HTTP vs MQTT

Which Is Better for Embedded IoT Projects?











Choosing the right protocol can define your system's performance, power efficiency, and responsiveness.

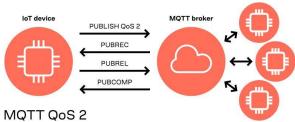
- Both are widely used in IoT and embedded systems
- Each has its strengths depending on the application
- The wrong choice can slow down your project
- Let's explore when to use MQTT and when to choose HTTP



MQTT – Lightweight, Real-Time Messaging

Best for fast, low-power, small-payload communication

- Publish/subscribe model event-driven & async
- Persistent connection, low overhead
- Ideal for sensors, telemetry, and control loops
- Efficient on battery-powered devices
- Handles unreliable networks well
- Scales well with many devices

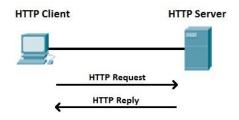




HTTP – Simple but Heavy

Best for occasional, large-payload communication

- Request/response model client initiates
- High overhead, large headers
- No persistent connection (unless HTTP/2 used)
- Perfect for large data transfers (images, logs, firmware)
- Easy integration with REST APIs and web servers
- · Well supported and easy to debug





Key Differences

Feature	мотт	НТТР
Model	Publish/Subscribe	Request/Response
Overhead	Very Low	High
Connection	Persistent	Stateless (unless HTTP/2)
Data Size	Small payloads	Large payloads
Power Usage	Low	High
Use-Case	Sensors, real-time alerts	Web, cloud, large data



Final Thoughts

The protocol shapes your project's efficiency and performance.

- Use MQTT for real-time, low-power, lightweight comms
- Use HTTP for heavy data, cloud APIs, or OTA firmware
- MQTT = efficient in limited-bandwidth networks
- HTTP = easier to test/debug and cloudready
- Hybrid systems are common use each where it fits best
- Don't choose blindly align protocol with your application needs





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