

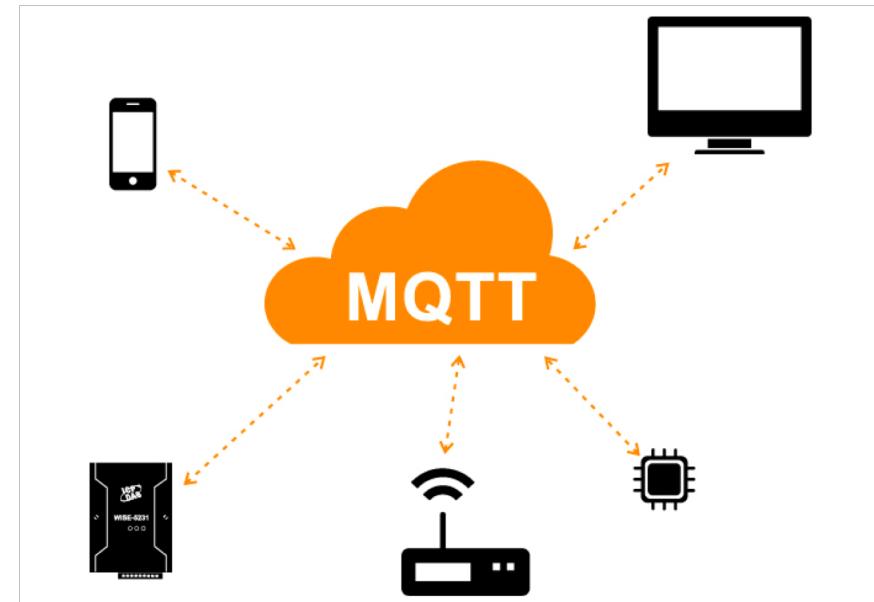
Intro to MQTT

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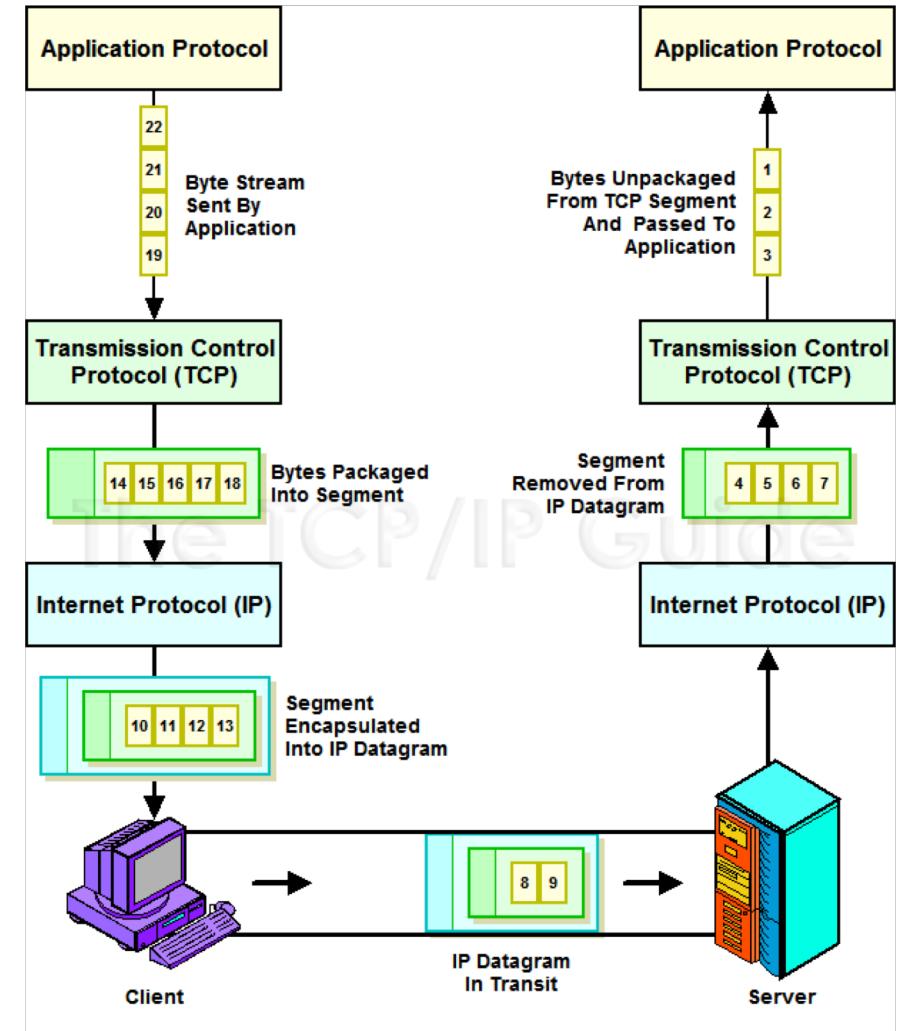
pmanzoni@disca.upv.es



<http://bit.ly/ictp2019-mqtt>

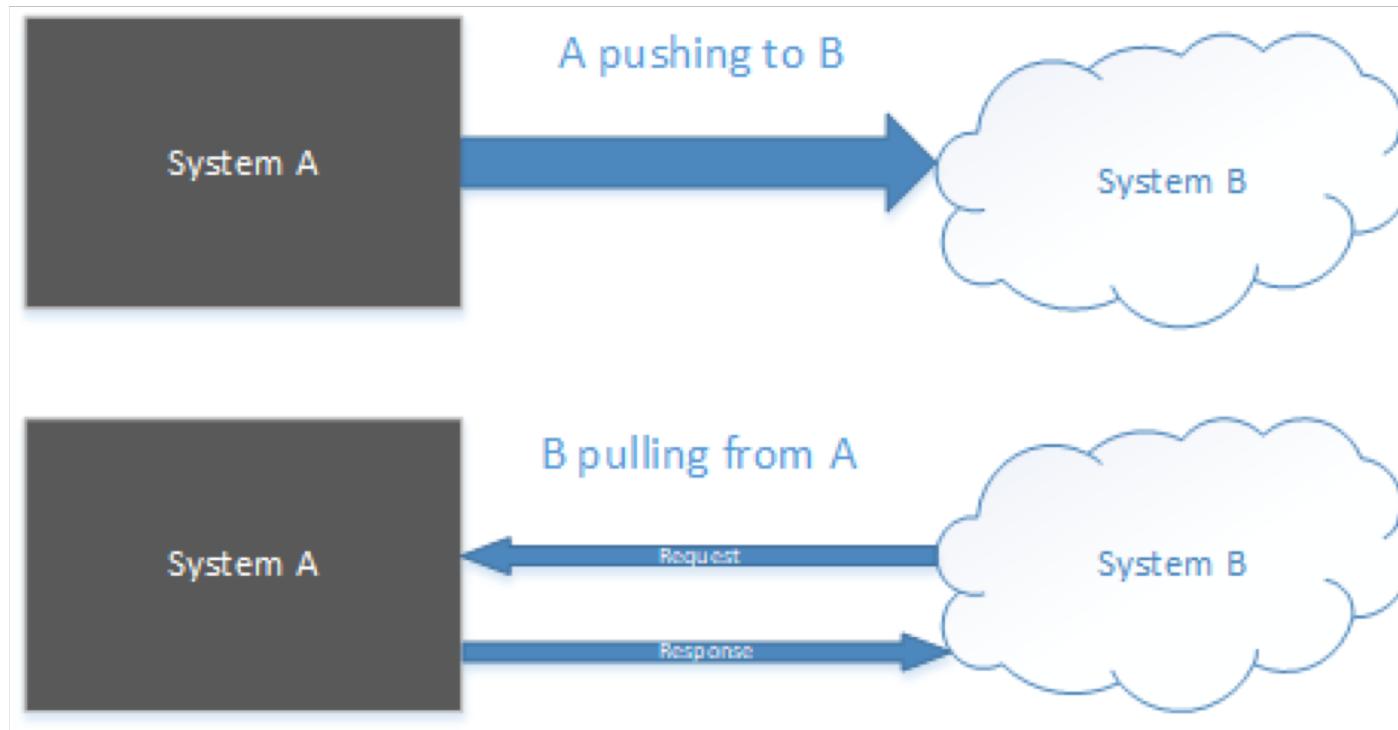
From “byte streams” to “messages”

- The “old” vision of data communication was based on **reliable byte streams**, i.e., TCP
 - Nowadays **messages interchange** is becoming more common
 - E.g., Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook,...
 - Actually is not that new...
 - emails: SMTP+MIME,
 - FTP,



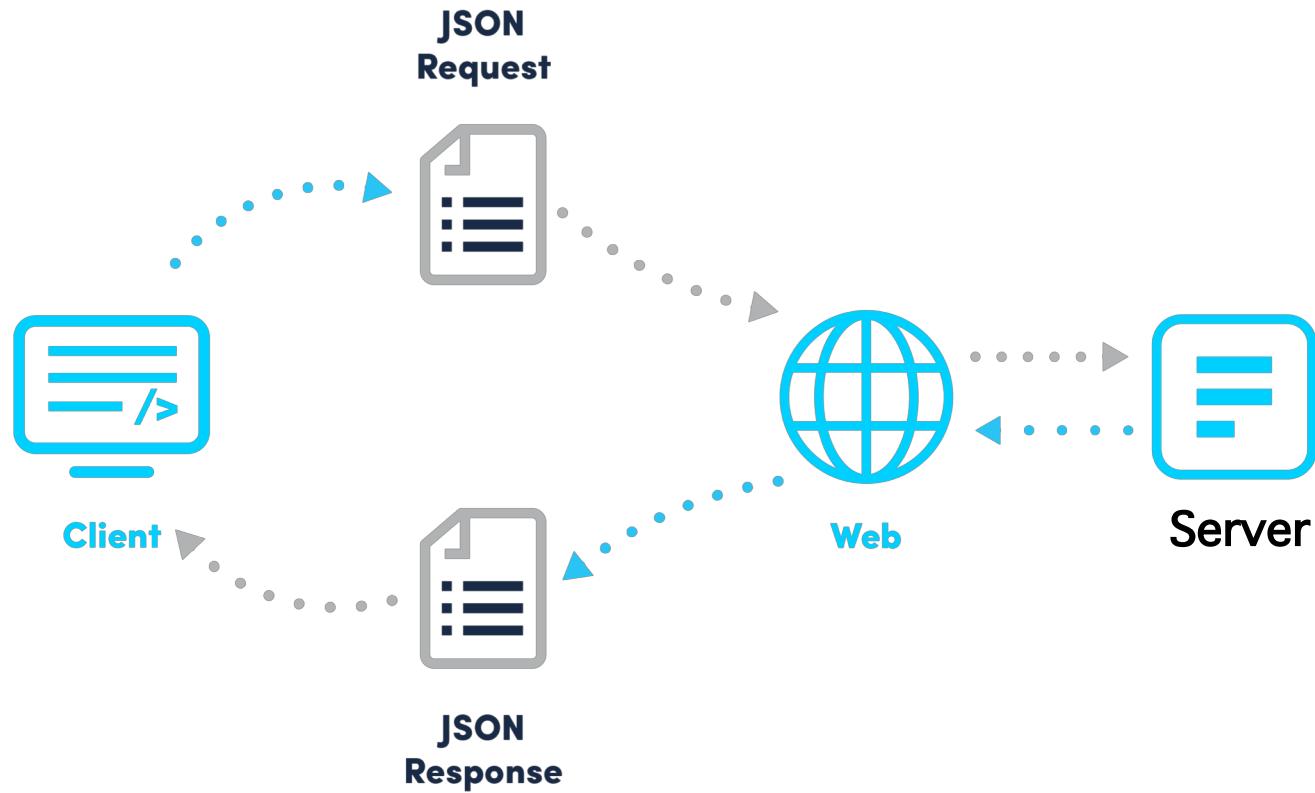


Ways to interchange “messages”



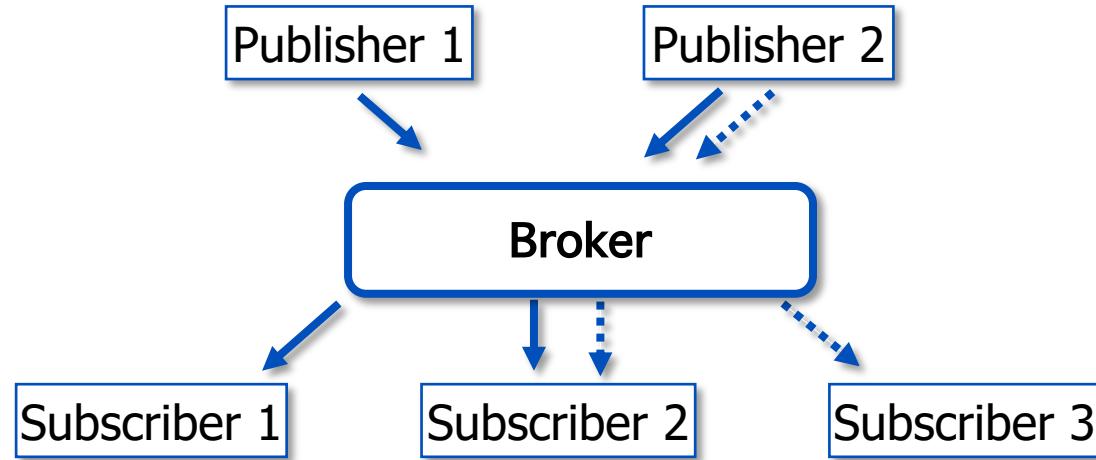
Request/response approach

- REST: Representational State Transfer
- Widely used; based on HTTP
- *Lighter version: CoAP (Constrained Application Protocol)*



- Publish/Subscriber

- aka: producer/consumer



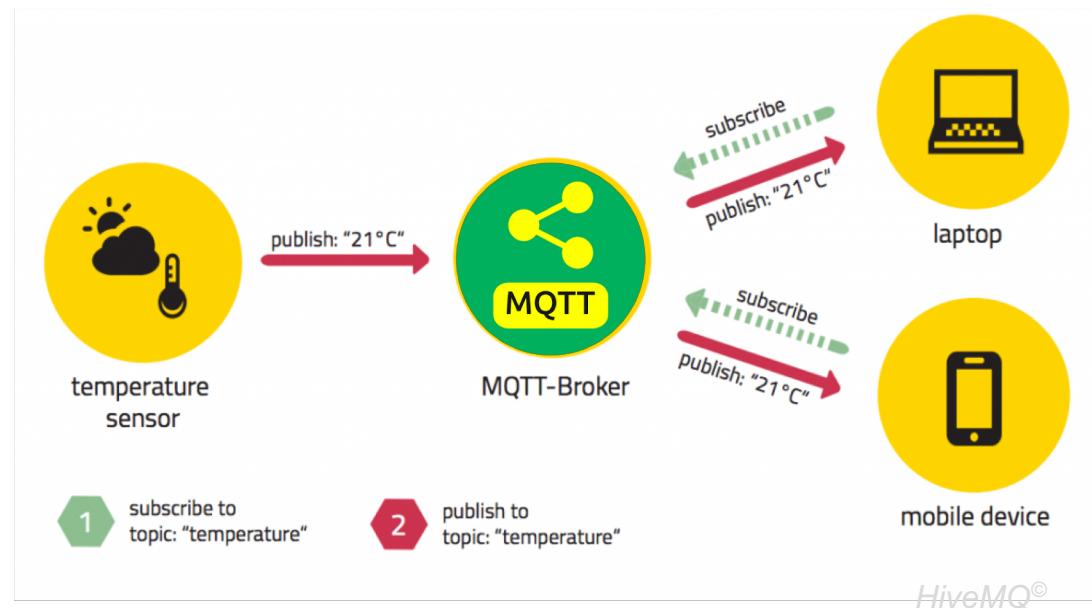
- Various protocols:

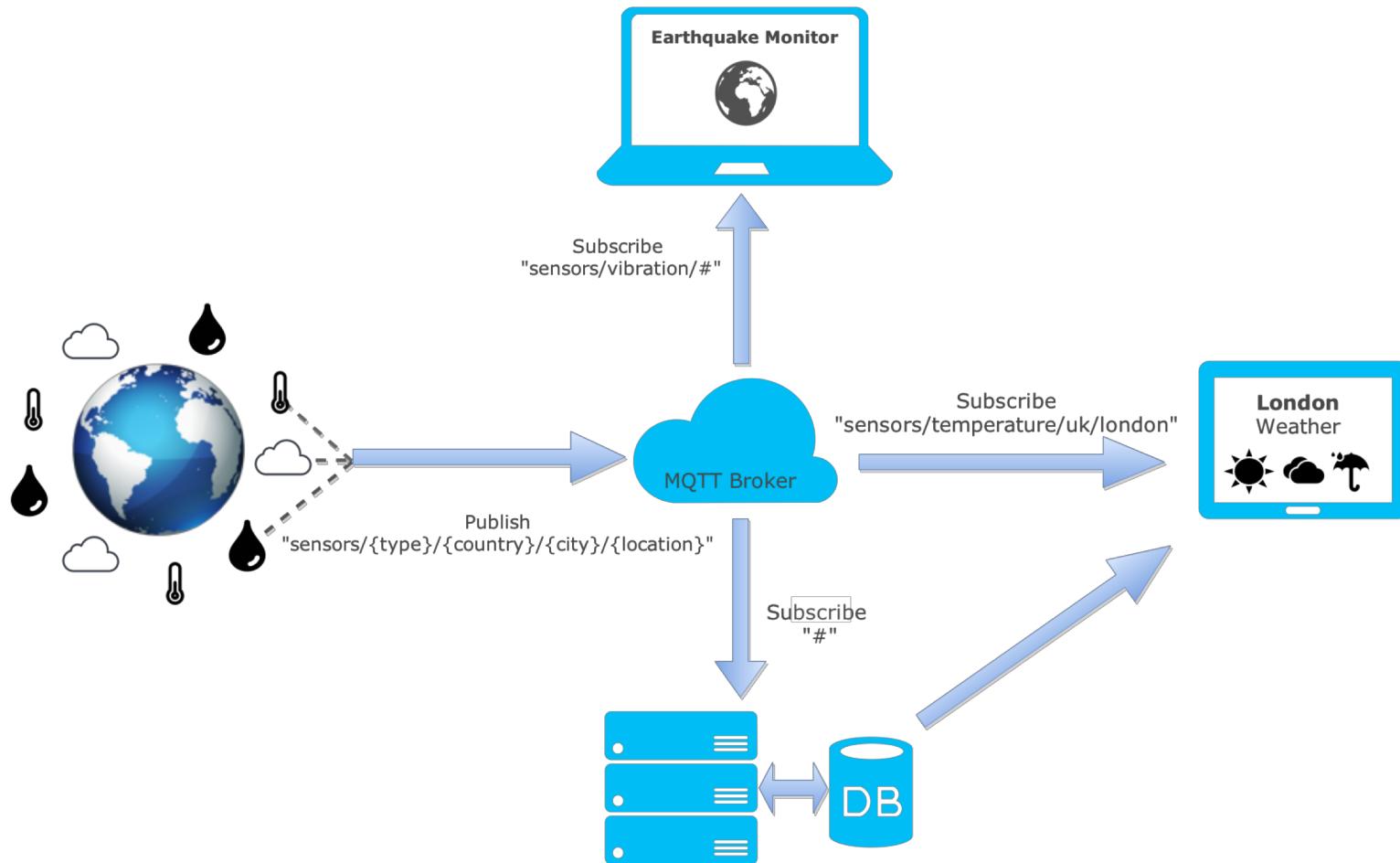
- MQTT, AMQP, XMPP (was Jabber)

- Growing technique

- E.g., <https://cloud.google.com/iot/docs/how-tos/mqtt-bridge>

- Pub/Sub separates a client, who is sending a message about a specific **topic**, called **publisher**, from another client (or more clients), who is receiving the message, called **subscriber**.
- There is a third component, called **broker**, which is known by both the publisher and subscriber, which filters all incoming messages and distributes them accordingly.

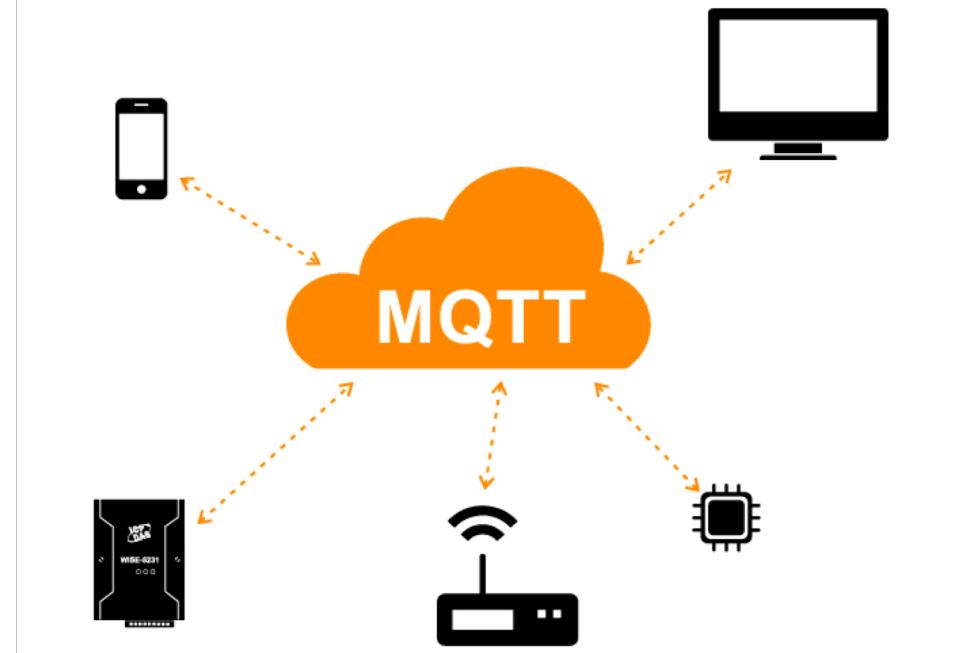




Source: <https://zoetrope.io/tech-blog/brief-practical-introduction-mqtt-protocol-and-its-application-iot>

Intro to MQTT

○ Fundamental concepts



- A **lightweight publish-subscribe protocol** that can run on embedded devices and mobile platforms → <http://mqtt.org/>
 - Low power usage.
 - Binary compressed headers
 - Maximum message size of 256MB
 - not really designed for sending large amounts of data
 - better at a high volume of low size messages.
- Documentation sources:
 - The MQTT community wiki:
 - <https://github.com/mqtt/mqtt.github.io/wiki>
 - A very good tutorial:
 - <http://www.hivemq.com/mqtt-essentials/>

- MQTT Topics are structured in a hierarchy similar to folders and files in a file system using the forward slash (/) as a delimiter.
- Allow to create a user friendly and self descriptive **naming structures**
- Topic names are:
 - Case sensitive
 - use UTF-8 strings.
 - Must consist of at least one character to be valid.
- Except for the \$SYS topic **there is no default or standard topic structure.**

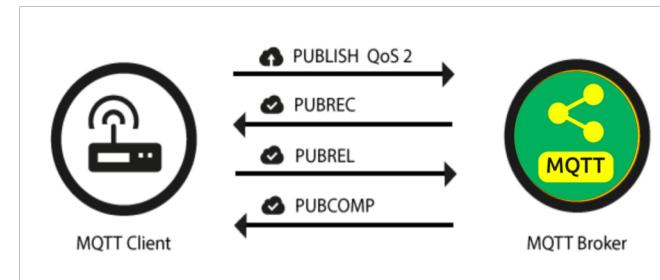


Special \$SYS/ topics

\$SYS/broker/clients/connected
\$SYS/broker/clients/disconnected
\$SYS/broker/clients/total
\$SYS/broker/messages/sent
\$SYS/broker/uptime

- Topic subscriptions can have wildcards. These enable nodes to subscribe to groups of topics that don't exist yet, allowing greater flexibility in the network's messaging structure.
 - '+' matches anything at a given tree level
 - '#' matches a whole sub-tree
- Examples:
 - Subscribing to topic **house/#** covers:
 - ✓ house/room1/main-light
 - ✓ house/room1/alarm
 - ✓ house/garage/main-light
 - ✓ house/main-door
 - Subscribing to topic **house/+/main-light** covers:
 - ✓ house/room1/main-light
 - ✓ house/room2/main-light
 - ✓ house/garage/main-light
 - but doesn't cover
 - ✓ house/room1/side-light
 - ✓ house/room2/side-light

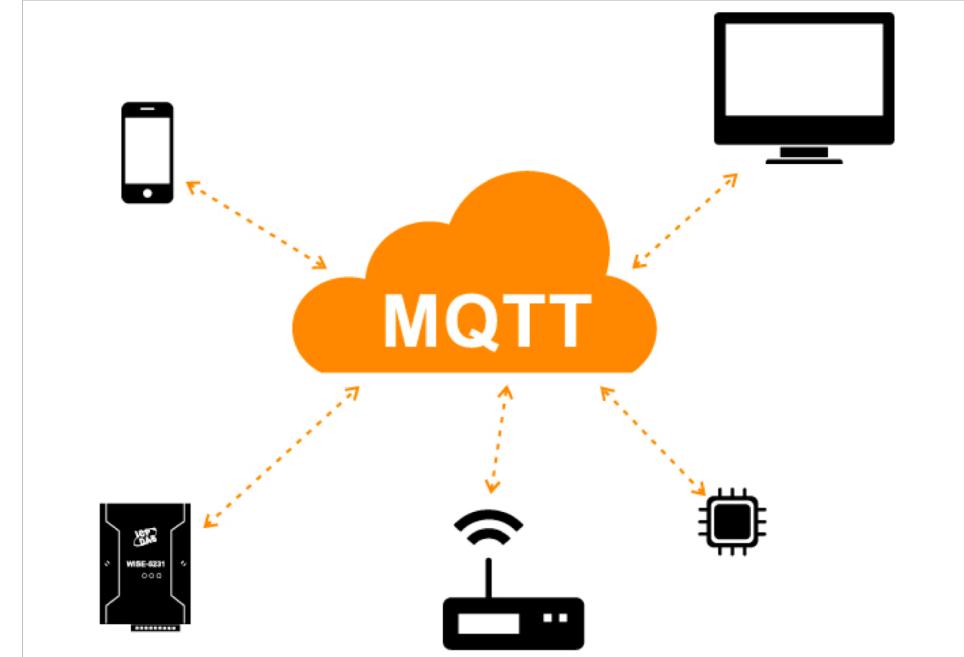
- Messages are published with a **Quality of Service (QoS)** level, which specifies delivery requirements.
- A **QoS 0 ("at most once")** message is fire-and-forget.
 - For example, a notification from a doorbell may only matter when immediately delivered.
- With **QoS 1 ("at least once")**, the broker stores messages on disk and retries until clients have acknowledged their delivery.
 - (Possibly with duplicates.) It's usually worth ensuring error messages are delivered, even with a delay.
- **QoS 2 ("exactly once")** messages have a second acknowledgement round-trip, to ensure that **non-idempotent messages** can be delivered exactly once.



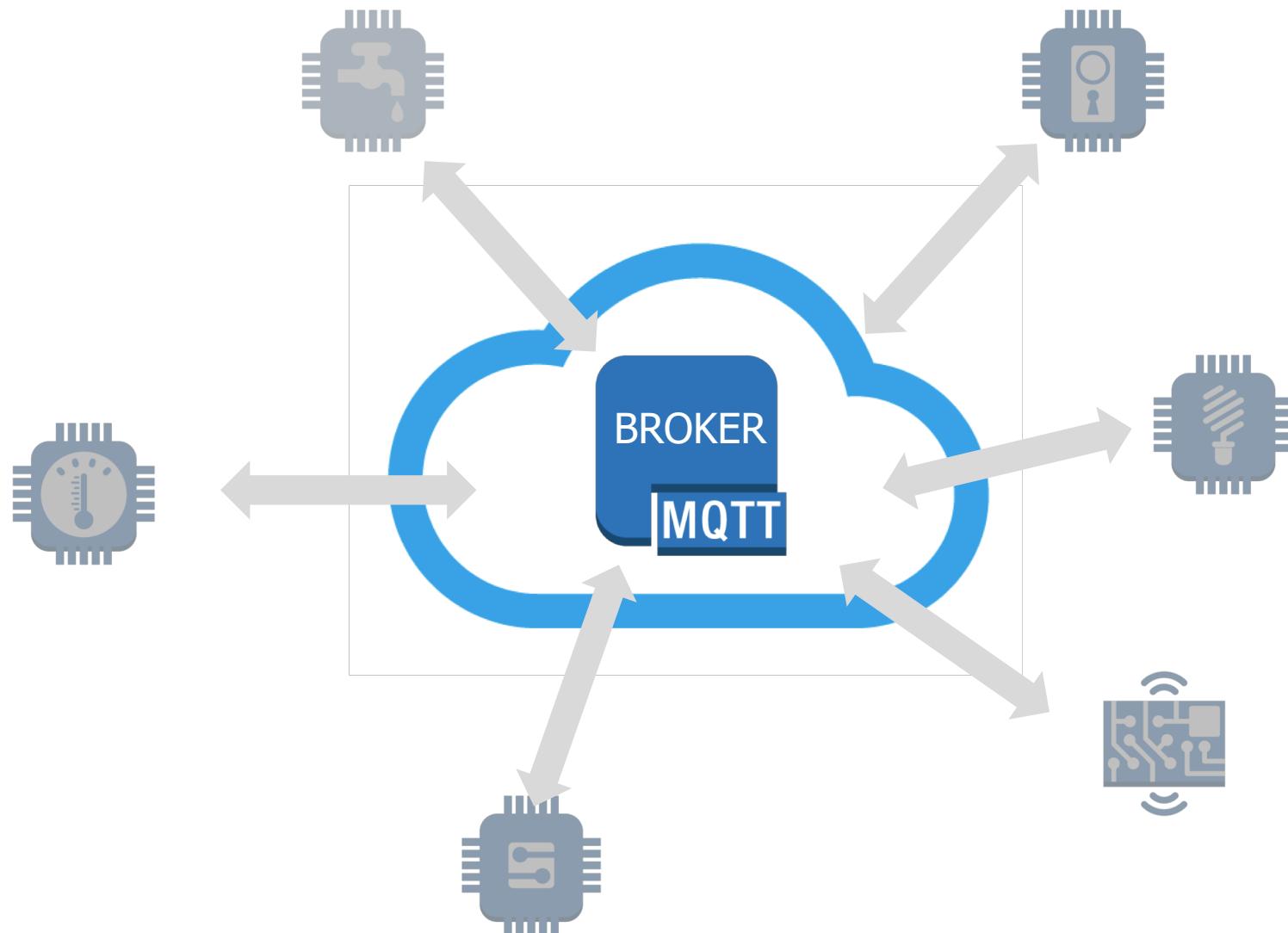
- A retained message is a normal MQTT message with the **retained flag set to true**. The broker will store the last retained message and the corresponding QoS for that topic
 - Each client that subscribes to a topic pattern, which matches the topic of the retained message, will receive the message immediately after subscribing.
 - For each topic **only one retained message** will be stored by the broker.
- Retained messages can help newly subscribed clients to get a status update immediately after subscribing to a topic and don't have to wait until a publishing clients send the next update.
 - In other words a retained message on a topic is the last known good value, because it doesn't have to be the last value, but it certainly is the last message with the retained flag set to true.

Intro to MQTT

- Brokers and clients



Creating a broker



- The most widely used are:
 - <http://mosquitto.org/>
 - man page: <https://mosquitto.org/man/mosquitto-8.html>
 - <http://www.hivemq.com/>
 - The standard trial version only supports 25 connections.
- And also:
 - <https://www.rabbitmq.com/mqtt.html>
 - <http://activemq.apache.org/mqtt.html>
- A quite complete list can be found here:
 - <https://github.com/mqtt/mqtt.github.io/wiki/servers>

Installing Mosquitto on a Raspberry Pi

- It takes only a few seconds to install a Mosquitto broker on a Raspberry. You need to execute the following steps:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install mosquitto mosquitto-clients
```

- Installation guidelines with websockets

<https://gist.github.com/smoofit/dafa493aec8d41ea057370dbfde3f3fc>

- Managing the broker:

- To start and stop its execution use:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/mosquitto start/stop
```

- Verbose mode:

```
sudo mosquitto -v
```

- To check if the broker is running you can use the command:

```
sudo netstat -tanlp | grep 1883
```

- note: "-tanlp" stands for: *tcp, all, numeric, listening, program*

Cloud based MQTT brokers: CloudMQTT

<https://www.cloudmqtt.com/>

→ based on Mosquitto

CloudMQTT

Pricing Documentation Support Blog

Hosted message broker for the Internet of Things

Power Pug

- Up to 10 000 connections
- No artificial limitations
- Support by e-mail
- Support by phone

\$ 299
PER MONTH

[Get Now](#)

mized message queues for IoT, ready in seconds.

Cute Cat

- 5 users/acl rules/connections
- 10 Kbit/s

FREE

[Get Now](#)

<https://flespi.com/mqtt-broker>

MQTT broker

Fast, secure, and free public MQTT broker with MQTT 5.0 support, private namespace, WSS, ACLs, and rich API.

- flespi MQTT broker architecure
- MQTT as a remote distributed storage system
- MQTT as the foundation for event-driven web-application design

Also check out [MQTT Board](#) - our MQTT 5.0 client tool for debugging and testing.

Cloud based brokers: flespi

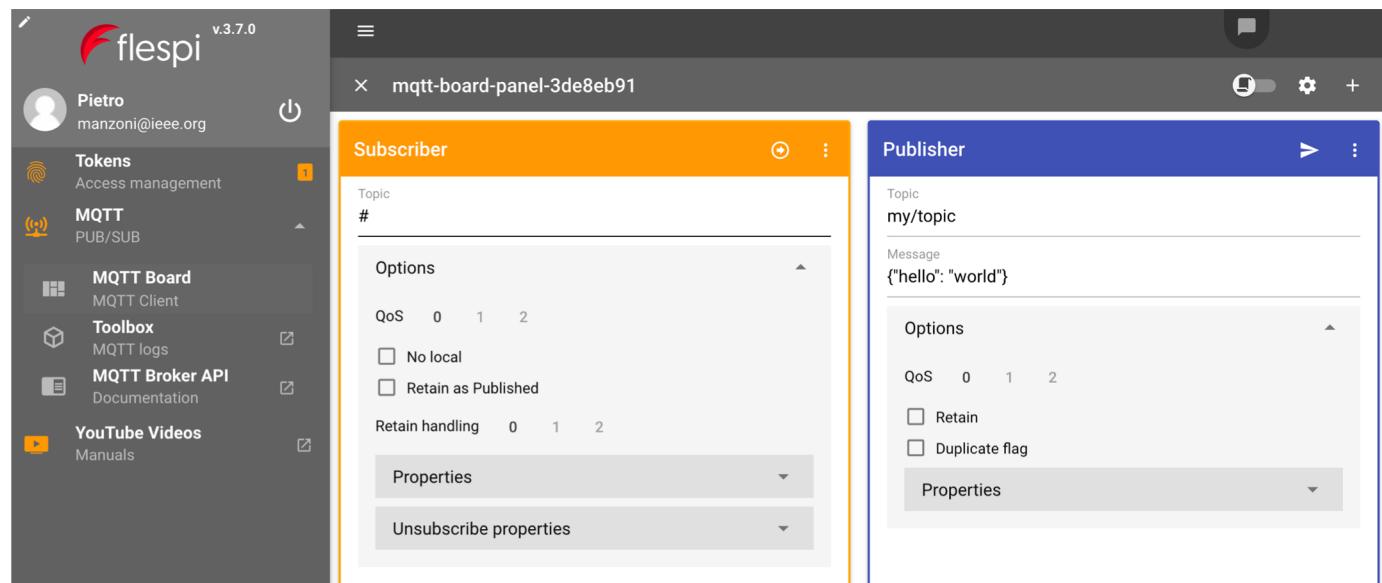
Terms of use

Free \$0/mo

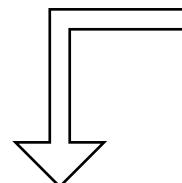
MQTT

100 active MQTT sessions

<https://flespi.io/#/panel/mqttboard>



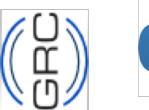
<https://flespi.com/mqtt-api>



flespi MQTT broker connection details

- **Host** — mqqt.flespi.io.
- **Port** — [8883 \(SSL\)](#) or [1883 \(non-SSL\)](#); for MQTT over WebSockets: [443 \(SSL\)](#) or [80 \(non-SSL\)](#).
- **Authorization** — use a [flespi platform token](#) as MQTT session username; no password.
- **Client ID** — use any unique identifier within your flespi user session.
- **Topic** — you can publish messages to any topic except **flespi/**.
- **ACL** — both **flespi/** and **MQTT pub/sub** restrictions determined by the token.

I1RKMMIUJppLd1QoSgAQ8MvJPyNV9R2HIJgijo1S1gt5rajaeIOaiaKWwlHt2z1z



Open brokers ("Sandboxes")

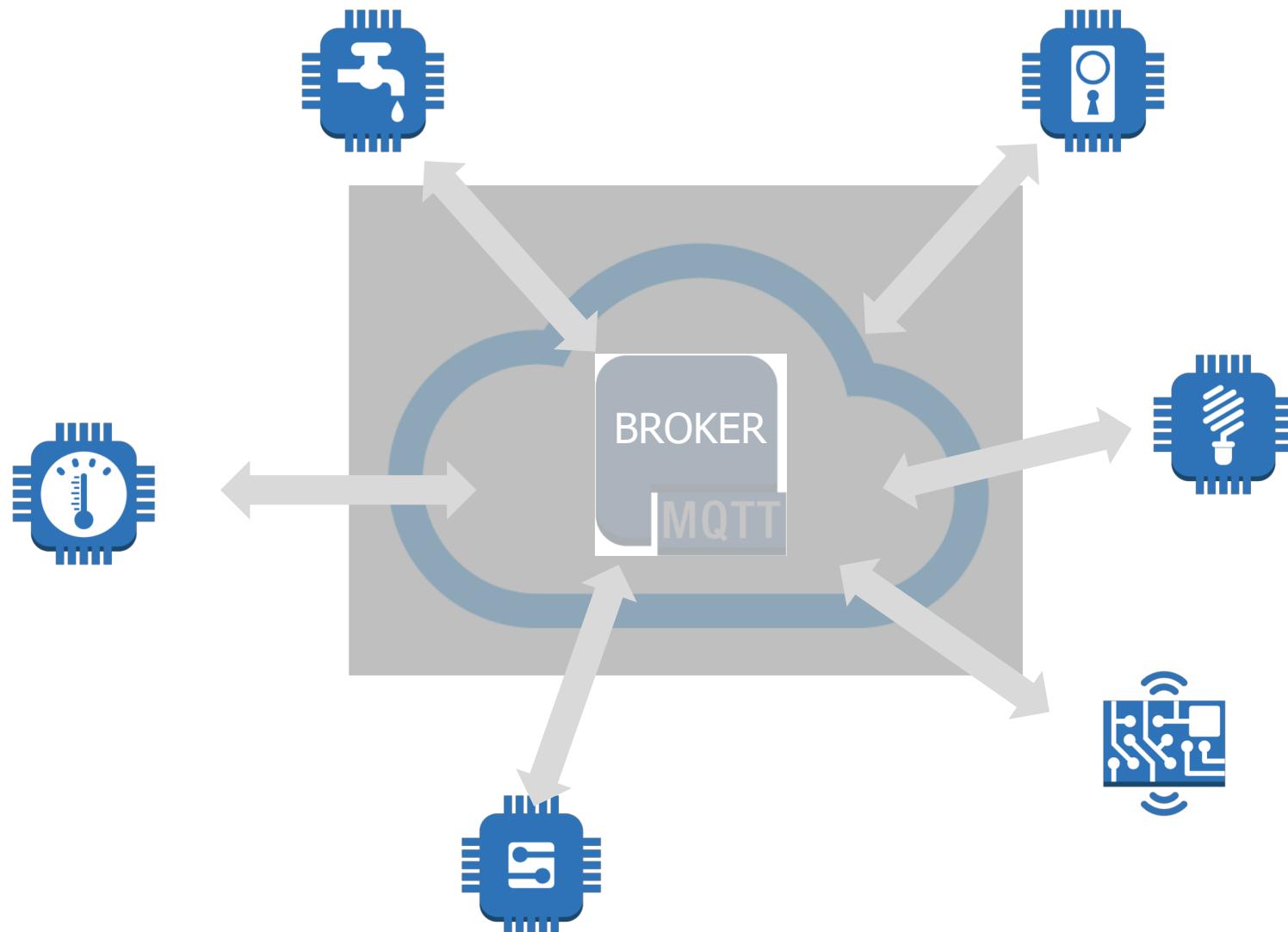
○ TCP based:

- <https://iot.eclipse.org/getting-started/#sandboxes>
 - Hostname: **iot.eclipse.org**
- <http://test.mosquitto.org/>
 - Hostname: **test.mosquitto.org**
- <https://www.hivemq.com/mqtt-demo/>
 - Hostname: **broker.hivemq.com**
 - <http://www.mqtt-dashboard.com/>
- Ports:
 - standard: 1883
 - encrypted: 8883 (*TLS v1.2, v1.1 or v1.0 with x509 certificates*)

○ Websockets based:

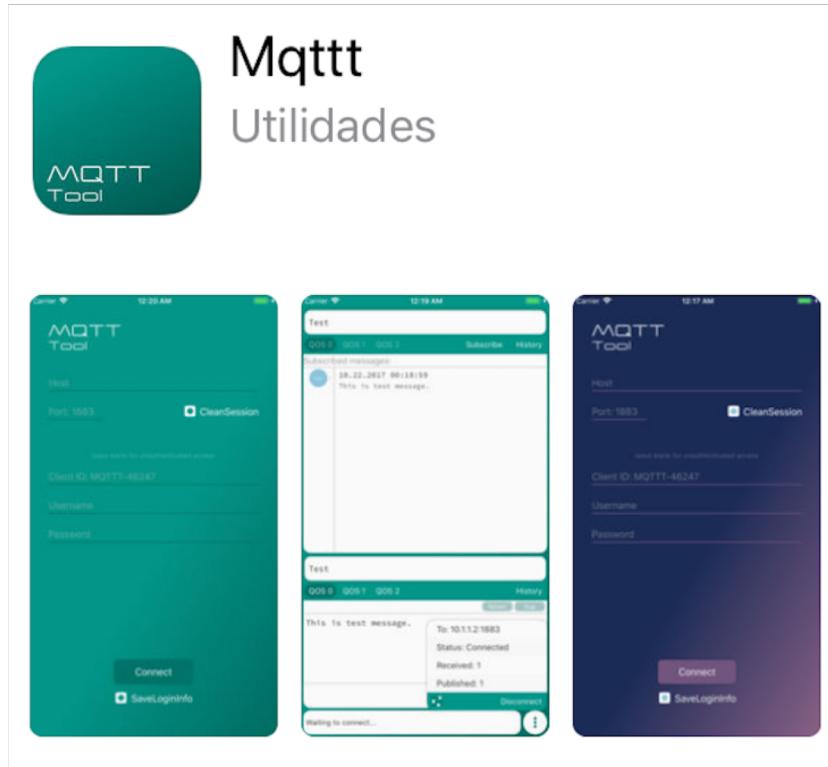
- broker.mqttdashboard.com port: 8000
- test.mosquitto.org port: 8080
- broker.hivemq.com port: 8000

○ https://github.com/mqtt/mqtt.github.io/wiki/public_brokers

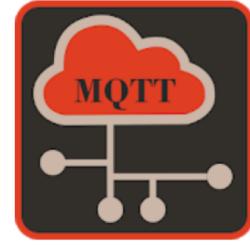


- The Mosquitto broker comes with a couple of useful commands to quickly publish and subscribe to some topic.
- Their basic syntax is the following.
 - `mosquitto_sub -h HOSTNAME -t TOPIC`
 - `mosquitto_pub -h HOSTNAME -t TOPIC -m MSG`
- More information can be found:
 - https://mosquitto.org/man/mosquitto_sub-1.html
 - https://mosquitto.org/man/mosquitto_pub-1.html

MQTT clients: iOS

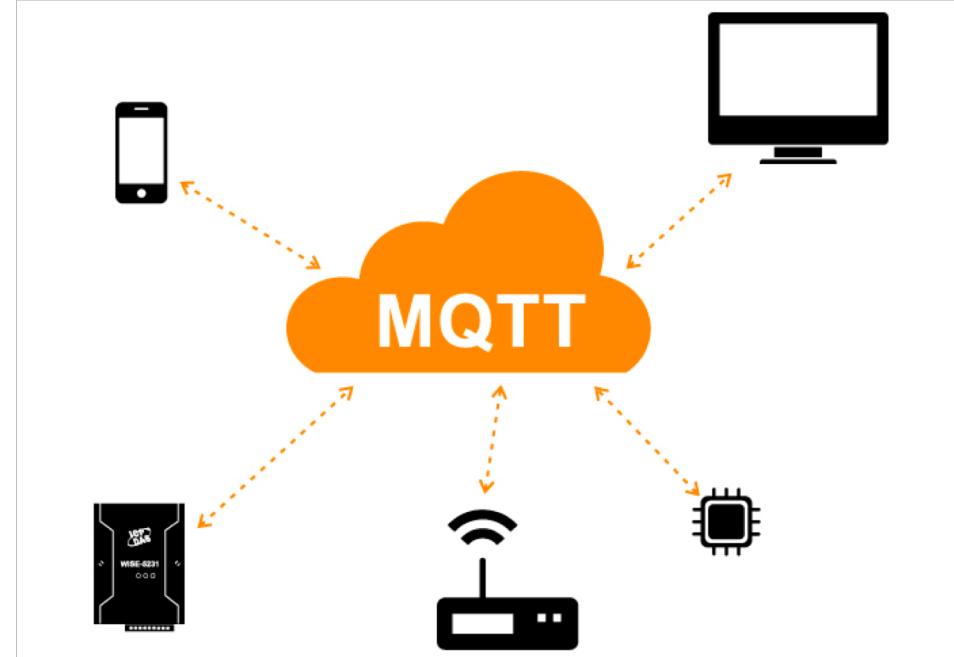


MQTT clients: Android

 MQTT Dash (IoT, Sensors, Routix software) ★★★★★	 MyMQTT instant:solutions OG ★★★★★	 IoT MQTT Panel Rahul Kundu ★★★★★	 IoT MQTT Dashboard Nghia TH ★★★★★	 MQTT Client Webneurons ★★★★★
 MQTT Snooper Maxime Carrier ★★★★★	 MQTIZER - Free MQ Sanyam Arya ★★★★★	 Linear MQTT Dashboard ravendmaster ★★★★★	 Virtuino MQTT Ilias Lamprou ★★★★★	 Mqtt Client Darlei Kroth ★★★★★

Intro to MQTT

- Some final details



- When clients connect, they can specify an optional “will” message, to be delivered if they are unexpectedly disconnected from the network.
 - (In the absence of other activity, a 2-byte ping message is sent to clients at a configurable interval.)
- This “last will and testament” can be used to notify other parts of the system that a node has gone down.

MQTT-Packet:	
CONNECT	
contains:	
clientId	Example "client-1"
cleanSession	true
username (optional)	"hans"
password (optional)	"letmein"
lastWillTopic (optional)	"/hans/will"
lastWillQos (optional)	2
lastWillMessage (optional)	"unexpected exit"
lastWillRetain (optional)	false
keepAlive	60

WHEN?

- First of all:
 - Don't use a leading forward slash
 - Don't use spaces in a topic
 - Use only ASCII characters, avoid non printable characters
- Then, try to..
 - Keep the topic short and concise
 - Use specific topics, instead of general ones
 - Don't forget extensibility
- Finally, be careful and don't subscribe to #

Why?

- MQTT has the option for Transport Layer Security (TLS) encryption.
- MQTT also provides username/password authentication with the broker.
 - Note that the password is transmitted in clear text. Thus, be sure to use TLS encryption if you are using authentication.



Smart homes can be easily hacked via unsecured MQTT servers

<https://www.helpnetsecurity.com/2018/08/20/unsecured-mqtt-servers/>

In fact, by using the Shodan IoT search engine, Avast researchers found over 49,000 MQTT servers exposed on the Internet and, of these, nearly 33,000 servers have no password protection, allowing attackers to access them and all the messages flowing through it.

TOTAL RESULTS

49,197

TOP COUNTRIES



China

12,151

United States

8,257

Germany

3,092

Korea, Republic of

2,003

Hong Kong

2,002

TOTAL RESULTS

32,888

TOP COUNTRIES



China

8,446

United States

4,733

Germany

1,719

Hong Kong

1,614

Taiwan

1,565

- **Push based:** no need to continuously look for updates
- It has built-in function useful for reliable behavior in an unreliable or intermittently connected wireless environments.
 1. “last will & testament” so all apps know immediately if a client disconnects ungracefully,
 2. “retained message” so any user re-connecting immediately gets the very latest information, etc.
- Useful for one-to-many, many-to-many applications
- Small memory footprint protocol, with reduced use of battery

- If the broker fails...
- Does not define a standard client API, so application developers have to select the best fit.
- Does not include many features that are common in Enterprise Messaging Systems like:
 - expiration, timestamp, priority, custom message headers, ...
- Does not have a **point-to-point** (aka queues) messaging pattern
 - Point to Point or One to One means that there can be more than one consumer listening on a queue but only one of them will be get the message
- Maximum message size 256MB

