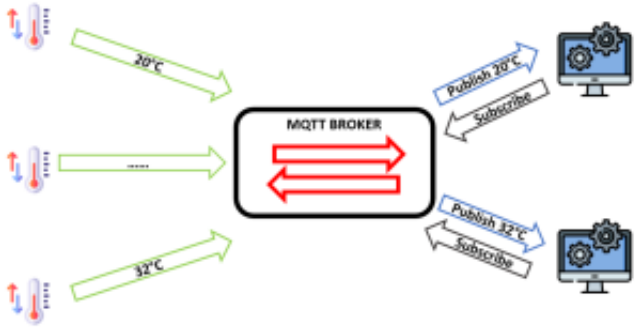
A publish-subscribe-based messaging system for low-power, low-bandwidth, and high-latency networks is called Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT).

MQTT, which was created by IBM in 1999, has been widely adopted because of its ease of use, effectiveness, and dependability. It is a widely used open standard in IoT applications,
including routers and modems.

How does it work?
In MQTT, contact between connected devices, or clients, is managed by a central server known as the broker. Customers can subscribe to receive messages on themes of interest and publish messages to the broker on specific subjects. By separating message creators from message consumers, scalable and effective communication is made possible.



Modems and Routers play a critical role in IoT ecosystems, facilitating seamless communication among various devices. They act as the central hub, connecting devices to the internet and each other. By implementing MQTT, modems and routers can offer the following benefits:

Scalability: MQTT's publish-subscribe model enables routers to handle numerous devices and messages, supporting IoT systems' growth.

Low-latency communication: MQTT's small message overhead and efficient protocol exchanges enable faster data transmission, reducing latency in the network.

In the IoT space, MQTT has become a strong and popular system, especially in smart routers. It is the best option for smooth and dependable connectivity in IoT applications due to its lightweight design, high levels of QoS, and advanced features. MQTT's position in enabling intelligent, connected devices will undoubtedly become more important as IoT continues to develop.