



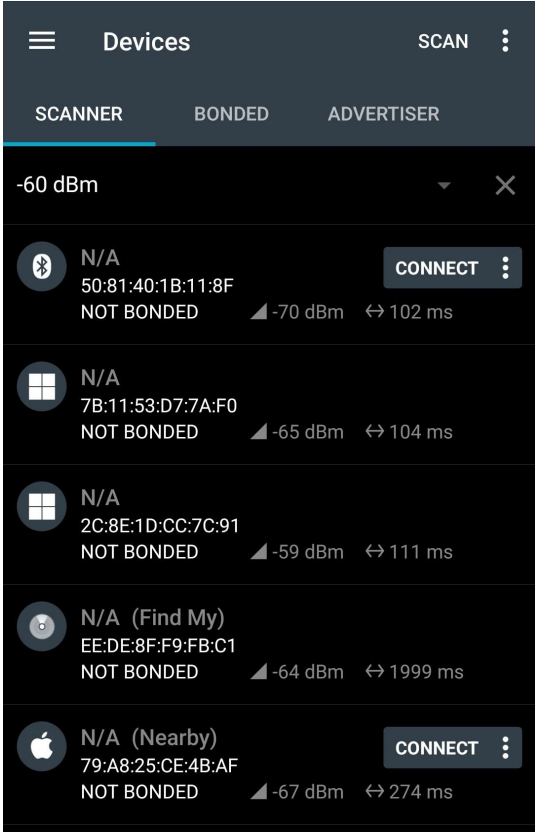
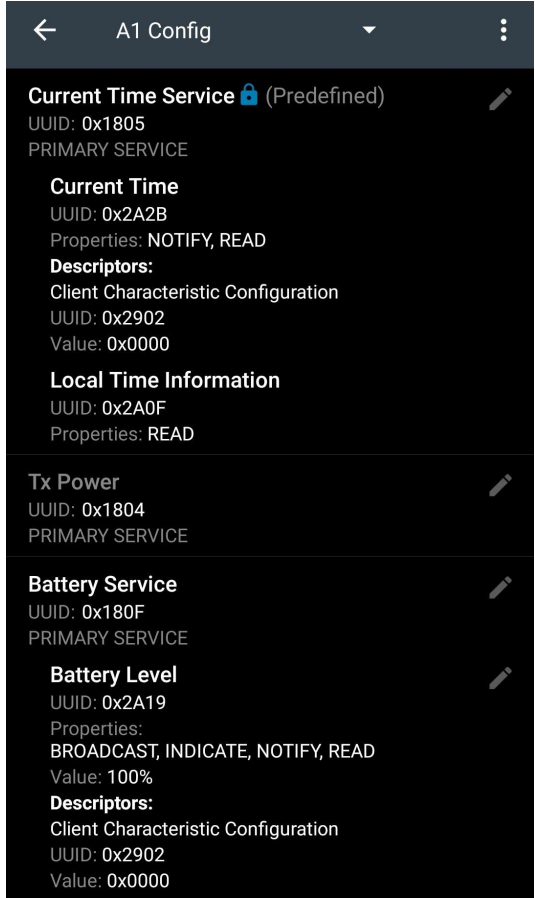
Faculty of Engineering & Applied Science

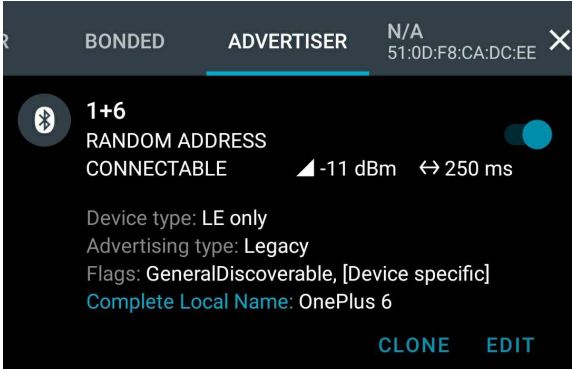
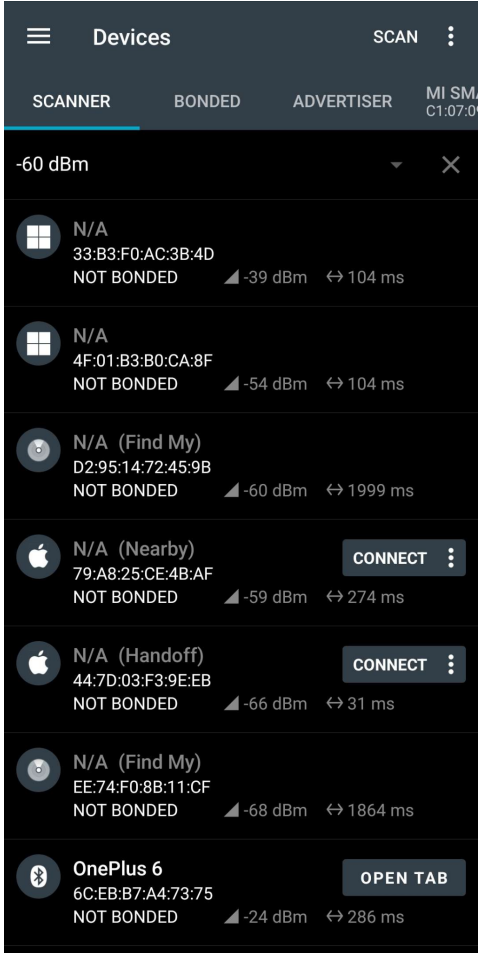
SOFE4610 - Assignment 2

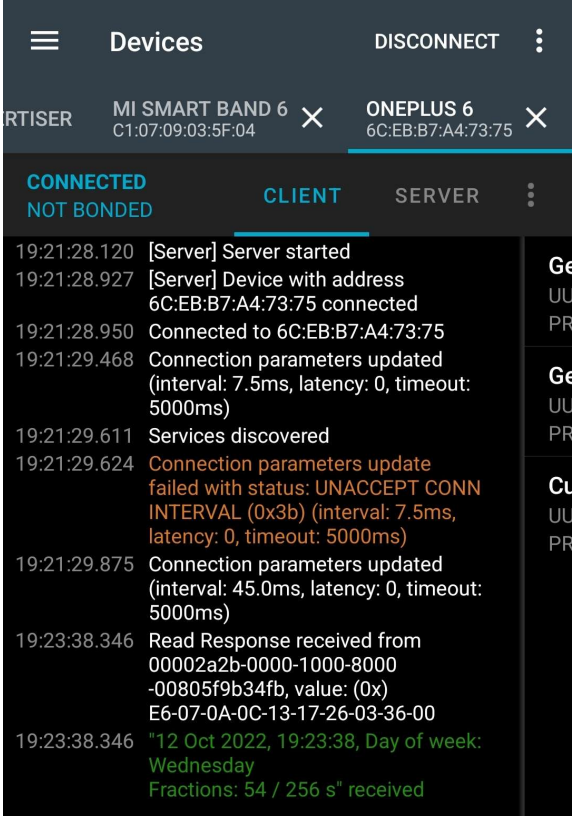
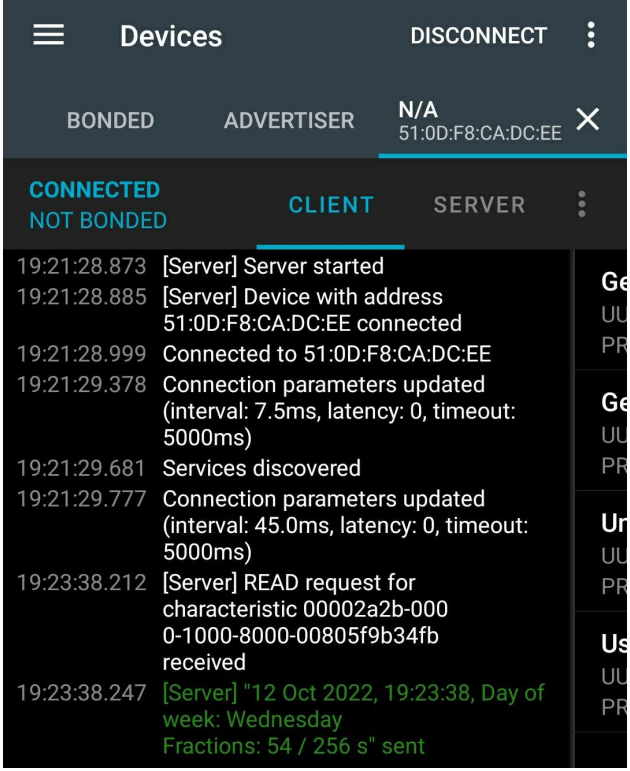
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Name	Student ID
Ivan Bisol	100701735
Tiwaloluwa Ojo	100700622

Question 1

 <p>Devices SCAN</p> <p>SCANNER BONDED ADVERTISER</p> <p>-60 dBm</p> <p>N/A 50:81:40:1B:11:8F NOT BONDED -70 dBm ↔ 102 ms</p> <p>N/A 7B:11:53:D7:7A:F0 NOT BONDED -65 dBm ↔ 104 ms</p> <p>N/A 2C:8E:1D:CC:7C:91 NOT BONDED -59 dBm ↔ 111 ms</p> <p>N/A (Find My) EE:DE:8F:F9:FB:C1 NOT BONDED -64 dBm ↔ 1999 ms</p> <p>N/A (Nearby) 79:A8:25:CE:4B:AF NOT BONDED -67 dBm ↔ 274 ms</p>	 <p>A1 Config</p> <p>Current Time Service (Predefined) UUID: 0x1805 PRIMARY SERVICE</p> <p>Current Time UUID: 0x2A2B Properties: NOTIFY, READ Descriptors: Client Characteristic Configuration UUID: 0x2902 Value: 0x0000</p> <p>Local Time Information UUID: 0x2A0F Properties: READ</p> <p>Tx Power UUID: 0x1804 PRIMARY SERVICE</p> <p>Battery Service UUID: 0x180F PRIMARY SERVICE</p> <p>Battery Level UUID: 0x2A19 Properties: BROADCAST, INDICATE, NOTIFY, READ Value: 100% Descriptors: Client Characteristic Configuration UUID: 0x2902 Value: 0x0000</p>
<p>Screenshot of the scanner device before setting up the GATT server and advertiser on the second device.</p>	<p>Configuration of the GATT server using a predefined current time service and one custom battery service. (Tx Power is greyed out as it is disabled)</p>

	
<p>Advertiser settings on server device. Advertiser wasn't required when I initially set up the GATT server during testing, but the scanner device was unable to find the server without an advertiser after the initial test.</p>	<p>List of devices after enabling the GATT server and advertiser on the server device.</p>

 <p>Log response upon requesting the current time service from the scanner device.</p>	 <p>Log response from the server device upon having current time requested.</p>
--	---

<pre> 19:29:49.531 Read Response received from 00002 a19-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb, value: (0x) 31-30-30-25, "100%" 19:29:49.531 "49%" received 19:29:49.412 [Server] READ request for characteristic 00002a19-000 0-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb received 19:29:49.415 [Server] "49%" sent </pre>	
<p>Log responses from client and server respectively upon requesting Battery Level. The reading of 49% is way off the device's battery level of 100% which leads me to believe either a certain byte value is required for the default value, or "Battery Level" doesn't return the actual charge of the device.</p>	<p>Connection to my Mi Smart Band 6 shows a variety of GATT services. With a few of the services showing up as Unknown Service and a few of the descriptors returning invalid data/syntax we can only presume most of the data is sent in a proprietary/nontypical format. This is further supported by the fact that the developer's app is required to do essentially anything with/to the smart watch from my phone.</p>

Question 2

1. Set up a free MQTT broker such as HiveMQ cloud or a broker on your local machine.
 - a. We set up HiveMq using the following [docker quickstart](#). The container comes with a premade broker and cluster with a maximum of 25 client connections.
2. Use the HiveMQ MQTT CLI and HiveMQ WebSocket Client to connect to the MQTT broker to test the broker. See the steps in <https://www.hivemq.com/docs/hivemq-cloud/introduction.html#guide>. Exercise accessing and creating a simple test topic.
 - a. Navigate to MQTT CLI tool to enter shell mode

```

docker exec -it fcd375f2b3a48647f3e69835b3e4571a3df6eea8f2acc204033cc35e82e38b38 /bin/sh
# cd /opt/hivemq-4.9.0/tools/mqtt-cli/bin
# ./mqtt sh

Usage: shell [-h|V] [COMMAND]

Starts MqttCLI in shell mode, to enable interactive mode with further sub commands.

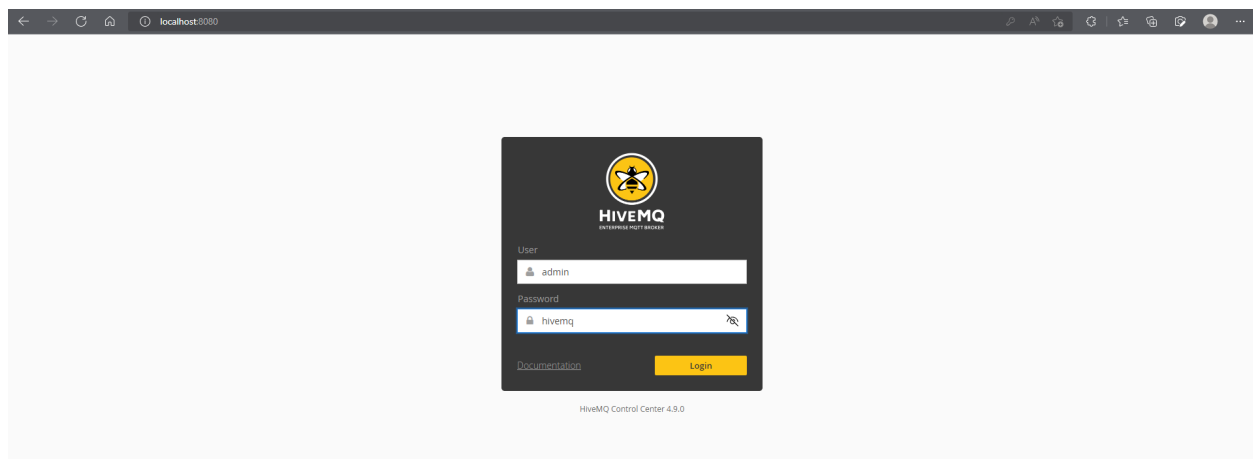
Options:
-h, --help      display this help message
-l             Log to $HOME/.mqtt-cli/logs (Configurable through $HOME/.mqtt-cli/config.properties)
-V, --version   display version info

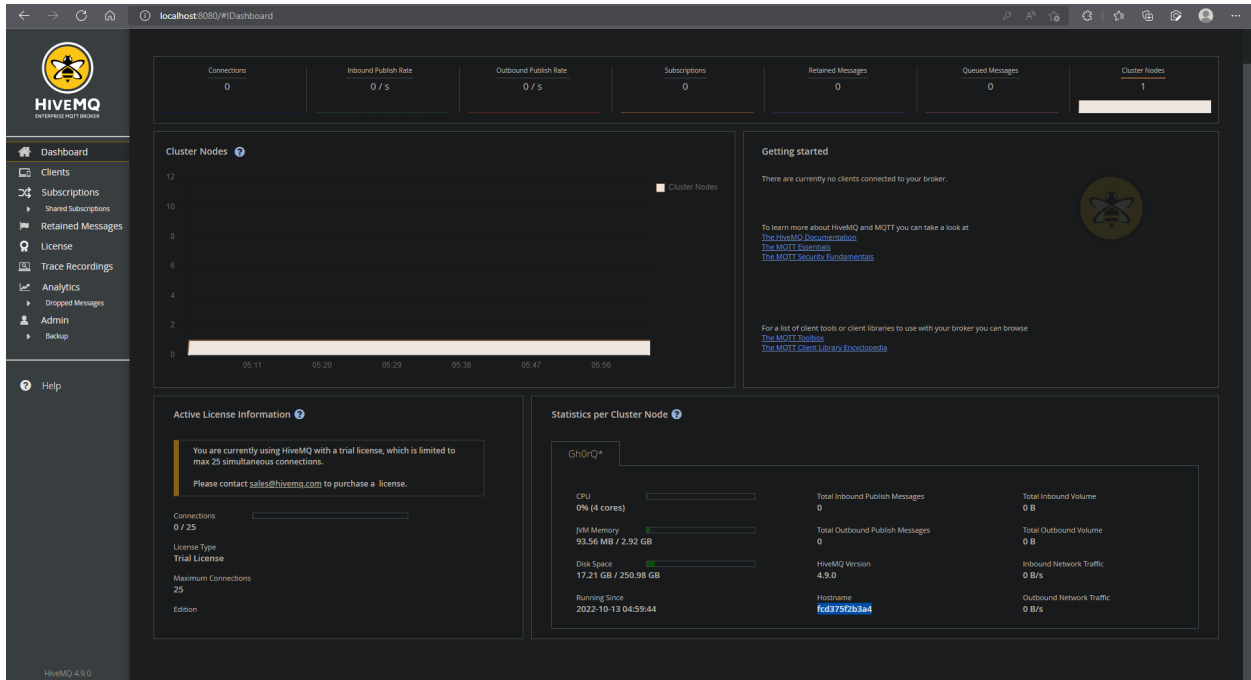
Commands:
help          Displays help information about the specified command
version       Prints version information
con, connect   Connect an MQTT client
dis, disconnect Disconnect an MQTT client
switch        Switch the current context
ls, list       List all connected clients with their respective identifiers
cls, clear     Clear the screen
exit          Exit the shell

Press Ctrl-C to exit.

Using default values from properties file /root/.mqtt-cli/config.properties:
Host: localhost, Port: 1883, Mqtt-Version MQTT_5_0, Logfile-Debug-Level: DEBUG
No Logfile used - Activate logging with the 'mqtt sh -l' option
mqtt>
  
```

- a.
 - b. Access the dashboard to access broker hostname. We can also use localhost





c. Connect to our cluster and enter its context

```
docker exec -it fcd375f2b3a48647f3e69835b3e4571a3df6eea8f2acc204033cc35e82e38b38 /bin/sh

--sendMaxPacketSize <sendMaximumPacketSize>
    The maximum packet size the client sends to the server. (default: 268435460)
--topicAliasMax <topicAliasMaximum>
    The maximum amount of topic aliases the client accepts from the server. (default: 0)
--sendTopicAliasMax <sendTopicAliasMaximum>
    The maximum amount of topic aliases the client sends to the server. (default: 16)
--[no-]reqProblemInfo
    The client requests problem information from the server. (default: true)
--[no-]reqResponseInfo
    The client requests response information from the server. (default: false)

mqtt> con -h fcd375f2b3a4
hmq_gh0rQ_0_70ba66e6e1b087ebadfcd8139f50770@fcd375f2b3a4> help

Usage: > { pub | sub | unsub | dis | switch | ls | cls | exit }

In context mode all MQTT commands relate to the currently active client.

Commands:
  help          Displays help information about the specified command
  version       Prints version information
  pub, publish  Publish a message to a list of topics
  sub, subscribe Subscribe this MQTT client to a list of topics
  unsub, unsubscribe Unsubscribe this MQTT client from a list of topics
  con, connect  Connect an MQTT client
  dis, disconnect Disconnects this MQTT client
  switch        Switch the current context
  ls, list      List all connected clients with their respective identifiers
  cls, clear    Clear the screen
  exit          Exit the current context
hmq_gh0rQ_0_70ba66e6e1b087ebadfcd8139f50770@fcd375f2b3a4>
```

d. Publish & Subscribe to the /assignment2 topic

```
docker exec -it fcd375f2b3a48647f3e69835b3e4571a3df6eea8f2acc204033cc35e82e38b38 /bin/sh
hmq_gh0rQ_2_d7bae3fa7ae0b13ed27334d9a795e95c@fcd375f2b3a4> sub -t assignment2 -oc -> -T -s
assignment2: {
  "topic": "assignment2",
  "payload": "Message to Earth",
  "qos": "AT_MOST_ONCE",
  "receivedAt": "2022-10-13 06:37:47",
  "retain": false
}
assignment2: {
  "topic": "assignment2",
  "payload": "Message to Mars",
  "qos": "AT_MOST_ONCE",
  "receivedAt": "2022-10-13 06:37:54",
  "retain": false
}

docker exec -it fcd375f2b3a48647f3e69835b3e4571a3df6eea8f2acc204033cc35e82e38b38 /bin/sh
hmq_gh0rQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4> pub -t assignment2 -m "Message to Earth"
hmq_gh0rQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4> pub -t assignment2 -m "Message to Earth"
hmq_gh0rQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4> pub -t assignment2 -m "Message to Mars"
```

3. Create your own topic ontology (see <http://www.steves-internet-guide.com/understanding-mqtt-topics/>) and exercise publishing and subscribing to it.

The image shows two terminal windows running Docker containers. The left window shows the output of a subscription command for the topic 'assignment2'. It receives three JSON payloads: 'Message to Earth', 'Message to Mars', and 'Message to OT'. The right window shows the output of a subscription command for the topic '/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa'. It receives three JSON payloads: 'Message to Earth', 'Message to Mars', and 'Message to UIIT'. Both windows show the 'receivedAt' timestamp and 'retain' status for each message.

```

docker exec -it fcd375f2b3a486473e69835b3e4571a3df6ee8f2acc204033cc35e82e38b38 /bin/sh
hmq_ghOrQ_2_d7bae3fa7ae0b13ed27334d9a795e95c@fcd375f2b3a4> sub -t assignment2 -oc -J -T -s
assignment2: {
  "topic": "assignment2",
  "payload": "Message to Earth",
  "qos": "AT_MOST_ONCE",
  "receivedAt": "2022-10-13 06:37:47",
  "retain": false
}
assignment2: {
  "topic": "assignment2",
  "payload": "Message to Mars",
  "qos": "AT_MOST_ONCE",
  "receivedAt": "2022-10-13 06:37:54",
  "retain": false
}
hmq_ghOrQ_2_d7bae3fa7ae0b13ed27334d9a795e95c@fcd375f2b3a4> sub -t /north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa -
/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa: {
  "topic": "/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa",
  "payload": "Message to OT",
  "qos": "AT_MOST_ONCE",
  "receivedAt": "2022-10-13 06:40:35",
  "retain": false
}
/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa: {
  "topic": "/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa",
  "payload": "Message to UIIT",
  "qos": "AT_MOST_ONCE",
  "receivedAt": "2022-10-13 06:40:58",
  "retain": false
}

docker exec -it fcd375f2b3a486473e69835b3e4571a3df6ee8f2acc204033cc35e82e38b38 /bin/sh
hmq_ghOrQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4> pub -t assignment2 -m "Message to Earth"
hmq_ghOrQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4> pub -t assignment2 -m "Message to Mars"
hmq_ghOrQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4> pub -t /north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa -
m "Message to OT"
hmq_ghOrQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4> pub -t /north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa -
m "Message to UIIT"
hmq_ghOrQ_3_6425541e82d8375519bd2806bf27c385@fcd375f2b3a4>

```

4. Leverage the Eclipse Paho MQTT Python client library (<https://www.eclipse.org/paho/index.php?page=clients/python/index.php>) to write your own client code to connect and exercise the MQTT broker you installed.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'client.py' file open. The file contains MQTT client code using the paho-mqtt library. The terminal window at the bottom displays the output of the 'HiveMQ' start script for Linux/Unix v1.13. The output includes the script's purpose, the version of HiveMQ (4.9.0), and a list of files and directories in the installation path. The script also shows the MQTT broker's configuration, including the host (localhost) and port (1883).

```

1  import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
2
3  # The callback for when the client receives a CONNACK response from the server.
4  def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
5      print("Connected with result code " + str(rc))
6      # Subscribing in on_connect() means that if we lose the connection and
7      # reconnect then subscriptions will be renewed.
8      client.subscribe("/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa")
9
10 # The callback for when a PUBLISH message is received from the server.
11 def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
12     print(msg.topic + " " + str(msg.payload))
13
14 client = mqtt.Client()
15 client.on_connect = on_connect
16 client.on_message = on_message
17
18 client.connect("localhost", 1883, 60)
19
20 # Blocking call that processes network traffic, dispatches callbacks and
21 # handles reconnecting.
22 # Other loop() functions are available that give a threaded interface and a
23 # manual interface.

```

Terminal Output:

```

root@68b8123cd7b:/workspaces/Assignment2# cd ../..
root@68b8123cd7b:/# cd opt/
root@68b8123cd7b:/opt# cd opt/hivemq-4.9.0/
root@68b8123cd7b:/opt/hivemq-4.9.0# cd bin/
root@68b8123cd7b:/opt/hivemq-4.9.0/bin# ./bin/run.sh
HiveMQ
-----
HiveMQ Start Script for Linux/Unix v1.13

```

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'client.py' file open. The file contains MQTT client code using the paho-mqtt library. The terminal window at the bottom displays the output of the MQTT client. The output shows the client connecting to the MQTT broker (localhost:1883) and receiving a message from the topic '/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa' with the payload 'hello to OT'.

```

1  import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
2
3  # The callback for when the client receives a CONNACK response from the server.
4  def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, rc):
5      print("Connected with result code " + str(rc))
6      # Subscribing in on_connect() means that if we lose the connection and
7      # reconnect then subscriptions will be renewed.
8      client.subscribe("/north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa")
9
10 # The callback for when a PUBLISH message is received from the server.
11 def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
12     print(msg.topic + " " + str(msg.payload))
13
14 client = mqtt.Client()
15 client.on_connect = on_connect
16 client.on_message = on_message
17
18 client.connect("localhost", 1883, 60)
19
20 # Blocking call that processes network traffic, dispatches callbacks and
21 # handles reconnecting.
22 # Other loop() functions are available that give a threaded interface and a
23 # manual interface.
24 client.loop_forever()

```

Terminal Output:

```

exit
Exit the shell
Press Ctrl-C to exit.
Using default values from properties file /root/.mqtt-cli/config.properties:
Host: localhost, Port: 1883, Mqtt-Version MQTT 5.0, LogLevel: DEBUG
No logfile used - Activate logging with the 'mqtt sh -l' option
mqtt sh -l
total 0
mqtt sh -h localhost -p 1883
hmq_kldr0_0_66/e92bc02ec98ee2e2d3b0d0c3514f@localhost pub -t /north-america/canada/ontario/oshawa -
"hello to OT"
hmq_kldr0_0_66/e92bc02ec98ee2e2d3b0d0c3514f@localhost:

```