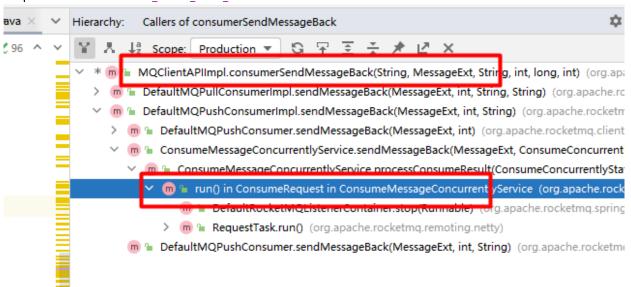
# RocketMQ消息重试 RocketMQ为什么广播消息不会重试

我们需要明确,只有当消费模式为 MessageModel.CLUSTERING(集群模式) 时,Broker 才会自动进行重试,对于广播消息是不会重试的。

### 为什么广播消息不会消息重试

注意:消费端的消息重试机制一定要在集群消费模式下才有效,广播消费模式下,RMQ是不会进行重试机制的,广播模式下,消息只消费一次,不管你有没有成功!!!

RocketMQ消息消费之后不管消息是否消费成功,消费者client都会给broker发送一个请求,这个请求的代码就是 RequestCode. *CONSUMER SEND MSG BACK*:



在org.apache.rocketmq.client.impl.MQClientAPIImpl#consumerSendMessageBack方法中会床架你一个code为 CONSUMER SEND MSG BACK 请求发送给Broker

```
public void consumerSendMessageBack(
    final String addr,
    final MessageExt msg,
    final String consumerGroup,
    final int delayLevel,
    final long timeoutMillis,
    final int maxConsumeRetryTimes
) throws RemotingException, MQBrokerException, InterruptedException {
    ConsumerSendMsgBackRequestHeader requestHeader = new ConsumerSendMsgBackRequestHeader();
    RemotingCommand request = RemotingCommand.createRequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestCommand(RequestComma
```

而consumerSendMessageBack方法是在ConsumeRequest的run方法中被调用的。

我们知道RokcetMQ中有两个ConsumeRequest对象

#### 1, ConsumeMessageConcurrentlyService中的ConsumeRequest

在run方法中首先调用listener处理消息,处理完消息之后会执行ConsumeMessageConcurrentlyService对象的 processConsumeResult方法,同时将ConsumeRequest对象传递过去

ConsumeMessageConcurrentlyService.this.processConsumeResult(status, context, consumeRequest对象);

```
/**

* org. apache. rocketmq. client. impl. consumer.

* ConsumeMessageConcurrentlyService#processConsumeResult(org. apache. rocketmq. client. consumer. listener. ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus, org. apache. rocketmq. client. consumer. list

* $\text{8} \text{param status}$

* $\text{8} \text{param context}$

* $\text{8} \text{param consumeRequest}$

* $\text{public void processConsumeResult(} \text{final ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus status,} \text{final ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus status,} \text{final ConsumeRequest consumeRequest}}

} \{

/**

* : $\text{R} \text{#\text{#} \text{#} \text{2} \text{ list} \text{ list} \text{ consumeRequest.}}

/**

* : $\text{R} \text{#\text{#} \text{#} \text{2} \text{ list} \text{ list
```

```
ackIndex = consumeRequest.getMsgs().size() - 1;
                 int ok = ackIndex + 1;
int failed = consumeRequest.getMsgs().size() - ok;
this_getConsumerStatsManager().incConsumeOKTPS(consumerGroup, consumeRequest.getMessageQueue().getTopic(), ok);
this_getConsumerStatsManager().incConsumeFailedTPS(consumerGroup, consumeRequest.getMessageQueue().getTopic(), failed);
hereby
           case RECONSUME_LATER:

ackIndex = -1;

this.getConsumerStatsManager().incConsumeFailedTPS(consumerGroup, consumeRequest.getMessageQueue().getTopic(),

consumeRequest.getMsgs().size());

break;

default:

break:
                 break:
           * 消息消费者在消费一批消息后,需要记录该批消息已经消费完毕,否则 当消费者重新
* 启动时又得从消息消费版则的开始消费,这显然是不能接受的 。 从 5.6.1 节也可以看到,
* 次消息消费后会从 ProcesQueue 处理队列中轮除造批消息, 返回 ProceeQueue 最小偏移量
* 并存入消息进度表中 。 那消息进度文件存储在哪合适呢?
                                  *

· 广播模式 : 同一个消费组的所有消息消费者都需要消费主题下的所有消息,也就是同

* 组内的消费者的消息消费行为是对立的,互相不影响,故消息进度需要独立存储。最理想

* 的存储地方应该是与消费者绑定

* 集群模式; 同一个消费组内的所有消息消费者共享消息主题下的所有消息。 同 一条消

* 息 (同一个消息消费队列)在同一时间只会被消费组内的一个消费者消费,并且随着消费队

* 列的动态变化重新负载,所以消费进度需要保存在一个每个消费者都能访问到的地方。
       *
** RocketMO消息重试
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     switch (this.defaultMQPushConsumer.getMessageModel()) {
   case BROADCASTING:
                                                                                                                                                              在这里对集群和广播两种模
                     ROADCASTING:
** 如果是广播模式,业务方返回 RECONSUME_LATER ,消息并不会重新被消费,只是以警告级别输出到日志文件
                 for (int i = ackIndex + 1; i < consumeRequest.getMsgs().size(); i++) {
    MessageExt msg = consumeRequest.getMsgs().get(i);
    log.warn("BROADCASTING, the message consume failed, drop it, {}", msg.toString());</pre>
           case CLUSTERING:
                    **

如果是集群模式, 消息消费成功,由于 acklndex =consumeRequest.getMsgs().size()-1, 故 i=acklndex + 1 等于 consumeRequest.getMsgs().size() ,

* 并不会执行 sendMessageBack 。
                 List(MessageExt) msgBackFailed = new ArrayList(MessageExt)(consumeRequest.getMsgs(), size()):
                   * 消息消费成功的时候 acklindex=msgs.size()-1, i=actIndex+1=msgs.size 所以并不会执行下面的for方法
                     只有在业务方返回 RECONSUME_LATER 时(此时ackIndex=-1),该批消息都
需要及 ACK 消息,如果消息发送 ACK 失败,则直接将本批 ACK 消费发送失败的消息再
次封装为 ConsumeRequest ,然后延迟 5s后重新消费 。 如果 ACK 消息发送成功,则过
会延迟消费。
                                                                                                                                                                        这个地方会发送消息是否消
                                                                                                                                                                          费成功的通知请求
                                                                                                                                                                        给Broker
                     如果消息监听器返回的消费结果为 RECONSUME LATER ,则需要将这些消息发送给 Broker 延迟消息 。 如果发送 ACK 消息失败,将延迟 5s 后提交线程池进消息发送的网络客户端人口: MQClientAPIImpl#consumerSendMessagePack
                 for (int i = ackIndex + 1; i < consumeRequest.getMsgs().size(); i++) {
    MessageExt msg = consumeRequest.getMsgs().get(i);
    boolean result = this.sendMessageBack(msg, context);
    if (!result) {
        msg.setReconsumeTimes(msg.getReconsumeTimes() + 1);
        msgBackFailed.add(msg);
    }
}</pre>
                 if (!msgBackFailed.isEmpty()) {
    consumeRequest.getMsgs().removeAll(msgBackFailed);
                       this.submitConsumeRequestLater(msgBackFailed, consumeRequest.getProcessQueue(), consumeRequest.getMessageQueue());
                  break;
           default:
                 break;
         从 Process Queue 中 移除这批 消息,这里 返回的偏移量是移除该批消息后最
小的偏移量、然后用该偏移量更新消息消 费进度,以便在消费者重启后能从上一次的消费
进度开始消费,避免消息重复消费。 值得重点注意的是当消息监听器返回 RECONSUME_LATER ,消息消 费进度也会向前推进,用 Proces sQueue 中 最小的队列偏移量调用消息消费
进度存储器 OffsetStore 更新消费进度,这是因为当返回 RECONSUME_LATER, RocketMQ
会创建一条与原先消息属性相同的消息,拥有一个唯一的新 msgld ,并存储原消息 ID ,该
消息会存入到 committlog 女仲中,与原先的消息没有任何关联,那该消息当然也会进入到
ConsuemeQueue 队列中,将拥有一个全新的队列偏移量。
        * 对消息消费的其中两个重要步骤进行详细分析, ACK 消息发送与消息消费进度存储
     #/
long offset = consumeRequest, getProcessQueue().removeMessage(consumeRequest.getMsgs());
if (offset >= 0 && !consumeRequest.getProcessQueue().isDropped()) {
    this.defaultMQPushConsumerImpl.getOffsetStore().updateOffset(consumeRequest.getMessageQueue(), offset, true);
public boolean sendMessageBack(final MessageExt msg, final ConsumeConcurrentlyContext context) {
         int delayLevel = context.getDelayLevelWhenNextConsume();
          // Wrap topic with namespace before sending back message.
         msg.setTopic(this.defaultMQPushConsumer.withNamespace(msg.getTopic()));
         try {
                this.defaultMQPushConsumerImpl_sendMessageBack(msg, delayLevel, context.getMessageQueue().getBrokerName());
                return true:
         } catch (Exception e) {
                log.error("sendMessageBack exception, group: " + this.consumerGroup + " msg: " + msg.toString(), e);
        return false:
```

'n

```
public void sendMessageBack(MessageExt msg, int delayLevel, final String brokerName)
    throws RemotingException, MQBrokerException, InterruptedException, MQClientException {
        String brokerAddr = (null != brokerName) ? this.mQClientFactory.findBrokerAddressInPublish(brokerName)
             : RemotingHelper.parseSocketAddressAddr(msg.getStoreHost());
        this.mQClientFactory.getMQClientAPIImpl().consumerSendMessageBack(brokerAddr, msg,
            this.defaultMQPushConsumer.getConsumerGroup(), delayLevel, timeoutMillis: 5000, getMaxReconsumeTimes());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        {\tt log.error("sendMessageBack\ Exception,\ "\ +\ this.defaultMQPushConsumer.getConsumerGroup(),\ e);}
        Message newMsg = new Message(MixAll.getRetryTopic(this.defaultMQPushConsumer.getConsumerGroup()), msg.getBody());
        String originMsgId = MessageAccessor.getOriginMessageId(msg);
        {\tt MessageAccessor.} set {\tt OriginMessageId} ({\tt newMsg}, {\tt UtilAll.} is {\tt Blank} ({\tt originMsgId}) \ ? \ {\tt msg.getMsgId} () \ : \ {\tt originMsgId});
        newMsg.setFlag(msg.getFlag());
        MessageAccessor.setProperties(newMsg, msg.getProperties());
        {\tt MessageAccessor.putProperty(newMsg, MessageConst.PROPERTY\_RETRY\_TOPIC, msg.getTopic());}
        {\tt MessageAccessor.setReconsumeTime} ({\tt newMsg, String.value0f} ({\tt msg.getReconsumeTimes} () + 1));
        {\tt MessageAccessor.set} \textit{MaxReconsumeTimes} (\texttt{newMsg}, \ \texttt{String.value0f} (\texttt{getMaxReconsumeTimes}())); \\
        {\tt MessageAccessor.} clear {\tt Property(newMsg, MessageConst.PROPERTY\_TRANSACTION\_PREPARED);} \\
        newMsg.setDelayTimeLevel(3 + msg.getReconsumeTimes());
        this.mQClientFactory.getDefaultMQProducer().send(newMsg);
    } finally {
        \verb|msg.setTopic(NamespaceUtil.withoutNamespace(msg.getTopic(), this.defaultMQPushConsumer.getNamespace()))|; \\
```

```
mrunoma Turen.nobreneveebrion
To
 @
        public void consumerSendMessageBack(
            final String addr
             final MessageExt msg,
             final String consumerGroup,
             final int delayLevel,
             final long timeoutMillis,
            final int maxConsumeRetryTimes
         ) throws RemotingException, MQBrokerException, InterruptedException {
            ConsumerSendMsgBackRequestHeader requestHeader = new Consu
                                                                      and(RequestCode.CONSUMER_SEND_MSG_BACK, requestHeader
            RemotingCommand request = RemotingCommand.createRequestCom
             *:消费组名。
             requestHeader.setGroup(consumerGroup);
              *:消息主题。
             requestHeader.setOriginTopic(msg.getTopic());
              * 消息物理偏移量
             requestHeader.setOffset(msg.getCommitLogOffset());
              *:延迟级别,RcketMQ不支持精确的定时消息调度,而是提供几个延时
             * 銀別,Messages toreConfig# messageD 🗆 layLevel = "ls Ss 10s 30s lm 2m 3m 4m Sm 6m 7m 8m
             * 9m lOm 20m 30m lh 2h ", 如果 delayLevel= I 表示延迟紅, delayLevel=2 则表示延迟 1 Os .
             requestHeader.setDelayLevel(delayLevel);
              * 消息 ID .
             requestHeader.setOriginMsgId(msg.getMsgId());
             * 最大重新消费次数, 默认为 16 次。
             requestHeader.setMaxReconsumeTimes(maxConsumeRetryTimes);
```

# Broker收到这个消息之后如何处理呢?

Broker注册了针对这个code使用什么处理器处理SendMessageProcessor

```
this.remotingServer.registerProcessor(RequestCode.CONSUMER_SEND_MSG_BACK, sendProcessor, this.sendMessageExecutor);
```

最终会调用 SendMessageProcessor处理器的asyncConsumerSendMsgBack方法处理,在这个方法中会判断消息的重试次数 ,如果大于最大重试次数就放入死信队列。如果没有大于最大重试次数,则进入重试队列

```
 \begin{array}{c} \textbf{private CompletableFuture} \\ \textbf{RemotingCommand} \\ \textbf{asyncConsumerSendMsgBack} \\ \textbf{(ChannelHandlerContext\ ctx,} \\ \textbf{RemotingCommand\ request)\ throws\ RemotingCommandException} \end{array}
           final RemotingCommand response = RemotingCommand.createResponseCommand(null);
          ** 获取消 费组的订阅配置信息, 如果配置信息为空返回配置组信息不存在错误,
**如果重试队列数量小于 1 ,则直接返回成功 , 说明该消费组不支持重试。
           SubscriptionGroupConfig subscriptionGroupConfig =
          SubscriptionGroupConfig subscriptionGroupConfig = this. brokerController.getSubscriptionGroupManager().findSubscriptionGroupConfig(requestHeader.getGroup());
if (null == subscriptionGroupConfig) {
    response.setCode(ResponseCode.SUBSCRIPTION_GROUP_NOT_EXIST);
    response.setRemark("subscription group not exist, " + requestHeader.getGroup() + " " + FAQUrl.suggestTodo(FAQUrl.SUBSCRIPTION_GROUP_NOT_EXIST));
                     return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(response);
           if (!PermName.isWriteable(this.brokerController.getBrokerConfig().getBrokerPermission())) {
                     response.setCode(ResponseCode.NO_PERMISSION); response.setRemark("the broker[" + this.brokerController.getBrokerConfig().getBrokerIP1() + "] sending message is forbidden");
                      return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(response)
          if (subscriptionGroupConfig.getRetryQueueNums() <= 0) {
   response.setCode(ResponseCode.SUCCESS);
   response.setRemark(null);
   return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(response);</pre>
             * 创建重试主题, 重试主题名称: %RETRY%+消费组名称, 并从重试队列中随
* 机选择一个队列, 并构建 TopicConfig 主题配置信息。
         */
String newTopic = MixAll.getRetryTopic(requestHeader.getGroup());
int queueIdInt = Math.abs(this.random.nextInt() % 99999999) % subscriptionGroupConfig.getRetryQueueNums();
int topicSysFlag = 0;
if (requestHeader.isUnitMode()) {
    topicSysFlag = TopicSysFlag.buildSysFlag(false, true);
          TopicConfig topicConfig = this.brokerController.getTopicConfigManager().createTopicInSendMessageBackMethod(
          TopicConfig topicConfig = this.brokerController.getTopicConfi
    newTopic,
    subscriptionGroupConfig.getRetryQueueNums(),
    PermName.PERM_WRITE | PermName.PERM_READ, topicSysFlag);
if (null == topicConfig) {
    response.setCode(ResponseCode.SYSTEM_ERROR);
    response.setCode(ResponseCode.SYSTEM_ERROR);
    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(response);
}
          if (!PermName.isWriteable(topicConfig.getPerm())) {
   response.setCode(ResponseCode.NO PERMISSION);
   response.setRemark(String.format("the topic[%s] sending message is forbidden", newTopic));
                      return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(response);
             * 根据消息物理偏移量从 commitlog 文件中 获取消息, 同时将消息的主题存入属 * 性中
          \label{lem:messageExt} $$ MessageExt = this.brokerController.getMessageStore().lookMessageByOffset(requestHeader.getOffset()); if (null == msgExt) $$ \{ $ (null == msgExt) $ ( null == m
                     response. setCode (ResponseCode. SYSTEM ERROR);
                     response.settemark("look message by offset failed, " + requestHeader.getOffset()); return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(response);
          final String retryTopic = msgExt.getProperty(MessageConst.PROPERTY_RETRY_TOPIC);
if (null == retryTopic) {
    MessageAccessor.putProperty(msgExt, MessageConst.PROPERTY_RETRY_TOPIC, msgExt.getTopic());
           msgExt.setWaitStoreMsgOK(false):
```

```
int delayLevel = requestHeader.getDelayLevel();
                   * 设置消息重试次数, 如果消息 已 重试次数超过 maxReconsumeTimes , 再次改变
* newTopic 主题为 DLQ (" *DLQ%") , 该主题的权限为只写,说明消息一旦进入到 DLQ 队
* 列中, RocketMQ 将不负责再次调度进行消费了, 需要人工干预。
    t maxReconsumeTimes = subscriptionGroupConfig.getRetryMaxTimes(); (request.getVersion() >= MQVersion.Version.V3_4_9.ordinal()) {
      maxReconsumeTimes = requestHeader.getMaxReconsumeTimes():
if (msgExt.getReconsumeTimes() >= maxReconsumeTimes
      | | delayLevel < 0) {
| newTopic = MixAll.getDLQTopic(requestHeader.getGroup());
| queueldInt = Math.abs(this.random.nextInt() % 99999999) % DLQ_NUMS_PER_GROUP;
     topicConfig = this.brokerController.getTopicConfigManager().createTopicInSendMessageBackMethod(newTopic,
    DLQ_NUMS_PER_GROUP,
    PermName.PERM_WRITE, 0);
if (null == topicConfig) {
    response.setCode(ResponseCode.SYSTEM_ERROR);
    response.setCode(ResponseCode.SYSTEM_ERROR);
    response.setRemark("topic[" + newTopic + "] not exist");
    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(response);
}
            (0 == delayLevel) {
  delayLevel = 3 + msgExt.getReconsumeTimes();
      msgExt.setDelayTimeLevel(delayLevel);
 *** 根据原先的消息创建一个新的消息对象,重试消息会拥有自 己 的唯一消息 \rm ID * ( \rm ms~g~ld ) 并存入到 \rm comm~i~tlo~g 文件 中,并不会去更新原先消息, 而是会将原先的主题、 消息 * \rm ID 存入消息的属性 中 , 主题名 称为重试主题 , 其他属性与原先消息保持相同 。
MessageExtBrokerInner msgInner = new MessageExtBrokerInner();
msgInner.setTopic(newTopic);
msgInner.setTopic(newTopic);
msgInner.setBody(msgExt.getBody());
msgInner.setFlag(msgExt.getFlag());
MessageAccessor.setProperties(msgInner, msgExt.getProperties());
msgInner.setPropertiesString(MessageDecoder.messageProperties2String(msgExt.getProperties()));
msgInner.setTagsCode (MessageExtBrokerInner.tagsString2tagsCode (null, msgExt.getTags())); \\
msgInner.setQueueId(queueIdInt);
msgInner.setQueueid(queueidint);
msgInner.setSysFlag());
msgInner.setSysFlag()();
msgInner.setBornTimestamp(msgExt.getBornTimestamp());
msgInner.setBornHost(msgExt.getBornHost());
msgInner.setStoreHost(msgExt.getStoreHost());
msgInner.setReconsumeTimes(msgExt.getReconsumeTimes() + 1);
String originMsgId = MessageAccessor.getOriginMessageId(msgExt);
MessageAccessor.setOriginMessageId(msgInner, UtilAll.isBlank(originMsgId) ? msgExt.getMsgId() : originMsgId);
 *:将消息存入到 CommitLog 文件中,这里的MessageStore的asyncPutMessage 会调用 commitLog.putMessage(msg);,这里
* 想再重点突 出 一个机制,消息重试机制依托于定时任务实现,
 *
* ACK 消息存入 CommitLog 文件后 , 将依托 RocketMQ 定时消息机制在延迟时间到期 * 后再次将消息拉取、提交消费线程池,
String correctTopic = msgExt.getProperty (MessageConst. PROPERTY_RETRY_TOPIC);
if (correctTopic != null) {
   backTopic = correctTopic;
}
                         this.brokerController.getBrokerStatsManager().incSendBackNums(requestHeader.getGroup(), backTopic);
                  response.setCode(ResponseCode.SUCCESS);
response.setRemark(null);
return response;
default:
                         break:
            response.setCode(ResponseCode.SYSTEM_ERROR);
response.setRemark(r.getPutMessageStatus().name());
            return response;
      response.setCode(ResponseCode.SYSTEM_ERROR);
response.setRemark("putMessageResult is null");
      return response;
}):
```

# 2.ConsumeMessageOrderlyService中的ConsumeRequest

事实上只有在ConsumeMessageConcurrentlyService 处理消息的时候才会发送 code为 CONSUMER\_SEND\_MSG\_BACK的请求给Broker。

如果是顺序消费,使用了ConsumeMessageOrderlyService,OrderlyService会直接将消息发送到奥重试队列;并发模式下是Broker将消息发送到重试队列

# OrderlyService中有一个sendMessageBack方法,这个方法会被ConsumeRequest调用

```
public boolean sendMessageBack(final MessageExt msg) {
                                                                      创建一个消息, topic为重试队列
        Message newMsg = new Message(MixAll.getRetryTopic(this.defaultMQPushConsumer.getConsumerGroup()), msg.getBody())
        String originMsgId = MessageAccessor.getOriginMessageId(msg);
        {\tt MessageAccessor.set @riginMessageId (newMsg, UtilAll.isBlank (originMsgId) ? msg.getMsgId() : originMsgId);}
        newMsg.setFlag(msg.getFlag());
        MessageAccessor.setProperties(newMsg, msg.getProperties());
        MessageAccessor.putProperty(newMsg, MessageConst.PROPERTY_RETRY_TOPIC, msg.getTopic());
        MessageAccessor.setReconsumeTime(newMsg, String.valueOf(msg.getReconsumeTimes()));
        MessageAccessor.setMaxReconsumeTimes(newMsg, String.valueOf(getMaxReconsumeTimes()));
        MessageAccessor.clearProperty(newMsg, MessageConst.PROPERTY_TRANSACTION_PREPARED);
        newMsg.setDelayTimeLevel(3 + msg.getReconsumeTimes());
        this. default {\tt MQPushConsumer.getDefaultMQPushConsumerImpl().getmQClientFactory().getDefault {\tt MQProducer().send(newMsg);} \\
                                                              将消息发送到重试队列
    } catch (Exception e) {
        log.error("sendMessageBack exception, group: " + this.consumerGroup + " msg: " + msg.toString(), e);
    return false:
```

