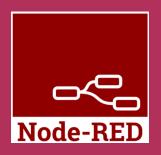




MQTT on

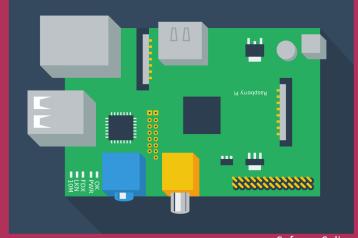












Safyzan Salim scriptworkz ent

MQTT on Pi – About MQTT

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

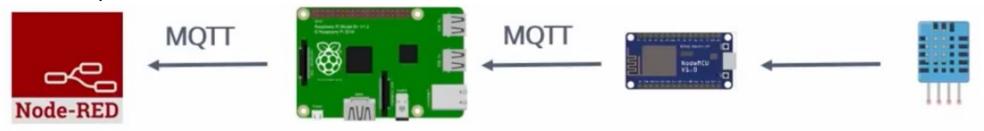
MQTT makes it easy to encrypt messages using TLS and authenticate clients using modern authentication protocols, such as OAuth.

The Operation of MQTT

i. Send a command to control an output



ii. Read and publish data



Basic MQTT Components

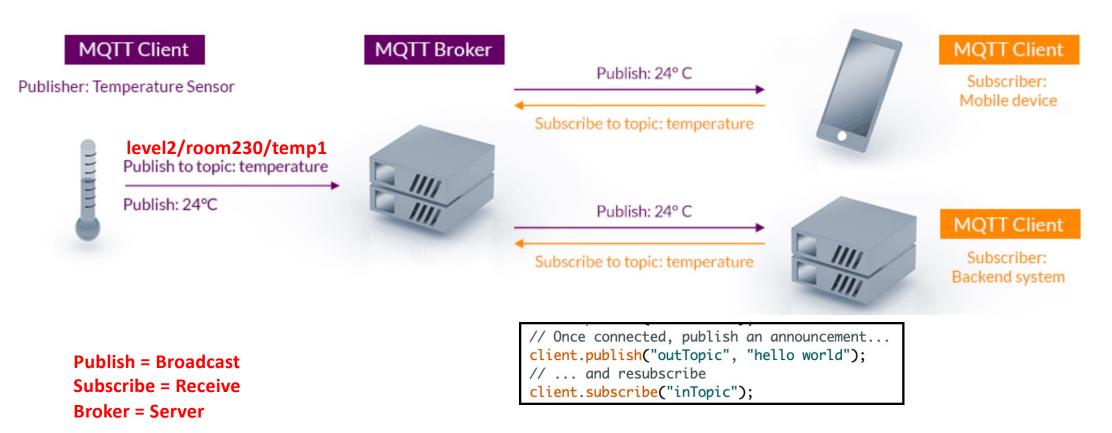






Quality of Service

MQTT Publish/Subscribe Architechture

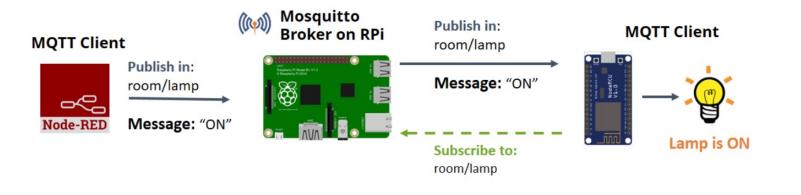


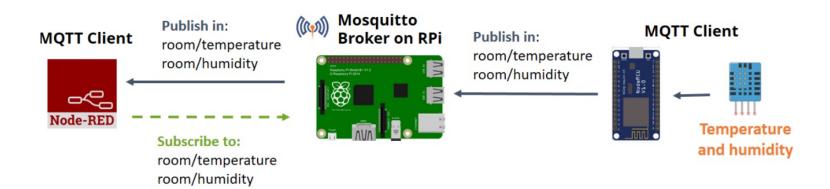
https://mqtt.org

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

SZS - Oct 2021