

# RabbitMQ

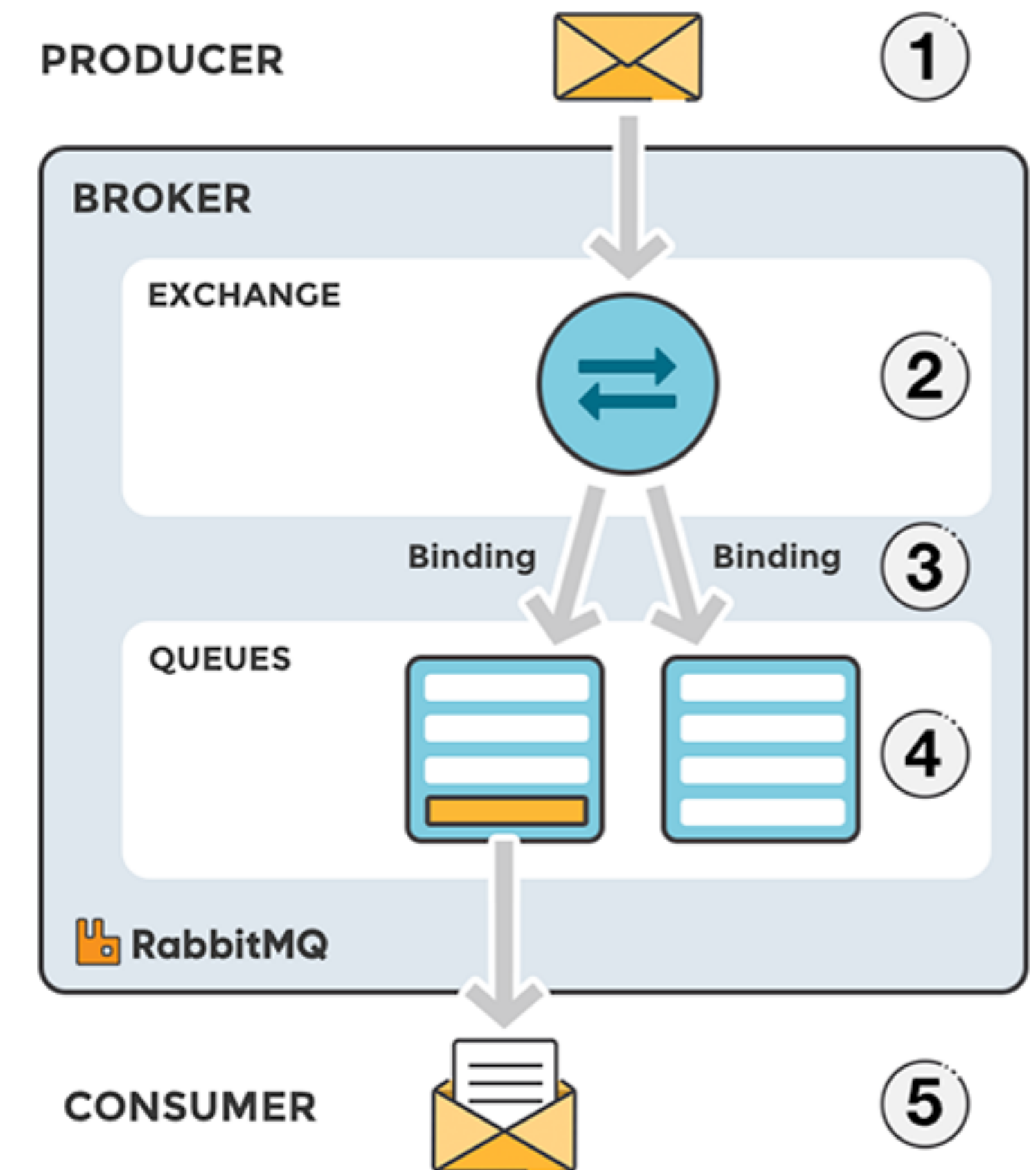
**Messaging broker kod mikroservisnih aplikacija**

# Sadržaj

- Sta je RabbitMQ?
- Osnovni pojmovi kod RabbitMQ-a
- Kada izabrati RabbitMQ
- Slozen model rutiranja - flow slanja poruka
- Prednosti i mane RabbitMQ-a
- Konkurentna resenja
- Projekti

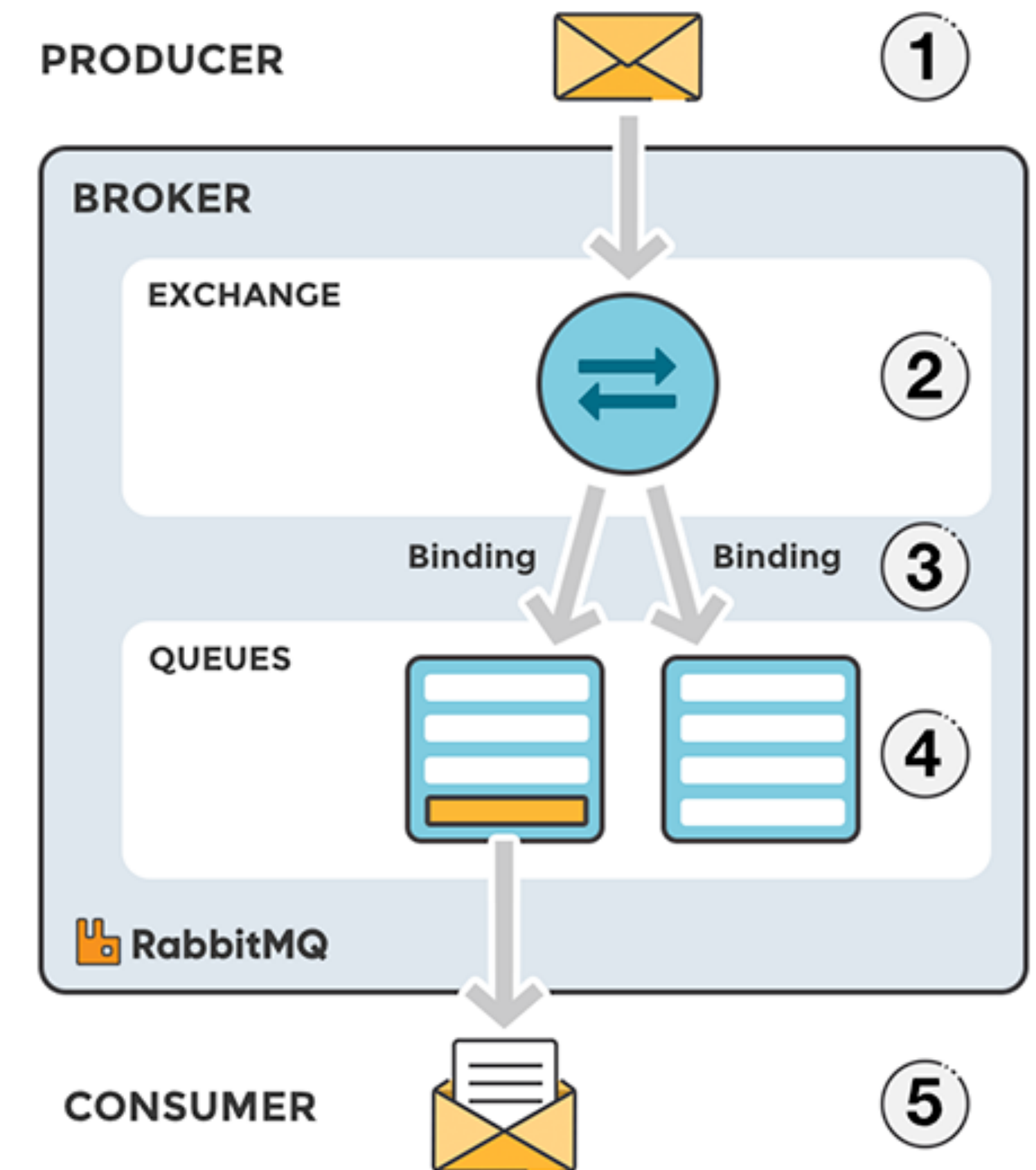
# Sta je RabbitMQ ?

- Sistem za slozenu razmenu poruka (messaging broker)
- Fleksibilan nacin razmene poruka
  1. Point-to-point(1 producer, 1 consumer)
  2. Publish - subscribe (1 producer, n consumer-a)
- Baziran na AMQP (Advanced Message Queue Protocol)
- Razliciti tipovi poruka



# Osnovni pojmovi kod RabbitMQ-a

1. **Producer** - mikroservis/aplikacija koja salje poruku
2. **Queue** - veliki buffer poruka (struktura podataka FIFO), cija je memorija ogranicena memorijom host-a. Moze imati veci broj producer-a i consumer-a
3. **Consumer** - mikroservis/aplikacija koja je zaduzena za prihvatanje i obradu poruke
4. **Exchange** - “manager” koji prosledjuje poruke od producer-a do queue-eva u zavisnosti od definisanih pravila
5. **Binding** - veza izmedju Queue-a i Exchange-a
6. **Routing key** - kljuc koji sugerise Exchange-u na koji nacin tj. Dokle treba rutirati poruku



# Kada izabrati RabbitMQ?

1. Slozeno rutiranje
2. Prioretizacija poruka - prioritetni Queue-evi
3. Obrada dugotrajnih zahteva
4. Pouzdanost
5. Jednostavna integracija sa razlicitim tehnologijama - Java, Python, .NET, Swift, Go ...

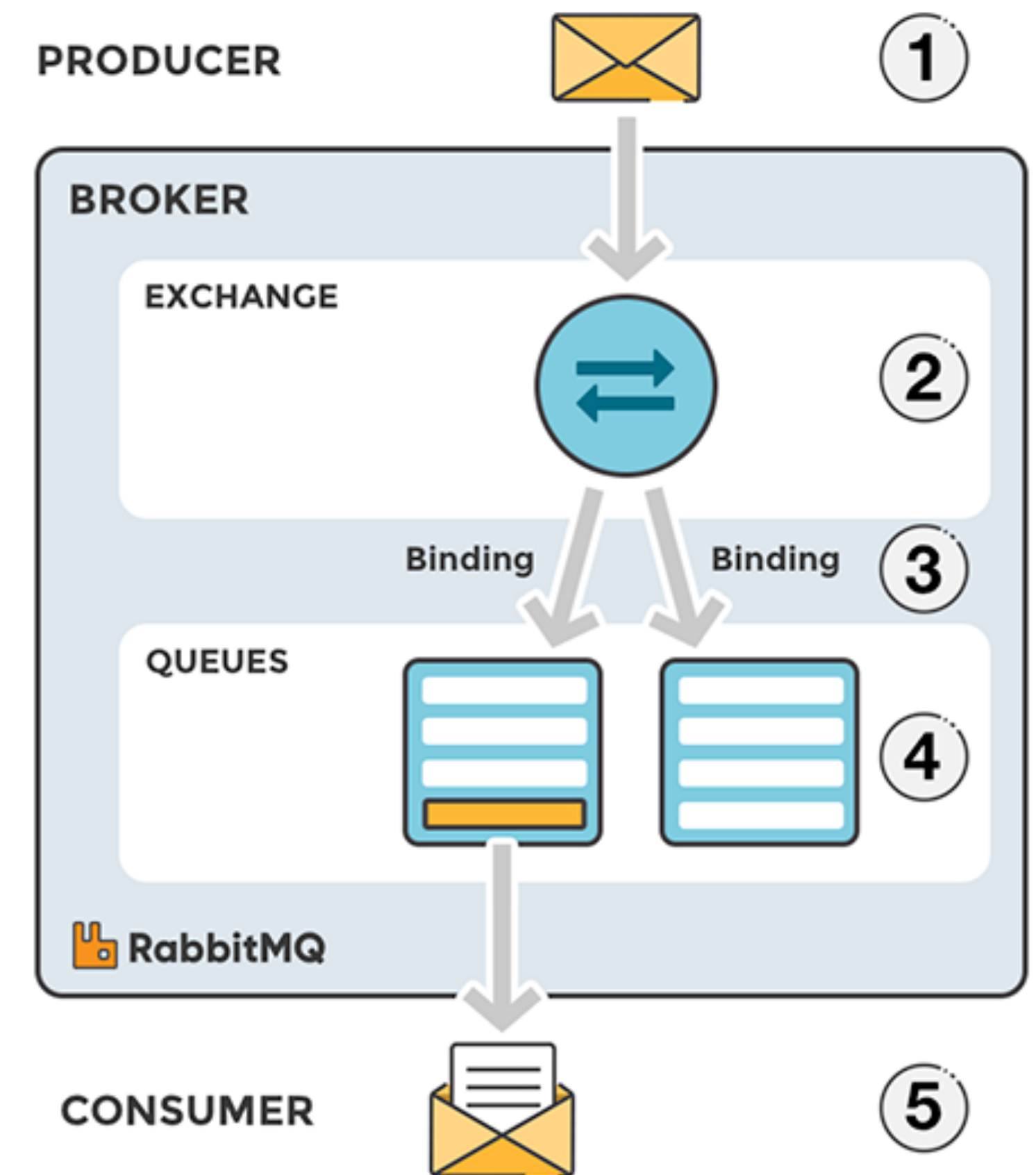


# Slozen model rutiranja poruka

**!!! Nije preporučljivo poruke slati bez uticaja Exchange-a**

## Flow slanja poruka:

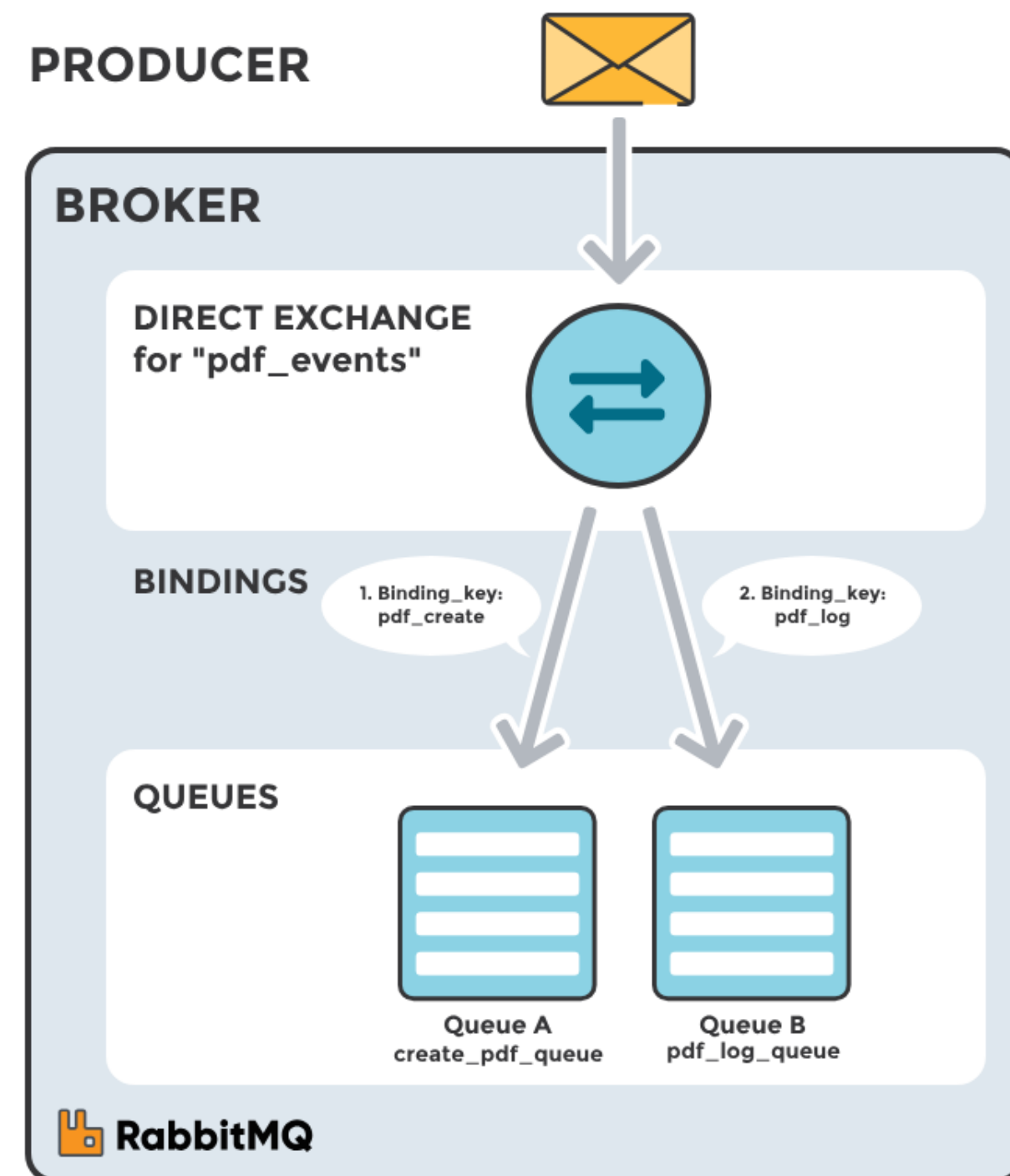
1. Producer salje poruku do Exchange-a. Kada se pravi Exchange mora da se definise njegov tip.
2. Exchange je prihvatio poruku i sada je zaduzen za njeno rutiranje do odgovarajuceg Queue-a.
3. Mora da se napravi veza izmedju Exchange-a i Queue-a.
4. Poruke ostaju u Queue-u sve dok ne budu handle-ovane
5. Consumer preuzima i obradjuje poruke



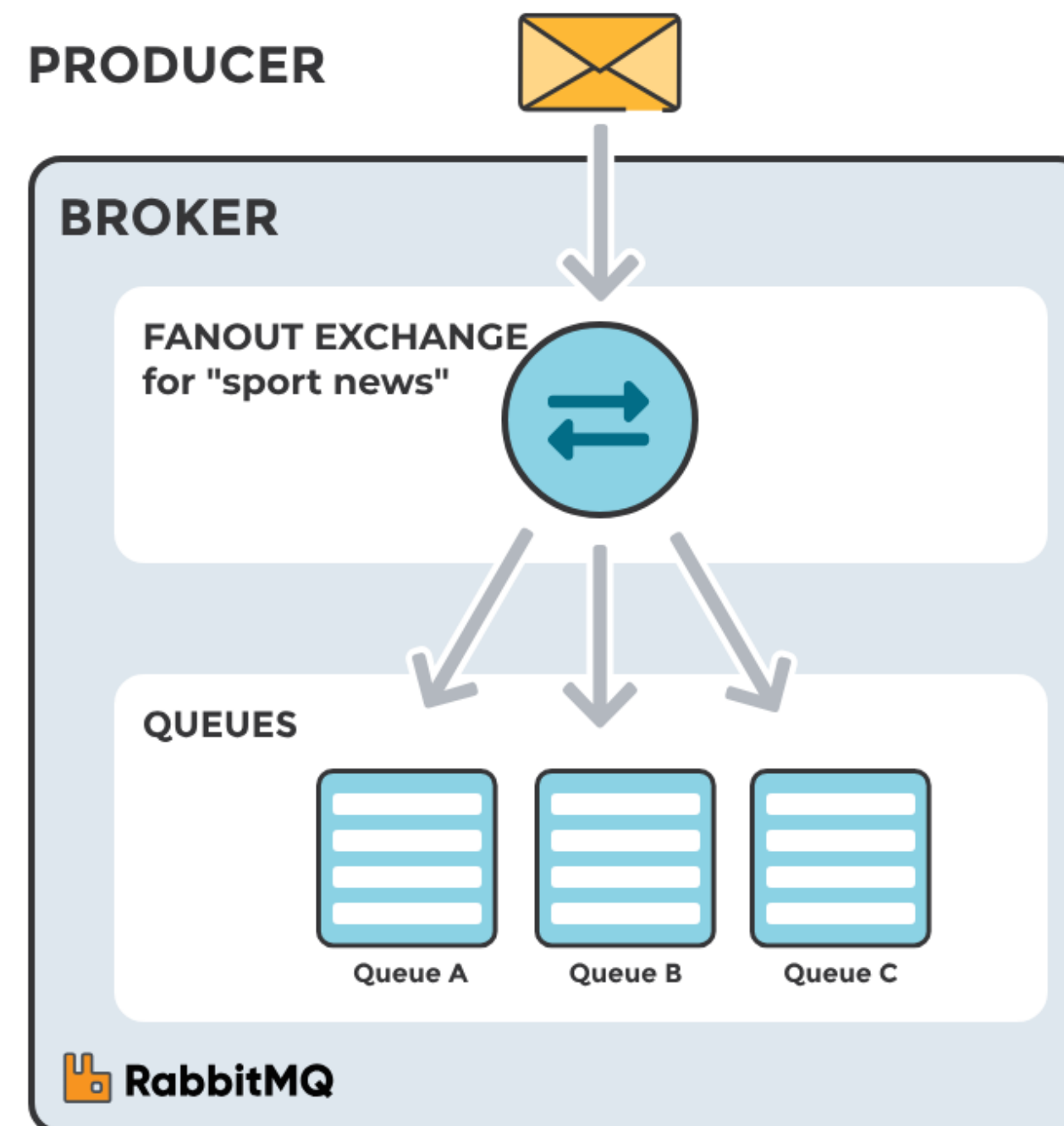


# Tipovi rutiranja (exchange-a)

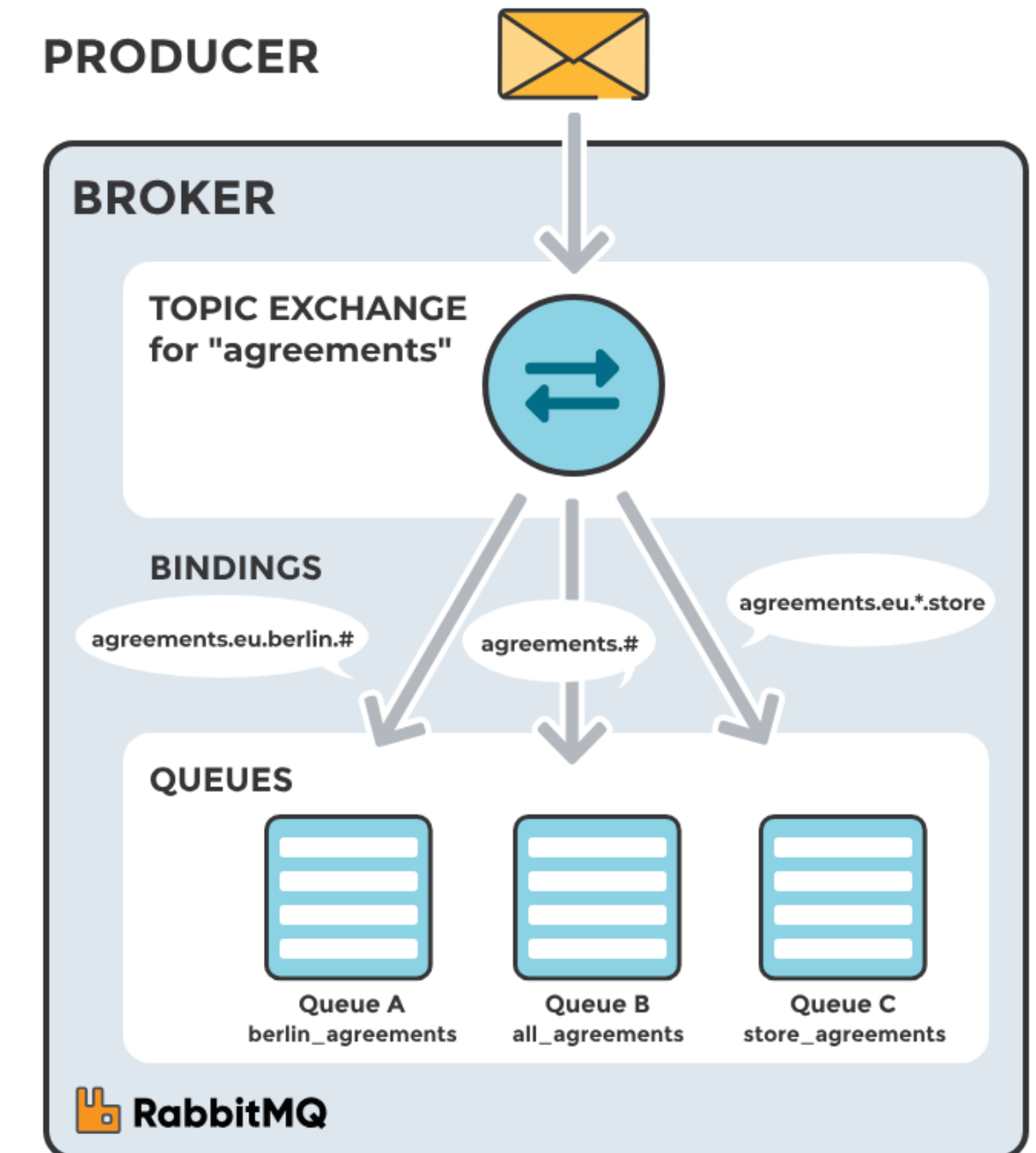
## DIRECT EXCHANGE



## FANOUT EXCHANGE



## TOPIC EXCHANGE



# Prednosti i mane



- Centralizovan sistem, koji upravlja porukama na jednom mestu
- Koristi mehanizam potvrde poruka
- Fleksibilna mogućnost rutiranja poruka
- Open source project
- Veliki obim poruka (do 1 milion u sekundi)
- Podrška za autentifikaciju







- Nije optimizovan za velike količine podataka (BigData)
- Uprkos open-source-u, dodatni troškovi
- Problem centralizovanog sistema
- Ograničena horizontalna skalabilnost

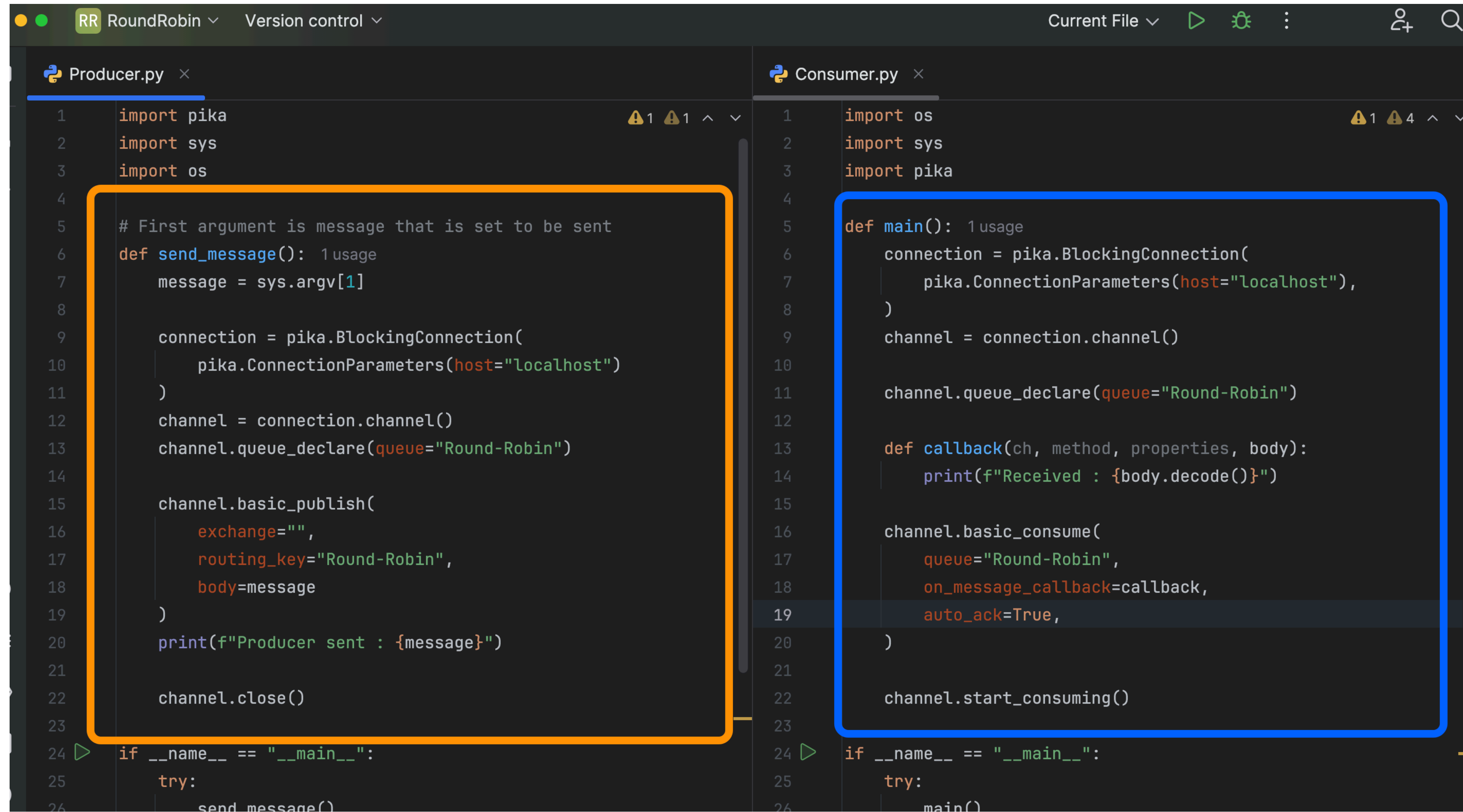


# Paralela sa konkurentnim resenjima

## Konkurenti: Apache Kafka i ActiveMQ

	Apache Kafka	RabbitMQ	ActiveMQ
Performanse i skalabilnost	1. Velika propusnost 2. Horizontalna skalabilnost	1. Dobre performanse za manje projekte 2. Losije u odnosu na Kafku	1. Dobre performanse za manje projekte 2. Losije u odnosu na Kafku
Prioretizacija poruka		Prioritetni queue-evi	Podrzano
Trajnost poruka			
Rutiranje poruka	Podrzano na osnovu particionisanja u okviru Topic-a	Podrzano na osnovu Exchange-a i bindinga	Podrzano na pomocu selektora i Topic-a
Replikacija	Ugradjena (replication factor)	Mirrored Queues, Quorum Queues, Federated Queues	Master-slave replikacija

# Jednostavna implementacija - Round Robin



```
RR RoundRobin Version control Current File
```

```
Producer.py
1 import pika
2 import sys
3 import os
4
5 # First argument is message that is set to be sent
6 def send_message():
7     message = sys.argv[1]
8
9     connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
10         pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost")
11     )
12     channel = connection.channel()
13     channel.queue_declare(queue="Round-Robin")
14
15     channel.basic_publish(
16         exchange="",
17         routing_key="Round-Robin",
18         body=message
19     )
20     print(f"Producer sent : {message}")
21
22     channel.close()
23
24 if __name__ == "__main__":
25     try:
26         send_message()
```

```
Consumer.py
1 import os
2 import sys
3 import pika
4
5 def main():
6     connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
7         pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost"),
8     )
9     channel = connection.channel()
10
11     channel.queue_declare(queue="Round-Robin")
12
13     def callback(ch, method, properties, body):
14         print(f"Received : {body.decode()}")
15
16     channel.basic_consume(
17         queue="Round-Robin",
18         on_message_callback=callback,
19         auto_ack=True,
20     )
21
22     channel.start_consuming()
23
24 if __name__ == "__main__":
25     try:
26         main()
```

# Work Queues - nadogradnja

- Raspodela poruka tek po završenoj obradi poruke
- Dodato je potvrđivanje poruka
- Acknowledgment poruka se salje na **isti** queue !
- Pouzdanost poruka - slučajevi otkaza

```
channel.queue_declare(queue='task_queue', durable=True)
```

```
channel.basic_publish(exchange='',  
                      routing_key="task_queue",  
                      body=message,  
                      properties=pika.BasicProperties(  
                          delivery_mode = pika.DeliveryMode.Persistent  
                      ))
```

**- Trajan Queue**

**- Trajne poruke koje se salju na Queue**

```

1 import pika
2 import sys
3 import os
4
5 def send_message(): 1 usage
6     message = ''.join(sys.argv[1:])
7     print(message)
8
9     connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
10         pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost")
11     )
12     channel = connection.channel()
13     channel.queue_declare(queue="workers")
14     channel.basic_publish(
15         exchange='',
16         routing_key="workers",
17         body=message,
18     )
19     connection.close()
20
21
22 if __name__ == "__main__":
23     try:
24         send_message()
25     except KeyboardInterrupt:
26         try:

```

```

4 import time
5
6
7 def main(): 1 usage
8     connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
9         pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost")
10    )
11    channel = connection.channel()
12    channel.queue_declare(queue="workers")
13
14    def callbackFunc(ex,method, properties, body):
15        print(f"Received : {body.decode()}")
16        time.sleep(body.count(b'.')) #Counts number of ".", and
17        channel.basic_ack(delivery_tag=method.delivery_tag) # TH
18
19        #If auto_ack is set, message won't be deleted if an error
20
21
22    channel.basic_qos(prefetch_count=1) # Consumer receives mess
23    channel.basic_consume(
24        queue="workers",
25        on_message_callback=callbackFunc)
26
27    channel.start_consuming()
28
29 if __name__ == "__main__":

```



# Publish/Subscribe - fanout Exchange

```
PS PublishSubscribe Version control Current File
Publisher.py x Subscriber.py x
1 import pika
2 import sys
3 import os
4
5 #Application sends message to all Subscribers (Fanout Exchange)
6 def send_message(): 1 usage
7     message = input("Input message to send all Subscribers - ")
8
9     connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
10         pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost")
11     )
12     channel = connection.channel()
13     channel.exchange_declare(exchange="manager",exchange_type="fanout")
14
15     channel.basic_publish(
16         exchange="manager",
17         routing_key="",
18         body=message
19     )
20     print(f"Message sent : {message}")
21     connection.close()
22
23 if __name__ == "__main__":
24     try:
25         send_message()
26     except KeyboardInterrupt:
27         try:
28             sys.exit(0)
29         except SystemExit:
30             os._exit(0)
31
5 # Subscriber can receive messages ONLY after it has been st
6 def main(): 1 usage
7     print("Starts listening")
8
9     connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
10         pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost")
11     )
12     channel = connection.channel()
13     channel.exchange_declare(
14         exchange="manager",
15         exchange_type="fanout"
16     )
17     result = channel.queue_declare(
18         queue="",
19         exclusive=True #enables queue to be deleted after c
20     )
21     queue_name = result.method.queue
22     channel.queue_bind(
23         exchange="manager",
24         queue=queue_name,
25         routing_key=""
26     )
27     def callback(ch, method, properties, body):
28         print(f"Subscriber received : {body.decode()}")
29
30     channel.basic_consume(
31         queue=queue_name,
32         on_message_callback=callback,
33         auto_ack=True
34     )
35
36     channel.start_consuming()
```

# Topic exchange

```
blisher.py x
import pika
import sys
import os

def send_message(): 1 usage
    print("type1.type2.type3.type4 ...")
    routing_key = input("Enter which subscribers the message is intended for (")
    message_body = input("Enter message body - ")

    connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
        pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost")
    )
    channel = connection.channel()
    channel.exchange_declare(
        exchange="topicExchange",
        exchange_type="topic"
    )
    channel.basic_publish(
        exchange="topicExchange",
        routing_key=routing_key,
        body=message_body
    )

    print(f"{routing_key} : {message_body}")

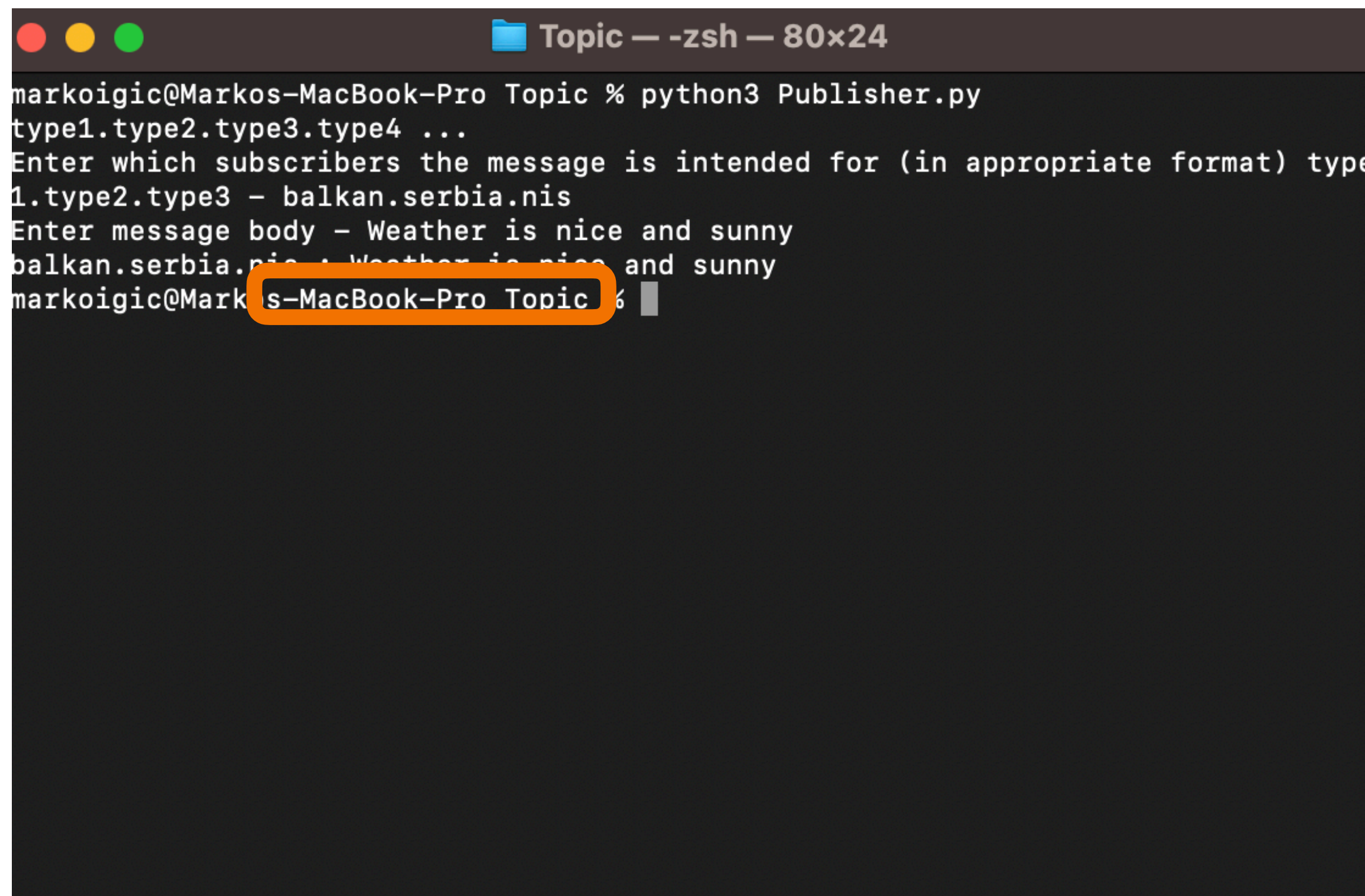
    connection.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        send_message()
    except KeyboardInterrupt:
        try:
            sys.exit(0)
        except SystemExit:
            os._exit(0)
```

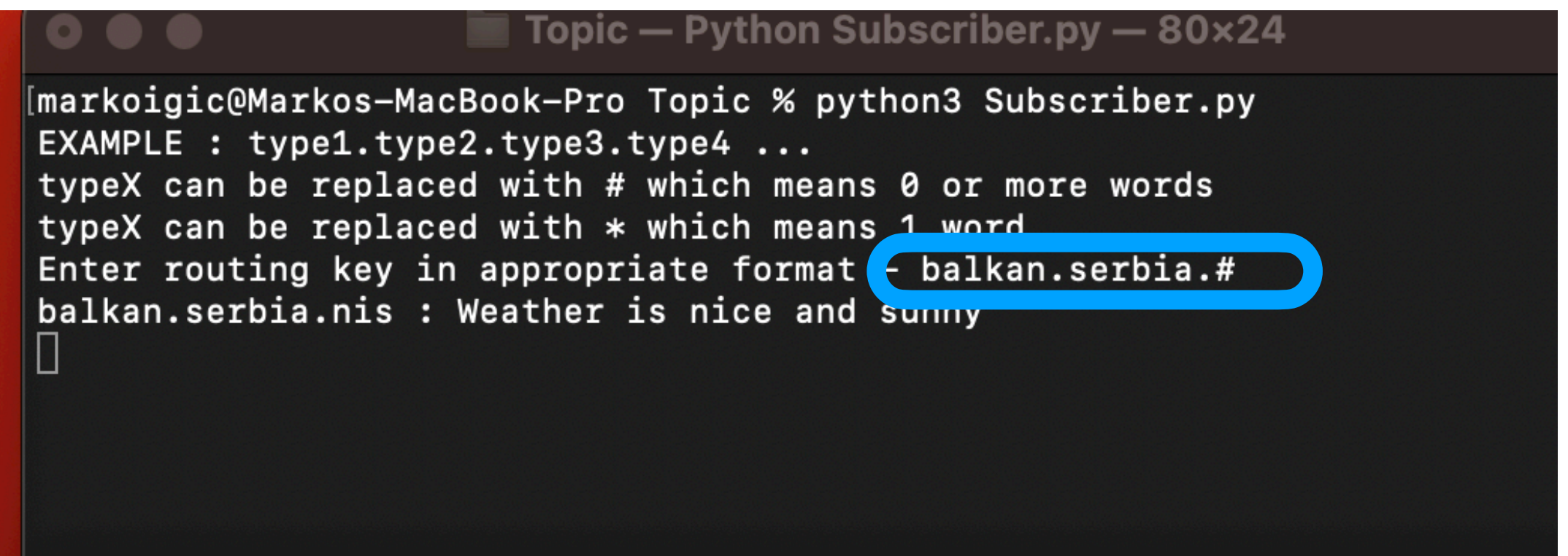
```
Subscriber.py x
5 def read_message(): 1 usage
6     print("EXAMPLE : type1.type2.type3.type4 ...")
7     print("typeX can be replaced with # which means 0 or more words")
8     print("typeX can be replaced with * which means 1 word")
9     routing_key = input("Enter routing key in appropriate format - ")
10
11     connection = pika.BlockingConnection(
12         pika.ConnectionParameters(host="localhost")
13     )
14     channel = connection.channel()
15     channel.exchange_declare(
16         exchange="topicExchange",
17         exchange_type="topic"
18     )
19     result = channel.queue_declare(
20         queue = "",
21         exclusive= True
22     )
23     queue_name = result.method.queue
24     channel.queue_bind(
25         queue=queue_name,
26         exchange="topicExchange",
27         routing_key=routing_key
28     )
29
30
31 def callback(ch, method, properties, body):
32     print(f"{method.routing_key} : {body.decode()}")
33
34 channel.basic_consume(
35     queue= queue_name,
36     on_message_callback= callback,
37     auto_ack= True
38 )
39 channel.start_consuming()
```



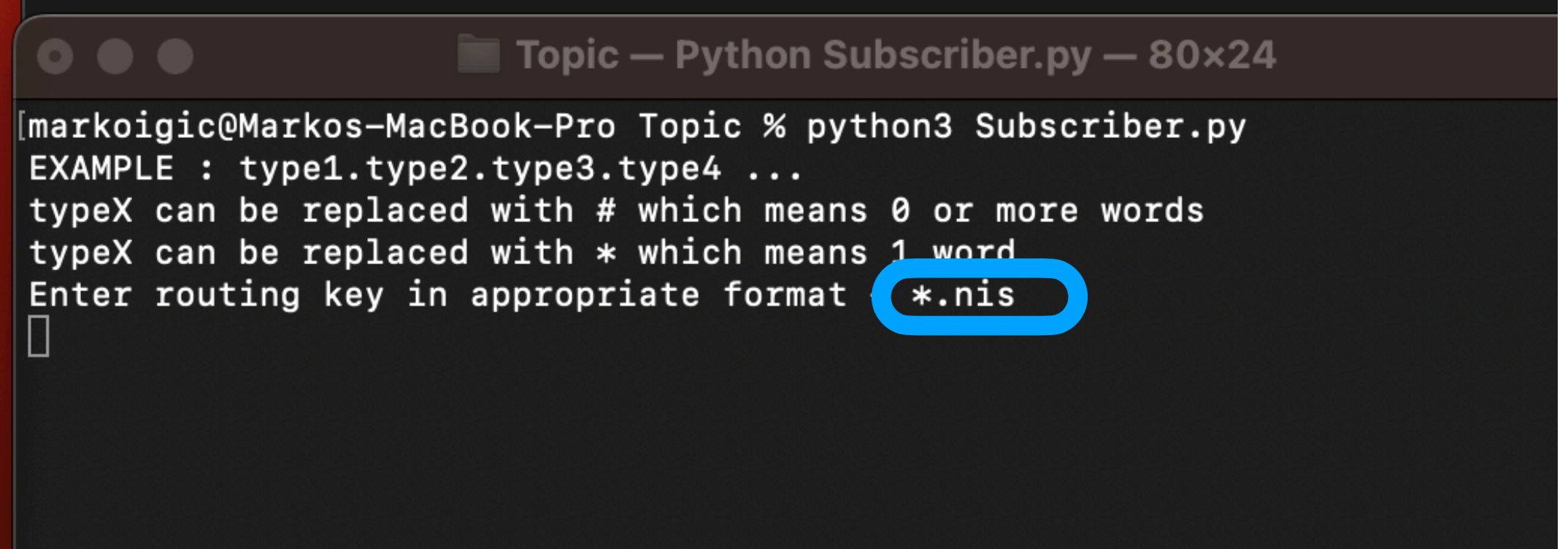
# Topic exchange - demonstracija



```
markoigic@Markos-MacBook-Pro Topic % python3 Publisher.py
type1.type2.type3.type4 ...
Enter which subscribers the message is intended for (in appropriate format) type
1.type2.type3 - balkan.serbia.nis
Enter message body - Weather is nice and sunny
balkan.serbia.nis : Weather is nice and sunny
markoigic@Markos-MacBook-Pro Topic %
```



```
[markoigic@Markos-MacBook-Pro Topic % python3 Subscriber.py
EXAMPLE : type1.type2.type3.type4 ...
typeX can be replaced with # which means 0 or more words
typeX can be replaced with * which means 1 word
Enter routing key in appropriate format - balkan.serbia.#
balkan.serbia.nis : Weather is nice and sunny
]
```



```
[markoigic@Markos-MacBook-Pro Topic % python3 Subscriber.py
EXAMPLE : type1.type2.type3.type4 ...
typeX can be replaced with # which means 0 or more words
typeX can be replaced with * which means 1 word
Enter routing key in appropriate format *.nis
balkan.serbia.nis : Weather is nice and sunny
]
```

## Napomene:

Reci su odvojene tackom (.)

# zamenjuje jednu ili vise reci

\* zamenjuje tacno jednu rec