



Broker (“Team Zoo”)

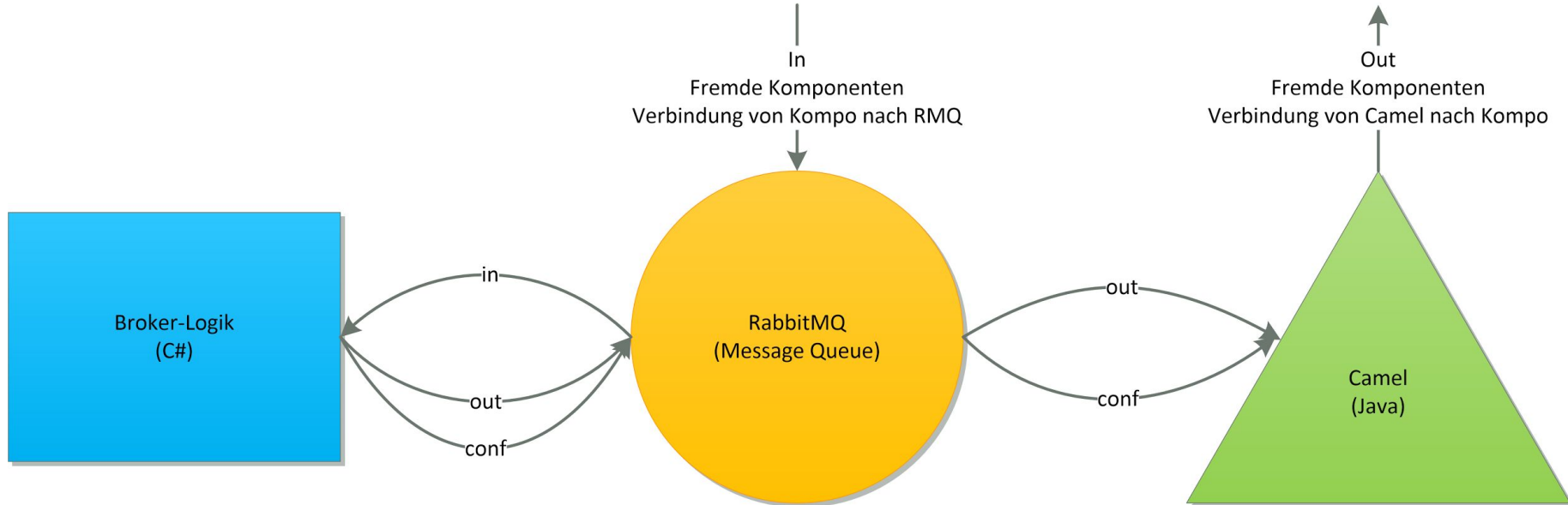
Hasen, Kamele, Wale und mehr...



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- Einführung
- RabbitMQ (Message Queue)
- Broker-Logik (C#)
- Camel (Java)
- Docker

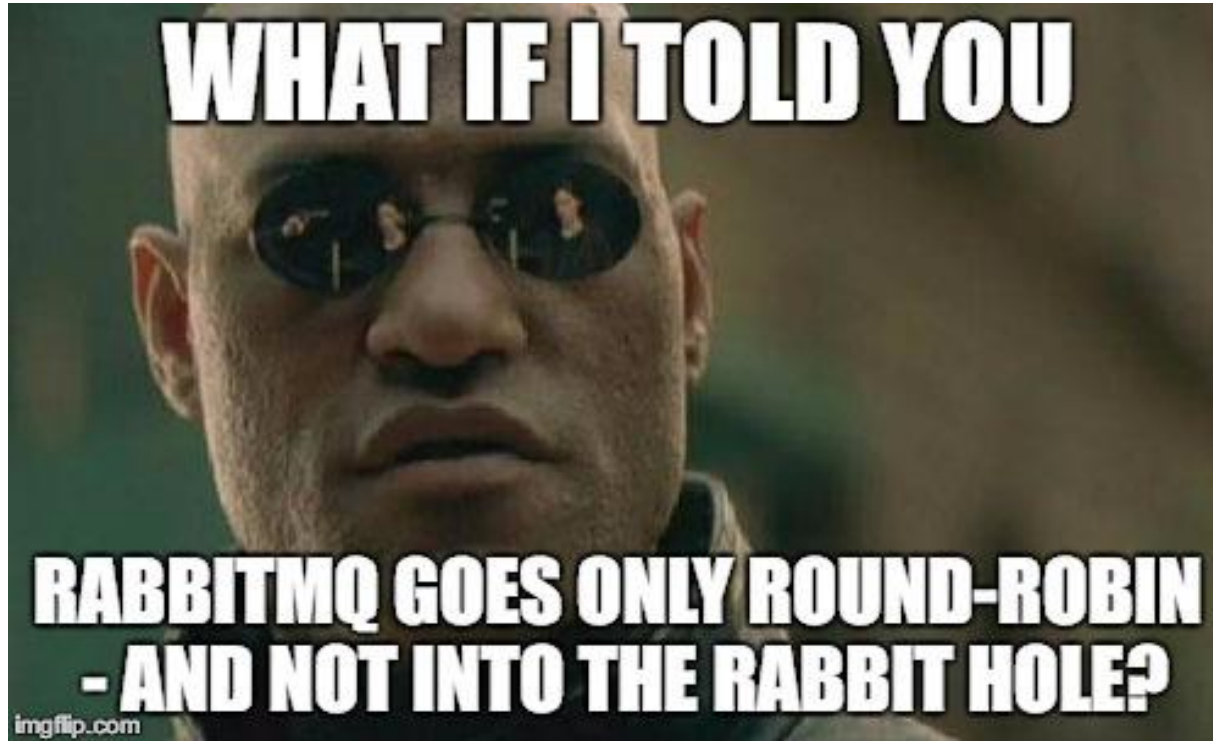
Einführung



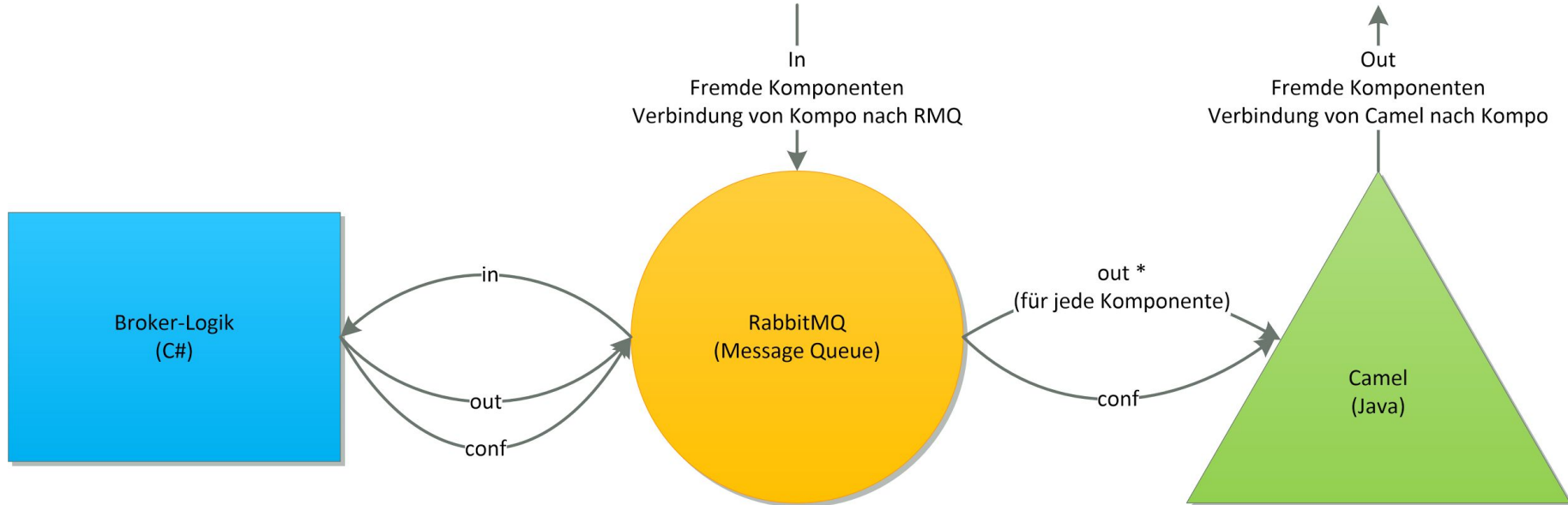
Einführung



Einführung



Einführung



Nachrichtenformat

Format

request-id
String

sender
String

sudoku
int[NxN]

N >= 0,
N = K x K
mit K ∈ ℕ

instruction

String

{register:X (X ∈ {broker, gui, solver, generator}),
unregister,
ping,
pong,
solve,
solved:X (X ∈ {one, many, impossible}),
generate:X (X ∈ ℕ),
display}

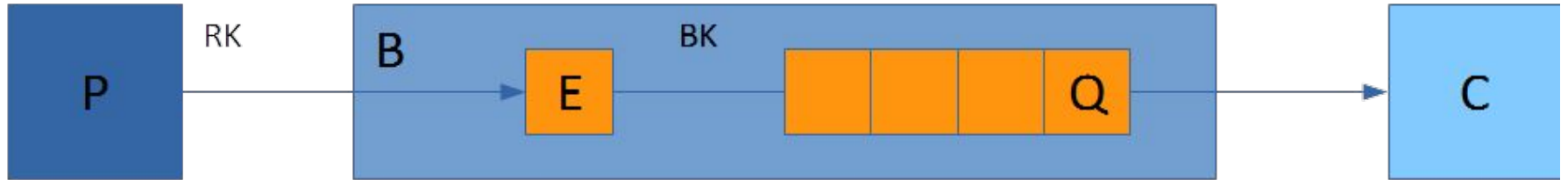
RabbitMQ



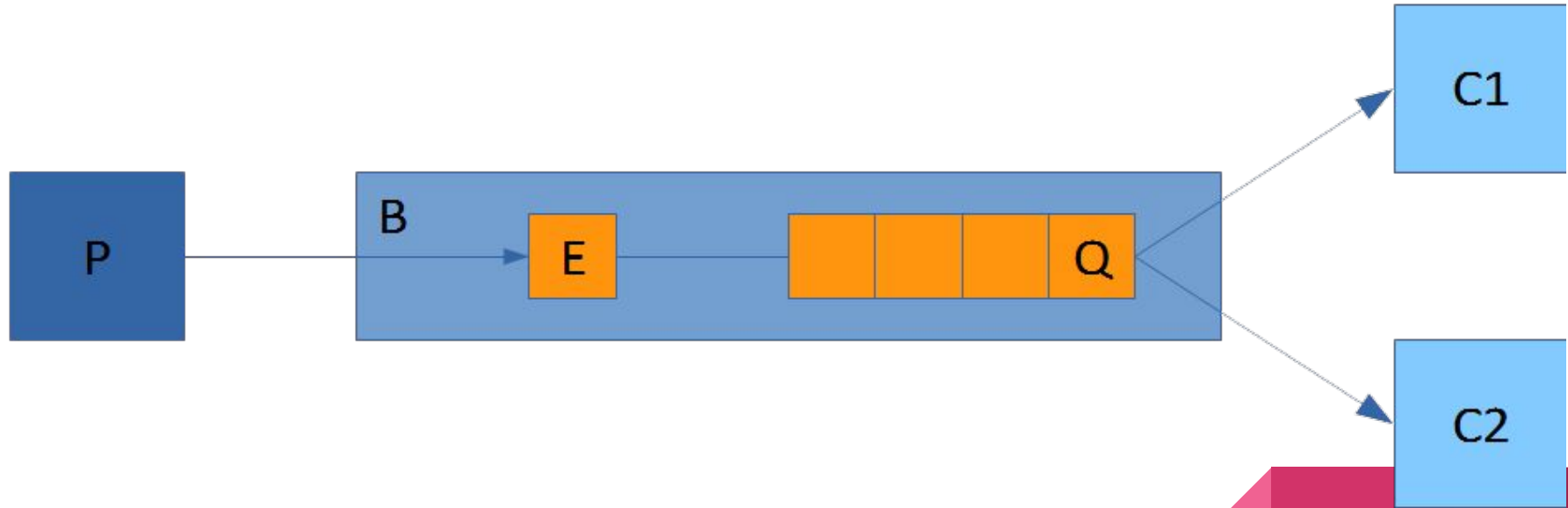
Was ist RabbitMQ?

- Open-Source Message Broker
- AMQP - Advanced Messaging and Queuing Protokoll
- In Ehrlang geschrieben
- Anwendungsbereich
 - Instagram Feeds, Daimler, Bosch, ...
- Studie mit Google: 1 Mio. Anfragen pro Sekunde
 - 86,4 Milliarden Nachrichten Pro Tag

Aufbau



Load Balancing



Reliability

- Verbindungsabbrüche
 - At-most-once Delivery
 - Nachrichten können verloren gehen
 - At-least-once Delivery
 - Verwendung von Acknowledgements (und Confirms)
 - Redelivery Flag
- System-Neustart
 - Durable, Persistent Flags
- Hardware-Ausfall
 - Cluster

Java Beispiel

Publisher:

```
ConnectionFactory factory = new ConnectionFactory();

factory.setHost(Host.IP_ADDRESS);
factory.setUsername(Host.USER_NAME);
factory.setPassword(Host.USER_PASSWORD);

Connection connection = factory.newConnection();
Channel channel = connection.createChannel();

channel.queueDeclare(QUEUE_NAME, false, false, false, null);
String message = "message";
channel.basicPublish("", QUEUE_NAME, null, message.getBytes());

channel.close();
connection.close();
```

Consumer:

```
ConnectionFactory factory = new ConnectionFactory();

factory.setHost(Host.IP_ADDRESS);
factory.setUsername(Host.USER_NAME);
factory.setPassword(Host.USER_PASSWORD);

Connection connection = factory.newConnection();
Channel channel = connection.createChannel();

channel.queueDeclare(QUEUE_NAME, false, false, false, null);

Consumer consumer = new DefaultConsumer(channel);
channel.basicConsume(QUEUE_NAME, true, consumer);

channel.close();
connection.close();
```

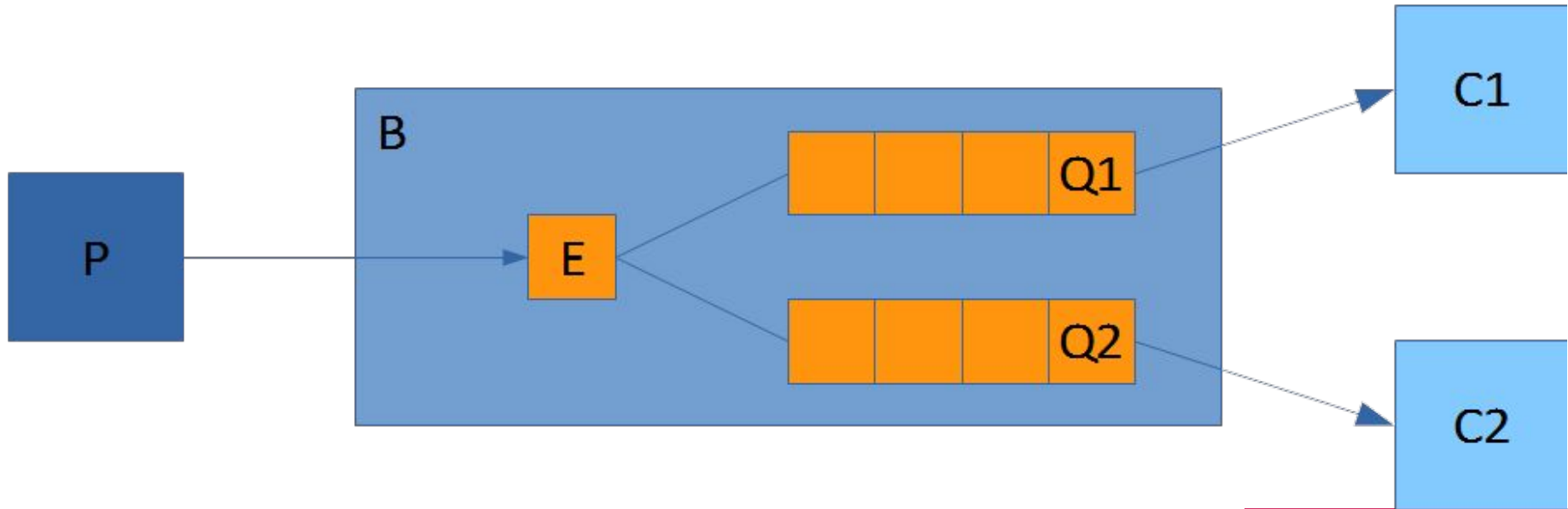
Exchange-Typen

Exchange: Wohin mit den Nachrichten?

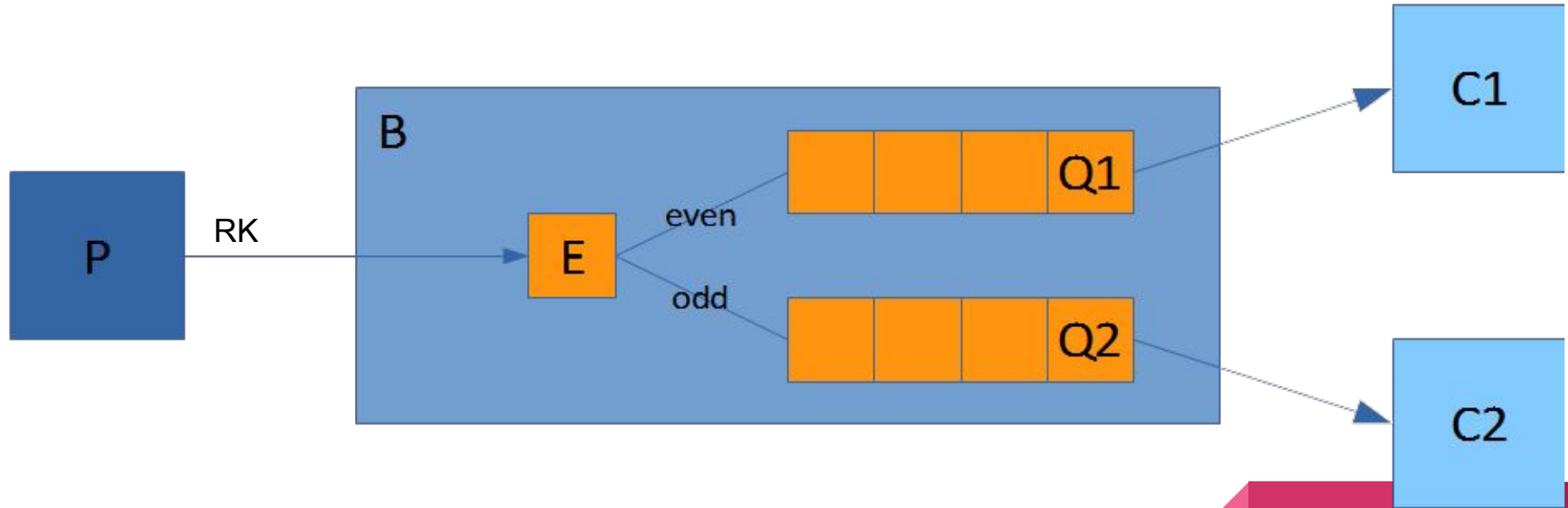
- fanout
- direct
- topic



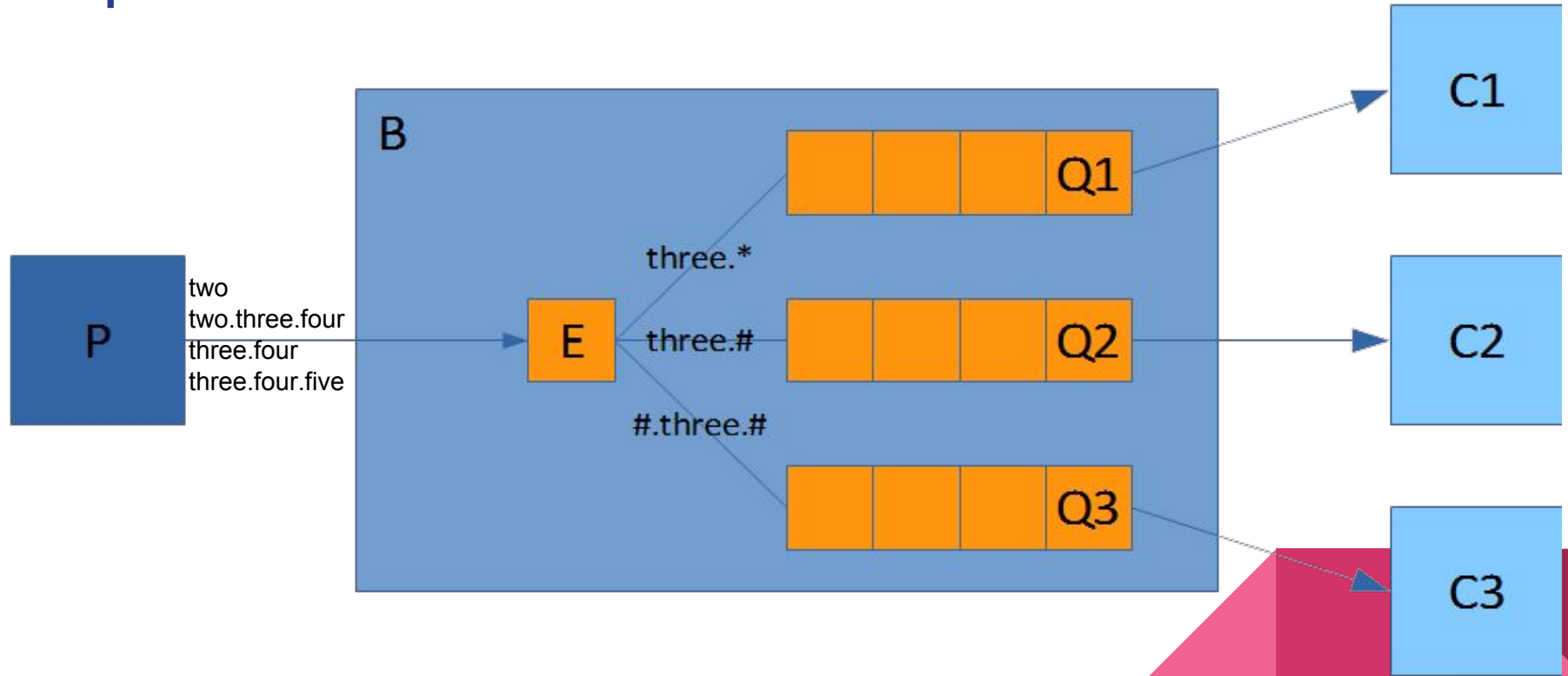
fanout



direct



topic





Broker-Logik

- Welche Komponenten gibt es?
- Wer bekommt welche Nachrichten?
- Entfernen alter Komponenten
- Verhindern von Duplikaten



Nachrichten

- Registrierung
- Abmeldung
- Solve
- Solved
- Ping

Umwandlung JSON <-> Objekt

```
m = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Message>(message);
```

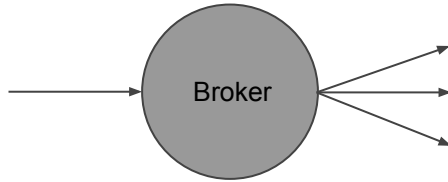
```
String json = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(m);
```

Ein einfacher Broadcast

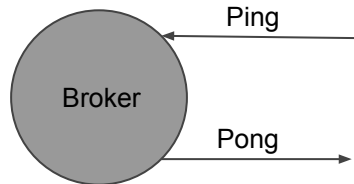
- Liste angemeldeter Komponenten



id
Typ
URI

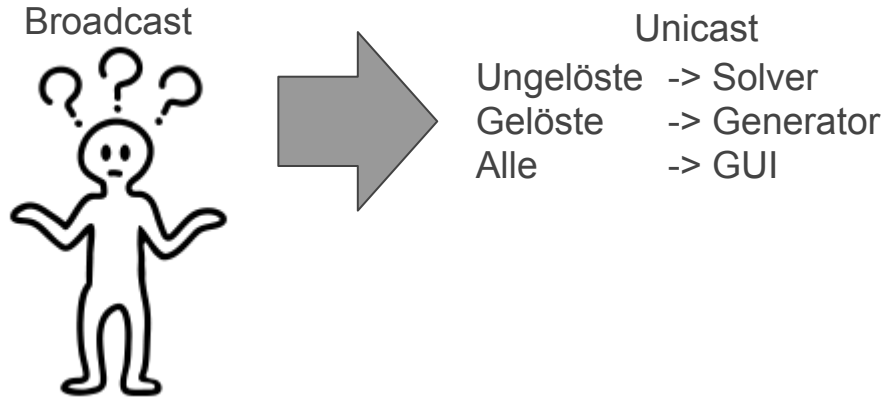


Ausnahme:

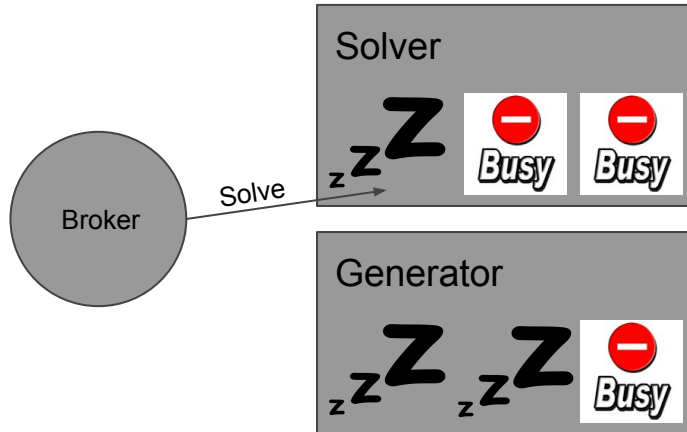


Schlauere Features

Nachrichtenverteilung



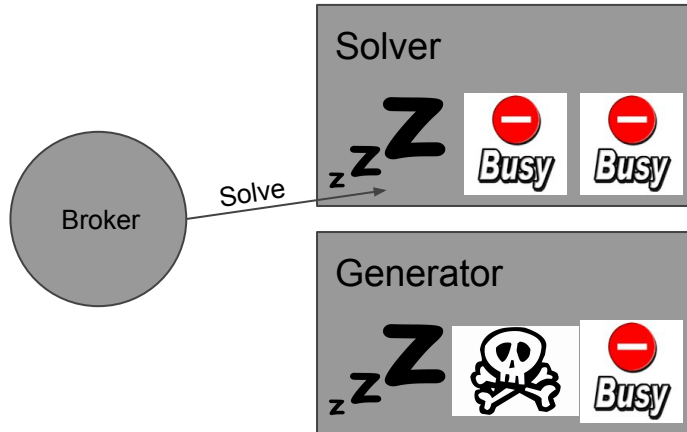
Performance



- Bevorzuge freie Komponenten
- Verwalte Zustand der Komponenten

Busy: Wenn eine Anfrage geschickt wurde und noch keine Antwort kam

Altlasten



Lösung:

- Verwalte eine Liste mit dem letzten Kontakt
- Entferne Komponenten die sich 5 Minuten nicht gemeldet haben

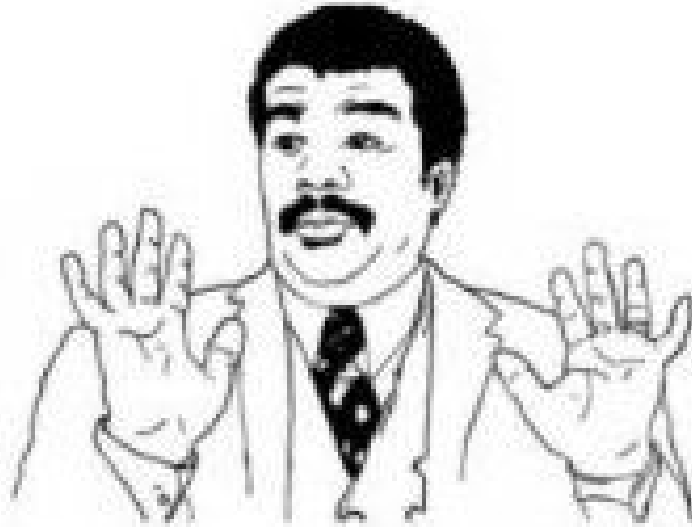
Deduplikation

- Listen:
 - aktuell offene Anfragen
 - gelöste Sudokus
- MD5 Hash des angefragten Sudokus
- Sende Lösung bekannter Sudokus ohne Solver zu fragen

Sinnvolle Ergänzungen



Sinnvolle Ergänzungen



NOT MY PROBLEM...



Apache Camel

Camel???

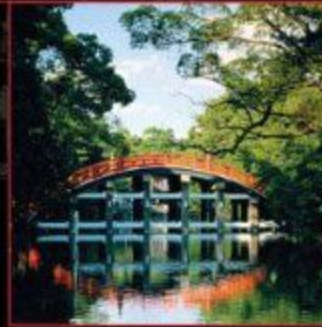
The Addison-Wesley Signature Series

ENTERPRISE INTEGRATION PATTERNS

DESIGNING, BUILDING, AND
DEPLOYING MESSAGING SOLUTIONS

GREGOR HOHPE
BOBBY WOOLF

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY
KYLE BROWN
CONRAD F. D'CRUZ
MARTIN FOWLER
SEAN NEVILLE
MICHAEL J. RETTIG
JONATHAN SIMON



Forewords by John Crupi and Martin Fowler



```
from("file:data/in/requests")  
  .to("jms:queue:tickets")
```

```
<route>  
<from uri="file:data/in/requests"/>  
<to uri="jms:queue:tickets"/>  
</route>
```

Warum Camel?

- Weil wir mussten ...

Warum Camel?

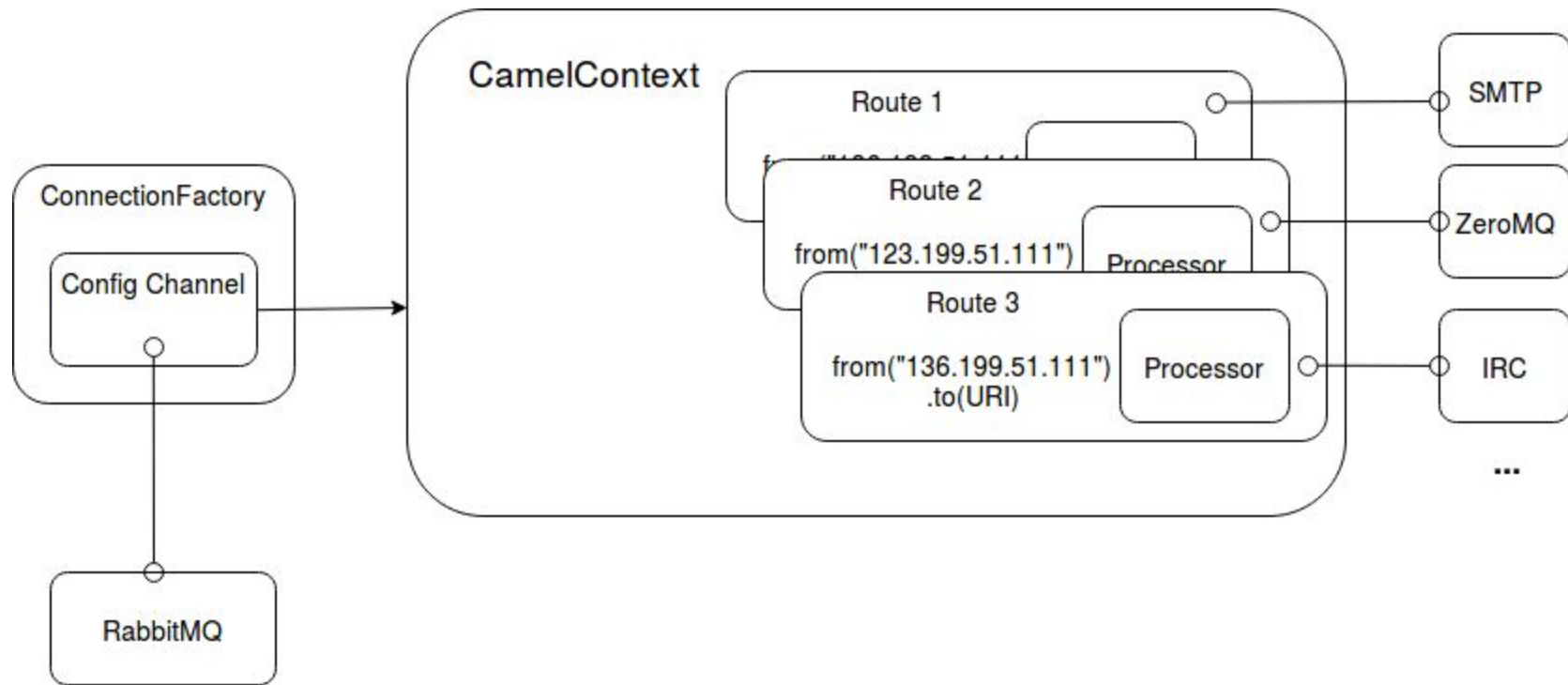
- Routing- und Vermittlungseengine
- Keine Annahmen über den Datentyp
- → kein einheitliches Datenformat notwendig
- → Higher-Level Abstraction
- Unterstützung von ca. 200 Protokollen und Datentypen
- Leichtgewichtiger Kern, modulare Architektur

Grenzen?

- Kein Enterprise Service Bus
- ... aber manche ESBs beinhalten auch Camel (z. B. Apache Service Mix)
- Weniger geeignet für kleine Projekte mit sehr wenigen Technologien



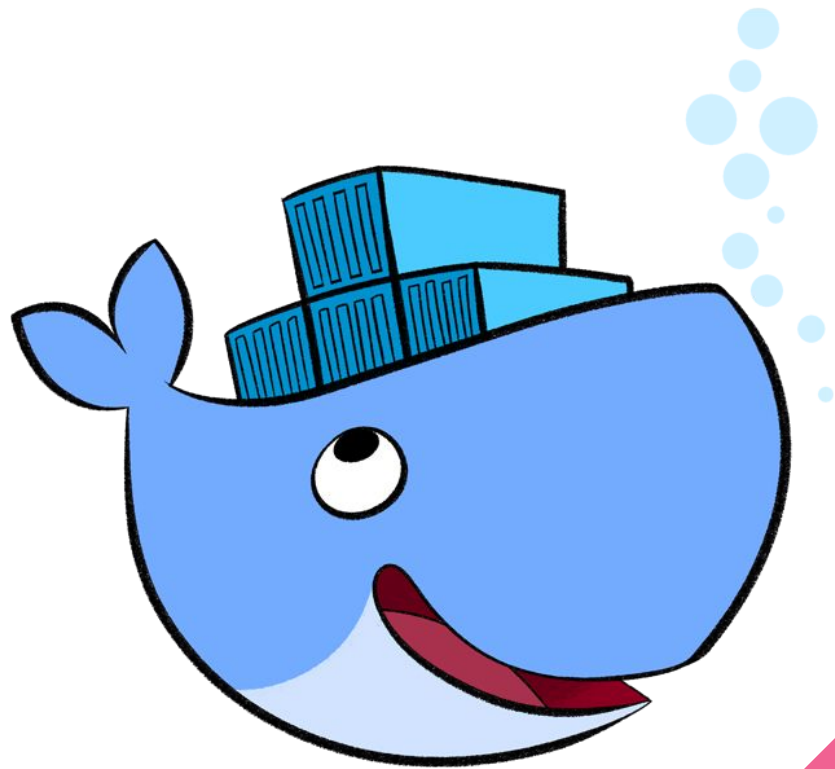
```
import org.apache.camel.CamelContext;
import org.apache.camel.builder.RouteBuilder;
import org.apache.camel.impl.DefaultCamelContext;
public class CamelExample {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
        CamelContext context = new DefaultCamelContext();
        context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
            public void configure() {
                from("file:data/in/requests?noop=true")
                .id("1234")
                .process(new Processor() {
                    @Override
                    public void process(Exchange exchange)
                        throws Exception {
                        // Process Message here
                    }
                }).to("jms:queue:tickets");
            }
        });
        context.start();
        Thread.sleep(10000);
        context.stop();
    }
}
```



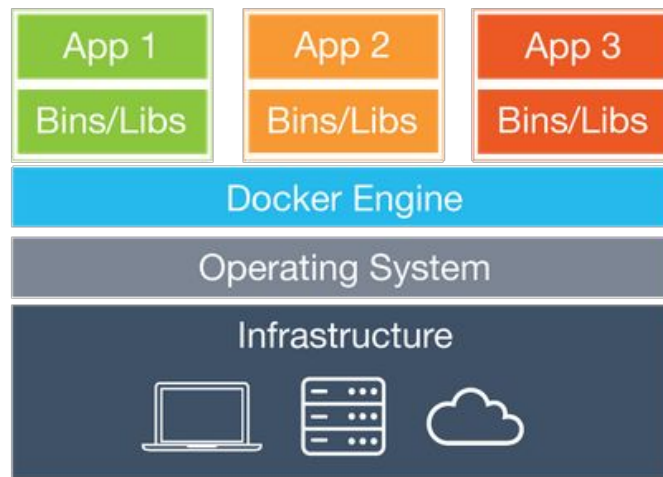
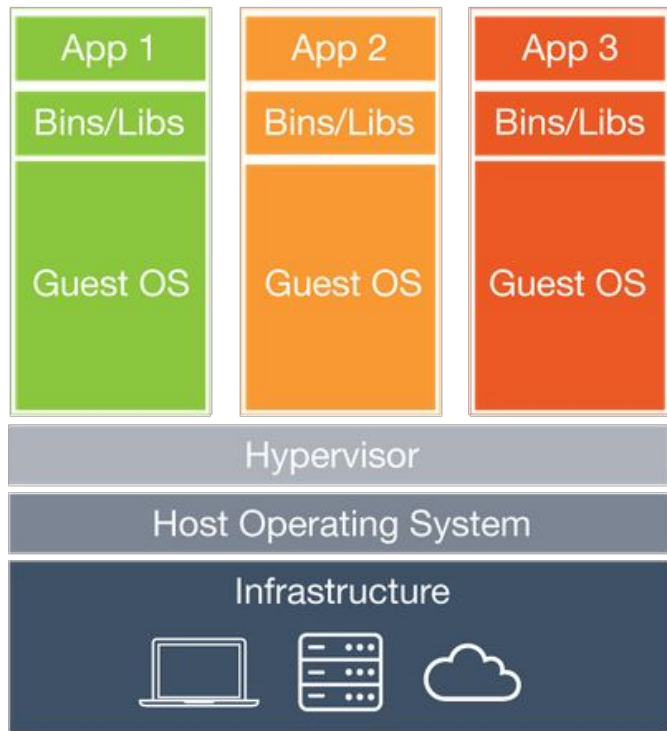
Docker



Docker



Docker: VM vs Container



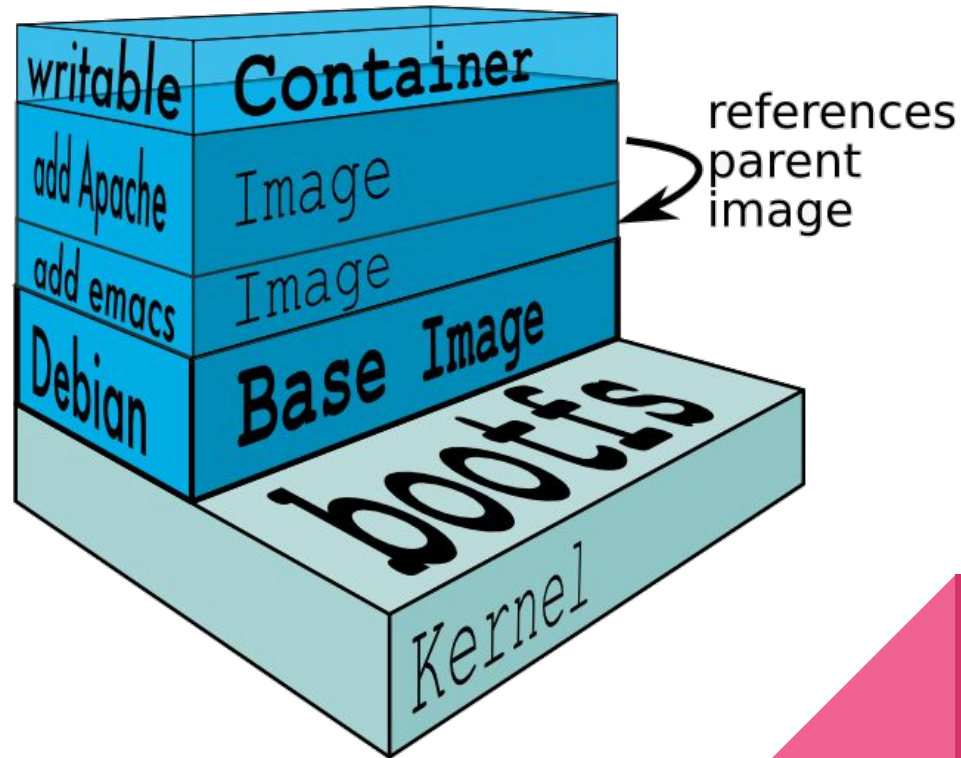
Docker: Matrix of Hell

	Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Development VM	QA Server	Single Prod Server	Onsite Cluster	Public Cloud	Contributor's laptop	Customer Servers
								

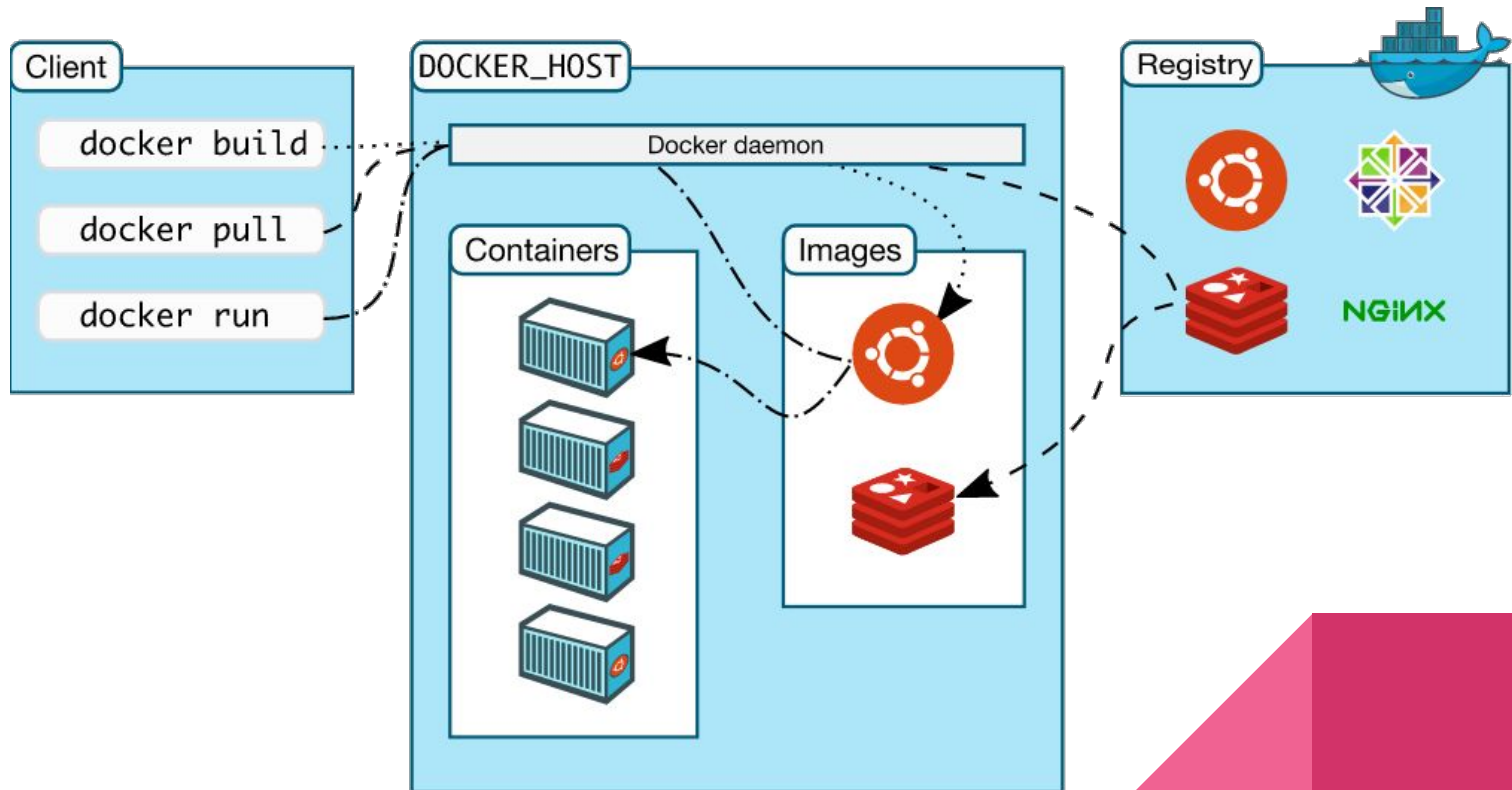
Docker: Matrix of Hell



Docker: Image, Container und Layer



Docker: Architektur



Docker

- Docker Container werden wie immutable Objects verwendet
 - Alle States werden außerhalb gespeichert
 - Container werden nicht geupdated, sondern weggeworfen und neu gebaut
 - -> onbuild Images sind Gold wert!
- Dockerfile

```
1 FROM maven:3.3-jdk-8-onbuild-alpine
2 CMD [ "java", "-jar", "target/CamelInstance-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar" ]
```

- docker-compose

```
1 java:
2   container_name: broker_java
3   restart: unless-stopped
4   build: .
```

- Also total easy?!

JUST
DO IT!



NOPE NOPE NOPE NOPE



**JUST
DO IT!**



Docker

- Dockern ohne zu wissen was man da eigentlich gerade docker-t?



Docker und RabbitMQ

- RabbitMQ ist vergesslicher als ein Goldfisch!
- docker-compose.yml

```
1 rabbitmq:  
2   container_name: broker_rabbitmq  
3   restart: unless-stopped  
4   image: rabbitmq:3.6-management  
5   volumes:  
6     - ./rabbitmq_config:/etc/rabbitmq  
7   ports:  
8     - 8080:15672  
9     - 5672:5672
```



Docker und RabbitMQ

- enabled_plugins

```
1 [rabbitmq_management].
```

- rabbitmq.config

```
1 [  
2   { rabbit,  
3     [  
4       { loopback_users, [ ] }  
5     ]  
6   },  
7   { rabbitmq_management,  
8     [  
9       {load_definitions, "/etc/rabbitmq/definitions.json"}  
10    ]  
11  }  
12 ].
```



Docker und RabbitMQ

- definitions.json

```
1 {"rabbit_version":"3.6.6","users":[{"name":"admin","password_hash":"
  rTmvLdNLlVdudpRbJLS6SOYZyF0IuYiPeA","hashing_algorithm":"
  rabbit_password_hashing_sha256","tags":"administrator"}, {"name":"kom
  password_hash":"SVy3RcvgzXQe/BDzDv8mCYUJqNTP6Zup7rfxb","hashing_algo
  rabbit_password_hashing_sha256","tags":""}], "vhosts":[{"name":"/"}],
  permissions":[{"user":"admin","vhost":"/","configure":".*","write":"
  .*"}, {"user":"kompo","vhost":"/","configure":".*","write":".*","read
  parameters":[],"policies":[],"queues":[{"name":"debug","vhost":"/","
  true,"auto_delete":false,"arguments":{}}, {"name":"out","vhost":"/","
  true,"auto_delete":false,"arguments":{}}, {"name":"config","vhost":"/
  true,"auto_delete":false,"arguments":{}}, {"name":"in","vhost":"/","d
  true,"auto_delete":false,"arguments":{}}, {"exchanges":[{"name":"inEx
  vhost":"/","type":"fanout","durable":true,"auto_delete":false,"inter
  arguments":{}}, {"name":"debug","vhost":"/","type":"fanout","durable"
  auto_delete":false,"internal":false,"arguments":{}}, {"name":"outExch
  vhost":"/","type":"direct","durable":true,"auto_delete":false,"inter
  arguments":{}}, {"name":"config","vhost":"/","type":"fanout","durable
  auto_delete":false,"internal":false,"arguments":{}}, {"name":"out","v
  type":"direct","durable":true,"auto_delete":true,"internal":false,"a
  }], "bindings":[{"source":"config","vhost":"/","destination":"config"
  destination_type":"queue","routing_key":"","arguments":{}}, {"source"
  vhost":"/","destination":"debug","destination_type":"queue","routing
  arguments":{}}, {"source":"inExchange","vhost":"/","destination":"in"
  destination_type":"queue","routing_key":"","arguments":{}}]}
```



Docker und RabbitMQ

- Dann passt ja schon? :)



JUSCHDEN



MIR HAN HUDDDEL

Docker und RabbitMQ

- ... er vergisst trotzdem immer die Rechte vom kompo User -.-'
- Trotzdem, immer noch besser als von Hand zu basteln ;)!



DOCKER

RESISTANCE IS FUTILE

It's not a bug, it's a feature

HTTP Header...

Content-Type: Application/Json

Content-Length: X

Oder:

Content-Type:Application/x-www-form-urlencoded



It's not a bug, it's a ... Camel

from("src").id(3).to("dest") -> id = 3
from("src").processor(..).id(3).to("dest") -> "route3"
from("src").id(3).processor(..).to("dest") -> id = 3
from("src").to("dest").id(3) -> no id

Stuck in rabbit holes

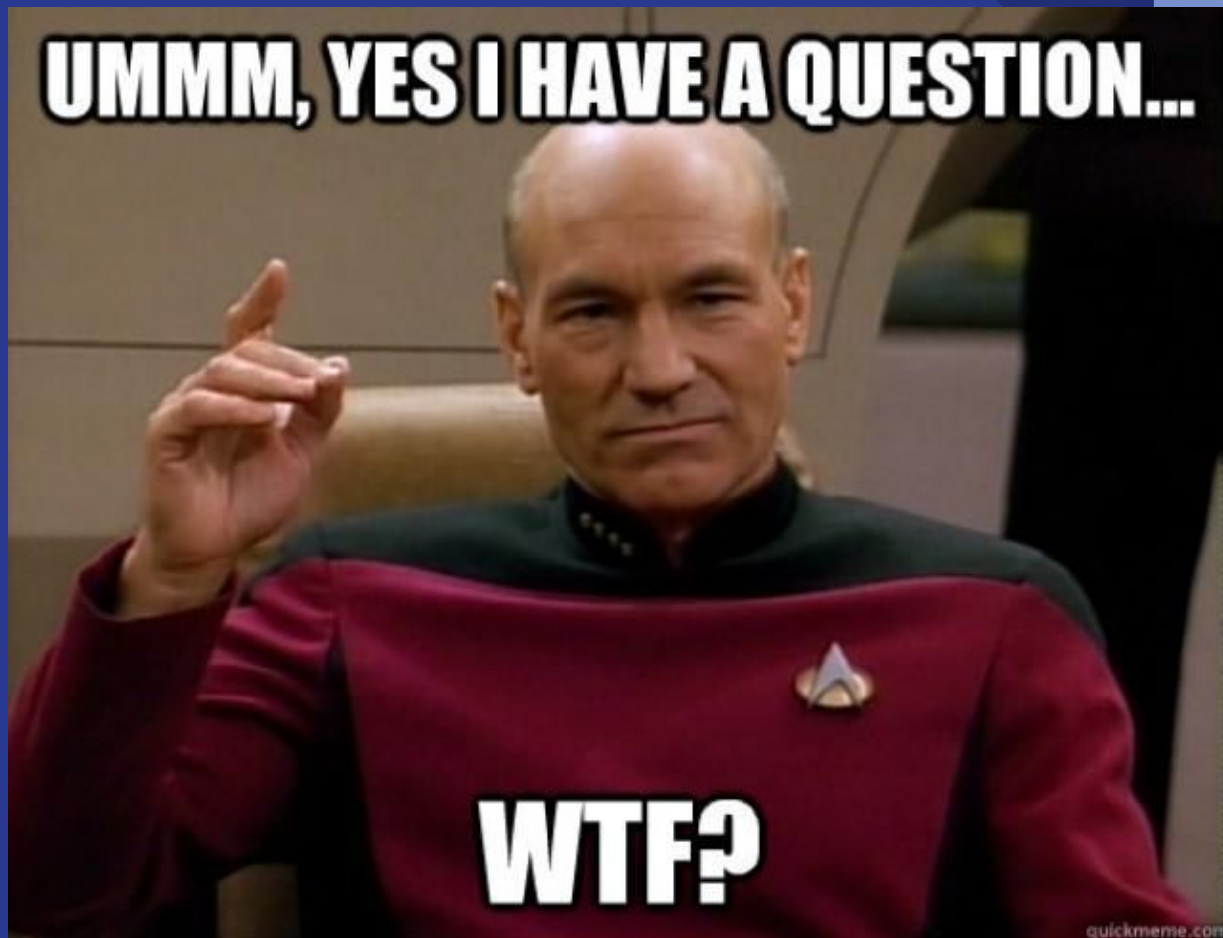
Messages are routed to the queue with the name specified by `routing_key`, if it exists.

....

We need to supply a `routing_key` when sending, but its value is ignored for fanout exchanges.



UMMM, YES I HAVE A QUESTION...



WTF?

quickmeme.com

Quellenverzeichnis

- RabbitMQ (Message Queue)
 - <https://www.rabbitmq.com>
 - <https://content.pivotal.io/blog/rabbitmq-hits-one-million-messages-per-second-on-google-compute-engine>
 -
- Camel (Java)
 - Enterprise Integration Patterns. Gregory Hohpe, Bobby Woolf. Addison Wesley
 - Camel in Action. Claus Ibsen, Jonathan Anstey. Manning Pubn
 - <https://camel.apache.org/documentation.html>
- Docker
 - www.docker.com