AMQ RFC013
AMQ URI Syntax

version 0.1

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Contents

1 Cover

1.1 State of this Document

This document is a request for comments. Distribution of this document is currently limited to iMatix and JPMorgan internal use.

This document is ready for review. This document is a provisional proposal.

1.2 Copyright Notice

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1.4 Abstract

AMQ defines the concept of "destination", an abstract shared data store that is held on a server within a "service-oriented area network". Destinations implement queues, topics, and peer services. Destinations are held on servers in a service-oriented area network (SOAN), in which client applications do not ask for servers by name, but by service.

This document defines a standard URI syntax whereby client applications tell the client API layer which destination they want to access.

1.5 Quick Reference

The general AMQ URI syntax is:

```
amqp://soan-name[:port]/servicepath/destination-name[#property]
```

2 Design Proposal

2.1 Assumptions and Definitions

We refer to IETF RFC2396 for the general syntax of URIs.

The URI syntax makes these assumptions: - A SOAN is managed by a root server which acts as a name server for the network. The translation of a servicepath into a physical server address is done by unspecified services running on the root server. - The client API layer is capable of talking to these services so that it can translate the servicepath part of a URI into a server DNS name or IP address.

The AMQ URI syntax is:

```
scheme://soan-name[:port]/servicepath/destination[#property]
```

Which is based on the following components.

scheme Always "amqp".

soan-name The DNS name of the SOAN root server. A degenerate AMQ network may operate without a root server, and without any name services. In this case the application does not use AMQ URIs: it simply tells the API layer which server and destinations to use.

port Optionally, a port on which to connect to the root server.

servicepath The service path, a logical name that selects one of the servers on the SOAN. The servicepath can be empty, in which case the URI refers to the root server. The service path can consist of multiple parts separated by '/'.

destination The name of a destination, which may not be empty.

property Optionally, the name of a destination property. Applications may be allowed to read and write destination properties.

2.2 Security Considerations

This proposal does not have any specific security considerations.

3 Comments on this Document

3.1 Date, name

No comments at present.