### **Production Supporting Systems in Factories**

ระบบสนับสนุนการผลิตในโรงงานอุตสาหกรรม

#### **MQTT**

#### **MQTT**

- MQTT is a Client Server publish/subscribe messaging transport protocol.
- It is light weight, open, simple, and designed so as to be easy to implement.
- Ideal for use in many situations
  - Machine to Machine (M2M)
  - Internet of Things (IoT)

#### Publish/subscribe pattern

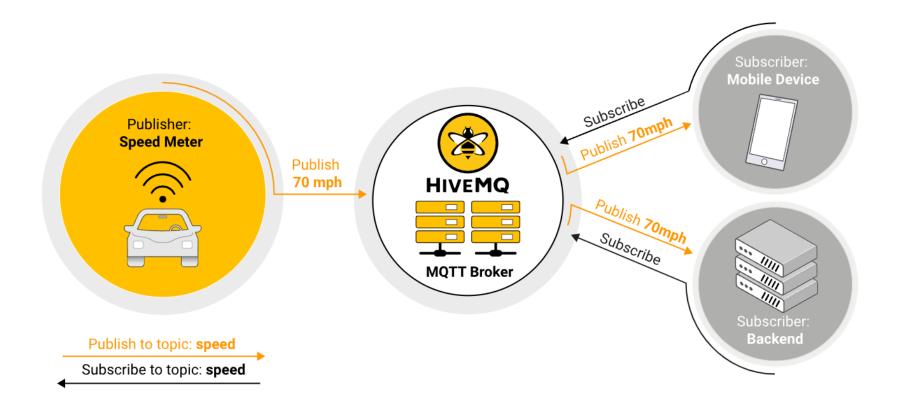
- The publish/subscribe pattern (also known as pub/sub) provides an **alternative** to traditional client-server architecture.
  - In client-server architecture, a client communicates directly with an endpoint.

#### **Publishers and subscribers**

- The pub/sub model decouples
  - o a client that sends a message (the publisher) from
  - o a client or clients that receive the messages (the subscribers ).
- The publishers and subscribers never contact each other directly.
  - In fact, they are not even aware that the other exists.

#### **Broker**

- The connection between publishers and subscibers is handled by a third component (the broker ).
- The job of the broker is to filter all incoming messages and distribute them correctly to subscribers.



#### Aspects of pub/sub architecture

- **Space decoupling**: Publisher and subscriber do not need to know each other (for example, no exchange of IP address and port
- **Time decoupling**: Publisher and subscriber do not need to run at the same time.
- **Synchronization decoupling**: Operations on both components do not need to be interrupted during publishing or receiving.

#### Topic

- Topic refers to an UTF-8 string that the broker uses to filter messages for each connected client.
- The topic consists of one or more topic levels. Each topic level is separated by a forward slash (topic level separator).



#### **Topic examples**

- Each topic must contain at least 1 character.
  - Actually, / is a topic.
- Topic string permits empty spaces.
  - USA/California/San Francisco/Silicon Valley is a valid topic.
- Topics are case-sensitive.
  - o myhome/temperature and MyHome/Temperature are two different topics.

#### Wildcards

- myhome / groundfloor / livingroom / temperature
- myhome / groundfloor / kitchen / temperature
- myhome / groundfloor / kitchen / brightness
- myhome / firstfloor / kitchen / temperature
- myhome / groundfloor / kitchen / fridge / temperature

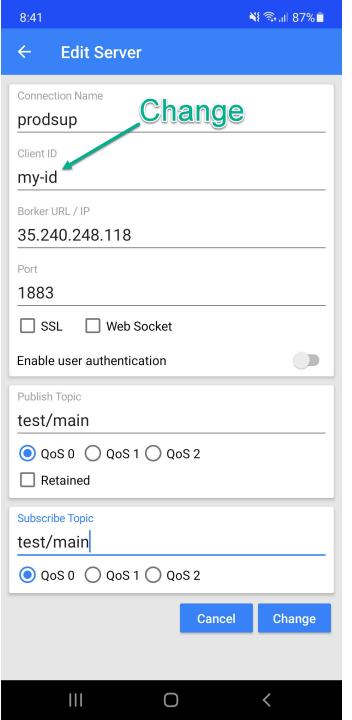
# multi-level wildcard wildcard only at the end multiple topic levels

- myhome / groundfloor / livingroom / temperature
- myhome / groundfloor / kitchen / temperature
- myhome / groundfloor / kitchen / brightness
- myhome / firstfloor / kitchen / temperature

# Enough talk. Let's try it.

# MQTT Terminal (Android)

- Broker URL/IP: 35.240.248.118
- Client ID: <<Your ID>>
- Port: 1883
- Publish Topic: test/main
- Subscribe Topic: test/main



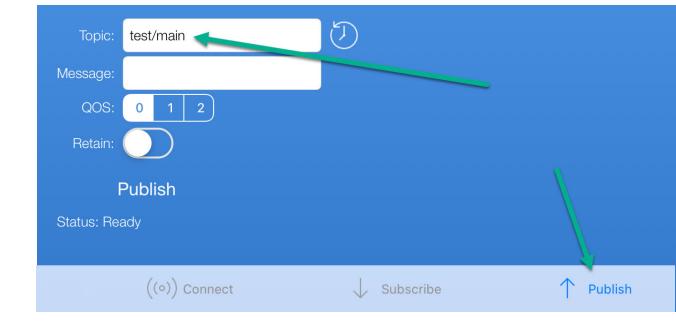
# **MQTTool (iOS)**

- Host: 35.240.248.118
- Port: 1883
- Client ID: Leave blank

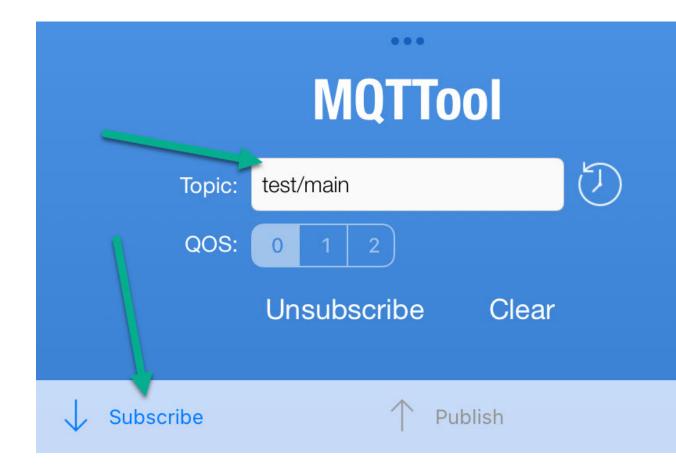
Host:	35.240.248.118		
Port:	1883	Clean Session:	
Client Id:	MQTTool-2059422473		
Leave blank for unauthenticated access			
Username	e:		
Password	l:		
Disconnect Save Password			
Status: Connected to 35.240.248.118:1883			



• topic: test/main



• topic: test/main



#### **Quality of service**

• The Quality of Service (QoS) level is the guarantee of delivery for a specific message.

# Levels of QoS

- 0 : At most once
  - No guarantee of delivery (fire and forget)
  - Fastest
- 1 : At least once
  - Guarantees that a message is delivered at least one time to the receiver.
  - Multiple delivery can occur.
- 2 : Exactly once
  - Each message is *received only once* by the intended recipients.
  - Slowest

# **Setting QoS level**

There are the two sides of message delivery:

- publishing client → broker
- broker → subscribing client

#### publishing client → broker

• The publishing client defines the QoS level of the message.

### broker → subscribing client

- The broker transmits the message to subscribing clients using the QoS level that each subscribing client defines during the subscription process.
- If the subscribing client defines a lower QoS than the publishing client of the broker transmits the message with the lower quality of service.

# General use for QoS level

- 0 : You don't mind if a few messages are lost occasionally.
- 1: You need to get every message and your use case can handle duplicates.
  - Generally recommended.
- 2: It is critical to your application to receive all messages exactly once.

#### Retained message

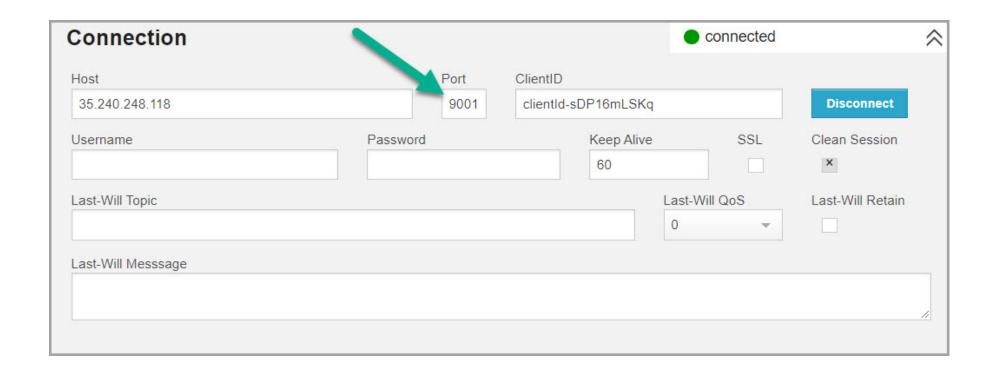
- A retained message is a normal MQTT message with the retained flag set to true.
- The broker stores the last retained message and the corresponding QoS for that topic.
- Each client that subscsribes to a topic pattern that matches the topic of the retained message receives the retained message immediately after they subscribe.
- The broker stores only one retained message per topic.

## Retained message demo

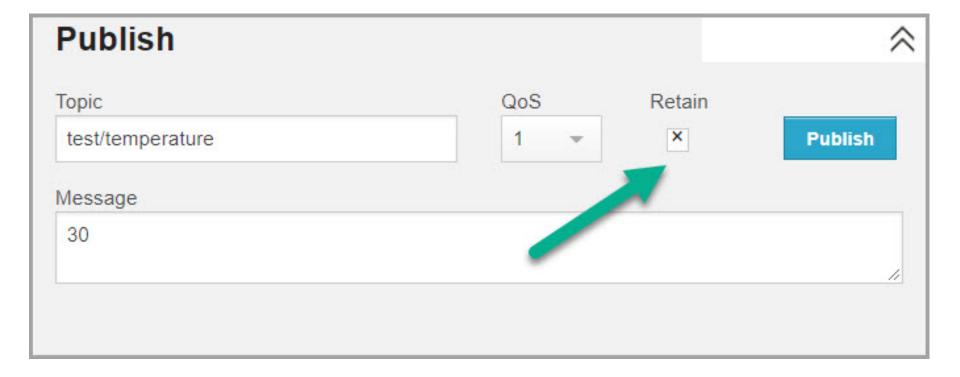
Websocket Client

• host: 35.240.248.118

port : 9001 (Diffferent)



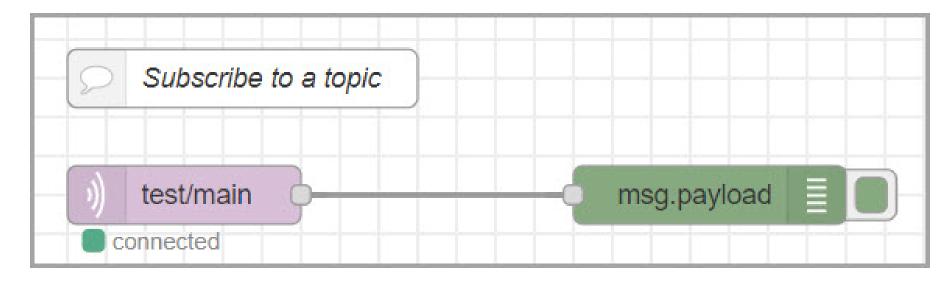
Topc: test/temperature



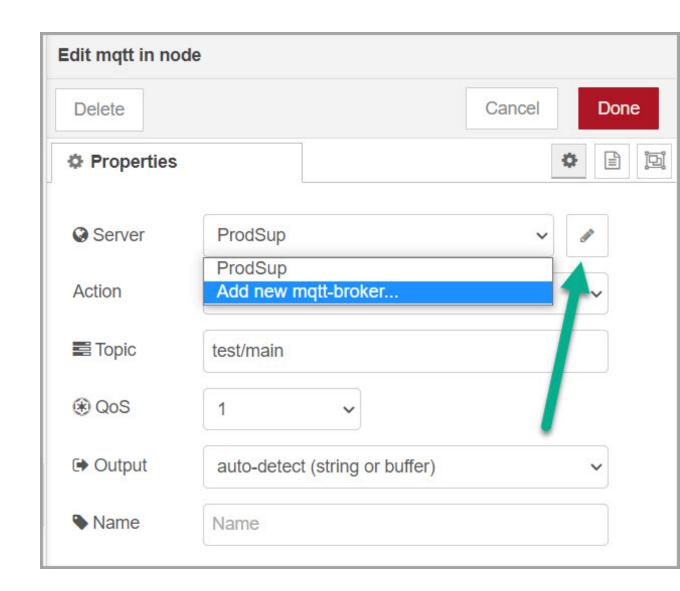
#### Module 3-1: MQTT in Node-Red

### Subscript to a topic

- Flow
  - mqtt in , debug

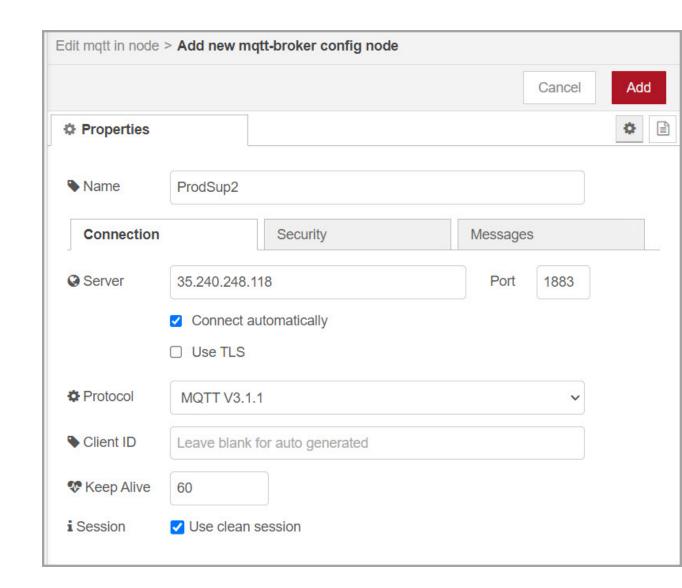


- mqtt in node
  - Choose Add new mqttbroker...
  - Click edit (Next page)
  - Topic: test/main
  - O QoS: 1



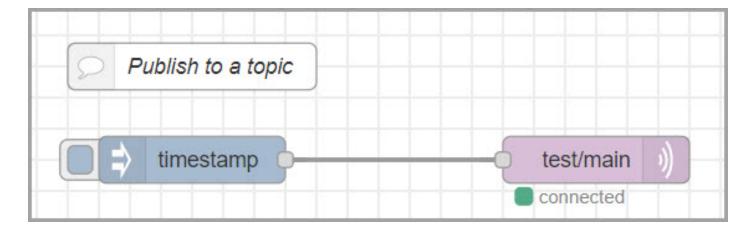
• Server: 35.240.248.118

• Port: 1883



# Publish to a topic

- Flow
  - inject , mqtt out



- mqtt out
  - Topic: test/main
  - O QoS: 1
  - You may choose toRetain message.

