

Package ‘rmq’

October 25, 2015

Title R Messaging and Queuing

Version 1.0.1

Maintainer Jason E. Aten <j.e.aten@gmail.com>

Author Jason E. Aten <j.e.aten@gmail.com>

Description Package rmq provides messaging based on msgpack and websockets. It demonstrates calling from R into Golang (Go) libraries to extend R with functionality available in Go. We use the Go library <https://github.com/ugorji/go/codec> for msgpack encoding and decoding. This is a high performance implementation, and supports the updated msgpack 2 (current) spec only. For websockets, we use the terrific <https://github.com/gorilla/websocket> library.

License Apache 2.0. Individual vendored components include their own licenses, which are Apache2, MIT, or BSD style. See the src/vendor subdirectories for details.

SystemRequirements golang 1.5.1 or later must be installed.

URL <https://github.com/glycerine/rmq>

BugReports <https://github.com/glycerine/rmq/issues>

Suggests testthat

R topics documented:

from.msgpack	2
r2r.call	2
r2r.server	3
rmq	4
rmq.call	4
rmq.default.addr	5
rmq.server	6
to.msgpack	7

Index	8
--------------	----------

from.msgpack	<i>create an R object from raw msgpack bytes</i>
--------------	--

Description

Given a vector of raw bytes written in msgpack format, from.msgpack converts these into an R object.

Usage

```
from.msgpack(x)
```

Arguments

x An raw byte vector of msgpack formatted bytes.

Details

Lists, numeric vectors, integer vectors, string vectors, and raw byte vectors are supported.

Value

The R object represented by x.

See Also

<http://msgpack.org>

Other rmq.functions: [r2r.call](#); [r2r.server](#); [rmq.call](#); [rmq.default.addr](#); [rmq.server](#); [to.msgpack](#)

r2r.call	<i>Send an R object to a listening RMQ server.</i>
----------	--

Description

r2r.call() is the client counter-part to r2r.server()

Usage

```
r2r.call(msg, addr = rmq.default.addr)
```

See Also

Other rmq.functions: [from.msgpack](#); [r2r.server](#); [rmq.call](#); [rmq.default.addr](#); [rmq.server](#); [to.msgpack](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
x=list()
x$arg=c(1,2,3)
x$f = function(y) { sum(y) }
r2r.call(x)

## End(Not run)
```

r2r.server

Start a server expecting serialized then msgpacked R objects.

Description

r2r.call calls on R's native `serialize()` function, the encodes those bytes in msgpack and sends them over to a waiting r2r.server, which turns them back into R objects before passing them to the handler.

Usage

```
r2r.server(handler, addr = rmq.default.addr)
```

Details

This is an example of how to use `rmq.server` to good effect. While `rmq.server` is designed to allow cross-language messaging, it may also be the case that only R sessions wish to communicate. If both client and server speak R's XDR based serialization protocol (e.g. if both ends are R sessions), then we can `serialize()` arbitrary R objects into msgpack RAW bytes, transmit those RAW bytes, and then `unserialize()` the XDR back into full R objects. Although not-interoperable with most other languages, this does mean that we can exchange *any* R object. The msgpack support for language interop is limited to numeric arrays, string arrays, RAW arrays, integer arrays, lists, and recursively nested lists. While this level of msgpack support does cover most of the inter-language use cases, sometimes we want to serialize full R objects without restriction. For such purposes, the approach demonstrated in the `r2r.server()` call and the `r2r.call()` come in handy.

Caveat: you client-server protocol can no longer be evolved by adding new fields to the msgpack. If you want to be able to evolve your cluster gracefully over time, you may be better sticking to msgpack.

See Also

Other `rmq` functions: [from.msgpack](#); [r2r.call](#); [rmq.call](#); [rmq.default.addr](#); [rmq.server](#); [to.msgpack](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

## R session 1 - start the server, giving it
## a handler to call on arrival of each new message.

handler = function(x) {
  print("handler called back with argument x = ")
}
```

```

    print(x)
    print("computing and returning x$f(x$arg)")
    x$f(x$arg)
  }
  r = r2r.server(handler)

  ## lastly the client call - in R session #2
  x=list()
  x$arg=c(1,2,3)
  x$f = function(y) { sum(y) }
  r2r.call(x)

  ## End(Not run)

```

rmq	<i>R Messaging and Queuing: msgpack2 serialization and RPC over websockets</i>
-----	--

Description

RMQ lets you do msgpack2 encoding and decoding, and provides a websocket based remote procedure call (RPC) mechanism.

Details

The basic server and client functions are `rmq.server` and `rmq.call`. The client and server communicate internally by encoding and decoding to msgpack2 bytes on the wire. Msgpack2 is the upgraded msgpack spec that distinguishes between blobs and utf8 strings.

Client and server use the websocket protocol which means the server can be accessed from the browser-based javascript, and the calls will go through firewalls without issue. The gorilla websocket implementation supports TLS certificates for security. A user supplied R function is invoked by the server to handle each incoming client connection.

You can also make use of `to.msgpack` and `from.msgpack` directly for situations that do not require remote procedure call or websockets.

References

<https://github.com/glycerine/rmq>, <http://msgpack.org>

rmq.call	<i>Send a message to a listening RMQ server.</i>
----------	--

Description

Send a message to a listening RMQ server.

Usage

```
rmq.call(msg, addr = rmq.default.addr, timeout.msec = 5000)
```

Arguments

msg	An R object. Can be a list. Internally this will be converted into msgpack and sent to the server.
addr	A string of "IP:port" format. The server will bind addr, and it must be available. Defaults to rmq.default.addr, which is "127.0.0.1:9090".
timeout.msec	A timeout value in milliseconds. A value of 0 means wait forever for a reply. It is recommended to use a small finite timeout such as the 5 second default, because there is no other way to interrupt the rmq.call() while it is waiting on the network. Issuing ctrl-c (SIGINT) in particular will not interrupt the rmq.call() in progress.

Value

The return value is the response from the rmq server to the given msg.

See Also

Other rmq.functions: [from.msgpack](#); [r2r.call](#); [r2r.server](#); [rmq.default.addr](#); [rmq.server](#); [to.msgpack](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  rmq.call(msg, addr="10.0.0.1:7777", timeout.msec = 1000)

## End(Not run)
```

rmq.default.addr	<i>The default address bound by rmq.server.</i>
------------------	---

Description

The default address bound by rmq.server.

Usage

```
rmq.default.addr
```

Format

```
chr "127.0.0.1:9090"
```

See Also

Other rmq.functions: [from.msgpack](#); [r2r.call](#); [r2r.server](#); [rmq.call](#); [rmq.server](#); [to.msgpack](#)

rmq.server

Start an RMQ server, listening on specified IP and port.

Description

Start an RMQ server, listening on specified IP and port.

Usage

```
rmq.server(handler, addr = rmq.default.addr)
```

Arguments

handler	A handler R function taking a single argument
addr	A string of "IP:port" format. The server will bind addr, and it must be available. Defaults to <code>rmq.default.addr</code> , which is "127.0.0.1:9090".

Value

No return value. Blocks forever listening and calling the handler function when a request arrives. Ctrl-c will interrupt the server and shut it down. Call `rmq.server()` again to re-start the server.

See Also

Other `rmq.functions`: [from.msgpack](#); [r2r.call](#); [r2r.server](#); [rmq.call](#); [rmq.default.addr](#); [to.msgpack](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## a) the simplest echo server - in R session #1.
rmq.server(handler=function(msg) {msg}, addr="10.0.0.1:7777")

## b) This second example is a simple handler
## that echos the input it receives, and adds a few other things.
## This would also be in R session #1, as an alternative
## to a) above.
handler = function(x) {
  print("handler called back with argument x = ")
  print(x)
  reply=list()
  reply$hi = "there!"
  reply$yum = c(1.1, 2.3)
  reply$input = x
  reply
}
r = rmq.server(handler, addr=rmq.default.addr)

## c) lastly the client call. In R session #2. You'll
## always need to run c) after first starting the
## the server using a) or b) above in a separate
## R session.
rmq.call("hello rmq!")
```

```
## d) illustrate how the client call can pass complex
## nested list structured data.
monster=list()
eyes=list()
eyes$description = c("red","glowing")
monster$eyes = eyes
monster$measurements = c(34, 22, 33)

## finally, send the monster to the server.
rmq.call(monster)

## End(Not run)
```

to.msgpack

serialize an R object to raw msgpack bytes

Description

Given an R object, `to.msgpack` will convert that object to a vector of raw bytes written in msgpack format.

Usage

```
to.msgpack(x)
```

Arguments

`x` An R object to be serialized. Lists, numeric vectors, raw vectors, and string vectors are supported.

Details

Lists, numeric vectors, integer vectors, string vectors, and raw byte vectors are supported.

Value

A raw byte vector containing the msgpack serialized object.

See Also

<http://msgpack.org>

Other `rmq` functions: `from.msgpack`; `r2r.call`; `r2r.server`; `rmq.call`; `rmq.default.addr`; `rmq.server`

Examples

```
x=list()
x$hello = "rmq"
raw=to.msgpack(x)
y=from.msgpack(raw)
## y and x should be equal
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

rmq.default.addr, [5](#)

from.msgpack, [2](#), [2](#), [3–7](#)

r2r.call, [2](#), [2](#), [3](#), [5–7](#)

r2r.server, [2](#), [3](#), [5–7](#)

rmq, [4](#)

rmq-package (rmq), [4](#)

rmq.call, [2–4](#), [4](#), [5–7](#)

rmq.default.addr, [2](#), [3](#), [5](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#)

rmq.server, [2–5](#), [6](#), [7](#)

to.msgpack, [2–6](#), [7](#)