

# Spring RabbitMQ for High Load

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# Who am I

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# Agenda

- Messaging Basics
- RabbitMQ Overview
- Spring RabbitMQ

# Messaging Basics

# Messaging

- Messaging provides a mechanism for loosely-coupled integration of systems
- The central unit of processing in a message is a message which typically contains a **body** and a **header**

# Use cases

- Offloading long-running tasks to worker nodes
- Distributing and processing high loads of data
- Aggregating logs and propagating events between systems
- Many others ...

# Messaging protocols

- Messaging solutions implement different protocols for transferring of messages such as AMQP, XMPP, MQTT, STOMP, Kafka binary protocol and others
- The variety of protocols imply vendor lock-in



# Messaging protocols comparison

	AMQP	MQTT	XMPP	STOMP	Kafka
goal	replacement of proprietary protocols	messaging for resource-constrained devices	instant messaging, adopted for wider use	message-oriented middleware	processing of large real-time data feeds
format	binary	binary	XML-based	text-based	binary
API	divided into classes (> 40 methods in RabbitMQ)	simple (5 basic operations with 2-3 packet types for each)	different XML items with multiple types	~ 10 basic commands	42 request types in latest version (Kafka 2.0.0)
reliability	publisher/subscriber acknowledgements, transactions	acknowledgements	Acknowledgments and resumptions (XEP-198)	Subscriber acknowledgements and transactions	Acknowledgements, transactional replication
security	SASL, TLS/SSL	no built-in TLS/SSL, header authentication	SASL, TLS/SSL	depending on message broker	SASL, TLS/SSL, ACLs
extensibility	extension points	none	extensible	depending on message broker	no extension mechanism defined

# Messaging brokers

- A variety of messaging brokers can be a choice for applications ...

The logo for Opid, featuring the word "Opid" in a black sans-serif font with a red and blue pen nib icon integrated into the letter "o".The logo for TIBCO, consisting of the word "TIBCO" in blue uppercase letters followed by a blue circular icon containing a white swoosh, with a small "TM" trademark symbol to the right.The logo for RabbitMQ, featuring an orange icon of a rabbit's head and the text "RabbitMQ" in orange and grey, with the tagline "Messaging that just works" in smaller grey text below.The logo for ActiveMQ, featuring the word "ActiveMQ" in a bold, dark red and black font, with a grey feather icon to the left.The logo for MSMQ, featuring three overlapping squares in blue, red, and yellow, with the text "msmq" in orange below.The logo for WebSphere MQ, featuring a blue square icon with a white globe and the text "WebSphere MQ" in black below.The logo for Kafka, featuring a black icon of a cluster of nodes and the word "kafka" in a bold, black sans-serif font.The logo for Moscow BigData, featuring a black icon of a cloud and the text "MOSCOW bigdata" in black, with "MOSCOW" in uppercase and "bigdata" in lowercase.

# Common broker characteristics

- Secure message transfer, authentication and authorization of messaging endpoints
- Message routing and persistence
- Broker subscriptions

# RabbitMQ Overview

# RabbitMQ

- An open source message broker written in Erlang
- Implements the AMQP Protocol (Advanced Message Queueing Protocol)
- Has a pluggable architecture and provides extensions for other protocols such as HTTP, STOMP and MQTT

# AMQP

- AMQP is a binary protocol that aims to standardize middleware communication
- Derives its origins from the financial industry
- Defines multiple connection channels inside a single TCP connection

# AMQP characteristics

- The AMQP protocol defines:
  - **exchanges** – the message broker endpoints that receive messages
  - **queues** – the message broker endpoints that store messages from exchanges and are used by subscribers for retrieval of messages
  - **bindings** – rules that bind exchanges and queues
- The AMQP protocol is programmable – which means that the above entities can be created/modified/deleted by applications

# Message handling

- Each message can be published with a **routing key**
- Each binding between an exchange and a queue has a **binding key**
- Routing of messages is determined based on matching between the routing and binding keys

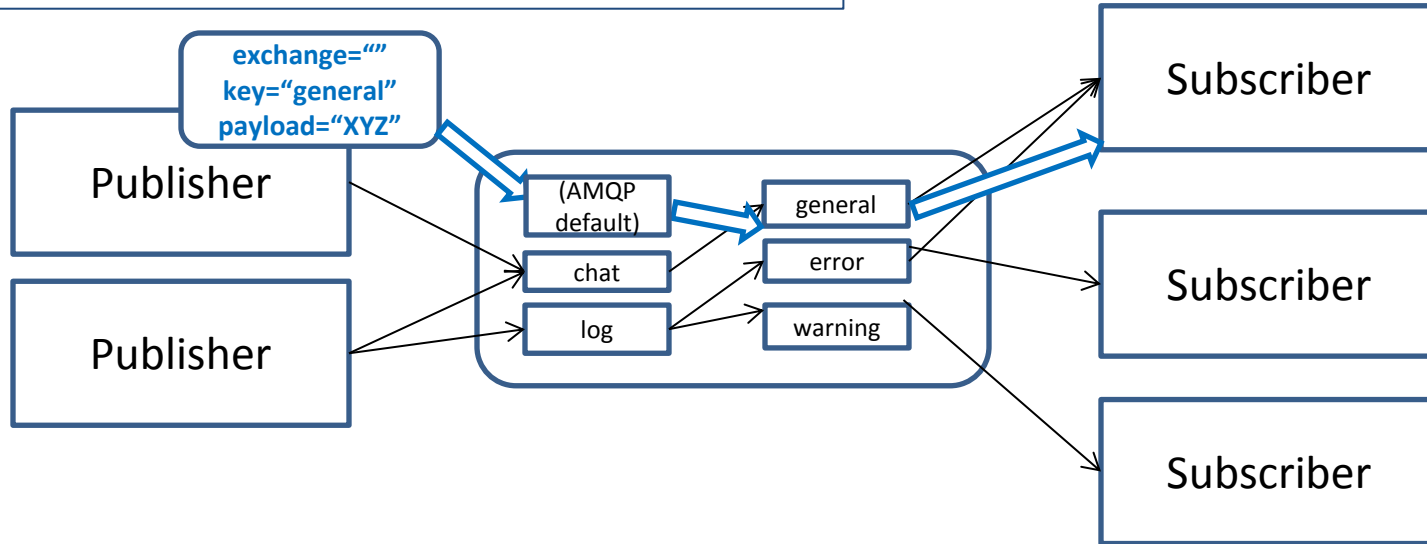


# Message routing

- Different types of messaging patterns are implemented by means of different types of exchanges
- RabbitMQ provides the following types of exchanges:
  - direct/default
  - fanout
  - topic
  - headers

# Default exchange

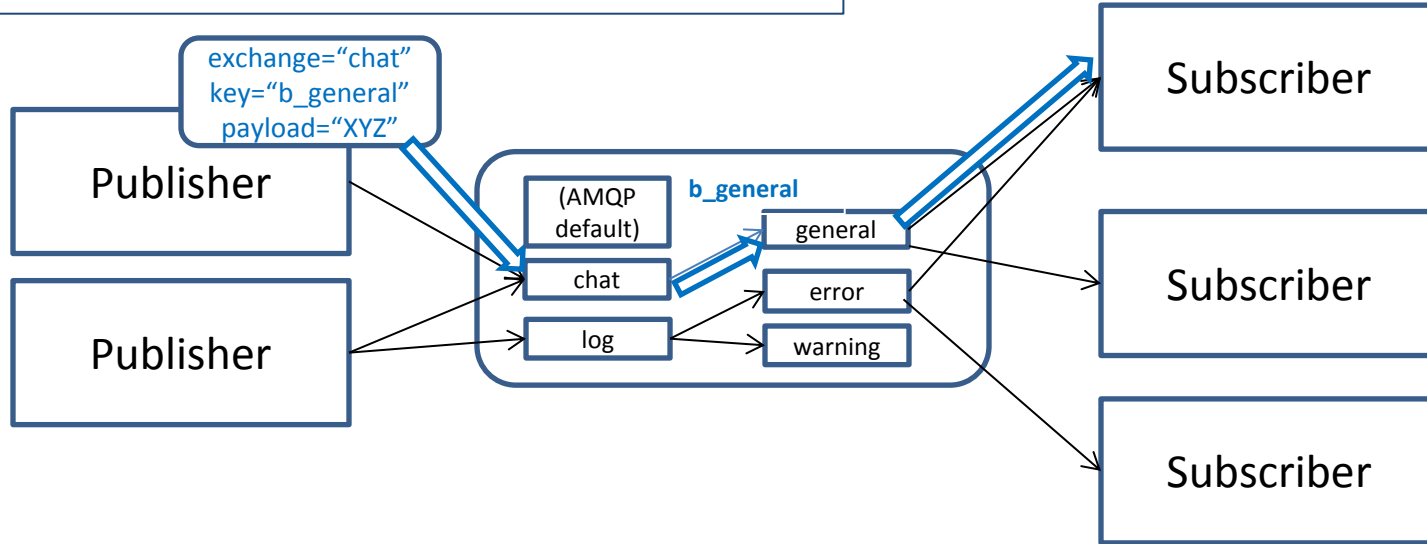
**default exchange:** suitable for point-to-point communication between endpoints



*(AMQP default) is a system exchange*

# Direct exchange

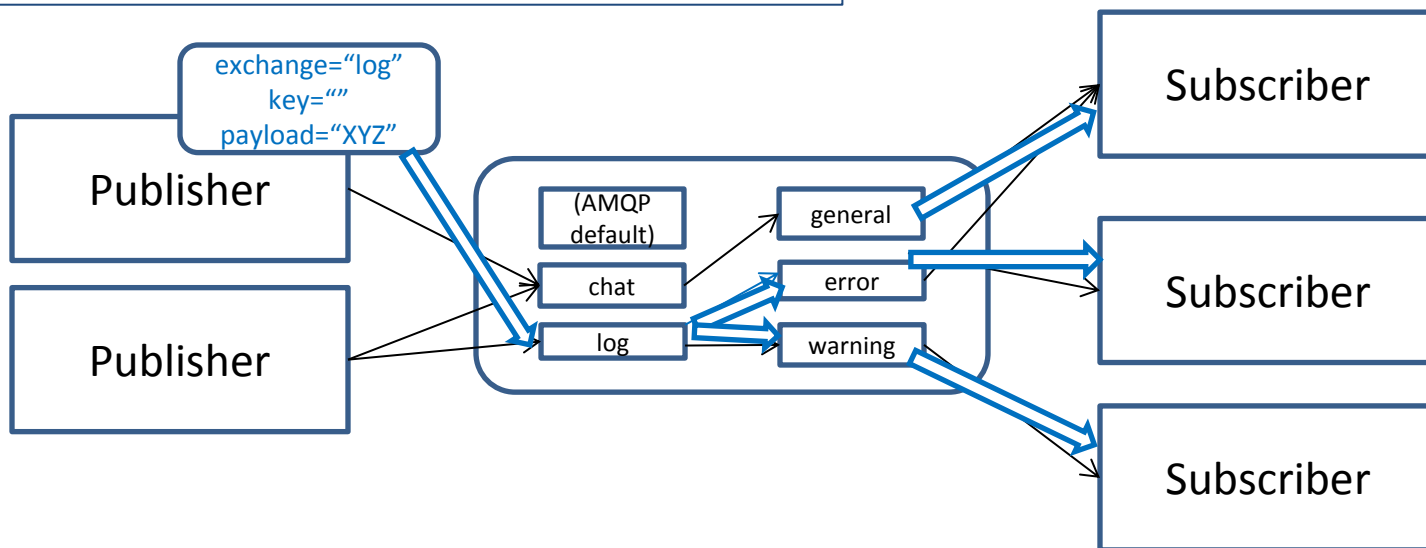
**direct exchange:** suitable for point-to-point communication between endpoints



*chat* is defined as a direct exchange upon creation

# Fanout exchange

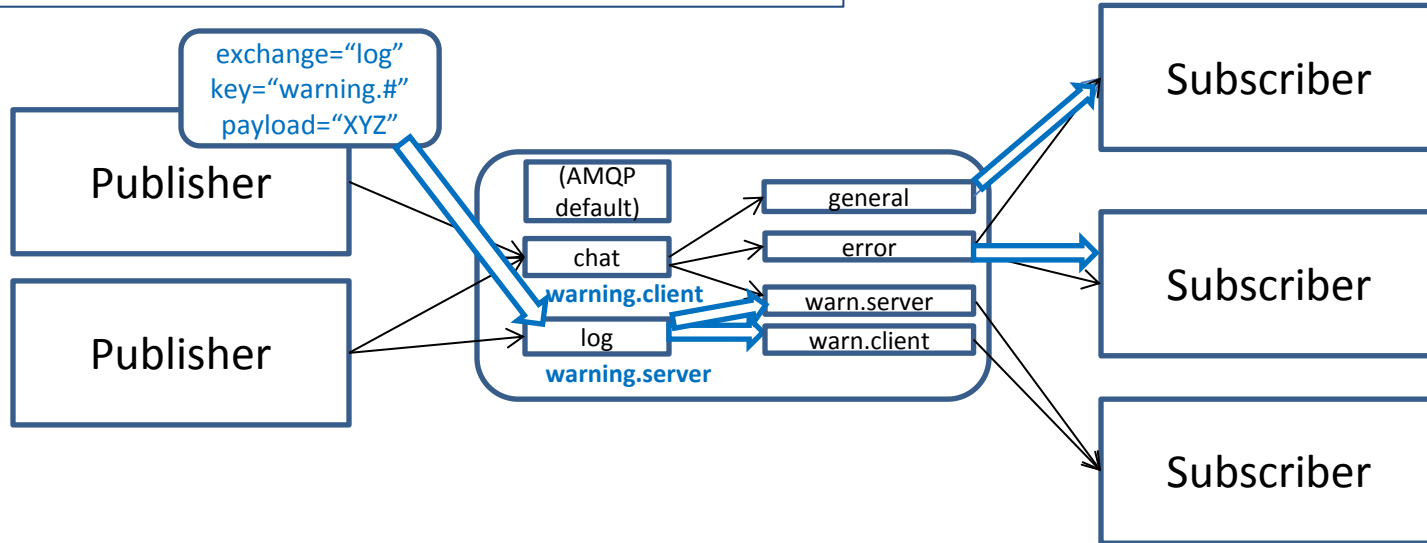
**fanout exchange:** suitable for broadcast type of communication between endpoints



*log* is defined as a fanout exchange upon creation

# Topic exchange

**topic exchange:** suitable for multicast type of communication between endpoints



*log* is defined as a topic exchange upon creation

# RabbitMQ clustering

- Default clustering mechanism provides scalability in terms of queues rather than high availability
- Mirrored queues are an extension to the default clustering mechanism that can be used to establish high availability at the broker level

# RabbitMQ Overview

(demo)

# Spring RabbitMQ



# Spring RabbitMQ

- The Spring Framework provides support for RabbitMQ by means of:
  - The Spring AMQP framework
  - The Spring Integration framework
  - ~~The Spring XD framework (discontinued as of July 2017)~~

# Spring AMQP

- Provides RabbitMQ utilities such as:
  - the **RabbitAdmin** class for automatically declaring queues, exchanges and bindings
  - Listener containers for asynchronous processing of inbound messages
  - the **RabbitTemplate** class for sending and receiving messages

# Spring AMQP usage

- Utilities of the Spring AMQP framework can be used either directly in Java or preconfigured in the Spring configuration

# RabbitAdmin (plain Java)

```
CachingConnectionFactory factory = new
    CachingConnectionFactory("localhost");
Queue queue = new Queue("sample-queue");
TopicExchange exchange =
    new TopicExchange("sample-topic-exchange");
RabbitAdmin admin = new RabbitAdmin(factory);
admin.declareQueue(queue);
admin.declareExchange(exchange);
admin.declareBinding(BindingBuilder.bind(queue).to(exchange)
    .with("sample-key"));
factory.destroy();
```

# Container listener (plain Java)

```
CachingConnectionFactory factory =
    new CachingConnectionFactory(
"localhost");
SimpleMessageListenerContainer container =
    new SimpleMessageListenerContainer(factory);
Object listener = new Object() {
    public void handleMessage(String message) { ... }};
MessageListenerAdapter adapter = new
    MessageListenerAdapter(listener);
container.setMessageListener(adapter);
container.setQueueNames("sample-queue");
container.start();
```

# RabbitTemplate (plain Java)

```
CachingConnectionFactory factory =  
    new CachingConnectionFactory("localhost");  
RabbitTemplate template =  
    new RabbitTemplate(factory);  
template.convertAndSend("", "sample-queue",  
    "sample-queue test message!");
```

# Spring-based configuration

- All of the above examples can be configured using Spring configuration
- Cleaner and decouples RabbitMQ configuration for the business logic

# RabbitTemplate (Spring configuration)

```
<rabbit:connection-factory  
  id="connectionFactory"  
  host="localhost" />
```

```
<rabbit:template id="amqpTemplate"  
  connection-factory="connectionFactory"  
  exchange=""  
  routing-key="sample-queue-spring" />
```



# Container listener (Spring configuration)

```
<rabbit:listener-container
  connection-factory="connectionFactory">
  <rabbit:listener ref="springListener"
    method="receiveMessage"
    queue-names="sample-queue-spring" />
</rabbit:listener-container>

<bean id="springListener"
class="ua.org.javaday.rabbitmq.spring.ListenerSpringExample"/>
```

# Container listener (Spring configuration)

```
public class ListenerSpringExample {  
    public void receiveMessage(String message) {  
        System.out.println("Message received: " +  
            message);  
    }  
}
```

# Container listener (Spring annotations)

```
public class ListenerSpringExample {  
    @RabbitListener(queues = "sample-queue-spring")  
    public void receiveMessage(String message) {  
        System.out.println("Message received: " +  
            message);  
    }  
}
```

# RabbitAdmin

## (Spring configuration)

```
<rabbit:admin id="amqpAdmin"  
    connection-factory="connectionFactory" />
```

# Spring Boot

- If you don't want to use xml-based configuration you can use Spring Boot ...

# Spring Boot

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class AppConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public ConnectionFactory connectionFactory() {
        CachingConnectionFactory connectionFactory =
            new CachingConnectionFactory("localhost");
        return connectionFactory;
    }

    @Bean
    public AmqpAdmin amqpAdmin() {
        return new RabbitAdmin(connectionFactory());
    }
}
```

# Spring Integration AMQP

- The Spring Integration Framework provides:
  - **Inbound-channel-adapter** for reading messages from a queue
  - **outbound-channel-adapter** for sending messages to an exchange

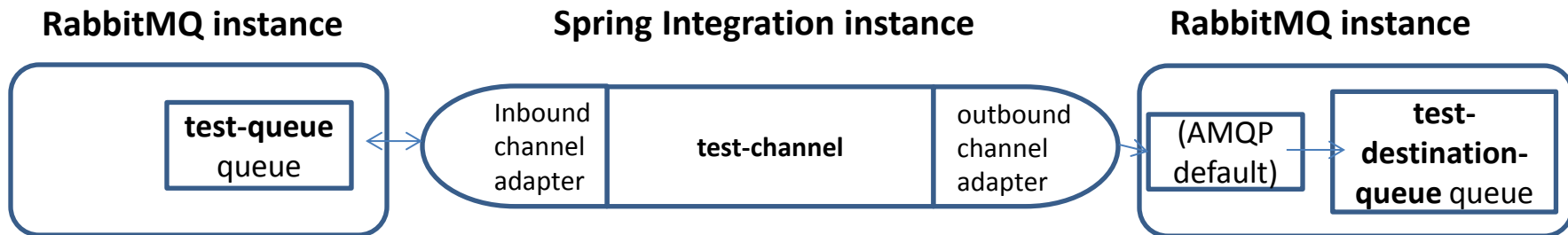
# Spring Integration AMQP

- The Spring Integration Framework provides:
  - **Inbound-gateway** for request-reply communication at the publisher
  - **outbound-gateway** for request-reply communication at the receiver



# Spring Integration AMQP scenario

- Message replication with Spring integration:



# Spring Integration AMQP scenario

```
<rabbit:connection-factory
    id="connectionFactory"
    host="localhost" />
<channel id="test-channel" />

<rabbit:queue name="test-queue" />
<rabbit:queue name="test-destination-queue" />

<rabbit:template id="amqpTemplate"
    connection-factory="connectionFactory"
    exchange=""
    routing-key="test-queue" />
```

# Spring Integration AMQP scenario

```
<amqp:inbound-channel-adapter  
  channel="test-channel"  
  queue-names="test-queue"  
  connection-factory="connectionFactory" />
```

```
<amqp:outbound-channel-adapter  
  channel="test-channel"  
  exchange-name=""  
  routing-key="test-destination-queue"  
  amqp-template="amqpTemplate" />
```

# Yet another scenario

order processing system

customer



online shop  
(milk, bread, apples, rabbits ...)



milk distributor app



bread distributor app



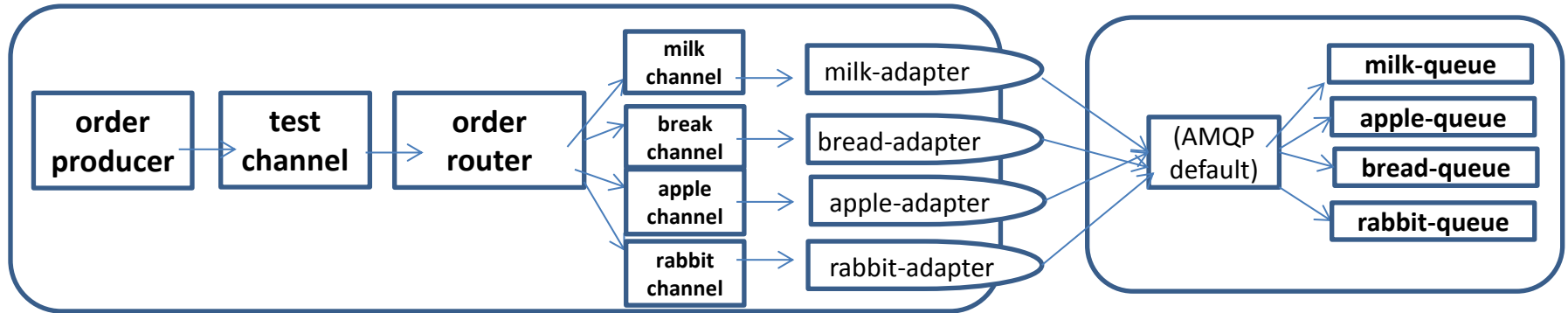
apples distributor app



rabbits distributor app

# Implementation

Spring Integration instance



# Spring RabbitMQ

(demo)

# Summary

- The Spring Framework provides convenient utilities and adapters for integrating with RabbitMQ
- Favor them over the RabbitMQ Java library in Spring-based applications

Thank you !

Q&A

demos: [https://github.com/martinfmi/spring\\_rabbitmq\\_samples](https://github.com/martinfmi/spring_rabbitmq_samples)



# References

AMQP 0.9.1 specification

<https://www.rabbitmq.com/resources/specs/amqp0-9-1.pdf>

AMQP list of users

<http://www.amqp.org/about/examples>

RabbitMQ documentation

<http://www.rabbitmq.com/documentation.html>

# References

Choosing Your Messaging Protocol: AMQP, MQTT, or STOMP

<http://blogs.vmware.com/vfabric/2013/02/choosing-your-messaging-protocol-amqp-mqtt-or-stomp.html>

Spring AMQP reference

<http://docs.spring.io/spring-amqp/reference/html/>

Spring Integration AMQP

<http://docs.spring.io/spring-integration/reference/html/amqp.html>