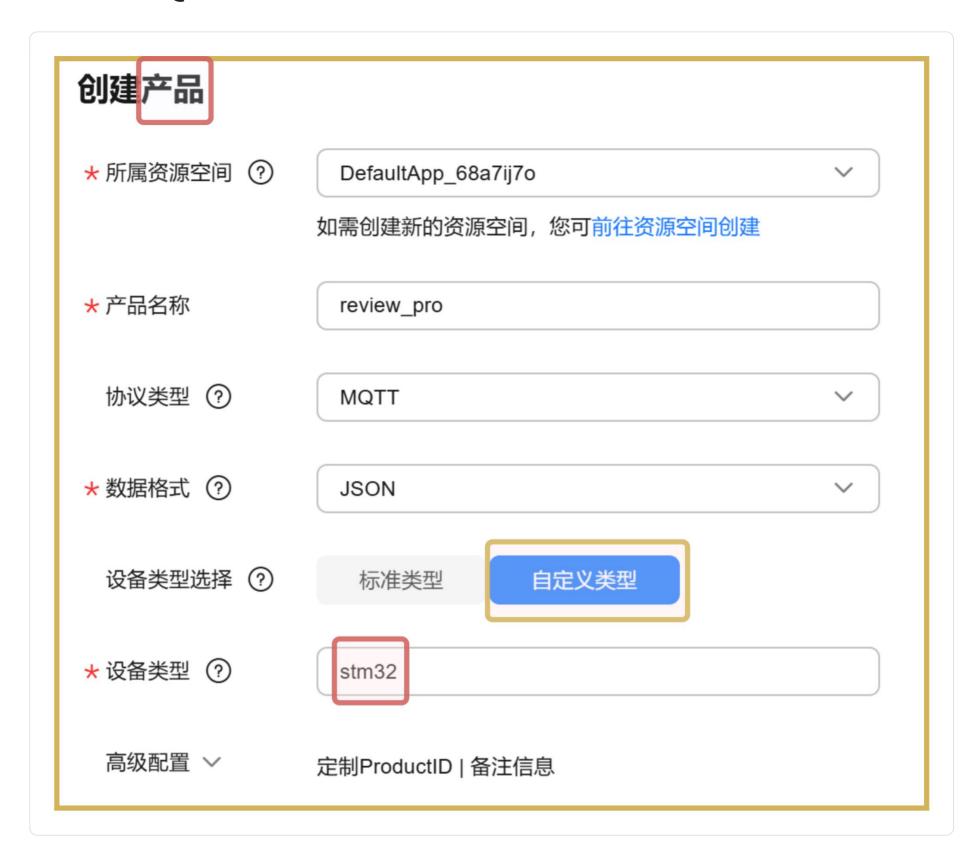
华为云MQTT连接











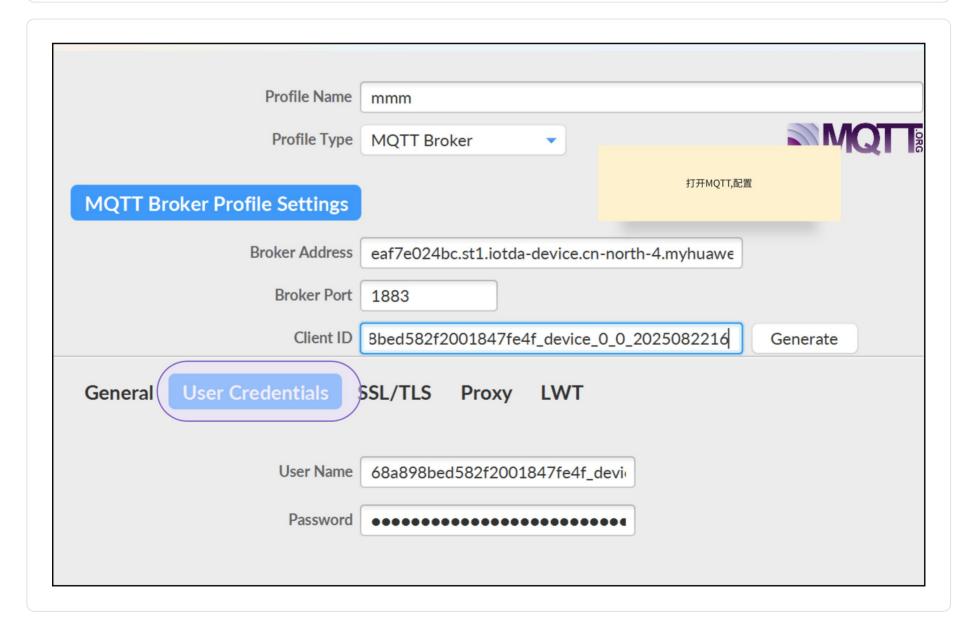
```
代码块

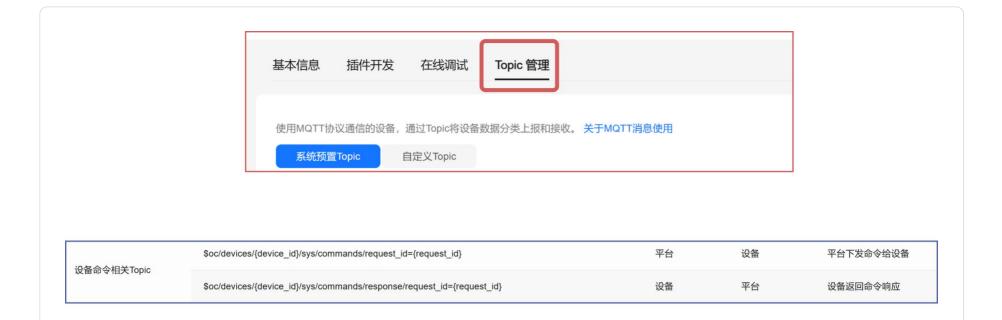
1 {
2     "username": "68a898bed582f2001847fe4f_device",
3     "password": "90a6b88b7bbe8df2cc57fb8fc5bfd2d27dd0749c158ef326d5fb75f50778d68e",
4     "clientId": "68a898bed582f2001847fe4f_device_0_0_2025082216",
5     "hostname": "eaf7e024bc.st1.iotda-device.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com",
6     "port": 8883,
7     "protocol": "MQTTS"
8 }
```

```
光码块"port": 1883,
2 "protocol": "MQTT"
```

注意更改

```
调试输出
全部 应用接收&&设备上报 应用下发&&设备接收
应用模拟器
※ 数据发送 数据发送类型: 命令下发 2025/08/23 00:56:05 GMT+08:00
{
    "service_id": "stm32",
    "command_name": "led_cmd",
    "paras": {
        "cttvalue": true
        }
      }
    }
```





代码块

\$oc/devices/{device_id}/sys/commands/#

代码块

\$
\$
oc/devices/{device_id}/sys/properties/report

#是通配符

发布订阅命令



其中{device_id}用username进行替换

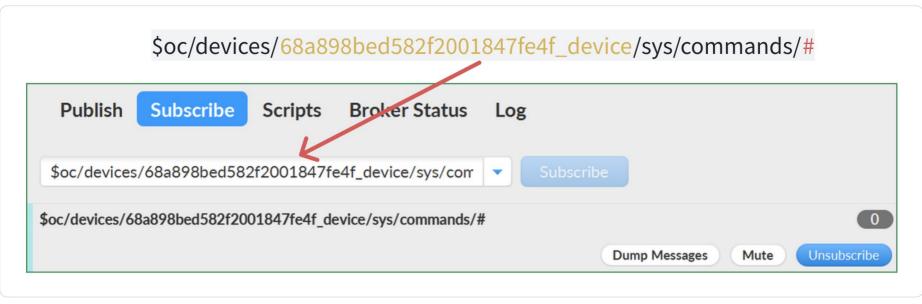


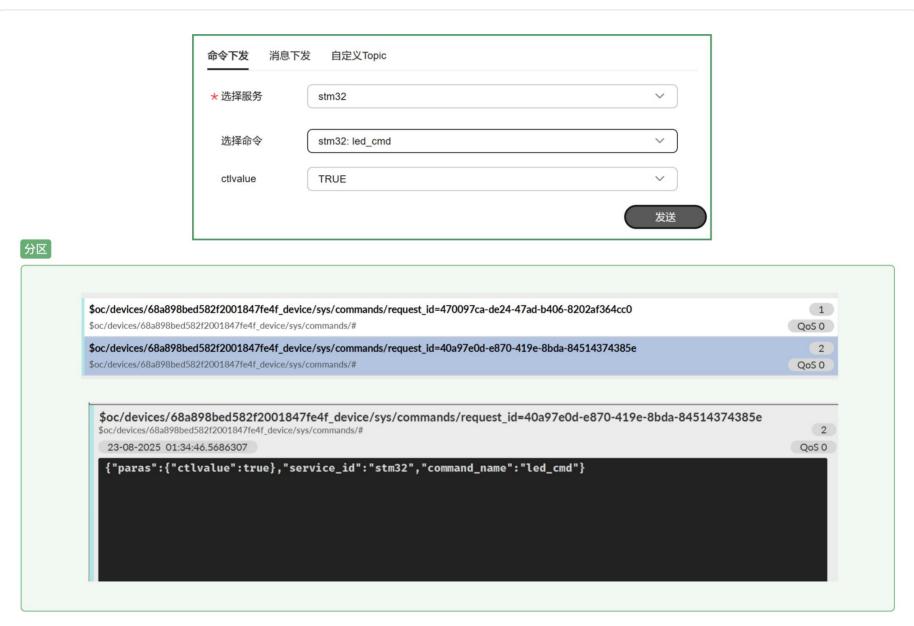
发布

\$oc/devices/{device_id}/sys/commands/#

订阅

\$ soc/devices/{device_id}/sys/properties/report





如图:订阅消息后,就可以接收到是stm32的命令

\$oc/devices/68a898bed582f2001847fe4f_device/sys/properties/report Publish Subscribe Scripts Broker Status Log Switch Fountain ON \$oc/devices/68a898bed582f2001847fe4f_device/sys/prop "services": ["services": ["serviceid": "stm32", "properties": ["value": 65, "state_bool": 1 }

```
代码块
1
         "services": [
2
3
                 "service_id": "stm32",
4
5
                 "properties": {
                     "value": 75,
6
                     "state_bool": 0
7
8
9
            }
10
        ]
   }
11
```



🦄 总结:

说白了就是两个设备之间利用发布订阅来接收消息

- ----首先创建产品,通过定义模型参数决定框架
- ----然后创建设备,也就是实例化产品



✓ MQTT通信的核心是 Topic。

谁想接收谁就订阅,谁想发送谁就发布。

华为云 IoTDA 规定了设备命令和属性上报的标准 Topic,设备必须遵循。

```
代码块
   2
   3
4
5
   下发命令 → {"command_name":"xxx","paras":{"value":true}}
7
8
   设备上报属性 → {"services":[{"properties":{"va":25,"vb":1}}]}
9
10
          云端接收 → 更新物模型数据 → 手机端可查看最新状态
11
12
```