openssl11 openssl11-devel;
sudo yum install emqx -y;

# Start and Status Check
sudo systemctl start emqx
systemctl status emqx

#Port Check
ss -ltn
netstat -tupln | grep emqx

# Reload Daemon and restart emqx after config change
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart emqx

# Admin/Users password reset (not for first-time setup)
emqx ctl admins passwd <Username> <NewPassword>
emqx ctl admins passwd admin NewPassword#1234
```

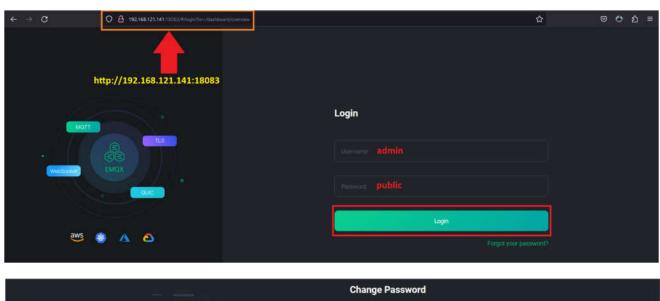
Read More: LINK | LINK2

2.3 Check EMQX Web Dashboard

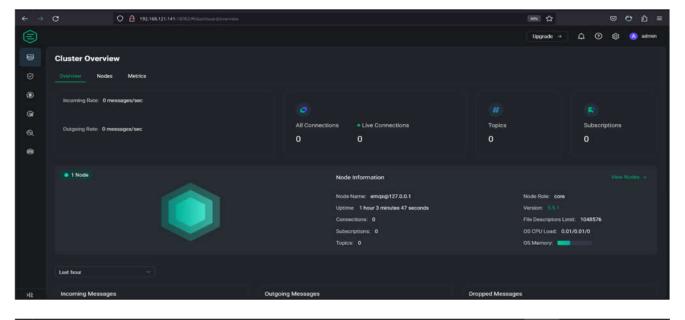
Web Dashboard: http://IP:18083/

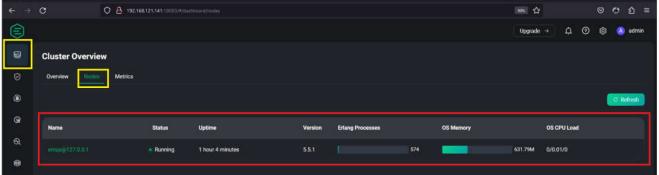
Default-login:

Default-username: admin Default-password: public new password: emqx#1234









3. Cluster Setup

```
Node1 - Specs
OS: RHEL/RockeyLinux 9.3
RAM: minimum 8GB
CPU Core: minimum 4 Cores
Storage: minimum 30GB
IP: 192.168.121.141
Hostname: node1.emqx.com
```

```
Node1 - Specs
OS: RHEL/RockeyLinux 9.3
RAM: minimum 8GB
CPU Core: minimum 4 Cores
Storage: minimum 30GB
IP: 192.168.121.142
Hostname: node2.emqx.com
```

```
Node1 - Specs
OS: RHEL/RockeyLinux 9.3
RAM: minimum 8GB
CPU Core: minimum 4 Cores
Storage: minimum 30GB
IP: 192.168.121.143
Hostname: node3.emqx.com
```

EMQX installation same for all three nodes, the configuration for the all theree nodes are as follows,

Config file path: /etc/emqx/emqx.conf

Note: just **change** the **node name** of each and **cookie** must be **same** for **all node**, because this cookie will be used later cluster formation (Joining). Node name: emgx@IP Address or emgx@validDomainName for e.g. emgx@192.168.1.10 or emgx@this.is.mytestdomain.com

```
# Node1 configurations
# vi /etc/emqx/emqx.conf
node {
   name = "emqx@192.168.121.141"
   cookie = "emqxsecretcookie"
   data_dir = "/var/lib/emqx"
}
cluster {
   name = emqxcl
   discovery_strategy = manual
}
dashboard {
   listeners.http {
      bind = 18083
   }
}
```

```
# Node2 configurations
# vi /etc/emqx/emqx.conf
node {
   name = "emqx@192.168.121.142"
   cookie = "emqxsecretcookie"
   data_dir = "/var/lib/emqx"
}
cluster {
   name = emqxcl
   discovery_strategy = manual
}
dashboard {
   listeners.http {
      bind = 18083
   }
}
```

```
# Node3 configurations
# vi /etc/emqx/emqx.conf
node {
   name = "emqx@192.168.121.143"
   cookie = "emqxsecretcookie"
   data_dir = "/var/lib/emqx"
}
cluster {
   name = emqxcl
   discovery_strategy = manual
}
dashboard {
   listeners.http {
      bind = 18083
   }
}
```

Here you can also use *Auto clustering* by usnig *discovery_strategy = static* ratherthan discovery_strategy = manual, *Read More*: LINK

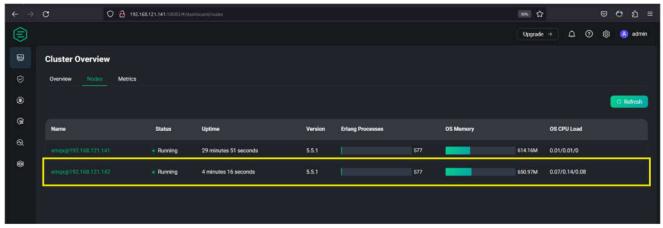
After Configurations Save run the following command to reload the daemon and apply the emqx configuration.

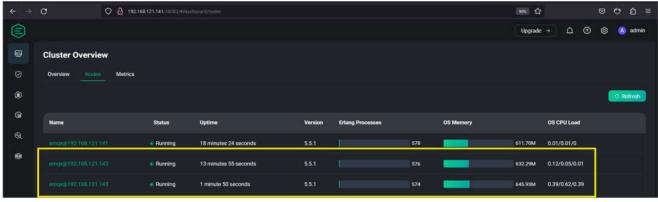
```
# Reload Daemon and restart emqx after config change
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart emqx
```

3.1 Cluster Creating/Joining

```
# joining a master/Node1 by Node2
emqx ctl cluster join emqx@192.168.121.141
                                                  # Joining a master/Node1 using IP
emgx ctl status
                                                  # To Check node status
emqx ctl cluster status
                                                  To Check node status
# joining a master/Node1 by Node3
emqx ctl cluster join emqx@192.168.121.141
                                                  # Joining a master/Node1 using IP
                                                  # To Check node status
emgx ctl status
                                                  # To Check node status
emqx ctl cluster status
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart emqx
systemctl status emqx
# Leaving a master/Node1 by other Node
emqx ctl cluster leave emqx@192.168.121.141
emgx ctl cluster force-leave emgx@192.168.121.141
```

OUTPUT: Joined Node2 and Node3 to Master/Node1





3. Load Balancing by HAProxy

3.1 Installation of HAProxy

```
# installation and service command
sudo yum install -y haproxy
sudo systemctl enable haproxy
sudo systemctl start haproxy
sudo systemctl status haproxy
```

3.2 Configure HAProxy as LB

```
# Open the haproxy.cfg and make a backup of default config
# and create a new haproxy.cfg file and paste the config provided below
cd /etc/haproxy/ && mv haproxy.cfg default-haproxy.cfg
Vi haproxy.cfg
```

```
------ Haproxy config Start from here
global
 log 127.0.0.1 local3 info
 daemon
 maxconn 10240
defaults
 log global
 mode tcp
 option tcplog
 timeout connect 10000
 timeout client 240s
 timeout server 240s
 maxconn 20000
frontend EMQX
 bind *:18831
 mode tcp
 tcp-request inspect-delay 10s
 tcp-request content reject unless { req.payload(0,0),mqtt is valid }
 default backend mqtt
backend mqtt
 mode tcp
 stick-table type string len 32 size 1000k expire 30m
 stick on req.payload(0,0),mqtt_field_value(connect,client_identifier)
 server emqx1 192.168.121.141:1883 check
 server emgx2 192.168.121.142:1883 check
 server emqx3 192.168.121.143:1883 check
frontend frontend_emqx_dashboard
   bind *:18083
```

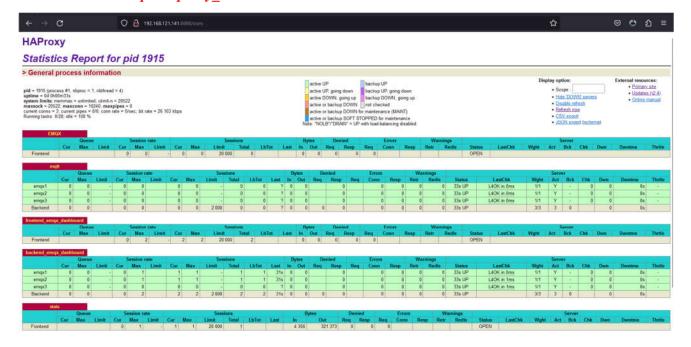
```
option tcplog
   mode tcp
   default_backend backend_emqx_dashboard
backend backend_emqx_dashboard
   mode tcp
   balance roundrobin
   server emqx1 192.168.121.141:18083 check
   server emgx2 192.168.121.142:18083 check
   server emqx3 192.168.121.143:18083 check
frontend stats
 mode http
 bind *:8888
 stats enable
 stats uri /stats
 stats refresh 10s
# ----- Haproxy config end here -------
```

To apply and restart the HaProxy

```
# ------ Check HAProxy Config and restrt the service ------haproxy -c -f haproxy.cfg
systemctl restart haproxy
```

Complete Configurations: LINK

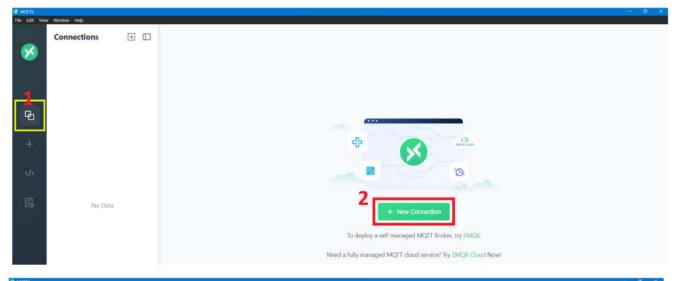
OUTPUT: visit:: http://haproxy IP:8888/stats

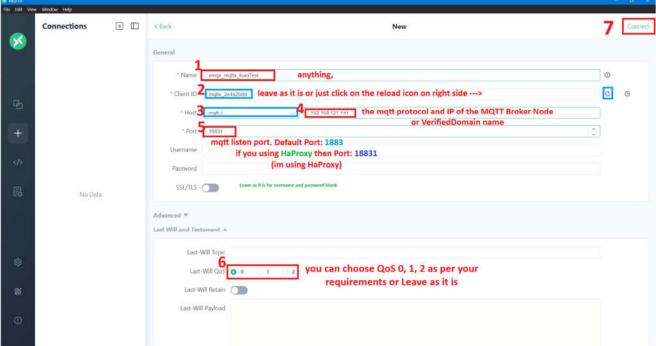


4. MQTTX Load testing

Download the MQTTX Software from official website (<u>LINK</u>), and install on your machine. After installation completed run the MQTTX software and do the following steps; <u>Tutorial-LINK</u>

Create a Connection





When we click on 'Connect' button at right top side then it will automatically open a new window and shows 'Connected' figure-connected, if there is any issue it shows the following window; figure-connect

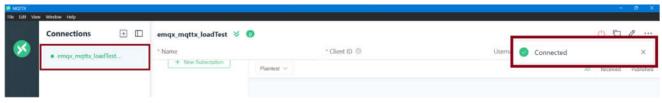


figure-conncected

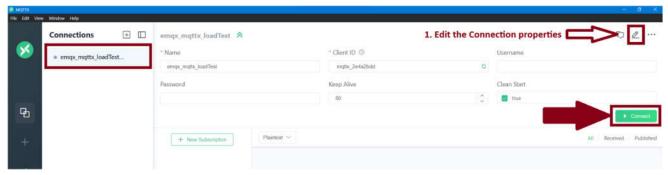
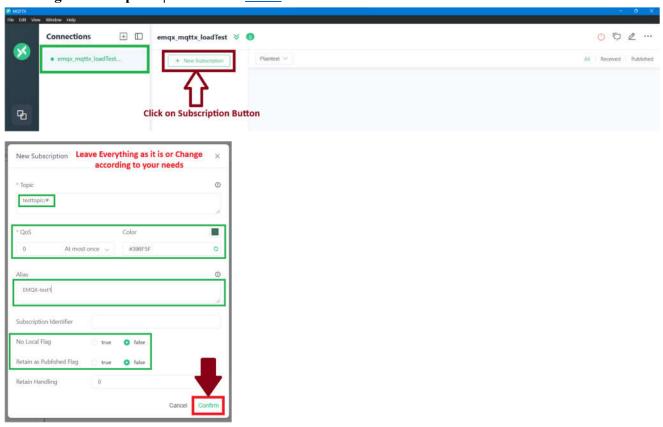


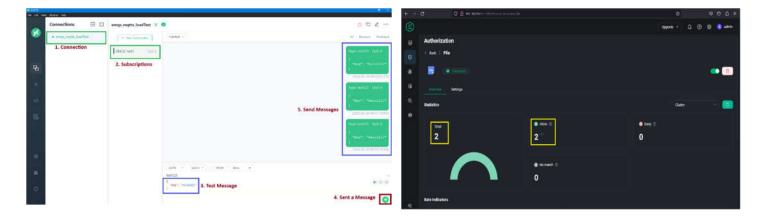
figure-conncect

if the above window appears, then you have to check your **NodeIP/DomainName** or **Protocol** and **Port** by click on '**Edit Icon**' then click on '**Connect**' or it will be connected automatically.

Creating a Subscription | Read More: LINK



Load Testing or Message test and Check on Web Dashboard



5. Load Testing via golan (Download File: LINK)

5.1 Creating loadtest.go file

(replace with your HaProxy /Node1 IP: 192.168.121.141) || Official Load Test Docs: LINK

```
oackage main // start go file
import (
   "fmt"
    "os/signal"
    "strconv'
    "sync"
   MQTT "github.com/eclipse/paho.mqtt.golang"
    brokerAddress = "tcp://192.168.121.141:18831" // Update with your EMQX broker address
    clientPrefix = "client-"
                 = "test/topic"
    topic
    qos
   numClients = 1000 // Number of clients to simulate
func main() {
   wg := &sync.WaitGroup{}
    wg.Add(numClients)
    for i := 0; i < numClients; i++ {</pre>
       go func(clientID int) {
           defer wg.Done()
            opts := MQTT.NewClientOptions()
            opts.AddBroker(brokerAddress)
            opts.SetClientID(clientPrefix + strconv.Itoa(clientID))
            client := MQTT.NewClient(opts)
            if token := client.Connect(); token.Wait() && token.Error() != nil {
                fmt.Printf("Client %d: Error connecting: %v\n", clientID, token.Error())
                return
            defer client.Disconnect(250)
                token := client.Publish(topic, byte(qos), false, "Hello from client
 +strconv.Itoa(clientID))
                token.Wait()
                if token.Error() != nil {
                    fmt.Printf("Client %d: Error publishing message: %v\n", clientID, token.Error())
                time.Sleep(1 * time.Second) // Adjust this delay as needed
        }(i)
    c := make(chan os.Signal, 1)
    signal.Notify(c, os.Interrupt)
    go func() {
        fmt.Println("\nShutting down...")
       wg.Wait()
        os.Exit(0)
    }()
    fmt.Println("Press CTRL+C to exit")
    wg.Wait()
```

5.2 Go Inatallation:

```
yum install -y go # go language installation
go version # go version check
go mod init loadtest.go # .go file must be present in a pwd
go get github.com/eclipse/paho.mqtt.golang # import paho module for mqtt test
go get github.com/gorilla/websocket
go get golang.org/x/net/proxy
```

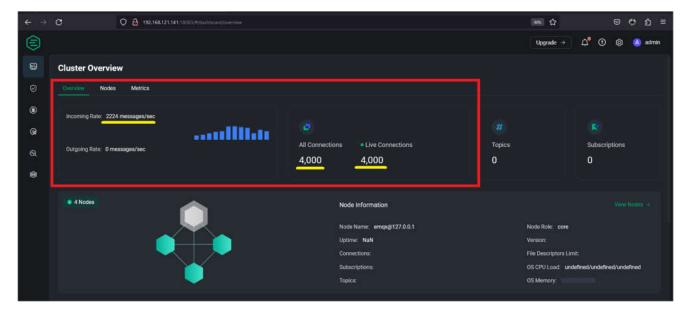
5.3 Load testing

```
go run <mark>loadtest.go</mark> # load testing using .go file
```

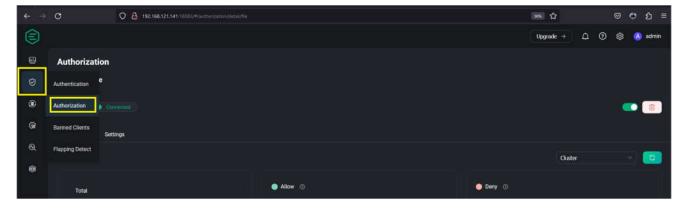
OUTPUT:

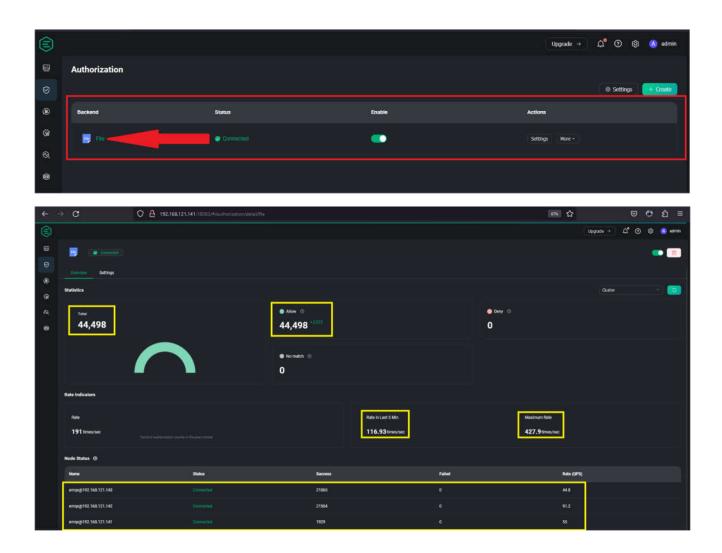
```
[root@node1 ~]# go run loadtest.go
Press CTRL+C to exit
```

check in Web Dashboard (Click on Monitor Icon).

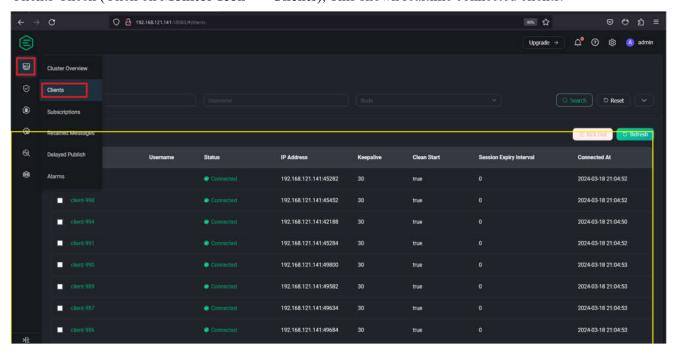


Authorization check (click on **Shield Icon --> Authorization --> File**).





Clients Check (Click on Monitor Icon --> Clients), This shown realtime connected clients.



6. Uninstallation of EMQX

7. Using Docker Container

official Docs: LINK || official Docker Setup link: LINK

```
# Latest Version of Docker Inatallation
sudo yum install -y yum-utils
sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
sudo yum -y install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin
sudo usermod -aG docker $(whoami)
sudo systemctl start docker
sudo systemctl enable --now docker
newgrp docker
```

```
# EMQX Docker Image Pull
docker pull emqx/emqx:5.5.1
```

```
# Creating a volume path for EMQX to persist Config/Logs... after pod/container die
mkdir -p /opt/emqx/data /opt/emqx/log

cd /opt/emqx/

# Give a permission to the folder, docker create a EMQX conf files on it
chmod -R 777 /opt/emqx/
```

```
# run a Single container of emqx
docker run -d --name emqx \
    -p 1883:1883 -p 8083:8083 \
    -p 8084:8084 -p 8883:8883 \
    -p 18083:18083 \
    -v $PWD/data:/opt/emqx/data \
    -v $PWD/log:/opt/emqx/log \
    emqx/emqx:5.5.1

# to check all container of docker
docker ps -a
```

Read More Cluster Create: LINK

```
#docker network create for cluster

docker network create emqx-net
```

```
# Docker container 3: slave node2
docker run -d \
    --name emqx3 \
    -e "EMQX_NODE_NAME=emqx@node3.emqx.com" \
    --network emqx-net \
    --network-alias node3.emqx.com \
    emqx/emqx:5.5.1

# Docker container 3: join a Master Node, second command is run inside the container
docker exec -it emqx3 \
    emqx ctl cluster join emqx@node1.emqx.com
```

8. Using Docker Compose

Create a docker-compose.yaml file and copy paste the following lines of code on it.

```
# Creating a docker-compose file
vi docker-compose.yml
```

```
version: '3'

services:
  emqx1:
    image: emqx:5.5.1
    container_name: emqx1
    environment:
    - "EMQX_NODE_NAME=emqx@node1.emqx.io"
    - "EMQX_CLUSTER__DISCOVERY_STRATEGY=static"
    - "EMQX_CLUSTER__STATIC__SEEDS=[emqx@node1.emqx.io,emqx@node2.emqx.io]"
    healthcheck:
        test: ["CMD", "/opt/emqx/bin/emqx", "ctl", "status"]
        interval: 5s
        timeout: 25s
        retries: 5
```

```
networks:
     emqx-bridge:
       aliases:
       - node1.emqx.io
   ports:
     - 1883:1883
     - 8083:8083
     - 8084:8084
     - 8883:8883
     - 18083:18083
   volumes:
     - $PWD/emqx1_data:/opt/emqx/data
 emqx2:
   image: emqx:5.5.1
   container_name: emqx2
   environment:
   - "EMQX NODE NAME=emqx@node2.emqx.io"
   - "EMQX CLUSTER DISCOVERY STRATEGY=static"
   - "EMQX_CLUSTER__STATIC__SEEDS=[emqx@node1.emqx.io,emqx@node2.emqx.io]"
   healthcheck:
     test: ["CMD", "/opt/emqx/bin/emqx", "ctl", "status"]
     interval: 5s
     timeout: 25s
     retries: 5
   networks:
     emqx-bridge:
       aliases:
       - node2.emqx.io
   volumes:
     - $PWD/emqx2_data:/opt/emqx/data
networks:
 emqx-bridge:
   driver: bridge
```

```
docker-compose up -d
docker exec -it emqx1 sh -c "emqx ctl cluster status"
```

Web Dashboard check: http://Node_VM_IP:18083

Defafult-userName: admin Default-Password: public

Node: load tesing and all configurations same as Normal Node and Cluster mention above documentation

9. Performence Tunning

```
sysctl -w fs.file-max=2097152
sysctl -w fs.nr_open=2097152
echo 2097152 > /proc/sys/fs/nr open
ulimit -n 2097152
echo "fs.file-max = 2097152">>>/etc/sysctl.conf
echo "fs.file-max = 2097152">>>/etc/sysctl.conf
echo "DefaultLimitNOFILE=2097152">>>/etc/systemd/system.conf
vi /usr/lib/systemd/system/emqx.service
LimitNOFILE=2097152
             soft nofile
                                   2097152
      hard nofile
                          2097152">>>/etc/security/limits.conf
systemctl restart emgx
systemctl daemon-reload
sysctl -w net.core.somaxconn=32768
sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog=16384
sysctl -w net.core.netdev_max_backlog=16384
sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range='1024 65535'
sysctl -w net.core.rmem default=262144
sysctl -w net.core.wmem_default=262144
sysctl -w net.core.rmem_max=16777216
sysctl -w net.core.wmem_max=16777216
sysctl -w net.core.optmem_max=16777216
sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_rmem='1024 4096 16777216'
sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp wmem='1024 4096 16777216'
sysctl -w net.nf_conntrack_max=1000000
sysctl -w net.netfilter.nf conntrack max=1000000
sysctl -w net.netfilter.nf conntrack tcp timeout time wait=30
sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_max_tw_buckets=1048576
sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp fin timeout=15
vi /etc/emqx/emqx.conf
node.max_ports = 2097152
echo -e "## TCP Listener
#listeners.tcp.$name.acceptors = 64
#listeners.tcp.$name.max connections = 1024000" >> /etc/emqx/emqx.conf
systemctl restart emqx
```