# LAB 2: MQTT

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## A) PART-1

**1. The following lines show the python code of a Subscriber application. Copy and save this code in "subscriber.py" file. Explain each line of the code.**

```
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
 print("Connected with result code "+str(rc))
 client.subscribe("appiot/temp")
def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
 print(msg.topic+" "+str(msg.payload))
client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.on_connect = on_connect
client.on_message = on_message
client.connect("localhost", 1883, 60)
client.loop_forever()
```

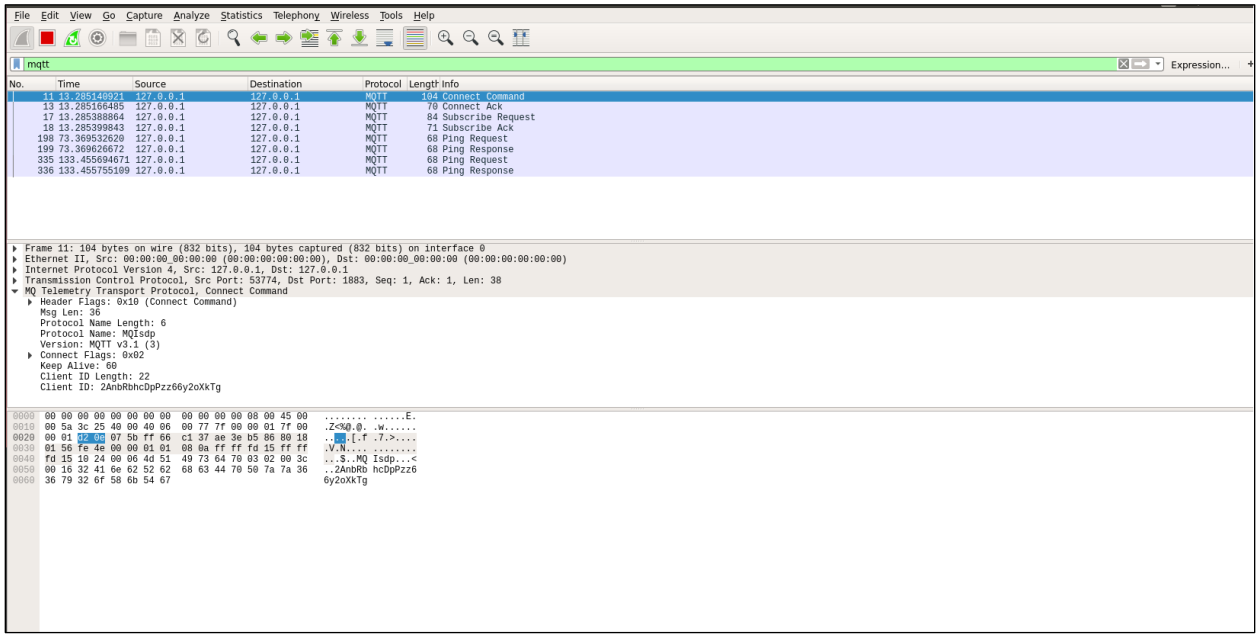
**Code Explanation:**

- **import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt**
  This line imports the Paho MQTT Client library in Python and provides it a name "mqtt".
- **def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):**
  **print("Connected with result code "+str(rc))**
  **client.subscribe("appiot/temp")**
  This function is called when the MQTT client connects to the broker successfully. It takes four parameters i.e., the client instance (client), any user-defined data (userdata), the connection flags (flags), and the connection result code (rc). The function prints a message indicating that the client has connected, and then subscribes to the "appiot/temp" topic stored on the server using the client's subscribe() method.
- **def on_message(client, userdata, msg):**
  **print(msg.topic+" "+str(msg.payload))**
  This function is called whenever a message is received from the broker. It takes three parameters: the client instance (client), any user-defined data (userdata), and the message object (msg). The function prints the topic and payload of the received message. This function is used to receive and process messages that are published by the broker and sent to the client (which is a subscriber)
- **client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)**
  This line creates a new MQTT client instance using the mqtt.Client() constructor. It sets the protocol parameter to mqtt.MQTTv31, which specifies the MQTT version to use. The MQTT version specified is MQTTv3.1.
- **client.on_connect = on_connect**
  **client.on_message = on_message**

The above two lines tell the client library which functions to call when the client connects to the broker and receives a message. The on_connect and on_message properties of the client instance are set to the on_connect() and on_message() functions.

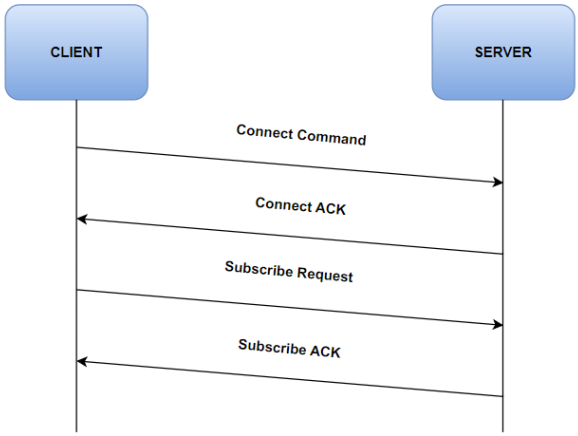
- **client.connect("localhost", 1883, 60)**
  This line connects the client to the MQTT broker running on the local machine. It has three parameters:
  The hostname of the server is “localhost”
  The port number to connect is 1883
  Keepalive time is 60 seconds
  The client connects to the “localhost” with the port number “1883” and keeps it alive for “60” seconds.
- **client.loop_forever()**
  This line starts the client's network loop, which listens for the incoming messages from the broker and then calls the appropriate callback function when a message is received. It blocks the program from exiting, and since it is called at the end of the program, it ensures that the client keeps running.

**2. Start Wireshark, and launch a capture. You may use MQTT filter to see only MQTT messages. Launch the subscriber. Stop the capture.**




**3. What are the exchanged messages? Draw an exchange diagram.**

From the Wireshark capture, Connect Command, Connect Ack, Subscribe Request and Subscribe Ack are the exchanged messages. The Ping request and Ping response messages will ensure the flow of the network.




**4. What is the QoS level of the messages?**

The QoS level of the messages is set to zero. From the line:

*client.subscribe("appiot/temp")*

By default, the subscribe() method sets the QoS level to 0. This means that when the subscriber (the MQTT client) subscribes to the "appiot/temp" topic, it requests that messages published to that topic be delivered at most once.

```
0... .... = User Name Flag: Not set
.0.. .... = Password Flag: Not set
..0. .... = Will Retain: Not set
...0 0... = QoS Level: At most once delivery (Fire and Forget) (0)
.... .1.. = Will Flag: Set
.... ..1. = Clean Session Flag: Set
.... ...0 = (Reserved): Not set
```

**5. Is it a clean session? Explain.**

The QoS is set to 0 while the Clean Session Flag is “Set”. If a client with a clean session flag “Set” subscribes to a topic with a QoS level of 0, the broker will not store any messages for that client, and the client will not receive any missed messages when it reconnects.

**6. The following python code shows an example of a publisher. Copy and Save it in “publisher.py”.**

```
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.connect("localhost")
client.publish("appiot/temp",20)
```

**Code Explanation:**

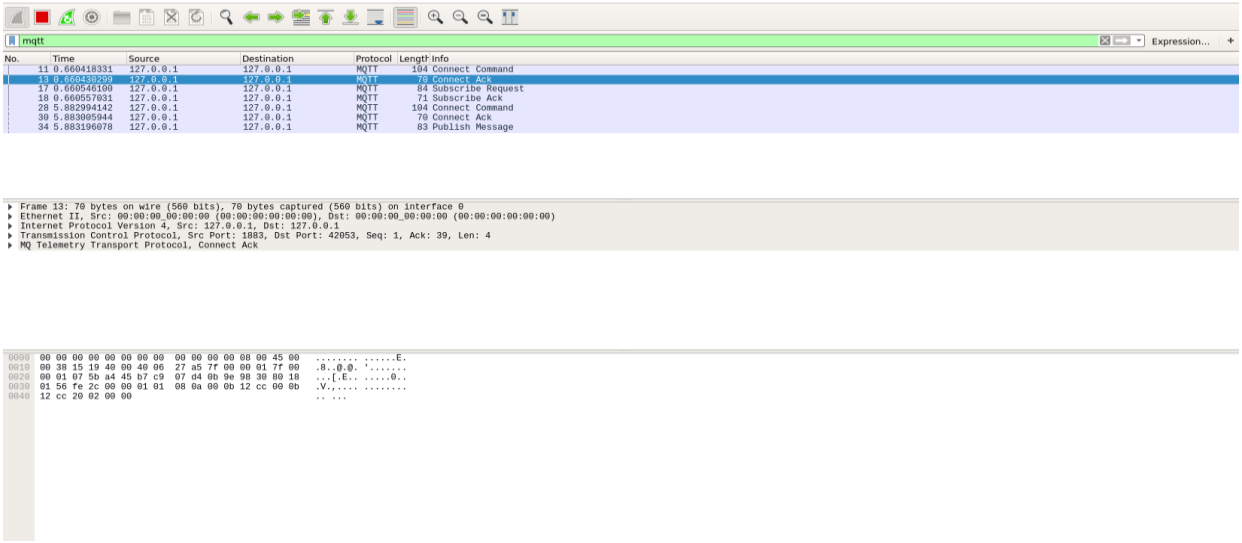
- **import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt**
  This line imports the Paho MQTT Client library in Python and provides it a name “mqtt”.
- **client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)**

This line creates a new MQTT client instance using the mqtt.Client() constructor. It sets the protocol parameter to mqtt.MQTTv31, which specifies the MQTT version to use. The MQTT version specified is MQTTv3.1.

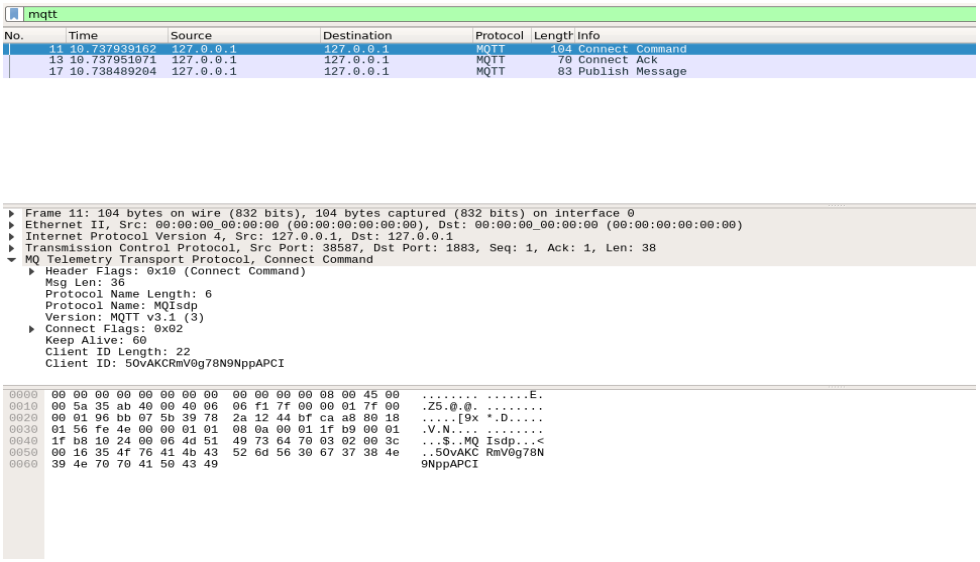
- **client.connect("localhost")**
  This line connects the MQTT client to the local MQTT broker running on the same machine.
- **client.publish("appiot/temp", 20)**
  This line publishes a message to the "appiot/temp" topic with a payload of 20.

**7. Start Wireshark, and launch a capture. Launch the publisher. Stop the capture.**

The publisher sends messages to the broker, while the subscriber receives messages from the broker.

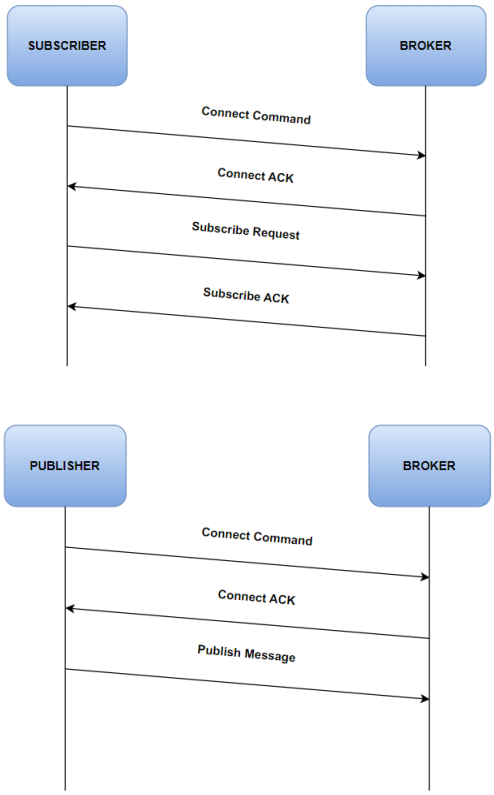



Note: Below is the snip on running only the publisher



**8. What are the exchanged messages? Draw an exchange diagram.**

The exchanged messages between the broker and the publisher are Connect Command, Connect Ack and Publish Message. The publisher sends a PUBLISH packet to the broker with the topic "appiot/temp" and a payload of the message (a temperature reading of 20).




**9. What is the QoS required by this message? Does it contain a retain?**

```
    0011 .... = Message Type: Publish Message (3)
    .... 0... = DUP Flag: Not set
    .... .00. = QoS Level: At most once delivery (Fire and Forget) (0)
    .... ...0 = Retain: Not set
Msg Len: 15
Topic Length: 11
Topic: appiot/temp
Message: 20
```

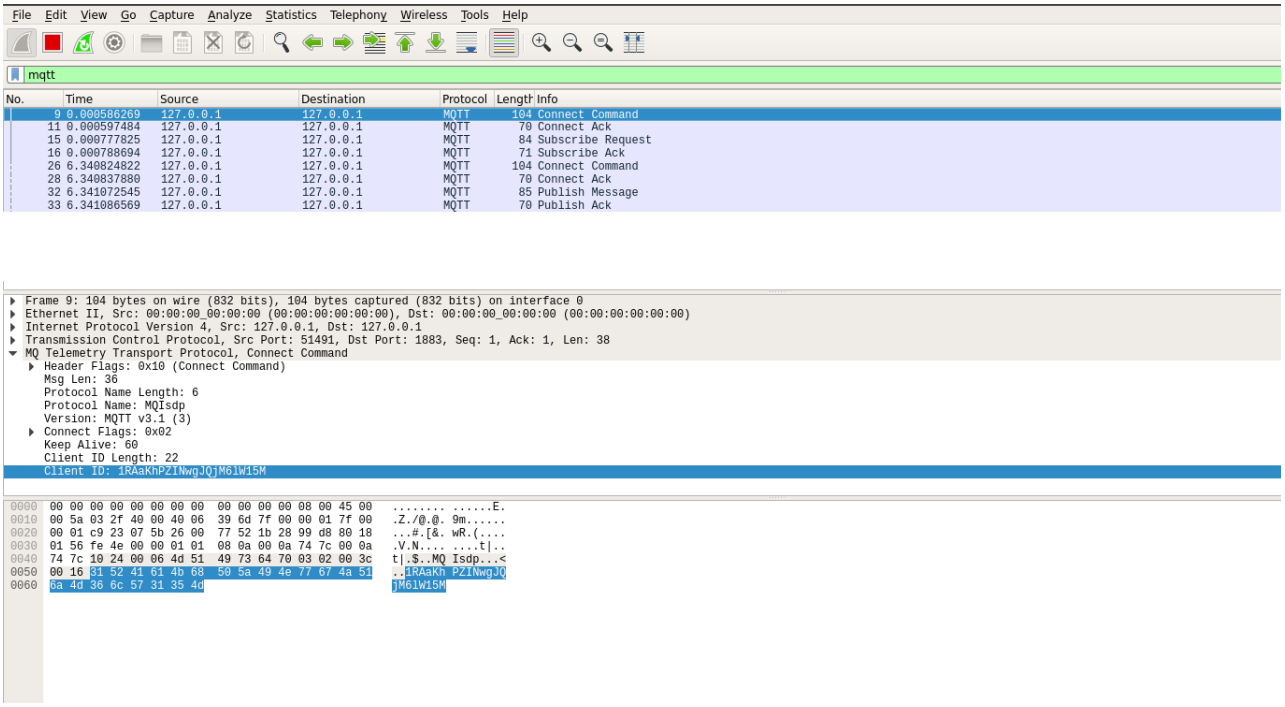
The QoS is 0 (at most once delivery). This implies that the message is not guaranteed to be delivered to the subscriber, and if it is lost or not delivered for any reason, the publisher will not be notified. The retain flag is 'Not set', and hence the message will not be retained by the broker for future subscribers.

**10. Modify the last line of the publisher code with:**

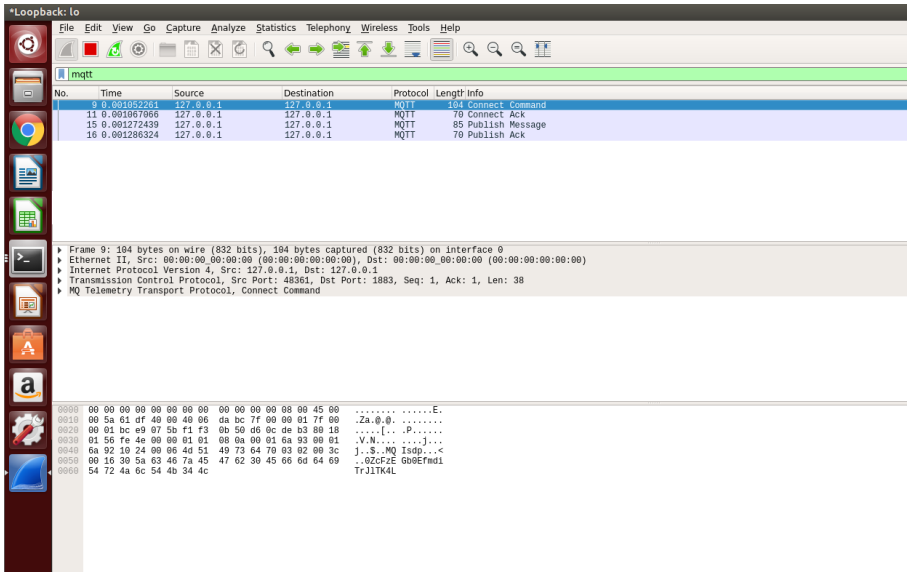
**client.publish("appiot/temp",20,1)**

```
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.connect("localhost")
client.publish("appiot/temp",20,1)
```

**11. Start Wireshark, and launch a capture. Launch the publisher. Stop the capture.**




Note: Below is the snip on running only the publisher




**12. What are the exchanged messages?**

Connect Command, Connect Ack, Publish Message and Public Ack are the four exchanged messages for the above scenario.

**13. What are the differences with the precedent case? Explain.**

```
        0011 .... = Message Type: Publish Message (3)
        .... 0... = DUP Flag: Not set
        .... .01. = QoS Level: At least once delivery (Acknowledged deliver) (1)
        .... ...0 = Retain: Not set
    Msg Len: 17
    Topic Length: 11
    Topic: appiot/temp
    Message Identifier: 1
    Message: 20
```

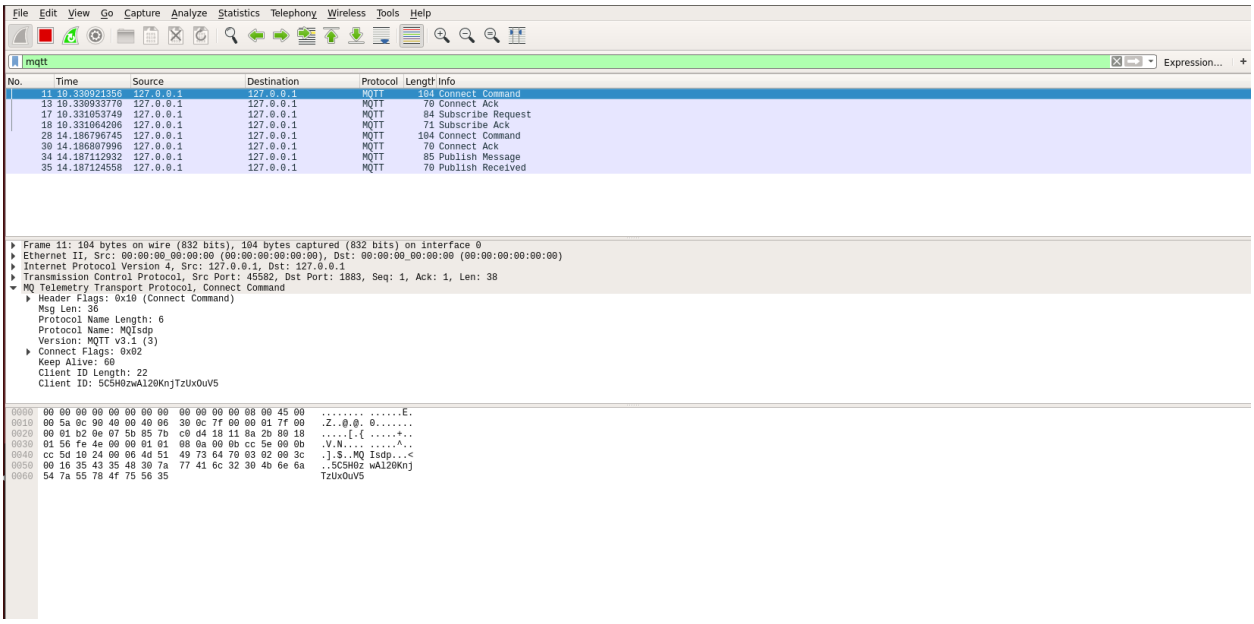
The QoS level has changed from 0 to 1. This implies that the message will be delivered to the broker with an acknowledgement from the broker. The broker will send a Publish ACK packet to the publisher to acknowledge that the message has been received and stored by the broker.

**14. Again, modify the last line of the publisher as follows:**

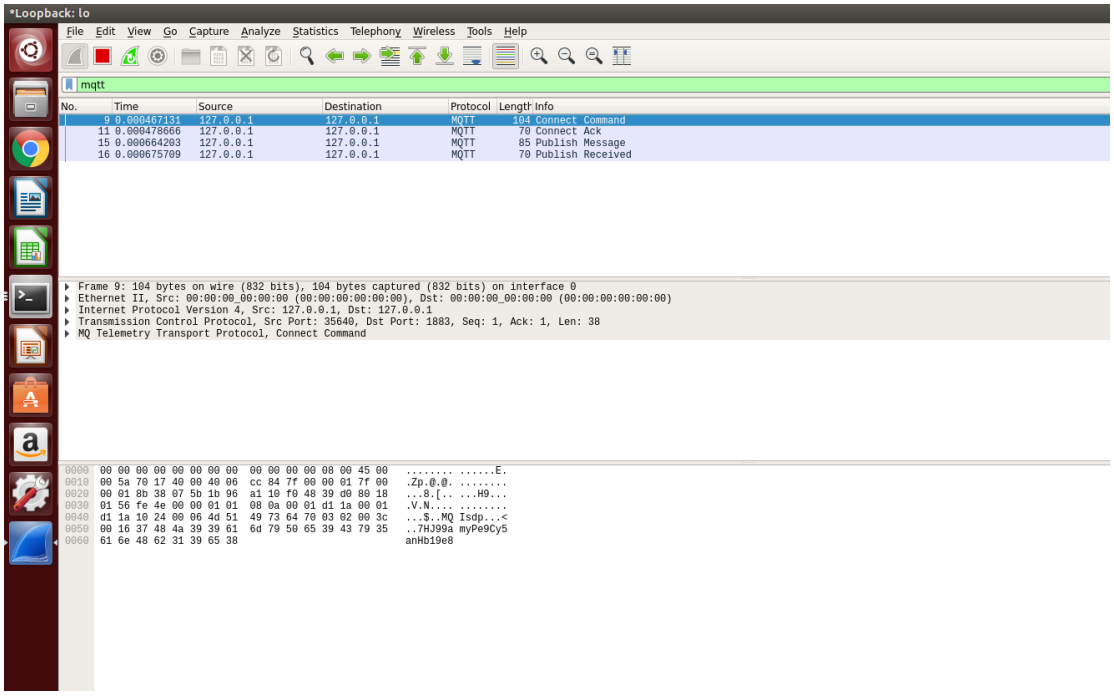
**client.publish(“appiot/temp”,20,2)**

```
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.connect("localhost")
client.publish("appiot/temp",20,2)
```

**15. Start Wireshark, and launch a capture. Launch the publisher. Stop the capture.**




Note: Below is the snip on running only the publisher




**16. What are the exchanged messages?**

Connect Command, Connect Ack, Publish Message and Publish Received are the four exchanged messages.

**17. What are the differences with the two precedent cases? Explain.**

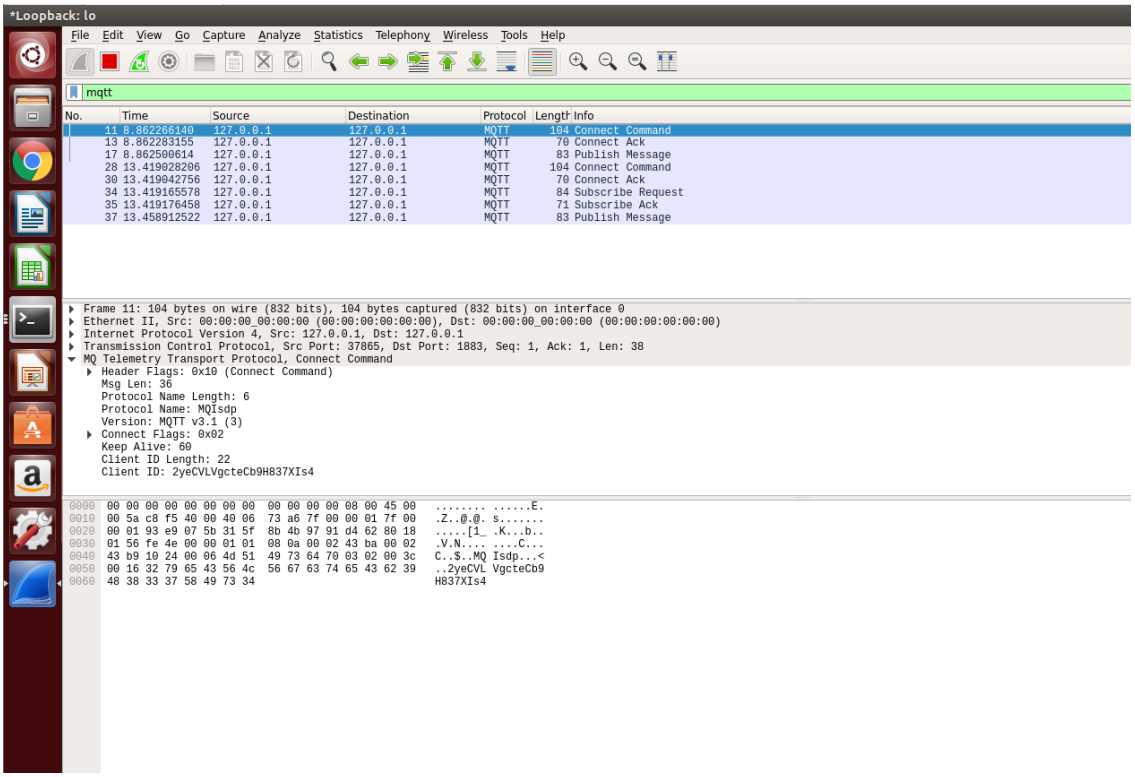
This case publishes the message to the MQTT broker with QoS level 2 (exactly once delivery), which implies that the message is guaranteed to be delivered to the broker exactly once. This QoS level provides the highest level of reliability and eliminates the possibility of duplicate messages being delivered to the subscriber. The publisher and the broker engage in a handshake process to ensure that the message is delivered exactly once (In this scenario, we get the message Publish Receive), and this process can be more resource-intensive compared to QoS level 0 or 1.

**18. Now stop both the subscriber and the publisher. Modify the last line of the publisher:**

**client.publish(“appiot/temp”,20,0,True)**

```
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.connect("localhost")
client.publish("appiot/temp",20,0,True)
```

**19. Start Wireshark. Start the publisher first, then the subscriber. Stop the capture.**




**20. What do you remark at the subscriber console?**

When the subscriber console is checked, it displays the message "20" sent by the publisher, along with the topic "appiot/temp".

The console window shows: **appiot/temp 20**

**21. Explain this concept.**

When the publisher runs first, it connects to the broker and publishes the message to the specified topic. The broker stores the message until a subscriber is available to receive it.

Then, when the subscriber is run, it connects to the broker and subscribes to the specified topic. The broker delivers the stored message to the subscriber, which then displays the received topic name and message value in its console.

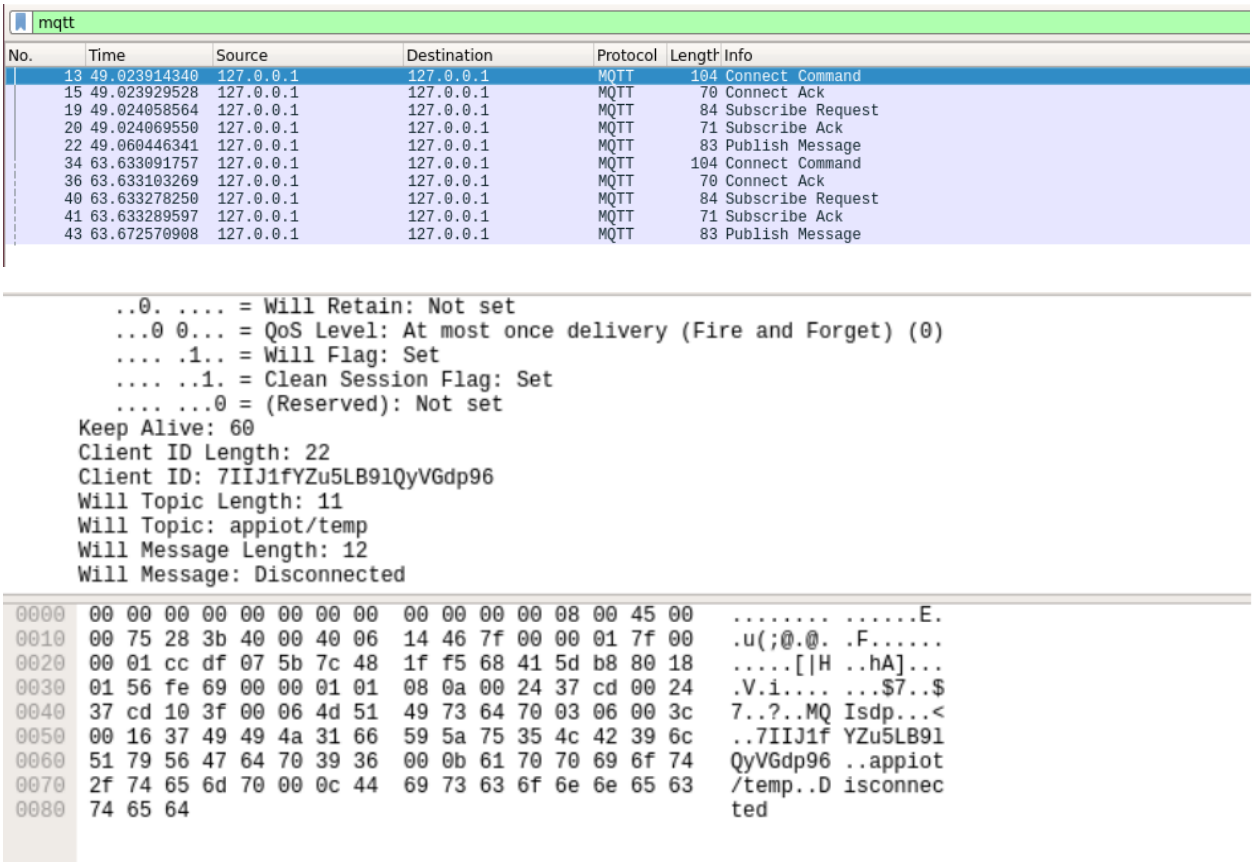
**22. Copy the subscriber.py, and name it subscriber2.py. Modify the subscriber.py by adding the following line (after client…):**

**client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)**

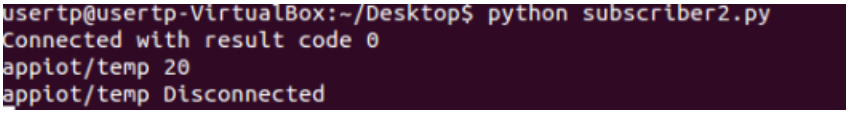
**client.will_set("appiot/temp", "Disconnected")**

```
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
 print("Connected with result code "+str(rc))
 client.subscribe("appiot/temp")
def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
 print(msg.topic+" "+str(msg.payload))
client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.will_set("appiot/temp", "Disconnected")
client.on_connect = on_connect
client.on_message = on_message
client.connect("localhost", 1883, 60)
client.loop_forever()
```

**23. Start Wireshark. Start both subscribers. In the subscriber terminal enter “ctrl+c”. Stop Wireshark.**




**24. What is the message displayed in the subscriber2 console?**




The console window shows: **appiot/temp Disconnected**

**25. What is this concept?**

When the first subscriber is disconnected, the broker publishes the will message on its behalf, and the second subscriber receives the message in its on_message callback function and prints it on the console. When we interrupt the execution of subscriber using ctrl+c, the on_disconnect callback function is triggered on the client side. If the client has a will message set using the will_set() function, then the broker will publish the will message on behalf of the client to indicate that it has disconnected.

**26. Which packet is carrying this information? Refer to your capture.**

The disconnected message is sent by the broker as a Will message when a client disconnects unexpectedly and the broker is configured to send Will messages for that client. When a subscriber disconnects, it sends a message to the broker with the "Last Will and Testament" (LWT) message, which was set by the client when it connected. The LWT message is carried in a separate control packet called "Will Message" packet.

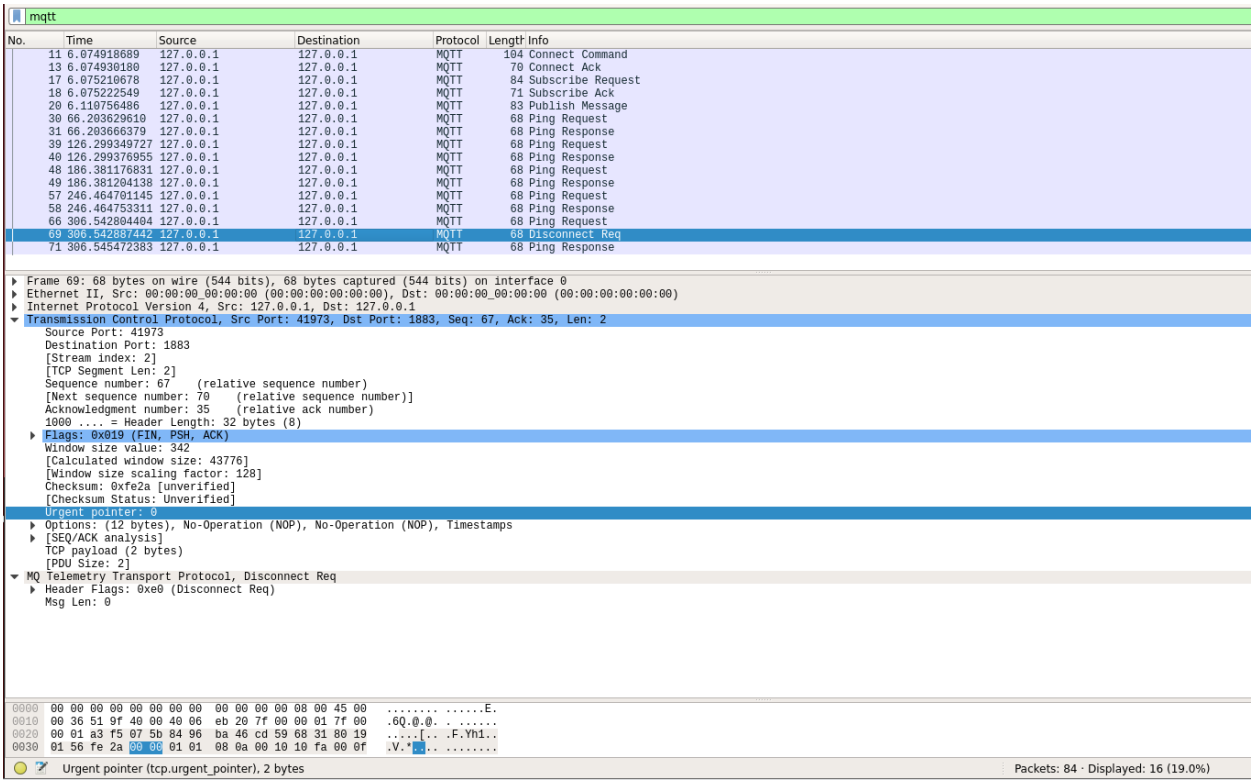
## B) PART-2

### 1. Modify the subscriber code to connect for a duration of 5 min, then gracefully disconnect.

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6                                          File: subscriber.py

import time
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
   print("Connected with result code "+str(rc))
   client.subscribe("appiot/temp")
def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
   print(msg.topic+" "+str(msg.payload))
client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.on_connect = on_connect
client.on_message = on_message
client.connect("localhost", 1883, 60)
client.loop_start()
time.sleep(300)
client.loop_stop()
client.disconnect()
```

Below is a Wireshark capture:




**From the above code:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **client.loop_start()** | Starts the network loop in a separate thread |
| **time.sleep (300)** | Pause the main thread for 5 minutes |
| **client.disconnect()** | Gracefully disconnect from the broker |
| **client.loop_stop()** | Stop the network loop |

**2. Modify the publisher to generate a temperature value between 10 and 30 periodically.**

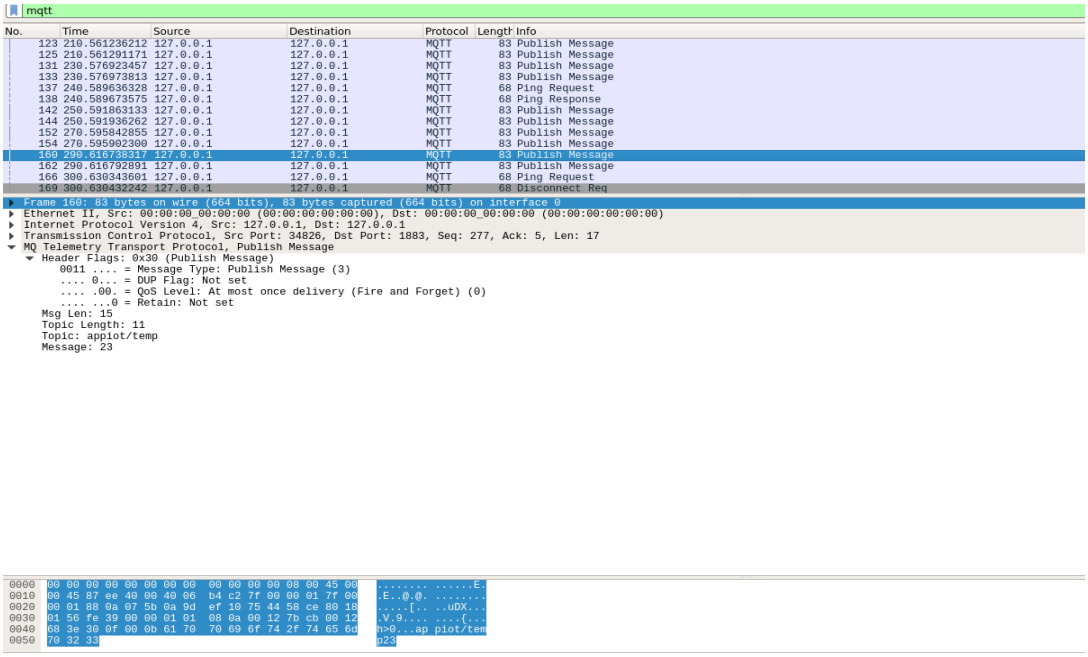
```
 GNU nano 2.2.6                                          File: publisher.py

import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
import random
import time

client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
client.connect("localhost")

while True:
      temperature_value = random.randint (10,30)
      client.publish("appiot/temp",temperature_value)
      time.sleep(20)
```

Below is a Wireshark capture:



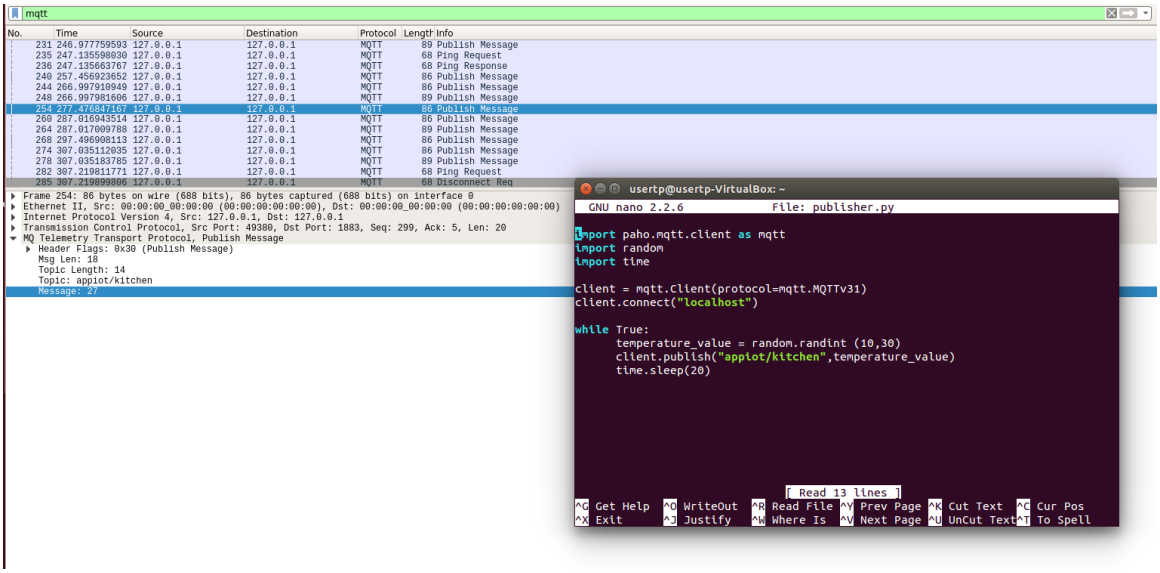

## From the above code:

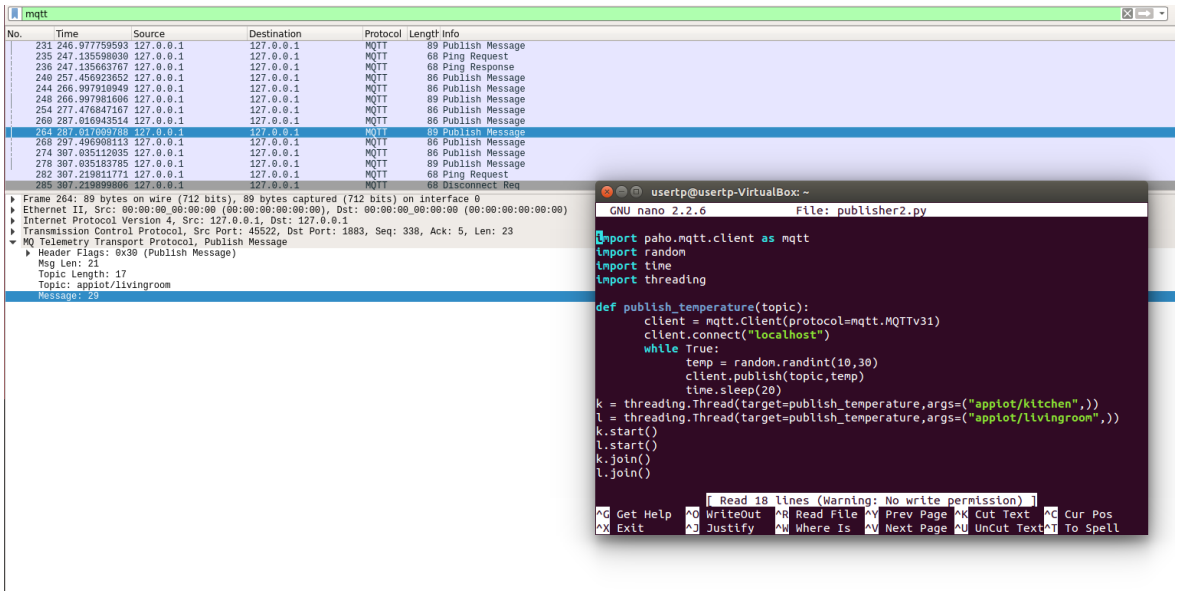
The **while** loop will generate a new temperature value randomly between 10 and 30 using the **random.randint ()** function, publishes it to the appiot/temp topic using **client.publish()**, and then waits for 20 seconds using **time.sleep()** before generating the next value.

Below is the terminal capture:

```
Connected with result code 0
appiot/temp 20
appiot/temp 13
appiot/temp 11
appiot/temp 11
appiot/temp 12
appiot/temp 14
appiot/temp 22
appiot/temp 10
appiot/temp 28
appiot/temp 16
appiot/temp 26
appiot/temp 18
appiot/temp 19
appiot/temp 10
appiot/temp 19
appiot/temp 23
usertp@usertp-VirtualBox:~$
```

**3. Add another publisher that generates temperature for living room, while the first one on the kitchen.**

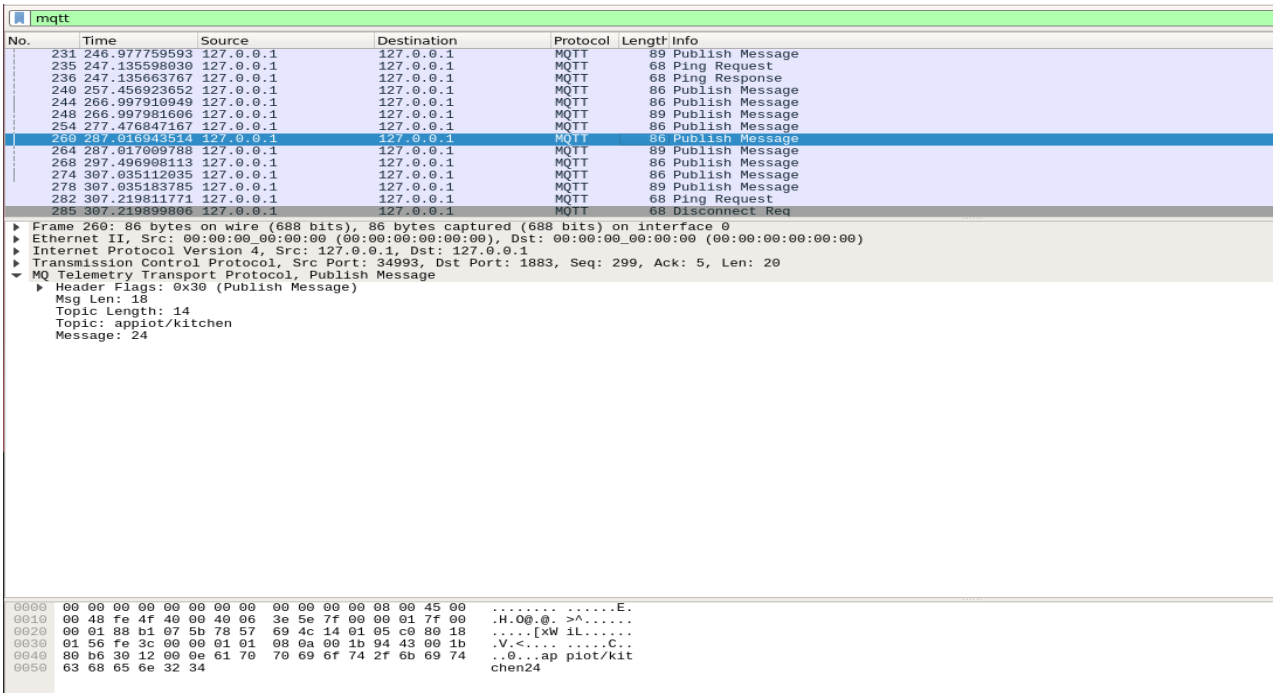


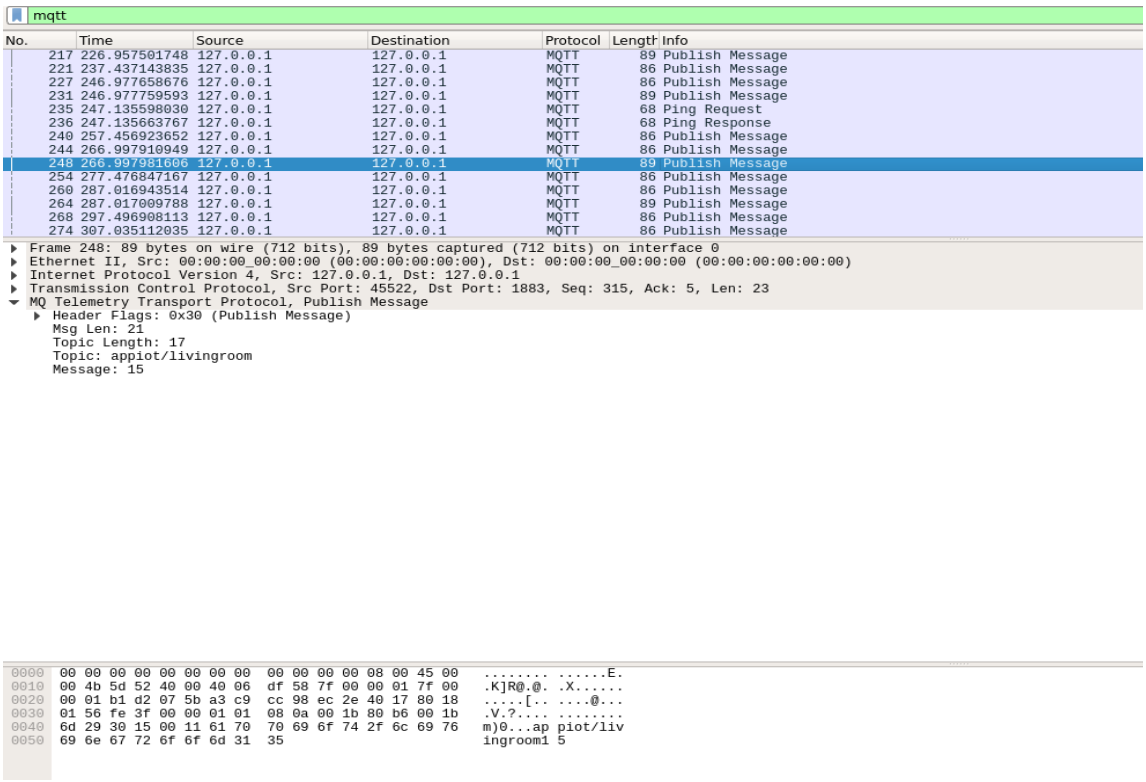



**From the above publisher2.py code:**

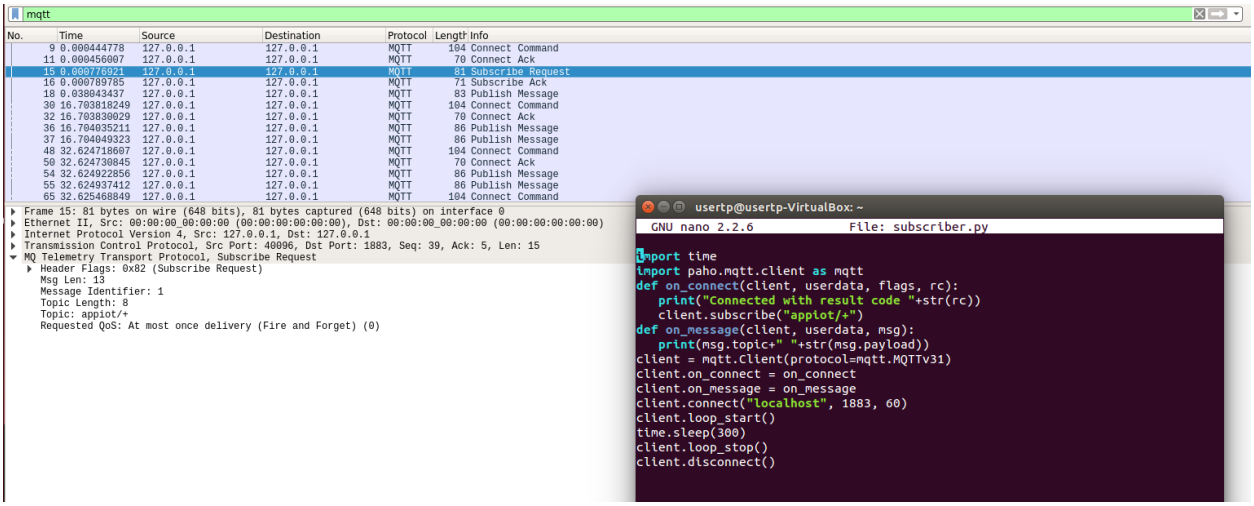
I have created two Thread objects “k” and “l”, one for each MQTT topic, using the Thread constructor from the threading module. Each thread calls the publish_temperature function with a different topic argument i.e., appiot/kitchen and appiot/livingroom. Both the threads are started using start() method. Then, we can wait for both threads to complete using the join() method.

Below are the Wireshark captures:



**4. Modify the subscriber to obtain information on both the kitchen and living room using only one subscription.**




## From the above code:

The subscriber receives messages for the "appiot/temp" and "appiot/livingroom" topics.

Below are the Wireshark and terminal captures: