

# Messaging with Spring

*Active MQ vs. Rabbit MQ*



Speaker:

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# Agenda



1. About the Viesure Innovation centre
2. Introduction
3. JMS – What? Why?
4. Active MQ – Terminology and architecture
5. Active MQ – Spring example
6. Rabbit MQ – Terminology and architecture
7. Rabbit MQ – Spring example
8. Differences between Active MQ and RabbitMQ
9. Use cases
10. Other solutions

# About viesure Innovation centre

# This is us

## viesure

[vee-sure] *noun*

### Definitions

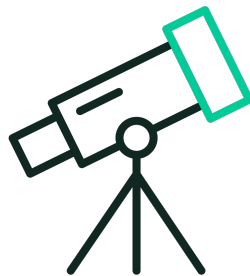
1. the innovation center of Wiener Städtische Versicherung, one of the largest insurance companies in Austria.
2. a playground for innovators, creatives and pioneers, who shape the future together.



## Our Vision



**We reimagine insurance with customer-focused innovations through creativity, empathy and technology.**



# Who we are



 **3** → **57**

 **16**     **41**

 **15**

A tech savvy team with more than 30 engineers.

We have backend, mobile, frontend, dev ops and AI expertise.

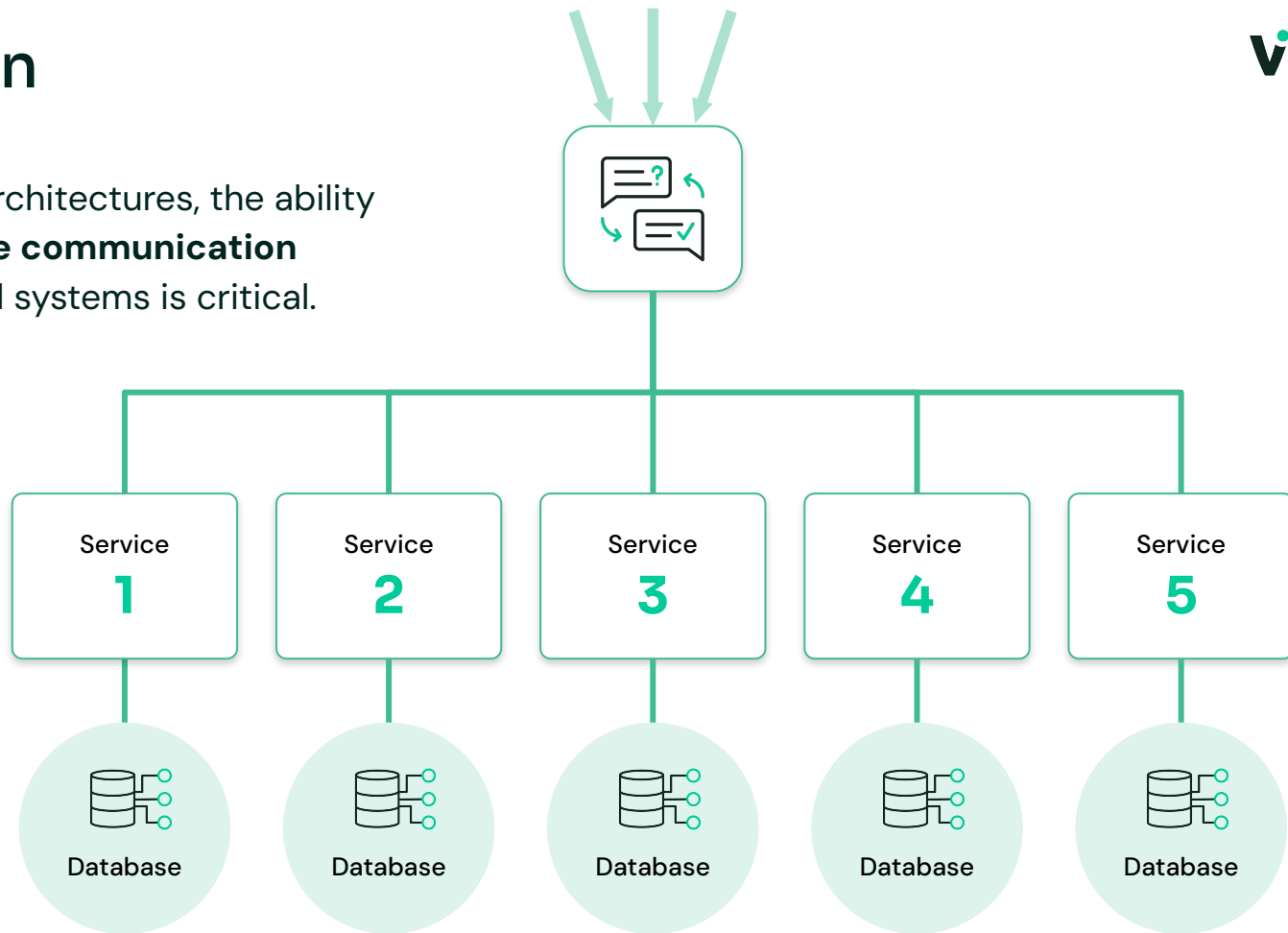
<https://viesure.io/careers/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/viesure/>

# Introduction



In modern software architectures, the ability to **efficiently manage communication** between services and systems is critical.





# Jakarta Messaging ( JMS )

# JMS ( Jakarta Messaging )

**JMS** (*Jakarta Messaging, earlier Java Message Service*) is a messaging standard that allows Java-based applications to create, send, receive, and consume messages

JMS is an API that provides the facility to **create, send, and read messages.**

It provides loosely coupled, reliable, and asynchronous communication.

## Advantages of JMS



Reliable

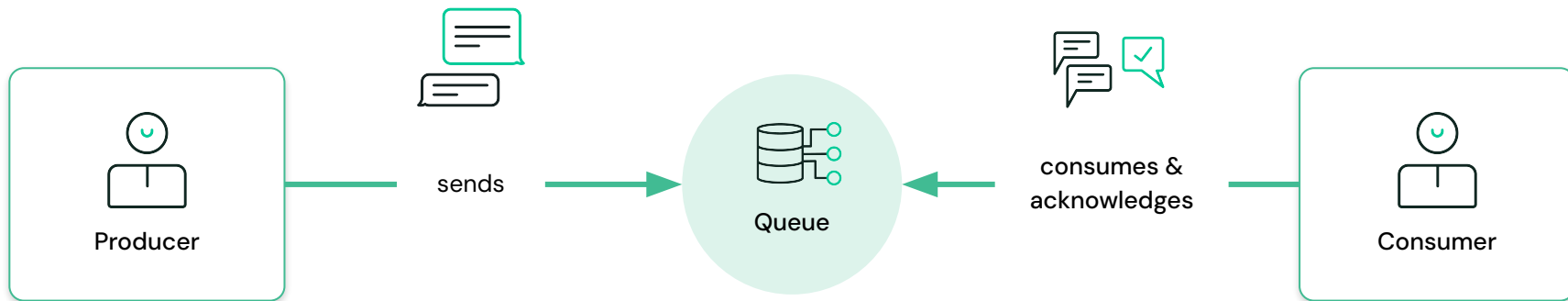


Asynchronous

# JMS - Messaging domains



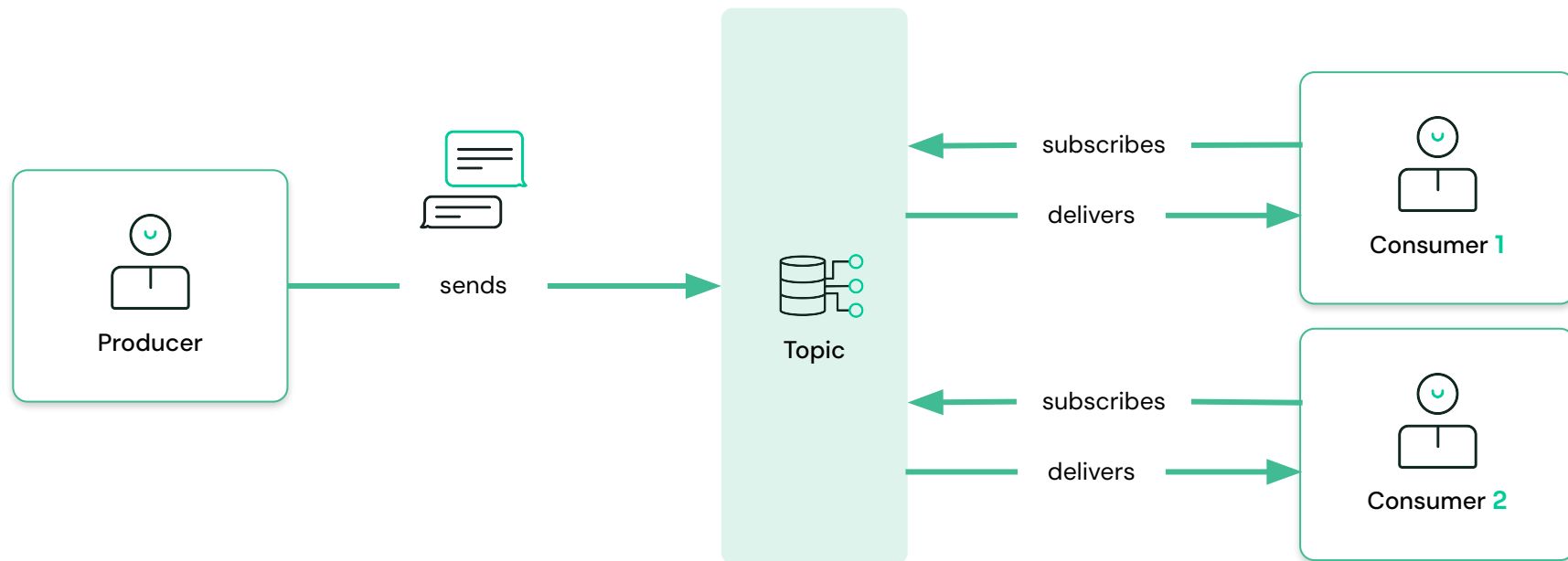
## Point to Point Messaging Domain



# JMS - Messaging domains



## Publisher/Subscriber (Pub/Sub) Messaging Domain



Active MQ 

# Active MQ as a JMS supporting messaging Broker



## How ActiveMQ Messages Work

Messages are arranged into two patterns:

**Queues**

**Topics**

Queues – FIFO (first-in, first-out) pipelines of messages produced and consumed by brokers and clients

Topics – subscription-based message broadcast channels

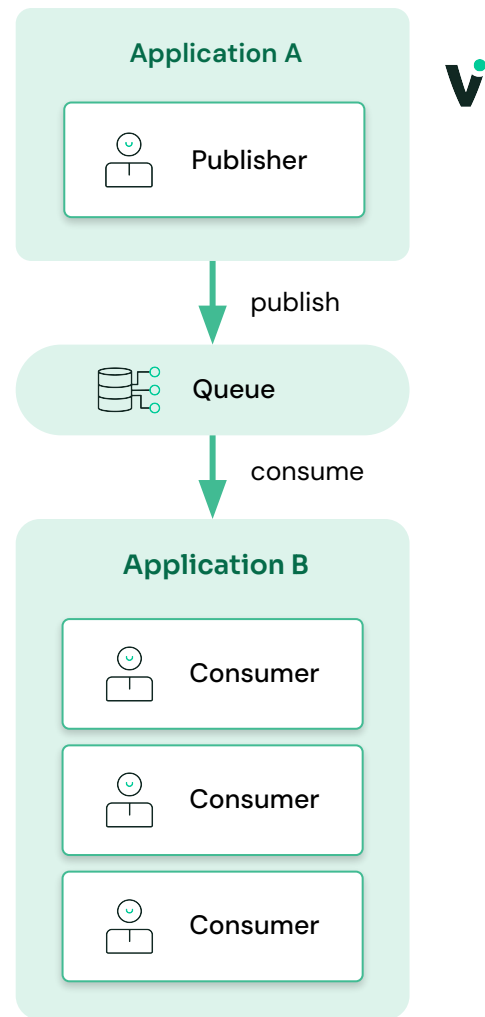
A topic implements a publish and subscribe workflow.

A queue implements a load-balancing workflow.

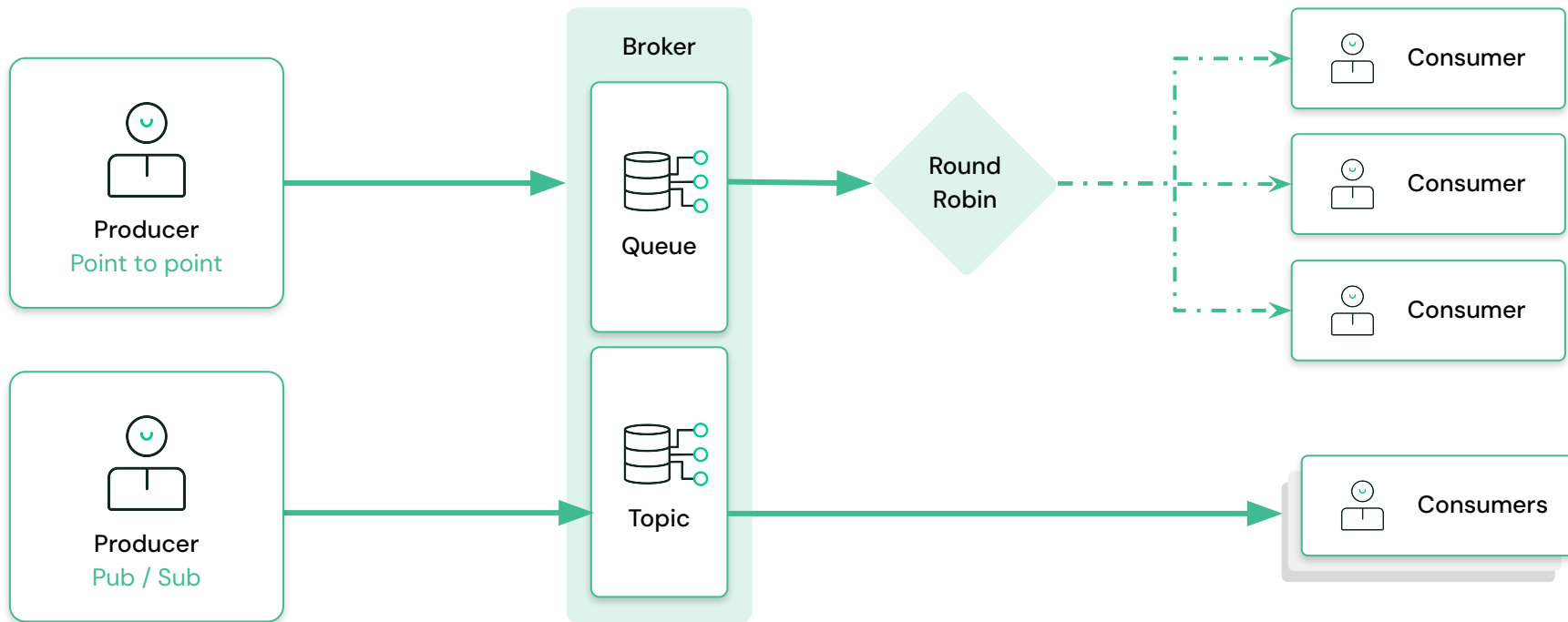
# Active MQ as a JMS supporting messaging Broker

## Key Components of ActiveMQ:

- **Message Broker:**  
ActiveMQ serves as a message-oriented middleware, facilitating communication between various components of a distributed system through messaging.
- **JMS (Java Message Service):**  
ActiveMQ adheres to the JMS standard, providing a reliable and standardized way for Java applications to produce and consume messages.
- **Queue and Topic Support:**  
It supports both queues for point-to-point communication and topics for publish-subscribe models, allowing users to choose the messaging paradigm that suits their application's needs.



# Active MQ - detailed overview





# Active MQ - Message overview



## Header

JMSExpires

JMSMessageID

JMSTimeStamp

...

## Properties

JMSXUserID

JMSXAppID

JMSXDeliveryCount

...

## Messagebody

"Payload for consumer"

# Active MQ – Transactional support

ActiveMQ has strong built-in support for **transactional messaging**, which is particularly useful for scenarios that require guaranteed message delivery with full "**exactly once**" semantics.

**JMS Transactions:** ActiveMQ, being a JMS-compliant broker, supports **JMS transactions**. A JMS transaction groups a set of message operations (sending and/or receiving) into a single atomic unit. Either all operations within the transaction are successfully completed, or none are (in the case of failure). This ensures **atomicity**.

# Active MQ – Durability

Durability in ActiveMQ ensures that messages are not lost, even if the broker, producers, or consumers experience failures or go offline.

## Persistent Messaging

- **Queue Persistence:** Messages sent to a queue are persisted in ActiveMQ until they are consumed.
- **Topic Durability:** For topics (publish/subscribe model), ActiveMQ supports **durable subscriptions**. This ensures that subscribers receive messages even if they were disconnected or offline when the messages were originally sent.

## Broker-Level Durability

# Active MQ – Non-Destructive Queues



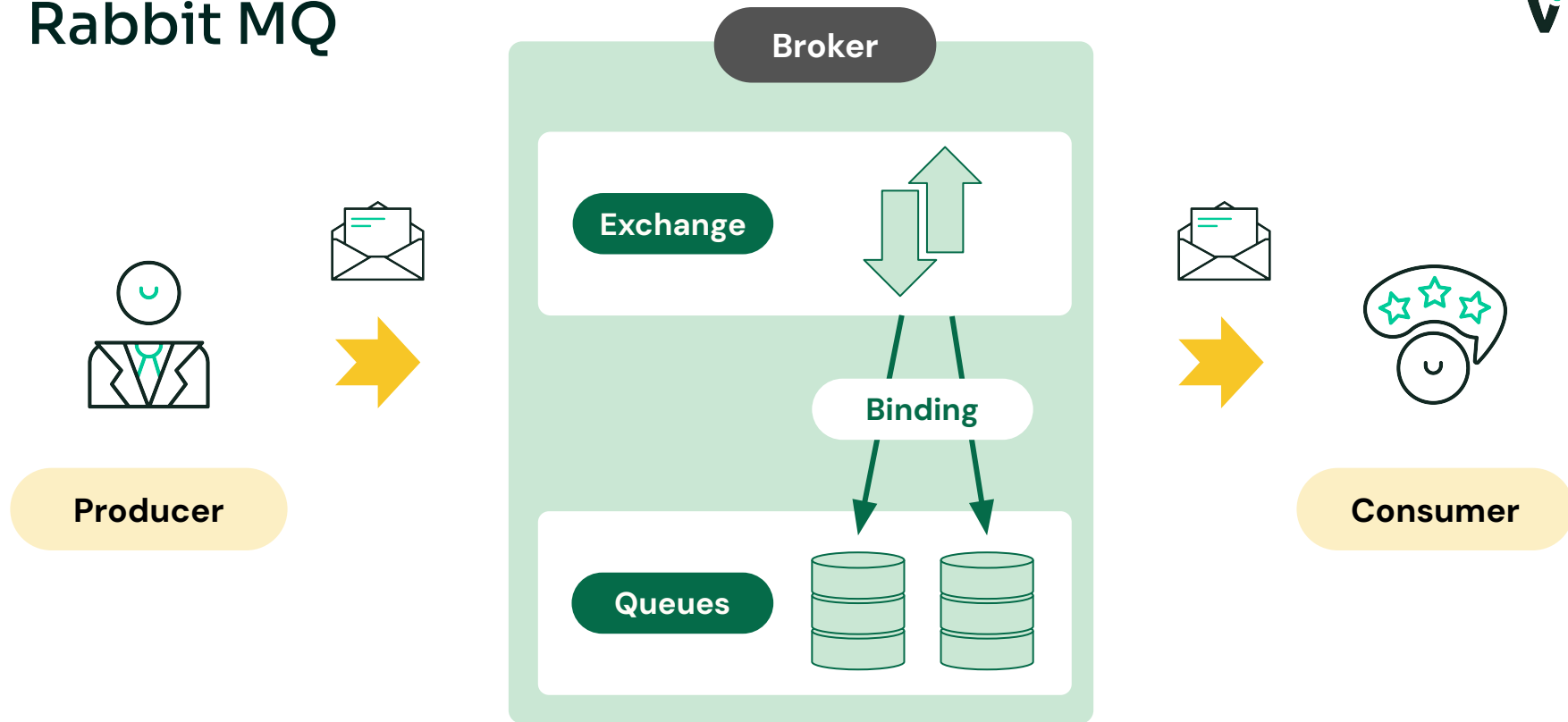
- ActiveMQ standard behavior –When the consumer acknowledges the messages, the messages are removed from the queue.
- In cases where messages are not removed when read, then instances of such queues are non-destructible queues.



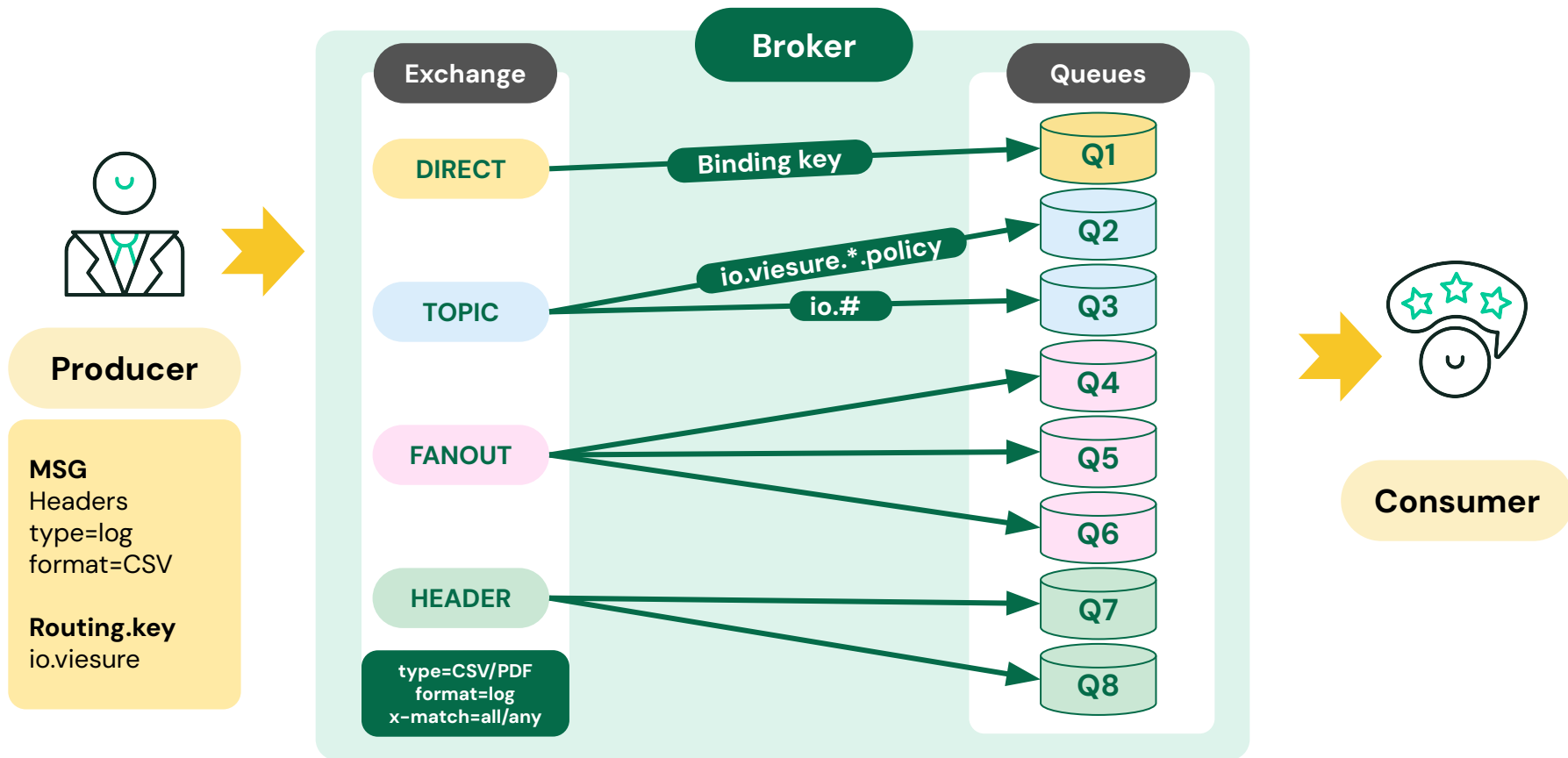
# Active MQ – Example 🕶️

# Rabbit MQ

# Rabbit MQ



# Types of Exchange





# RabbitMQ Transactional support

- RabbitMQ supports transactional messaging using **AMQP transactions**, where you can group a series of message-publishing or acknowledgment operations into a single unit of work.
- Problem – RabbitMQ transactions introduce significant overhead because every message in a transaction requires disk writes and locks to ensure atomicity.
- Preferred approach – **Publisher Confirms**
- It provides **asynchronous acknowledgment** from the broker, ensuring that messages have been received and persisted by the broker without the overhead of full transactions

# RabbitMQ Non-Destructive queues



## Streams! – RabbitMQ goes Kafka? :)

- Streams differ from queues in two important ways: how messages are stored and consumed.
- Streams model an append-only log of messages that can be repeatedly read until they expire. Streams are always persistent and replicated.
- One or more consumers subscribe to it and read the same messages as many times as they want.



FROM #1 NEW YORK TIMES BEST-SELLING NOVELIST

BRAD MELTZER  
RAGS MORALES

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"The IDENTITY CRISIS mystery involves the biggest DC heroes. . . And use[s] all of Mr. Meltzer's skills as a thriller novelist."  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

# Rabbit MQ – *Example* 😎







# Comparison

# ActiveMQ vs RabbitMQ - Comparison



|                  | Active MQ                                       | Rabbit MQ                                      |
|------------------|---|--|
| Protocol         | JMS, AMQP, STOMP, <b>OpenWire</b> , MQTT        | AMQP, MQTT, STOMP, HTTP                        |
| Architecture     | Queue/Topic-based (P2P, Pub/Sub)                | Exchange-based (direct, topic, etc.)           |
| Message Handling | Simpler acknowledgment models, JMS transactions | Granular control, manual acknowledgments       |
| Performance      | Sufficient for enterprise, higher latency       | High throughput, low latency                   |
| Use Cases        | Enterprise integration, JMS-based system        | Microservices, real-time systems               |
| Routing          | Simple routing (queue, topic)                   | Advanced routing (exchanges, routing patterns) |
| Setup            | Easier setup, especially for JMS                | More configuration, flexible                   |
| Monitoring       | JMX support, basic web console                  | Rich UI, plugins, and tools                    |

# When is ActiveMQ preferred

-  Enterprise Integration and Legacy Systems
-  Transactional Messaging
-  Durable Pub / Sub
-  Simpler Routing and Setup
-  Transactional Enterprise Systems
-  Integration with Legacy Systems

# When is RabbitMQ preferred



Complex routing



High Throughput and Real-Time Processing



Microservices Communication



Advanced Control over Message Delivery



Cross Platform Integration



Cloud-Native and Containerized Applications

# Exploring the horizons 🚀



# Exploring the Horizons | Preferring something else



## When to look for other solutions:

- If you require **Kafka-style** distributed event streaming, with high-volume event storage and processing, then **Apache Kafka** might be a better fit. Kafka is built for large-scale, real-time data streaming.
- If your application demands **serverless** messaging, consider **AWS SQS**, **Google Pub/Sub**, or **Azure Service Bus**, which offer managed messaging services with minimal infrastructure concerns.



# Exploring the Horizons – preferring something else



## Kafka:

- Kafka – Event Streaming
- Event-driven microservices
- High Throughput and Low Latency, scalability, etc.

## AWS SQS:

- Cloud-native apps
- Simple queueing
- Fully managed by AWS

## Google Pub/Sub:

- Cloud-native apps
- Event Driven
- Fully Managed by GC





# Reading List

- RabbitMQ Docs <https://www.rabbitmq.com/docs>
- Cloud AMQP blog: <https://www.cloudamqp.com/blog/index.html>
- Active MQ:  
<https://activemq.apache.org/components/classic/documentation/features>
- JMS:  
<https://medium.com/@gaganjain9319/jms-java-message-service-detailed-explanation-50bc5ba6e3ef>

# Time for questions 🙋

# Thank you!