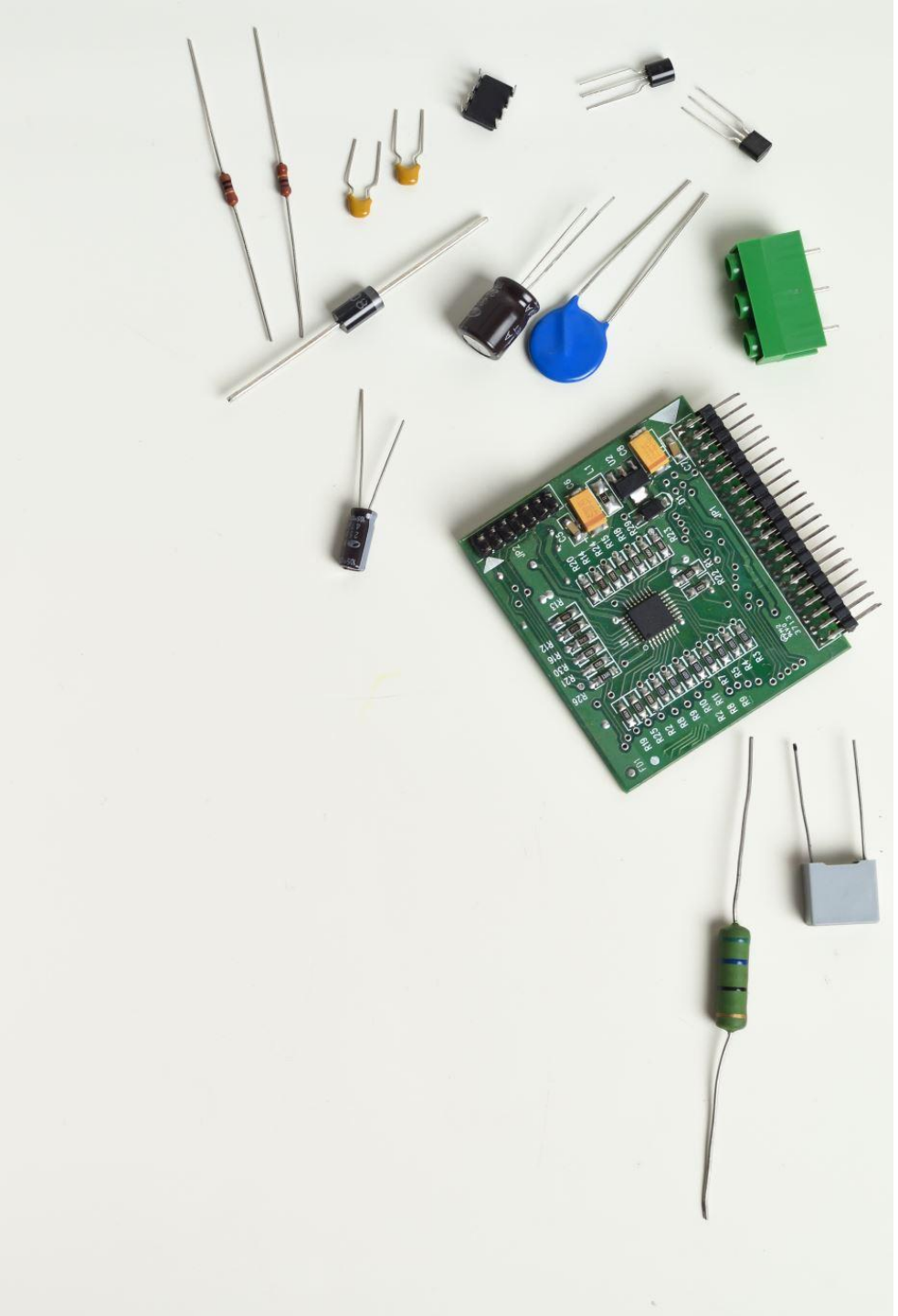
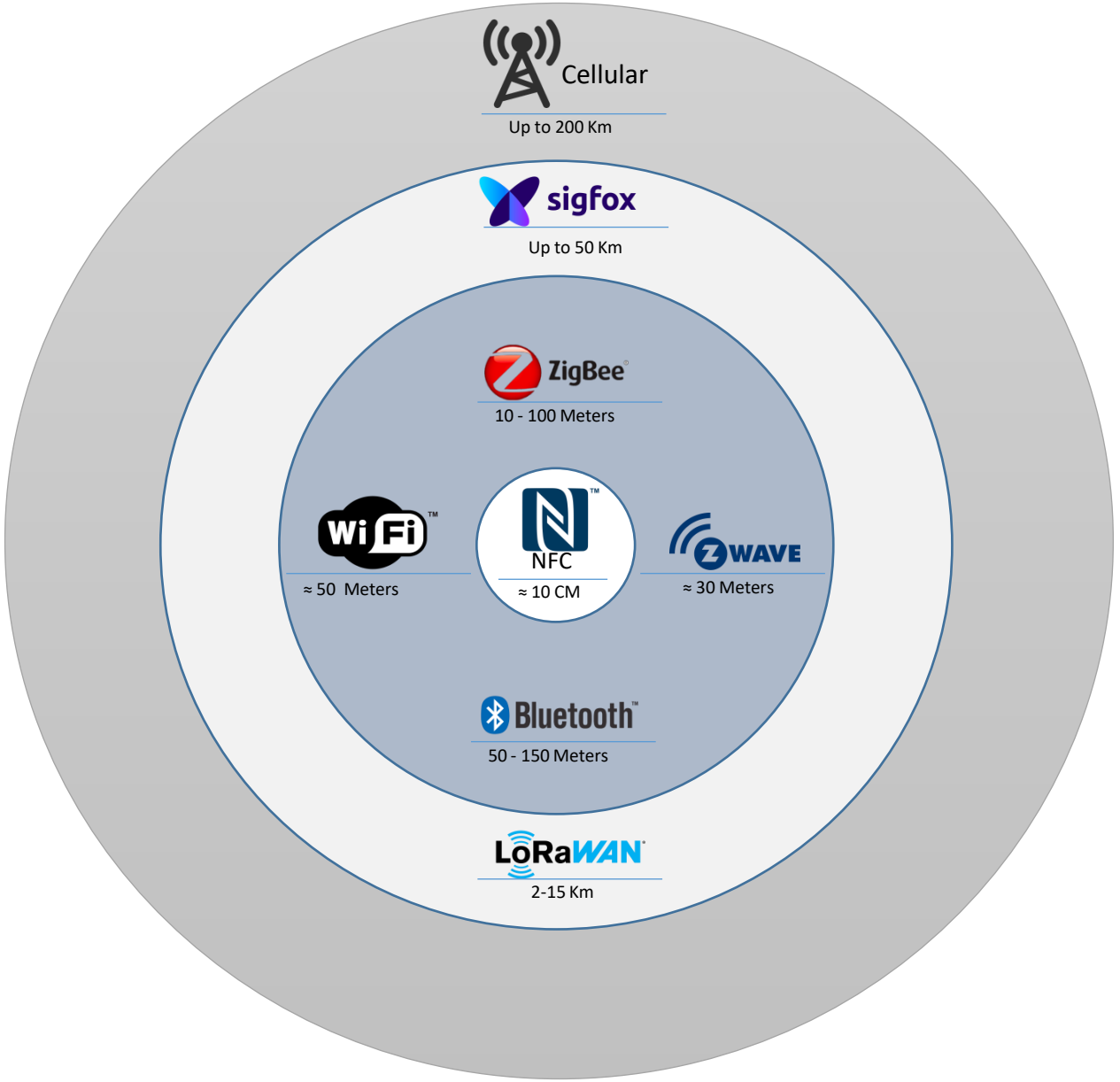


Internet of Things (IoT) Protocols

Module Leaders (CSC8112):

Prof. Rajiv Ranjan and Dr. Deepak Puthal

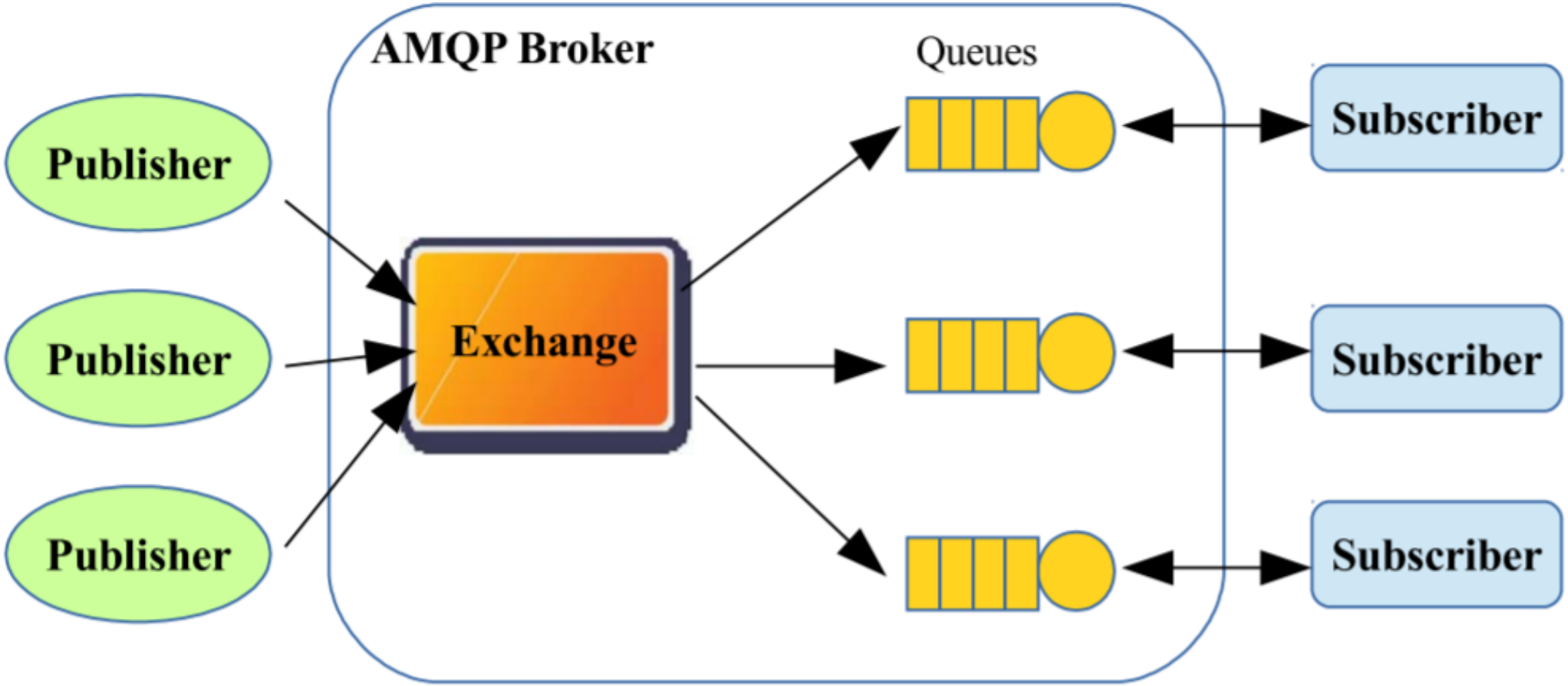
IoT Protocols hierarchy



Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP)

- AMQP is an application layer message oriented protocol
- designed for middleware environments
- The processing chain of AMQP IoT Protocol consists of 3 necessary components, and those are Exchange, Message Queue and Binding.
  - The Exchange part works by getting the message and putting them in the queues.
  - The job of the Message Queue is to store the message, and it stores the information until the messages are developed by the client app safely.
  - The Binding Component, does is stating the connection between the Exchange Component and the Message Queue Component.

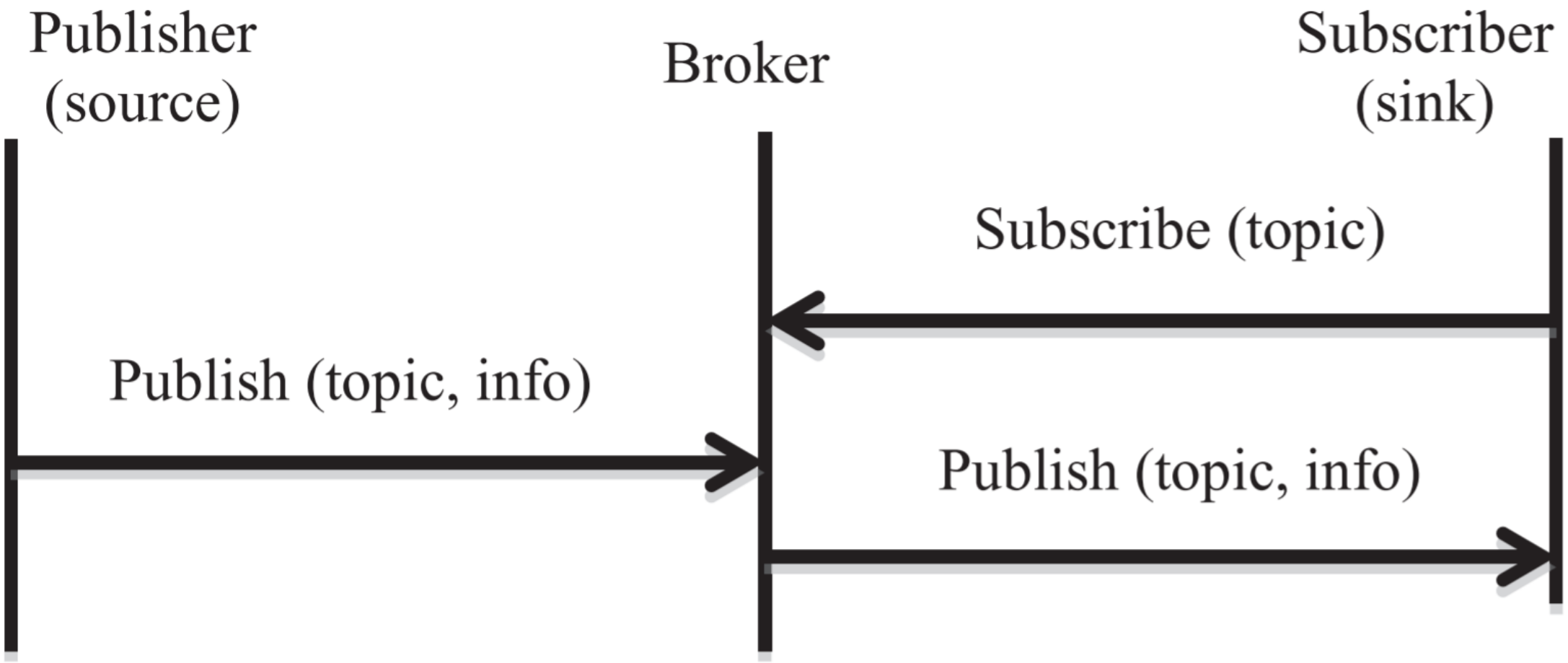
Publish/subscribe mechanism of AMQP



Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT)

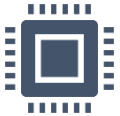
- It developed in 1999 by Arlen Nipper (Arcom) and Andy Stanford-Clark (IBM.)
- This is mostly used for monitoring from a remote area in IoT.
- The principal task that MQTT does is obtaining data from so many electrical devices.
- It works on top of the TCP for supplying reliable yet simple streams of data.
- This MQTT protocol is made of three core components or mechanisms: Subscriber, Publisher, and Broker.
- The work of the publisher is generating data and transmitting the data to the subscriber with the help of the broker. Ensuring security is the job of the broker.
- It also capable of providing enough information-routing functions to the cheap, low-memory power-consuming and small devices with the help of low and vulnerable bandwidth based network.

The architecture of MQTT



Data Distribution Service (DDS) Protocol

It enables data exchange via publish-subscribe methodology.



It uses multicasting to bring high quality QoS to the applications.

DDS protocol can be deployed from low footprint devices to cloud.

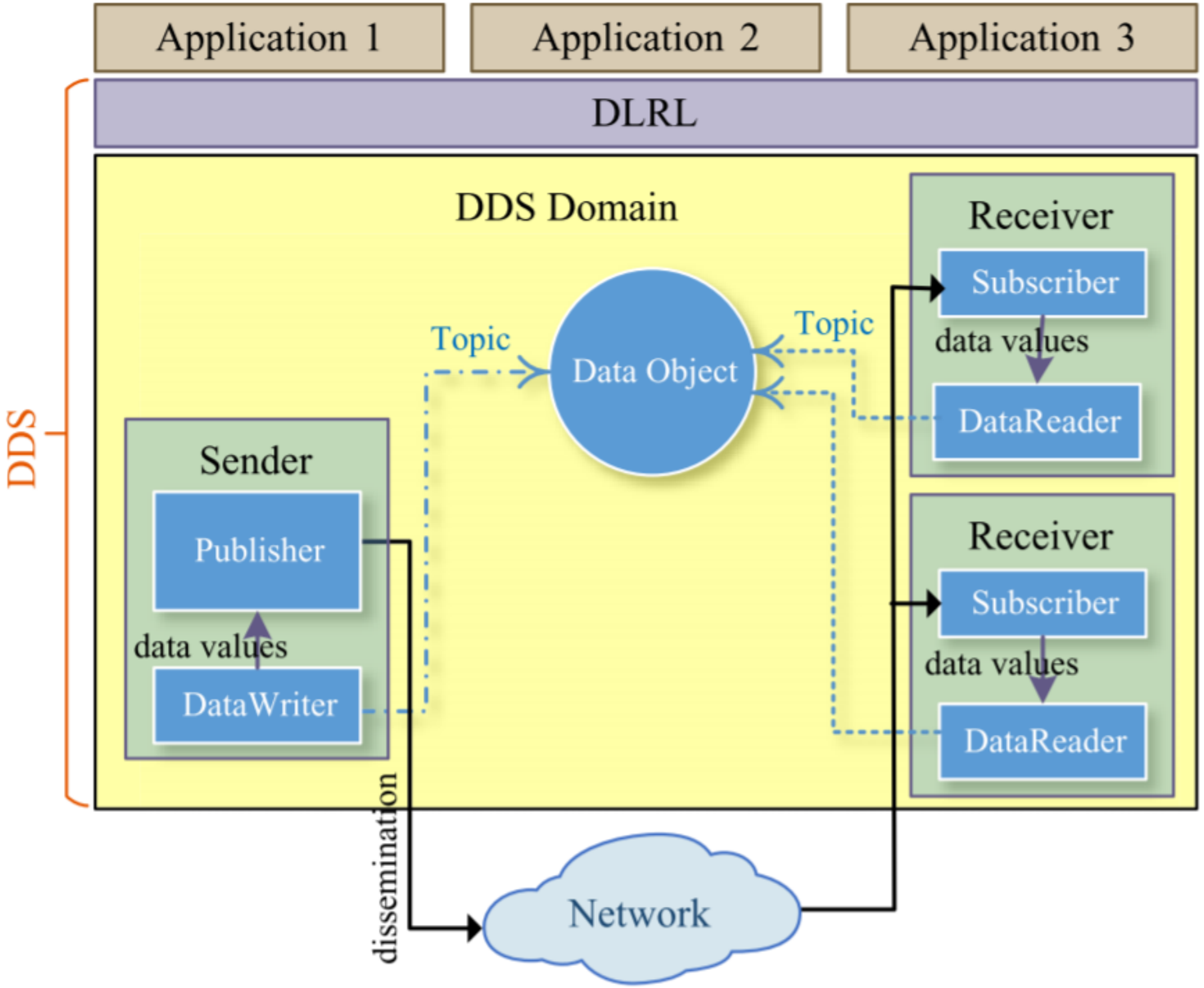
DDS is language independent, OS and HW architecture independent

The Data Distribution Service includes two significant layers. Those are the DCPS and the DLRL.

The DCPS or Data-Centric Publish-Subscribe works by delivering information to the subscribers.

The DLRL or Data-Local Reconstruction Layer does its job by providing an interface to the Data-Centric Public-Subscribe functionalities.

The conceptual model of DDS.

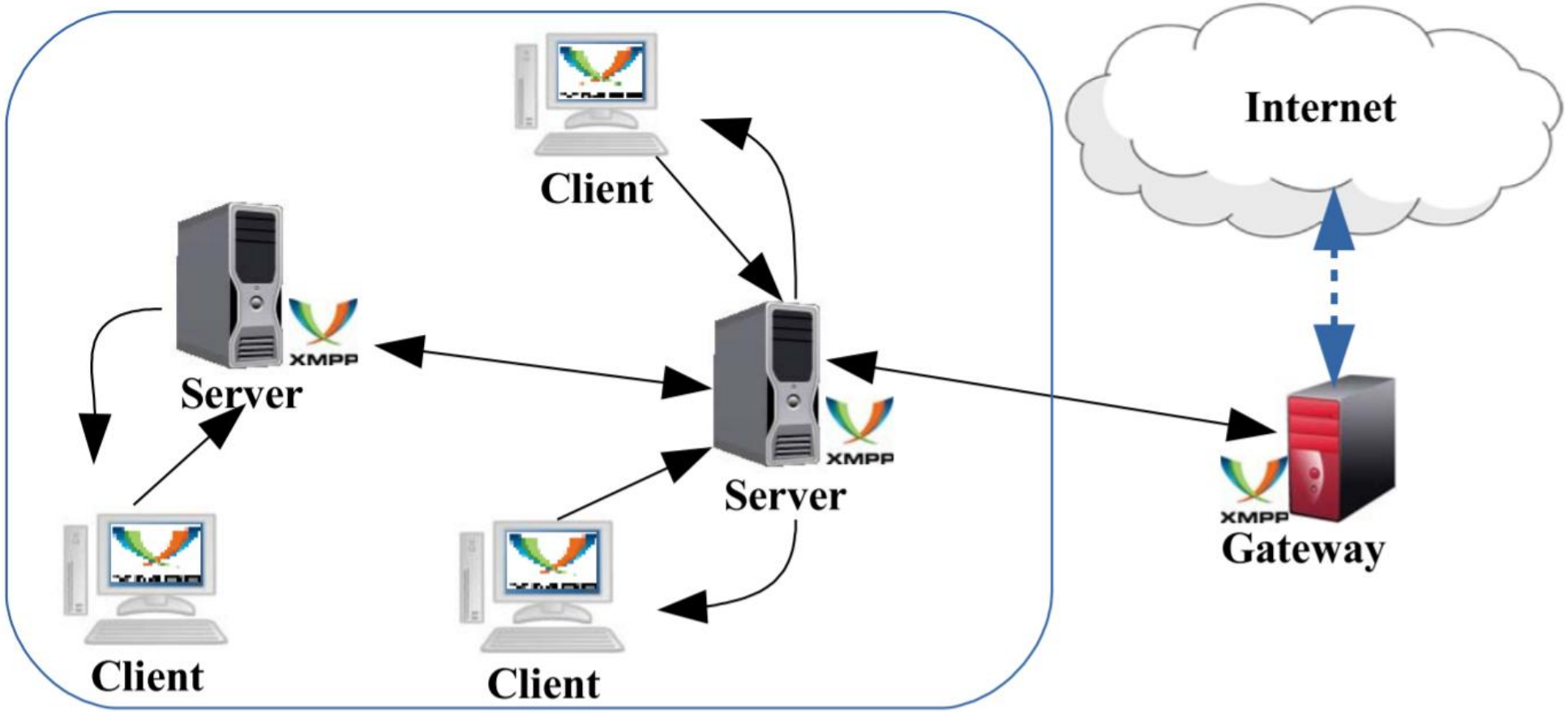


Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP)

XMPP is an IETF instant messaging (IM) standard that is used for multi-party chatting, voice and video calling and telepresence

XMPP allows IM applications to achieve authentication, access control, privacy measurement, hop-by-hop and end-to-end encryption, and compatibility with other protocols.

Communications in XMPP



Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)

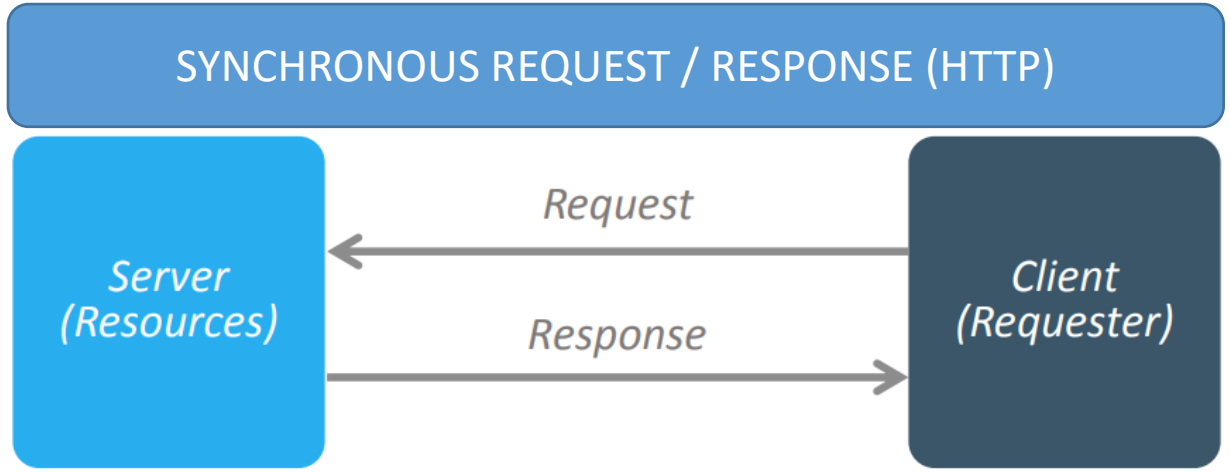
The design of CoAP is for using it among the devices that have an identical restricted community. It includes general nodes and devices on the internet and different restrained networks and devices that are joined on the internet.

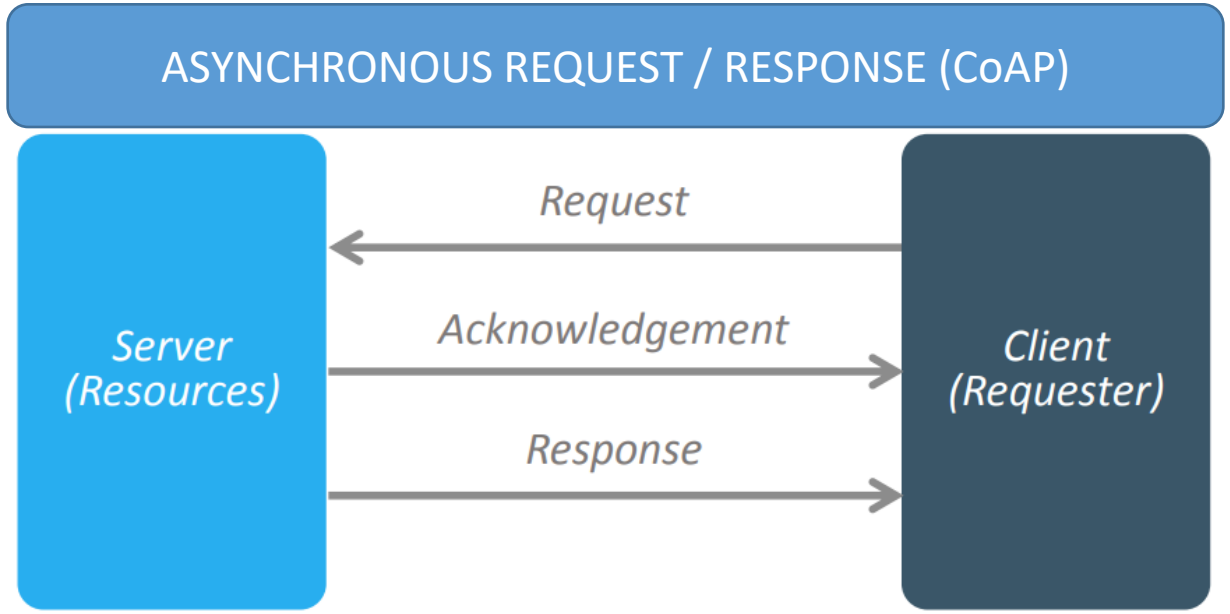
IoT systems based on the HTTP protocols can go tremendously with CoAP **IoT Network Protocols**.

It uses the protocol-UDP for implementation of lightweight data.

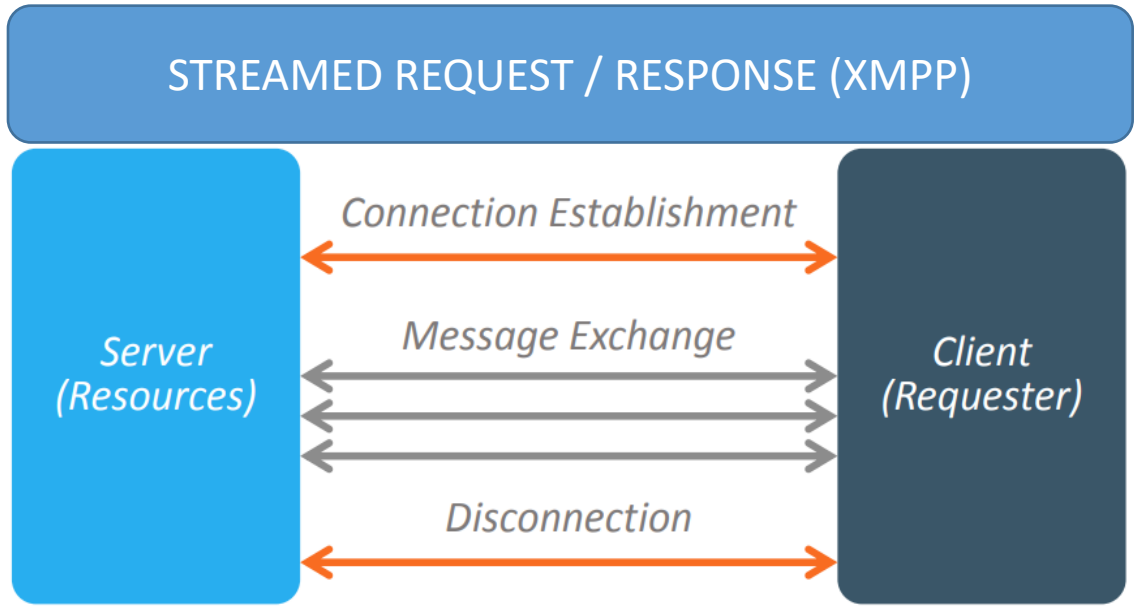
It is also used inside the mobiles and the other social communities that are basic programs. CoAP helps in getting rid of ambiguity through HTTP get, put up, delete and placed strategies.

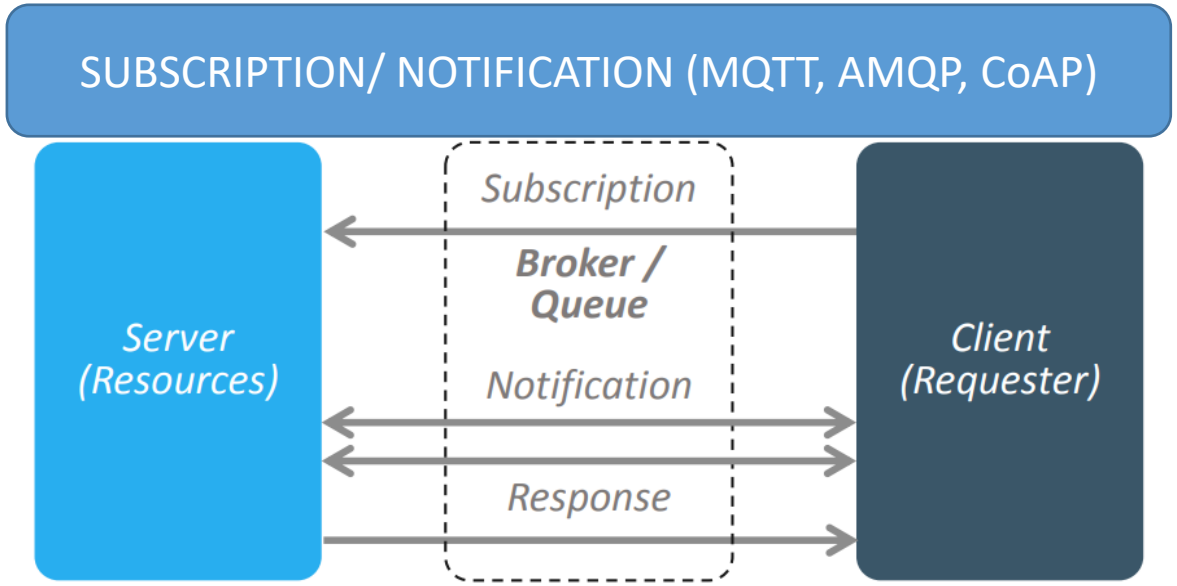
Request-Response Protocols for IoT



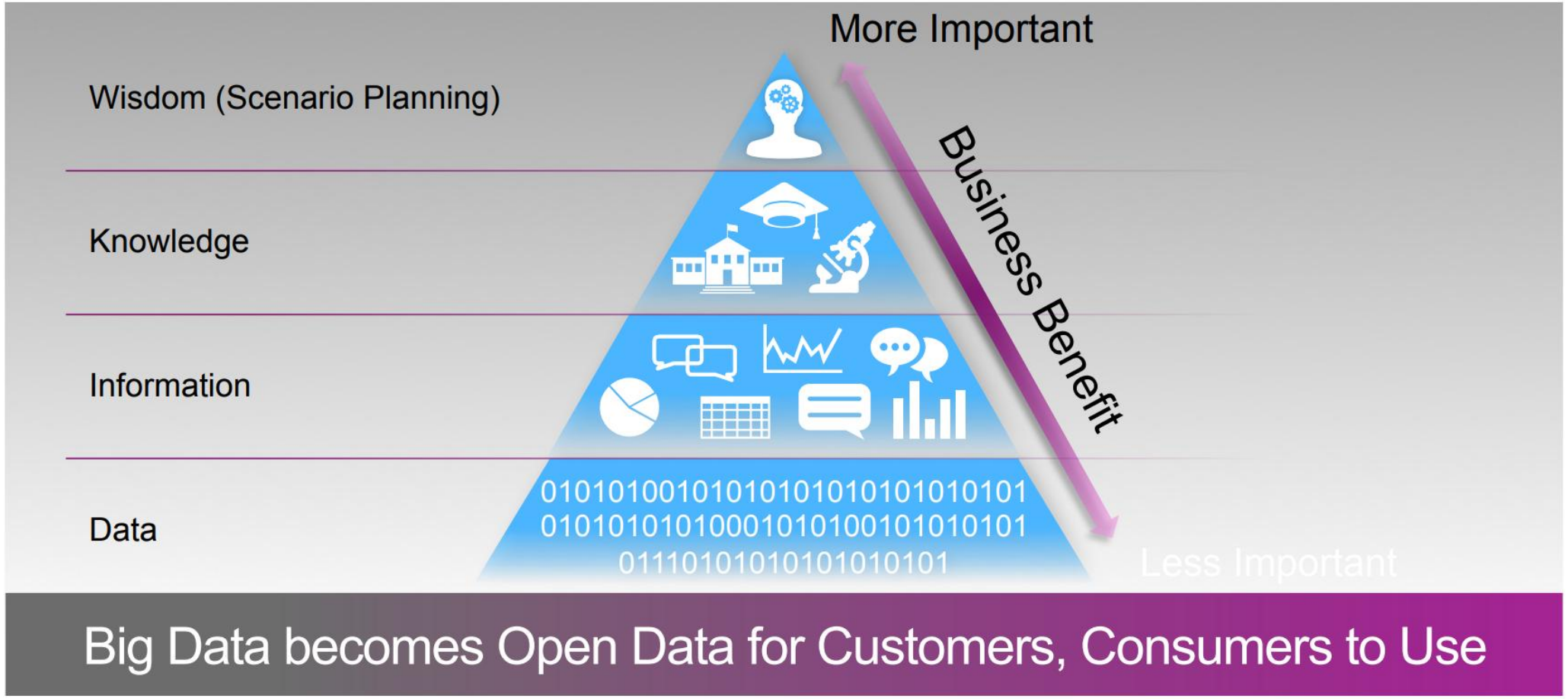


Messaging Protocols for IoT





IoT Transforms Data into Wisdom



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