



1 ["Hello World!"](#)

The simplest thing that does *something*

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7 Publisher Confirms

Reliable publishing with publisher confirms

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Publish/Subscribe

(using the .NET Client)

In the [previous tutorial](#) we created a work queue. The assumption behind a work queue is that each task is delivered to exactly one worker. In this part we'll do something completely different -- we'll deliver a message to multiple consumers. This pattern is known as "publish/subscribe".

To illustrate the pattern, we're going to build a simple logging system. It will consist of two programs -- the first will emit log messages and the second will receive and print them.

In our logging system every running copy of the receiver program will get the messages. That way we'll be able to run one receiver and direct the logs to disk; and at the same time we'll be able to run another receiver and see the logs on the screen.

Essentially, published log messages are going to be broadcast to all the receivers.

Exchanges

In previous parts of the tutorial we sent and received messages to and from a queue. Now it's time to introduce the full messaging model in Rabbit.

Let's quickly go over what we covered in the previous tutorials:

- A *producer* is a user application that sends messages.
- A *queue* is a buffer that stores messages.
- A *consumer* is a user application that receives messages.

The core idea in the messaging model in RabbitMQ is that the producer never sends any messages directly to a queue. Actually, quite often the producer doesn't even know if a message will be delivered to any queue at all.

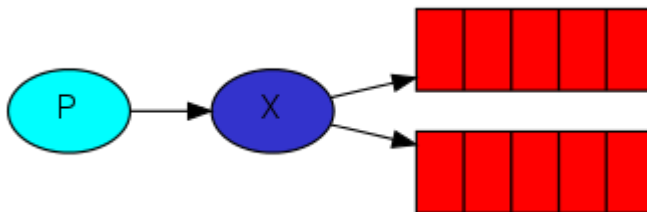
Prerequisites

This tutorial assumes RabbitMQ is [installed](#) and running on `localhost` on the [standard port](#) (`5672`). In case you use a different host, port or credentials, connections settings would require adjusting.

Where to get help

If you're having trouble going through this tutorial you can contact us through the [mailing list](#) or [RabbitMQ community Slack](#).

Instead, the producer can only send messages to an *exchange*. An exchange is a very simple thing. On one side it receives messages from producers and the other side it pushes them to queues. The exchange must know exactly what to do with a message it receives. Should it be appended to a particular queue? Should it be appended to many queues? Or should it get discarded. The rules for that are defined by the *exchange type*.



There are a few exchange types available: `direct`, `topic`, `headers` and `fanout`. We'll focus on the last one -- the fanout. Let's create an exchange of this type, and call it `logs`:

```
channel.ExchangeDeclare("logs", ExchangeType.Fanout);
```

The fanout exchange is very simple. As you can probably guess from the name, it just broadcasts all the messages it receives to all the queues it knows. And that's exactly what we need for our logger.

Listing exchanges

To list the exchanges on the server you can run the ever useful `rabbitmqctl`:

```
sudo rabbitmqctl list_exchanges
```

In this list there will be some `amq.*` exchanges and the default (unnamed) exchange. These are created by default, but it is unlikely you'll need to use them at the moment.

The default exchange

In previous parts of the tutorial we knew nothing about exchanges, but still were able to send messages to queues. That was possible because we were using a default exchange, which we identify by the empty string (`""`).

Recall how we published a message before:

```
var message = GetMessage(args);
var body = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(message);
channel.BasicPublish(exchange: "",
                    routingKey: "hello",
                    basicProperties: null,
                    body: body);
```

The first parameter is the name of the exchange. The empty string denotes the default or *nameless* exchange: messages are routed to the queue with the name specified by `routingKey` , if it exists.

Now, we can publish to our named exchange instead:

```
var message = GetMessage(args);
var body = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(message);
channel.BasicPublish(exchange: "logs",
                    routingKey: "",

                    basicProperties: null,
                    body: body);
```

Temporary queues

As you may remember previously we were using queues that had specific names (remember `hello` and `task_queue` ?). Being able to name a queue was crucial for us -- we needed to point the workers to the same queue. Giving a queue a name is

important when you want to share the queue between producers and consumers.

But that's not the case for our logger. We want to hear about all log messages, not just a subset of them. We're also interested only in currently flowing messages not in the old ones. To solve that we need two things.

Firstly, whenever we connect to Rabbit we need a fresh, empty queue. To do this we could create a queue with a random name, or, even better - let the server choose a random queue name for us.

Secondly, once we disconnect the consumer the queue should be automatically deleted.

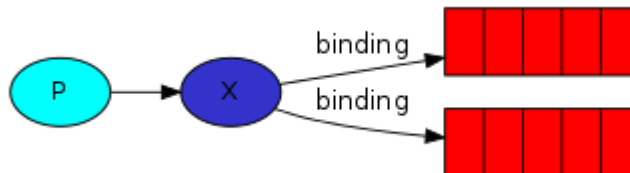
In the .NET client, when we supply no parameters to `QueueDeclare()` we create a non-durable, exclusive, autodelete queue with a generated name:

```
var queueName = channel.QueueDeclare().QueueName;
```

You can learn more about the `exclusive` flag and other queue properties in the [guide on queues](#).

At that point `queueName` contains a random queue name. For example it may look like `amq.gen-JzTY20BRgKO-HjmUJj0wLg`.

Bindings



We've already created a fanout exchange and a queue. Now we need to tell the exchange to send messages to our queue. That relationship between exchange and a queue is called a *binding*.

```
channel.QueueBind(queue: queueName,  
                  exchange: "logs",  
                  routingKey: "");
```

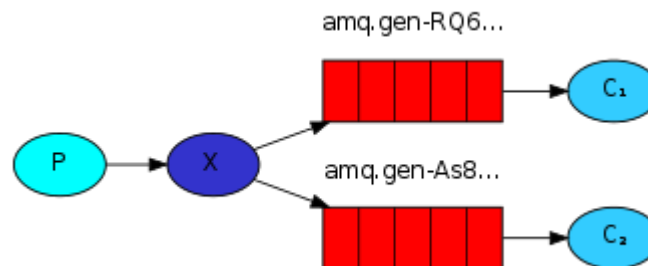
From now on the `logs` exchange will append messages to our queue.

Listing bindings

You can list existing bindings using, you guessed it,

```
rabbitmqctl list_bindings
```

Putting it all together



The producer program, which emits log messages, doesn't look much different from the previous tutorial. The most important change is that we now want to publish messages to our `logs` exchange instead of the nameless one. We need to supply a `routingKey` when sending, but its value is ignored for `fanout` exchanges. Here goes the code for `EmitLog.cs` file:

```
using System;
using RabbitMQ.Client;
using System.Text;

class EmitLog
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
public static void Main(string[] args)
{
    var factory = new ConnectionFactory() { HostName = "localhost" };
    using(var connection = factory.CreateConnection())
    using(var channel = connection.CreateModel())
    {
        channel.ExchangeDeclare(exchange: "logs", type: ExchangeType.Fanout);

        var message = GetMessage(args);
        var body = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(message);
        channel.BasicPublish(exchange: "logs",
                             routingKey: "",
                             basicProperties: null,
                             body: body);
        Console.WriteLine(" [x] Sent {0}", message);
    }

    Console.WriteLine(" Press [enter] to exit.");
    Console.ReadLine();
}

private static string GetMessage(string[] args)
{
    return ((args.Length > 0)
            ? string.Join(" ", args)
            : "info: Hello World!");
}
```

[\(EmitLog.cs source\)](#)

As you see, after establishing the connection we declared the exchange. This step is necessary as publishing to a non-existing exchange is forbidden.

The messages will be lost if no queue is bound to the exchange yet, but that's okay for us; if no consumer is listening yet we can safely discard the message.

The code for `ReceiveLogs.cs` :

```
using System;
using RabbitMQ.Client;
using RabbitMQ.Client.Events;
using System.Text;

class ReceiveLogs
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        var factory = new ConnectionFactory() { HostName = "localhost" };
        using(var connection = factory.CreateConnection())
        using(var channel = connection.CreateModel())
        {
            channel.ExchangeDeclare(exchange: "logs", type: ExchangeType.Fanout);

            var queueName = channel.QueueDeclare().QueueName;
            channel.QueueBind(queue: queueName,
                             exchange: "logs",
                             routingKey: "");

            Console.WriteLine(" [*] Waiting for logs.");
```

```
var consumer = new EventingBasicConsumer(channel);
consumer.Received += (model, ea) =>
{
    var body = ea.Body.ToArray();
    var message = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(body);
    Console.WriteLine(" [x] {0}", message);
};
channel.BasicConsume(queue: queueName,
                    autoAck: true,
                    consumer: consumer);

Console.WriteLine(" Press [enter] to exit.");
Console.ReadLine();
}
}
}
```

[\(ReceiveLogs.cs source\)](#)

Follow the setup instructions from [tutorial one](#) to generate the `EmitLogs` and `ReceiveLogs` projects.

If you want to save logs to a file, just open a console and type:

```
cd ReceiveLogs
dotnet run > logs_from_rabbit.log
```

If you wish to see the logs on your screen, spawn a new terminal and run:

```
cd ReceiveLogs
dotnet run
```

And of course, to emit logs type:

```
cd EmitLog
dotnet run
```

Using `rabbitmqctl list_bindings` you can verify that the code actually creates bindings and queues as we want. With two `ReceiveLogs.cs` programs running you should see something like:

```
sudo rabbitmqctl list_bindings
# => Listing bindings ...
# => Logs      exchange      amq.gen-JzTY20BRgK0-HjmUJj0wLg  queue      []
# => Logs      exchange      amq.gen-vso0PVvyyiRIL2WoV3i48Yg  queue      []
# => ...done.
```

The interpretation of the result is straightforward: data from exchange `logs` goes to two queues with server-assigned names. And that's exactly what we intended.

To find out how to listen for a subset of messages, let's move on to [tutorial 4](#).

Production [Non-]Suitability Disclaimer

Please keep in mind that this and other tutorials are, well, tutorials. They demonstrate one new concept at a time and may intentionally oversimplify some things and leave out others. For example topics such as connection management, error handling, connection recovery, concurrency and metric collection are largely omitted for the sake of brevity. Such simplified code should not be considered production ready.

Please take a look at the rest of the [documentation](#) before going live with your app. We particularly recommend the following guides: [Publisher Confirms and Consumer Acknowledgements](#), [Production Checklist](#) and [Monitoring](#).

Getting Help and Providing Feedback

If you have questions about the contents of this tutorial or any other topic related to RabbitMQ, don't hesitate to ask them on the [RabbitMQ mailing list](#).

Help Us Improve the Docs <3

If you'd like to contribute an improvement to the site, its source is [available on GitHub](#). Simply fork the repository and submit a pull request. Thank you!

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