

Chariot MQTT Server Configuration

This document describes the configuration options in the Chariot® MQTT Server UI.

The UI can be accessed at the following URL:

```
http://<server-url>:8080
```

When installed on [Linux](#), [Windows](#) or deployed via [Azure Marketplace](#), the default User login credentials are:

```
username: admin
password: password
```

When deployed via [AWS Marketplace](#), the default User login credentials are:

```
username: admin
password: EC2 instance ID for example: i-0049ac1e13e558b70
```

The Chariot MQTT Server Web UI provides multiple configuration pages on the left navigation panel.

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User Accounts

The User Accounts page allows for the creating, updating and deleting of [Users](#) and [Roles](#)

Users

The Users page allows for the creating, updating and deleting of Chariot Users. A Chariot User may log into the Chariot Web UI and perform different actions based on the Roles assigned to that User. The main Chariot Users page shows a table of existing Chariot Users. Users can be added by clicking the "Add User" button, or they can be edited by clicking on the individual User in the table.

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ADD USER

Search By Username

Search

Username	Email	First Name	Last Name	Roles
admin				admin

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Add User

Clicking the "Add User" button will display a modal form for creating a new Chariot User.

The form contains the following fields:

- **Username**
 - A unique username for the Chariot User (*required*).
- **Password**
 - A secure password for the Chariot User that will be used to log into the Chariot Web UI (*required*).
- **Email**
 - An email address associated with the Chariot User (*optional*).
- **First Name**
 - A first name associated with the Chariot User (*optional*).
- **Last Name**
 - A last name associated with the Chariot User (*optional*).
- **Roles**
 - A list of Chariot Roles associated with the Chariot User.



By default, a User with the Username **admin** and Password **password** will be created

The "Save" button in the bottom right of the form can be clicked to create the User.

Edit User

Clicking on the edit icon on a Chariot User in the table will display a modal form for editing the Chariot User.

Username	Email	First Name	Last Name	Roles		
bsmith	bsmith@fake.com	Bob	Smith	admin		
admin				admin	Edit User	

Edit User

Username

bsmith

Password

Roles

admin

Email

bsmith@fake.com

First Name

Bob

Last Name

Smith

Phone Number

Company

Country

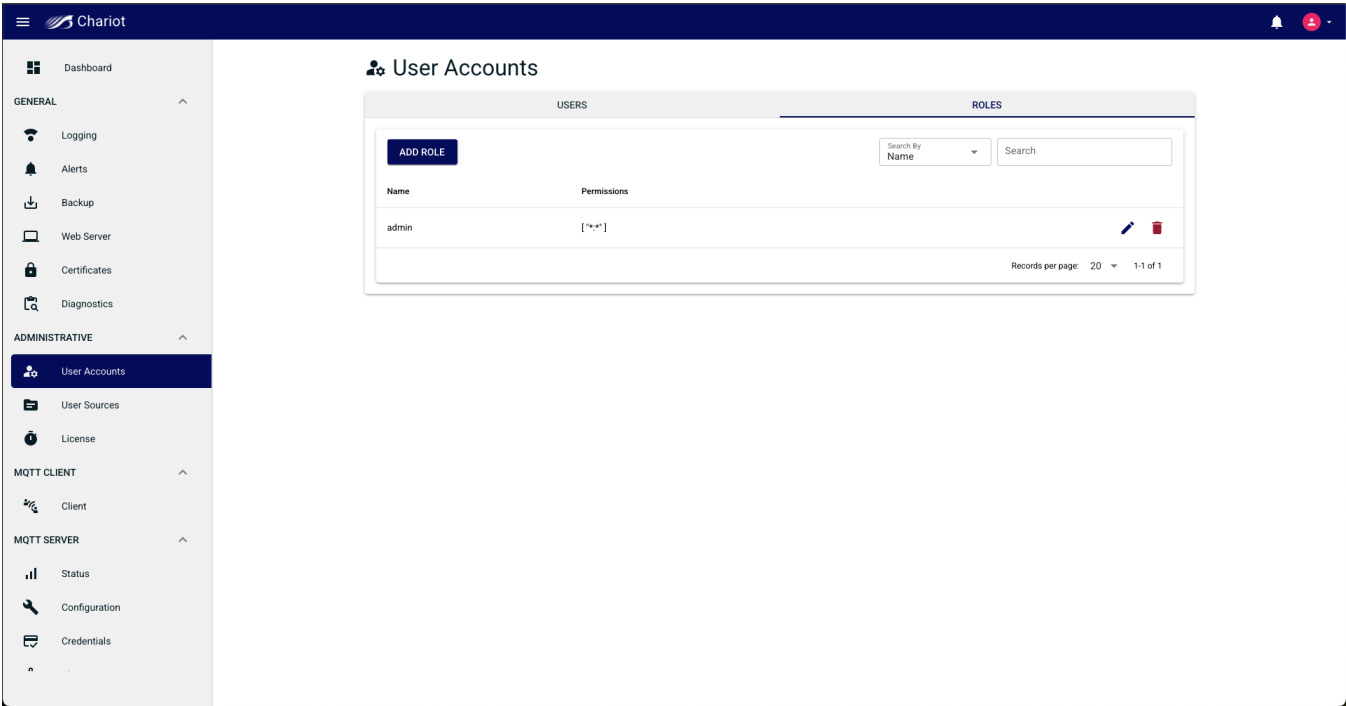
State or Province

SAVE

Leaving the password empty will retain the existing users password.

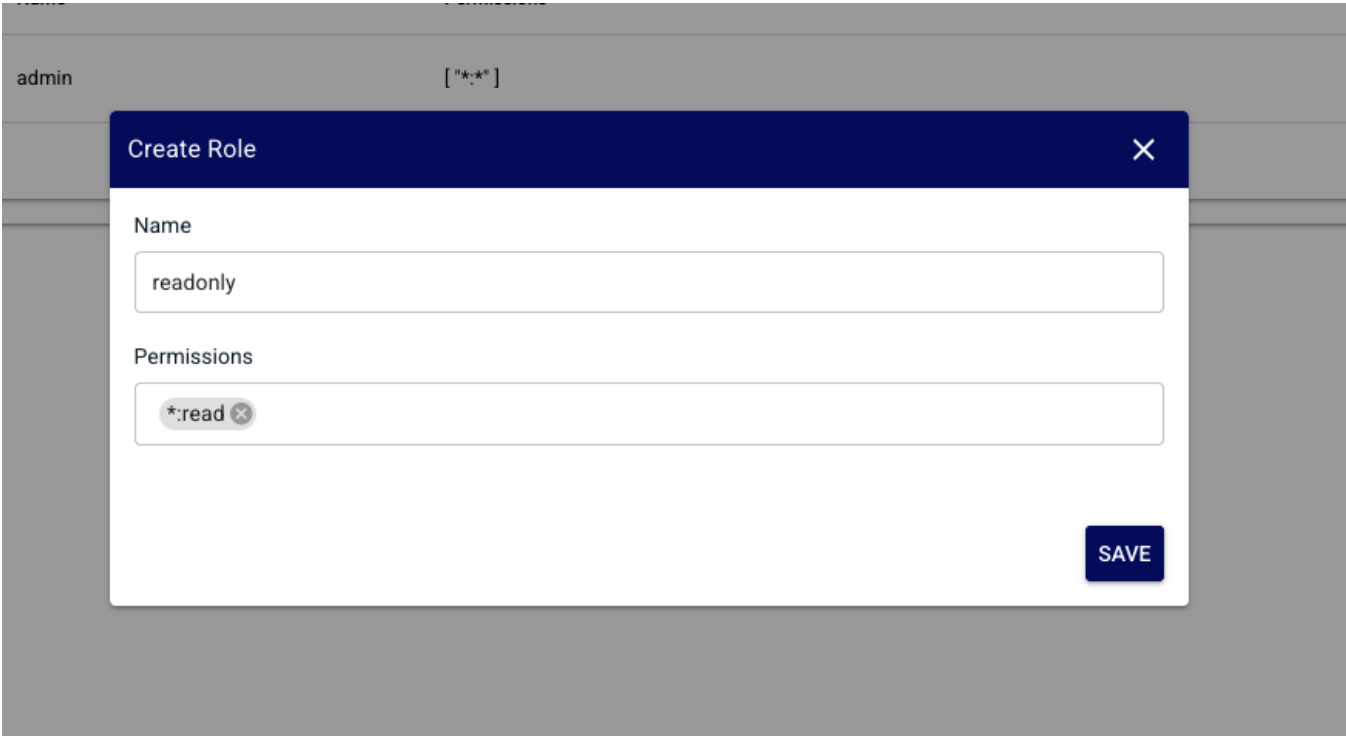
Roles

The Roles page allows for the creating, updating, and deleting of Chariot Roles. A Chariot Role is a collection of permissions that authorized viewing, editing and/or controlling the Chariot MQTT Server. The main Chariot Roles page shows a table of existing Chariot Roles. Roles can be added by clicking the "Add Role" button, or they can be edited by clicking on the individual Role in the table.



Add Role

Clicking the "Add Role" button will display a modal form for creating a new Chariot Role.



The form contains the following fields:

- **Name**
 - A unique name for the Chariot Role.

- **Permissions**

- A list of permissions for the Chariot Role.
- Permissions have the form `<domain>:<action>`
 - The `<domain>` represents a service within Chariot that can be interacted with through the Chariot UI. Some examples are:
 - `user`
 - The User Service for managing Chariot UI users
 - See the Chariot UI under the "Users" tab
 - `role`
 - The Role Service for managing Chariot UI roles
 - See the Chariot UI under the "Roles" tab
 - `mqttuser`
 - The MQTT User Service for managing MQTT Credentials
 - See the Chariot UI under the "MQTT Account Credentials" tab
 - `system`
 - The System Service for configuring Server Name, HTTP, Certificates and Backup/Restore
 - See the Chariot UI under the Web Server, Backup or Certificates pages
 - `server`
 - The MQTT Server Service for configuring and controlling the MQTT server
 - See the Chariot UI under the "MQTT Server Configuration" tab
 - `license`
 - The Licensing Service for licensing the Chariot MQTT Server software
 - See the Chariot UI under the "License" tab
 - The `<action>` represents the scope of this permission for the associated domain. The available actions are:
 - `read`
 - The permission to read/view resources, configurations, and/or data
 - `create`
 - The permission to create new resources and/or configurations
 - `update`
 - The permission to update resources and/or configurations
 - `delete`
 - The permission to delete resources and/or configurations
 - `action`
 - The permission to perform any actions available from a service within Chariot (such as starting/stopping the MQTT server or activating a license)

The "Save" button in the bottom right of the form can be clicked to create the Role.

Edit Role

Clicking on the edit icon on a Chariot Role in the table will display a modal form for editing the Chariot Role.

readonly	[*:read*]	 
admin	[*:.*]	 

readonly ["*:read"]

admin

Edit Role

Name

Permissions

*:read

SAVE

The "Save" button in the bottom right can be clicked to update the Chariot Role once all changes have been made.

User Sources

The Chariot Security Service can be configured to add an LDAP Realm to use when authenticating and authorizing access via the Chariot UI.

This feature is available in Chariot v2.4.2 and newer

Review the [LDAP and Microsoft Active Directory for Chariot UI/REST Users](#) for configuration details

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ADD SOURCE

Name	Type	Enabled	
DJSource	LDAP	✓	

1-1 of 1

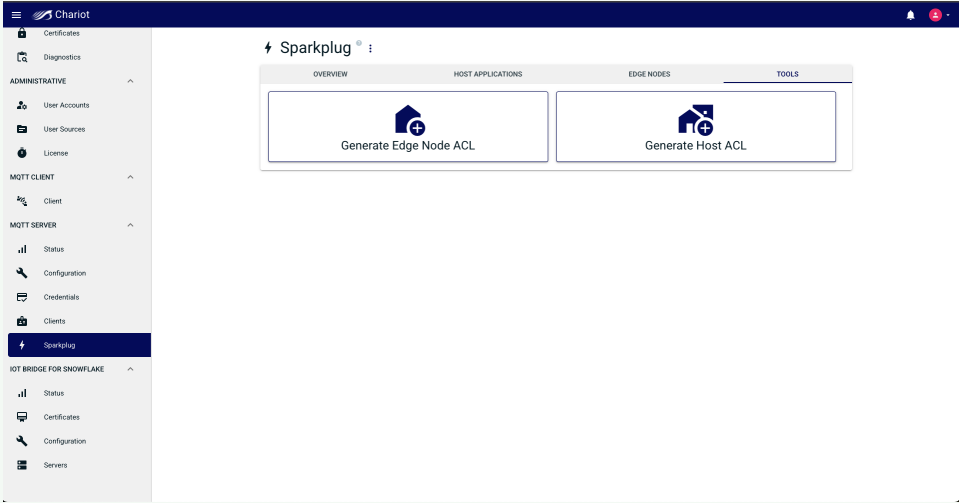
MQTT Accounts

The MQTT Accounts page contains two tabs: Credentials and [LDAP](#)

MQTT Account Credentials are the credentials that clients will use to authenticate when establishing an MQTT connection to the Chariot MQTT Server.

MQTT Account Credentials also contain the access control lists (ACLs) that control which MQTT topics a client can publish and/or subscribe on. MQTT Account Credentials can be added by clicking the "Add Credential" button, or they can be edited by clicking on the individual Credential in the table.

From Chariot release 2.5.0, to avoid manual configuration, the required ACLs can be generated from the **Main Navigation MQTT Sparkplug Tools**. Clicking one of the available options will provide a modal that will help you automatically generate ACLS to be added to the MQTT Account Credentials.



MQTT Accounts

CREDENTIALS

LDAP

ADD CREDENTIAL

Search By

Username

Search

Username	Publish Topics	Subscribe Topics	
fake	apple/#	pear/#	
primaryhost1	STATE/MyTestHostspBv1.0/g1/+e10/#,spBv1.0/g1/+e11/#,spBv...	STATE/MyTestHostspBv1.0/g1/+e10/#,spBv1.0/g1/+e11/#,spBv...	
admin	#	#	

Records per page: 20 1-3 of 3

Add Credential

Clicking the "Add Credential" button will display a modal form for creating a new MQTT Credential.

ADD CREDENTIAL

Username

Username ?

lastcred

Password

....

Publish Topics ?

test/pub/#

Subscribe Topics ?

test/pub/#

SAVE

The form contains the following fields:

- **Username**
 - A unique username that an MQTT client will use when connecting.
- **Password**
 - A secure password that an MQTT client will use when connecting.
- **Publish Topics**
 - A list of MQTT topic filters that the client is allowed to publish on (wildcards may be used).
- **Subscribe Topics**
 - A list of MQTT topic filters that the client is allowed to subscribe on (wildcards may be used).



By default, two default MQTT Credentials are created:

Username **admin** Password **changeme**

Username **anonymous** Password **changeme**

The "Save" button in the bottom right of the form can be clicked to create the Credential.

Topic Examples:

- #
 - Allows publish or subscribe on all topics
- *STATE/123*
 - Allows publish or subscribe on the specific topic "STATE/123"
- *spBv1.0/#*
 - Allows publish or subscribe on all topics that start with "spBv1.0/", such as "spBv1.0/g1/DDATA/e1/d1"

Examples of MQTT Account Credentials

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LDAP

ADD CREDENTIAL

Search By

Username

Search

Username	Publish Topics	Subscribe Topics	
lastcred	test/pub/#	test/pub/#	
fake	apple/#	pear/#	
primaryhost1	STATE/MyTestHostspBv1.0/g1/+e10/#spBv1.0/g1/+e11/#spBv...	STATE/MyTestHostspBv1.0/g1/+e10/#spBv1.0/g1/+e11/#spBv...	
admin	#	#	

Records per page: 20 1-4 of 4

Edit Credential

Clicking on the edit icon on a MQTT Account Credential in the table will display a modal form for editing the Credential.

Username	Publish Topics	Subscribe Topics	
lastcred	test/pub/#	test/pub/#	
fake	apple/#	pear/#	

Edit MQTT Credentials

ADD CREDENTIAL

Search By
Username

Username ?

lastcred

Password

Publish Topics ?

test/pub/#

Subscribe Topics ?

test/pub/#

SAVE

The "Save" button in the bottom right can be clicked to update the Credential once all changes have been made.

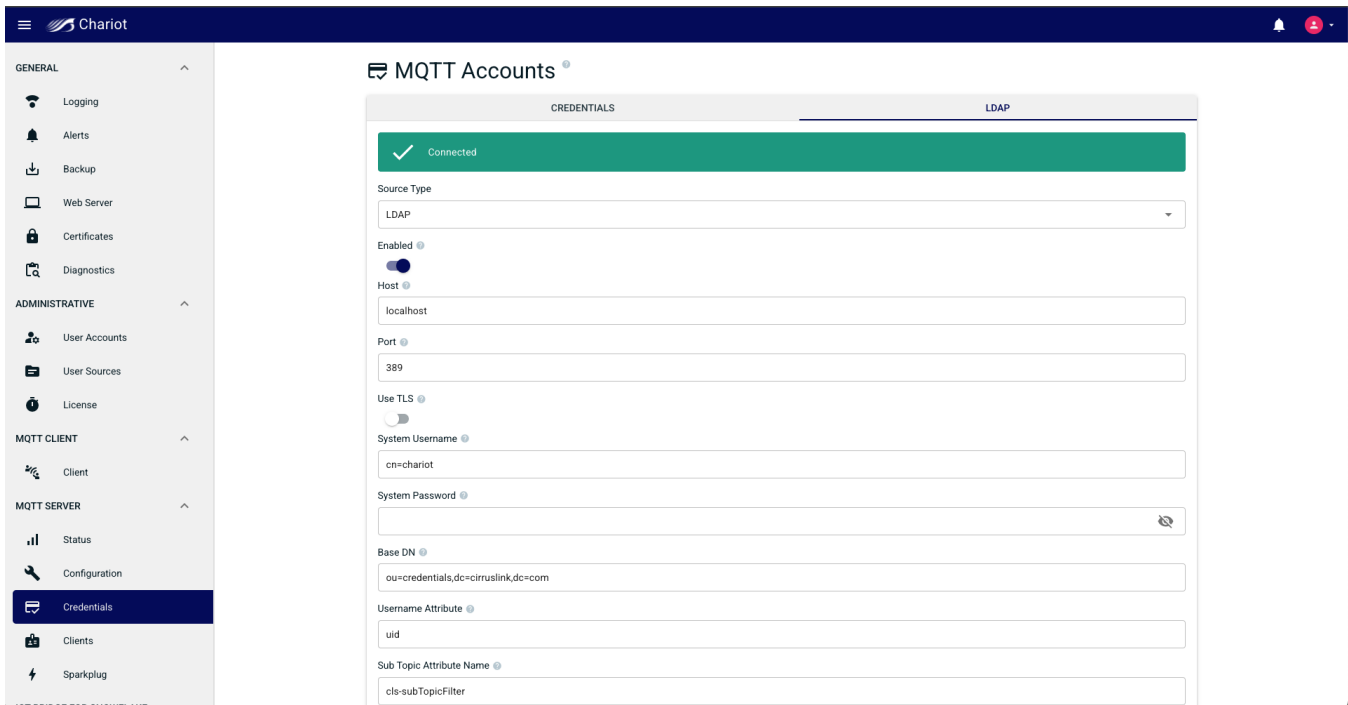
LDAP

Chariot can be configured to use an LDAP server for MQTT client authentication and authorization instead of Chariot's MQTT Account Credentials.



This feature is available in Chariot v2.4.2 and newer

Review the [LDAP for MQTT Clients](#) for configuration details



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CREDENTIALS

LDAP

✓ Connected

Source Type

LDAP

Enabled

Host

localhost

Port

389

Use TLS

System Username

cn=chariot

System Password

Base DN

ou=credentials,dc=cirruslink,dc=com

Username Attribute

uid

Sub Topic Attribute Name

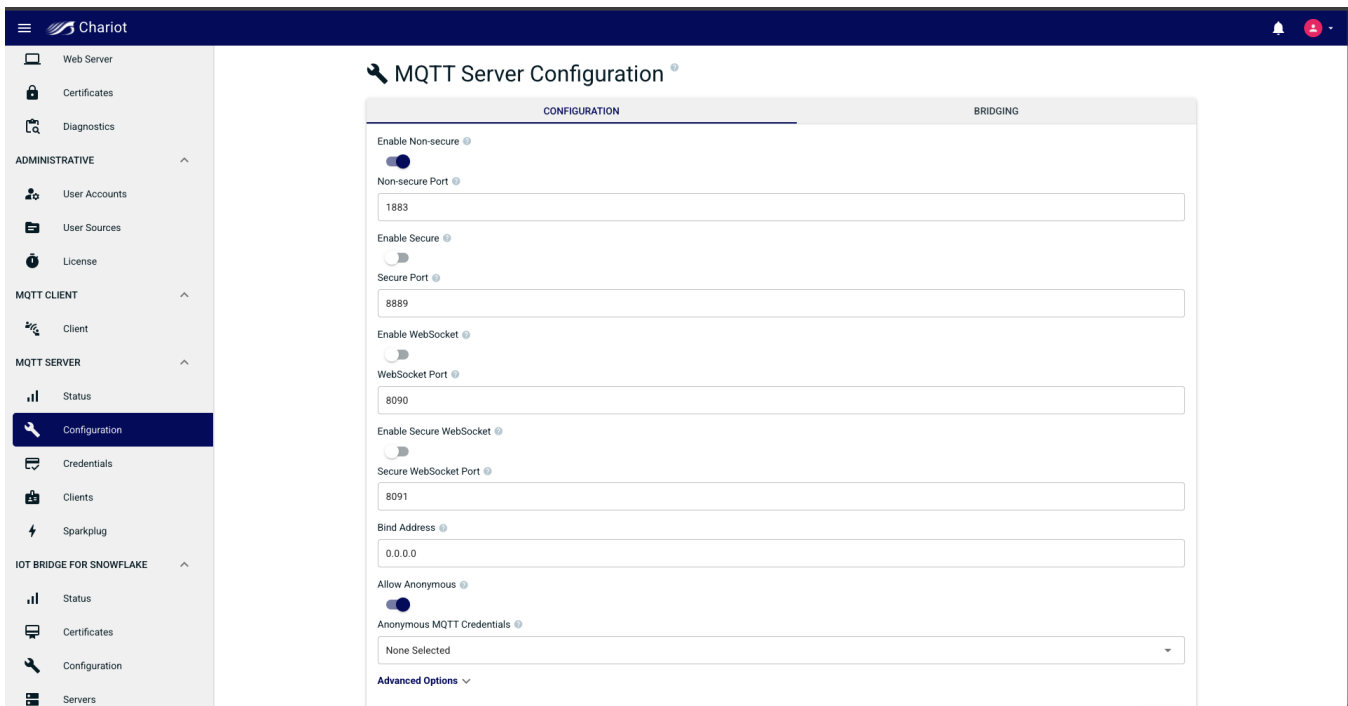
cls-subTopicFilter

Server Configuration

The Server Configuration page contains two tabs: [Configuration](#) and [Bridging](#).

Configuration

The configuration tab is a simple form used to configure the MQTT Server.



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MQTT Server Configuration

CONFIGURATION

BRIDGING

Enable Non-secure

Non-secure Port

1883

Enable Secure

Secure Port

8889

Enable WebSocket

WebSocket Port

8090

Enable Secure WebSocket

Secure WebSocket Port

8091

Bind Address

0.0.0.0

Allow Anonymous

Anonymous MQTT Credentials

None Selected

Advanced Options

The form contains the following fields:

- **Enable Non-secure**
 - Whether to enable non-secure client connections over plain TCP.

- **Non-secure Port**
 - The port that the MQTT Server will listen on for non-secure connections.
- **Enable Secure**
 - Whether to enable Secure client connections over SSL/TLS.
- **Secure Port**
 - The port that the MQTT Server will listen on for secure connections.
- **Enable WebSocket**
 - Whether to enable non-secure client connections over WebSockets.
- **WebSocket Port**
 - The port that the MQTT Server will listen on for non-secure WebSocket connections.
- **Enable Secure WebSocket**
 - Whether to enable secure client connections over WebSockets.
- **Secure WebSocket Port**
 - The port that the MQTT Server will listen on for secure WebSocket connections.
- **Bind Address**
 - The address that the MQTT Server will listen on for MQTT connections.
- **Allow Anonymous**
 - Whether to allow anonymous connections (no username and password).
- **Anonymous MQTT Credentials**
 - The MQTT Credentials to use for anonymous client's ACLs

Advanced Options >

- **Enforce Unique LWT Topics (added in release 2.7.0)**
 - Whether to enforce a connecting client's LWT topic is not currently registered with another client.
 - Any connection client with an LWT matching any of the "Unique Topic Filters" will have their connection attempt rejected if there is an existing active client with the same LWT topic connected to the server.
- **Unique LWT Topic Filters (add in release 2.7.0)**
 - Unique LWT topic filters to use.
 - Support the # wildcard ie. MyLWT/#

The "Update" button in the bottom right can be clicked to update the MQTT Server configuration once all changes have been made. An update will restart the MQTT server.

Bridging



Warning

Note MQTT bridging is not compatible with Sparkplug. Bridging should only be used for non-Sparkplug related MQTT messages.

A Bridge Client allows you to connect Chariot to another MQTT Server to share messages between the two servers. The shared messages can be restricted by topic filters to only share a subset of messages flowing through either of the servers.

A common usage is to connect edge MQTT brokers to a central or remote broker.

When enabled on Chariot, the Bridge Client becomes an MQTT client to the other MQTT Server. This client publishes messages, flowing through Chariot, to the other broker. It also subscribes on topics with the other broker to receive messages and deliver them to subscribed clients connected to Chariot.



Bridging is supported in release 2.3.0 forward

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CONFIGURATION

BRIDGING

ADD BRIDGE CLIENT

Name	Address	Port	Client ID	Enabled
b1	localhost	1883	bridgeClientID	

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To edit an existing bridge client, select the client from the UI. To add a new bridge client click "Add Bridge Client".

Name	Address	Port	Client ID	Enabled
b1	localhost	1883	bridgeClientID	

Records per page: Edit Bridge Client

Edit Bridge Client [X]

Name ⓘ
b1

Enabled ⓘ
☐

Username ⓘ
test

Password ⓘ
[password field with eye icon]

Address ⓘ
localhost

Port ⓘ
1883

Use TLS ⓘ
☐

Client ID ⓘ
bridgeClientID

Keep Alive ⓘ
30

Clean Session ⓘ
☒

Allow Retained ⓘ
☒

Try Private ⓘ

SAVE

The form contains the following fields:

- **Name**
 - A unique name for the bridge connection.
- **Enabled**
 - Sets the enable state of the bridge connection.
- **Username**
 - Optional username for connecting to the server.
- **Address**
 - The server address.
- **Port**
 - The server port.
- **Use TLS**
 - Whether the bridge connection will be using SSL/TLS.





By default Chariot comes with an empty truststore file `clientcerts.jks` which overrides the JVM cacerts truststore. If TLS is enabled, the following lines will need to be removed from the `<Chariot_install_directory>/conf/com.cirruslink.chariot.system` config file:

- `trustStoreFile="security/clientcerts.jks"`
- `trustStorePassword="secretpassword"`

If the signer of the SSL/TLS cert installed on the remote MQTT Server is an external, commercial CA (e.g., DigiCert) the bridge client should successfully connect over TLS once you update the config file and restart Chariot.

If the signer of the SSL/TLS cert installed on the remote MQTT Server is an internal, non-commercial, you will need to add your Root CA cert to the JVMs cacerts trust store and restart Chariot.

- **Client ID**
 - The MQTT client ID to use for connecting to the server.
- **Keep Alive**
 - The MQTT keep alive time in seconds.
- **Clean Session**
 - Whether to connect with a clean session.
- **Allow Retained**
 - Whether the retained message flag is allowed on messages published to the server.
- **Try Private**
 - Whether the client should attempt to indicate to the server that it is a bridge client.
 - This feature helps to detect message loopback, but is only supported by some MQTT servers and may need to be disabled in order to connect.
- **Sub Topics**
 - The topics filters that will be subscribed on by the bridge client.
 - The topic filters are of the form `<topic>:<qos>` or just `<topic>`.
- **Pub Topics**
 - The topics filters that will be published on by the bridge client. These are used to restrict/filter which messages (flowing through Chariot) are published to the remote server,
 - The topic filters are of the form `<topic>:<qos>` or just `<topic>`.

The "Save" button in the bottom right can be clicked to update the MQTT Server Bridging configuration once all changes have been made

License

The License page allows for uploading, activating, and/or deactivating a Chariot License.



A detailed tutorial for licensing Chariot can be found here [Licensing Procedure](#).



If you have deployed Chariot through AWS Marketplace or Azure Marketplace, then no additional steps are required - your license is already installed and activated.

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ACTIVE

License Key

ENF9Y-M3N56-ZXJYP-CEX7C-N8WUD

Activation Date

April 3, 2026 8:41 PM

Activation Period

0

License Expiration

N/A

Support Expiration

January 1, 2027 6:00 AM

REACTIVATE

DEACTIVATE

License Features

Feature	License Status
MQTT Server	
IoT Snowflake	

Meter Details

Running

Last Updated

2026/04/03 09:23:52

Billed Hours

35

Last Stopped

N/A

Billed Months

April

Status

N/A

Error

None

Upload License

A Chariot License is represented by a text file which contains a license key. The file can either be dragged/dropped into the "Upload License" form, or the license text can be pasted directly into the form.

Trial License Active

1 hours, 49 minutes, 42 seconds

License

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Additional Details

Activation

Drag and Drop or Manually Enter a License Key

License Key

ENF9Y-M3N56-ZXJYP-CEX7C-N8WUD

BACK

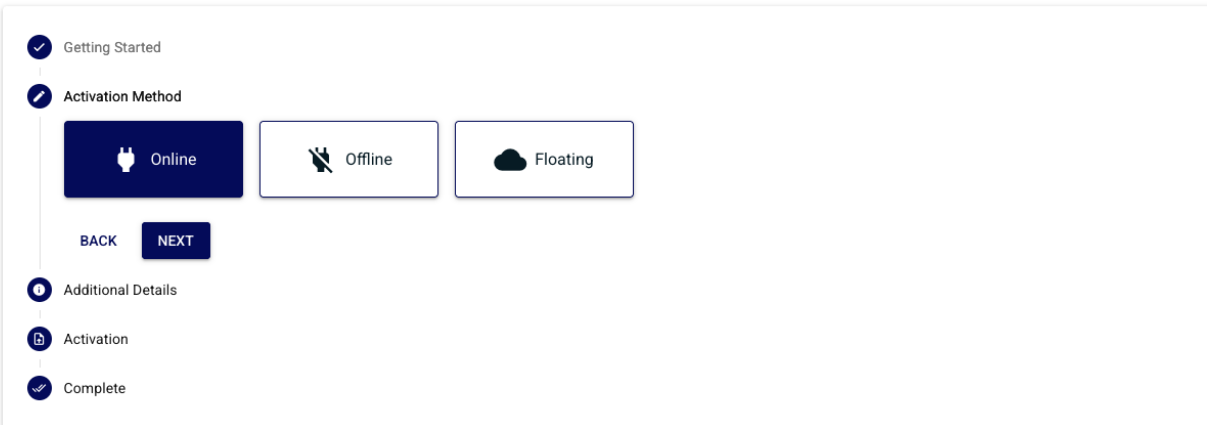
NEXT

The **Activate** toggle (in the Upload License form) can be used to auto-activate the license immediately after it is uploaded. This is a convenience to prevent the need to click **Activate License** after uploading a license.

Online Activation

Online Activation allows the Chariot MQTT Server to remotely connect to the Chariot Licensing server for activation and deactivation of Chariot Licenses. When the "Online Activation" is selected, the License page appears with the following options:

License [?]



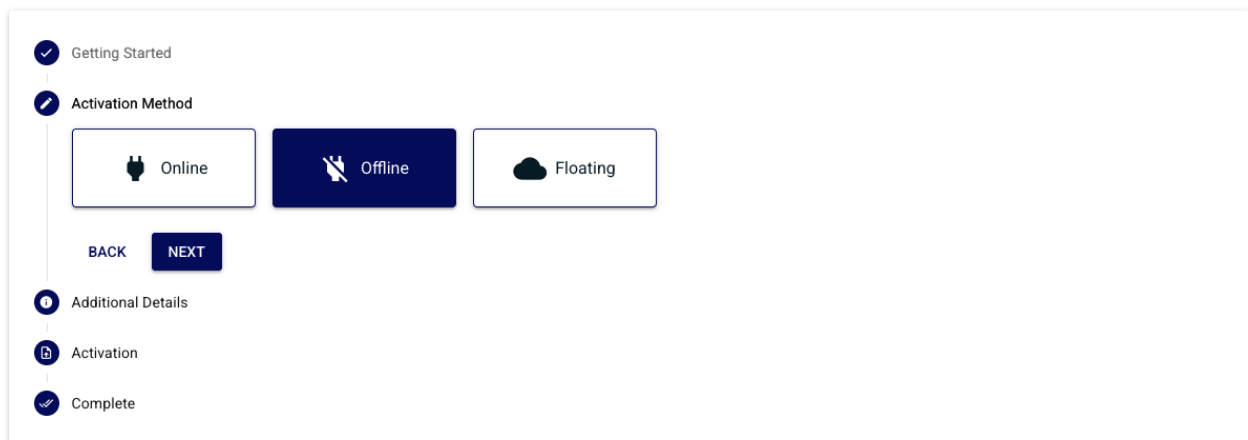
The flowchart shows the license activation process. It starts with 'Getting Started' (checked), followed by 'Activation Method' (pencil icon). Under 'Activation Method', there are three options: 'Online' (plugged icon, selected), 'Offline' (no plug icon), and 'Floating' (cloud icon). Below these options are 'BACK' and 'NEXT' buttons. The flow continues to 'Additional Details' (circle with 'i'), 'Activation' (document icon), and finally 'Complete' (checked).

- **Activate License**
 - Activates an uploaded Chariot License by remotely accessing the Chariot Licensing Server.
- **Deactivate License**
 - Deactivates an uploaded & active Chariot License by remotely accessing the Chariot Licensing Server.

Offline Activation

Offline Activation requires the user to generate an activation request and provide it to Cirrus Link Solutions in order to obtain an Activation Code. The Activation Code can then be uploaded into the Chariot MQTT Server to activate the previously uploaded Chariot License. When the "Offline Activation" option is selected, the License page appears with the following options:

License [?]

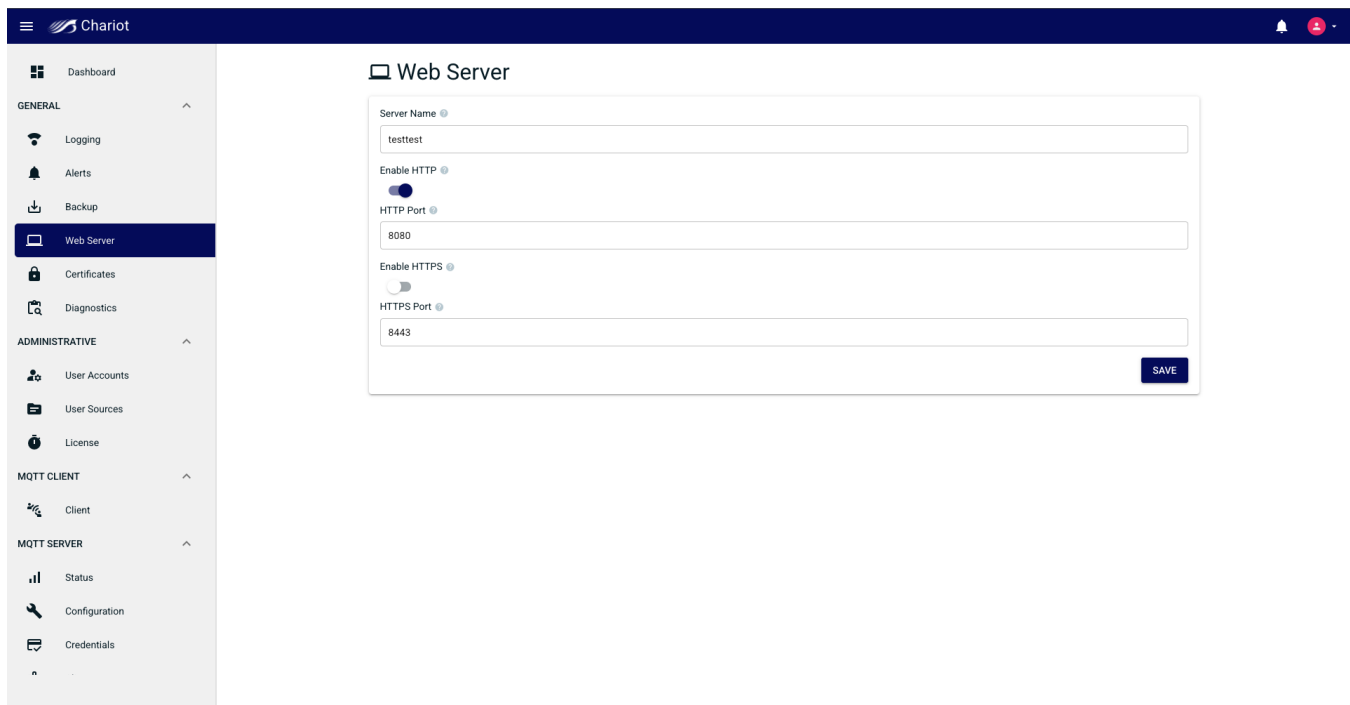


The flowchart shows the license activation process. It starts with 'Getting Started' (checked), followed by 'Activation Method' (pencil icon). Under 'Activation Method', there are three options: 'Online' (plugged icon), 'Offline' (no plug icon, selected), and 'Floating' (cloud icon). Below these options are 'BACK' and 'NEXT' buttons. The flow continues to 'Additional Details' (circle with 'i'), 'Activation' (document icon), and finally 'Complete' (checked).

- **Generate Activation Code**
 - Generates an Activation Request Code.
- **Deactivate and Generate Code**
 - Deactivates an active Chariot License and generates a Deactivation Request Code.
- **Upload Activation Code**
 - Uploads an Activation Code that was obtained using the Generate Activation Code.

Web Server

The Web Server page uses the following form to configure the web server settings:



The form contains the following fields:

- **Server Name**
 - An optional name for this Chariot installation.
- **Enable HTTP**
 - Whether to enable non-secure HTTP connections to the Chariot Web UI.
- **HTTP Port**
 - The port that the Chariot MQTT Server will use for HTTP.
- **Enable HTTPS**
 - Whether to enable Secure HTTPS connections to the Chariot Web UI.
- **HTTPS Port**
 - The port that the Chariot MQTT Server will use for HTTPS.

Certificates

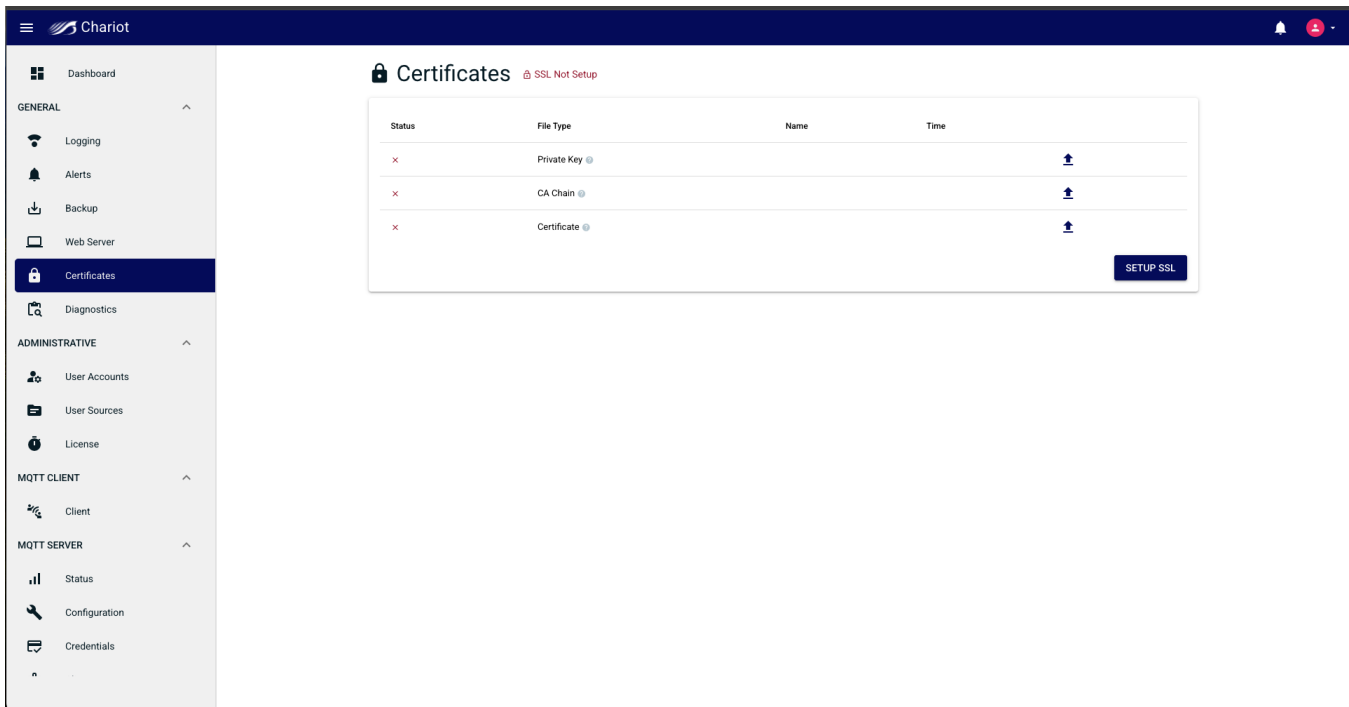
The certificates page provides the means to upload the necessary certificates and keys for setting up SSL/TLS.



A detailed tutorial for setting up SSL/TLS can be found here: [Securing Chariot® MQTT Server](#).



Self-signed certificates should not be used in a production environment on a public network.

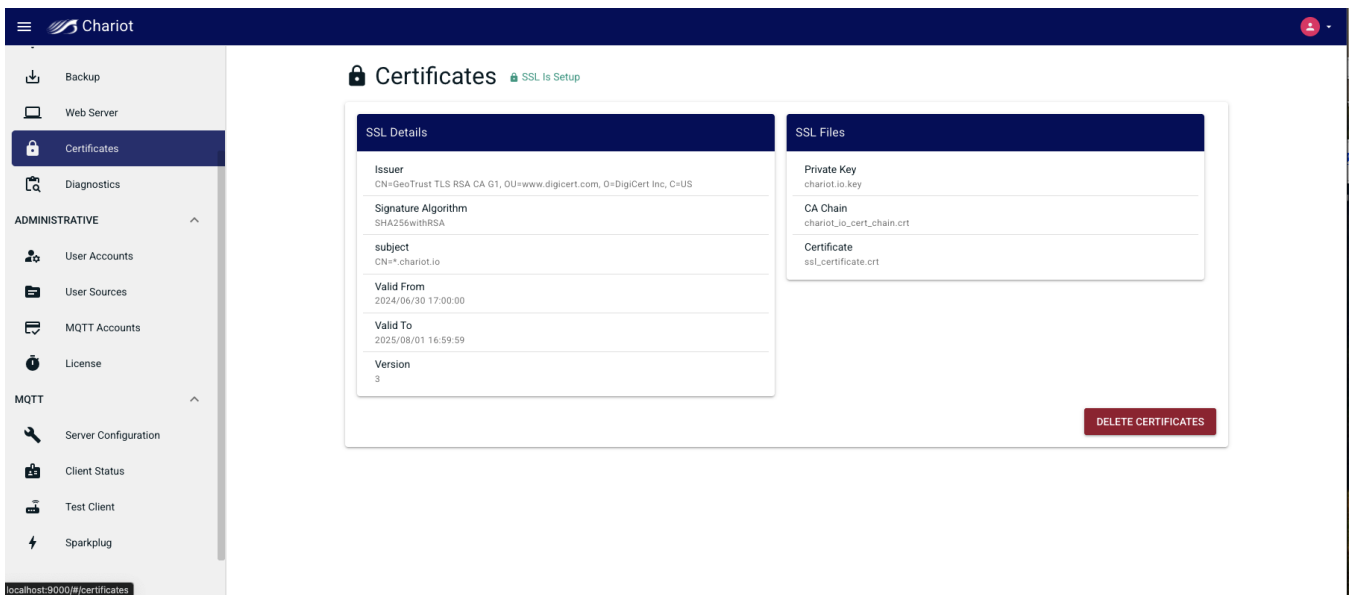


The Certificates page contains the following fields:

- **Private Key**
 - An RSA private key of type PKCS1 in PEM format that was used to generate the certificate signing request for the server Certificate
 - Review [How to identify my Private Key type](#) to verify the type
- **CA Chain**
 - An X.509 public root CA (Certificate Authority) certificate and any/all public intermediate CA certificates between the root and the CA that issued the certificate in PEM format. If there are no intermediate CAs, then the chain is made up of only the public root CA certificate.
- **Certificate**
 - An X.509 server certificate in PEM format.

Once the three files are uploaded, the "Setup SSL" button can be clicked to finish the setup.

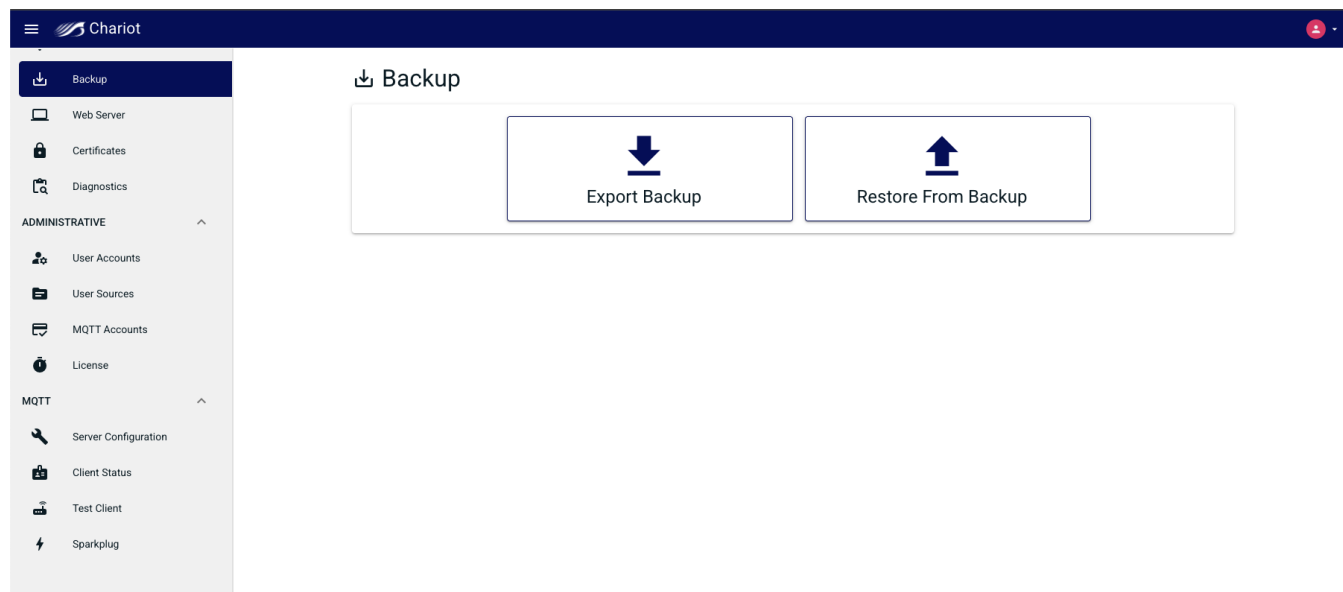
If successful, the certificate information will now be displayed on the Certificates page:



The "Delete Certificates" button can be used to remove the certificate and key from the Chariot MQTT Server and revert to a "SSL Not Setup" state.

Backup

This page allows for the backup and restore of Chariot configuration data.



- **Export Backup**
 - This button downloads a backup.zip file that contains the current configuration data of the Chariot instance
- **Restore From Backup**
 - This button restore configuration data from backup.zip file.



The backup does not include any SSL certificates that may have been loaded. If configured for SSL, make sure to also copy the ssl.jks keystore from <OLD_chariot_install_folder>/security directory and save the ssl.jks keystore and exported backup.tgz file in a safe, known location