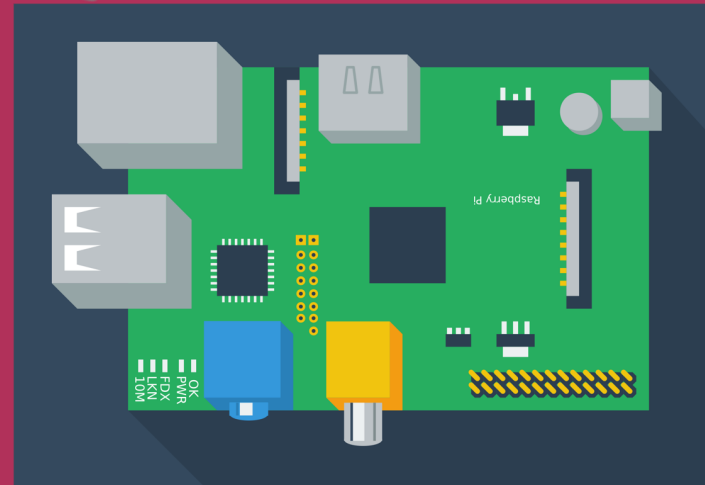
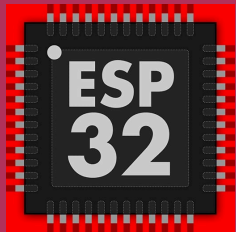
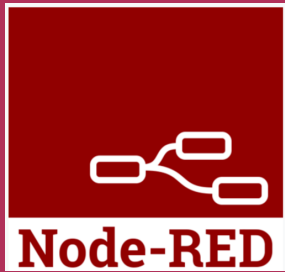


# MQTT on Pi

OCT 2021



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# Why MQTT?

## Lightweight and Efficient

MQTT clients are very small, require minimal resources so can be used on small microcontrollers. MQTT message headers are small to optimize network bandwidth.

## Reliable Message Delivery

Reliability of message delivery is important for many IoT use cases. This is why MQTT has 3 defined quality of service levels: 0 - at most once, 1- at least once, 2 - exactly once

## Bi-directional Communications

MQTT allows for messaging between device to cloud and cloud to device. This makes for easy broadcasting messages to groups of things.

## Support for Unreliable Networks

Many IoT devices connect over unreliable cellular networks. MQTT's support for persistent sessions reduces the time to reconnect the client with the broker.

## Scale to Millions of Things

MQTT can scale to connect with millions of IoT devices.

## Security Enabled

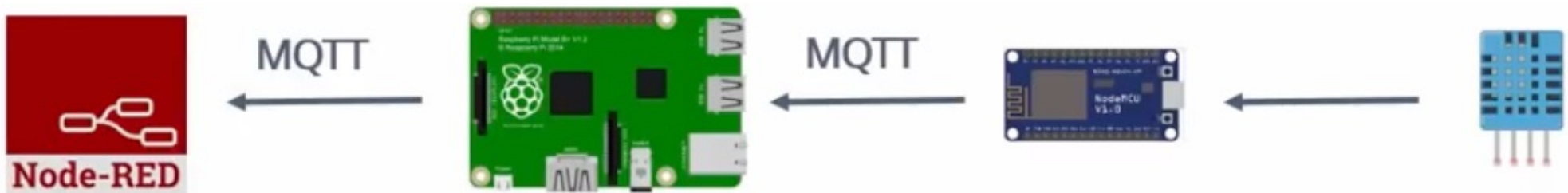
MQTT makes it easy to encrypt messages using TLS and authenticate clients using modern authentication protocols, such as OAuth.

# The Operation of MQTT

i. Send a command to control an output



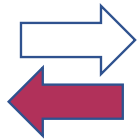
ii. Read and publish data



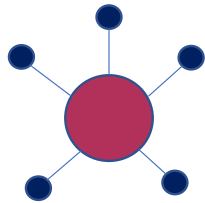
# Basic MQTT Components



Broker



Publish/Subscribe

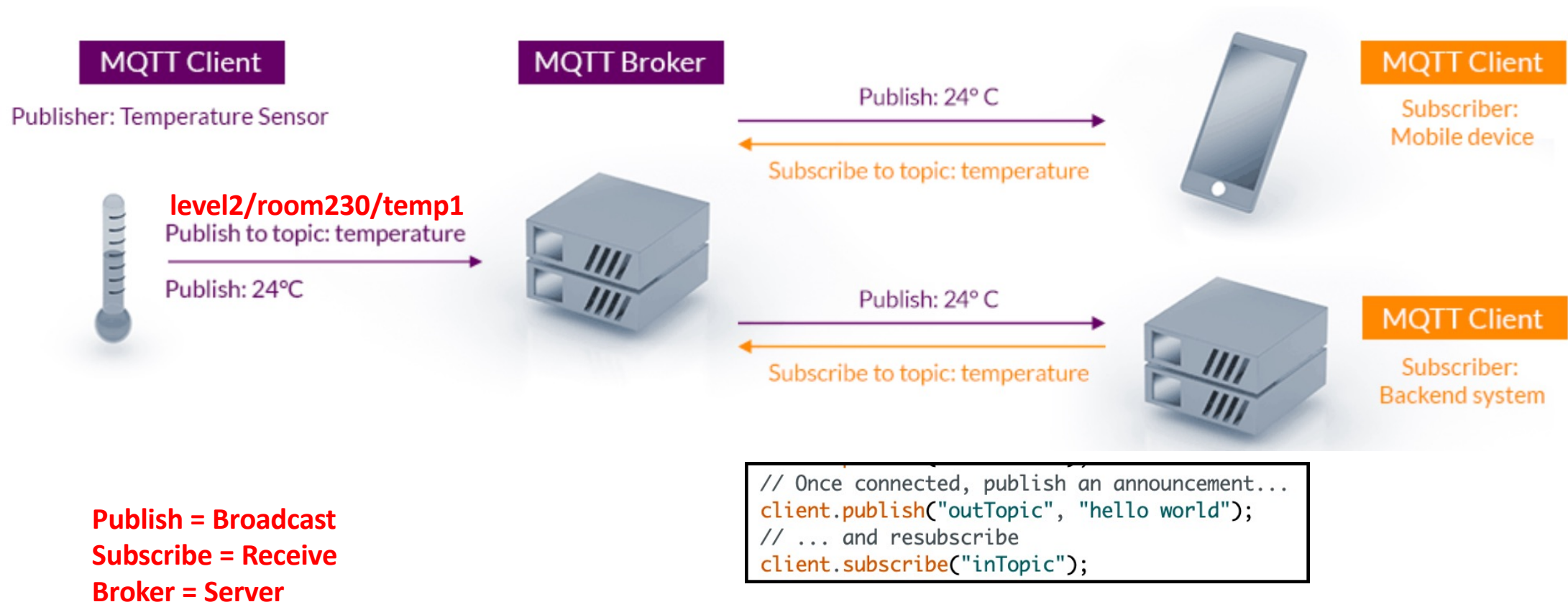


Topics



Quality of Service

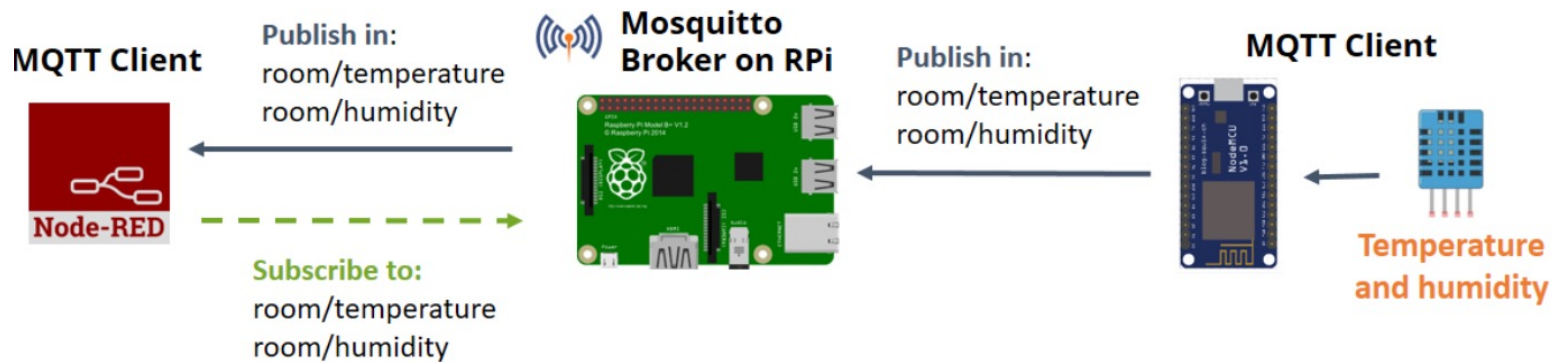
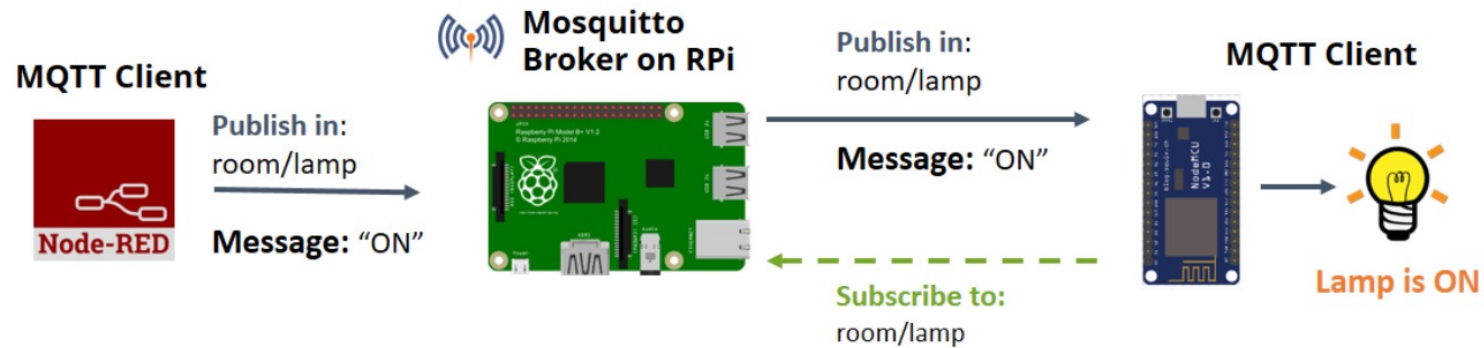
# MQTT Publish/Subscribe Architecture



# Important Point to Note

- > Clients **do not have addresses** like in email systems, and messages are not sent to clients.
- > Messages are **published to a broker on a topic**.
- > The job of an MQTT broker is to **filter messages** based on topic, and then **distribute them to subscribers**.
- > A client can receive these messages by subscribing to that topic on the same broker
- > There is **no direct connection** between a publisher and subscriber.
- > **All clients** can publish (broadcast) and subscribe (receive).
- > MQTT brokers do not normally store messages.

# Example



QUESTIONS

END