MQTT Tutorial

What is MQTT?

MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) is a lightweight messaging protocol designed based on the publish/subscribe pattern. Initially developed by IBM, it has become one of the standard protocols in the Internet of Things (IoT) field.

Main Features

Advantages

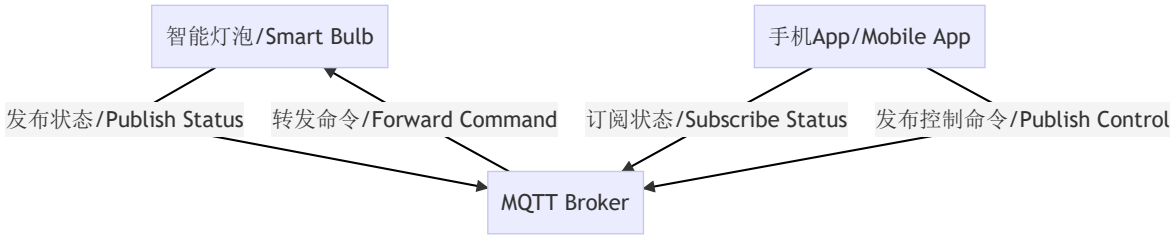
1. **Lightweight**
    - Simple protocol, low resource consumption
    - Suitable for bandwidth-constrained networks
    - Supports low-power devices
2. **Reliability**
    - Provides three Quality of Service (QoS) levels
    - Supports connection recovery
    - Persistent sessions
3. **Flexibility**
    - Supports multiple communication patterns
    - Flexible topic configuration
    - Supports one-to-many communication

Disadvantages

1. **Functional Limitations**
    - Not suitable for large file transfers
    - No built-in security mechanisms
    - Requires additional Broker server
2. **Dependencies**
    - Depends on centralized Broker
    - Single point of failure risk

Typical Use Cases

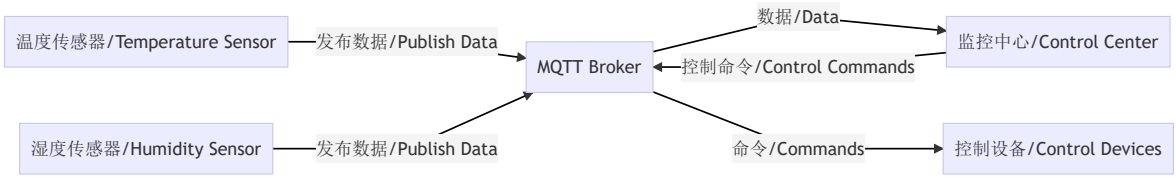
1. Smart Home



Example Topics:

- home/livingroom/light/status
- home/livingroom/light/control

2. Industrial Monitoring

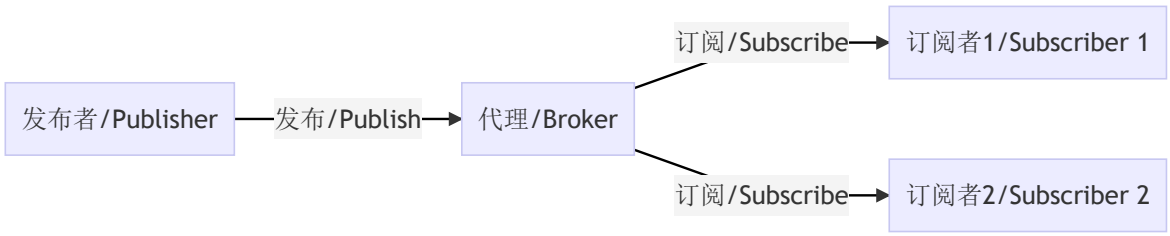


3. Connected Vehicles

- Vehicle location tracking
- Remote diagnostics
- Real-time status monitoring

Basic Concepts

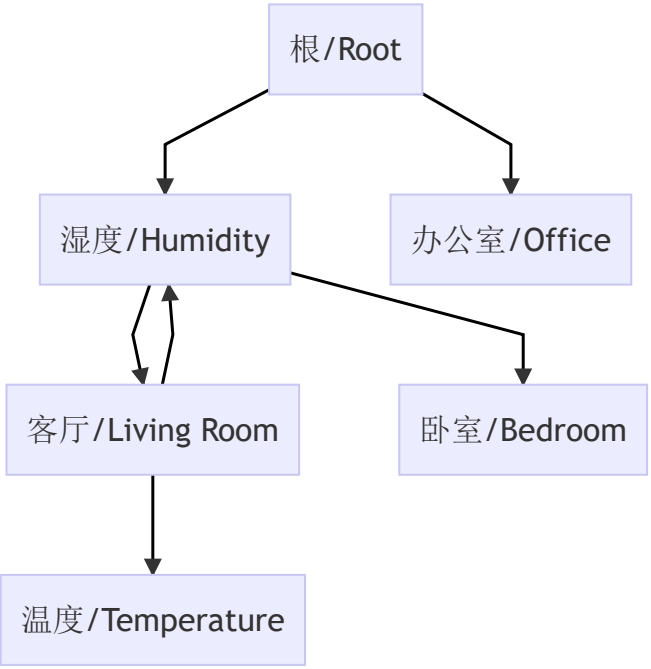
Publish-Subscribe Pattern



MQTT Components

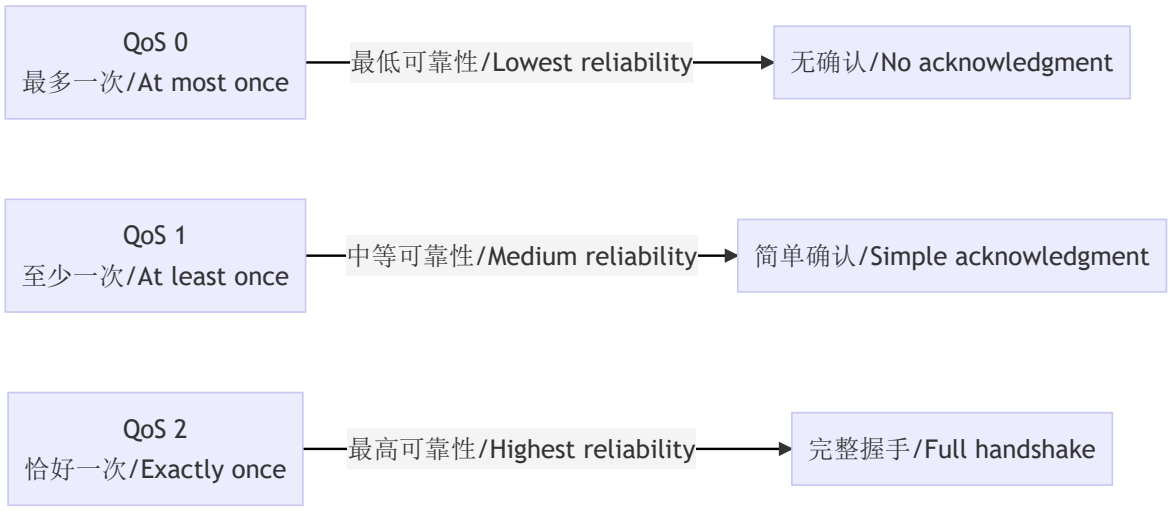
MQTT Topics

Topics are organized in a hierarchical structure, with slashes (/) separating each level.

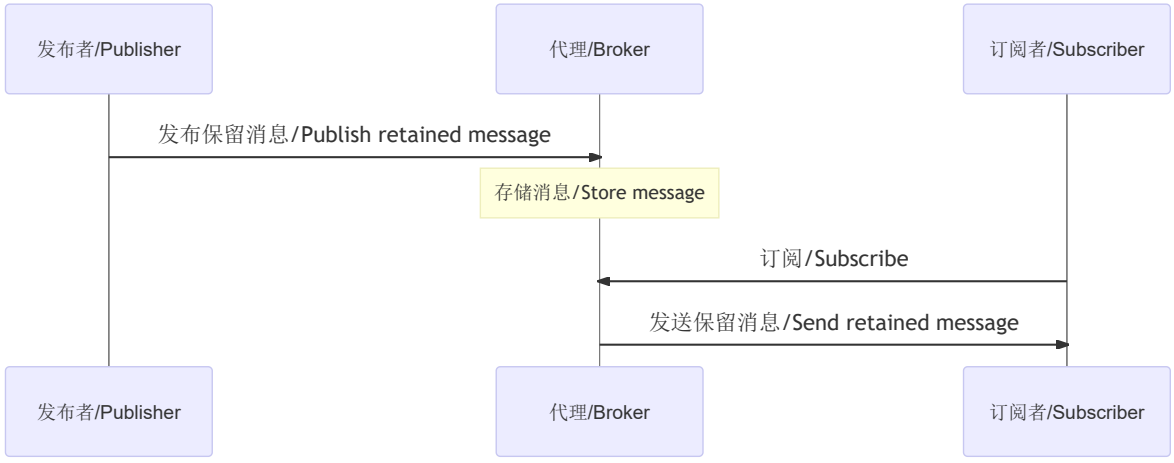


QoS Levels

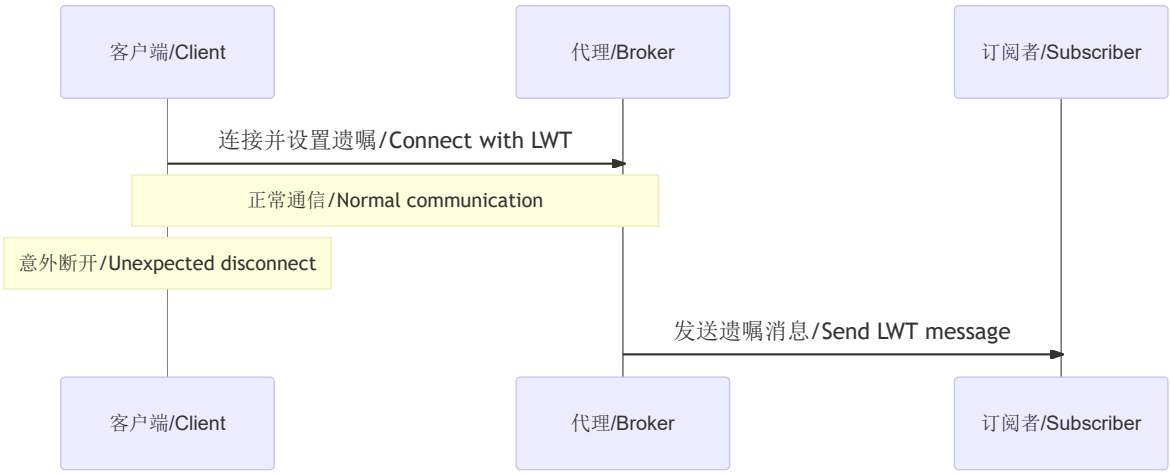
MQTT provides three quality of service levels:



Retained Messages



Last Will and Testament



Code Examples

> For code examples, please refer to the Yabo Smart K230 tutorial MQTT-Publisher and MQTT-Subscriber sections