

MQTT for Sensor Networks (MQTT-SN) Version 2.0

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Related work:

This specification is related to:

- *MQTT Version 5.0*. Edited by Andrew Banks, Ed Briggs, Ken Borgendale, and Rahul Gupta. OASIS Standard. Latest version: <https://docs.oasis-open.org/mqtt/mqtt/v5.0/mqtt-v5.0.html>.
- *MQTT Version 3.1.1*. Edited by Andrew Banks and Rahul Gupta. OASIS Standard. Latest version: <http://docs.oasis-open.org/mqtt/mqtt/v3.1.1/mqtt-v3.1.1.html>.
- *MQTT-SN Version 1.2* by Andy Stanford-Clark and Hong Linh Truong. Link: https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/66091/MQTT-SN_spec_v1.2.pdf.

Abstract:

This specification defines the MQTT for Sensor Networks protocol (MQTT-SN). It is closely related to the MQTT v3.1.1 and MQTT v5.0 standards. MQTT-SN is optimized for implementation on low-cost, battery-operated devices with limited processing and storage resources. It is designed so that it will work over a variety of networking technologies and bridge to an MQTT network.

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction	9
1.1 MQTT For Sensor Networks (MQTT-SN)	9
1.1.1 MQTT-SN and MQTT Differences	9
1.2 Changes from earlier Versions	10
1.2.1 MQTT-SN v1.2	10
1.3 Organization of the MQTT-SN specification	10
1.4 Terminology	10
1.4 Data representation	12
1.4.1 Bits (Byte)	12
1.4.2 Two Byte Integer	12
1.4.3 Four Byte Integer	12
1.4.4 UTF-8 Encoded String	13
2 MQTT-SN Control Packet format	15
2.1 Structure of an MQTT-SN Control Packet	15
2.1.1 Packet Header	15
2.1.2 Length	15
2.1.3 MQTT-SN Control Packet Type	16
2.2 Packet Identifier	17
2.3 MQTT-SN Packet Fields	19
2.3.1 Protocol Id	19
2.3.2 Radius	19
2.3.3 Reason Code	19
2.3.4 Topic Alias Type	24
2.3.5 Topic Name	24
2.3.6 Will Payload	24
2.3.7 Will Topic	24
2.4 Topic Alias Types	24
3 MQTT-SN Control Packets	26
3.1 Format of Individual Packets	26
3.1.1 ADVERTISE	26
3.1.1.1 Length & Packet Type	26
3.1.1.2 Gwld	26
3.1.1.3 Duration	26
3.1.2 SEARCHGW	26
3.1.2.1 Length & Packet Type	27
3.1.2.2 Radius	27
3.1.3 GWINFO	27
3.1.3.1 Length & Packet Type	28
3.1.3.2 Gwld	28
3.1.3.3 GwAdd	28
3.1.4 CONNECT	28
3.1.4.1 Length & Packet Type	29

3.1.4.2 Connect Flags	29
3.1.4.3 Protocol Version	29
3.1.4.4 Keep Alive Timer	30
3.1.4.5 Session Expiry Interval	30
3.1.4.6 Max Packet Size	31
3.1.4.7 Client Identifier	31
3.1.4.8 Connect Will Flags (optional, only with Will flag set)	32
3.1.4.9 Will Topic Alias or Will Topic Length (optional, only with Will flag set)	32
3.1.4.10 Will Payload Length (optional, only with Will flag set)	32
3.1.4.11 Will Payload (optional, only with Will flag set)	32
3.1.4.12 Authentication Method Length (optional, only with Auth flag set)	32
3.1.4.13 Authentication Method (optional, only with Auth flag set)	32
3.1.4.14 Authentication Data Length (optional, only with Auth flag set)	33
3.1.4.15 Authentication Data (optional, only with Auth flag set)	33
3.1.5 CONNACK	33
3.1.5.1 Length & Packet Type	33
3.1.5.2 Reason Code	34
3.1.5.3 Connack Flags	34
3.1.5.4 Session Expiry Interval	34
3.1.5.5 Authentication Method Length (optional, only with Auth flag set)	34
3.1.5.6 Authentication Method (optional, only with Auth flag set)	34
3.1.5.7 Authentication Data Length (optional, only with Auth flag set)	34
3.1.5.8 Authentication Data (optional, only with Auth flag set)	34
3.1.5.8 Assigned Client Identifier	34
3.1.6 AUTH	35
3.1.6.1 Length & Packet Type	35
3.1.6.2 Reason Code	35
3.1.6.3 Auth Method Length	35
3.1.6.4 Auth Method	35
3.1.6.5 Auth Data	36
3.1.7 REGISTER	36
3.1.7.1 Length & Packet Type	36
3.1.7.2 Topic Alias	36
3.1.7.3 Packet Id	36
3.1.7.4 Topic Name	36
3.1.8 REGACK	36
3.1.8.1 Length & Packet Type	37
3.1.8.2 REGACK Flags	37
3.1.8.3 Topic Alias	37
3.1.8.4 Packet Id	37
3.1.8.5 Reason Code	37
3.1.9 Publish Variants	37
3.1.10 PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION	38
3.1.10.1 Length & Packet Type	39

3.1.10.2 PUBLISH Flags	39
3.1.10.3 Topic Data	39
3.1.10.4 Data	39
3.1.11 PUBLISH (used for QoS 0)	39
3.1.11.1 Length & Packet Type	40
3.1.11.2 PUBLISH Flags	40
3.1.11.3 Topic Data	40
3.1.11.4 Data	40
3.1.12 PUBLISH (used for QoS 1 & 2)	41
3.1.12.1 Length & Packet Type	41
3.1.12.2 PUBLISH Flags	41
3.1.12.4 Packet Id	42
3.1.12.5 Topic Data	42
3.1.12.6 Data	42
3.1.13 PUBACK – Publish Acknowledgement	42
3.1.13.1 Length & Packet Type	42
3.1.13.2 Packet Id	42
3.1.13.3 Reason Code	42
3.1.14 PUBREC (QoS 2 delivery part 1)	43
3.1.14.1 Length & Packet Type	43
3.1.14.2 Packet Id	43
3.1.14.3 Reason Code	43
3.1.15 PUBREL (QoS 2 delivery part 2)	43
3.1.15.1 Length & Packet Type	44
3.1.15.2 Packet Id	44
3.1.15.3 Reason Code	44
3.1.16 PUBCOMP (QoS 2 delivery part 3)	44
3.1.16.1 Length & Packet Type	44
3.1.16.2 Packet Identifier	44
3.1.16.3 Reason Code	44
3.1.17 SUBSCRIBE	44
3.1.17.1 Length & Packet Type	45
3.1.17.2 SUBSCRIBE Flags	45
3.1.17.3 Packet Id	45
3.1.17.4 Topic Data or Topic Filter	45
3.1.18 SUBACK	46
3.1.18.1 Length & Packet Type	46
3.1.18.2 Flags	46
3.1.18.3 Topic Data	46
3.1.18.4 Packet Identifier	46
3.1.18.5 Reason Code	46
3.1.19 UNSUBSCRIBE	47
3.1.19.1 Length & Packet Type	47
3.1.19.2 UNSUBSCRIBE Flags	47

3.1.19.3 Packet Identifier	47
3.1.19.4 Topic Data or Topic Filter	47
3.1.20 UNSUBACK	47
3.1.20.1 Length & Packet Type	48
3.1.20.2 Packet Identifier	48
3.1.20.3 Reason Code	48
3.1.21 PINGREQ	48
3.1.21.1 Length & Packet Type	48
3.1.21.2 Client Identifier (optional)	48
3.1.22 PINGRESP	48
3.1.22.1 Length & Packet Type	49
3.1.22.2 Messages Remaining	49
3.1.23 DISCONNECT	49
3.1.23.1 Length & Packet Type	50
3.1.23.2 Disconnect Flags	50
3.1.23.3 Reason Code	50
3.1.23.4 Session Expiry Interval	51
3.1.23.5 Reason String	51
3.1.24 Forwarder Encapsulation	51
3.1.24.1 Length	51
3.1.24.2 Packet Type	51
3.1.24.3 Ctrl	51
3.1.24.4 Radius	52
3.1.24.5 Wireless Node Id	52
3.1.24.6 MQTT SN Packet	52
3.1.25 Protection Encapsulation	52
3.1.25.1 Length	53
3.1.25.2 Packet Type	53
3.1.25.3 Protection Flags	53
3.1.25.4 Protection Scheme	54
3.1.25.5 Sender Id	55
3.1.25.6 Random	55
3.1.25.7 Crypto Material	56
3.1.25.8 Monotonic Counter	56
3.1.25.9 Protected MQTT-SN Packet	56
3.1.25.10 Authentication Tag	56
4 Operational behavior	57
4.1 Example MQTT-SN Architecture(s)	57
4.1.1 Transparent Gateway	58
4.1.2 Aggregating Gateway	59
4.2 Networks & Transport Layers	59
4.3 Gateway Advertisement and Discovery	60
4.4 Session Establishment	61
4.5 Quality of Service levels and protocol flows	62

4.5.1 QoS 0: At most once delivery	62
4.5.2 QoS 1: At least once delivery	63
4.5.3 QoS 2: Exactly once delivery	64
4.6 Client states	64
4.6.1 Gateway timers	66
4.7 Session state	67
4.8 Clean start	67
4.10 Topic Name and Topic Filter Registration Procedure	71
4.11 Topic Name and Topic Filter Mapping and Aliasing	72
4.12 Predefined topic alias' and short topic names	72
4.13 Client's Topic Subscribe/Unsubscribe Procedure	72
4.14 Client's Publish Procedure	73
4.15 Gateway's Publish Procedure	73
4.16 Keep Alive and PING Procedure	74
4.17 Client's Disconnect Procedure	74
4.18 Client's Retransmission Procedure	74
4.19 Sleeping clients	75
4.20 Authentication	77
4.21 Retained Packets	79
4.22 Optional Features	79
5 Conformance	80
Appendix A. References	81
A.1 Normative References	81
A.2 Informative References	82
Appendix B. Backwards Compatibility	83
B.1 PUBLISH QoS -1 (Packet from MQTT-SN 1.2)	83
B.1.1 Length & Packet Type	83
B.1.2 PUBLISH Flags	83
B.1.3 Topic Id	84
B.1.4 Data	84
Appendix C. Security and Privacy Considerations	85
Appendix D. Acknowledgments	86
D.1 Special Thanks	86
D.2 Participants	86
Appendix E. Revision History	87
Appendix F. Implementation Notes	92
F.1 Support of PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION	92
F.2 "Best practice" values for timers and counters	92
F.3 Mapping of Topic Alias to Topic Names and Topic Filters	92
F.4 Exponential Backoff	92
Appendix G. Notices	94

● 1 Introduction

[All text is normative unless otherwise labeled]

○ 1.1 MQTT For Sensor Networks (MQTT-SN)

Sensor Networks are simple, low cost and easy to deploy, they are typically used to provide, event detection, monitoring, automation, process control and more. Sensor Networks often comprise of many battery-powered sensors and actuators, each containing a limited amount of storage and processing capability. They usually communicate wirelessly.

Sensor Networks are self-forming, continually change, and do not have any central control. The wireless network connections and processing nodes will fail, and the batteries will run out. The nodes will be replaced, added or removed in an unplanned way. The identities of the devices are usually created when they are manufactured, this avoids the need for specialist configuration when they are deployed. Applications running outside the Sensor Network do not need to know the details of the devices in it. The applications consume information from the sensors and send instructions to actuators based only on labels created by the application designers. The labels are called Topic Names in the MQTT and MQTT-SN protocols. The MQTT-SN implementation carries the information between a set of applications and the correct set of devices based on its knowledge of the network and the applications designer's choice of Topic Names.

Consider an example of a medicine tracking application. The application needs to know the location and temperature of the medicine, but it does not want to concern itself with the network details of the devices providing the data. It may be that the number and types of the devices changes over time. There may also be other applications using the same sensor data for other purposes. The model is that the devices and applications produce and consume data to and from the Topics rather than the other devices and applications.

This MQTT-SN specification is a variant of the MQTT version 5 specification. It is adapted to exploit low power and low bandwidth wireless networks. Low power wireless radio links have higher numbers of transmission errors compared to more powerful networks because they are more susceptible to interference and fading of the radio signals. They also have lower transmission rates.

For example, wireless networks based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard used by Zigbee have a maximum bandwidth of 250 kbit/s in the 2.4 GHz band. To reduce transmission errors the packets are kept short. The maximum packet length at the physical layer is 128 bytes and half of these may be used for Media Access Control and security.

The MQTT-SN protocol is optimized for implementation on low-cost, battery-operated devices with limited processing and storage resources. The capabilities are kept simple and the specification allows partial implementations.

■ 1.1.1 MQTT-SN and MQTT Differences

MQTT and MQTT-SN specifications are similar in many ways and meant to interoperate with each other, but the two specifications are independent of each other.

MQTT-SN can work isolated from other networks or in conjunction with MQTT. The main differences between MQTT-SN and MQTT are:

- 1 MQTT-SN uses separate packets to transfer the Will Topic and Will Payload if they are used. The Will Topic and Will Payload can be modified during the lifetime of a Session.
- 2 In addition to Topic Alias and long Topic Names MQTT-SN allows predefined and short two-byte Topic Names.
- 3 If the network supports broadcast, Gateway discovery can be implemented, otherwise the Gateway addresses must be configured in the nodes.
- 4 The Will message is part of the Session State and is discarded as part of Clean Start processing.
- 5 Support for sleeping clients allows battery operated devices to enter a low power mode. In this state, messages for the client are buffered by the Gateway and delivered when the client wakes.
- 6 A new Quality of Service level (OUT OF BAND) is introduced in MQTT-SN, allowing devices to publish without a GW session having been established.
- 7 MQTT-SN doesn't have any requirement on the underlying transport and it can use connectionless network transports such as User Datagram Protocol (UDP).
- 8 MQTT-SN introduced the Protection packet for message-based security based on symmetric cryptography.

○ 1.2 Changes from earlier Versions

[Optional section.]

This section provides a description of significant differences from previously published, differently numbered Versions of this specification, if any. (Detailed revision history of this numbered Version should be tracked in an Appendix.)

■ 1.2.1 MQTT-SN v1.2

Text describing the changes/differences



○ 1.3 Organization of the MQTT-SN specification

The specification is split into seven chapters:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction
- Chapter 2 – MQTT-SN Control Packet format
- Chapter 3 – MQTT-SN Control Packet listing
- Chapter 4 – Operational Behavior
- Chapter 5 – Conformance

○ 1.4 Terminology

The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this specification are to be interpreted as described in IETF RFC 2119 [RFC2119], except where they appear in text that is marked as non-normative.

Application Message:

The data carried by the MQTT-SN protocol across the network for the application. When an Application Message is transported by MQTT-SN it contains payload data, a Quality of Service (QoS) and a Topic Name.

Client:

A program or device that uses MQTT-SN. A Client:

- Optionally Connects to the Gateway
- publishes Application Messages to topics.
- subscribes to request Application Messages that it is interested in receiving.
- unsubscribes to remove a request for Application Messages.
- Issues a DISCONNECT to the Gateway.

Gateway (abbrev. GW):

A program or device accepting MQTT-SN protocol packets from Clients. A Gateway:

- accepts CONNECT packets from Clients and initializes Sessions.
- accepts Application Messages published by Clients and sends them to the Server.
- processes Subscribe and Unsubscribe requests from Clients.
- forwards Application Messages from the Server to Clients.
- maintains a Gateway "Session" for each Client on the GW.
- maintains a dictionary of topic alias's for each Client.

Server or Broker:

A program or device accepting MQTT protocol connections from the Gateways. A Server or Broker:

- accepts Network Connections from Gateways.
- Ultimately accepts Application Messages published by Clients.
- processes Subscribe and Unsubscribe requests from Clients.
- forwards Application Messages that match Client Subscriptions to the Gateways.
- closes the Network Connection from the Gateway.

Session:

A session is the shared state between client and gateway.

Unicast:

A one-to-one transmission from a Client to a Gateway or from a Gateway to a Client.

Broadcast:

A one-to-many transmission from a Client or from a Gateway that is not destined respectively for a specific Gateway or Client. In case the IP protocol stack is used, this definition includes both the broadcast addressing and the multicast addressing schemes.

Transport Layer:

The transmission protocol used to send and receive the MQTT-SN packets, for example UDP/IP.

Virtual Connection:

Carries the MQTT-SN data between a Client and a Gateway.

Refer to section 3.2 Networks & Transport Layers for informative examples.

Subscription:

A Subscription comprises a Topic Filter and a maximum QoS. A Subscription is associated with a single Session. A Session can contain more than one Subscription. Each Subscription within a Session has a different Topic Filter.

Topic Alias:

A topic alias is a 16-bit unsigned integer assigned by the Gateway during a session or pre-assigned by the application which represents and replaces a topic name or topic filter in the protocol packets.

Topic Name:

The label attached to an Application Message which is matched against the Subscriptions known to the Gateway / Server.

Topic Filter:

An expression contained in a Subscription to indicate an interest in one or more topics. A Topic Filter can include wildcard characters.

Wildcard Subscription:

A Wildcard Subscription is a Subscription with a Topic Filter containing one or more wildcard characters. This allows the subscription to match more than one Topic Name.

Control Packet:

A packet of information that is sent across the Virtual Connection. The MQTT-SN specification defines 31 (twenty nine) different types of MQTT-SN Control Packet, for example the PUBLISH packet is used to convey Application Messages.

Wireless Sensor Networks (abbrev. WSN):

Networks of spatially dispersed and dedicated sensors that monitor and record the physical conditions of the environment and forward the collected data to a central location.

○ 1.4 Data representation

■ 1.4.1 Bits (Byte)

Bits in a byte are labeled 7 to 0. Bit number 7 is the most significant bit, the least significant bit is assigned bit number 0.

■ 1.4.2 Two Byte Integer

Two Byte Integer data values are 16-bit unsigned integers in big-endian order: the high order byte precedes the lower order byte. This means that a 16-bit word is presented on the network as Most Significant Byte (MSB), followed by Least Significant Byte (LSB).

■ 1.4.3 Four Byte Integer

Four Byte Integer data values are 32-bit unsigned integers in big-endian order: the high order byte precedes the successively lower order bytes. This means that a 32-bit word is presented on the network as Most Significant Byte (MSB), followed by the next most Significant Byte (MSB), followed by the next most Significant Byte (MSB), followed by Least Significant Byte (LSB).

■ 1.4.4 UTF-8 Encoded String

Text fields within the MQTT-SN Control Packets are encoded as fixed length UTF-8 strings. UTF-8 [RFC3629] is an efficient encoding of Unicode [Unicode] characters that optimizes the encoding of ASCII characters in support of text-based communications.

Unless stated otherwise all variable length UTF-8 encoded strings can have any length in the range 0 to 65,535 bytes.

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
byte 1	UTF-8 encoded character data, if length > 0.							

Table 1: Structure of UTF-8 Encoded Strings

The character data in a UTF-8 Encoded String MUST be well-formed UTF-8 as defined by the Unicode specification [Unicode] and restated in RFC 3629 [RFC3629]. In particular, the character data MUST NOT include encodings of code points between U+D800 and U+DFFF. If the Client or Server receives an MQTT Control Packet containing ill-formed UTF-8 it is a Malformed Packet

A UTF-8 Encoded String MUST NOT include an encoding of the null character U+0000. If a receiver (Server or Client) receives an MQTT-SN Control Packet containing U+0000 it is a Malformed Packet.

The data SHOULD NOT include encodings of the Unicode [Unicode] code points listed below. If a receiver (Server or Client) receives an MQTT-SN Control Packet containing any of them it MAY treat it as a Malformed Packet. These are the Disallowed Unicode code points.

- U+0001..U+001F control characters
- U+007F..U+009F control characters
- Code points defined in the Unicode specification [Unicode] to be non-characters (for example U+0FFFF)

A UTF-8 encoded sequence 0xEF 0xBB 0xBF is always interpreted as U+FEFF ("ZERO WIDTH NO-BREAK SPACE") wherever it appears in a string and MUST NOT be skipped over or stripped off by a packet receiver.

Informative example

For example, the string A𐀀 which is LATIN CAPITAL Letter A followed by the code point U+2A6D4 (which represents a CJK IDEOGRAPH EXTENSION B character) is encoded as follows:

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
byte 1	'A' (0x41)							
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
byte 2	(0xF0)							
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
byte 3	(0xAA)							
	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
byte 4	(0x9B)							
	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
byte 5	(0x94)							
	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Table 2: Fixed Length UTF-8 Encoded String [informative example](#)

● 2 MQTT-SN Control Packet format

○ 2.1 Structure of an MQTT-SN Control Packet

The MQTT-SN protocol operates by exchanging a series of MQTT-SN Control Packets in a defined way. This section describes the format of these packets.

An MQTT-SN Control Packet consists of up to two parts, always in the following order as shown below.

Control Packet Header, present in all MQTT-SN Control Packets
Control Packet Variable Part, present in some MQTT-SN Control Packets

Table 3: Structure of an MQTT-SN Control Packet

■ 2.1.1 Packet Header

Each MQTT-SN Control Packet contains a Header of format 1 or format 2 as shown below.

Byte	Use
1	Length
2	MQTT-SN Control Packet Type

Table 4: Packet Header Format 1

Byte	Use
1	Length 0x01
2	Length MSB
3	Length LSB
4	MQTT-SN Control Packet Type

Table 5: Packet Header Format 2

■ 2.1.2 Length

The *Length* field is either 1-byte or 3-byte integer and specifies the total number of bytes contained in the packet (including the *Length* field itself).

If the first byte of the *Length* field is coded “0x01” then the *Length* field is 3-bytes long; in this case, the two following bytes specify the total number of bytes of the packet (most-significant byte first). Otherwise, the *Length* field is only 1-byte long and specifies itself the total number of bytes contained in the packet.

The 3-byte format allows the encoding of packet lengths up to 65,535 bytes. Packets with lengths up to and including 255 bytes MUST use the shorter byte format.

Informative comment

MQTT-SN does not support packet fragmentation and reassembly, the maximum packet length that could be used in a network is governed by the maximum packet size that is supported by that network, and not by the maximum length that could be encoded by MQTT-SN.

■ 2.1.3 MQTT-SN Control Packet Type

The MQTT-SN Control Packet Type field is 1-byte long and specifies the MQTT-SN Control Packet type which is one of the values shown below.

Name	Value	Direction of flow	Description
ADVERTISE	0x00	Gateway broadcast	Advertise the gateway presence
SEARCHGW	0x01	Client broadcast	Client GWINFO request
GWINFO	0x02	Gateway to Client	Response to a SEARCHGW
AUTH	0x03	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	Authentication handshake
CONNECT	0x04	Client to Gateway	Virtual Connection request
CONNACK	0x05	Gateway to Client	Virtual Connection acknowledgement
-Reserved-	0x06-0x09		Forbidden (Old Will Range)
REGISTER	0x0A	Client to Gateway	Request topic alias
REGACK	0x0B	Gateway to Client	Supply topic alias
PUBLISH	0x0C	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	Publish packet
PUBACK	0x0D	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	Publish acknowledgment (QoS 1) or Publish error (Any QoS).

PUBCOMP	0x0E	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	Publish complete (QoS 2 delivery part 3)
PUBREC	0x0F	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	Publish received (QoS 2 delivery part 1)
PUBREL	0x10	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	Publish release (QoS 2 delivery part 2)
PUBLISH-OUT-OF BAND	0x11	Client to Gateway	Publish packet for out of band messages which need have no session on the gateway or broker
SUBSCRIBE	0x12	Client to Gateway	Subscribe request
SUBACK	0x13	Gateway to Client	Subscribe acknowledgment
UNSUBSCRIBE	0x14	Client to Gateway	Unsubscribe request
UNSUBACK	0x15	Gateway to Client	Unsubscribe acknowledgment
PINGREQ	0x16	Client to Gateway	PING request
PINGRESP	0x17	Gateway to Client	PING response
DISCONNECT	0x18	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	Disconnect notification
- Reserved -	0x19		Forbidden
- Reserved -	0x1A-0x1D		Forbidden (Old Will Range)
- Reserved -	0x1E-0xF		Forbidden
FORWARDERENCAPSULATION	0xFE	Forwarder to Client or Forwarder to Gateway	Encapsulated MQTT-SN packet
PROTECTION	0xFF	Client to Gateway or Gateway to Client	A protection envelope that can encapsulate any MQTT-SN packet with the exception of Forwarder-Encapsulation packet (0xFE)

Table 6: Packet type listing

○ 2.2 Packet Identifier

The Variable Header component of many of the MQTT-SN Control Packet types includes a Two Byte Integer Packet Identifier field. MQTT-SN Control Packets that require a Packet Identifier are shown below:

MQTT-SN Control Packet	Packet Identifier field
CONNECT	NO
CONNACK	NO
PUBLISH	YES (If QoS > 0)
PUBLISHOOB	NO
PUBACK	YES
PUBREC	YES
PUBREL	YES
PUBCOMP	YES
SUBSCRIBE	YES
SUBACK	YES
UNSUBSCRIBE	YES
UNSUBACK	YES
PINGREQ	NO
PINGRESP	NO
DISCONNECT	NO
AUTH	NO
ADVERTISE	NO
SEARCHGW	NO
GWINFO	NO
REGISTER	YES
REGACK	YES
Encapsulated Packet	NO
PROTECTION	NO

Table 8 Packets with Packet Identifier

A PUBLISH packet MUST NOT contain a Packet Identifier if its QoS value is set to 0.

A PUBLISH packet MUST NOT contain a Packet Identifier if its QoS value is set to -1.

Each time a Client sends a new SUBSCRIBE, UNSUBSCRIBE, or PUBLISH (where QoS > 0 and it is not OUT OF BAND) MQTT Control Packet it MUST assign it a non-zero Packet Identifier that is currently unused.

Each time a Gateway sends a new PUBLISH (with QoS > 0) MQTT-SN Control Packet it MUST assign it a non zero Packet Identifier that is currently unused.

The Packet Identifier becomes available for reuse after the sender has processed the corresponding acknowledgement packet, defined as follows. In the case of a QoS 1 PUBLISH, this is the corresponding PUBACK; in the case of QoS 2 PUBLISH it is PUBCOMP or a PUBREC with a Reason Code of 128 or greater. For SUBSCRIBE or UNSUBSCRIBE it is the corresponding SUBACK or UNSUBACK.

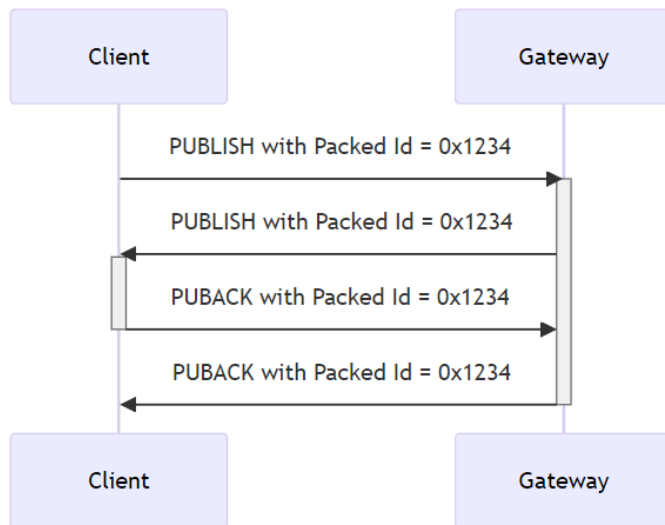
Packet Identifiers used with PUBLISH, SUBSCRIBE and UNSUBSCRIBE packets form a single, unified set of identifiers separately for the Client and the Gateway in a Session. A Packet Identifier cannot be used by more than one command at any time.

A PUBACK, PUBREC, PUBREL, or PUBCOMP packet MUST contain the same Packet Identifier as the PUBLISH packet that was originally sent. A SUBACK and UNSUBACK MUST contain the Packet Identifier that was used in the corresponding SUBSCRIBE and UNSUBSCRIBE packet respectively.

The Client and Gateway assign Packet Identifiers independently of each other. As a result, Client-Server pairs can participate in concurrent message exchanges using the same Packet Identifiers.

Informative comment

It is possible for a Client to send a PUBLISH packet with Packet Identifier 0x1234 and then receive a different PUBLISH packet with Packet Identifier 0x1234 from its Server before it receives a PUBACK for the PUBLISH packet that it sent.



○ 2.3 MQTT-SN Packet Fields

■ 2.3.1 Protocol Id

The *Protocol Id* is 1-byte long. It is only present in a CONNECT packet and corresponds to the MQTT 'protocol name' and 'protocol version'.

It is coded 0x02. 0x01 was used for MQTT-SN 1.2. All other values are reserved.

■ 2.3.2 Radius

The *Radius* field is 1-byte long and indicates the value of the transmission radius. The value 0x00 means "send to all nodes in the network".

■ 2.3.3 Reason Code

A Reason Code is a one-byte unsigned value that indicates the result of an operation. Reason Codes share a common set of values across the various Control Packet types. Reason Code values of 0x80 or greater indicate failure.

Each value and meaning of each *Reason Code* field is shown below.

Identifier		Name	Packets	Description
Dec	Hex			
0	0x00	Success	CONNACK, SUBACK, UNSUBACK, REGACK, PUBACK, PUBREC, PUBREL, PUBCOMP, AUTH (server only)	The operation was successful.

0	0x00	Normal disconnection	DISCONNECT	Close the connection normally. Do not send the Will Message.
0	0x00	Granted QoS 0	SUBACK	The subscription is accepted and the maximum QoS sent will be QoS 0. This might be a lower QoS than was requested.
1	0x01	Granted QoS 1	SUBACK	The subscription is accepted and the maximum QoS sent will be QoS 1. This might be a lower QoS than was requested.
2	0x02	Granted QoS 2	SUBACK	The subscription is accepted and any received QoS will be sent to this subscription.
4	0x04	Disconnect with will message	DISCONNECT (client only)	The Client wishes to disconnect but requires that the Server also publishes its Will Message.
16	0x10	No matching subscribers	PUBACK, PUBREC	The message is accepted but there are no subscribers.If the Server knows that there are no matching subscribers, it MAY use this Reason Code instead of 0x00 (Success).
17	0x11	No subscription existed	UNSUBACK	No matching Topic Filter is being used by the Client.
24	0x18	Continue authentication	AUTH	Continue the authentication with another step.
25	0x19	Re-authenticate	AUTH (client only)	Initiate a re-authentication.
128	0x80	Unspecified error	CONNACK, PUBACK, PUBREC, SUBACK, UNSUBACK, DISCONNECT	The receiver does not accept the request but either does not want to reveal the reason, or it does not match one of the other values.
129	0x81	Malformed packet	CONNACK, DISCONNECT	The received packet does not conform to this specification.

130	0x82	Protocol error	CONNACK, DISCONNECT	An unexpected or out of order packet was received.
131	0x83	Implementation specific error	CONNACK, PUBACK, PUBREC, REGACK, SUBACK, UNSUBACK, DISCONNECT	The packet received is valid but cannot be processed by this implementation.
132	0x84	Unsupported Protocol Version	CONNACK	The Server does not support the version of the MQTT or MQTT-SN protocol requested by the Client.
133	0x85	Client identifier not valid	CONNACK	The Client Identifier is a valid string but is not allowed by the Server.
134	0x86	Bad user name or password	CONNACK	The Server does not accept the User Name or Password specified by the Client
135	0x87	Not authorized	CONNACK, PUBACK, PUBREC, REGACK, SUBACK, UNSUBACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The request is not authorized.
136	0x88	Server unavailable	CONNACK	The MQTT Server is not available.
137	0x89	Server busy	CONNACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The Server is busy and cannot continue processing requests from this Client.
138	0x8A	Banned	CONNACK	This Client has been banned by administrative action. Contact the server administrator.
139	0x8B	Server shutting down	DISCONNECT (server only)	The Server is shutting down.
140	0x8C	Bad authentication method	CONNACK, DISCONNECT	The authentication method is not supported or does not match the authentication method currently in use.
141	0x8D	Keep alive timeout	DISCONNECT (server only)	The Connection is closed because no packet has

				been received for 1.5 times the Keepalive time.
142	0x8E	Session taken over	DISCONNECT (server only)	Another Connection using the same ClientID has connected causing this Connection to be closed.
143	0x8F	Topic filter invalid	SUBACK, UNSUBACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The Topic Filter is correctly formed, but is not accepted by this Server.
144	0x90	Topic name invalid	CONNACK, PUBACK, PUBREC, DISCONNECT (server only)	The Topic Name is correctly formed, but is not accepted by this Client or Server.
145	0x91	Packet identifier in use	PUBACK, PUBREC, SUBACK, UNSUBACK	The specified Packet Identifier is already in use.
146	0x92	Packet identifier not found	PUBREL, PUBCOMP	The Packet Identifier is not known. This is not an error during recovery, but at other times indicates a mismatch between the Session State on the Client and Server.
147	0x93	Receive maximum exceeded	DISCONNECT	The Client or Server has received more than Receive Maximum publication for which it has not sent PUBACK or PUBCOMP.
148	0x94	Topic alias invalid	DISCONNECT (server only)	The Client or Server has received a PUBLISH packet containing a Topic Alias which is greater than the Maximum Topic Alias it sent in the CONNECT or CONNACK packet. (Transparent gateway only)
149	0x95	Packet too large	CONNACK, DISCONNECT	The packet size is greater than Maximum Packet Size for this Client or Server.
150	0x96	Message rate too high	DISCONNECT	The received data rate is too high.
151	0x97	Quota exceeded	REGACK, SUBACK, DISCONNECT	An implementation or administrative imposed limit has been exceeded.

152	0x98	Administrative action	DISCONNECT	The Connection is closed due to an administrative action.
153	0x99	Payload format invalid	PUBACK, PUBREC, DISCONNECT (server only)	The MQTT payload format does not match the one specified by the Payload Format Indicator. (Transparent gateway only)
154	0x9A	Retain not supported	CONNACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The MQTT Server does not support retained messages. (Transparent gateway only)
155	0x9B	QoS not supported	CONNACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The Client specified a QoS greater than the QoS specified in a Maximum QoS in the MQTT CONNACK. (Transparent gateway only)
156	0x9C	Use another server	CONNACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The Client should temporarily change its Server.
157	0x9D	Server moved	CONNACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The Server is moved and the Client should permanently change its server location.
158	0x9E	Shared subscription not supported	SUBACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The MQTT Server does not support Shared Subscriptions. (Transparent gateway only)
159	0x9F	Connection rate exceeded	CONNACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	This connection is closed because the connection rate is too high.
160	0xA D	Maximum connect time	DISCONNECT (server only)	The maximum connection time authorized for this connection has been exceeded.
161	0xA1	Subscription identifiers not supported	SUBACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The MQTT Server does not support Subscription Identifiers; the subscription is not accepted. (Transparent gateway only)
162	0xA2	Wildcard subscription not supported	SUBACK, DISCONNECT (server only)	The MQTT Server does not support Wildcard Subscriptions; the

				subscription is not accepted. (Transparent gateway only)
230	0xE6	Only PROTECTION packet supported (Note 1)	Any packet except PROTECTION and Forwarder Encapsulation	
231	0xE7	Protection scheme invalid	DISCONNECT	
232	0xE8	Unknown Sender Id	DISCONNECT	
240	0xF0	Unknown Topic Alias	PUBACK, SUBACK	
241	0xF1	Congestion	SUBACK, REGACK, CONNACK, PUBACK	
242	0xF2	Protection packet not supported	DISCONNECT	
243	0xF3	Forwarder Encapsulation not supported	DISCONNECT	
244	0xF4	SearchGw not supported	DISCONNECT	

Table 9: Reason Code Values

Note(s):

1. It is used by a receiver to indicate that it expected a packet to be protected and it wasn't.

■ 2.3.4 Topic Data

The *Topic Data* field is 2-byte long and contains the value of the topic alias or the short topic name. The values "0x0000" and "0xFFFF" are reserved and therefore should not be used.

■ 2.3.5 Topic Name

The *Topic Name* field has a variable length and contains an UTF8-encoded string that specifies the topic name.

○ 2.4 Topic Types

Several packets will refer to a topic type in their flags. This is a 2-bit field which determines the format of the topic value.

The allowable values are as follows:

	Topic Type Value	Name	Description
0	0b00	Session Topic Alias	A session topic alias is negotiated between the gateway and client within the scope of a gateway session.
1	0b01	Predefined Topic Alias	A predefined alias is known statically by both the gateway and the client outside the scope of a gateway session. No negotiation is required since both entities have knowledge of the topic alias mapping.
2	0b10	Short Topic Name	A 2-byte topic name which requires no negotiation.
3	0b11	Long Topic Name	A full topic, which requires no session negotiation.

Table 10: Topic types and their description

Please refer to operational behavior for detailed descriptions of topic names and aliases.

● 3 MQTT-SN Control Packets

○ 3.1 Format of Individual Packets

This section specifies the format of the individual MQTT-SN packets.

■ 3.1.1 ADVERTISE

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Gwld							
Byte 4	Duration MSB							
Byte 5	Duration LSB							

Table 11: ADVERTISE Packet

The ADVERTISE packet is sent periodically by the gateway to advertise its presence. The time interval until the next transmission is indicated by the *Duration* field.

Informative comment

If the Transport Layer supports broadcast, like UDP/IP, the ADVERTISE packet is generally sent using the broadcast address as destination.

● 3.1.1.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

● 3.1.1.2 Gwld

The *Gwld* field is at least 1-byte identifier and uniquely identifies a gateway which is advertising itself in the network.

The MQTT-SN protocol itself doesn't guarantee the uniqueness of the *Gwld* field.

Informative comment

If the Gateway has a MAC address, it can be used as *Gwld*.

● 3.1.1.3 Duration

The *Duration* field is a 2-byte integer. It specifies the time interval in seconds until the next ADVERTISE packet is transmitted by this gateway period.

The maximum value that can be encoded is approximately 18 hours.

■ 3.1.2 SEARCHGW

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Radius							

Table 12: SEARCHGW packet

The SEARCHGW packet is sent by a client when it searches for a Gateway. The transmission radius of the SEARCHGW is limited and depends on the density of the clients deployment, e.g. only 1-hop transmission in case of a very dense network in which every MQTT-SN client is reachable from each other within 1-hop transmission.

Informative comment

If the Transport Layer supports broadcast, like UDP/IP, the SEARCHGW packet is generally sent using the broadcast address as destination..

● 3.1.2.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

● 3.1.2.2 Radius

The transmission radius is also indicated to the underlying network layer when MQTT-SN gives this packet for transmission.

A Client or a Gateway MUST NOT forward the SEARCHGW received if the Radius value is 0.

If a Client or a Gateway forwards the SEARCHGW received, it MUST reduce the Radius value by 1.

■ 3.1.3 GWINFO

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	GwId							
Byte 4 ... N	GwAddress (<i>optional</i>)							

Table 13: GWINFO packet

The GWINFO packet is sent as response to a SEARCHGW packet with the radius as indicated in the SEARCHGW packet. If sent by a Gateway, it contains only the id of the sending Gateway; otherwise, if sent by a client, it also includes the address of the Gateway.

Informative comment

If the Transport Layer supports broadcast, like UDP/IP, the GWINFO packet is generally sent using the broadcast address as destination.

3.1.3.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

3.1.3.2 GwId

The *GwId* field is 1-byte long and uniquely identifies a Gateway in the network.

3.1.3.3 GwAdd

The *GwAdd* field has a variable length and contains the address of a Gateway. Its length depends on the type of network over which MQTT-SN operates and is specified by the Length byte. Optional, only included if the packet is sent by a client.

3.1.4 CONNECT

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	CONNECT FLAGS							
	Reserved		Default Awake Messages			Auth	Will	Clean Start
Byte 3	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WILL FLAGS (OPTIONAL - ONLY WHEN WILL FLAG SET)							
	Reserved			Will Retain	Will QoS		Will Topic Type	
Byte (3 + 1)	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Byte 4	Correlation Id							
Byte 5	Protocol Version							
Byte 6	Keep Alive MSB							
Byte 7	Keep Alive LSB							
Byte 8	Session Expiry Interval MSB							
Byte 9	Session Expiry Interval							

Byte 10	Session Expiry Interval
Byte 11	Session Expiry Interval LSB
Byte 12	Max Packet Size MSB
Byte 13	Max Packet Size LSB
	WILL DATA (OPTIONAL - ONLY WHEN WILL FLAG SET)
Byte (13 + 1)	Will Topic Data MSB
Byte (13 + 2)	Will Topic Data LSB
Byte (13 + 3)	Will Payload Length MSB
Byte (13 + 4)	Will Payload Length LSB
Byte (13 + N)	Will Payload Or (Will Topic Name + Will Payload)
	AUTH DATA (OPTIONAL - ONLY WHEN AUTH FLAG SET)
Byte (13 + 1)	Auth Method Length
Byte (13 + 2)	Auth Method
Byte (13 + 3)	Auth Data Length MSB
Byte (13 + 4)	Auth Data Length LSB
Byte (13 + 5)	Auth Data
Byte 14 ... N	Client Identifier

Table 14: CONNECT packet

The CONNECT packet is sent from the Client to the Gateway to create or continue a session.

• 3.1.4.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.4.2 Connect Flags

The Connect Flags is 1 byte field which contains several parameters specifying the behavior of the MQTT-SN Virtual Connection.

The Connect *Flags* field includes the following flags:

- **Clean Start:** Stored in Bit 0 and specifies whether the Virtual Connection starts a new Session or is a continuation of an existing Session
- **Will:** Stored in Bit 1 and if set to 1 it indicates that the Will Flags and the Will Data sections are present
- **Auth:** Stored in Bit 2 and indicates if the packet contains authentication data

- **Default Awake Messages:** A value between 0-15 to indicate the maximum number of messages a client shall receive during an AWAKE session. Specifying 0 will mean it is up to the gateway to determine how many messages it will send, which may be unbounded.

The Gateway MUST validate that the reserved flags in the CONNECT packet are set to 0. If any of the reserved flags is not 0 it is a Malformed Packet.

• 3.1.4.3 Correlation Id

A byte of data to be used to correlate a packet request to an equivalent packet response. It should be populated with ideally a random integer value between 0-255 and be coded such that it can be used to identify the corresponding CONNACK packet.

• 3.1.4.4 Protocol Version

The one-byte unsigned value that represents the revision level of the protocol used by the Client.

Protocol Version	Value
Version 1.2	0x01
Version 2.0	0x02
Reserved for future versions	0x03 – 0xFF

Table 15: Protocol version values

The value of the Protocol Version field for MQTT-SN version 2.0 MUST be 2 (0x02).

A Gateway which supports multiple versions of the MQTT-SN protocol uses the Protocol Version to determine which version of MQTT-SN the Client is using.

If the Protocol Version is valid but it is not the latest one available (for instance 0x02) and the Gateway does not want to accept the CONNECT packet, the Server MAY send a CONNACK packet with Reason Code 0x84 (Unsupported Protocol Version) and consider the session closed.

• 3.1.4.5 Keep Alive Timer

The Keep Alive is a Two Byte Integer greater than 0 (1 - 65,535), which is a time interval measured in seconds. It is the maximum time interval that is permitted to elapse between the point at which the Client finishes transmitting one MQTT-SN Control Packet and the point it starts sending the next. It is the responsibility of the Client to ensure that the interval between MQTT Control Packets being sent does not exceed the Keep Alive value. In the absence of sending any other MQTT-SN Control Packets, the Client MUST send a PINGREQ packet.

Informative comment

The Client can send PINGREQ at any time, irrespective of the Keep Alive value, and check for a corresponding PINGRESP to determine that the network and the Gateway are available.

If the Gateway does not receive an MQTT-SN Control Packet from the Client within one and a half times the Keep Alive time period, it MUST consider the session 'LOST' (see state description in table 3.6).

If a Client does not receive a PINGRESP packet within a T_{retry} amount of time after it has sent a PINGREQ, it SHOULD retry the transmission according to B4 up to the max attempts. If a PINGRESP is still not received it MUST close the Session to the Gateway by way of a DISCONNECT, with the understanding that the GW may no longer be reachable.

A Keep Alive must have a value greater than 0. It is considered a protocol error if a Keep Alive value of 0 is set.

Informative comment

The Gateway may have other reasons to disconnect the Client, for instance because it is shutting down. Setting Keep Alive does not guarantee that the Client will remain connected.

Informative comment

The actual value of the Keep Alive is application specific; typically, this is a few minutes. The maximum value of 65,535 is 18 hours 12 minutes and 15 seconds.

- **3.1.4.6 Session Expiry Interval**

The Session Expiry Interval is a four-byte integer time interval measured in seconds. If the Session Expiry Interval is set to 0, the Session ends (and state deleted) when a (non SLEEPING) DISCONNECT packet is sent from either the client or gateway.

If the Session Expiry Interval is 0xFFFFFFFF (UINT_MAX), the Session does not expire.

The Client and Gateway MUST store the Session State after a DISCONNECT is issued if the Session Expiry Interval is greater than 0.

Informative comment

The clock in the Client or Gateway may not be running for part of the time interval, for instance because the Client or Gateway are not running. This might cause the deletion of the state to be delayed.

Informative comment

The client and gateway between them should negotiate a reasonable and practical session expiry interval according to the network and infrastructure environment in which they are deployed. For example, it would not be practical to set a session – expiry – interval of many months on a gateway whose hardware is only capable of storing a few client sessions.

- **3.1.4.7 Max Packet Size**

A Two Byte (16-bit) Integer representing the Maximum Packet Size the Client is willing to accept. If the Maximum Packet Size is set to 0, no limit on the packet size is imposed beyond the limitations in the protocol as a result of the remaining length encoding and the protocol header sizes.

Informative comment

It is the responsibility of the application to select a suitable Maximum Packet Size value if it chooses to restrict the Maximum Packet Size.

The packet size is the total number of bytes in an MQTT Control Packet, as defined in section 3.1. The Client uses the Maximum Packet Size to inform the Server that it will not process packets exceeding this limit.

The Gateway MUST NOT send packets exceeding Maximum Packet Size to the Client. If a Client receives a packet whose size exceeds this limit, this is a Protocol Error, the Client uses DISCONNECT with Reason Code 0x95 (Packet too large).

Where a Packet is too large to send, the Gateway MUST discard it without sending it and then behave as if it had completed sending that Application Message.

Informative comment

Where a packet is discarded without being sent, the Gateway could place the discarded packet on a 'dead letter queue' or perform other diagnostic action. Such actions are outside the scope of this specification.

- **3.1.4.8 Client Identifier**

The Client Identifier (ClientID) identifies the Client to the Gateway. Each Client connecting to the Gateway has a unique ClientID. The ClientID MUST be used by Clients and by Gateway to identify the state that they hold relating to this MQTT-SN Session between the Client and the Gateway.

Informative comment

A Client Identifier can be between 0 - 65,521 bytes. We advise for practicality, ClientID's are restricted to a reasonable size (less than 243 bytes to fit within a small CONNECT packet).

When the clientID is present (greater than 0 bytes), the Gateway MUST allow values which are between 1 and 23 UTF-8 encoded bytes in length, and that contain only the characters "0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ".

The Gateway may choose to allow more than 23 bytes.

The Client Identifier MUST be a UTF-8 Encoded String.

- **3.1.4.9 Connect Will Flags (optional, only with Will flag set)**

The Connect optional *Will Flags* is 1 byte field which contains several parameters specifying the handling of the Will Message feature. It is present only if the Will flag in the Connect *Flags* contains the value 1.

The Connect optional *Will Flags* field includes the following flags:

- **Will Topic Type:** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic value. Refer to [Table 10](#) for the definition of the various topic types.
- **Will QoS:** Stored in Bit 2 and 3, these two bits specify the QoS level to be used. The value of Will QoS can be 0 (0x00), 1 (0x01), or 2 (0x02). A value of 3 (0x03) is a Malformed Packet.
- **Will Retain:** Stored in Bit 4, this bit specifies if the Will Message is to be retained when it is published.

- **3.1.4.10 Will Topic Short or Will Topic Length (optional, only with Will flag set)**

In the case of Will Topic Type being b11 this field will refer to the length of data assigned to the "Will Full Topic Name", in all other cases, this will be the value used as the Will topic alias or Will short topic name.

- **3.1.4.11 Will Payload Length (optional, only with Will flag set)**

Contains the length of the Will Payload field.

- **3.1.4.12 Will Payload (optional, only with Will flag set)**

It contains the content of the Will Message which is published after the Virtual Connection is closed.

In the case of Topic Type b11 the payload section will be prefixed with a "Will Full Topic Name" encoded with a UTF-8 encoded string value of length determined by the previously defined length field. Thereafter, the *Will Payload* field corresponds to the MQTT Will Payload and so it defines the Application Message Payload that is to be published to the Will Topic and this field consists of Binary Data. It has a variable length defined by the Will Payload Length fields.

- **3.1.4.13 Authentication Method Length (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

Single byte value (max 0-255 bytes), representing the length of field used to specify the authentication method. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

- **3.1.4.14 Authentication Method (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

A UTF-8 Encoded String containing the name of the authentication method. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

- **3.1.4.15 Authentication Data Length (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

Two byte value (max 0-65535 bytes), representing the length of field used to specify the authentication data. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

- **3.1.4.16 Authentication Data (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

Binary Data containing authentication data. The contents of this data are defined by the authentication method. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

■ 3.1.5 CONNACK

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	CONNACK FLAGS							
	Reserved						Auth	Session Present
Byte 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X
Byte 4	Correlation Id							
Byte 5	Reason Code							
Byte 6	Session Expiry Interval MSB							
Byte 7	Session Expiry Interval							
Byte 8	Session Expiry Interval							
Byte 9	Session Expiry Interval LSB							
	AUTH DATA (OPTIONAL - ONLY WHEN AUTH FLAG SET)							
Byte (9 + 1)	Auth Method Length							
Byte (9 + 2)	Auth Method							

Byte (9 + 3)	Auth Data Length MSB
Byte (9 + 4)	Auth Data Length LSB
Byte (9 + 5)	Auth Data
Byte 10 ... N	Assigned Client Identifier (optional)

Table 16: CONNACK packet

The CONNACK packet is sent by the Gateway in response to a Virtual Connection request from a client.

• 3.1.5.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.5.2 Connack Flags

The CONNACK FLAGS is a 1 byte field located at byte 4 which contains flags specifying the behavior of the MQTT-SN Virtual Connection on the gateway. Bits 7-2 of the CONNACK FLAGS are reserved and MUST be set to 0.

The Connack *Flags* field includes the following flags:

- **Session Present:** Stored in Bit 0 and specifies whether an existing session was present on the gateway for the given client identifier. A value of 1 indicates a session was present, a value 0 indicates no session was present.

If the Gateway accepts a connection with Clean Start set to 1, the Gateway MUST set Session Present to 0 in the CONNACK Packet in addition to setting a 0x00 (Success) Reason Code in the CONNACK packet.

If the Gateway accepts a connection with Clean Start set to 0 and the Gateway has Session State for the client identifier it MUST set Session Present to 1 in the CONNACK packet, otherwise it MUST set Session Present to 0 in the CONNACK packet. In both cases it MUST set a 0x00 (Success) Reason Code in the CONNACK packet.

If the value of Session Present received by the Client from the Gateway is not as expected, the Client proceeds as follows:

- If the Client does not have Session State and receives Session Present set to 1 it MUST close the Virtual Connection. If it wishes to restart with a new Session the Client can reconnect using Clean Start set to 1.
- If the Client does have Session State and receives Session Present set to 0 it MUST discard its Session State if it continues with the Virtual Connection.

If a Gateway sends a CONNACK packet containing a non-zero Reason Code it MUST set Session Present to 0.

- **Auth:** Stored in Bit 1 and specifies whether the packet contains Auth material that should be considered.

The Client MUST validate that the reserved flags in the CONNACK packet are set to 0. If any of the reserved flags is not 0 it is a Malformed Packet.

- **3.1.5.3 Correlation Id**

The same value as the one contained in the corresponding CONNECT packet.

- **3.1.5.4 Reason Code**

Byte 5 in the CONNACK header contains the Connect Reason Code. The values for the Connect Reason Code field are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. **The Server sending the CONNACK packet MUST use one of the Connect Reason Code values.**

If a Server sends a CONNACK packet containing a Reason code of 128 or greater it MUST then close the Virtual Connection.

- **3.1.5.5 Session Expiry Interval**

If the Session Expiry Interval is 0, the value of Session Expiry Interval in the CONNECT Packet is used. *The server uses this property to inform the Client that it is using a value other than that sent by the Client in the CONNECT.*

- **3.1.5.6 Authentication Method Length (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

Single byte value (max 0-255 bytes), representing the length of field used to specify the authentication method. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

- **3.1.5.7 Authentication Method (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

A UTF-8 Encoded String containing the name of the authentication method. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

- **3.1.5.8 Authentication Data Length (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

Two byte value (max 0-65535 bytes), representing the length of field used to specify the authentication data. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

- **3.1.5.9 Authentication Data (optional, only with *Auth* flag set)**

Binary Data containing authentication data. The contents of this data are defined by the authentication method and the state of already exchanged authentication data. Refer to [LINKED TO AUTH](#) for more information about extended authentication.

- **3.1.5.10 Assigned Client Identifier**

The Client Identifier assigned by the gateway when the associated CONNECT packet contained no Client Identifier. **If the Client connects using a zero length Client Identifier, the Server MUST respond with a CONNACK containing an Assigned Client Identifier. The Assigned Client Identifier MUST be a new Client Identifier not used by any other Session currently in the Gateway.**

The Assigned Client Identifier MUST be a UTF-8 Encoded String.

Informative comment

Assigned Client Identifiers SHOULD be less than 247 bytes so they can be accommodated in a small packet version. This is also to cater for devices which may not support larger Client Identifiers.

Informative comment

Where a transparent gateway obtains an Assigned Client Identifier which is deemed too large for a device, it should maintain a registry to map shorter gateway generated Client Identifiers with their versions returned from the broker.

■ 3.1.6 AUTH

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Auth Reason Code							
Byte 4	Auth Method Length (K)							
Byte 5:5+K	Auth Method							
Byte 6+K:N	Auth Data (N)							

Table 22: AUTH packet

The authentication method and data is first sent by the Client as part of a CONNECT exchange. If the Server requires additional information to complete the authentication, it responds with an AUTH packet to obtain that the Client generates and sends another AUTH packet with the required information and so on until the authentication is complete. The server then responds with a CONNACK message.

● 3.1.6.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

● 3.1.6.2 Reason Code

Byte 3 in the Auth packet holds the Authentication Reason Code. The values for the Authentication Reason Code field are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The sender of the AUTH Packet MUST use one of the Authenticate Reason Codes.

● 3.1.6.3 Auth Method Length

The length of the auth method string.

● 3.1.6.4 Auth Method

A UTF-8 Encoded String containing the name of the authentication method.

● 3.1.6.5 Auth Data

Binary Data containing authentication data. The contents of this data are defined by the authentication method.

Informative comment

For a simple cleartext password analogous to MQTT username and password, the SASL PLAIN method can be used.

■ 3.1.7 REGISTER

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Topic Alias MSB							
Byte 4	Topic Alias LSB							
Byte 5	Correlation Id							
Byte 6 ... N	Topic Name							

Table 24: REGISTER packet

The REGISTER packet is sent by a client to a GW for requesting a topic alias value for the included topic name. It is also sent by a GW to inform a client about the topic alias value it has assigned to the included topic name.

● 3.1.7.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

● 3.1.7.2 Topic Alias

If sent by a client, it is coded 0x0000 and is not relevant; if sent by a GW, it contains the topic alias value assigned to the topic name included in the Topic Name field.

● 3.1.7.3 Correlation Id

A byte of data to be used to correlate a packet request to an equivalent packet response. It should be populated with ideally a random integer value between 0-255 and be coded such that it can be used to identify the corresponding REGACK packet.

● 3.1.7.4 Topic Name

Fixed Length UTF-8 Encoded String Contains the fully qualified topic name.

■ 3.1.8 REGACK

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	REGACK FLAGS							

	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Topic Type	
Byte 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X
Byte 4	Topic Alias MSB							
Byte 5	Topic Alias LSB							
Byte 6	Correlation Id							
Byte 7	Reason Code							

Table 25: REGACK packet

The REGACK packet is sent by a client or by a GW as an acknowledgment to the receipt and processing of a REGISTER packet.

• 3.1.8.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.8.2 REGACK Flags

The REGACK Flags is 1 byte field in Byte position 3 of the REGACK packet.

The REGACK Flags field includes the following flag:

- **Topic Type.** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic value. Refer to [Table 10](#) for the definition of the various topic types.

• 3.1.8.3 Topic Alias

A Topic Alias is an integer value that is used to identify the Topic instead of the Topic Name. This numeric value is used as the Topic Alias.

• 3.1.8.4 Correlation Id

The same value as the one contained in the corresponding REGISTER packet.

• 3.1.8.5 Reason Code

Byte 8 in the REGACK packet holds the Register Reason Code. The values for the Register Reason Code field are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. **The sender of the REGACK Packet MUST use one of the Register Reason Codes.**

■ 3.1.9 Publish Variants

MQTT-SN is designed to be optimized for packet size. For this reason, the PUBLISH packet has been split into 3 variants; Variant 1 catering for PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION where no GW session is required, Variant 2 catering for Quality of Service 0 where no response ACK is required and thus no packet identifier is required and Quality of Service 1 and 2 where a response is

expected. The table below breaks down the different versions of the PUBLISH packet and their respective type identifiers.

Packet Type	Type	Description
Publish	0x0C	A PUBLISH packet corresponding to Quality of Service (QoS) 0, 1 or 2
Publish Without Session	0x11	A PUBLISH Packet sent by a Client and does not need not to have an active Session

■ 3.1.10 PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type (0x11)							
	PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION							
	<i>Reserved</i>			<i>Retain</i>	<i>Reserved</i>		<i>Topic Type</i>	
Byte 3	0	0	0	X	0	0	X	X
Byte 4	Topic Data MSB							
Byte 5	Topic Data LSB							
Byte (6 + TL) .. N	Data Or (Full Topic Name + Data)							

Table 28: PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packet

This packet is used by both clients and gateways to publish data for a certain topic.

Upon being processed, PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packets received by a Gateway MUST have their Quality of Service level set to 0 for onward transmission into the MQTT network. PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packets are a concept considered **only** valid on the Gateway side of the network. [MQTTSN-????]

Informative comment

If the Transport Layer supports broadcast, like UDP/IP, the PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packet is generally sent using the broadcast address as destination.

Informative comment

PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packets received by a Gateway should not be associated with a MQTT-SN Client Session and can be optionally discarded by the Gateway without being processed for onward delivery.

• 3.1.10.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.10.2 PUBLISH Flags

The PUBLISH Flags field is 1-byte located in the Byte 3 position of the PUBLISH control packet.

The PUBLISH Flags includes the following flags:

- **Topic Type.** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic data field. Refer to [Table 10](#) for the definition of the various topic types. **NOTE: only predefined topic alias, short topic or full topic types are allowed in PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packets.**
- **Retain:** 1 bit field stored in Bit 4 and has the same meaning as with MQTT. The field signifies whether the existing retained message for this topic is replaced or kept.

• 3.1.10.3 Topic Data

Contains 2 bytes of topic length (if the topic type is Full Topic Name) or the topic alias (predefined), or short topic name as indicated in the *Topic Type* field in flags. Determines the topic which this payload will be published to.

• 3.1.10.4 Data

In the case of Topic Alias Type b11 the data section will be prefixed with a “Full Topic Name” encoded with a UTF-8 encoded string value of length determined by the previously defined length field. Thereafter, the *Data* field corresponds to the payload of an MQTT PUBLISH packet. It has a variable length and contains the application data that is being published.

■ 3.1.11 PUBLISH (used for QoS 0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type (0x0C)							
	PUBLISH QoS 0 FLAGS							
	<i>DUP</i>	<i>QoS</i>		<i>Retain</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Topic Type</i>	
Byte 3	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X

Byte 4	Topic Data MSB
Byte 5	Topic Data LSB
Byte (6 + TL) .. N	Data Or (Full Topic Name + Data)

Table 29: PUBLISH packet

This packet is used by both clients and gateways to publish data for a certain topic.

Normative Comment

PUBLISH QoS 0, 1 & 2 packets received by a Gateway **must** be associated with a valid Client Session.

• 3.1.11.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.11.2 PUBLISH Flags

The PUBLISH Flags field is 1-byte located in Byte 3 position of the PUBLISH control packet.

The PUBLISH Flags includes the following flags:

- **Topic Type.** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic data field. Refer to [Table 10](#) for the definition of the various topic types.
- **QoS:** This is a 2-bit field stored in Bit 5 and 6. QoS has the same meaning as with MQTT indicating the Quality of Service. Set to “0b00” for QoS 0, “0b01” for QoS 1, “0b10” for QoS 2, and “0b11” for QoS -1. For a detailed description of the various Quality Of Service levels please refer to the operational behavior section.
- **DUP:** 1 bit field stored in Bit 7 and has the same meaning as with MQTT. It notes the duplicate delivery of packet. If the DUP flag is set to “0”, it signifies that the packet is sent for the first time. If the DUP flag is set to “1”, it signifies that the packet was retransmitted.
- **Retain:** 1 bit field stored in Bit 4 and has the same meaning as with MQTT. The field signifies whether the existing retained message for this topic is replaced or kept.

• 3.1.11.3 Topic Data

Contains 2 bytes of topic length (if the topic type is Full Topic Name) or the topic alias (predefined or normal), or short topic name as indicated in the *Topic Type* field in flags. Determines the topic which this payload will be published to.

• 3.1.11.4 Data

In the case of Topic Type b11 the data section will be prefixed with a “Full Topic Name” encoded with a UTF-8 encoded string value of length determined by the previously defined length field. Thereafter, the *Data* field corresponds to the payload of an MQTT PUBLISH packet. It has a variable length and contains the application data that is being published.

■ 3.1.12 PUBLISH (used for QoS 1 & 2)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type (0x0C)							
	PUBLISH QoS 1&2 FLAGS							
	<i>DUP</i>	<i>QoS</i>		<i>Retain</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Reserved</i>		<i>Topic Type</i>
Byte 3	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X
Byte 4	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 5	Packet Id LSB							
Byte 6	Topic Data MSB							
Byte 7	Topic Data LSB							
Byte (8 + TL) .. N	Data Or (Full Topic Name + Data)							

Table 30: PUBLISH packet

This packet is used by both clients and gateways to publish data for a certain topic.

Normative Comment

PUBLISH QoS 0, 1 & 2 packets received by a Gateway **must** be associated with a valid Client Session.

● 3.1.12.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

● 3.1.12.2 PUBLISH Flags

The PUBLISH Flags field is 1-byte located in Byte 3 position of the PUBLISH control packet.

The PUBLISH Flags includes the following flags:

- **Topic Type.** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic data field. Refer to Table 10 for the definition of the various topic types.
- **QoS:** This is a 2-bit field stored in Bit 5 and 6. QoS has the same meaning as with MQTT indicating the Quality of Service. Set to “0b00” for QoS 0, “0b01” for QoS 1, “0b10” for QoS 2, and “0b11” for QoS -1. For a detailed description of the various Quality Of Service levels please refer to the operational behavior section.

- **DUP**: 1 bit field stored in Bit 7 and has the same meaning as with MQTT. It notes the duplicate delivery of packets. If the DUP flag is set to “0”, it signifies that the packet is sent for the first time. If the DUP flag is set to “1”, it signifies that the packet was retransmitted.
- **Retain**: 1 bit field stored in Bit 4 and has the same meaning as with MQTT. The field signifies whether the existing retained message for this topic is replaced or kept.

• 3.1.12.4 Packet Id

Same meaning as the MQTT “Packet ID”; only relevant in case of QoS levels 1 and 2, otherwise coded 0x0000.

• 3.1.12.5 Topic Data

Contains 2 bytes of topic length (if the topic type is Full Topic Name) or the topic alias (predefined or normal), or short topic name as indicated in the *Topic Type* field in flags. Determines the topic which this payload will be published to.

• 3.1.12.6 Data

The *Data* field corresponds to the payload of an MQTT PUBLISH packet. It has a variable length and contains the application data that is being published.

■ 3.1.13 PUBACK – Publish Acknowledgement

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 4	Packet Id LSB							
Byte 5	Reason Code							

Table 31: PUBACK packet

A PUBACK packet is the response to a PUBLISH packet with QoS 1. It can also be sent as response to a PUBLISH packet of any QoS (*with the exception of QoS -1, or PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION*) in case of an error; the error reason is then indicated in the *Reason Code* field.

• 3.1.13.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.13.2 Packet Id

Same value as the one contained in the corresponding PUBLISH packet.

- **3.1.13.3 Reason Code**

Byte 5 in the PUBACK packet holds the Reason code in response to the PUBLISH packet. The PUBACK Reason Codes are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The Client or Server sending the PUBACK packet MUST use one of the PUBACK Reason Codes.



- **3.1.14 PUBREC (QoS 2 delivery part 1)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 4	Packet Id LSB							
Byte 5	Reason Code							

Table 33: PUBREC packet

A PUBREC packet is the response to a PUBLISH packet with QoS 2. It is the second packet of the QoS 2 protocol exchange.

- **3.1.14.1 Length & Packet Type**

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 2.1 for a detailed description.

- **3.1.14.2 Packet Id**

Same value as the one contained in the corresponding PUBLISH packet.

- **3.1.14.3 Reason Code**

Byte 5 in the PUBREC packet holds the Reason code in response to the PUBLISH packet. The PUBREC Reason Codes are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The Client or Server sending the PUBREC packet MUST use one of the PUBREC Reason Codes.

- **3.1.15 PUBREL (QoS 2 delivery part 2)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 4	Packet Id LSB							

Byte 5	Reason Code
--------	-------------

Table 34: PUBREL packet

A PUBREL packet is the response to a PUBREC packet. It is the third packet of the QoS 2 protocol exchange.

- **3.1.15.1 Length & Packet Type**

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 2.1 for a detailed description.

- **3.1.15.2 Packet Id**

Same value as the one contained in the corresponding PUBLISH packet.

- **3.1.15.3 Reason Code**

Byte 5 in the PUBREL packet holds the Reason code in response to the PUBREC packet. The PUBREL Reason Codes are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The Client or Server sending the PUBREL packet MUST use one of the PUBREL Reason Codes.

- **3.1.16 PUBCOMP (QoS 2 delivery part 3)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 4	Packet Id LSB							
Byte 5	Reason Code							

Table 35: PUBCOMP packet

The PUBCOMP packet is the response to a PUBREL packet. It is the fourth and final packet of the QoS 2 protocol exchange.

- **3.1.16.1 Length & Packet Type**

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

- **3.1.16.2 Packet Identifier**

Same value as the one contained in the corresponding PUBLISH packet.

• 3.1.16.3 Reason Code

Byte 5 in the PUBCOMP packet holds the Reason code in response to the PUBREL packet. The PUBCOMP Reason Codes are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The Client or Server sending the PUBCOMP packet MUST use one of the PUBCOMP Reason Codes.

■ 3.1.17 SUBSCRIBE

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	SUBSCRIBE FLAGS							
	<i>No Local</i>	<i>QoS</i>		<i>Retain as published</i>	<i>Retain Handling</i>		<i>Topic Type</i>	
Byte 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Byte 4	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 5	Packet Id LSB							
Byte 6	Topic Data MSB				OR		Topic Filter	
Byte 7	Topic Data LSB						Byte 6 ... N	

Table 36: SUBSCRIBE packet

The SUBSCRIBE packet is used by a client to subscribe to a certain topic name.

• 3.1.17.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.17.2 SUBSCRIBE Flags

The SUBSCRIBE Flags field is 1-byte and contains the following flags:

- **QoS**: maximum QoS. This gives the maximum QoS level at which the Server can send Application Messages to the Client. It is a Protocol Error if the Maximum QoS field has the value 3.
- **No Local**: if the value is 1, Application Messages MUST NOT be forwarded to a Virtual Connection with a ClientID equal to the ClientID of the publishing [Virtual Connection](#)
- **Retain as published**: If 1, Application Messages forwarded using this subscription keep the RETAIN flag they were published with. If 0, Application Messages forwarded using this subscription have the RETAIN flag set to 0. Retained messages sent when the subscription is established have the RETAIN flag set to 1.
- **Retain handling**: This option specifies whether retained messages are sent when the subscription is established. This does not affect the sending of retained messages at any point after the subscribe. If there are no retained messages matching the Topic Filter, all these values act the same. The values are:

- o 0: Send retained messages at the time of the subscribe
 - o 1: Send retained messages at subscribe only if the subscription does not currently exist
 - o 2: Do not send retained messages at the time the new subscription is processed.
- It is a Protocol Error to send a Retain Handling value of 3.
- **Topic Type:** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic data field. Refer to [Table 10](#) for the definition of the various topic types.

• 3.1.17.3 Packet Id

Should be coded such that it can be used to identify the corresponding SUBACK packet.

• 3.1.17.4 Topic Data or Topic Filter

Contains Fixed Length UTF-8 Encoded String topic filter, topic alias (predefined or normal), or short topic name as indicated in the *Topic Type* field in flags. Determines the topic names which this subscription is interested in.

■ 3.1.18 SUBACK

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	SUBACK FLAGS							
	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Reserved</i>		<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Topic Type</i>	
Byte 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X
Byte 4	Topic Data MSB							
Byte 5	Topic Data LSB							
Byte 6	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 7	Packet Id LSB							
Byte 8	Reason Code							

Table 37: SUBACK packet

The SUBACK packet is sent by a gateway to a client as an acknowledgment to the receipt and processing of a SUBSCRIBE packet.

• 3.1.18.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.18.2 Flags

The SUBACK Flags field is 1-byte located in Byte 3 position of the SUBACK control packet. The SUBACK Flags includes the following flags:

- **Topic Type.** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic data field. Refer to [Table 10](#) for the definition of the various topic types.

• 3.1.18.3 Topic Data

In case of “accepted” the value that will be used as topic alias by the gateway when sending PUBLISH packets to the client (not relevant in case of subscriptions to a short topic name or to a topic name which contains wildcard characters)

• 3.1.18.4 Packet Identifier

Same value as the one contained in the corresponding SUBSCRIBE packet.

• 3.1.18.5 Reason Code

Byte 8 in the SUBACK packet holds the Reason code in response to the SUBSCRIBE packet. The SUBACK Reason Codes are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The Server sending the SUBACK packet MUST use one of the SUBACK Reason Codes.

■ 3.1.19 UNSUBSCRIBE

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	UNSUBSCRIBE FLAGS							
	Reserved	Reserved		Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Topic Type	
Byte 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X
Byte 4	Packet Identifier MSB							
Byte 5	Packet Identifier LSB							
Byte 6	Topic Data MSB				O R	Topic Filter		
Byte 7	Topic Data LSB					Byte 6 ... N		

Table 39: UNSUBSCRIBE packet

An UNSUBSCRIBE packet is sent by the client to the GW to unsubscribe from named topics.

- **3.1.19.1 Length & Packet Type**

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

- **3.1.19.2 UNSUBSCRIBE Flags**

For The UNSUBSCRIBE Flags is 1 byte field in Byte position 3 of the UNSUBSCRIBE packet.

The UNSUBSCRIBE Flags field includes the following flag:

- **Topic Type.** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic Id value. Refer to [Table 10](#) for the definition of the various topic types.

- **3.1.19.3 Packet Identifier**

Should be coded such that it can be used to identify the corresponding SUBACK packet.

- **3.1.19.4 Topic Data or Topic Filter**

Contains Fixed Length UTF-8 Encoded String topic filter, topic alias (predefined or normal), or short topic name as indicated in the *Topic Type* field in flags. Determines the topic names which this subscription is interested in.

■ 3.1.20 UNSUBACK

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Packet Id MSB							
Byte 4	Packet Id LSB							
Byte 5	Reason Code							

Table 40: UNSUBACK packet

An UNSUBACK packet is sent by a GW to acknowledge the receipt and processing of an UNSUBSCRIBE packet.

- **3.1.20.1 Length & Packet Type**

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

- **3.1.20.2 Packet Identifier**

Same value as the one contained in the corresponding UNSUBSCRIBE packet.

- **3.1.20.3 Reason Code**

Byte 5 in the UNSUBACK packet holds the Reason code in response to UNSUBSCRIBE packet. The UNSUBACK Reason Codes are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The server sending the UNSUBACK packet MUST use one of the UNSUBACK Reason Codes.

■ 3.1.21 PINGREQ

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Correlation Id							
Byte 4 ... N	Client Identifier (optional)							

Table 42: PINGREQ packet

As with MQTT, the PINGREQ packet is an "are you alive" packet that is sent from or received by a connected client.

● 3.1.21.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

● 3.1.21.2 Correlation Id

A byte of data to be used to correlate a packet request to an equivalent packet response. It should be populated with ideally a random integer value between 0-255 and be coded such that it can be used to identify the corresponding PINGRESP packet.

● 3.1.21.3 Client Identifier (optional)

Contains the client identifier (client id); this field is optional and is included by a "sleeping" client when it goes to the "awake" state and is waiting for packets sent by the server/gateway.

The Client Identifier MUST be a Fixed Length UTF-8 Encoded String.

■ 3.1.22 PINGRESP

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Correlation Id							
Byte 4	Messages Remaining (optional)							

Table 43: PINGRESP packet

As with MQTT, a PINGRESP packet is the response to a PINGREQ packet and means "yes I am alive". Keep Alive packets flow in either direction, sent either by a connected client or the gateway. it has only a header and no variable part.

Moreover, a PINGRESP packet is sent by a gateway to inform a sleeping client that it has no more buffered packets for that client.

• 3.1.22.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.22.2 Correlation Id

The same value as the one contained in the corresponding PINGREQ packet.

• 3.1.22.3 Messages Remaining

The number of messages left when a client is sent back to sleep. Optional – for use at the end of a client's awake period. Values can be:

Allowed Values	Description
0	No messages remain in the queue
1 – 254 (incl.)	The number of messages remaining in the queue
255 (0xFF)	An unspecified positive number of messages remain in the queue greater than 0.

Table 44: Allowed PINGRESP continuation values

■ 3.1.23 DISCONNECT

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	DISCONNECT FLAGS							
	Reserved				Reason Code Present	Session Expiry Interval Present	Reason String Present	Retain Registrations
Byte 3	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X
Byte 4	Reason Code (optional)							

Byte 5	Session Expiry Interval MSB (optional)
Byte 6	Session Expiry Interval (optional)
Byte 7	Session Expiry Interval (optional)
Byte 8	Session Expiry Interval LSB (optional)
Bytes 9..N	Reason String (optional)

Table 45: DISCONNECT packet

As with MQTT, the DISCONNECT packet is sent by a client to indicate that it wants to close the Virtual connection. The gateway will acknowledge the receipt of that packet by returning a DISCONNECT to the client. A server or gateway may also send a DISCONNECT to a client, e.g. in case a gateway, due to an error, cannot map a received packet to a client. Upon receiving such a DISCONNECT packet, a client should try to set up the Virtual Connection again by sending a CONNECT packet to the gateway or server.

A DISCONNECT packet with a *Session Expiry Interval* field is sent by a client when it wants to go to the “asleep” state. The receipt of this packet is also acknowledged by the gateway by means of a DISCONNECT packet.

• 3.1.23.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.23.2 Disconnect Flags

The Disconnect Flags is 1 byte field located at byte 3 which contains parameters specifying the behavior of the MQTT-SN sleep on the gateway.

The Disconnect *Flags* field includes the following flags:

- **Reason Code Present:** Stored in Bit 3 Does the reason code exist on the packet
- **Session Expiry Interval Present:** Stored in Bit 2, Does the session expiry interval field exist.
- **Reason String Present:** Stored in Bit 1, Does the reason string field exist
- **Retain Registrations:** Stored in Bit 0 and specifies whether registrations should be retained by the gateway during the sleep state. “0” indicates registrations should be removed during the sleeping period and renegotiated when AWAKE or ACTIVE. “1” indicates registrations should be retained during the SLEEP period, and therefore not renegotiated when AWAKE or ACTIVE.
-

The Gateway MUST validate that the reserved flags in the DISCONNECT packet are set to 0. If any of the reserved flags is not 0 it is a Malformed Packet.

• 3.1.23.3 Reason Code

The Reason Code for the DISCONNECT packet is optional. If provided, Byte 3 in the DISCONNECT control packet holds the Reason Code of the disconnection. If not provided, 0x00 (Normal disconnection) is assumed.

The DISCONNECT Reason Codes are shown in Table 9: Reason Code Values. The Client or Server sending the DISCONNECT packet MUST use one of the DISCONNECT Reason Code values.

- **3.1.23.4 Session Expiry Interval**

The Session Expiry Interval is a four-byte integer time interval measured in seconds. If the Session Expiry Interval is set to 0 or omitted, the Session is transitioned to the “*disconnected*” state. When the value of this field is greater than zero, it is deemed to be sent by a client that wants to transition to the “*asleep*” state, see Section 3.19 for further details. At this point the keep alive timer becomes obsolete until the device issues a new CONNECT.

- **3.1.23.5 Reason String**

Fixed Length UTF-8 Encoded String representing a clear text description of disconnection.

- **3.1.24 Forwarder Encapsulation**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
Byte 3	Ctrl							
Byte 4 .. N	Wireless Node Id							
Byte (N + 1 ,,, M)	MQTT SN packet							

Table 53: Format of an encapsulated MQTT-SN frame

As detailed in Section 4, MQTT-SN clients can also access a gateway via a forwarder in case the gateway is not directly attached to their WSNs. The forwarder simply encapsulates the MQTT-SN frames it receives on the wireless side and forwards them unchanged to the gateway; in the opposite direction, it decapsulates the frames it receives from the gateway and sends them to the clients, unchanged too.

- **3.1.24.1 Length**

1-byte long, specifies the number of bytes up to the end of the “Wireless Node Id” field (incl. the Length byte itself)

- **3.1.24.2 Packet Type**

Coded “0xFE”, see Table 6

- **3.1.24.3 Ctrl**

The Ctrl byte contains control information exchanged between the GW and the forwarder.

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Reserved						<i>Radius</i>	

	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 54: Format of the ctrl byte

- **3.1.24.4 Radius**

Transmission radius (only relevant in direction gateway to forwarder)

- **3.1.24.5 Wireless Node Id**

Identifies the wireless node which has sent or should receive the encapsulated MQTT-SN packet. The mapping between this Id and the address of the wireless node is implemented by the forwarder, if needed.

- **3.1.24.6 MQTT SN Packet**

The MQTT-SN packet, encoded according to the packet type.

- **3.1.25 Protection Encapsulation**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type							
	<i>PROTECTION FLAGS</i>							
	<i>Auth Tag Length</i>				<i>Crypto Material Length</i>		<i>Monotonic Counter Length</i>	
Byte 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Byte 4	Protection Scheme							
Byte 5 - 12	Sender Id							
Byte 13 - 16	Random							
Byte 17 - P	Crypto Material (Optional)							
Byte Q - R	Monotonic Counter (Optional)							
Byte S - T	Protected MQTT-SN Packet							
Byte U - N	Authentication Tag							

Table 53: Format of the protection encapsulated MQTT-SN packet

Protection encapsulation provides a secure envelope for any MQTT-SN packet (with the exception of the Forward Encapsulation packet). The fields provided by the protection encapsulation provide a means by which the sender can be identified and the packet can be protected, using a number of prescribed protection schemes.

The sender is the originator of the “Protected MQTT-SN Packet” and responsible for its protection. This responsibility **MUST NOT** be delegated to a third entity like a Forwarder.

The sender identification is required as the sender and the receiver of the protected packet must have access to the same shared key to be used directly or after derivation. The authentication of the sender and the receiver, their authorizations and the provisioning of the shared keys used to protect integrity and optionally confidentiality of the protected packet content are out of scope.

A protected packet, like any other one, can be the payload of a Forwarder Encapsulated packet.

//TODO - Break out the conformance aspects of this paragraph from recommendations.

When the PROTECTION packet is handled by a gateway, it is mandatory to use it to protect all MQTT-SN packets exchanged with a Client for which a shared key (indexed by its Sender Id) is available.

If the client is not enrolled to the gateway (so the gateway has no access to a key shared with it on the basis of its Sender Id) and the Client and gateway are not in a private network, it is recommended for the gateway to process only MQTT-SN packets received over a DTLS session initiated with mutual authentication by the client.

When the PROTECTION packet is handled by a Client, it is mandatory to use it to protect all MQTT-SN packets exchanged with a GW for which a shared key (indexed by its GwId) is available.

If the GW is not enrolled to the Client (so the Client has no access to a key shared with it on the basis of its GwId) and the Client and GW are not in a private network, it is recommended for the Client to open a DTLS session and process only MQTT-SN packets received over it.

• 3.1.25.1 Length

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• 3.1.25.2 Packet Type

Coded “0x1E”, see Table 63

• 3.1.25.3 Protection Flags

The PROTECTION Flags is 1 byte field in Byte position 3 of the packet, specifying the properties of the PROTECTION.

The PROTECTION Flags field includes the following flags:

- **(Auth)entication tag length** - (4 bits) should represent the number of 16 bits groups forming the authentication tag in big-endian order.
 - Only 14 of the 16 possible values are allowed:
 - If 0x00, the authentication tag length is provider defined
 - the values from 0x1 to 0x2 are Reserved;
 - any other value 0xZ, so between 0x3 and 0xF, is allowed and the authentication tag length will be $(0xZ+1)*16$ bits; for example
 - if the value is 0xF, the Authentication tag length will be $(0xF+1)*16=256$ bits;

- if the value is 0x3, the Authentication tag length will be $(0x3+1)*16=64$ bits;
 - If a truncation of the output of the authentication algorithm is required, it has to be taken in most significant bits first order (leftmost bits).
 - If an extension of the output of the authentication algorithm is required, 0s are appended until the Authentication tag length is reached.
 - Some values are not allowed for some protection schemes. For instance the values 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06 are not allowed for AES-CCM-128-128, AES-CCM-128-192, AES-CCM-128-256, AES-GCM-128-128, AES-GCM-128-192, AES-GCM-128-256 and ChaCha20/Poly1305 as for those protection schemes the 128-bit authentication tag can't be truncated.
- Crypto material length** - (2 bits) should represent the number of 16 bits groups forming the crypto material in big-endian order. Below the meaning of each possible value:
 - if 0x3, a crypto material field of 96 bits (12 bytes) is present
 - if 0x2, a crypto material field of 32 bits (4 bytes) is present
 - if 0x1, a crypto material field of 16 bits (2 bytes) is present
 - if 0x0, the crypto material field is not present.
- Monotonic counter length** - (2 bits) should represent the number of bytes forming the monotonic counter in big-endian order. Only 3 of the 4 possible values are allowed:
 - the value 0x3 is Reserved;
 - if 0x2, a monotonic counter field of 32 bits (4 bytes) is present;
 - if 0x1, a monotonic counter field of 16 bits (2 bytes) is present;
 - if 0x0, the monotonic counter field is not present.

3.1.25.4 Protection Scheme

A (1 byte) field located at byte 4 should contain one of the not Reserved indexes in the following table. In general two types of protection scheme are considered: **Authentication only** (like HMAC or CMAC) and **AEAD** (Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data, like GCM, CCM or ChaCha20/Poly1305).

Index	Name	Auth Only	Key size	Tag size
0x00	HMAC-SHA256 (Note 1)	Yes	Any size (Note 2)	256 bits
0x01	HMAC-SHA3_256 (Note 1)	Yes	Any size (Note 2)	256 bits
0x02	CMAC-128 (Note 3)	Yes	128 bits	128 bits
0x03	CMAC-192 (Note 3)	Yes	192 bits	128 bits
0x04	CMAC-256 (Note 3)	Yes	256 bits	128 bits
0x05-0x3B	RESERVED			
0x3C-0x3F	Provider defined	Yes	Provider defined	Provider defined
0x40	AES-CCM-64-128 (Notes 4,5)	No	128 bits	64 bits
0x41	AES-CCM-64-192 (Notes 4,5)	No	192 bits	64 bits

0x42	AES-CCM-64-256 (Notes 4,5)	No	256 bits	64 bits
0x43	AES-CCM-128-128 (Notes 4,5)	No	128 bits	128 bits
0x44	AES-CCM-128-192 (Notes 4,5)	No	192 bits	128 bits
0x45	AES-CCM-128-256 (Notes 4,5)	No	256 bits	128 bits
0x46	AES-GCM-128-128 (Notes 6,7)	No	128 bits	128 bits
0x47	AES-GCM-128-192 (Notes 6,7)	No	192 bits	128 bits
0x48	AES-GCM-128-256 (Notes 6,7)	No	256 bits	128 bits
0x49	ChaCha20/Poly1305 (Notes 8,9)	No	256 bits	128 bits
0x4A-0xEF	RESERVED			
0xF0-0xFF	Provider defined	No	Provider defined	Provider defined

Note(s):

1. Reference <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2104>
2. Reference <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.198-1.pdf>
3. Reference <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4493> and <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-38b.pdf> and https://csrc.nist.gov/CSRC/media/Projects/Cryptographic-Standards-and-Guidelines/documents/examples/AES_CMAC.pdf
4. Reference <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3610> and security considerations on <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8152#section-10.2.1>
5. AES CCM requires a 13 bytes nonce as indicated in <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8152#section-10.2> and the nonce is obtained by performing SHA256, truncated to the leftmost 104 bits, of the sequence Byte 1 to Byte R (all packet fields until Protected MQTT-SN Packet)
6. Reference <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nistspecialpublication800-38d.pdf> and security considerations on <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8152#section-10.1.1>
7. AES GCM requires a 12 bytes IV as indicated in <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8152#section-10.1> and the IV is obtained by performing SHA256, truncated to the leftmost 96 bits, of the sequence Byte 1 to Byte R (all packet fields until Protected MQTT-SN Packet)
8. Reference: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7539> and security considerations on <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8152#section-10.3.1>
9. ChaCha20/Poly1305 requires a 12 bytes nonce as indicated in <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8152#section-10.3> obtained by performing SHA256 truncated to 96 bit of the sequence Byte 1 to Byte R (all packet fields until Protected MQTT-SN Packet)

● **3.1.25.5 Sender Id**

Located at Bytes 5 - 12 the Sender Id field (8 bytes) should contain:

If the message is originated by the **Gateway**:

- The SHA256 of the GwId truncated to the leftmost 64 bits (8 bytes);

If the message is originated by the **Client**:

- **If a session is available:** the SHA256 of the [Client Identifier] truncated to the leftmost 64 bits (8 bytes);
- **If a session is not available:** a unique value per sender over 8 bytes (like a MAC address, or other identifying characteristics). The methods to guarantee the uniqueness of the Sender Id in this case are out of scope for this technical proposal.

Informative comment

8 bytes for the “Sender Id” field seems enough as it is calculated with a cryptographic hash, so the probability of collision is $1/2^{64}=5.42 \times 10^{-20}$.

Client Behavior

In order to create a whitelist of authorized senders, the Client should store a map of Gwld and SHA256(Gwld) truncated to the leftmost 64 bits. Gwld can be obtained from pre-configuration, from an ADVERTISE packet or from a GWINFO packet.

Gateway Behavior

In order to create a whitelist of authorized senders, the MQTT-SN Gateway should store a map of ClientID and SHA256(ClientID) truncated to the leftmost 64 bits (8 bytes for each registered ClientID) for the clients having an active session and store a list of authorized Sender Ids for the clients not capable to establish sessions.

• 3.1.25.6 Random

Located at Byte 13 - 16, the “Random” field (4 bytes) should contain a random number (not guessable) generated at the PROTECTION packet creation .

Informative comment

In case of CCM, in the worst case scenario where the “Crypto Material” and the “Monotonic Counter” optional fields are not present, the recommended nonce on 13 bytes will be calculated as SHA256 truncated to 104 bits of the sequence Byte 1 to Byte 16 (all packet fields until Protected MQTT-SN Packet). So considering the same Sender Id, the same nonce can be generated with a probability of $1/2^{32}=2.33 \times 10^{-10}$. With a shorter Random field of 2 bytes, the same nonce would be calculated with a probability of only $1/2^{16}=1.53 \times 10^{-5}$. As CCM is a derivation of CTR (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CCM_mode), the nonce should never be reused for the same key so the probability to generate two identical nonces should be kept as low as possible. Same for GCM and ChaCha20/Poly1305, the security depends on choosing a unique IV of 12 bytes for every encryption performed with the same key (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galois/Counter_Mode).

• 3.1.25.7 Crypto Material

Located at Byte (17 - P), the optional field “**Crypto Material**” contains 0, 2, 4 or 12 bytes of crypto material that when defined it can be used to derive, from a shared master secret, the same keys on the two endpoints and/or, when filled partially or totally with a random value, to further reduce the probability of IV/nonce reuse for CCM or GCM or ChaCha20/Poly1305. For instance when the Crypto material length is set to 0x03, the Crypto Material field can be partially filled with a random value of 9 bytes (the remaining 3 bytes can be set to 0 if not used) in order to reach the 13 bytes used only once recommended for the nonce used by CCM or it can be partially filled with a random value of 8 bytes in order to reach the 12 bytes used only once recommended for the IV/nonce used by GCM or ChaCha20/Poly1305 .

- **3.1.25.8 Monotonic Counter**

Located at Byte (Q - R), the optional field “**Monotonic Counter**” contains 0, 2 or 4 byte number that when defined, is increased by the Client or GW for every packet sent. The counters should be considered independent of session or destination. E.g. The UE will keep a counter independently from the GW.

- **3.1.25.9 Protected MQTT-SN Packet**

Located at Byte (S - T), the field “**Protected MQTT-SN Packet**” contains the MQTT-SN packet that is being secured, encoded as per its packet type.

The “Protected MQTT-SN Packet” should not be a “Forwarder-Encapsulation packet” as the shared key used directly or after derivation for the protection must belong to the originator of the content and not to a Forwarder that, in general, is not able to securely identify the originator.

- **3.1.25.10 Authentication Tag**

Located at Byte (U - N), the field “**Authentication tag**” field has a length depending on the “Authentication tag length” flag and it is calculated, on the basis of the “Protection scheme” selected in Byte 4, on ALL the preceding fields.

● 4 Operational behavior

An important design point of MQTT-SN is to be as close as possible to MQTT. Therefore, all protocol semantics should remain, as far as possible, the same as those defined by MQTT. In the following we will focus on those points that either are new to or deviate from MQTT.

○ 4.1 Example MQTT-SN Architecture(s)

The architecture of MQTT-SN is shown in figure 1. There are three kinds of MQTT-SN components, MQTT-SN *clients*, MQTT-SN *gateways*, and MQTT-SN *forwarders*. MQTT-SN clients connect themselves to an MQTT server/broker via an MQTT-SN Gateway using the MQTT-SN protocol. An MQTT-SN Gateway may or may not be integrated with a MQTT server. Where an MQTT broker is involved, the MQTT protocol is used between the MQTT broker and the MQTT-SN Gateway. Its main function is the translation between MQTT and MQTT-SN.

MQTT-SN clients can also access a Gateway via a forwarder in case the Gateway is not directly attached to their network. The forwarder simply encapsulates the MQTT-SN frames it receives on the wireless side and forwards them unchanged to the Gateway; in the opposite direction, it decapsulates the frames it receives from the gateway and sends them to the clients, unchanged too.

Informative comment

The architectures described below are meant as examples and are not exhaustive.

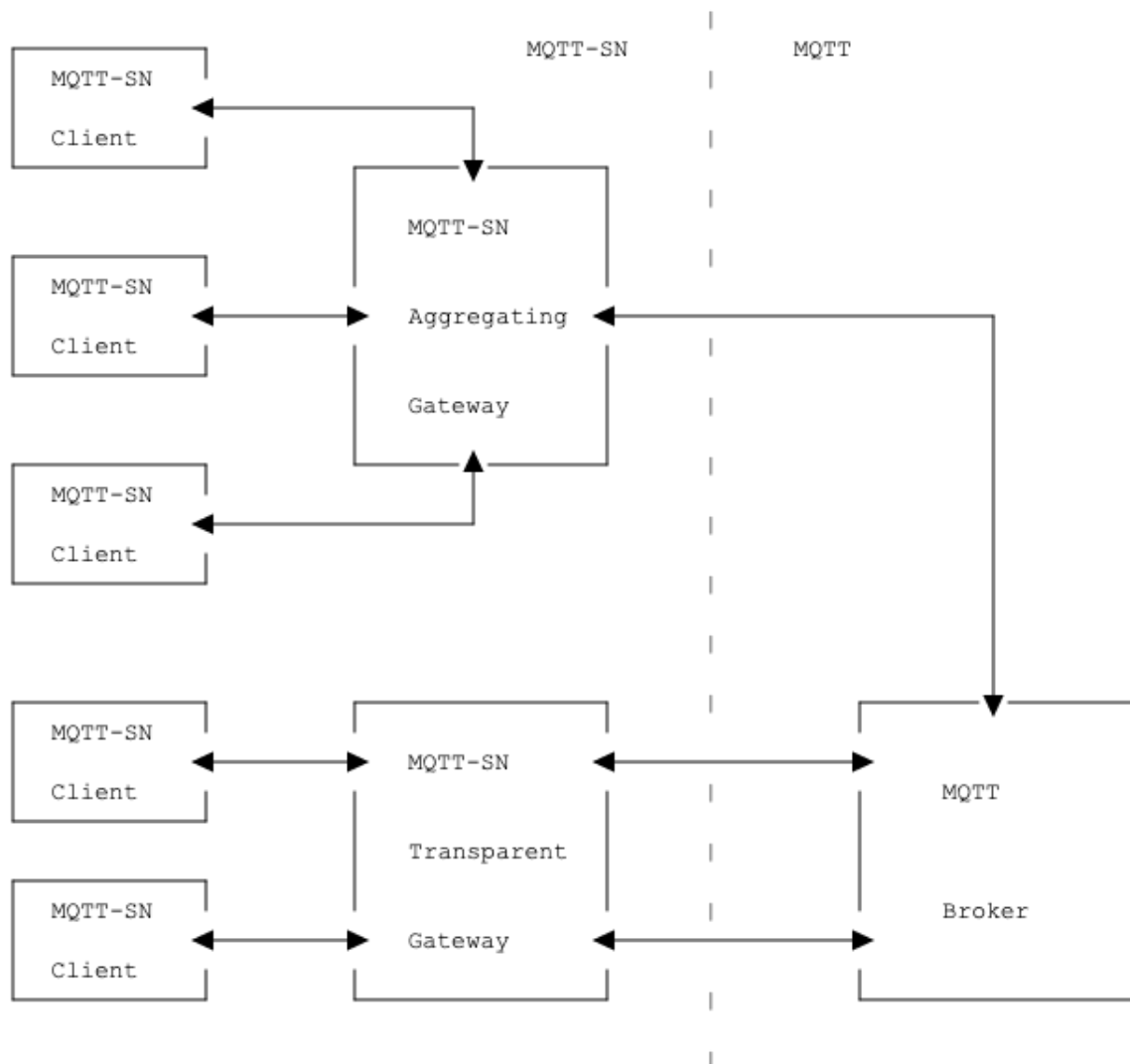


Figure 1: MQTT-SN Architecture

■ 4.1.1 Transparent Gateway

For each connected MQTT-SN client a transparent Gateway will set up and maintain a MQTT connection to the MQTT server. This MQTT connection is reserved exclusively for the end-to-end and almost transparent packet exchange between the client and the server. There will be as many MQTT connections between the Gateway and the server as MQTT-SN clients connected to the Gateway. The transparent Gateway will perform a “syntax” translation between the two protocols. Since all packet exchanges are end-to-end between the MQTT-SN client and the MQTT Server, all functions and features that are implemented by the server can be offered to the client.

Although the implementation of the transparent Gateway is simpler when compared to the one of an aggregating Gateway, it requires the MQTT server to support a separate connection for each active client. Some MQTT server implementations might impose a limitation on the number of concurrent connections that they support.

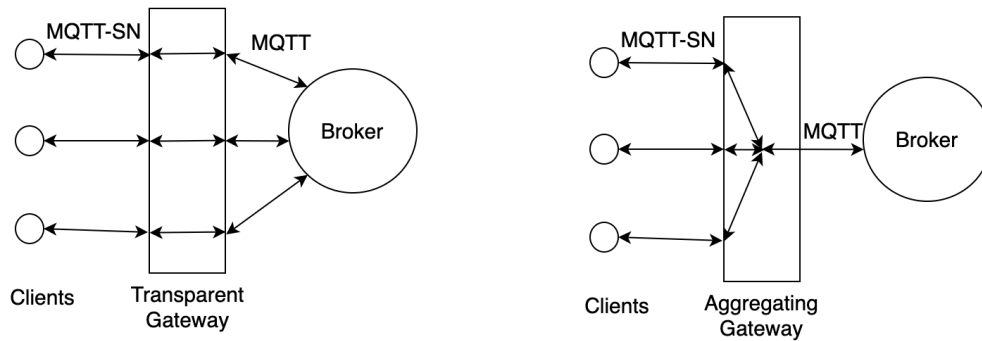


Figure 2: Transparent and Aggregating Gateways

■ 4.1.2 Aggregating Gateway

Instead of having a MQTT connection for each connected client, an aggregating Gateway will have only one MQTT connection to the Server. All packet exchanges between a MQTT-SN client and an aggregating Gateway end at the Gateway. The Gateway then decides which information will be given further to the Server. Although its implementation is more complex than the one of a transparent Gateway, an aggregating Gateway may be helpful in case of WSNs with a very large number of SAs because it reduces the number of MQTT connections that the Gateway must support concurrently.

○ 4.2 Networks & Transport Layers

The MQTT-SN protocol requires an underlying transport to create a Virtual Connection, this carries Packets from a Client to a Gateway and a Gateway to a Client.

The underlying transport may also broadcast Packets from a Client to all Gateways and from a Gateway to all Clients.

These MQTT-SN Packets which must be received unaltered and complete.

- The underlying transport does not need to be reliable, it is expected that Packets will be lost or delivered out of order.
- If the network might deliver a Packet more than once, then it is highly recommended that the PROTECTION packet Monotonic Counter is used to eliminate the duplicates.
- The MQTT-SN protocol will tolerate out of order Packets and it will retransmit lost Packets.
- The MQTT-SN does not perform error correction. If a corrupted or partial packet is received it will cause a protocol error.
- The MQTT-SN implementation may use either the origin network address or the sender identifier in the PROTECTION Packet to determine the identity of the Virtual Connection.
- The networks may be connectionless, the Virtual Connections do not need to have an event that signals when they begin or end.
- The networks may be radio networks.

Informative comment

UDP as defined in [RFC0768] can be used for MQTT-SN if the Maximum Transmission Unit is configured to be more than the MQTT-SN Packet size used and no Packet fragmentation

occurs.

Depending on the network configuration, UDP can duplicate Packets. If this can happen, the PROTECTION Packet monotonic counter should be used.

Examples of possible consequences of not removing duplicate Packets are:

- DISCONNECT Packet applied to the wrong Virtual Connection
- SUBSCRIBE and UNSUBSCRIBE Packets applied to the wrong Virtual Connection
- PUBLISH QOS=2 published more than once

The following transport protocols are also suitable but if not capable of broadcast the implementation of the optional ADVERTISE, SEARCHGW, GWINFO packets may not be possible and also the broadcast of the PUBLISH MINUS -1 packets may not be possible:

- DTLS v1.2 [RFC6347]
- DTLS v1.3 [RFC9147]
- QUIC [RFC9000]
- Non-IP protocols TCP/IP [RFC0793]
- TLS [RFC5246]
- WebSocket [RFC6455].

Informative comment

TCP ports 8883 and 1883 are registered with IANA for MQTT TLS and non-TLS communication respectively.

○ 4.3 Gateway Advertisement and Discovery

A gateway may announce its presence by transmitting periodically an ADVERTISE packet to all devices that are currently parts of the network. A gateway should only advertise its presence if it is connected to a server (or is itself a server).

Multiple gateways may be active at the same time in the same network. In this case they will have different ids. It is up to the client to decide to which gateway it wants to connect. At any point in time a client is allowed to be connected to only one gateway.

A client should maintain a list of active gateways together with their network addresses. This list is populated by means of the ADVERTISE and GWINFO packets received.

The time duration T_{ADV} until the gateway sends the next ADVERTISE packet is indicated in the *Duration* field of the ADVERTISE packets. A client may use this information to monitor the availability of a gateway. For example, if it does not receive ADVERTISE packets from a gateway for N_{ADV} consecutive times, it may assume that the gateway is down and remove it from its list of active gateways. Similarly, gateways in stand-by mode will become active (i.e. start sending ADVERTISE packets) if they miss successively a couple of times advertisements from a certain gateway.

Since the ADVERTISE packets are transmitted into the whole wireless network, the time interval T_{ADV} between two ADVERTISE packets sent by a gateway should be large enough (e.g. greater than 15 min) to avoid bandwidth congestion in the network.

The large value of T_{ADV} will lead to a long waiting time for new clients which are looking for a gateway. To shorten this waiting time a client may send a SEARCHGW packet. To prevent network flooding when multiple clients start searching for gateway almost at the same time, the sending of the SEARCHGW packet is delayed by a random time between 0 and $T_{SEARCHGW}$. A client will cancel its transmission of the SEARCHGW packet if it receives during this delay time a SEARCHGW packet sent by another client and identical to the one it wants to send, and behaves as if the SEARCHGW packet was sent by itself.

The transmission radius R_b of the SEARCHGW packet is limited, e.g. to a single hop in case of a dense deployment of MQTT-SN clients.

Upon receiving a SEARCHGW packet a gateway replies with a GWINFO packet containing its id. Similarly, a client answers with a GWINFO packet if it has at least one active gateway in its list of active gateways. If the client has multiple gateways in its list, it selects one gateway out of its list and includes that information into the GWINFO packet.

Like the SEARCHGW packet, the GWINFO packet is transmitted with the same radius R_b , which is indicated in the SEARCHGW packet. The radius R_b is also given to the underlying layer when these two packets are passed down for transmission.

To give priority to the gateways a client will delay its sending of the GWINFO packet for a random time

T_{GWINFO} . If during this delay time the client receives a GWINFO packet it will cancel the transmission of its GWINFO packet.

In case of no response the SEARCHGW packet may be retransmitted. In this case the time intervals between consecutive SEARCHGW packets should be increased by the exponential backoff algorithm described in the appendix.

○ 4.4 Session Establishment

As with MQTT, an MQTT-SN client needs to set up a session on the gateway, unless it is publishing ONLY using PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packets. The procedure for setting up a session with a gateway is illustrated in Fig. 3a and 3b.

The CONNECT packet contains flags to communicate to the gateway that Auth interactions should take place.

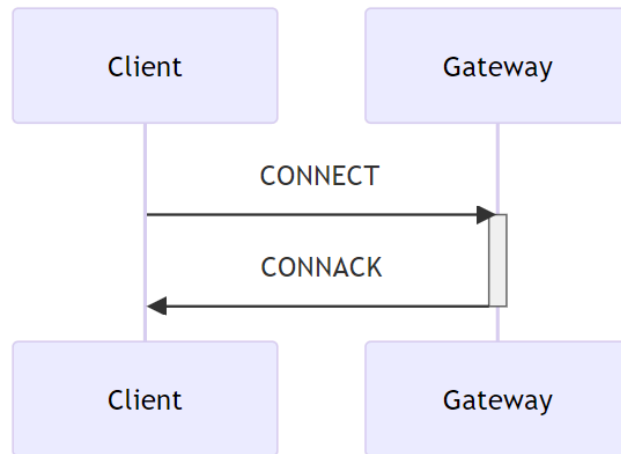


Figure 3a: Connect procedure (without Auth flag set or no further authentication data required)

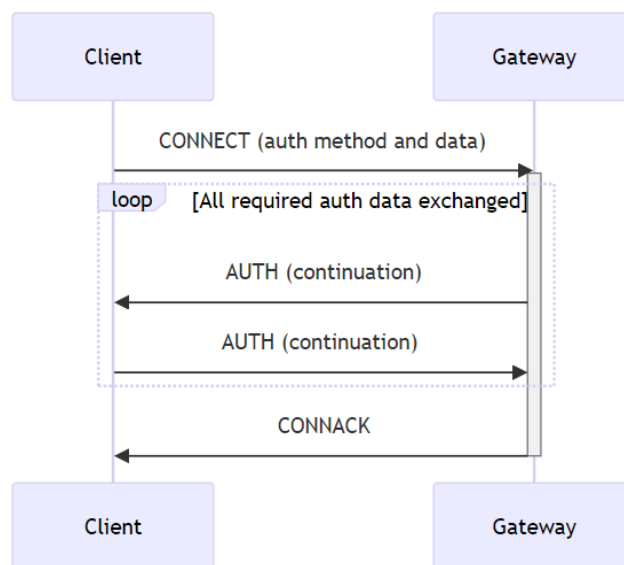


Figure 3b: Connect procedure (with Auth flag set and additional authentication data required)

In case the gateway could not accept the CONNECT request (e.g. because of congestion or it does not support a feature indicated in the CONNECT packet), the gateway returns a CONNACK packet with the rejection reason.

In the case where the client provides no client identifier, the Server MUST respond with a CONNACK containing an Assigned Client Identifier.

The Assigned Client Identifier MUST be a new Client Identifier not used by any other Session currently in the gateway.

○ 4.5 Quality of Service levels and protocol flows

MQTT delivers Application Messages according to the Quality of Service (QoS) levels defined in the following sections. The delivery protocol is symmetric, in the description below the Client and Server & Gateway can each take the role of either sender or receiver. The delivery protocol is concerned solely with the delivery of an application message from a single sender to a single receiver. When the Gateway is delivering an Application Message to more than one Client, each Client is treated independently. The QoS level used to deliver an Application Message outbound to the Client could differ from that of the inbound Application Message.

■ 4.5.1 QoS 0: At most once delivery

The message is delivered according to the capabilities of the underlying network. No response is sent by the receiver and no retry is performed by the sender. The message arrives at the receiver either once or not at all.

In the QoS 0 delivery protocol, the sender

- MUST send a PUBLISH packet with QoS 0 and DUP flag set to 0.

In the QoS 0 delivery protocol, the receiver

- Accepts ownership of the message when it receives the PUBLISH packet.

Sender Action	Control Packet	Receiver Action
PUBLISH QoS 0, DUP=0		
	----->	
		Deliver Application Message to appropriate onward recipient(s)

■ 4.5.2 QoS 1: At least once delivery

This Quality of Service level ensures that the message arrives at the receiver at least once. A QoS 1 PUBLISH packet has a Packet Identifier in its Variable Header and is acknowledged by a PUBACK packet.

In the QoS 1 delivery protocol, the sender

- MUST assign an unused Packet Identifier each time it has a new Application Message to publish
- MUST send a PUBLISH packet containing this Packet Identifier with QoS 1 and DUP flag set to 0
- MUST treat the PUBLISH packet as “unacknowledged” until it has received the corresponding PUBACK packet from the receiver.

The Packet Identifier becomes available for reuse once the sender has received the PUBACK packet.

In a difference to MQTT 5, the sender is NOT permitted to send further PUBLISH packets with different Packet Identifiers while it is waiting to receive acknowledgements. At any given time a sender must ONLY have 1 outstanding application message inflight.

In the QoS 1 delivery protocol, the receiver

- MUST respond with a PUBACK packet containing the Packet Identifier from the incoming PUBLISH packet, having accepted ownership of the Application Message
- After it has sent a PUBACK packet the receiver MUST treat any incoming PUBLISH packet that contains the same Packet Identifier as being a new Application Message, irrespective of the setting of its DUP flag

Figure 4.2 – QoS 1 protocol flow diagram, Informative example

Sender Action	MQTT Control Packet	Receiver action
Store message		
Send PUBLISH QoS 1, DUP=0, <Packet Identifier>	----->	
		Initiate onward delivery of the Application Message (Note 1)
	<-----	Send PUBACK <Packet Identifier>
Discard message		

Note(s):

1. The receiver does not need to complete delivery of the Application Message before sending the PUBACK. When its original sender receives the PUBACK packet, ownership of the Application Message is transferred to the receiver.

■ 4.5.3 QoS 2: Exactly once delivery

This is the highest Quality of Service level, for use when neither loss nor duplication of messages are acceptable. There is an increased overhead associated with QoS 2.

In the QoS 2 delivery protocol, the sender:

- MUST assign an unused Packet Identifier when it has a new Application Message to publish
- MUST send a PUBLISH packet containing this Packet Identifier with QoS 2 and DUP flag set to 0
- MUST treat the PUBLISH packet as “unacknowledged” until it has received the corresponding PUBREC packet from the receiver

- MUST send a PUBREL packet when it receives a PUBREC packet from the receiver with a Reason Code value less than 0x80. This PUBREL packet MUST contain the same Packet Identifier as the original PUBLISH packet
- MUST treat the PUBREL packet as “unacknowledged” until it has received the corresponding PUBCOMP packet from the receiver
- MUST NOT resend the PUBLISH once it has sent the corresponding PUBREL packet
- MUST NOT apply Message expiry if a PUBLISH packet has been sent

The Packet Identifier becomes available for reuse once the sender has received the PUBCOMP packet or a PUBREC with a Reason Code of 0x80 or greater.

In this version of MQTT-SN and in contrast to MQTT 5.0, the sender MUST only send further PUBLISH packets with different Packet Identifiers when it is not waiting to receive acknowledgements. At any given time a sender has only 1 outstanding application message inflight.

In the QoS 2 delivery protocol, the receiver:

- MUST respond with a PUBREC containing the Packet Identifier from the incoming PUBLISH packet, having accepted ownership of the Application Message
- If it has sent a PUBREC with a Reason Code of 0x80 or greater, the receiver MUST treat any subsequent PUBLISH packet that contains that Packet Identifier as being a new Application Message
- Until it has received the corresponding PUBREL packet, the receiver MUST acknowledge any subsequent PUBLISH packet with the same Packet Identifier by sending a PUBREC. It MUST NOT cause duplicate messages to be delivered to any onward recipients in this case
- MUST respond to a PUBREL packet by sending a PUBCOMP packet containing the same Packet Identifier as the PUBREL
- After it has sent a PUBCOMP, the receiver MUST treat any subsequent PUBLISH packet that contains that Packet Identifier as being a new Application Message

○ 4.6 Client states

At any given point in time, a client may be in one of **5 different states**. Transition through these states is governed by a strictly coordinated sequence of packets between client and server/gateway and further mediated by timers resident on the gateway. A client is in the *active* state when the server/gateway receives a CONNECT packet from that client. This state is supervised by the server/gateway with the “keep alive” timer. If the server/gateway does not receive any packet from the client for a period longer than the keep alive duration (indicated in the CONNECT packet), the gateway will consider that client as *lost* and activate for example the Will feature for that client. A client goes to the *disconnected* state when the server/gateway receives a DISCONNECT without a *session expiry interval* field. This state is not time-supervised by the server/gateway. A client moves into the asleep state by issuing a DISCONNECT with a *session expiry interval* field. For more information on the sleep state, please refer to the “Sleeping clients” section.

State	State Description	Possible Transitions
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DISCONNECTED	The client is considered offline. The gateway may or may not have a previous session state for this client. From here a client may transition ONLY to the ACTIVE state.	ACTIVE
ACTIVE	The client is actively engaged in the session. It should be able to send and receive packets. Its state is supervised by the gateway with the associated “keep alive” timers. From here the client may transition to ASLEEP (by way of DISCONNECT with a session expiry interval > 0), DISCONNECTED (by way of DISCONNECT with a session expiry of 0) or LOST (by way of supervised gateway timers).	ASLEEP DISCONNECTED LOST
ASLEEP	The client is engaged in an ongoing session. It cannot receive packets; it can send packets. The gateway should not expect a response from the client in this state until further packets are received from the client. From here the client may transition to AWAKE (by way of PINGREQ), ACTIVE by way of CONNECT, DISCONNECTED (by way of DISCONNECT with a session expiry of 0) or LOST (by way of supervised gateway timers).	AWAKE ACTIVE DISCONNECTED LOST
AWAKE	The client is partially engaged in an ongoing session; it is obliged to not send ANY packets other than those involved in the receipt of PUBLISH packets (PUBACK, PUBREC, PUBCOMP, REGACK) or a DISCONNECT to transition to DISCONNECTED . The client transitions back to the ASLEEP state on receipt of a PINGRESP packet or LOST (by way of supervised gateway timers).	ASLEEP DISCONNECTED LOST
LOST	The client is considered offline and not able to receive packets until it has re-established a session with the GW by way of a CONNECT. The gateway must not attempt to send packets to a client in the LOST state. Any packets received from a client whose state is LOST should not be processed and a DISCONNECT with error should be sent in response, unless the packets received are PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION or PUBLISH -1. Session state may exist on the GW for a client in the LOST state.	ACTIVE

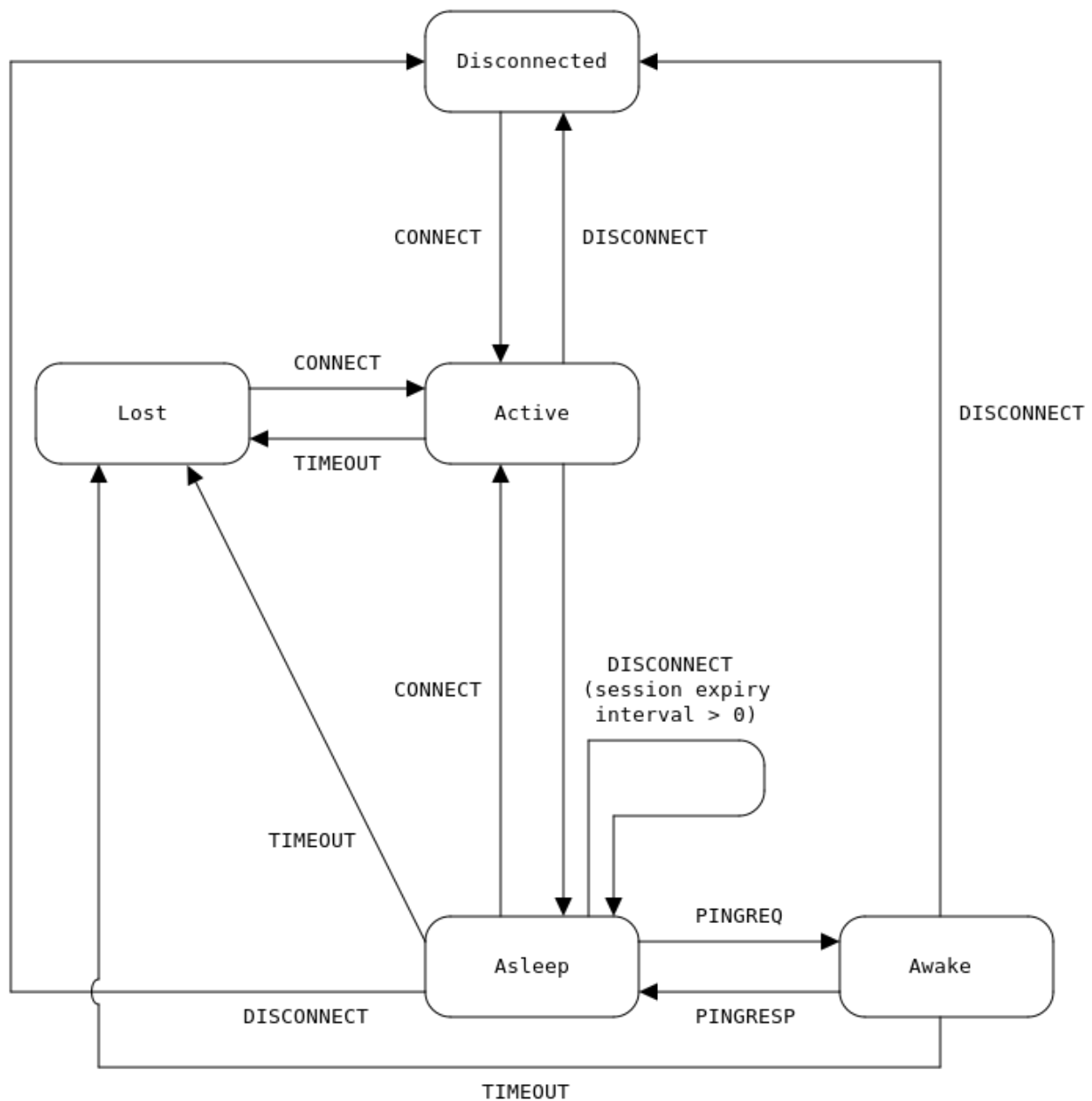


Figure 4: Client's state transition diagram

■ 4.6.1 Gateway timers

The following timers must be managed by a Gateway per Client to handle the different Client states:

- “Keep Alive” timer based on the value defined in the CONNECT packet. If expired, a Client is moved from Active to Lost state or from Asleep to Lost state or from Awake to Lost state.
- “Session Expiry” timer based on the value defined in the CONNECT or the DISCONNECT packet. If expired, the session state associated with the Client can be removed.

○ 4.7 Session state

Sessions are maintained by both the Client and a Gateway. Sessions typically include (but are not limited to):

- Client Identifier
- Last packet received timestamp
- Keep Alive value
- Session Expiry Interval value
- Outbound unconfirmed application messages
- Inbound unconfirmed application messages
- Buffered messages from the broker
- Registered topic alias dictionary (normal topic alias's)
- Confirmed subscriptions with their granted QoS
- Network address of Gateway (in the case of clients).
- Network address of Client (in the case of gateways).
- Next outbound packet identifier

○ 4.8 Clean start

With MQTT-SN, when a client disconnects, its subscriptions are retained for no less than the session expiration time. They are persistent and valid for new (non clean start) sessions, until either they are explicitly un-subscribed by the client, or the client establishes a new session with the “clean start” flag set or their idle time exceeds the session expiry interval associated with the session.

In MQTT-SN the meaning of a “clean start” is extended to the Will feature, i.e. not only the subscriptions are persistent, but also the Will topic and the Will packet. The two flags “CleanStart” and “Will” in the CONNECT have then the following meanings:

- CleanStart=true, Will=true: The gateway will delete all subscriptions and Will data, if present, related to the client and it will add the Will data with the content of the CONNECT Will optional fields.
- CleanStart=true, Will=false: The gateway will delete all subscriptions and Will data, if present, related to the client, and returns CONNACK.
- CleanStart=false, Will=true: The gateway keeps all stored client's data and it will overwrite, if present, or add the Will data related to the client with the content of the CONNECT Will optional fields.
- CleanStart=false, Will=false: The gateway keeps all stored client's data and returns CONNACK.

Note that if a client wants to delete only its Will data at Virtual Connection setup, it could send a CONNECT packet with “CleanStart=false” and “Will=false”.

○ 4.9 Topic Names and Topic Filters

■ 4.9.1 Topic wildcards

The topic level separator is used to introduce structure into the Topic Name. If present, it divides the Topic Name into multiple “topic levels”.

A subscription’s Topic Filter can contain special wildcard characters, which allow a Client to subscribe to multiple topics at once.

The wildcard characters can be used in Topic Filters, but MUST NOT be used within a Topic Name [MQTT-4.7.0-1].

- **4.9.1.1 Topic level separator**

The forward slash (‘/’ U+002F) is used to separate each level within a topic tree and provide a hierarchical structure to the Topic Names. The use of the topic level separator is significant when either of the two wildcard characters is encountered in Topic Filters specified by subscribing Clients. Topic level separators can appear anywhere in a Topic Filter or Topic Name. Adjacent Topic level separators indicate a zero-length topic level.

- **4.9.1.2 Multi-level wildcard**

The number sign (‘#’ U+0023) is a wildcard character that matches any number of levels within a topic. The multi-level wildcard represents the parent and any number of child levels. The multi-level wildcard character MUST be specified either on its own or following a topic level separator. In either case it MUST be the last character specified in the Topic Filter [MQTT-4.7.1-1].

Informative comment

For example, if a Client subscribes to “sport/tennis/player1/#”, it would receive messages published using these Topic Names:

- “sport/tennis/player1”
- “sport/tennis/player1/ranking
- “sport/tennis/player1/score/wimbledon”

Informative comment

- “sport/#” also matches the singular “sport”, since # includes the parent level.
- “#” is valid and will receive every Application Message
- “sport/tennis/#” is valid
- “sport/tennis#” is not valid
- “sport/tennis/#/ranking” is not valid

- **4.9.1.3 Single-level wildcard**

The plus sign ('+' U+002B) is a wildcard character that matches only one topic level.

The single-level wildcard can be used at any level in the Topic Filter, including first and last levels. Where it is used, it MUST occupy an entire level of the filter [MQTT-4.7.1-2]. It can be used at more than one level in the Topic Filter and can be used in conjunction with the multi-level wildcard.

Informative comment

For example, "sport/tennis/+" matches "sport/tennis/player1" and "sport/tennis/player2", but not "sport/tennis/player1/ranking". Also, because the single-level wildcard matches only a single level, "sport/+" does not match "sport" but it does match "sport/".

- "+" is valid
- "+/tennis/#" is valid
- "sport+" is not valid
- "sport/+/player1" is valid
- "/finance" matches "+/+" and "/+", but not "+"

- **4.9.2 Topics beginning with \$**

The Server MUST NOT match Topic Filters starting with a wildcard character (# or +) with Topic Names beginning with a \$ character [MQTT-4.7.2-1]. The Server SHOULD prevent Clients from using such Topic Names to exchange messages with other Clients. Server implementations MAY use Topic Names that start with a leading \$ character for other purposes.

Informative comment

- \$SYS/ has been widely adopted as a prefix to topics that contain Server-specific information or control APIs
- Applications cannot use a topic with a leading \$ character for their own purposes

Informative comment

- A subscription to "#" will not receive any messages published to a topic beginning with a \$

- A subscription to “+/monitor/Clients” will not receive any messages published to “\$SYS/monitor/Clients”
- A subscription to “\$SYS/#” will receive messages published to topics beginning with “\$SYS/”
- A subscription to “\$SYS/monitor/+” will receive messages published to “\$SYS/monitor/Clients”
- For a Client to receive messages from topics that begin with \$SYS/ and from topics that don’t begin with a \$, it has to subscribe to both “#” and “\$SYS/#”

■ 4.9.3 Topic semantic and usage

The following rules apply to Topic Names and Topic Filters:

- All Topic Names and Topic Filters MUST be at least one character long [MQTT-4.7.3-1]
- Topic Names and Topic Filters are case sensitive
- Topic Names and Topic Filters can include the space character
- A leading or trailing ‘/’ creates a distinct Topic Name or Topic Filter
- A Topic Name or Topic Filter consisting only of the ‘/’ character is valid
- Topic Names and Topic Filters MUST NOT include the null character (Unicode U+0000) [Unicode] [MQTT-4.7.3-2]
- Topic Names and Topic Filters are UTF-8 Encoded Strings; they MUST NOT encode to more than 65,535 bytes [MQTT-4.7.3-3]. Refer to [section 1.5.4](#).

There is no limit to the number of levels in a Topic Name or Topic Filter, other than that imposed by the overall length of a UTF-8 Encoded String.

When it performs subscription matching the Server MUST NOT perform any normalization of Topic Names or Topic Filters, or any modification or substitution of unrecognized characters [MQTT-4.7.3-4]. Each non-wildcarded level in the Topic Filter has to match the corresponding level in the Topic Name character for character for the match to succeed.

Informative comment

The UTF-8 encoding rules mean that the comparison of Topic Filter and Topic Name could be performed either by comparing the encoded UTF-8 bytes, or by comparing decoded Unicode characters

Informative comment

- “ACCOUNTS” and “Accounts” are two different Topic Names
- “Accounts payable” is a valid Topic Name
- “/finance” is different from “finance”

An Application Message is sent to each Client Subscription whose Topic Filter matches the Topic Name attached to an Application Message. The topic resource MAY be either predefined in the Server by an administrator or it MAY be dynamically created by the Server when it receives the first subscription or an Application Message with that Topic Name. The Server MAY also use a security component to authorize particular actions on the topic resource for a given Client.

○ 4.10 Topic Name and Topic Filter Registration Procedure

Because of the limited bandwidth and the small packet payload in wireless sensor networks, data is not published together with its topic name as in MQTT. A registration procedure is introduced which allows both a client and a gateway to inform its peer about the short topic alias and its corresponding topic name before it can start sending PUBLISH packets using the short topic alias.

A topic alias is a two-byte long replacement of the string-based topic name. A client needs to use the REGISTER procedure to inform the gateway about the topic name it wants to employ and gets the corresponding topic alias from the gateway. It then will use this topic alias in the PUBLISH packets it sends to the gateway. In the opposite direction, the PUBLISH packets also contain a 2-byte topic alias (instead of the string-based topic name). The client is informed about the relation between topic alias and topic name by means of either a former SUBSCRIBE procedure, or a REGISTER procedure started by the gateway.

To register a topic name a client sends a REGISTER packet to the GW. If the registration could be accepted, the gateway assigns a *topic alias* to the received topic name and returns it with a REGACK packet to the client.

If the client initiates a REGISTER against a topic which is known by the gateway to have a predefined topic alias associated with it, it is an error case, but one which should not be terminal to the session since firmware updates could lead to this scenario. The gateway will specify its topic alias type to be predefined and set the topic alias value to match that defined on the gateway in the REGACK, it will also set an ERROR reason code on the REGACK to indicate the issue. The client can then choose to update its registry of predefined topic aliases' if it so wishes.

Predefined topicId values CANNOT be used interchangeably with the NORMAL alias type. This is considered a protocol violation.

If there are no predefined topic alias', the gateway will pass back a NORMAL topic alias type. If the registration could not be accepted, a REGACK is also returned to the client with the failure reason encoded in the *ReasonCode* field.

After having received the REGACK packet with *ReasonCode* = "accepted", the client shall use the assigned *topicId* to publish data of the corresponding topic name. If, however, the REGACK contains a rejection code, the client may try to register later again. If the Reason Code was "Congestion", the client should wait for a time T_{WAIT} before restarting the registration procedure.

At any point in time a client may have only one REGISTER packet outstanding, i.e., it must wait for a REGACK packet before it can register another topic name.

A gateway sends a REGISTER packet to a client if it wants to inform that client about the topic name and the assigned topic alias that it will use later when sending PUBLISH packets of the corresponding topic name. This happens for example when no prior registrations exists, or when the client has DISCONNECTED with retail registration false, or the client re-connects without having set the "CleanStart" flag or the client has subscribed to topic names that contain wildcard characters such as # or +.

Informative comment

The gateway should attempt to make the best effort to reuse the same topic alias' mappings that existed during any initial associated ACTIVE states.

○ **4.11 Topic Name and Topic Filter Mapping and Aliasing**

On the gateway the mapping table between registered topic ids and topic names MUST be implemented per client (and not by a single shared pool between all clients), to reduce the risk of an incorrect topic id from a client matching another client's valid topic.

For performance and efficiency reasons the broker may choose to align topic alias' for registered normal topic aliases between multiple clients. The mapping table of predefined topic aliases is separate from normal registered aliases. It is global and shared between all clients and gateways and may overlap with registered aliases, since it is in a different pool.

○ **4.12 Predefined topic alias' and short topic names**

A "predefined" topic alias is a topic alias who's mapping to a topic name is known in advance by both the client's application and the gateway. This is indicated in the *Flags* field of the packet. When using pre-defined topic alias', both sides can start immediately with the sending of PUBLISH packets; there is no need for the REGISTER procedure as in the case of "normal" topic alias'. When receiving a PUBLISH packet with a predefined topic alias, of which the mapping to a topic name is unknown, the receiver should return a PUBACK with the *ReasonCode*= "Unknown Topic Alias".

The presence of a pre-defined topic alias does not imply any other meaning onto the topic name / topic filter itself. All lifecycle operations, for example SUBSCRIBE / UNSUBSCRIBE may still be used in the use of these aliases except for REGISTER.

A “short” topic name is a topic name that has a fixed length of two bytes. It could be carried together with the data within a PUBLISH packet, thus no REGISTER procedure is needed for a short topic name. Otherwise, all rules that apply to normal topic names also apply to short topic names. Note however that it does not make sense to do wildcarding in subscriptions to short topic names, because it is not possible to define a meaningful name hierarchy with only two characters.

○ 4.13 Client’s Topic Subscribe/Unsubscribe Procedure

To subscribe to a topic name, a client sends a SUBSCRIBE packet to the gateway with the topic name included in that packet. If the gateway is able to accept the subscription, it assigns a topic alias to the received topic name and returns it within a SUBACK packet to the client. If the subscription cannot be accepted, then a SUBACK packet is also returned to the client with the rejection cause encoded in the *ReasonCode* field. If the rejection cause is “*Congestion*”, the client should wait for the time T_{WAIT} before resending the SUBSCRIBE packet to the gateway.

If the client subscribes to a topic name which contains a wildcard character, the returning SUBACK packet will contain the topic alias value 0x0000. The gateway will use the registration procedure to inform the client about the to-be-used topic alias value when it has the first PUBLISH packet with a matching topic name to be sent to the client.

Similar to the client’s PUBLISH procedure, topic alias’ may also be pre-defined for certain topic names. Short topic names may be used as well. In those two cases the client still needs to subscribe to those pre-defined topic alias’ or short topic names.

To unsubscribe, a client sends an UNSUBSCRIBE packet to the gateway, which will then be answered by means of an UNSUBACK packet.

As for the REGISTER procedure, a client may have only one SUBSCRIBE or one UNSUBSCRIBE transaction open at a time.

○ 4.14 Client’s Publish Procedure

After having registered successfully a topic name with the gateway, the client can start publishing data relating to the registered topic name by sending PUBLISH packets to the gateway. The PUBLISH packets contain the assigned topic alias.

All three QoS levels and their corresponding packet flows are supported as defined in MQTT. The only difference is the use of topic alias’ instead of topic names in the PUBLISH packets.

Regardless of the requested QoS level the client may receive in response to its PUBLISH a PUBACK packet which contains either:

- The *ReasonCode*= “Unknown Topic Alias”: in this case the client needs to register the topic name again before it can publish data related to that topic name; or
- The *ReasonCode*= “*Congestion*”: in this the client shall stop publishing toward the gateway for at least the time T_{WAIT} .

A Client or Gateway processes a single outbound QoS 1 or QoS 2 message at a time.

This prevents retransmitted QoS 1 and QoS 2 messages from being received out of order.

A Client MUST NOT send a Qos 1 or Qos 2 PUBLISH packet with a new Application Message until it has received a PUBACK or PUBCOMP Packet with the Packet Identifier corresponding to the PUBLISH packet previously sent.

○ 4.15 Gateway's Publish Procedure

Like the client's PUBLISH procedure described in Section 3.14, the gateway sends PUBLISH packets with the topic alias value that was returned in the SUBACK packet to the client.

Preceding the PUBLISH packet the gateway may send a REGISTER packet to inform the client about the topic name and its assigned topic alias value. This will happen for example when the client re-connects without clean start or has subscribed to topic names with wildcard characters. Upon receiving a REGISTER packet the client replies with a REGACK packet. The gateway will wait for the REGACK packet before it sends the PUBLISH packet to the client.

The client could reject the REGISTER packet with a REGACK packet indicating the rejection reason; this corresponds to an unsubscribe to the topic name indicated in the REGISTER packet. Note that unsubscribe to a topic name with wildcard characters can only be done with the unsubscribe procedure and not with the rejection of a REGISTER packet, since a REGISTER packet never contains a topic name with wildcard characters.

If the client receives a PUBLISH packet with an unknown topic alias value, it shall respond with a PUBACK packet with the *ReasonCode*="Unknown Topic Alias". This will trigger the gateway to delete or correct the wrong topic alias assignment.

Note that in case either the topic name or the data is too long to fit into a REGISTER or a PUBLISH packet, the gateway silently aborts the publish procedure, i.e. no warning is sent to the affected subscribers.

A Gateway MUST NOT send a Qos 1 or Qos 2 PUBLISH packet with a new Application Message until it has received a PUBACK or PUBCOMP Packet with the Packet Identifier corresponding to the PUBLISH packet previously sent.

○ 4.16 Keep Alive and PING Procedure

As with MQTT, the value of the Keep Alive timer is indicated in the CONNECT packet. The client should send a PINGREQ packet within each Keep Alive time period, which the gateway acknowledges with a PINGRESP packet.

Similarly, a client shall answer with a PINGRESP packet when it receives a PINGREQ packet from the GW to which it is connected. Otherwise, the received PINGREQ packet is ignored.

Clients should use this procedure to supervise the liveliness of the gateway to which they are connected. If a client does not receive a PINGRESP from the gateway even after multiple retransmissions of the PINGREQ packet, it should first try to connect to another gateway before trying to reconnect to this gateway. Note that because the clients' keep-alive timers are not synchronized with each other, in case of a gateway failure there is practically no danger for a storm of CONNECT packets sent almost at the same time by all affected clients towards a new gateway.

○ 4.17 Client's Disconnect Procedure

A client sends a DISCONNECT packet to the gateway to indicate that it is about to close its Virtual Connection. After this point, the client is then required to establish a new Virtual Connection with the gateway before it can exchange information with that gateway again. Like MQTT, sending the DISCONNECT packet does not affect existing subscriptions and Will data. They are persistent until they are either expired or explicitly un-subscribed, or deleted, or modified by the client, or if the client establishes a new Virtual Connection with the CleanStart flag set. The gateway acknowledges the receipt of the DISCONNECT packet by returning a DISCONNECT to the client.

A client may also receive an unsolicited DISCONNECT sent by the gateway. This may happen for example when the gateway, due to an error, cannot identify the client to which a received packet belongs. Upon receiving such a DISCONNECT packet a client should retry to setup the Virtual Connection again by sending a CONNECT packet to the gateway.

○ 4.18 Retransmission Procedure in the Client and Gateway

The Client or Gateway will start a retransmission retry timer, T_{retry} , when one of the following Packets is sent.

A Client MUST retransmit AUTH, REGISTER, PUBLISH QoS1, PUBLISH QoS2, PUBREL, SUBSCRIBE, UNSUBSCRIBE Packets, including a PROTECTION encapsulation if there is one, after T_{retry} has passed or close the Virtual Connection.

A Gateway MUST retransmit PUBLISH QoS1, PUBLISH QoS2, PUBREL Packets, including a PROTECTION encapsulation if there is one, after T_{retry} has passed or close the Virtual Connection.

The timer is canceled if the corresponding acknowledgement packet is received. The Client or Gateway MUST retransmit the Packet after T_{retry} has passed or close the Virtual Connection.

If a Packet can be retransmitted it MUST NOT be sent using a Broadcast address.

If a Packet is retransmitted it MUST be identical to the previously transmitted Packet, the PROTECTION encapsulation need not be identical.

PUBLISH (used for QoS 0) and PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION Packets MUST NOT be retransmitted.

If the Virtual Connection is closed, the protocol will restart when a new CONNECT packet flows from the Client.

Non normative comment.

The value of the retry interval T_{retry} is not specified by the protocol, however, to be useful it ought to be longer than the network round trip time. If it is excessively long, the time taken to detect and retransmit lost Packets will also be excessively long. Implementers need to take care not to use a retry interval that might cause the network to become congested with retried Packets.

The PINGREQ Packet described in [\[3.1.21 PINGREQ\]](#) can also be used to determine whether the virtual connection is alive.

An example of a retry algorithm is described in [\[Appendix E.F4\]](#)

○ 4.19 Sleeping clients

Sleeping clients are clients residing on (battery-operated) devices that want to save as much energy as possible. These devices need to enter a sleep mode whenever they are not active and will wake up whenever they have data to send or to receive. The server/gateway needs to be aware of the sleeping state of these clients and will buffer messages destined to them for later delivery when they wake up.

If a client wants to sleep, it sends a DISCONNECT packet which contains a sleep session expiry interval. The server/gateway acknowledges that packet with a DISCONNECT packet and considers the client for being in *asleep* state. The *asleep* state is supervised by the server/gateway with the indicated sleep session expiry interval. If the server/gateway does not receive any packet from the client for a period longer than the sleep session expiry interval, the server/gateway will consider that client as *lost* and - as with the keep alive procedure - activates for example the Will feature.

During the *asleep* state, packets that need to be sent to the client are buffered at the server/gateway. The gateway **MUST** buffer application messages of quality-of-service 1 & 2.

Informative comment

The gateway may *choose* to buffer messages of Quality-of-Service 0, whilst the client is sleeping and is within its session expiry interval.

The sleep timer is stopped when the server/gateway receives a PINGREQ from the client. Like the CONNECT packet, this PINGREQ packet contains the *Client Id*. The identified client is then in the *awake* state. If the server/gateway has buffered packets for the client, it will send these packets to the client, acknowledging the Default Awake Messages value sent in the CONNECT packet. If the number of messages buffered on the gateway queue exceeds the value specified by the client in the Default Awake Messages field, the gateway shall send only the Default Awake Messages value number of messages, and cut short the AWAKE cycle, responding with a PINGRESP with a messages-left value of either the number of messages remaining in the gateway buffer or 0xFFFF (meaning undetermined number of messages greater than 0 remaining).

During the AWAKE state, for each packet the gateway sends to the client, the application messages' quality of service shall be honored, and a full packet interaction shall take place including all normative phases of acknowledgement, including any associated retransmission logic. If, during the delivery of application messages from the gateway to the client, the gateway detects a timeout in the delivery, it should transition the client state to LOST and a DISCONNECT packet with error sent to the device.

The transfer of packets to the client is closed by the server/gateway by means of a PINGRESP packet, i.e. the server/gateway will consider the client as *asleep* and restart the sleep timer again after having sent the PINGRESP packet. If the server/gateway does not have any packets buffered for the client, it answers immediately with a PINGRESP packet, returns the client back to the *asleep* state, and restarts the sleep timer for that client.

After having sent the PINGREQ to the server/gateway, the client uses the "retransmission procedure" of section 3.18 to supervise the arrival of packets sent by the server/gateway, i.e. it restarts timer Tretry when it receives a packet other than a PINGRESP, and stops it when it receives a PINGRESP. The PINGREQ packet is retransmitted, and timer Tretry restarted when timer Tretry

times out. To avoid a flattening of its battery due to excessive retransmission of the PINGREQ packet (e.g. if it loses the gateway), the client should limit the retransmission of the PINGREQ packet (e.g. by a retry counter) and go back to sleep when the limit is reached and it still does not receive a PINGRESP packet.

From the *asleep* state, a client can return either to the *active* state by sending a CONNECT packet or to the *disconnected* state by sending a normal DISCONNECT packet (i.e. without session expiry interval field). The client can also modify its sleep configuration by sending a DISCONNECT packet with a new value of the session expiry interval.

Note that a sleeping client should go the *awake* state only if it just wants to check whether the server/gateway has any messages buffered for it and return as soon as possible to the *asleep* state without sending any packets to the server/gateway. Otherwise, it should return to the *active* state by sending a CONNECT packet to the server/gateway.

Topic Alias mappings exist only while a client is active and last for the entire session expiry interval of the active state. Therefore, the gateway must re-register any topic alias's during the AWAKE state, which will last until the last PINGRESP is issued.

Informative comment

The gateway should attempt to make the best effort to reuse the same topic alias' mappings that existed during any initial associated ACTIVE states.

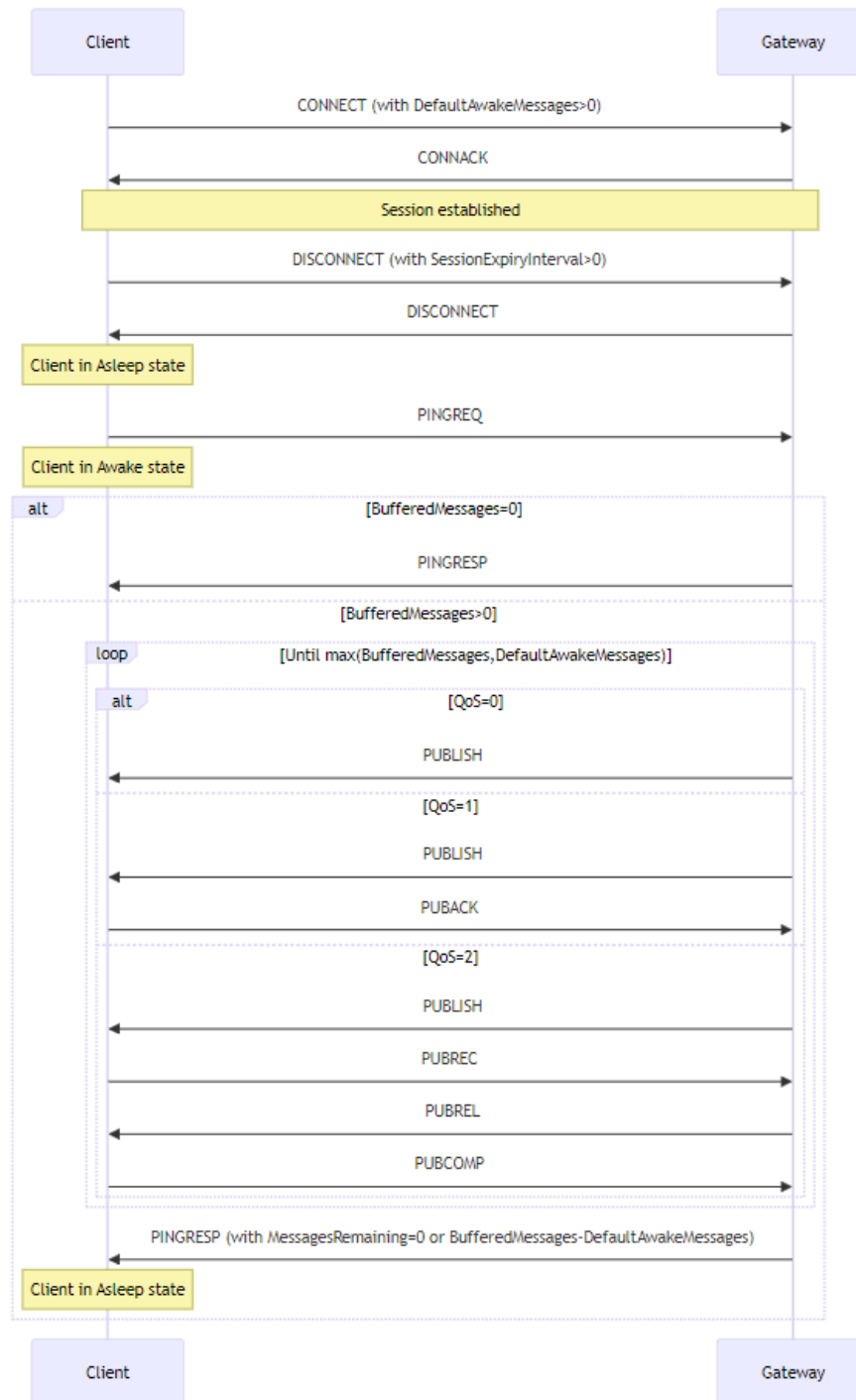


Figure 5: Awake ping packet flush

○ 4.20 Authentication

Authentication involves the exchange of AUTH packets between the Client and the Server after the CONNECT and before the CONNACK packets.

To begin an authentication exchange, the Client sets the AUTH flag in the CONNECT packet. It then sends an AUTH packet with an Authentication Method. This specifies the authentication method to use. If the Server does not support the Authentication Method supplied by the Client, it MAY send a

CONNACK with a Reason Code of 0x8C (Bad authentication method) or 0x87 (Not Authorized) and MUST close the Connection.

The Authentication Method is an agreement between the Client and Server about the meaning of the data sent in the Authentication Data and any of the other fields in CONNECT, and the exchanges and processing needed by the Client and Server to complete the authentication.

Informative comment

The Authentication Method is commonly a SASL mechanism, using such a registered name aids interchange. However, the Authentication Method is not constrained to using registered SASL mechanisms.

If the Authentication Method selected by the Client specifies that the Client sends data first, the Client SHOULD include an Authentication Data property in the AUTH packet. This property can be used to provide data as specified by the Authentication Method. The contents of the Authentication Data are defined by the authentication method.

If the Gateway requires additional information to complete the authentication, it can send an AUTH packet to the Client. This packet MUST contain a Reason Code of 0x18 (Continue authentication). If the authentication method requires the Gateway to send authentication data to the Client, it is sent in the Authentication Data.

The Client responds to an AUTH packet from the Gateway by sending a further AUTH packet. This packet MUST contain a Reason Code of 0x18 (Continue authentication). If the authentication method requires the Client to send authentication data for the Gateway, it is sent in the Authentication Data.

The Client and Server exchange AUTH packets as needed until the Gateway accepts the authentication by sending a CONNACK with a Reason Code of 0. If the acceptance of the authentication requires data to be sent to the Client, it is sent in the Authentication Data.

The Client can close the Virtual Connection at any point in this process by sending a DISCONNECT packet. The Server can reject the authentication at any point in this process by sending a CONNACK with a Reason Code of 0x80 or above as described in section 4.13.

The implementation of authentication is OPTIONAL for both Clients and Gateways. If the Client does not include an Authentication Method in the CONNECT, the Gateway MUST NOT send an AUTH packet. If the Client does not set the Authentication Flag in the CONNECT, the Client MUST NOT send an AUTH packet to the Server.

If the Client does not set the Authentication Flag in the CONNECT packet, the Server SHOULD authenticate using some or all of the information in the CONNECT packet in conjunction with the underlying transport layer.

Non-normative example showing a user name and password authentication:

- Client to Gateway: CONNECT Authentication Flag=1 Authentication Data=client-first-data
- Client to Gateway: AUTH rc=0x01 Authentication Method="PLAIN" Authentication Data=client-first-data
- Gateway to Gateway CONNACK rc=0

Where client-first-data is the content of the SASL PLAIN message as described in RFC 4616:

The mechanism consists of a single message, a string of [UTF-8] encoded [Unicode] characters, from the client to the server. The [UTF-8] client presents the authorization identity (identity to act as), followed by a NUL (U+0000) character, followed by the authentication identity (identity whose password will be used), followed by a NUL (U+0000) character, followed by the clear-text password. As with other SASL mechanisms, the client does not provide an authorization identity when it wishes the server to derive an identity from the credentials and use that as the authorization identity.

○ 4.21 Retained Packets

If the RETAIN flag is set to 1 in a PUBLISH packet sent by a Client to a Server, the Server **MUST** replace any existing retained packet for this topic and store the Publish Data, so that it can be delivered to future subscribers whose subscriptions match its Topic Name. If the Publish Data contains zero bytes it is processed normally by the Server but any retained packet with the same topic name **MUST** be removed and any future subscribers for the topic will not receive a retained packet. A retained packet with Publish Data containing zero bytes **MUST NOT** be stored as a retained packet on the Server.

○ 4.22 Optional Features

The ADVERTISE, SEARCHGW, GWINFO and PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION packet type support is optional. For instance, it is not required if the MQTT-SN Gateway is an Internet node reachable via a public IP address.

The Forwarder Encapsulation packet type support is optional. For instance, it is not required if the MQTT-SN Clients are able to directly reach a MQTT-SN Gateway.

The PROTECTION packet type support is optional. For instance, it is not required if the MQTT-SN Gateway and the MQTT-SN Clients interact over a secure communication channel, like DTLS or any communication channel assuring the authenticity and optionally the confidentiality protection.

● 5 Conformance

(Note: The [OASIS TC Process](#) requires that a specification approved by the TC at the Committee Specification Public Review Draft, Committee Specification or OASIS Standard level must include a separate section, listing a set of numbered conformance clauses, to which any implementation of the specification must adhere in order to claim conformance to the specification (or any optional portion thereof). This is done by listing the conformance clauses here.

For the definition of "conformance clause," see [OASIS Defined Terms](#).

See "Guidelines to Writing Conformance Clauses":

<https://docs.oasis-open.org/templates/TCHandbook/ConformanceGuidelines.html>.

Remove this note before submitting for publication.)

• Appendix A. References

[Required section.]

This appendix contains the normative and informative references that are used in this document.

While any hyperlinks included in this appendix were valid at the time of publication, OASIS cannot guarantee their long-term validity.

Note: Any normative work cited in the body of the text as needed to implement the work product must be listed in the Normative References section below. Each reference to a separate document or artifact in this work must be listed here and must be identified as either a Normative or an Informative Reference.

For all References – Normative and Informative:

Recommended approach: Set up **[Reference]** label elements as "Bookmarks", then create hyperlinks to them within the document at locations from which the references are cited. Citations in the body of the text should be hyperlinked to the appropriate Reference entry, not directly to targets which are not a part of this Work Product.

The proper format for citation of technical work produced by an OASIS TC (whether Standards Track or Non-Standards Track) is:

[Citation Label]

Work Product title (*italicized*). Edited by Albert Alston, Bob Ballston, and Calvin Carlson. Approval date (DD Month YYYY). OASIS Stage Identifier and Revision Number (e.g., OASIS Committee Specification Draft 01). Principal URI (stage-specific URI, e.g., with stage component: *somespec-v1.0-csd01.html*). Latest stage: (static URI, without stage identifiers, used as a symbolic link to most recently published stage of this Version).

For example:

[OpenDoc-1.2]

Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) Version 1.2. Edited by Patrick Durusau and Michael Brauer. 19 January 2011. OASIS Committee Specification Draft 07. <https://docs.oasis-open.org/office/v1.2/csd07/OpenDocument-v1.2-csd07.html>. Latest stage: <https://docs.oasis-open.org/office/v1.2/OpenDocument-v1.2.html>.

Reference sources:

For references to IETF RFCs, use the approved citation formats at:

<https://docs.oasis-open.org/templates/ietf-rfc-list/ietf-rfc-list.html>.

The most recent IETF RFC references are listed by the IETF at

<https://www.rfc-editor.org/in-notes/rfc-ref.txt>.

For references to W3C Recommendations, use the approved citation formats at:

<https://docs.oasis-open.org/templates/w3c-recommendations-list/w3c-recommendations-list.html>.

Remove this note before submitting for publication.

○ A.1 Normative References

The following documents are referenced in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document.

[RFC2119]

Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

[RFC8174]

Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.

[Reference]

[Full reference citation]

[RFC2119]

Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997,
<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>

[RFC3629]

Yergeau, F., "UTF-8, a transformation format of ISO 10646", STD 63, RFC 3629, DOI 10.17487/RFC3629, November 2003,
<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3629>

[RFC6455]

Fette, I. and A. Melnikov, "The WebSocket Protocol", RFC 6455, DOI 10.17487/RFC6455, December 2011,
<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6455>

[Unicode]

The Unicode Consortium. The Unicode Standard,
<http://www.unicode.org/versions/latest/>

○ A.2 Informative References

The following referenced documents are not required for the application of this document but may assist the reader with regard to a particular subject area.

[RFC3552]

Rescorla, E. and B. Korver, "Guidelines for Writing RFC Text on Security Considerations", BCP 72, RFC 3552, DOI 10.17487/RFC3552, July 2003, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3552>>.

[Reference]

[Full reference citation]

• Appendix B. Backwards Compatibility

■ B.1 PUBLISH QoS -1 (Packet from MQTT-SN 1.2)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 1	Length							
Byte 2	Packet Type (0x0C)							
	PUBLISH-M1 FLAGS							
	<i>DUP</i>	<i>QoS</i>		<i>Retain</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Topic Id Type</i>	
Byte 3	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X
Byte 4	Topic Id MSB							
Byte 5	Topic Id LSB							
Byte 6	0x00 – Fixed Field Value							
Byte 7	0x00 – Fixed Field Value							
Byte 8 .. N	Data Or (Full Topic Name + Data)							

Table 27: PUBLISH packet

This packet is used by both clients and gateways to publish data to a topic.

Informative comment

If the Transport Layer supports broadcast, like UDP/IP, the PUBLISH MINUS -1 packet is generally sent using the broadcast address as destination.

• B.1.1 Length & Packet Type

The first 2 or 4 bytes of the packet are encoded according to the variable length packet header format. Please refer to section 1.8.2 for a detailed description.

• B.1.2 PUBLISH Flags

The PUBLISH Flags field is 1-byte located in Byte 3 position of the PUBLISH control packet.

The PUBLISH Flags includes the following flags:

- **Topic Id Type.** This is a 2-bit field in Bit 0 and 1 which determines the format of the topic Id value.
- **QoS:** This is a 2-bit field stored in Bit 5 and 6. QoS has the same meaning as with MQTT indicating the Quality of Service. Set to “0b00” for QoS 0, “0b01” for QoS 1, “0b10” for QoS 2, and “0b11” for QoS -1. For a detailed description of the various Quality Of Service levels please refer to the operational behavior section.

- **DUP:** 1 bit field stored in Bit 7 and has the same meaning as with MQTT. It notes the duplicate delivery of packets. If the DUP flag is set to “0”, it signifies that the packet is sent for the first time. If the DUP flag is set to “1”, it signifies that the packet was retransmitted.
- **Retain:** 1 bit field stored in Bit 4 and has the same meaning as with MQTT. The field signifies whether the existing retained message for this topic is replaced or kept.

- **B.1.3 Topic Id**

Contains the topic id value or the short topic name for which the data is published.

- **B.1.4 Data**

The published data.

● Appendix C. Security and Privacy Considerations

[Optional section.]

Note: OASIS strongly recommends that Technical Committees consider issues that might affect safety, security, privacy, and/or data protection in implementations of their work products and document these for implementers and adopters. For some purposes, you may find it required, e.g. if you apply for IANA registration.

While it may not be immediately obvious how your work product might make systems vulnerable to attack, most work products, because they involve communications between systems, message formats, or system settings, open potential channels for exploit. For example, IETF [RFC3552] lists “eavesdropping, replay, message insertion, deletion, modification, and man-in-the-middle” as well as potential denial of service attacks as threats that must be considered and, if appropriate, addressed in IETF RFCs.

In addition to considering and describing foreseeable risks, this section should include guidance on how implementers and adopters can protect against these risks.

We encourage editors and TC members concerned with this subject to read [Guidelines for Writing RFC Text on Security Considerations](#), IETF [RFC3552], for more information.

The MQTT SN protocol is optimized for implementation on low-cost, battery-powered devices with limited processing and storage resources. The capabilities are kept simple and the specification allows for partial implementations. Device identities are typically created at manufacturing, eliminating the need for special configuration at deployment. MQTT-SN can work in isolation from other networks or in conjunction with MQTT.

MQTT-SN Client and Gateway/Server implementations SHOULD offer Authentication and Authorization options. Furthermore, the confidentiality and authenticity of the MQTT-SN messages can be provided by the underlying transport or can be obtained by encapsulating the MQTT-SN messages into the PROTECTION packet.

Applications concerned with critical infrastructure, personally identifiable information, or other personal or sensitive information are strongly advised to use these security capabilities.

Industry specific security profiles

It is anticipated that the MQTT protocol will be designed into industry specific application profiles, each defining a threat model and the specific security mechanisms to be used to address these threats. Recommendations for specific security mechanisms will often be taken from existing works including:

[NISTCSF] NIST Cyber Security Framework

[NIST7628] NISTIR 7628 Guidelines for Smart Grid Cyber Security

[FIPS1402] Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules (FIPS PUB 140-2)

[PCIDSS] PCI-DSS Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard

[NSAB] NSA Suite B Cryptography

• Appendix D. Acknowledgments

[Required section.]

Note: A Work Product approved by the TC must include a list of people who participated in the development of the Work Product. This is generally done by collecting the list of names in this appendix. This list shall be initially compiled by the Chair, and any Member of the TC may add or remove their names from the list by request.

Remove these yellow notes before submitting for publication.

○ D.1 Special Thanks

Note: This is an optional subsection to call out contributions from TC members. If a TC wants to thank non-TC members then they should avoid using the term "contribution" and instead thank them for their "expertise" or "assistance".

Substantial contributions to this document from the following individuals are gratefully acknowledged:

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

○ D.2 Participants

Note: A TC can determine who they list here, however, Observers must not be listed. It is common practice for TCs to list everyone that was part of the TC during the creation of the document, but this is ultimately a TC decision on who they want to list and not list.

The following individuals were members of this Technical Committee during the creation of this document and their contributions are gratefully acknowledged:

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

• Appendix E. Revision History

[Optional section.]

Revisions made since the initial stage of this numbered Version of this document may be tracked here.

Note: If revision tracking is handled in another system like github, provide a link to it instead of using this table, if desired. Remove this note before submitting for publication.

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
WD-01	[27th February 2020]	[Andrew Banks]	[Merge Initial Document and Input Specification]
WD-02	[4th April 2020]	[Andrew Banks] [Rahul Gupta]	[Terminology, DataTypes, CONNECT packet] [Specification Diagrams]
WD-05	[21st February 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Packet Diagrams, Bit Tables, Field Definitions]
WD-06	[10th March 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Sleeping client operational behavior, Terminology changes, 13 JIRA resolutions added to specification, Section numbering changes]
WD-07	[15th March 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Added 4 byte (32 bit) integer description]
WD-08	[26th March 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Added max packet size to CONNECT, Added Session Expiry Interval to CONNACK, Removed ZigBee references, Removed capabilities flag from CONNECT, AUTH packet added along with Authentication operational behavior. Standardized page margins]
WD-09	[05th May 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Added long topic type to topicIdTypes, updated PUBLISH to accommodate new topic type, added topic type matrix]
WD-10	[October 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Document format aligned with core specification, removal of introduction, addition of packet ID table, adding error code]
WD-11	[October 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[MQTT-SN Architecture moved into operational behavior, removal of variable integer definition, addition of session state section, normative comments added to sleeping client operational behaviour]

WD-12	[November 2021]	[Andrew Banks]	Rework 1.5 Background
WD-13	[November 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Move Authentication and Retained messages into operational behavior, rationalized tables and figures, separated packet definitions of similar structures into distinct sections.]
WD-14	[Decmeber 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[First implementation attempt, Fixed table references, Fixed PingResp packet]
WD-15	[December 2021]	[Simon Johnson]	[Tara added as editor, return code additions]
WD-15	[February 2022]	[Tara Walker]	Changed Return Code nomenclature to be more consistent w/5.0. Added Reason Codes to each control packet type
WD-16	March 2022	[Tara Walker]	Updated WILL*Types to correct Packet Type. Added Global Flags Table to Section 2. Updated each Control Packet Flags in Section 3 adding missing Flag Sections. Formatting: Auto update of Table numbering, Auto update of WD Revision numbering for footer.
WD-17	April 2022	[Simon Johnson]	Updated use of topic name and topic filter to be aligned with MQTT 5. Topic alias becomes topic alias type. Added quality of service protocol flow as it differed to MQTT 5 (inflight). Conformance references removed as these will need to be wholly owned OR externally referenced.
WD-18	June 2022	[Tara E. Walker]	Updated items based upon the feedback from Alex Kritikos.
WD-19	August 2022	[Simon Johnson]	Remove change tracking as document was becoming unworkable.
WD-20	September 2022	[Simon Johnson]	Integrate feedback from committee meeting relating to the work by Miroslav Prymek. Added resolution of CONNACK session present per MQTT 585
WD-21	October 2022	[Simon Johnson]	Client States section added to describe the 5 states. Updated the state transition diagram to accommodate new disconnect field and new transitions between Awake -> Lost and Asleep -> Disconnected.

			<p>Security section added.</p> <p>Figure 2 – MQTT-SN Architecture diagram updated.</p> <p>Font updated to Arial from bespoke font.</p> <p>QoS -1 – Section added to the QoS chapter (NOTE: updated text to allow for bi-directional -1 PUBLISHING).</p> <p>Introduction of Exponential backoff algorithm.</p> <p>Applied issue issue 587 (max messages set in CONNECT flags).</p>
WD-22	November 2022	[Simon Johnson]	<p>Integrate MQTT 591 (sleep behavior)</p> <p>Replace instances of “return code” to “reason code”</p> <p>PINGREQ timeout aligned with Tretry (15 seconds) from the ill defined “reasonable amount of time”</p> <p>Exponential Algo fix (using the factor n assuming it was the product!)</p> <p>Client Identifier size clarification.</p> <p>Publish variants added; distinguish variant based on QoS field to save 2 bytes for single flight PUBLISH packets.</p> <p>Incorporated B4. Into retry timer.</p>
WD-23	December 2022	[Simon Johnson]	<p>CONNECT Client Identifier Informative and Normative définition update.</p> <p>CONNACK Client Identifier Informative and Normative définition update.</p> <p>CONNACK reason codes updated.</p> <p>KeepAlive boundary specified removing 0 as an option per the committee call.</p> <p>Added Session Expiry “reasonable” setting statement.</p> <p>Added sequence diagrams for CONNECT, CONNECT with WILL, CONNECT with AUTH.</p> <p>Network Connection Section (IANA Omitted but we need to add this to agenda)</p>
WD-24	December 2022	[Simon Johnson, Davide Lenzarini, Ian Craggs]	<p>Removal of Network Connection references.</p> <p>Modified PUBLISH -1 & 0 tables to remove topic length field</p>

			<p>Modified PUBLISH 1 & 2 tables to remove topic length field</p> <p>Changed Data field description on the above</p> <p>Updated sleeping device section</p> <p>Ensured the references to the Packet Length and type section was consistent in all packet types.</p>
WD-25	January 2023	[Simon Johnson]	<p>Broken out PUBLISH -1 into its own packet type</p> <p>Disconnect flags field moved and added existence flags for optional fields</p> <p>Introduction titles changed to better sign post where the information resides in the document</p>
WD-26	May 2023	[Simon Johnson, Davide Lenzarini]	<p>Backwards compatible PUBLISH -1, new OOS Publish message to replace it.</p> <p>Removal of security section to allow to rewrite.</p>
WD-27	November 2023	[Simon Johnson, Davide Lenzarini]	<p>Network Transport Layer chapter updated to define the impact of lower layers features on the MQTT-SN protocol.</p> <p>Replaced the term MQTT-SN "connection" with the term "Virtual Connection".</p>
WD-28	December 2023	[Davide Lenzarini, Stefan Hagen]	<p>Ensured document structure is intact and replaced table footnotes with simple text tags and a subsequent notes listing.</p>
	February 2024	[Ian Craggs, Simon Johnson]	<p>Issue 560 resolution - full reason code table and add reason code fields to PUBREC, PUBREL and PUBCOMP. Duplicate reason code tables removed from packet descriptions.</p> <p>Will Data Sent in CONNECT</p> <p>Auth Data Sent in CONNECT & CONNACK</p> <p>Suback granted QoS 0,1,2 now reason codes not flags.</p> <p>Moved PUBLISH -1 to new Backward compatibility appendix</p>

• Appendix F. Implementation Notes

○ F.1 Support of PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION

Because PUBLISH WITHOUT SESSION could be sent at any time by clients (even with no Virtual Connection setup) a transparent GW needs to maintain for those packets a dedicated MQTT connection with the server. An aggregating or hybrid GW may use any aggregating MQTT connection to forward those packets to the server.

○ F.2 “Best practice” values for timers and counters

Table 30 shows the “best practice” values for the timers and counters defined in this specification.

Timer/Counter	Recommended value
T_{ADV}	Greater than 15 minutes
N_{ADV}	2 -3
$T_{SEARCHGW}$	5 seconds
T_{GWINFO}	5 seconds
T_{WAIT}	Greater than 5 minutes
T_{RETRY}	Implement E4 with a starting value of 1 second after an initial wait period of 5 seconds. So the first retry will be ~6 seconds.
N_{RETRY}	3 – 5 seconds
$M_{BACKOFF}$	60 seconds

Table 30: “Best practice” values for timers and counters

The “tolerance” of the sleep and keep-alive timers at the server/gateway depends on the values indicated by the clients. For example, the timer values should be 10% higher than the indicated values for periods larger than 1 minute, and 50% higher if less.

○ F.3 Mapping of Topic Alias to Topic Names and Topic Filters

It is strongly recommended that in the gateway the mapping table between topic alias and topic names is implemented per client (and not by a single shared pool between all clients), to reduce the risk of an incorrect topic alias from a client matching another client’s valid topic, and thus causing a publication to the wrong topic, which could potentially have disastrous consequences.

○ F.4 Exponential Backoff

The following error handling strategy should be used for networked devices to avoid overwhelming recipient network entities whilst providing for efficient reestablishment handling. The client shall periodically retry a failed packet with increasing delays between attempts, constrained by a max retry time and interleaved with a suitable seed of randomness.

Algorithm:

An exponential backoff algorithm retries requests exponentially, increasing the waiting time between retries up to a maximum backoff time. For example:

1. Initial packet sent.
2. If the operation fails, wait $1000 + (\text{random number})$ milliseconds (ran) and retry the operation.
3. If the operation fails, wait $2000 + (\text{random number})$ milliseconds (ran) and retry the operation.
4. If the operation fails, wait $4000 + (\text{random number})$ milliseconds (ran) and retry the operation.
5. Continued, up to a maximum backoff M_{BACKOFF} .
6. Continue waiting and retrying up to some maximum number of retries, but do not increase the wait period between retries.

The wait time is $\min(((2^n * sf) + \text{ran}), \text{max})$ with n incremented by 1 for each iteration (or operation) and the scaling factor (sf) being set to some reasonable value (suggested 1000 as in the example above).

The random number helps to avoid cases where many clients are synchronized by some situation, and all retry at once. The value of the random number ran is recalculated after each retry. The random number (ran) should be no larger than the scaling factor (sf).

● Appendix G. Notices

[Required section. Do not change.]

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