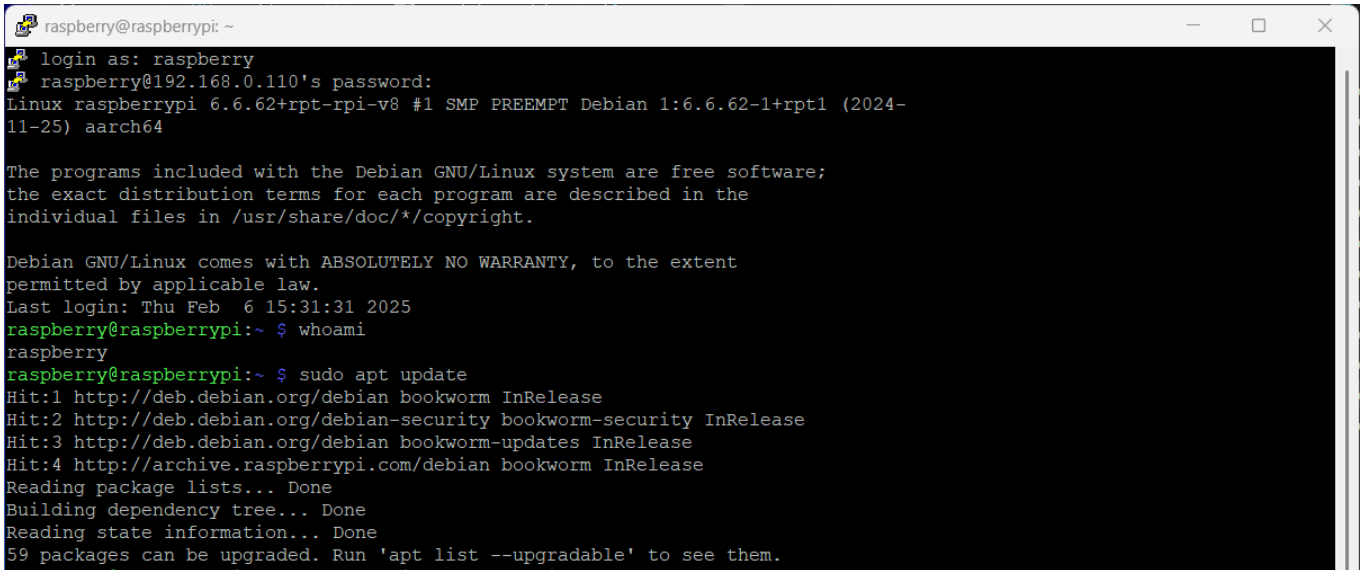


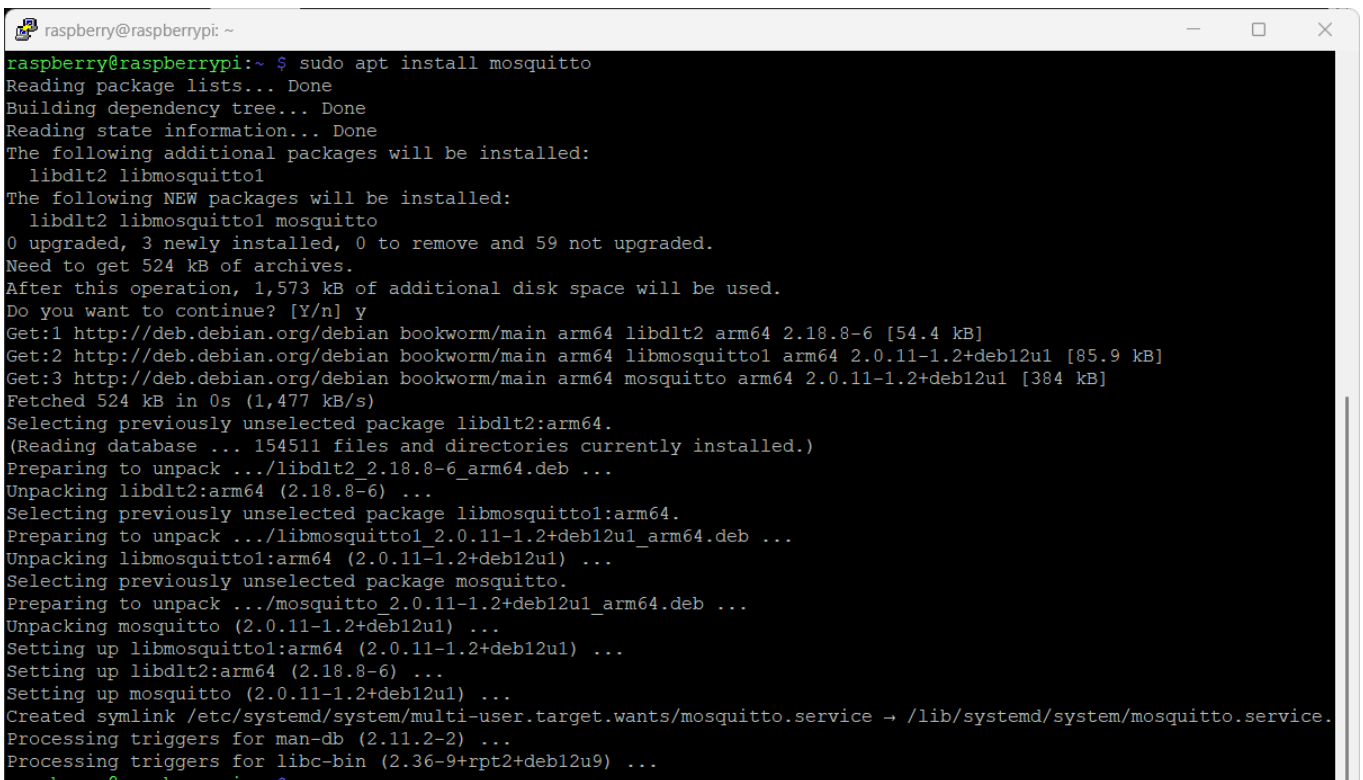
Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots

1. Install and Configure the MQTT Broker on a Raspberry Pi 3:



```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
login as: raspberrypi  
raspberrypi@192.168.0.110's password:  
Linux raspberrypi 6.6.62+rpt-rpi-v8 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.6.62-1+rpt1 (2024-11-25) aarch64  
  
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;  
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the  
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.  
  
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent  
permitted by applicable law.  
Last login: Thu Feb  6 15:31:31 2025  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ whoami  
raspberrypi  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt update  
Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease  
Hit:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease  
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease  
Hit:4 http://archive.raspberrypi.com/debian bookworm InRelease  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
59 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
```

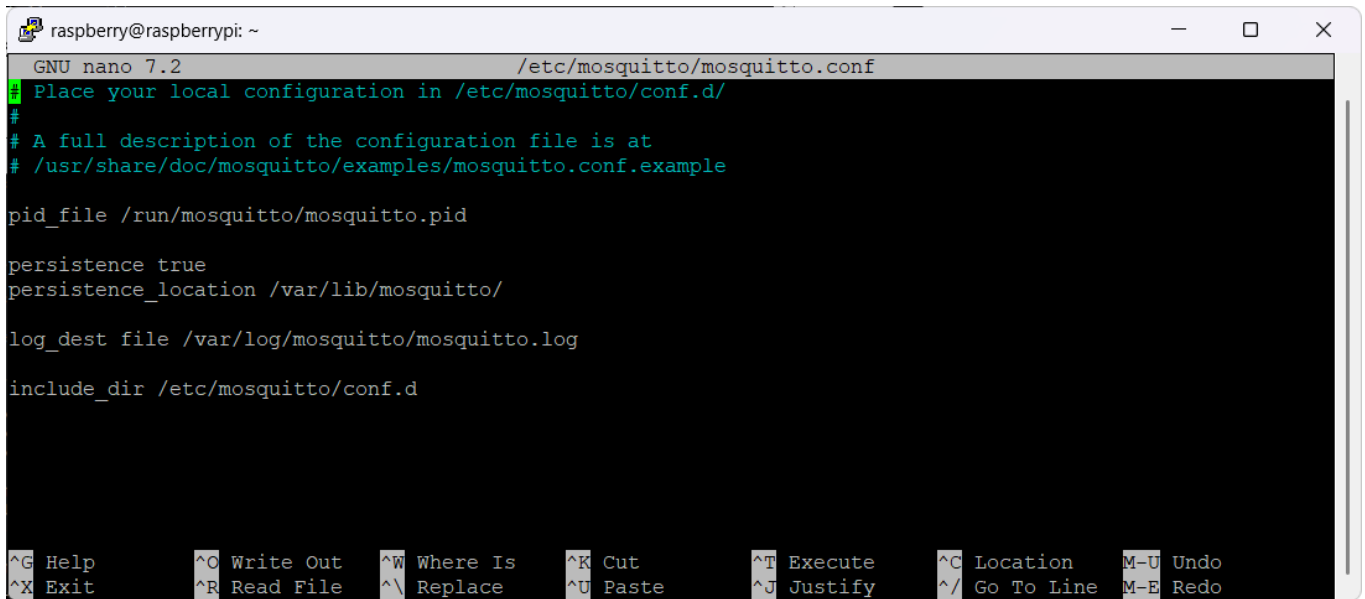
Fig. 1. Screenshot of updating the Raspberry Pi's package list



```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt install mosquitto  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  libdlt2 libmosquitto1  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  libdlt2 libmosquitto1 mosquitto  
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 59 not upgraded.  
Need to get 524 kB of archives.  
After this operation, 1,573 kB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y  
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm/main arm64 libdlt2 arm64 2.18.8-6 [54.4 kB]  
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm/main arm64 libmosquitto1 arm64 2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1 [85.9 kB]  
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm/main arm64 mosquitto arm64 2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1 [384 kB]  
Fetched 524 kB in 0s (1,477 kB/s)  
Selecting previously unselected package libdlt2:arm64.  
(Reading database ... 154511 files and directories currently installed.)  
Preparing to unpack .../libdlt2_2.18.8-6_arm64.deb ...  
Unpacking libdlt2:arm64 (2.18.8-6) ...  
Selecting previously unselected package libmosquitto1:arm64.  
Preparing to unpack .../libmosquitto1_2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1_arm64.deb ...  
Unpacking libmosquitto1:arm64 (2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1) ...  
Selecting previously unselected package mosquitto.  
Preparing to unpack .../mosquitto_2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1_arm64.deb ...  
Unpacking mosquitto (2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1) ...  
Setting up libmosquitto1:arm64 (2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1) ...  
Setting up libdlt2:arm64 (2.18.8-6) ...  
Setting up mosquitto (2.0.11-1.2+deb12u1) ...  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mosquitto.service → /lib/systemd/system/mosquitto.service.  
Processing triggers for man-db (2.11.2-2) ...  
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.36-9+rpt2+deb12u9) ...  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Fig. 2. Screenshot of installing the Mosquitto MQTT broker

Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots



A screenshot of a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The window title is 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~'. The terminal shows the GNU nano 7.2 editor editing the file '/etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf'. The file content includes comments about local configuration and a full description, followed by configuration parameters: 'pid_file /run/mosquitto/mosquitto.pid', 'persistence true', 'persistence_location /var/lib/mosquitto/', 'log_dest file /var/log/mosquitto/mosquitto.log', and 'include_dir /etc/mosquitto/conf.d'. The bottom status bar shows various keyboard shortcuts like ^G Help, ^O Write Out, ^W Where Is, ^K Cut, ^T Execute, ^C Location, M-U Undo, ^X Exit, ^R Read File, ^_ Replace, ^U Paste, ^J Justify, ^_ Go To Line, and M-E Redo.

```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf
# Place your local configuration in /etc/mosquitto/conf.d/
#
# A full description of the configuration file is at
# /usr/share/doc/mosquitto/examples/mosquitto.conf.example

pid_file /run/mosquitto/mosquitto.pid

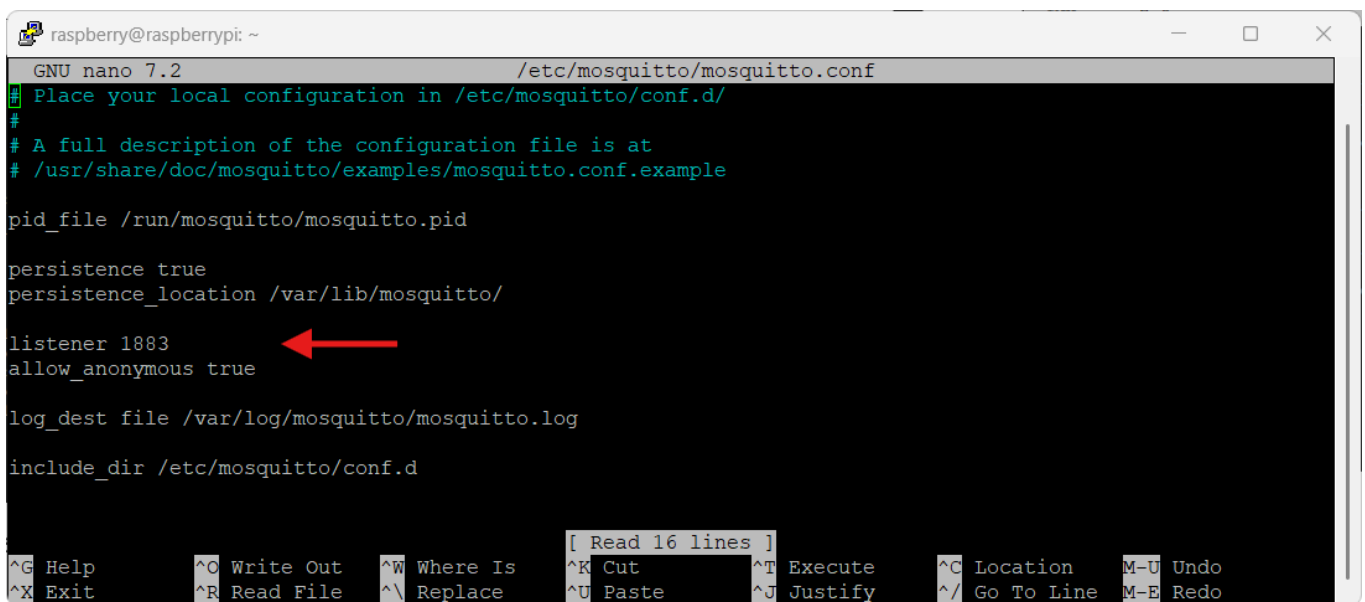
persistence true
persistence_location /var/lib/mosquitto/

log_dest file /var/log/mosquitto/mosquitto.log

include_dir /etc/mosquitto/conf.d

^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location  M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^_ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo
```

Fig. 3. Screenshot of Mosquitto Configuration File



A screenshot of the same terminal window as Fig. 3, but with additional configuration parameters added to the Mosquitto configuration file. The new parameters are 'listener 1883' and 'allow_anonymous true', which are highlighted by a red arrow. The status bar now includes '[Read 16 lines]'.

```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf
# Place your local configuration in /etc/mosquitto/conf.d/
#
# A full description of the configuration file is at
# /usr/share/doc/mosquitto/examples/mosquitto.conf.example

pid_file /run/mosquitto/mosquitto.pid

persistence true
persistence_location /var/lib/mosquitto/

listener 1883
allow_anonymous true

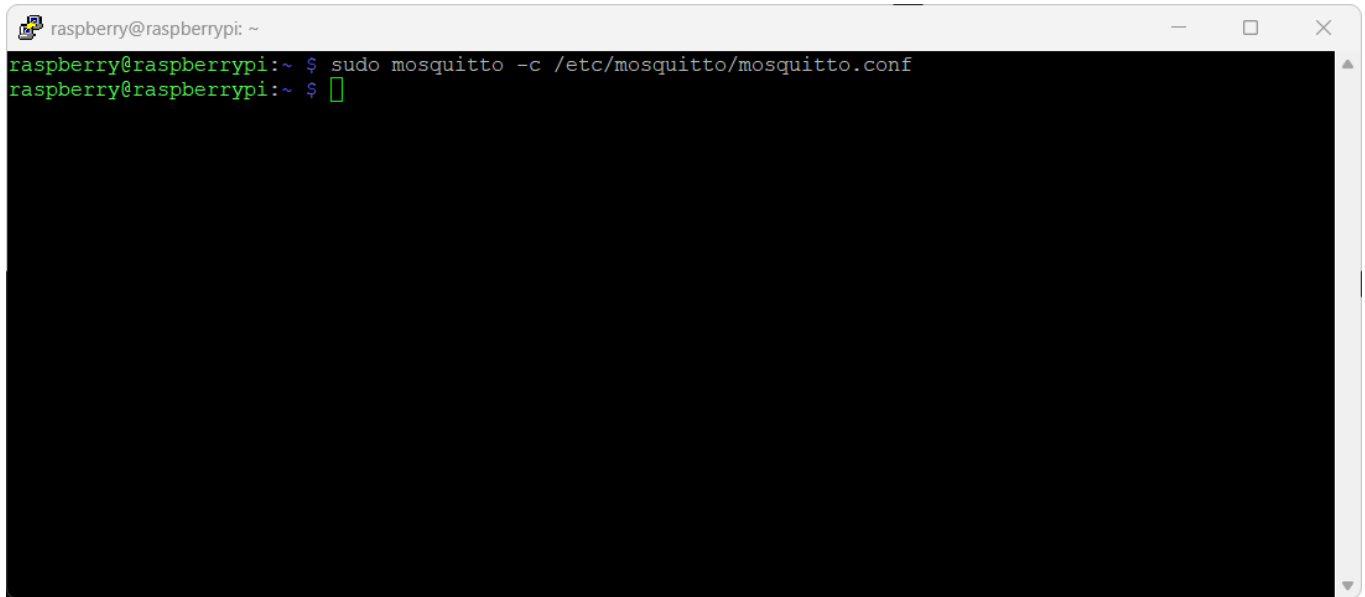
log_dest file /var/log/mosquitto/mosquitto.log

include_dir /etc/mosquitto/conf.d

[ Read 16 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location  M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^_ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo
```

Fig. 4. Screenshot of Mosquitto Configuration File (after allowing broker to listen to port 1883 and allow anonymous clients to connect and use the MQTT broker)

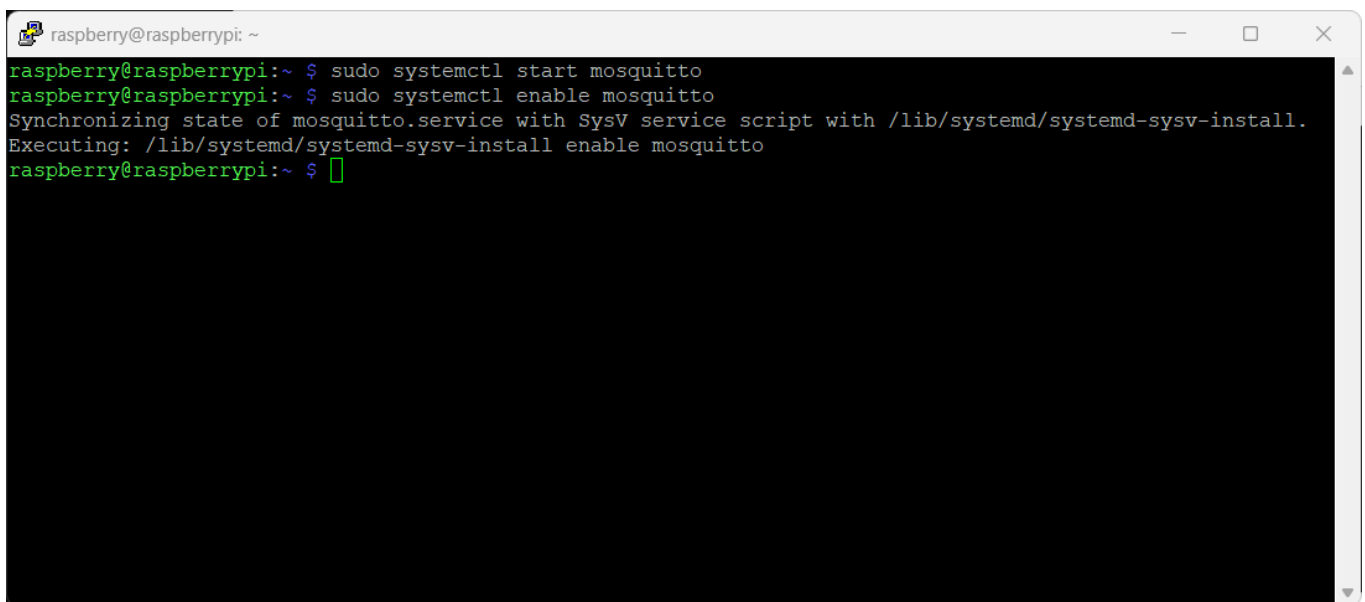
Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots

A terminal window titled 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~' with standard window controls. The prompt is 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~'. The user enters the command 'sudo mosquitto -c /etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf'. The prompt returns to 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~' with a cursor. The rest of the terminal is black.

```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo mosquitto -c /etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Fig. 4. Screenshot of starting mosquito broker manually via command line

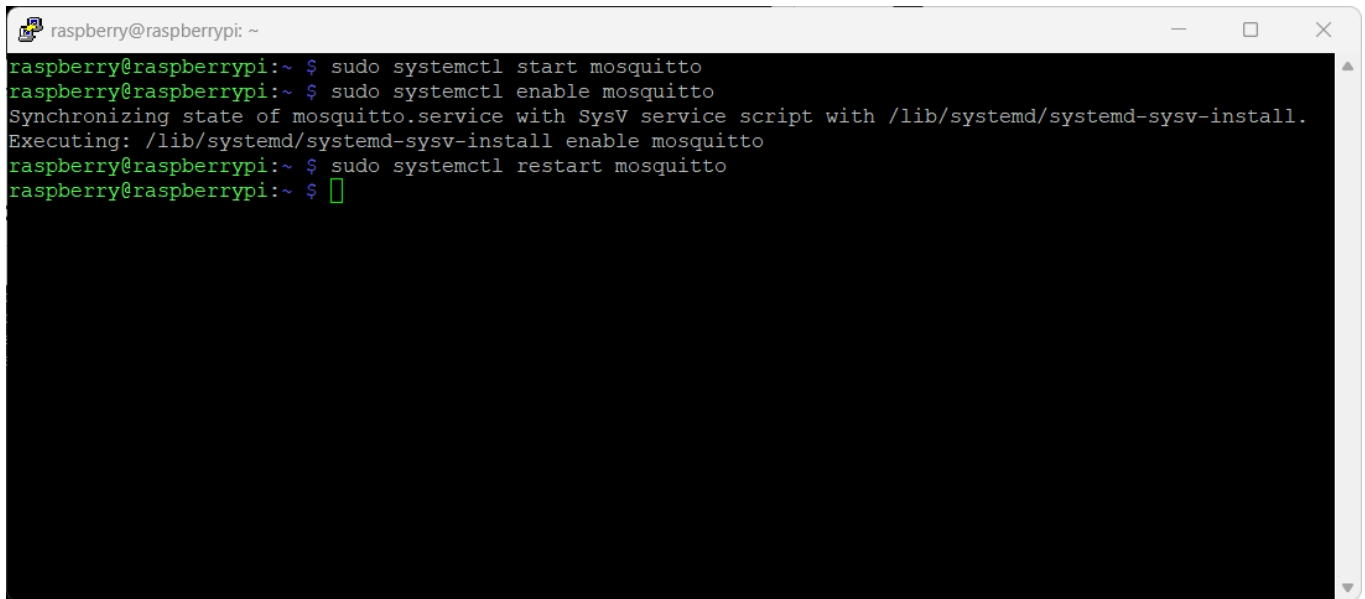
2. Enable Mosquitto Broker to run on boot

A terminal window titled 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~' with standard window controls. The prompt is 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~'. The user enters 'sudo systemctl start mosquitto'. The prompt returns to 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~'. The user then enters 'sudo systemctl enable mosquitto'. The terminal shows the output: 'Synchronizing state of mosquitto.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install. Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mosquitto'. The prompt returns to 'raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~' with a cursor. The rest of the terminal is black.

```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo systemctl start mosquitto
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo systemctl enable mosquitto
Synchronizing state of mosquitto.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mosquitto
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

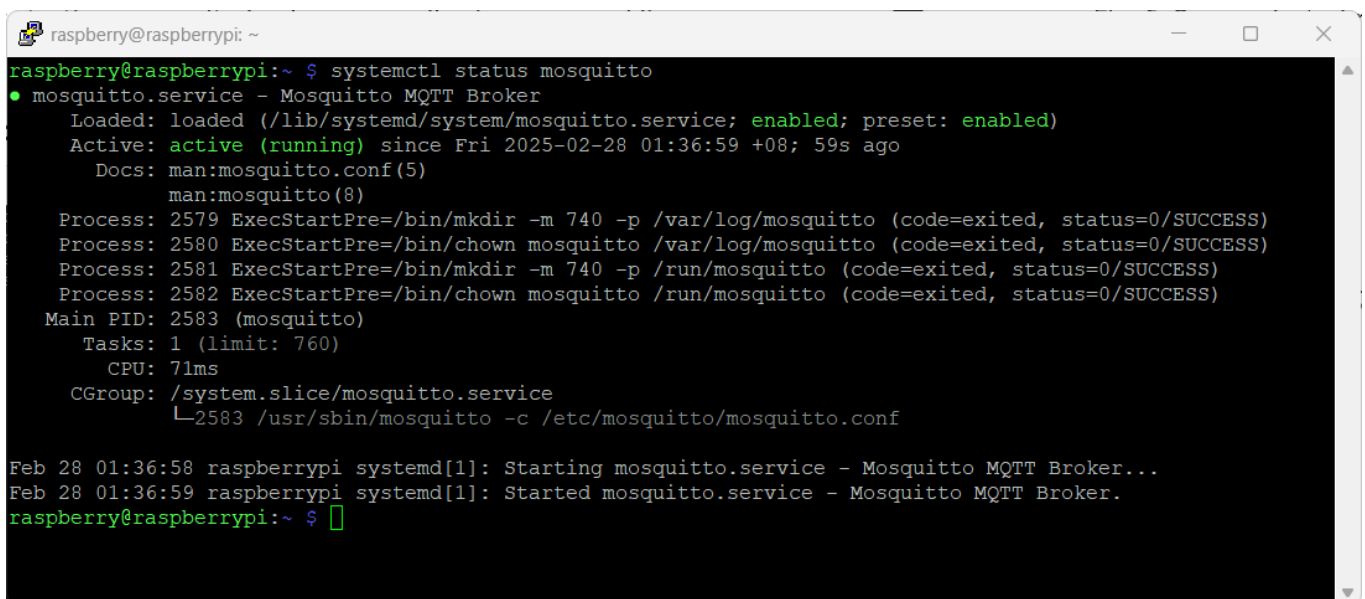
Fig. 5. Screenshot of starting and enabling Mosquitto to run on boot

Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots



```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo systemctl start mosquitto  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo systemctl enable mosquitto  
Synchronizing state of mosquitto.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.  
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mosquitto  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo systemctl restart mosquitto  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$
```

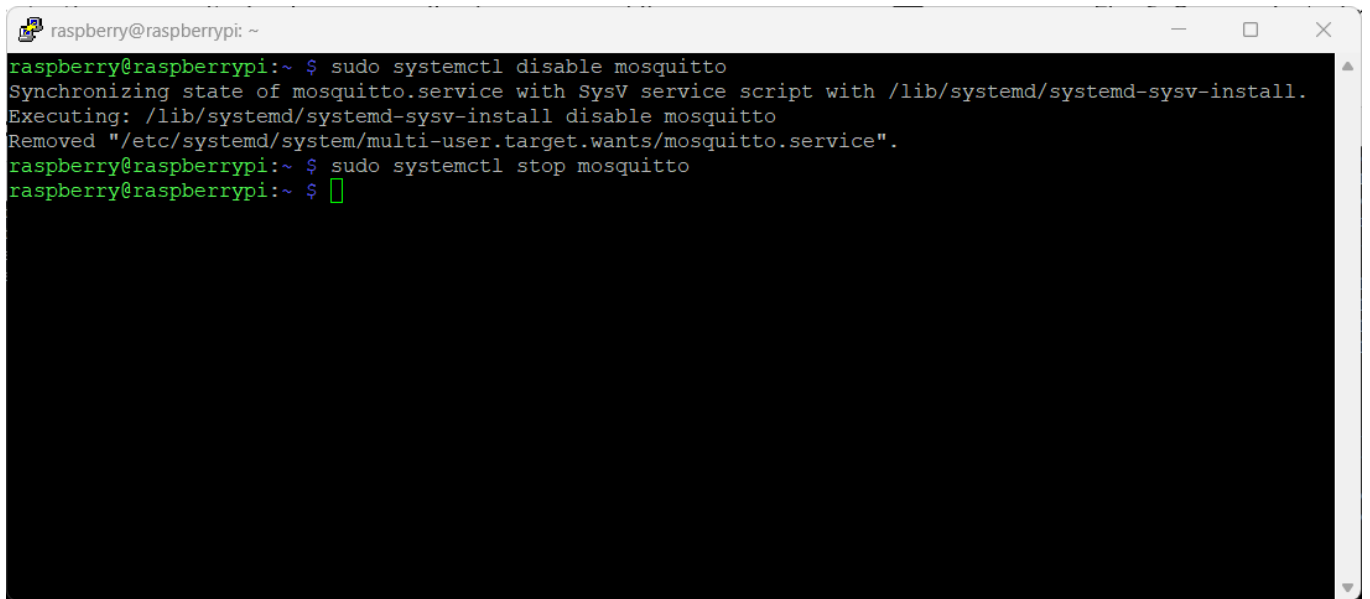
Fig. 6. Screenshot of restarting Mosquitto Broker to apply the new configuration



```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ systemctl status mosquitto  
● mosquitto.service - Mosquitto MQTT Broker  
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mosquitto.service; enabled; preset: enabled)  
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-02-28 01:36:59 +08; 59s ago  
     Docs: man:mosquitto.conf(5)  
           man:mosquitto(8)  
   Process: 2579 ExecStartPre=/bin/mkdir -m 740 -p /var/log/mosquitto (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)  
   Process: 2580 ExecStartPre=/bin/chown mosquitto /var/log/mosquitto (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)  
   Process: 2581 ExecStartPre=/bin/mkdir -m 740 -p /run/mosquitto (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)  
   Process: 2582 ExecStartPre=/bin/chown mosquitto /run/mosquitto (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)  
 Main PID: 2583 (mosquitto)  
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 760)  
     CPU: 71ms  
   CGroup: /system.slice/mosquitto.service  
           └─2583 /usr/sbin/mosquitto -c /etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf  
  
Feb 28 01:36:58 raspberrypi systemd[1]: Starting mosquitto.service - Mosquitto MQTT Broker...  
Feb 28 01:36:59 raspberrypi systemd[1]: Started mosquitto.service - Mosquitto MQTT Broker.  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Fig. 7. Screenshot of Mosquitto running status

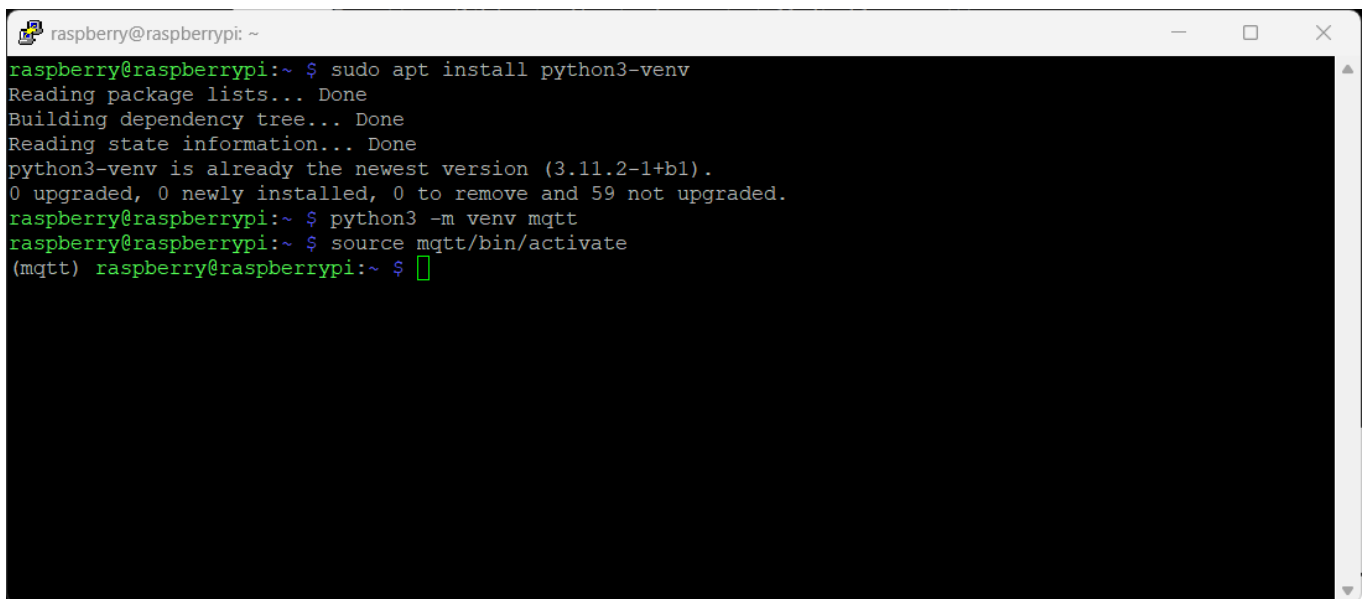
Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots



```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo systemctl disable mosquitto  
Synchronizing state of mosquitto.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.  
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install disable mosquitto  
Removed "/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mosquitto.service".  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo systemctl stop mosquitto  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Fig. 8. Screenshot of disabling and stopping Mosquitto MQTT broker

3. Install and Configure the MQTT Client (Publisher and/or Subscriber) on another Raspberry Pi 3



```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt install python3-venv  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
python3-venv is already the newest version (3.11.2-1+b1).  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 59 not upgraded.  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ python3 -m venv mqtt  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ source mqtt/bin/activate  
(mqtt) raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Fig. 9. Screenshot of activating the Virtual Environment `mqtt`

Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots

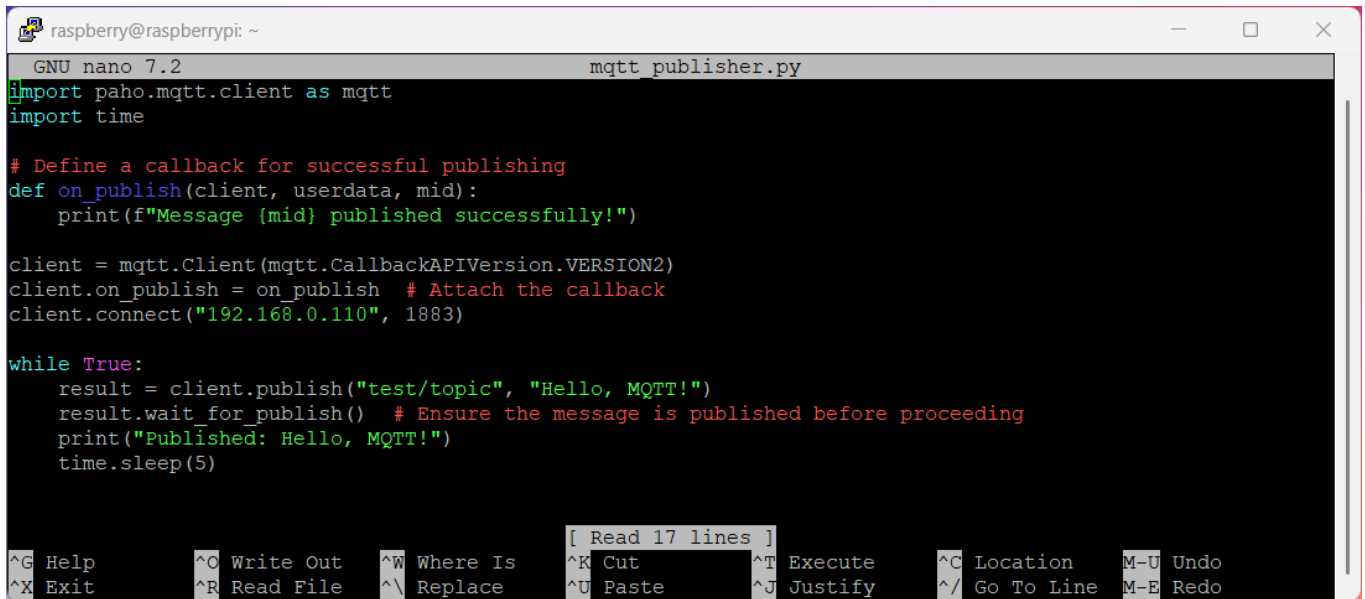
```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt install python3-venv  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
python3-venv is already the newest version (3.11.2-1+b1).  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 59 not upgraded.  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ python3 -m venv mqtt  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ source mqtt/bin/activate  
(mqtt) raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$ pip install paho-mqtt  
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://www.piwheels.org/simple  
Collecting paho-mqtt  
  Downloading https://www.piwheels.org/simple/paho-mqtt/paho_mqtt-2.1.0-py3-none-any.whl (67 kB)  
    ----- 67.2/67.2 kB 159.0 kB/s eta 0:00:00  
Installing collected packages: paho-mqtt  
Successfully installed paho-mqtt-2.1.0  
(mqtt) raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Fig. 10. Screenshot of installation of Python Paho MQTT library for both publisher and subscriber

```
GNU nano 7.2 mqtt_publisher.py  
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt  
import time  
  
client = mqtt.Client("Publisher")  
client.connect("192.168.0.110", 1883)  
  
while True:  
    client.publish("test/topic", "Hello, MQTT!")  
    time.sleep(5)
```

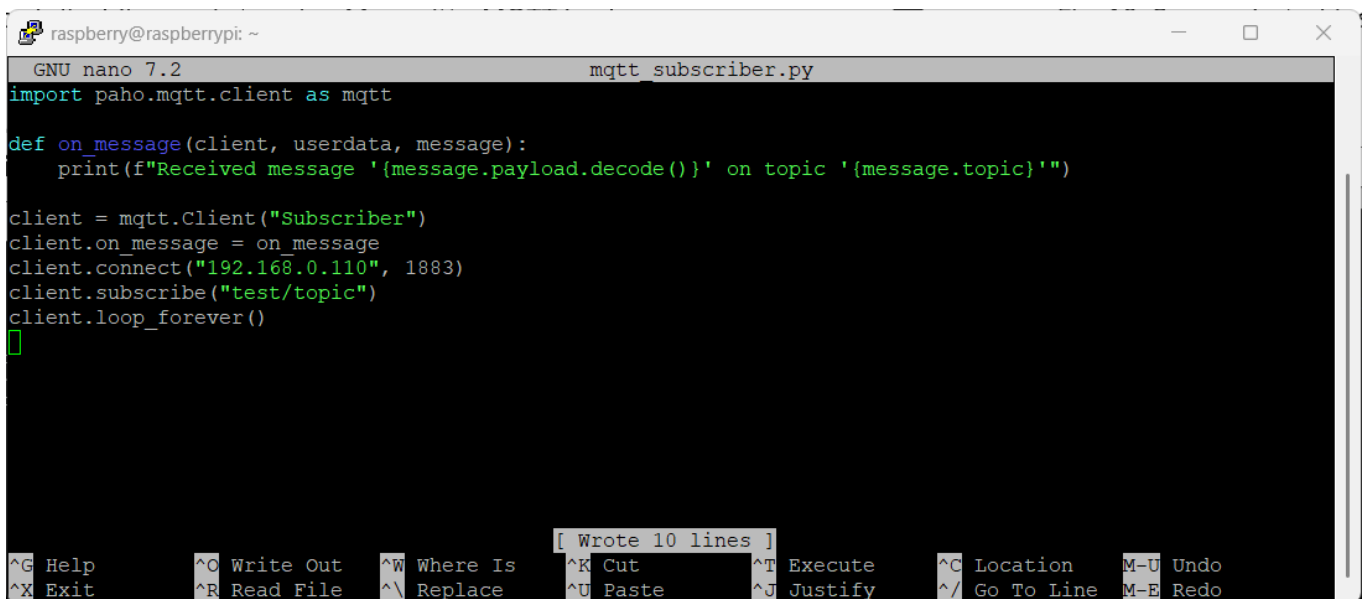
[Read 9 lines]
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo

Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The terminal shows the nano 7.2 editor editing a file named mqtt_publisher.py. The script imports paho.mqtt.client as mqtt and time. It defines a callback function on_publish that prints a success message. The client is initialized with mqtt.CallbackAPIVersion.VERSION2, the on_publish callback is attached, and it connects to 192.168.0.110 on port 1883. A while True loop publishes the message "Hello, MQTT!" to the topic "test/topic", waits for the publish to complete, prints the message, and sleeps for 5 seconds. The bottom of the screen shows nano editor shortcuts like ^G Help, ^O Write Out, etc.

```
raspberry@raspberrypi: ~  
GNU nano 7.2 mqtt_publisher.py  
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt  
import time  
  
# Define a callback for successful publishing  
def on_publish(client, userdata, mid):  
    print(f"Message {mid} published successfully!")  
  
client = mqtt.Client(mqtt.CallbackAPIVersion.VERSION2)  
client.on_publish = on_publish # Attach the callback  
client.connect("192.168.0.110", 1883)  
  
while True:  
    result = client.publish("test/topic", "Hello, MQTT!")  
    result.wait_for_publish() # Ensure the message is published before proceeding  
    print("Published: Hello, MQTT!")  
    time.sleep(5)
```

Fig. 11. Screenshot of the Python Script for the MQTT Publisher `mqtt_publisher.py` with the address changed to the broker's IP address.

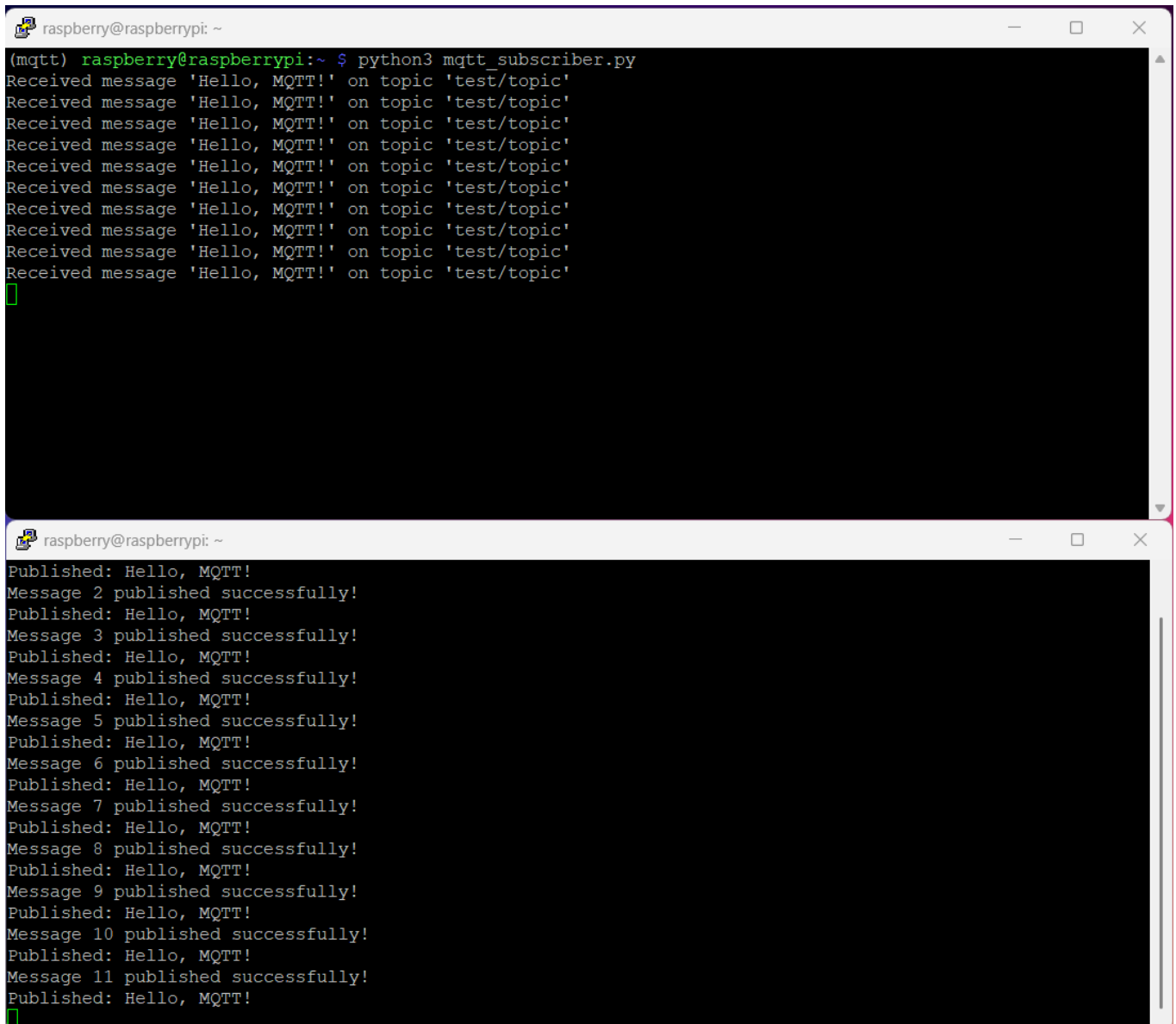
A screenshot of a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The terminal shows the nano 7.2 editor editing a file named mqtt_subscriber.py. The script imports paho.mqtt.client as mqtt. It defines a callback function on_message that prints the received message. The client is initialized with the name "Subscriber", the on_message callback is attached, and it connects to 192.168.0.110 on port 1883. It subscribes to the topic "test/topic" and calls loop_forever(). The bottom of the screen shows nano editor shortcuts like ^G Help, ^O Write Out, etc.

```
raspberry@raspberrypi: ~  
GNU nano 7.2 mqtt_subscriber.py  
import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt  
  
def on_message(client, userdata, message):  
    print(f"Received message '{message.payload.decode()}' on topic '{message.topic}'")  
  
client = mqtt.Client("Subscriber")  
client.on_message = on_message  
client.connect("192.168.0.110", 1883)  
client.subscribe("test/topic")  
client.loop_forever()  
[]
```

Fig. 12. Screenshot of the Python Script for the MQTT Scriber `mqtt_subscriber.py` with the address changed to the broker's IP address.

4. Testing your MQTT Communication

Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots



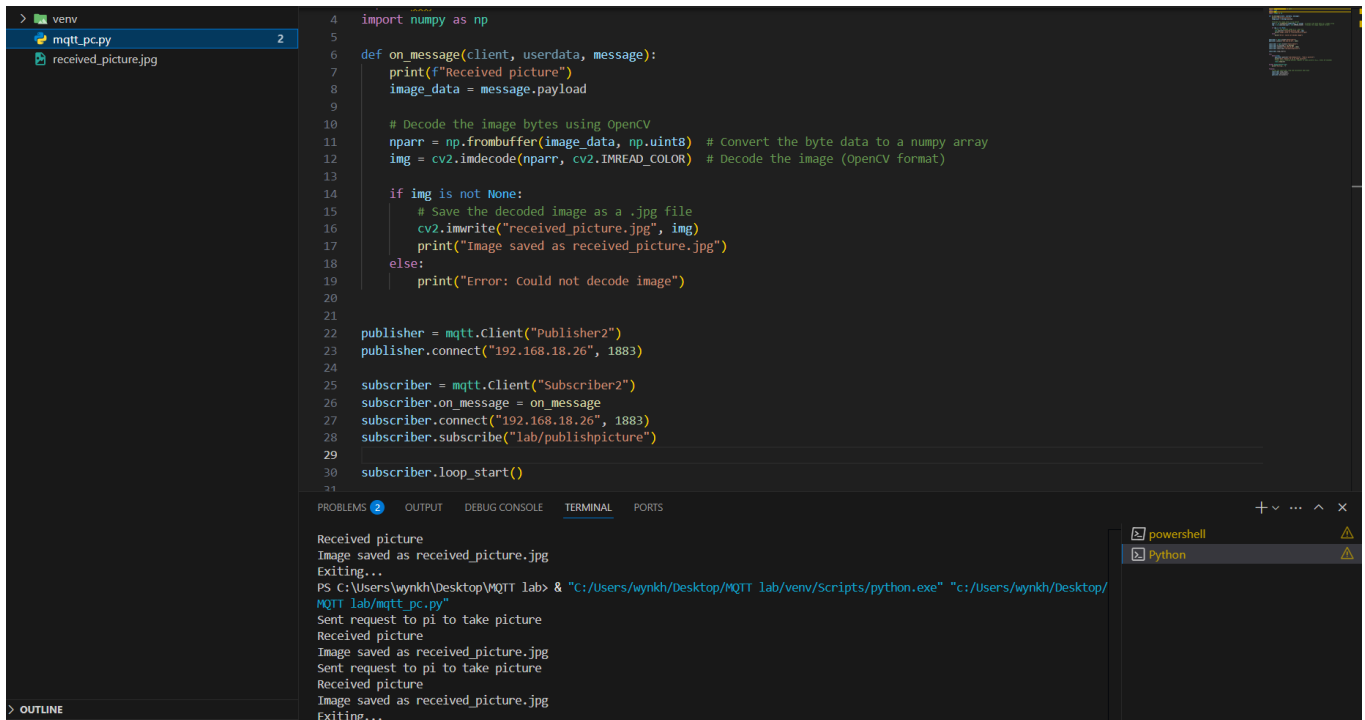
The image displays two terminal windows from a Raspberry Pi. The top window shows the output of a Python script acting as an MQTT subscriber. It receives ten messages, each containing 'Hello, MQTT!' on the topic 'test/topic'. The bottom window shows the output of a script acting as an MQTT publisher, successfully publishing eleven messages, each containing 'Hello, MQTT!'.

```
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
(mqtt) raspberrypi@raspberrypi:~ $ python3 mqtt_subscriber.py  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
Received message 'Hello, MQTT!' on topic 'test/topic'  
[ ]  
  
raspberrypi@raspberrypi: ~  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 2 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 3 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 4 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 5 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 6 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 7 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 8 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 9 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 10 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
Message 11 published successfully!  
Published: Hello, MQTT!  
[ ]
```

Fig. 13. Screenshot of the messages being published and received in each terminal

Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots

5. Lab Assignment (Did together with Wyvern Khiang 2200577)



```
4 import numpy as np
5
6 def on_message(client, userdata, message):
7     print(f"Received picture")
8     image_data = message.payload
9
10    # Decode the image bytes using OpenCV
11    nparr = np.frombuffer(image_data, np.uint8) # Convert the byte data to a numpy array
12    img = cv2.imdecode(nparr, cv2.IMREAD_COLOR) # Decode the image (OpenCV format)
13
14    if img is not None:
15        # Save the decoded image as a .jpg file
16        cv2.imwrite("received_picture.jpg", img)
17        print("Image saved as received_picture.jpg")
18    else:
19        print("Error: Could not decode image")
20
21
22 publisher = mqtt.Client("Publisher2")
23 publisher.connect("192.168.18.26", 1883)
24
25 subscriber = mqtt.Client("Subscriber2")
26 subscriber.on_message = on_message
27 subscriber.connect("192.168.18.26", 1883)
28 subscriber.subscribe("lab/publishpicture")
29
30 subscriber.loop_start()
```

Received picture
Image saved as received_picture.jpg
Exiting...

PS C:\Users\wynkh\Desktop\MQTT Lab> & "C:\Users\wynkh\Desktop\MQTT Lab\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "C:\Users\wynkh\Desktop\MQTT Lab\mqtt_pc.py"
Sent request to pi to take picture
Received picture
Image saved as received_picture.jpg
Sent request to pi to take picture
Received picture
Image saved as received_picture.jpg
Exiting...

Fig. 14. Screenshot of the code for MQTT

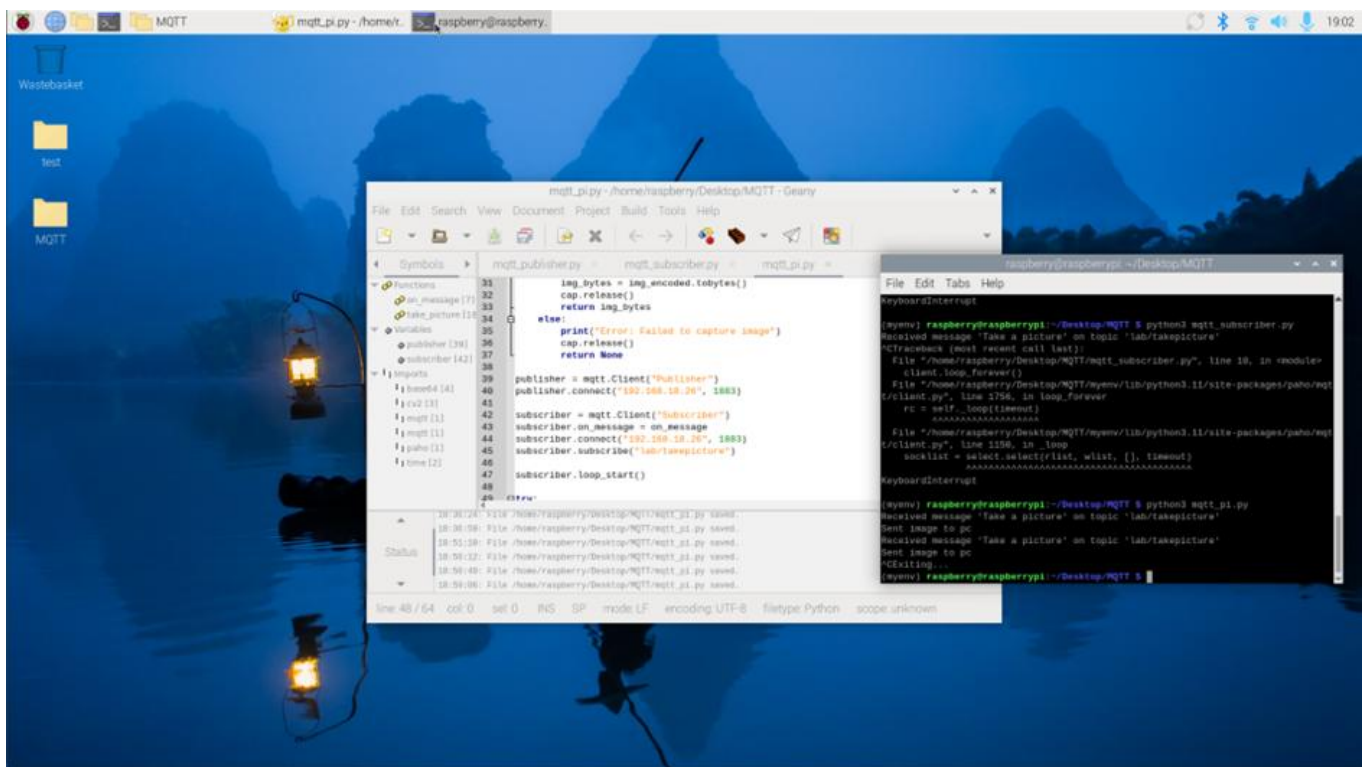


Fig. 15. Screenshot of publisher taking webcam screenshot in the background and sending to the MQTT broker

Lab05 (MQTT) Screenshots

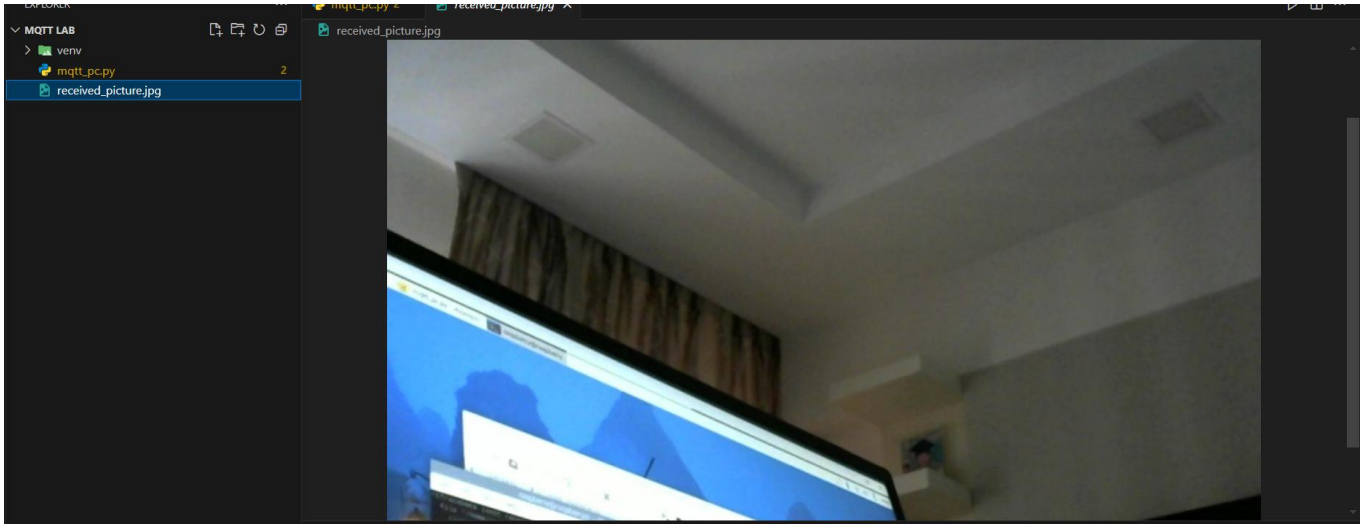


Fig. 15. Screenshot of image received by the subscriber from the MQTT broker