



# Never Lose a Message Again: Building Rock-Solid Event-Driven Streaming Architectures with VMware Tanzu RabbitMQ and Spring

# Getting Started

## Download Source Code

<https://github.com/Tanzu-Solutions-Engineering/tanzu-rabbitmq-event-streaming-showcase.git>



Click arrow If you do not see the exercises

Following presenter

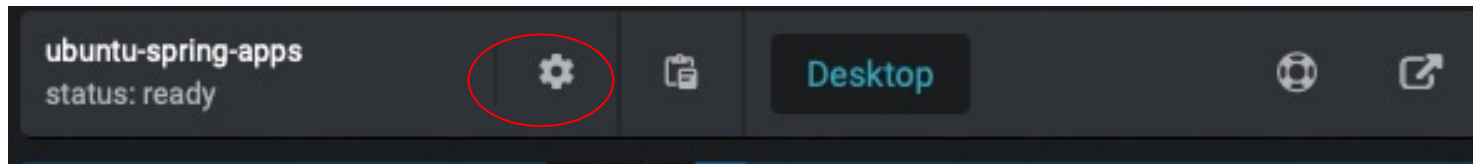
See slides

See presenter screen

Click on My lab

If you need assistance

# Allows Copy/Paste



**Lab Clipboard** ☐ Keep open

```
./cloud/k8/setup.sh
```

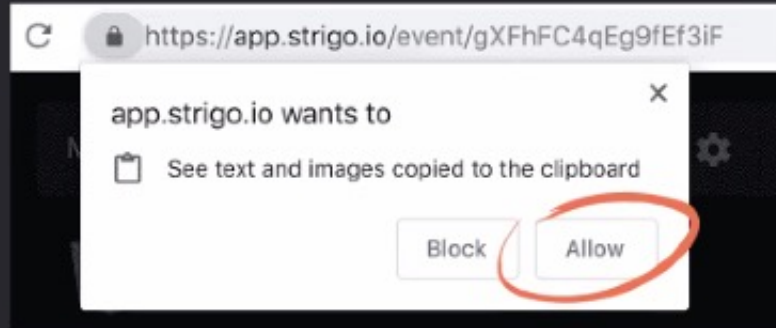
The text area above lets you copy and paste content between your local machine and the lab. [Show less](#)

- **Copy from your local machine to the lab**  
Paste content from your local machine into the text area above. You can then paste that content within the lab.
- **Copy from the lab to your local machine**  
Copying content within the lab automatically populates the text area above. You can then copy the content from there to your local machine.

**Tip:** Users running on Chrome browser can enjoy a seamless copy/paste experience between local machine and the lab. [Learn how](#)

**Enable seamless copy/paste functionality in Chrome browser**

1. Click this link -> [Open Clipboard Permission dialog](#)
2. Click "Allow" in Chrome's permission dialog:



3. You should now be able to seamlessly copy and paste materials between your local machine and the VM.

Close

# VMware Tanzu – Data Services



## VMware Tanzu

Infrastructure for running modern apps and backing services with consistent, conformant Kubernetes everywhere.



**Data Management**  
Management for  
Tanzu Data  
Services instances



## GemFire

Fast In-Memory  
data store for  
Caching,  
Transactional and  
NoSQL support  
powered by  
Apache Geode

I need a  
fast data  
store



## SQL

Relational MySQL  
or Postgres  
database for  
Transactional or  
Analytic data  
processing

I need to  
replatform a  
relational  
database



## Greenplum

Massively Parallel  
Processing (MPP)  
Postgres for Big  
Data store for  
analytics, Machine  
Learning and  
Artificial Intelligence

I need to drive  
analytic value  
of out tons of  
existing data



## Rabbit MQ

High throughput broker for  
reliable messaging delivery

I need reliable  
messaging delivery



## Spring Cloud Data Flow

Data integration  
orchestration service for  
dynamically building data  
pipelines

I need flexible and  
manageable data  
integrations

## Features

- ✓ Cloud deployed backing-services
- ✓ On-Premise and Multi-Cloud
- ✓ Self – Service
- ✓ Scaling
- ✓ HA - Fault Tolerant
- ✓ Based on open source
- ✓ World Class Support

# RabbitMQ – 101 – Broker, Producers & Consumers

RabbitMQ is a message broker

- stores and forwards binary blobs of data – messages.

Producer

- Program that sends messages is a producer

Consumer

- Program that mostly waits to receive messages:



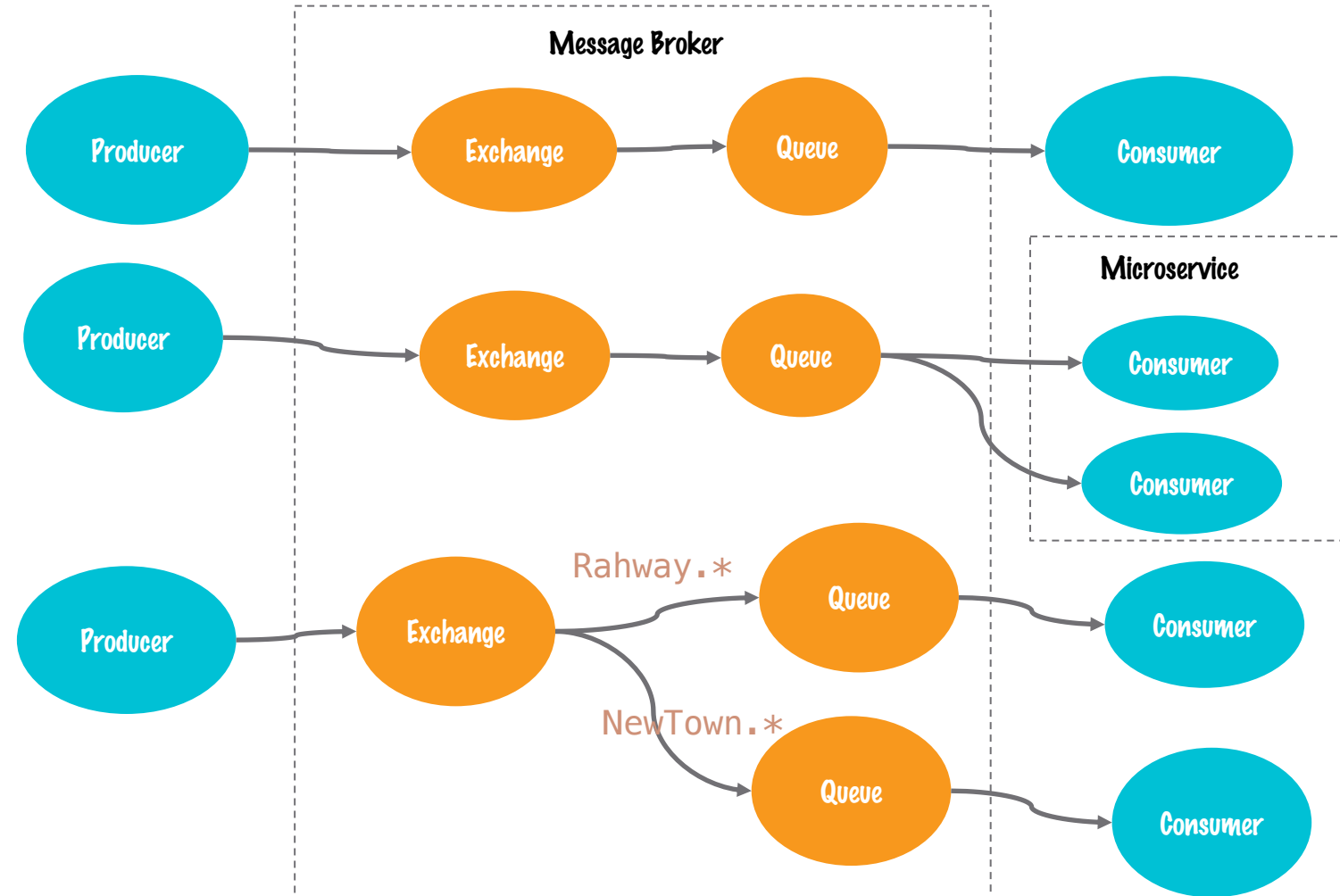
# RabbitMQ – Exchanges & Queues

## Queue

- Storage destination of messages inside RabbitMQ

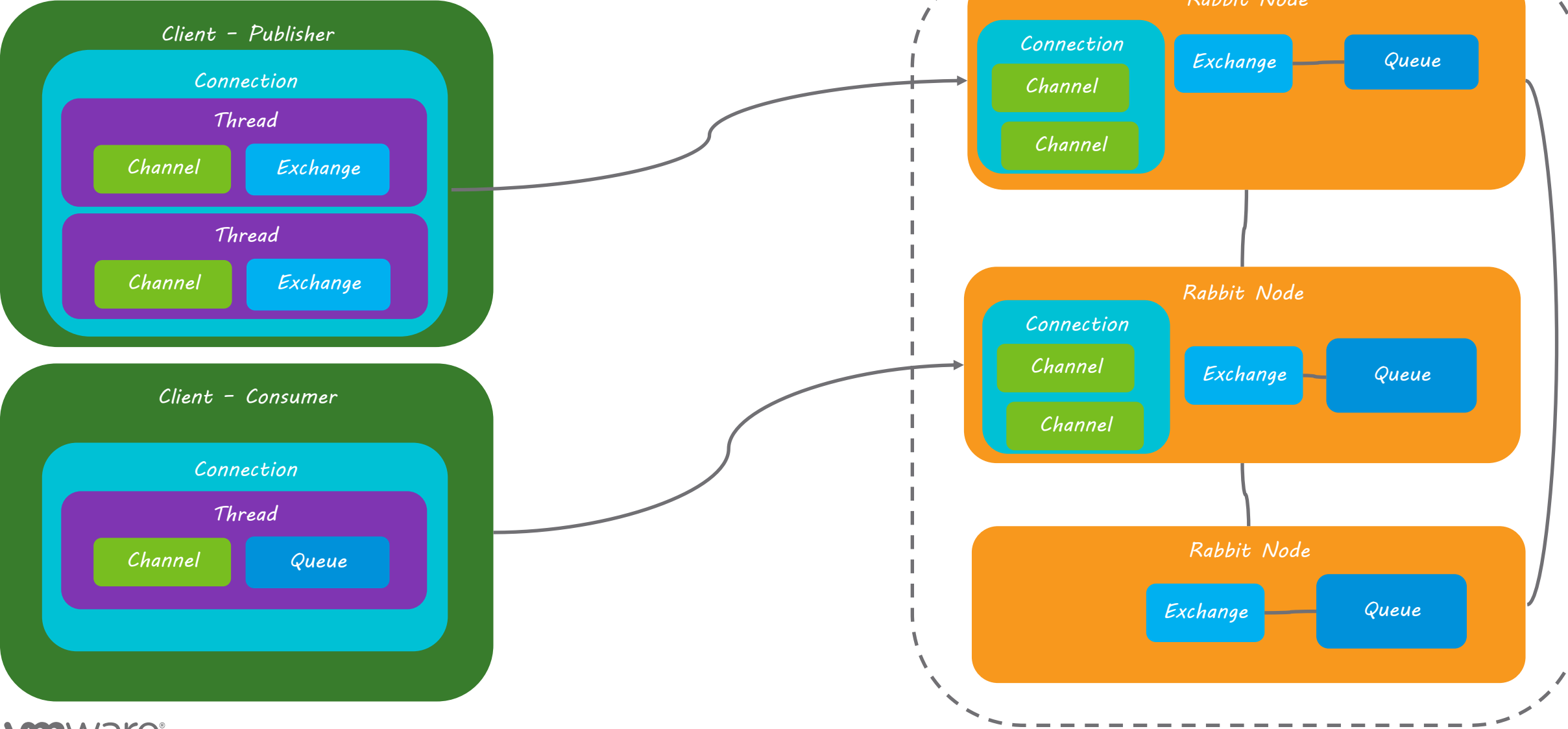
## Exchanges

- Messages always sent to exchanges, then forwarded to queues based on routing rules.



# RabbitMQ Clustering

## Connection management





# Queues

## Classic versus Quorum

- Classic Queues
  - Supports In-Memory messages
  - Option durable and or persisted messages
  - Mirrored replication through policy (deprecated)
- Quorum Queues
  - A durable, replicated with persisted messages
  - Based on the Raft consensus algorithm.
  - Preferred queue type over durable mirrored classics queues.
  - Quorum queues should be considered the default option for a replicated queue type.

The screenshot displays the RabbitMQ Admin interface. At the top, there are tabs: Overview, Connections, Channels, Exchanges, Queues, and Admin. The 'Queues' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there's a 'Definition:' section with a table of parameters for a queue. The parameters are: ha-mode (exactly), ha-params (2), ha-sync-mode (automatic), ha-promote-on-shutdown (when-synced), and ha-promote-on-failure (when-synced). Below this, there are sections for 'Queues [All types]', 'Queues [Classic]', 'Queues [Quorum]', 'Exchanges', and 'Federation'. The 'Add / update policy' button is visible. Below this, the 'Add a new queue' section is expanded, showing a form to create a new queue. The 'Type' is set to 'Quorum'. The 'Name' is 'quorum'. The 'Arguments' section has 'x-max-length' set to '100000000'. Below the arguments, there are sections for 'Add', 'Auto expire', 'Overflow behaviour', 'Single active consumer', 'Dead letter exchange', 'Dead letter routing key', 'Max length', 'Max length bytes', 'Delivery limit', 'Max in memory length', 'Max in memory bytes', and 'Initial cluster size'.

Parameter	Value	Type
ha-mode	exactly	String
ha-params	2	Number
ha-sync-mode	automatic	String
ha-promote-on-shutdown	when-synced	String
ha-promote-on-failure	when-synced	String

Queues [All types] Max length | Max length bytes | Overflow behaviour | Dead letter exchange | Dead letter routing key

Queues [Classic] HA mode | HA params | HA sync mode | HA mirror promotion on shutdown | HA mirror promotion on failure | Message TTL | Auto expire | Lazy mode | Master Locator

Queues [Quorum] Max in memory length | Max in memory bytes | Delivery limit

Exchanges Alternate exchange

Federation Federation upstream set | Federation upstream

Add / update policy

▼ Add a new queue

Type: Quorum

Name: quorum

Arguments: x-max-length = 100000000

Add Auto expire | Overflow behaviour | Single active consumer | Dead letter exchange | Dead letter routing key | Max length | Max length bytes | Delivery limit | Max in memory length | Max in memory bytes | Initial cluster size

Add queue

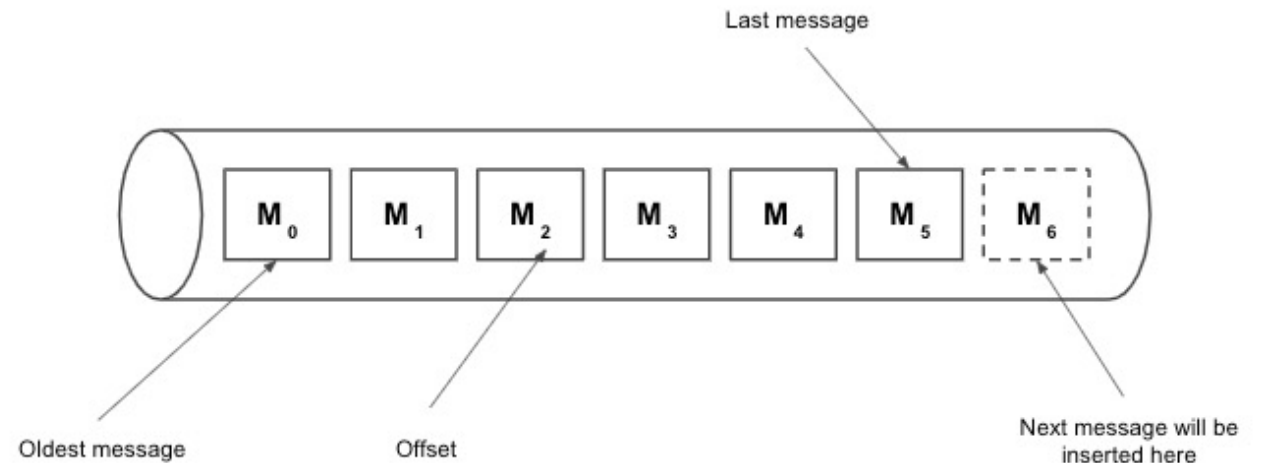


# Messaging Streaming - Queue

## Replay Messages

- Kafka like event logging
- **Large fan-outs:** when several consumer applications need to read the same messages.
- **Replay / Time-traveling:** when consumer applications need to read the whole history of data or from a given point in a stream.
- **Throughput performance:** when higher throughput than with other protocols (AMQP, STOMP, MQTT) is required.
- **Large logs:** when large amount of data need to be stored, with minimal in-memory overhead.

```
channel.queueDeclare(  
    "my-stream",  
    true,          // durable  
    false, false, // not exclusive, not auto-delete  
    Collections.singletonMap("x-queue-type", "stream")  
);
```

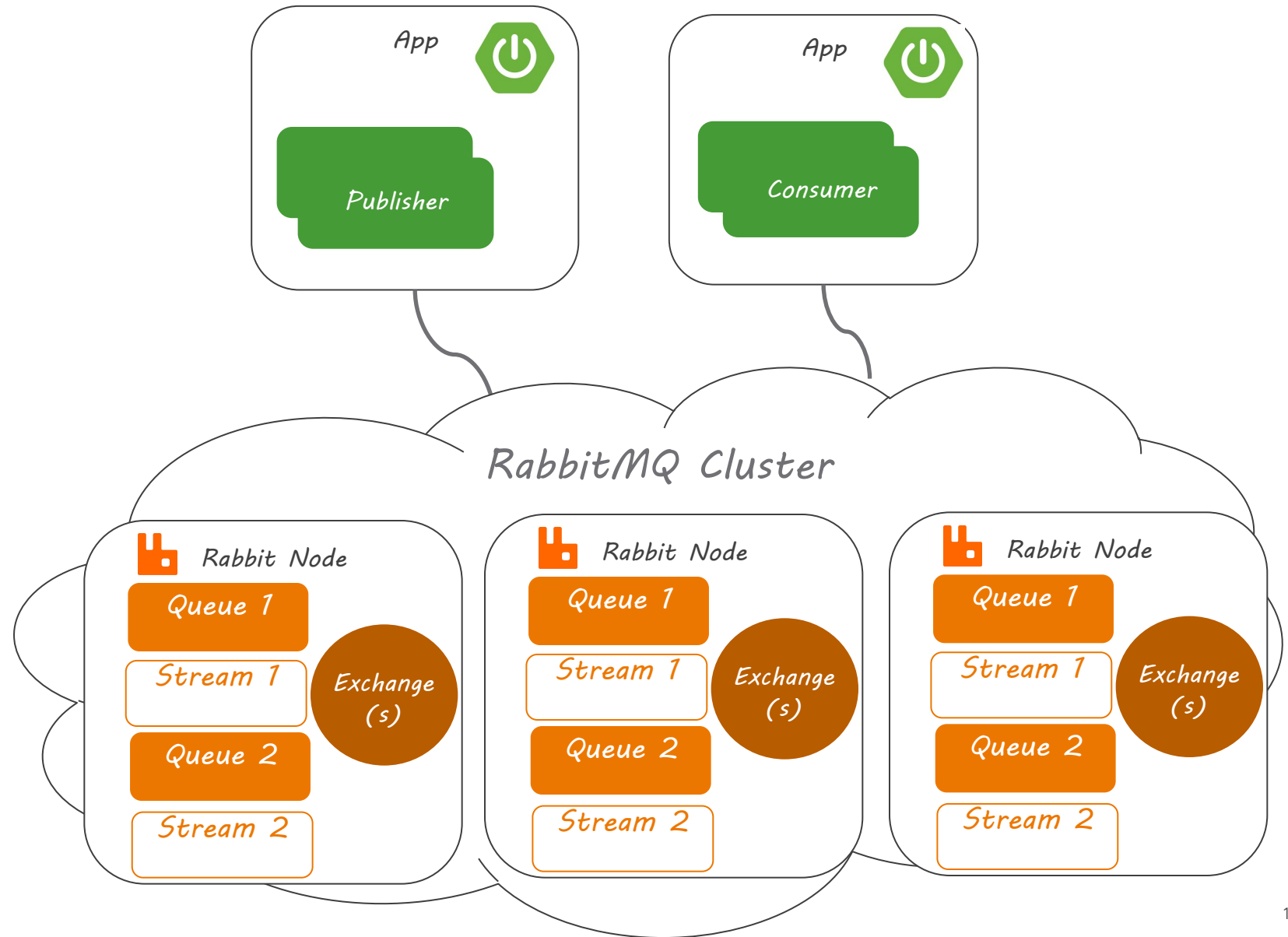


```
channel.basicConsume(  
    "my-stream",  
    false, // not auto-ack  
    Collections.singletonMap("x-stream-offset", 0),  
    (s, delivery) -> { }, // delivery callback  
    s -> { } // cancel callback  
);
```

# RabbitMQ

## Scalability/Reliability

- An odd number of cluster nodes are recommended (ex: 1, 3, 5, 7) by several features that require a consensus between cluster member
- A client can connect to any node.
- Nodes will route operations to the leader.
- Add more queues for Scalability across the cluster



# Spring AMPQ

## Publisher

- Define a Topic Exchange bean for automatic exchange creation
- RabbitTemplate can be used for sending messages
- Use @Transactional for Publisher confirms

```
@RestController("/obp/v4.0.0")
class AccountPublisherController(...) {

    init {...}

    @PostMapping("banks/{bankId}/accounts")
    @Transactional
    fun createAccount(@PathVariable("bankId") bankId: String,
                     @RequestBody account: Account): ResponseEntity<Account> {
        rabbitTemplate.convertAndSend(exchangeId, bankId, account)

        return ResponseEntity.ok(account);
    }
}
```

```
@Bean
fun exchange(@Value("\${spring.cloud.stream.bindings.supplier-out-0.destination:banking-account}")
            exchangeName: String) : Exchange
{
    return TopicExchange(exchangeName)
}
```

# Spring Cloud Stream

## Publishers

- Publisher implement `java.util.function.Supplier`
- `spring.rabbitmq.publisher-confirm-type`
  - SIMPLE
    - Use `RabbitTemplate#waitForConfirms()` (or `waitForConfirmsOrDie()`) within scoped operations.
- Support for RabbitMQ Streams
  - Spring Boot 2.6.0-M2
    - `spring-rabbit-stream`
    - `spring-cloud-stream-binder-rabbit`

```
@Component
class AccountGeneratorSupplier(...) : Supplier<Account> {

    override fun get(): Account {
        var account = nextAccount()
        log.info(message: "account: account {}", account)
        return account
    }
}
```

```
spring:
  rabbitmq:
    publisher-confirm-type: simple
```

```
<parent>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
  <version>2.6.0-M2</version>
  <relativePath/> |
</parent>
```

# Spring Cloud Stream

## Consumers

- Publisher implement `java.util.function.Consumer`
- Default AcknowledgeMode = AUTO
  - Auto - the container will issue the ack/nack based on whether the listener returns normally, or throws an exception.
    - `spring.cloud.stream.rabbit.bindings.<channelName>.consumer..`

```
@Component
class AccountConsumer(private val accountService: AccountService) :
    Consumer<Account> {
    override fun accept(account: Account) {
        accountService.createAccount(account)
    }
}
```

# Spring Cloud Data Flow

Build, Deploy, and Monitor streaming and batch data pipelines

- Spring Cloud Data Flow for VMware Tanzu automates the deployment of data pipelines backed by cloud native applications

## Spring Cloud Stream

- Spring Cloud Stream is a framework for building highly scalable event-driven microservices connected with shared messaging systems.

## Dashboard

- GUI for managing data pipelines

## DSL

- Pipeline definitions language similar to UNIX commands
  - Ex: file | s3

## REST API & shell interface

```
dataflow:>stream list
```

The screenshot displays the 'Data Flow Pro' dashboard. The main section is titled 'Create stream(s)'. It features a DSL editor at the top with the following command:

```
1 vehicle-generator-source --server.port=8080 --vehicleCount=10 --messageCount=10000 --distanceIncrements=1 --delayMs=5 --vinPrefix='FLEET-A' | vehicles-geode-sink --spring.cloud.stream.bindings.vehicleGemFireSink.in-0.consumer.concurrency=5 --server.port=8080 --spring.data.gemfire.pool.locators=gemfire1-locator-0.gemfire1-locator[10334]
```

Below the DSL editor is a visual diagram showing two components connected by a line: 'vehicle-generator-sou...' (labeled 'VEHICLE-GENERATOR...') and 'vehicles-geode-sink' (labeled 'VEHICLES-GEODE-SINK').

On the left side, there are two dropdown menus for selecting components. The 'SOURCE' dropdown is currently open, showing a list of options: cdc-debezium, file, ftp, geode, http, jdbc, jms, load-generator, mail, mongodb, mqtt, rabbit, s3, sftp, syslog, tcp, time, twitter-message, twitter-search, twitter-stream, vehicle-generat..., and websocket. The 'PROCESSOR' dropdown is also open, showing 'aggregator' and 'bridge'.

At the bottom of the interface, there are two buttons: 'CANCEL' and 'CREATE STREAM(S)'.

# Exercises

See <https://github.com/Tanzu-Solutions-Engineering/tanzu-rabbitmq-event-streaming-showcase.git>

- Lab 1 - Setup RabbitMQ on K8
- Lab 2 - Create a RabbitMQ Cluster with HA
- Lab 3 - Spring Apps with Quorum Queues
- Lab 4 - Spring Apps with Streams
- Lab 5 - Spring Cloud DataFlow
- Lab 6 - Provision RabbitMQ Topology Operation
  - Users, Permissions, Queues, Vhost, etc.