Message Queues Made Easy with Python and RabbitMQ

Ahtesham Zaidi Software Engineer @L&T Technology Services (R&D)

Agenda

- Introduction to Messaging Queues
- Message Brokers
- Traditional Approaches: Drawbacks
- Advantages of Messaging Queues
- Use Cases for Messaging Queues
- Types of message broker
- RabbitMQ
- Code Walkthrough
- Demo

Introduction: Messaging Queues

• Act as a Buffer.

Message retrieval & process.



Asynchronous communication.

Message Brokers

- Centralized Hub

- Routing

Message
Broker
Event

Message
Message
Message
Message

consumers

Broker

Transformation

 Example, a message would be the details of an order that could be added to the message queue and then later processed by the payment service.

Why we need Messaging Queues

 Tight Coupling: Traditional systems often exhibit tight coupling, making it hard to adapt or scale.

 Point-to-Point: Direct communication between components may lead to dependencies and bottlenecks.

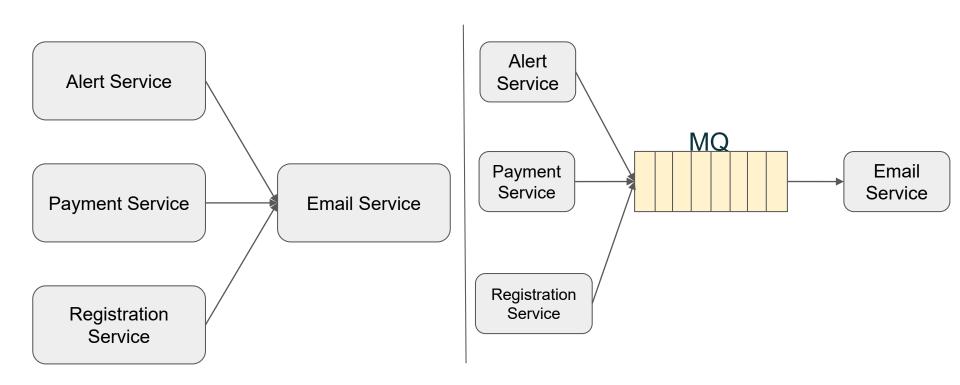


Tight Coupling

More Interdependency

Traditional Approach

With MQ



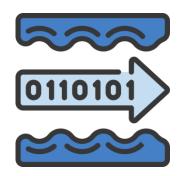
Advantages of Messaging Queues

- Decoupling: Producer and consumer operate independently, improving scalability and resilience.
- Asynchronous communication: Enables parallel processing, optimizing resource utilization.
- Message persistence: Ensures reliable delivery even if components fail or restart.
- Load balancing: Distributes messages across multiple consumers for better handling of peak loads.

Use Cases for Messaging Queues



Microservices



Data Streaming



Event Driven

Types of Message Brokers









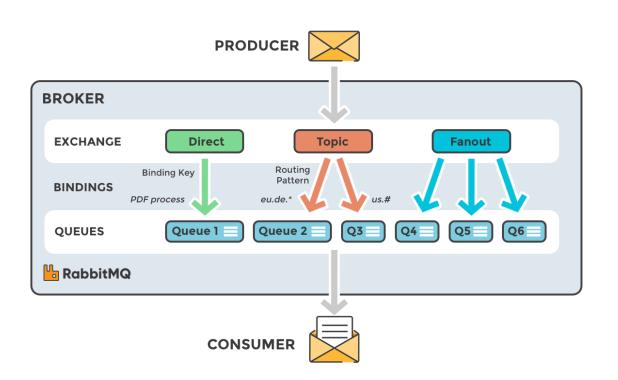


LRabbitMQ_™

- Open-source message broker
- Written in Erlang
- Multiprotocol support (AMQP, STOMP, MQTT)

 Provides client libraries for various programming languages, including Java, Python, .NET, Ruby, and more.

RabbitMQ Architecture



Features

- 1. Cross Language
- 2. Security
- 3. Message Ack
- 4. Management
- 5. Cloud Friendly
- 6. Plug-In

Code Walkthrough

Producer

connection.close()

```
producer.py > ...
      # Import the pika library for connecting to RabbitMQ
      import pika
      # Establish a connection to the RabbitMQ server running on localhost
      connection = pika.BlockingConnection(pika.ConnectionParameters(host='localhost'))
      # Create a channel within the connection
      channel = connection.channel()
      # Declare a queue named "welcome" where messages will be sent
      channel.queue declare(queue='welcome')
      # Publish a message to the "welcome" queue with the routing key "welcome"
      # The routing key is used to direct messages to specific consumers if exchanges are involved
      # In this case, we're leaving the exchange empty, meaning the message will be delivered to any consumer listening on the "welcome" queue
      channel.basic publish(exchange='',
                            routing key='welcome',
                            body='Welcome to RabbitMO!')
      # Print a confirmation message
     print("Sent -> 'Welcome to RabbitMQ!'")
      # Close the connection to the RabbitMO server
```

Consumer

```
consumer.py > ...
      # Import the pika library for connecting to RabbitMQ
      import pika
      # Establish a connection to the RabbitMQ server running on localhost
      connection = pika.BlockingConnection(pika.ConnectionParameters(host='localhost'))
      # Create a channel within the connection
      channel = connection.channel()
      # Declare a queue named "welcome" where messages will be received
      channel.queue declare(queue='welcome')
      # Define a callback function to process received messages
      def callback(ch, method, properties, body):
 14
          This function is called whenever a message is received on the "welcome" queue.
          It simply prints the message body.
          :param body: The message body (content).
          print(f" Received {body}")
      # Start consuming messages from the "welcome" queue
      channel.basic consume(queue='welcome',
                            auto ack=True, # Automatically acknowledge messages after processing
                            on message callback=callback)
      # Start the consumption process
      channel.start consuming()
 20
```

Code Gist



https://bit.ly/3I88RLJ

Thank You

You 've been an amazing audience!!





Ahtesham Zaidi Software Engineer