

## LAB 2: MQTT

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### A) PART-1

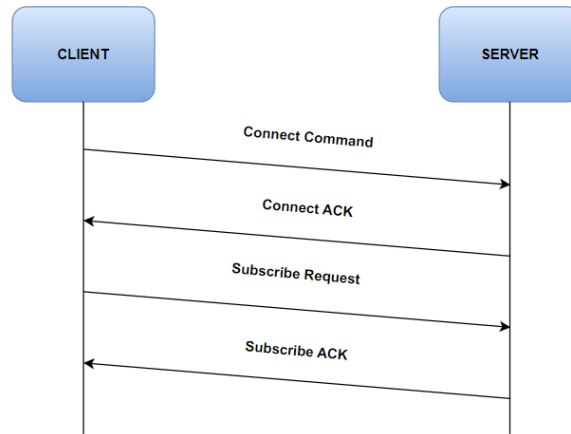
1. The following lines show the python code of a Subscriber application. Copy and save this code in “subscriber.py” file. Explain each line of the code.

```
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**





#### 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")`**

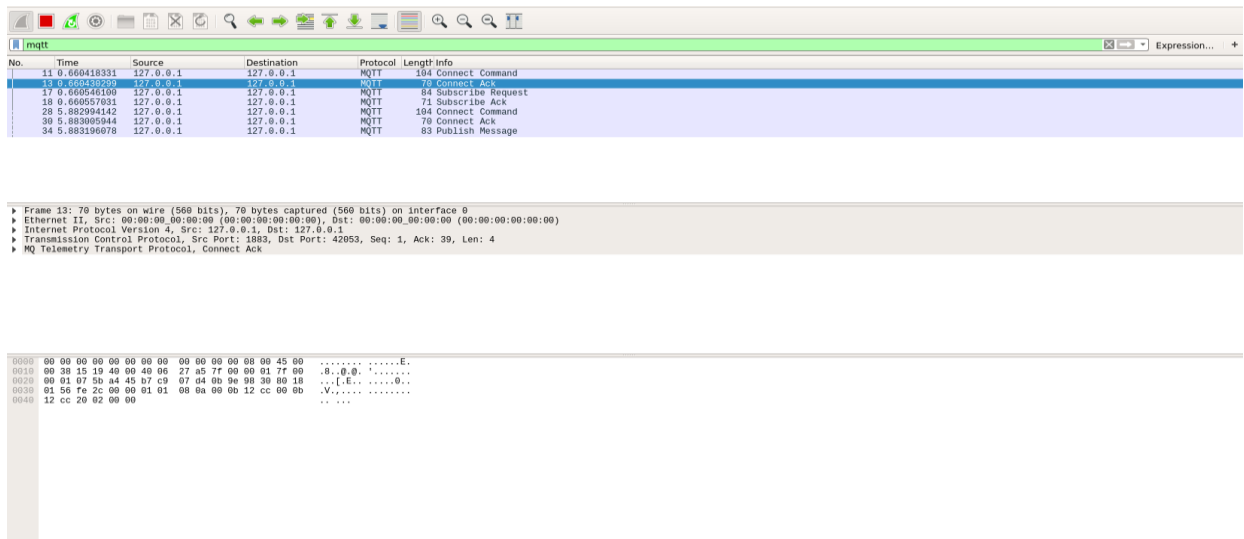
This line connects the MQTT client to the local MQTT broker running on the same machine.

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

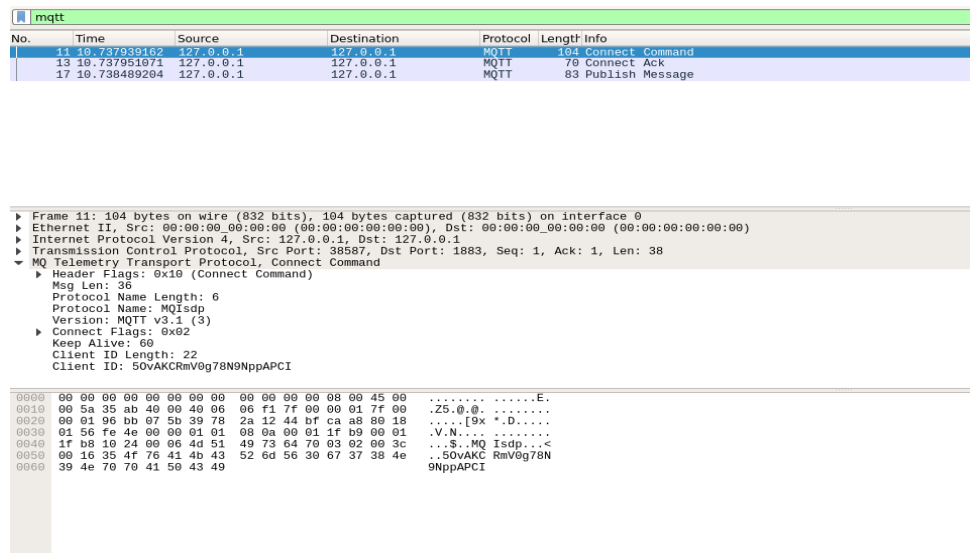
This line publishes a message to the "appiot/temp" topic with a payload of 20.

## 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.

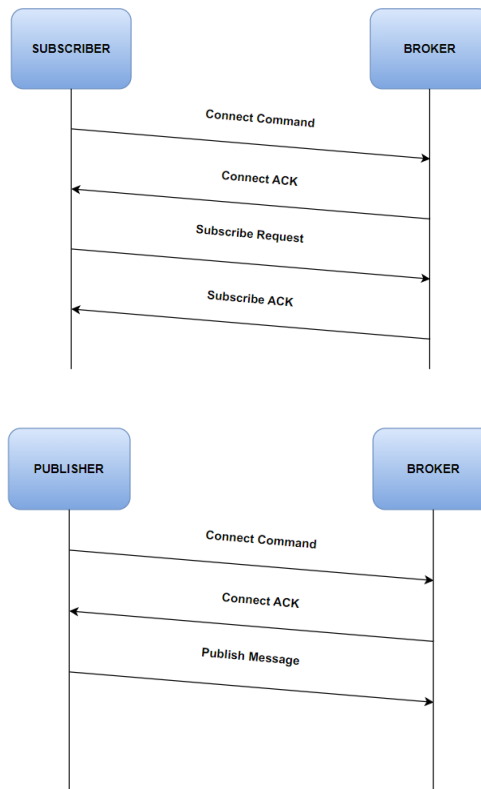


Note: Below is the snip on running only the publisher



## 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.**

File
Edit
View
Go
Capture
Analyze
Statistics
Telephony
Wireless
Tools
Help

mqtt

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
9	0.000586269	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	104	Connect Command
11	0.000597484	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	70	Connect Ack
15	0.000777825	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	84	Subscribe Request
16	0.000788694	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	71	Subscribe Ack
26	6.349824822	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	104	Connect Command
28	6.349837880	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	70	Connect Ack
32	6.341072545	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	85	Publish Message
33	6.341086569	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	70	Publish Ack

▶ Frame 9: 104 bytes on wire (832 bits), 104 bytes captured (832 bits) on interface 0  
▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)  
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1  
▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 51491, Dst Port: 1883, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 38  
MQ Telemetry Transport Protocol, Connect Command

▶ Header Flags: 0x10 (Connect Command)  
Msg Len: 36  
Protocol Name Length: 6  
Protocol Name: MQTT  
Version: MQTT v3.1 (3)  
Connect Flags: 0x02  
Keep Alive: 60  
Client ID Length: 22  
Client ID: 1RA5KHPZ1NwgQjM61W15M

0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00 .....E.  
0010 00 5a 03 2f 40 00 00 06 39 6d 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 .Z./@. 9m....  
0020 00 01 c9 23 07 5b 26 00 77 52 1b 28 99 d8 00 18 ...#.[& wR.(....  
0030 01 56 fe 4e 00 00 01 01 08 0a 00 0a 74 7c 00 0a .V.N.....t[..  
0040 74 7c 10 24 00 06 4d 51 49 73 64 70 03 02 00 3c t|.S..MQ Isdp...<  
0050 00 16 51 52 41 61 4b 00 50 5a 49 4e 77 67 4a 51 .1RA5KHPZ1NwgQjM61W15M  
0060 00 40 86 8c 57 31 35 4d

Note: Below is the snip on running only the publisher

[illegible]

## 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
```

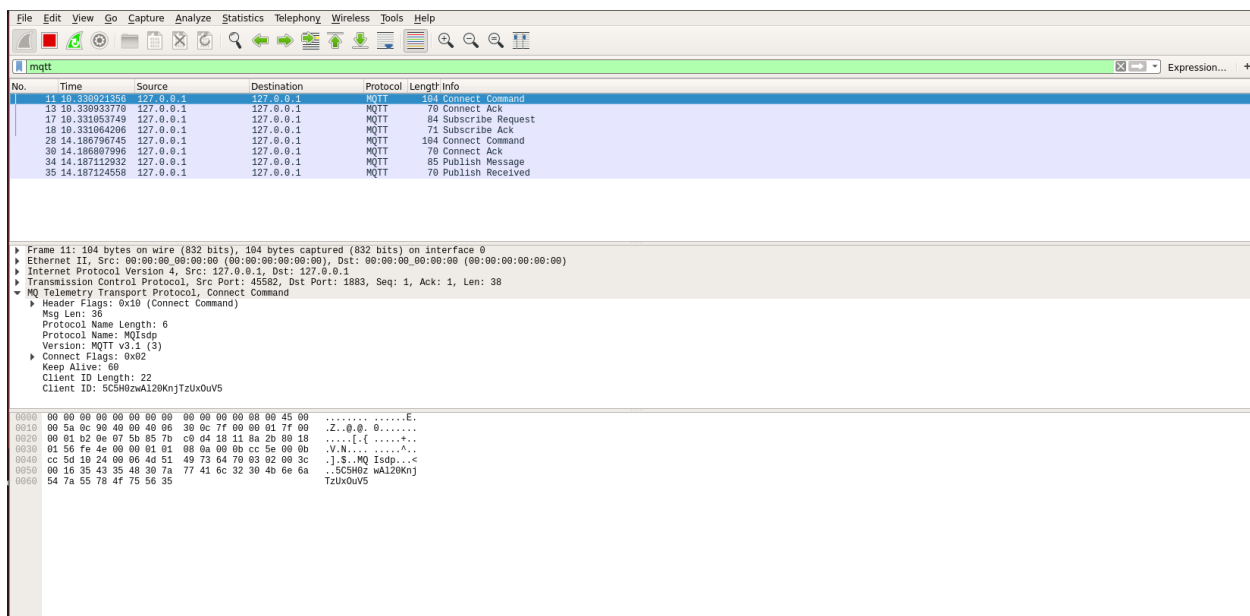
The QoS level has changed from 0 to 1. This implies that the message will be delivered to the broker with an acknowledgement from the broker. The broker will send a Publish ACK packet to the publisher to acknowledge that the message has been received and stored by the broker.

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

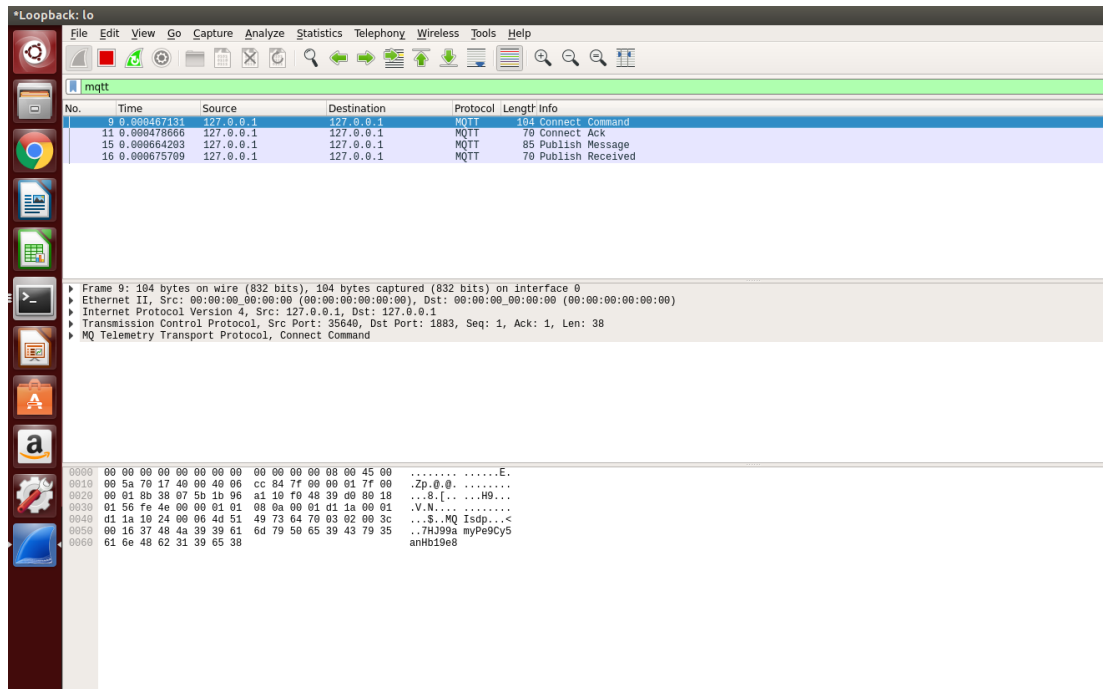
`client.publish("appiot/temp",20,2)`

```
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.

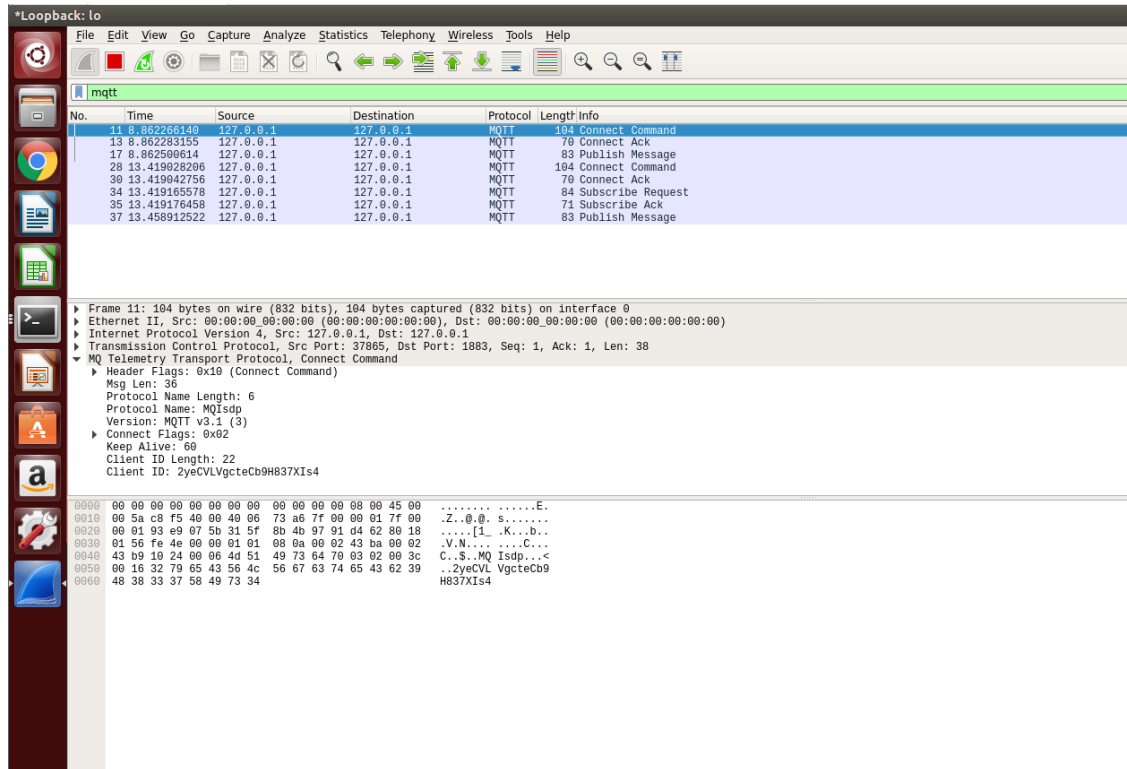
## 18. Now stop both the subscriber and the publisher. Modify the last line of the publisher:

```
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.

mqtt					
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
13	49.023914340	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	104 Connect Command
15	49.023929528	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	70 Connect Ack
19	49.024058564	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	84 Subscribe Request
20	49.024069550	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	71 Subscribe Ack
22	49.060446341	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83 Publish Message
34	63.633091757	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	104 Connect Command
36	63.633103269	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	70 Connect Ack
40	63.633278250	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	84 Subscribe Request
41	63.633289597	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	71 Subscribe Ack
43	63.672570908	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83 Publish Message

..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
Keep Alive: 60		
Client ID Length: 22		
Client ID: 7IIJ1fYZu5LB9lQyVGdp96		
Will Topic Length: 11		
Will Topic: appiot/temp		
Will Message Length: 12		
Will Message: Disconnected		

0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00	.....E.
0010	00 75 28 3b 40 00 40 06	14 46 7f 00 00 01 7f 00	.u(;@.@. .F.....
0020	00 01 cc df 07 5b 7c 48	1f f5 68 41 5d b8 80 18	....[ H .hA]...
0030	01 56 fe 69 00 00 01 01	08 0a 00 24 37 cd 00 24	.V.i.... ..\$7..\$
0040	37 cd 10 3f 00 06 4d 51	49 73 64 70 03 06 00 3c	7..?..MQ Isdp...<
0050	00 16 37 49 49 4a 31 66	59 5a 75 35 4c 42 39 6c	..7IIJ1f YZu5LB9l
0060	51 79 56 47 64 70 39 36	00 0b 61 70 70 69 6f 74	QyVGdp96 ..appiot
0070	2f 74 65 6d 70 00 0c 44	69 73 63 6f 6e 6e 65 63	/temp..D isconnec
0080	74 65 64		ted

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

```
usertp@usertp-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ python subscriber2.py
Connected with result code 0
appiot/temp 20
appiot/temp Disconnected
```

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.

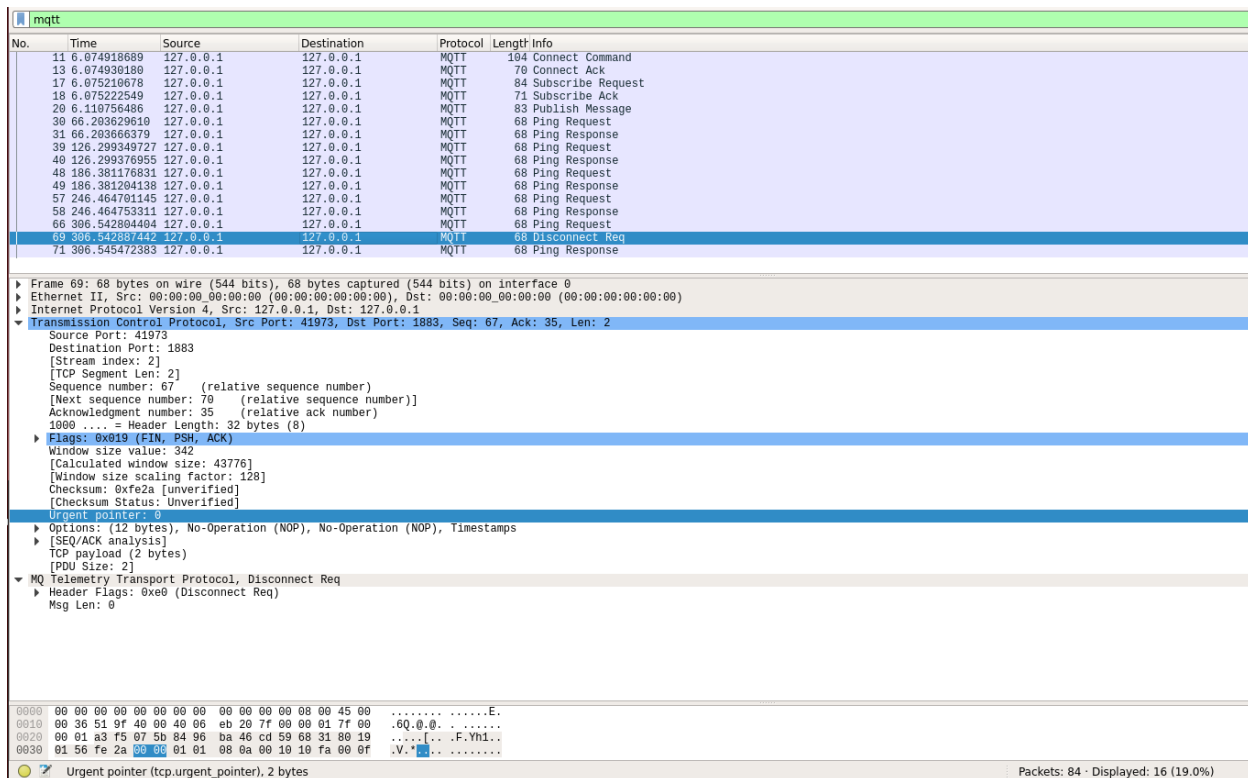
## B) PART-2

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("apptot/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:

<b>client.loop_start()</b>	Starts the network loop in a separate thread
<b>time.sleep (300)</b>	Pause the main thread for 5 minutes
<b>client.disconnect()</b>	Gracefully disconnect from the broker
<b>client.loop_stop()</b>	Stop the network loop

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

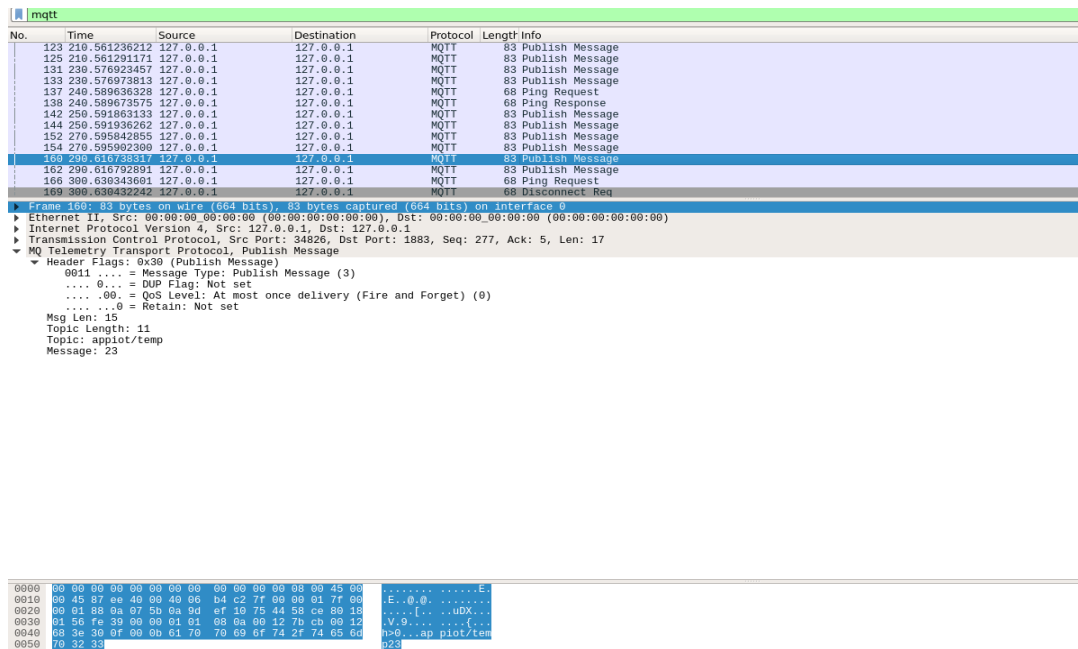
```
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: publisher.py

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("apiiot/temp",temperature_value)
    time.sleep(20)
```

Below is a Wireshark capture:



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
123	210.561236212	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
125	210.561291171	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
131	230.576923457	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
133	230.576973813	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
137	240.589636328	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Request
138	240.589673575	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Response
142	250.591863133	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
144	250.591936262	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
152	270.595842855	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
154	270.59592390	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
160	290.616738317	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
162	290.616792891	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	83	Publish Message
166	300.638343601	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Request
169	300.638432242	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Disconnect Req

Offset	Hex	ASCII
0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....E
0010	00 45 87 0e 40 00 40 00 04 c2 7f 00 00 01 7f 00	E..0. ....
0020	00 01 88 0a 07 5b 0a 9d e7 10 75 44 58 ce 80 18	....[...uDX...
0030	01 56 fe 39 00 00 01 01 08 0a 00 12 7b cb 00 12	V.9.....(...
0040	00 3e 30 0f 00 0b 61 70 70 69 6f 74 2f 74 65 60	n0...ap iot/te
0050	70 32 33	023

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 **apiiot/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
```

```
apptot/temp 20
apptot/temp 13
apptot/temp 11
apptot/temp 11
apptot/temp 12
apptot/temp 14
apptot/temp 22
apptot/temp 10
apptot/temp 28
apptot/temp 16
apptot/temp 26
apptot/temp 18
apptot/temp 19
apptot/temp 10
apptot/temp 19
apptot/temp 23
usertp@usertp-VirtualBox:~$
```

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

The screenshot shows the MQTT.fx interface with a list of messages. The selected message is a Publish Message to the topic 'apptot/kitchen' with a value of 20. Overlaid on this is a terminal window running the 'publisher.py' script. The script imports paho.mqtt.client, random, and time. It creates an MQTT client, connects to localhost, and enters a loop where it publishes a random temperature value to 'apptot/kitchen' every 20 seconds.

```
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("apptot/kitchen",temperature_value)
    time.sleep(20)
```

The screenshot shows the MQTT.fx interface with a list of messages. The selected message is a Publish Message to the topic 'apptot/livingroom' with a value of 20. Overlaid on this is a terminal window running the 'publisher2.py' script. The script imports paho.mqtt.client, random, time, and threading. It defines a 'publish\_temperature' function that publishes a random temperature to a given topic. It then creates two threads, one for 'apptot/kitchen' and one for 'apptot/livingroom', and starts them.

```
File: publisher2.py

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

def publish_temperature(topic):
    client = mqtt.Client(protocol=mqtt.MQTTv31)
    client.connect("localhost")
    while True:
        temp = random.randint(10,30)
        client.publish(topic,temp)
        time.sleep(20)

k = threading.Thread(target=publish_temperature,args=("apptot/kitchen",))
l = threading.Thread(target=publish_temperature,args=("apptot/livingroom",))
k.start()
l.start()
k.join()
l.join()
```

## 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:

mqtt						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
231	246.977759593	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
235	247.135598030	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Request
236	247.135663767	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Response
240	257.456923652	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
244	266.997910949	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
248	266.997981606	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
254	277.476847167	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
260	287.016943514	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
264	287.017009788	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
268	297.496908113	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
274	307.035112035	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
278	307.035183785	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
282	307.219811771	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Request
285	307.219839006	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Disconnect Req
▶ Frame 260: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface 0						
▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)						
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1						
▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 34993, Dst Port: 1883, Seq: 299, Ack: 5, Len: 20						
▼ MQ Telemetry Transport Protocol, Publish Message						
▶ Header Flags: 0x30 (Publish Message)						
Msg Len: 18						
Topic Length: 14						
Topic: appiot/kitchen						
Message: 24						
0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00	.....E.			
0010	00 48 fe 4f 40 00 40 06	3e 5e 7f 00 00 01 7f 00	.H.00.0. >A.....			
0020	00 01 98 b1 07 5b 78 57	69 4c 14 01 05 c9 80 18	....[xw l.....			
0030	01 56 fe 3c 00 00 01 01	08 0a 00 1b 94 43 90 1b	.V.<....C..			
0040	80 b6 30 12 00 0e 61 70	70 69 6f 74 2f 6b 69 74	..0...ap plot/kit			
0050	63 68 65 6e 32 34		chen24			

mqtt						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
217	226.957501748	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
221	237.437143835	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
227	246.977658676	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
231	246.977759593	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
235	247.135598030	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Request
236	247.135663767	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	68	Ping Response
240	257.456923652	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
244	266.997910949	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
248	266.997981606	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
254	277.476847167	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
260	287.016943514	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
264	287.017009788	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	89	Publish Message
268	297.496908113	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
274	307.035112035	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	MQTT	86	Publish Message
▶ Frame 248: 89 bytes on wire (712 bits), 89 bytes captured (712 bits) on interface 0						
▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)						
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1						
▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 45522, Dst Port: 1883, Seq: 315, Ack: 5, Len: 23						
▼ MQ Telemetry Transport Protocol, Publish Message						
▶ Header Flags: 0x30 (Publish Message)						
Msg Len: 21						
Topic Length: 17						
Topic: appiot/livingroom						
Message: 15						
0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00	.....E.			
0010	00 4b 5d 52 40 00 40 06	df 58 7f 00 00 01 7f 00	.K]R0.0. .X.....			
0020	00 01 b1 d2 07 5b a3 c9	cc 98 ec 2e 40 17 80 18	....[. ....0...			
0030	01 56 fe 3f 00 00 01 01	08 0a 00 1b 80 b6 00 1b	.V.?.... ..			
0040	6d 29 30 15 00 11 61 70	70 69 6f 74 2f 6c 69 76	m)0...ap plot/li			
0050	69 6e 67 72 6f 6d 31 35		ingroom1 5			

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

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots. The left screenshot is a Wireshark packet capture window titled 'mqtt'. It displays a list of network packets with columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, and Length. The selected packet is a 'MQTT Subscribe Request' (No. 15, Time 0.000000000, Source 127.0.0.1, Destination 127.0.0.1). The right screenshot is a terminal window titled 'usertp@usertp-VirtualBox: ~' showing the execution of a Python script 'subscriber.py' using 'GNU nano 2.2.6'. The script imports 'time' and 'paho.mqtt.client as mqtt', defines a callback function 'on\_connect', subscribes to 'apptot/+', and connects to 'localhost' on port 1883.

From the above code:

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

Below are the Wireshark and terminal captures:

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots. The left screenshot is a Wireshark packet capture window titled 'mqtt'. It displays a list of network packets. The selected packet is a 'MQTT Publish Message' (No. 427, Time 0.000000000, Source 127.0.0.1, Destination 127.0.0.1). The right screenshot is a terminal window titled 'usertp@usertp-VirtualBox: ~' showing the output of the 'subscriber.py' script. It displays a list of received messages for the 'apptot/livingroom' and 'apptot/kitchen' topics, including timestamps and values like '24', '14', '26', '25', '14', '17', '28', '13', '12', '11', '25', '21', '11', '21', '24', '18', '11', '27', '29', '18', '30', '16', and '24'.