

Federating AMQP 1.0 message brokers

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Background

- AMQP - Advanced Message Queuing Protocol
 - Open-standard (current version 1.0)
 - Application layer (Internet model - FTP/DHCP/DNS)
 - Message Oriented Middleware (MOM)
 - OASIS standard (Approved October 2012)

Internet model

Link, Internet, Transport, Application

<https://www.oasis-open.org/news/pr/amqp-1-0-approval>

History

- Started in 2003 by John O'Hara at JPMorgan Chase to support messaging needs of financial industry.
- Initial implementation contracted to iMatix - developed a broker in C and documented protocol (OpenAMQ).
- Versions
 - 0-8, 0-9, 0-9-1, 0-10, 1.0
- Current working Group includes 23 companies.
 - Cisco, Red Hat, Bank of America, VMware...
- AMQP 1.0 specification was a major change from 0-* specifications.

0-8 - June 2006
0-9 - December 2006
0-10 February 2008
0-9-1 November 2008

OASIS member - August 2011
1.0 - 30 October 2011
1.0 - First draft - February 2012)
1.0 - Second draft - October 2012

Other working group members
Bank of America
Barclays
Cisco Systems
Credit Suisse
Deutsche Börse Systems
Goldman Sachs
JPMorgan Chase
Microsoft Corporation
Novell
Red Hat
VMware (which acquired Rabbit Technologies)

AMQP features

- Layered Protocol (5 Layers).
- Defines encoding scheme for common types.
- Symmetric, asynchronous protocol.
- Defines a standard, extensible message format.
 - Message contents are immutable.
 - Allows end-to-end signing and encryption.
 - Annotations supported, but not part of message.
- Defines standardized but extensible messaging capabilities.

AMQP1.0 - supports peer-to-peer

Architecture/Terminology

Term	Concept	Example
Exchange	Broker connection point (location)	An airport (Bradley)
Queue/Topic	Message destination	RPI
Binding	Rule that determines path of message from exchange to queue	Flight route to Bradley
Virtual Hosts	Isolated instance of exchanges/queues/bindings	Virtual machine?
Connections	Network connection (TCP session)	POTS Circuit
Channels	Pooled path over connection	Connection pool

AMQP Message brokers

AMQP Brokers

	Version	License	Language	Release date	AMQP version
Apache ActiveMQ	5.9.0	ASL2.0	Java	October 2013	1.0
Apache Apollo	1.7.0	ASL2.0	Java/Scala	February 2014	1.0
Apache Qpid	0.26	ASL2.0	Java	February 2014	1.0
Apache Qpid	0.26	ASL2.0	C++	February 2014	1.0
RabbitMQ	3.2.4	Mozilla 1.1	Erlang	March 2014	0-9-1
SwiftMQ	9.5.0	Proprietary	Unknown	Unknown	1.0
HornetQ	2.4.0	ASL2.0/ LGPL	Java	December 2013	1.0
StormMQ	2010.05. 20	Client - Mozilla 1.1	Java	May, 2010	1.0
Microsoft Service Bus	Unknown	Proprietary	Unknown	Unknown	1.0

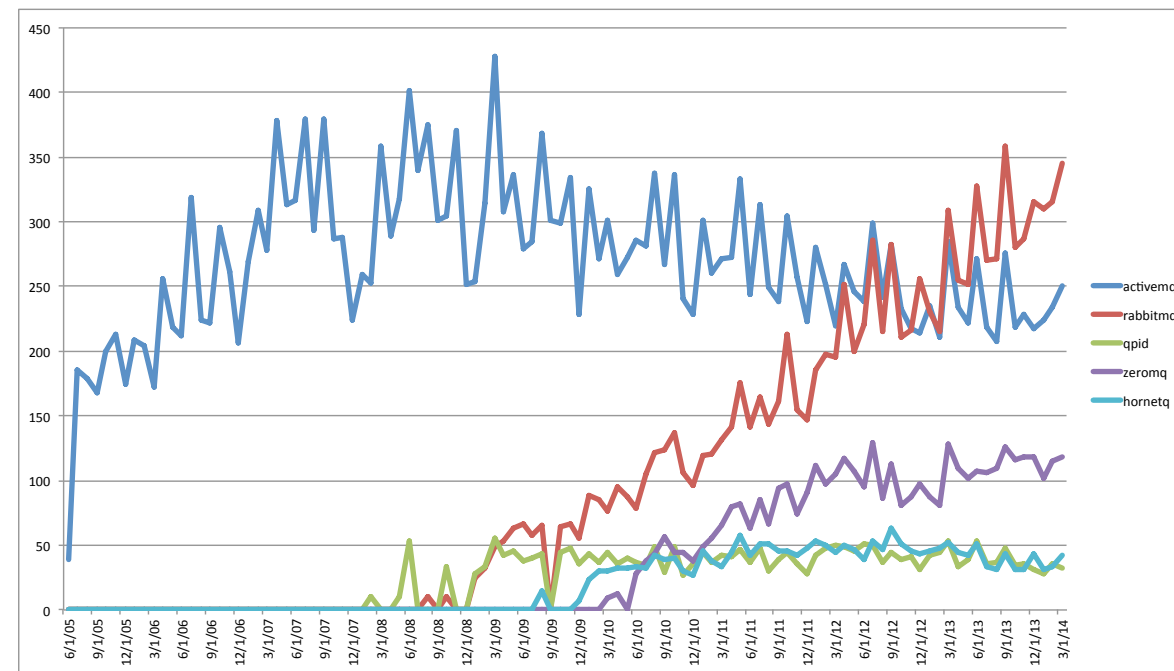
AMQP Clients

Implementation	AMQP Versions					Language bindings			
	0-8	0-9	0-9-1	0-10	1.0	Java	C/C++	.NET	Python
Qpid-JMS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
QPID Proton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
RabbitMQ	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
.NET Service Bus					✓			✓	
SwiftMQ					✓	✓		✓	

This list is certainly not exhaustive - RabbitMQ lists 175+ RabbitMQ clients in 21 different programming languages.

Most broker implementations that support AMQP 1.0 seem to use the Qpid Proton libraries

Google search popularity

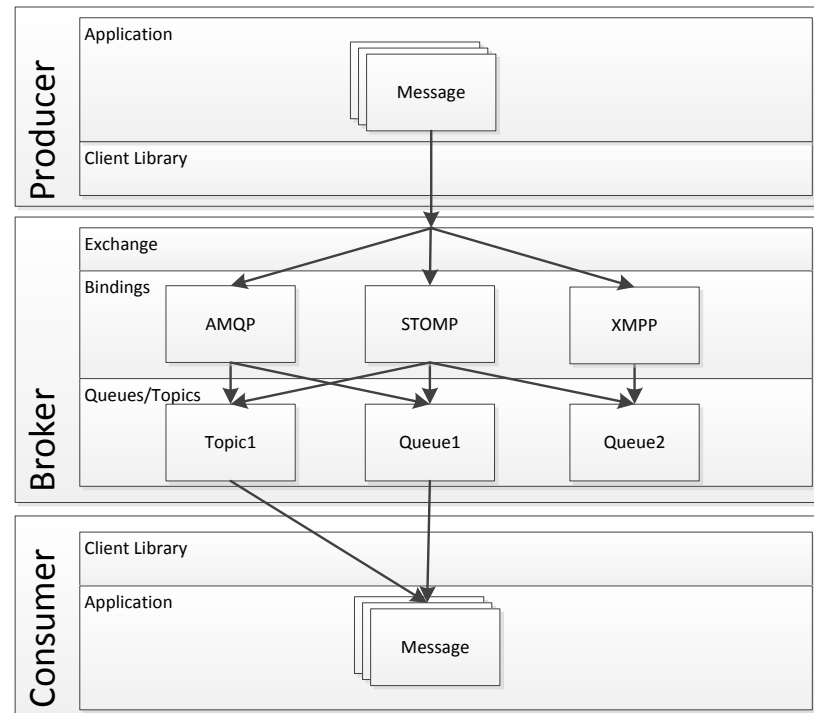


data from: <http://www.google.com/trends/explore#q=activemq%2C%20rabbitmq%2C%20qpidd%2C%20hornetq%2C%20Apache%20Apollo&cmpt=q>

Broker features

- Automatic reconnect.
- Failover/High Availability.
- Persistence.
- Clustering.
- Federation.

Broker Architecture

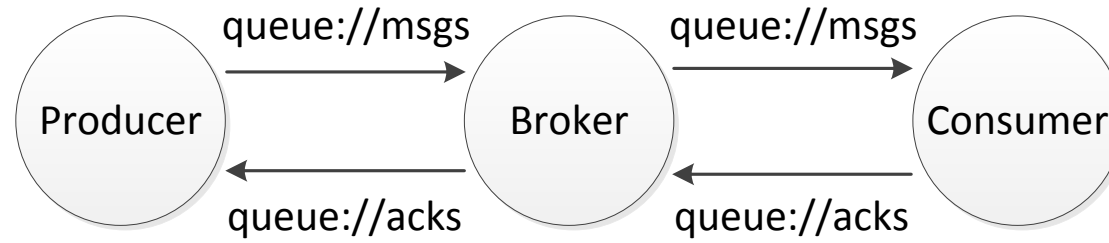


Project design

Methodology

- Create single node broker networks.
- Collect performance data from all AMQP 1.0 brokers.
- Create federated broker networks with homogeneous broker implementations.
- Collect performance data.
- Create federated broker networks with heterogeneous broker implementations.
- Collect performance data.

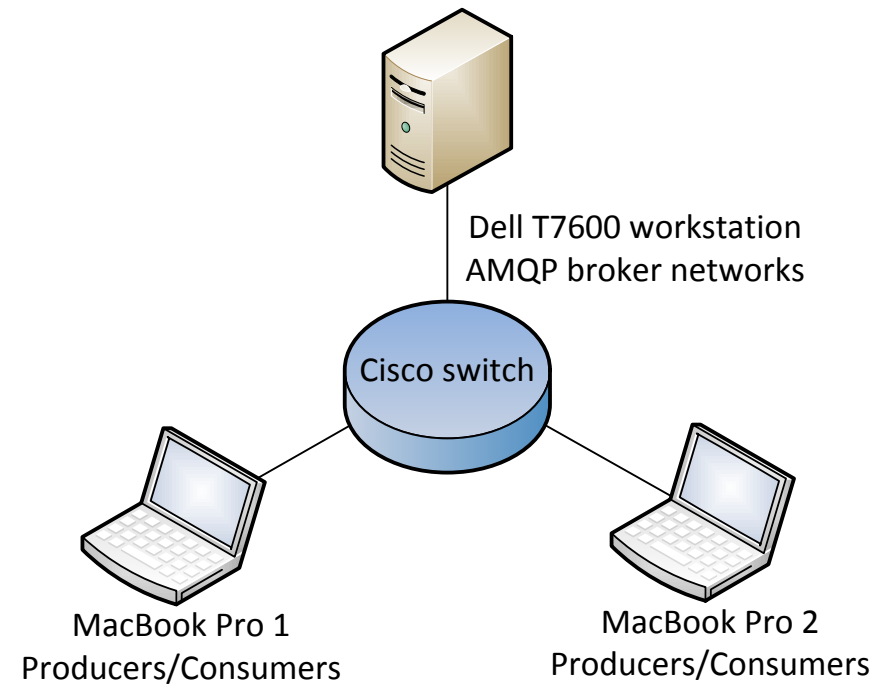
Vary message size (100, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000, 50000, 100000)



AMQP channels are one way - to get keep a single repository for results two separate channels are created.

One Way latency (producer -> consumer)

Architecture



Hardware specifications

	T7600	Client 1	Client 2
CPU	Index Xeon 3.1GHz E5-2687W	Intel Core i7 2.6GHz	Intel Core i7 2.5 GHz
RAM	32 GB 1600MHz DDR3	8GB 1600 MHz DDR3	8 GB 1333 MHz DDR3
OS	Ubuntu 12.04.4 x64	OS X 10.9.2	OS X 10.9.2
JVM	1.7.0_51-b13	1.7.0_51-b13	1.7.0_51-b13

Network Switch	Cisco SG100D-08P Gigabit ethernet
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Cisco SG100D-08P switch

Project Software

Software

- Develop simple producer/consumer in Java (portability was obviously important).
- Used latest version of Qpid-JMS (v 0.26) client library.
 - One of the more popular clients.
 - Maintained by Redhat - part of Apache foundation.
 - Java allowed for portability
 - Clean API

Also gave me a chance to try maven.

Broker Configuration

- Disable persistence (memory persistence only).
- Minimum authentication.
- Tune memory usage to minimum while ensuring no message loss (in general - use defaults).
- Isolate test network, minimize other processes running on test computers.

Results

Single broker node results

	100 bytes	1000 bytes	10000 bytes	100000 bytes	1000000 bytes
Apache ActiveMQ	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹
Apache Apollo	✓	✓	✓	☹	☹
Qpid (CPP)	✓	✓	✓	☹	☹
Qpid (Java)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RabbitMQ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SwiftMQ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HornetQ	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
StormMQ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Microsoft Service Bus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

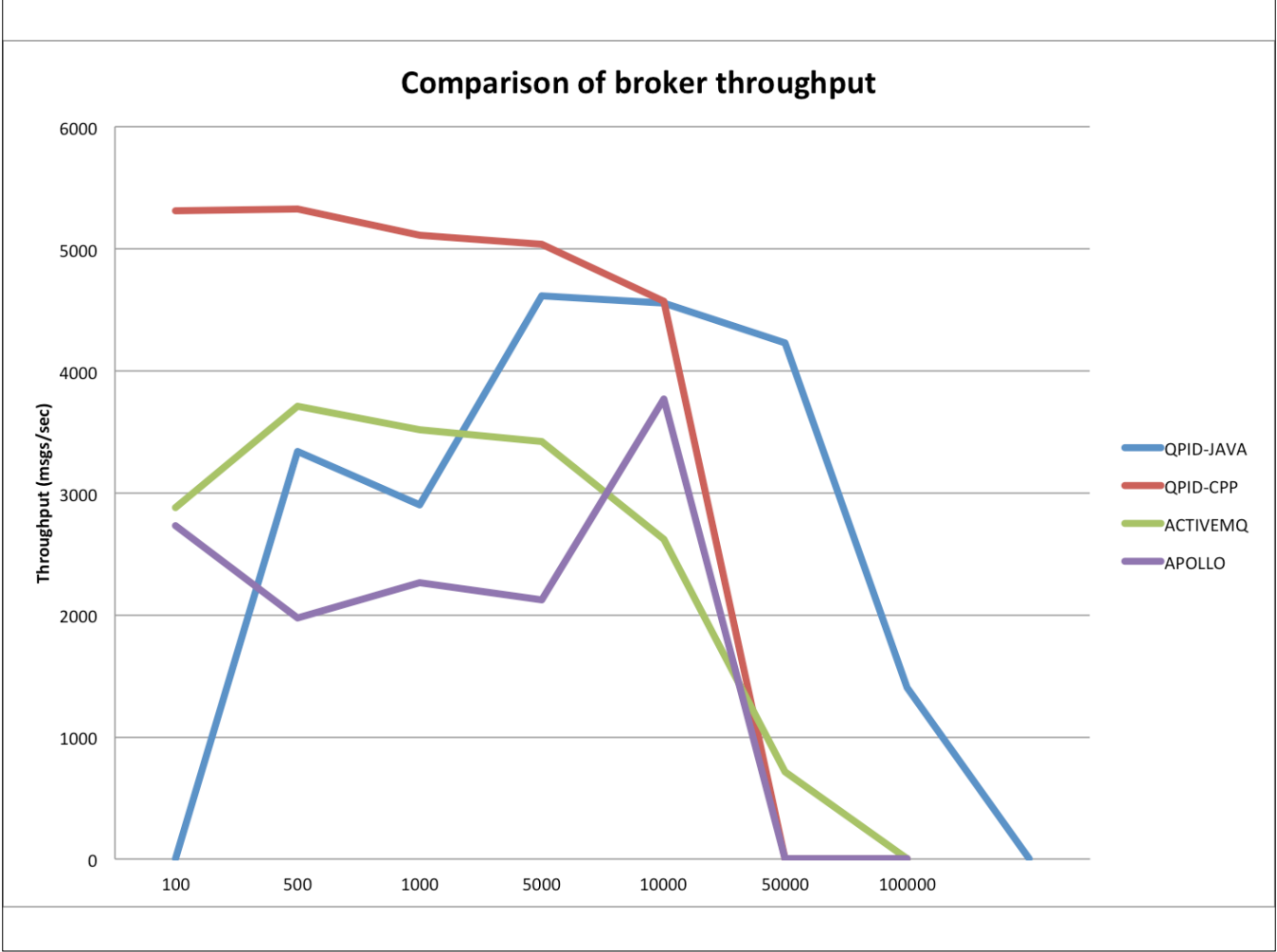
SwiftMQ (actually worked - license prohibits releasing benchmarking information without permission - never got back to me)

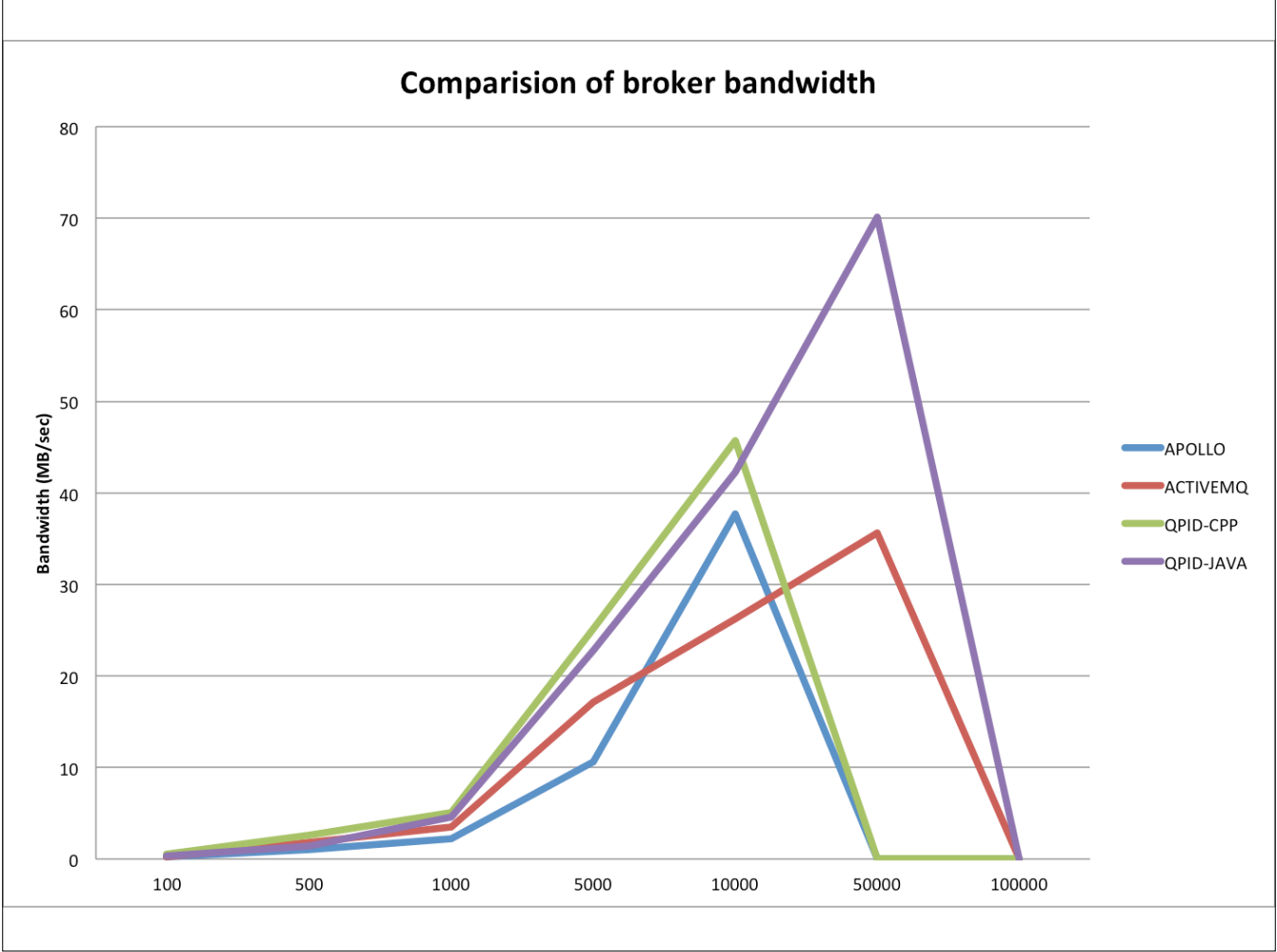
RabbitMQ - does not support AMQP 1.0 (has an experimental plugin which didn't work)

HornetQ - was never able to connect client.

What happened?

- HornetQ never worked. Broker would start, but AMQP clients crashed - suspect is Qpid-JMS client - complaint was about session id in JMS session - not part of AMQP specification.
- RabbitMQ doesn't support AMQP 1.0 natively. It uses a plugin which didn't work.
- SwiftMQ - doesn't allow the publication of benchmark data.
- StormMQ - not possible to instantiate a local broker - totally cloud based.
- Microsoft Service Bus - Doesn't run on Ubuntu.





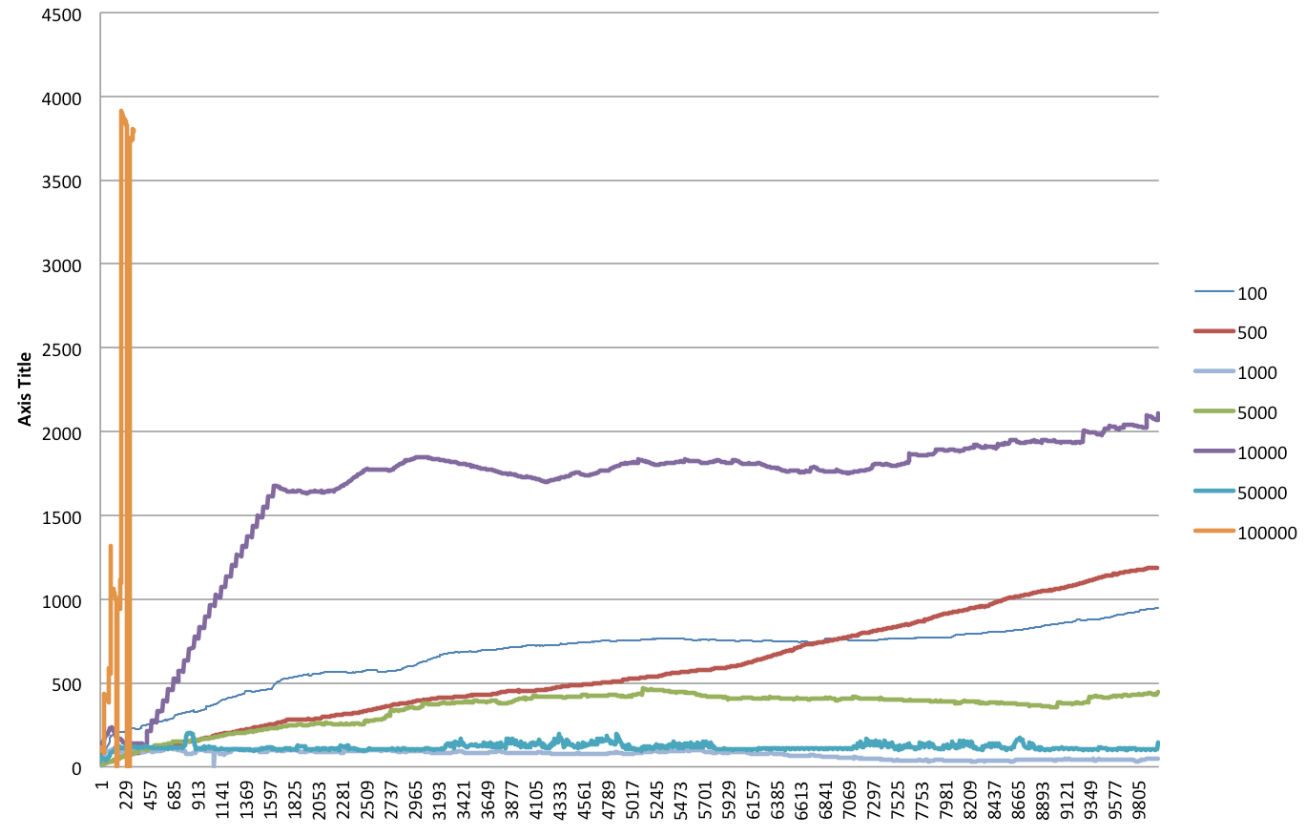
Results

- Bandwidth and Throughput look pretty good and resemble other publicly available results.

Message latency for ActiveMQ

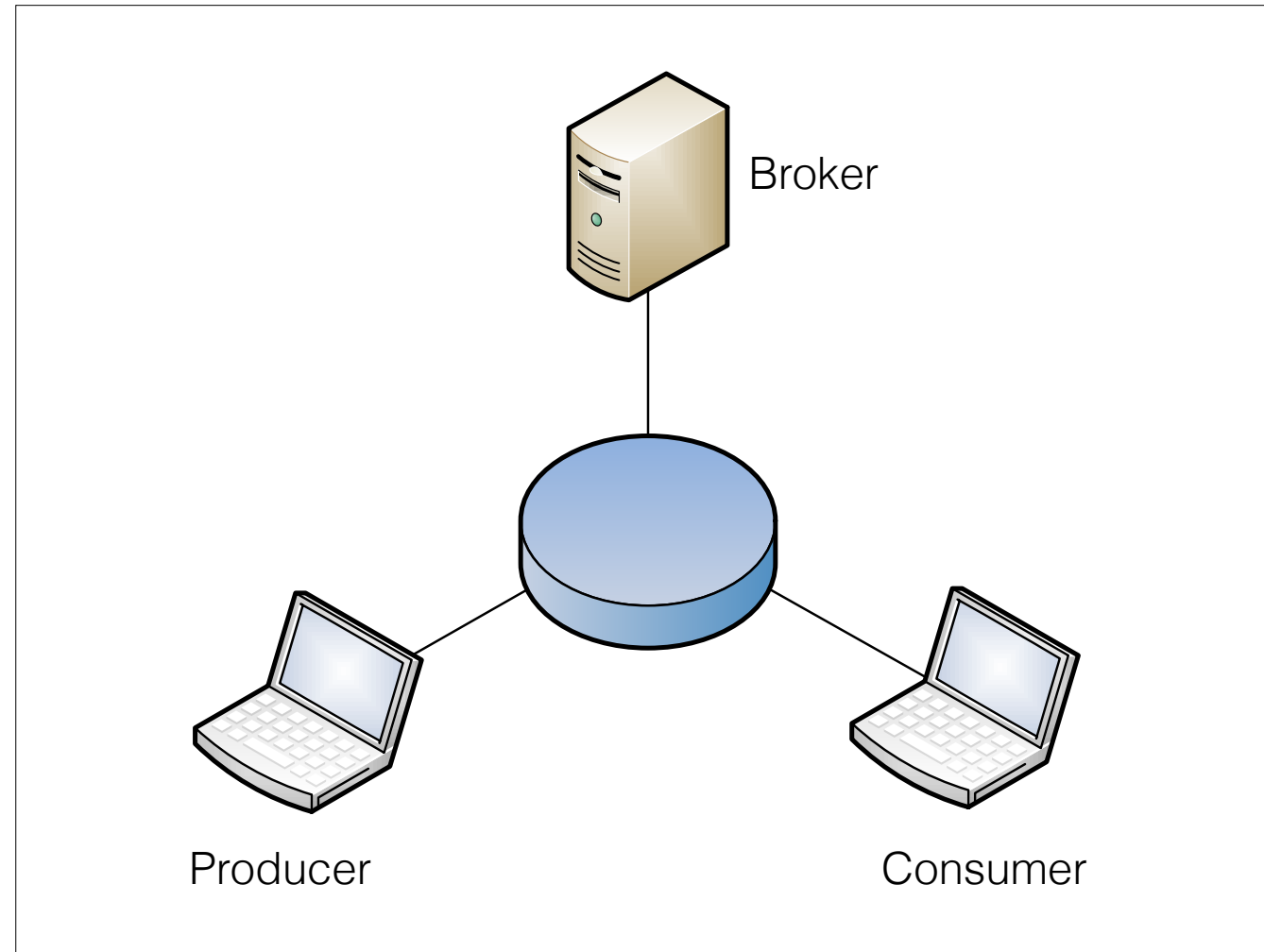
The graph illustrates the message latency for ActiveMQ. The y-axis represents the latency (Axis Title) ranging from 0 to 4500. The x-axis represents the message size (Message Size) ranging from 1 to 9805. The legend indicates the queue depth for each line: 100, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000, 50000, and 100000. The latency generally increases with message size and queue depth. The 100,000 queue depth line shows a sharp initial spike, reaching a peak of approximately 4000 latency for small message sizes before settling down. The 10000 queue depth line shows a steady increase in latency, reaching approximately 2000 for message sizes above 5000. The 50000 and 100000 queue depth lines show very low latency, remaining below 500 throughout the range of message sizes.

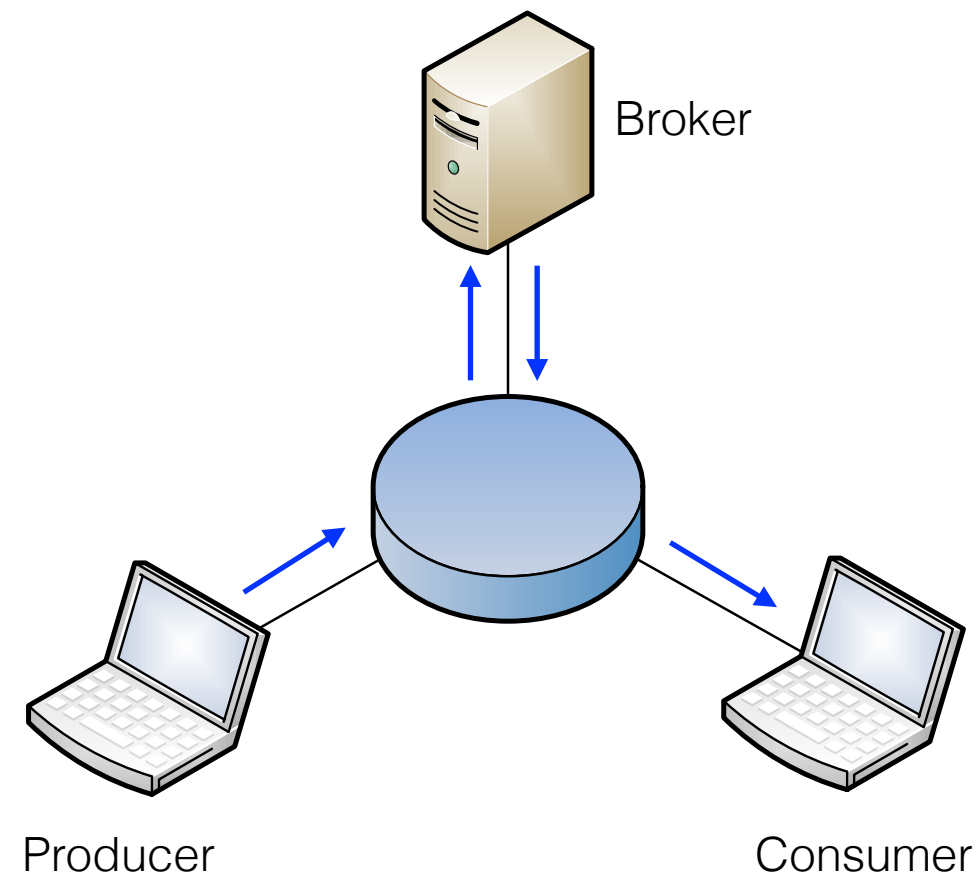
Message Size	100	500	1000	5000	10000	50000	100000
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
229	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
457	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
685	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1141	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1369	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1597	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1825	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2053	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2281	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2509	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2737	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3193	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3421	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3649	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3877	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4333	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4561	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4789	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5017	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5245	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5473	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5701	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6157	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6385	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6613	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6841	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7069	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7297	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7525	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7753	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8209	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8437	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8665	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8893	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9121	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9349	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9577	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9805	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

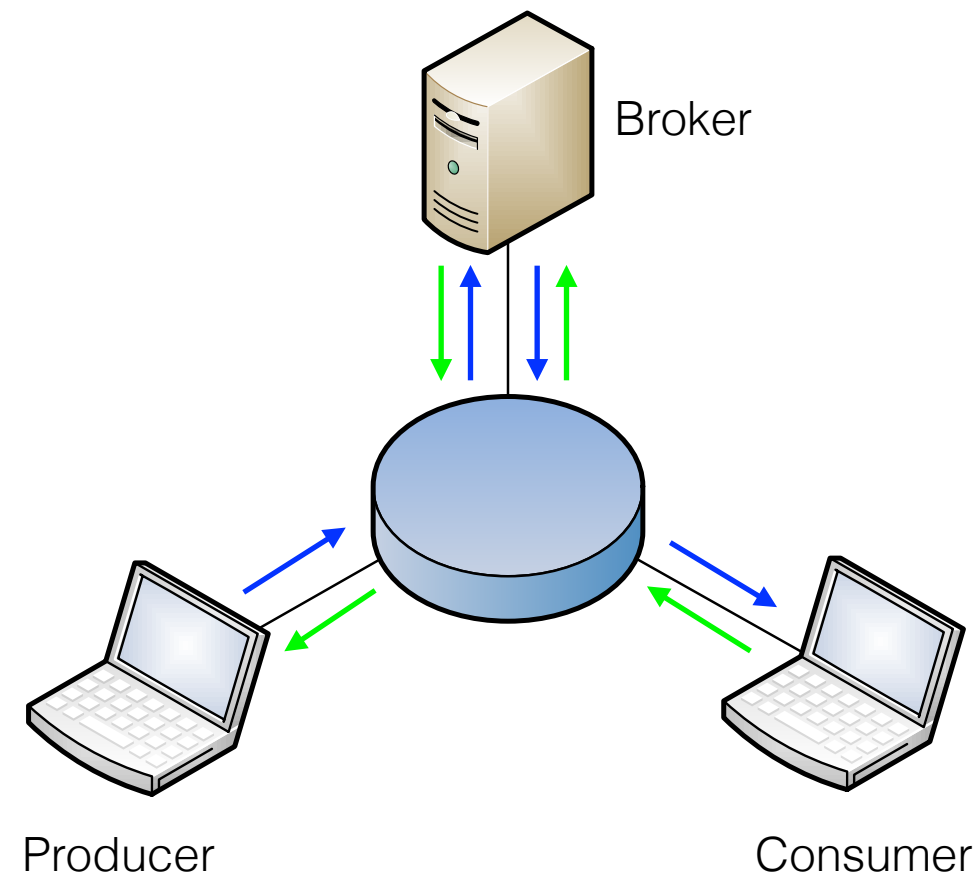


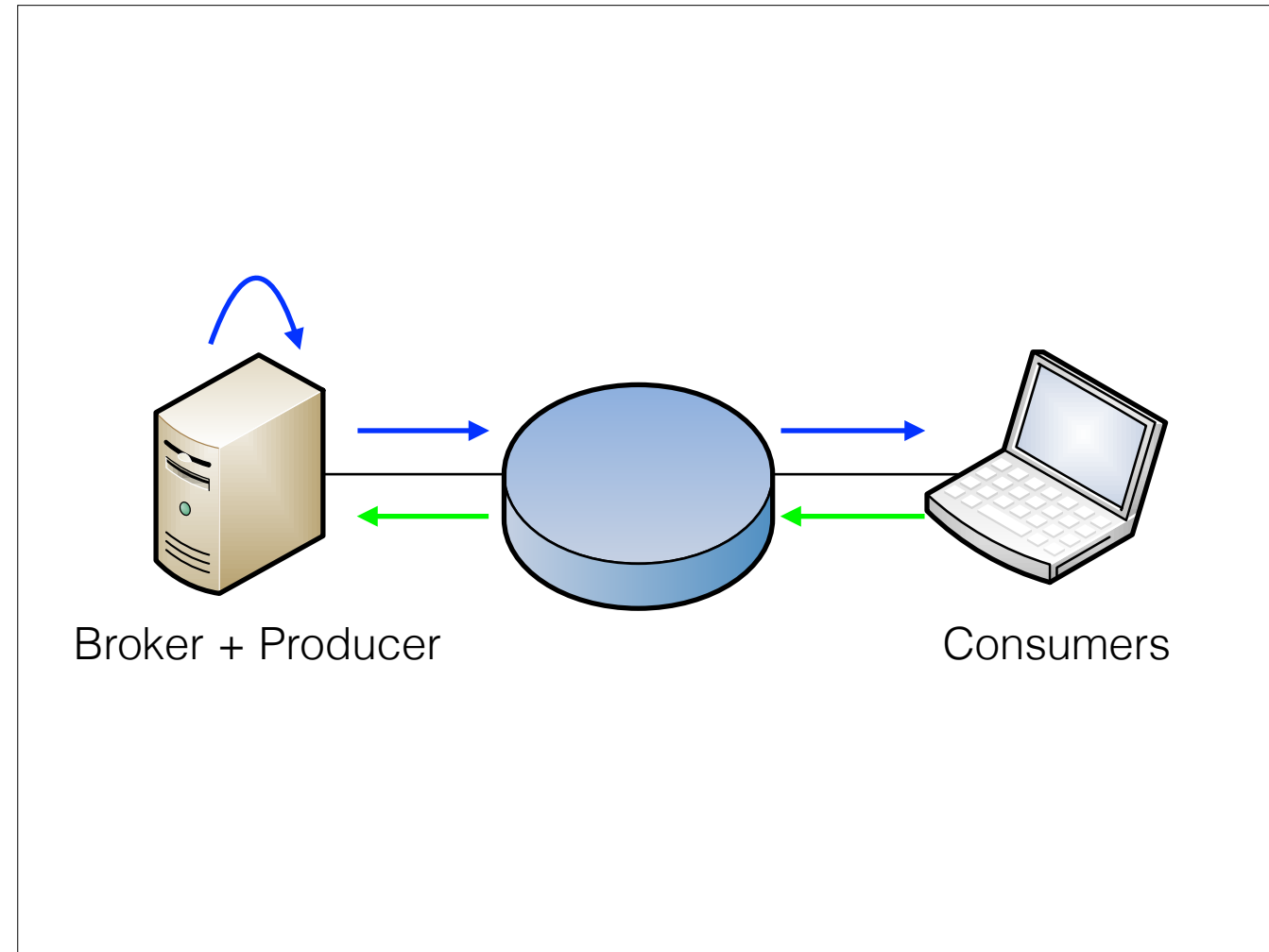
Results - Issues

- A lot going on. JMS client, broker working to maximize performance, not benchmarking accuracy.
- Latency for small messages not accurate.
- Large messages cause the broker/client to fail.
 - Recoverable in some cases, other cases fatal.
- Out of order messages - should not happen with queue exchange.
- Redesign network to simplify measurements and increase accuracy.









Redesign

- Software - ended up requiring two separate benchmarks
 - One for pure bandwidth.
 - One for message latency.
- Needed explicit configuration in clients to support tested brokers.

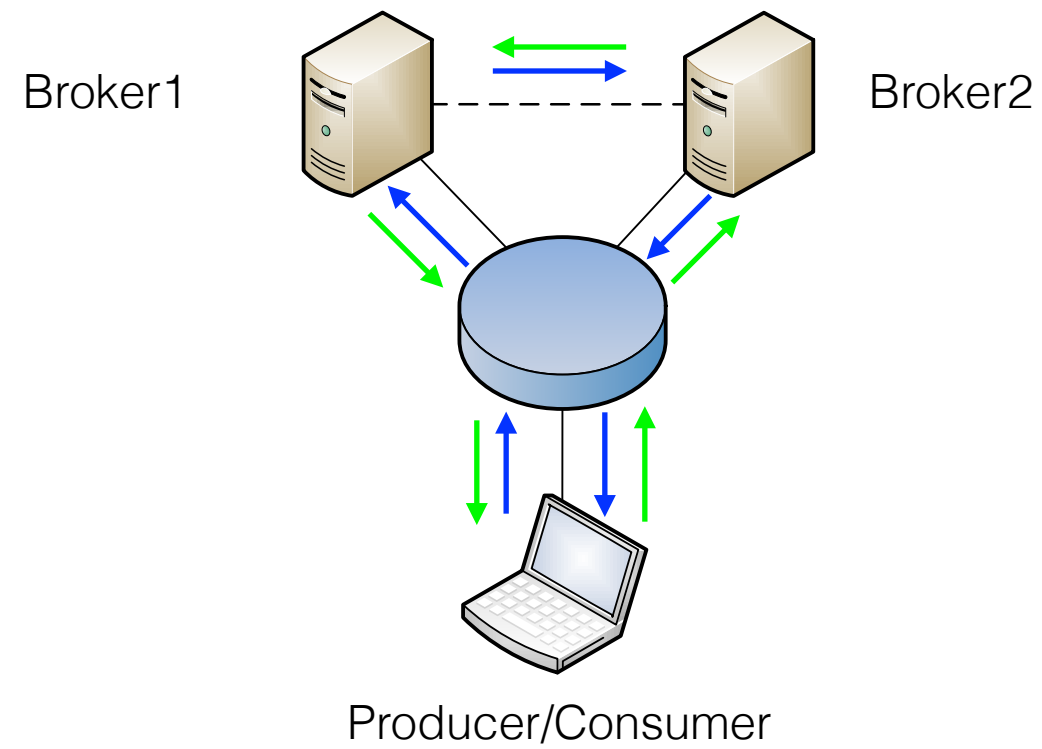
Federation

Federation support

	Version	Supports Federation
Apache ActiveMQ	5.9.0	✓
Apache Apollo	1.7.0	☹
Apache Qpid - CPP	0.26	✓
Apache Qpid - Java	0.26	☹

Qpid - Java supports HA (duplication through persistent data store) - but not clustering, was removed in version .18

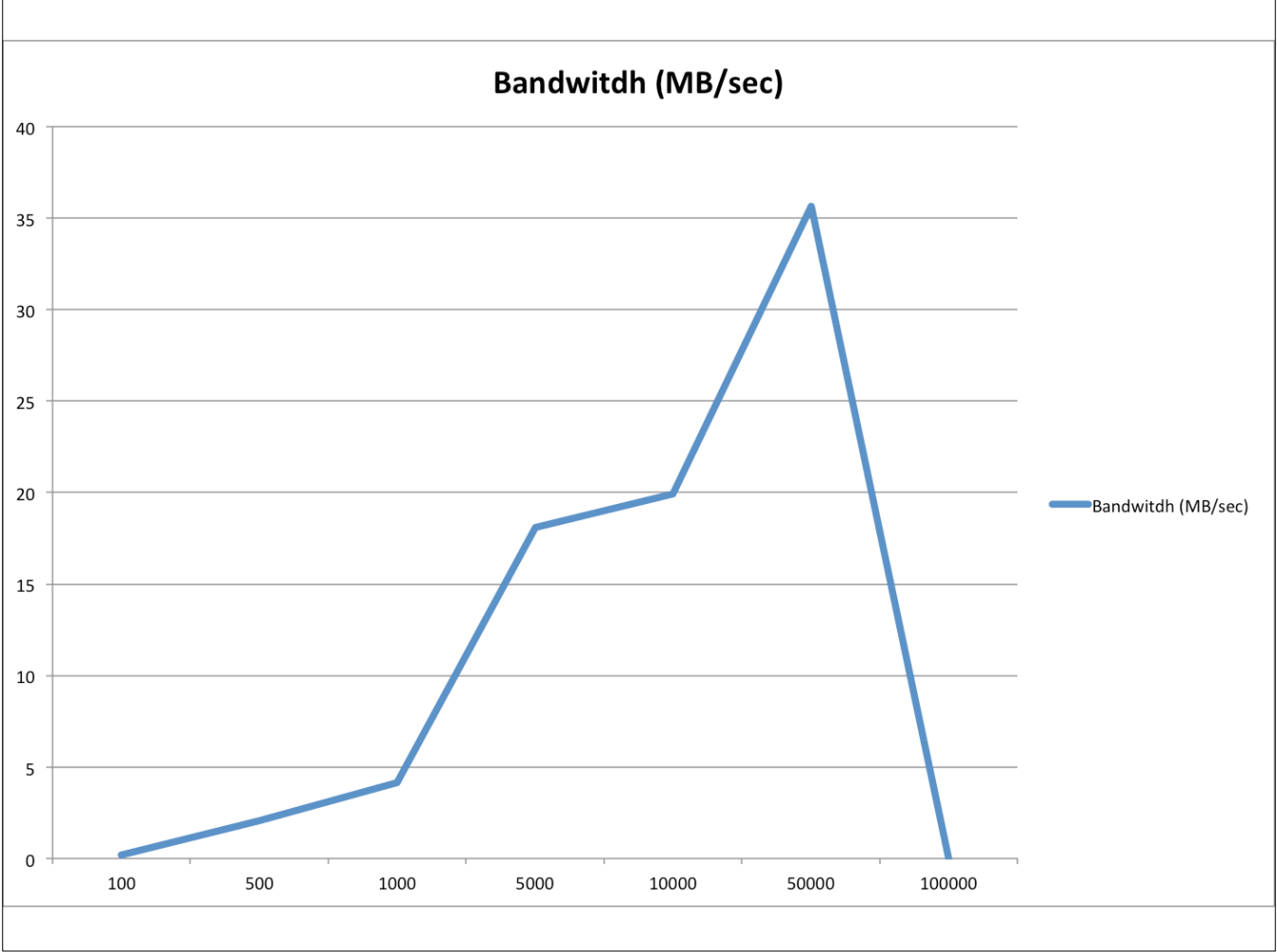
Federated Architecture

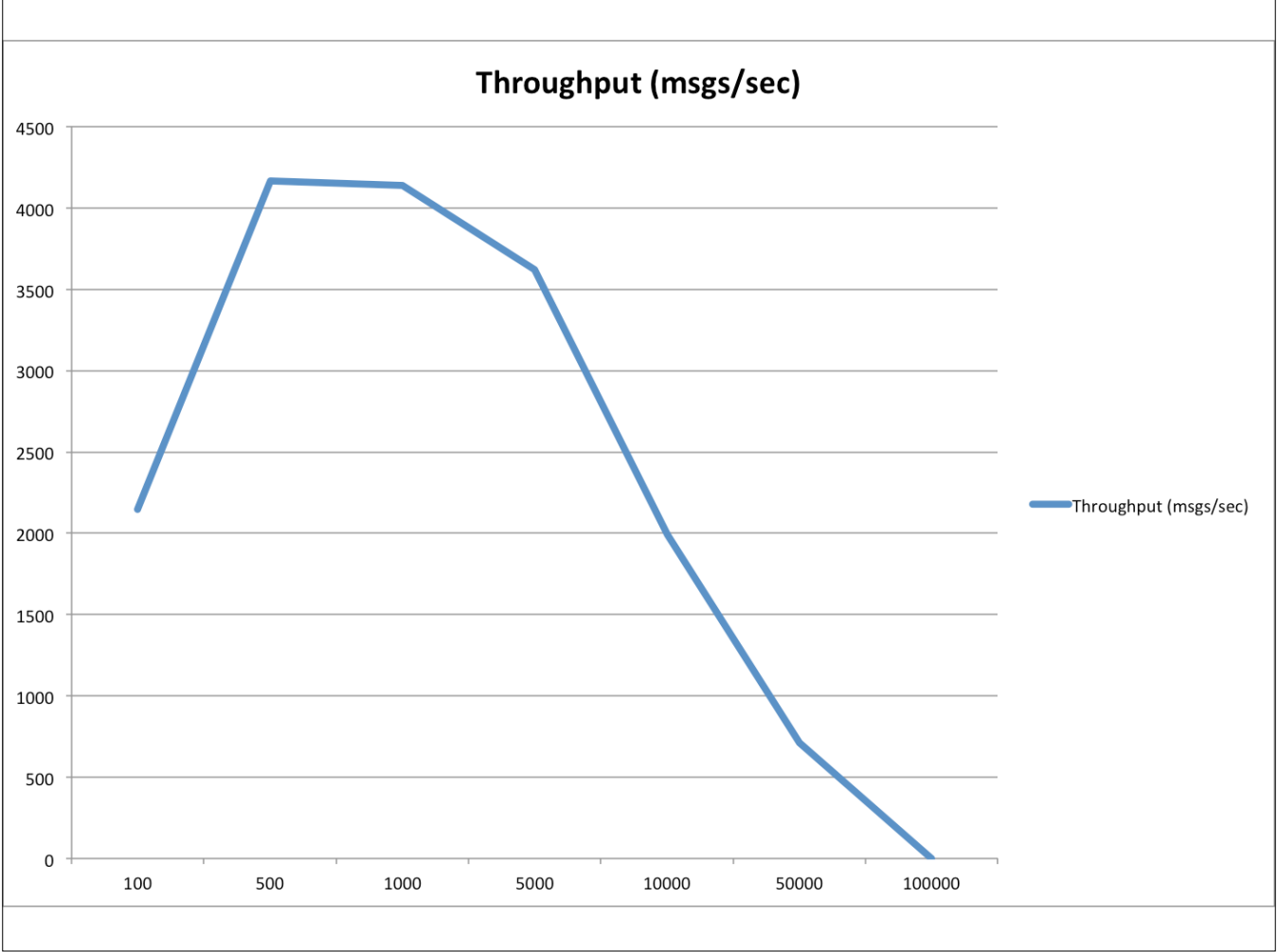


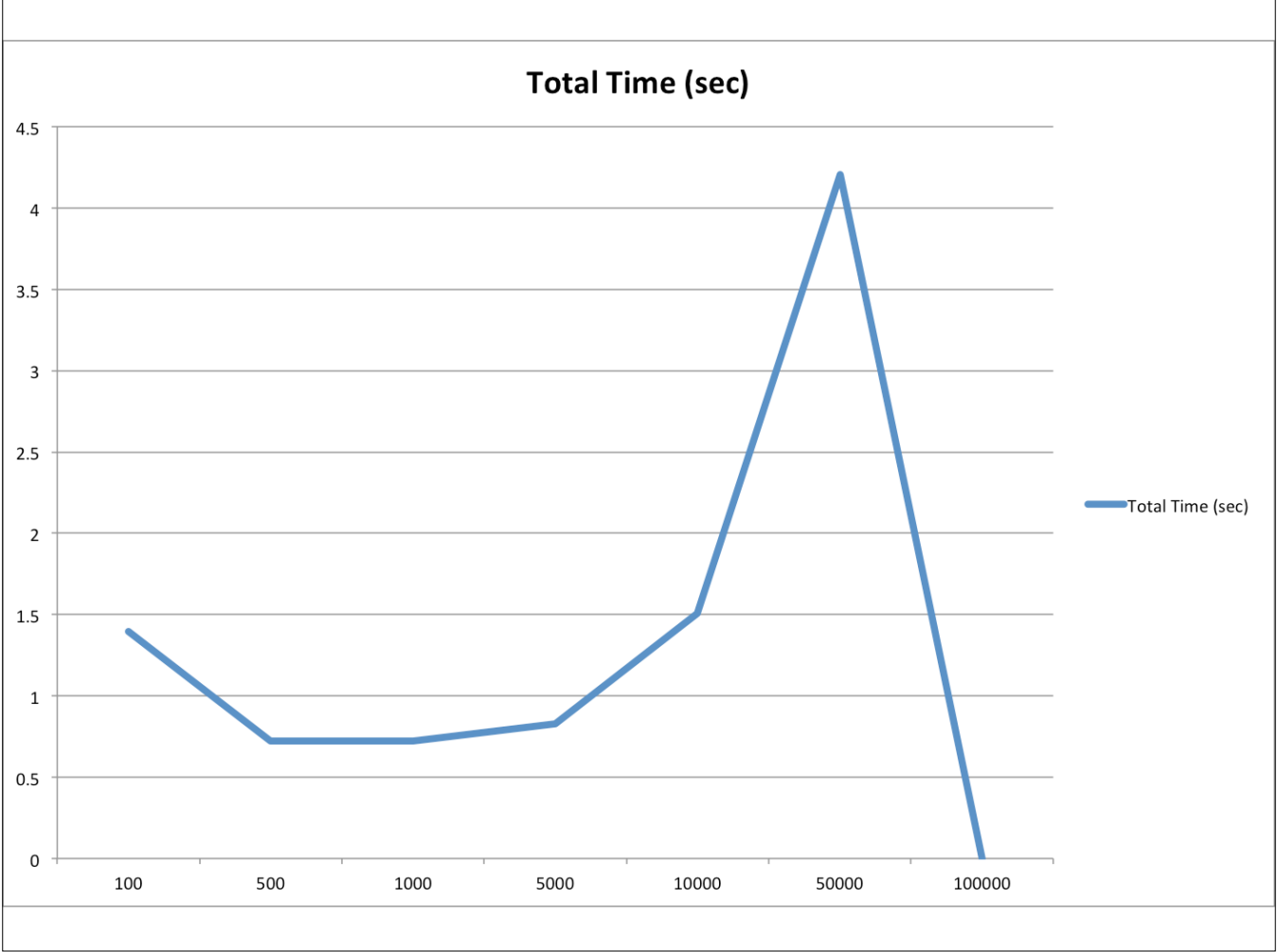
Issues

- ActiveMQ worked out of the box
 - **Uses OpenWire not AMQP protocol for federation.**
- Apache Qpid-CPP very difficult to setup - had significant problems with qpid-tools.

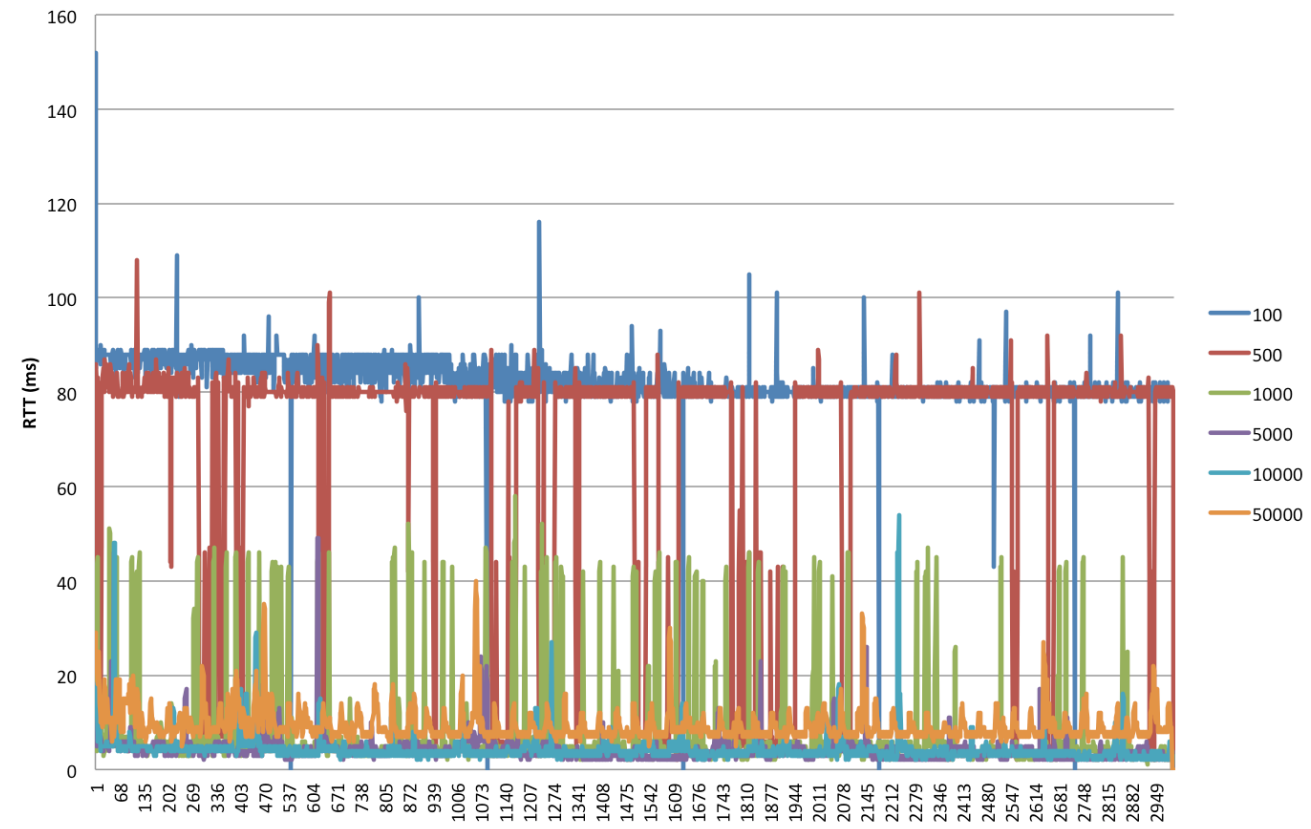
ActiveMQ - ActiveMQ



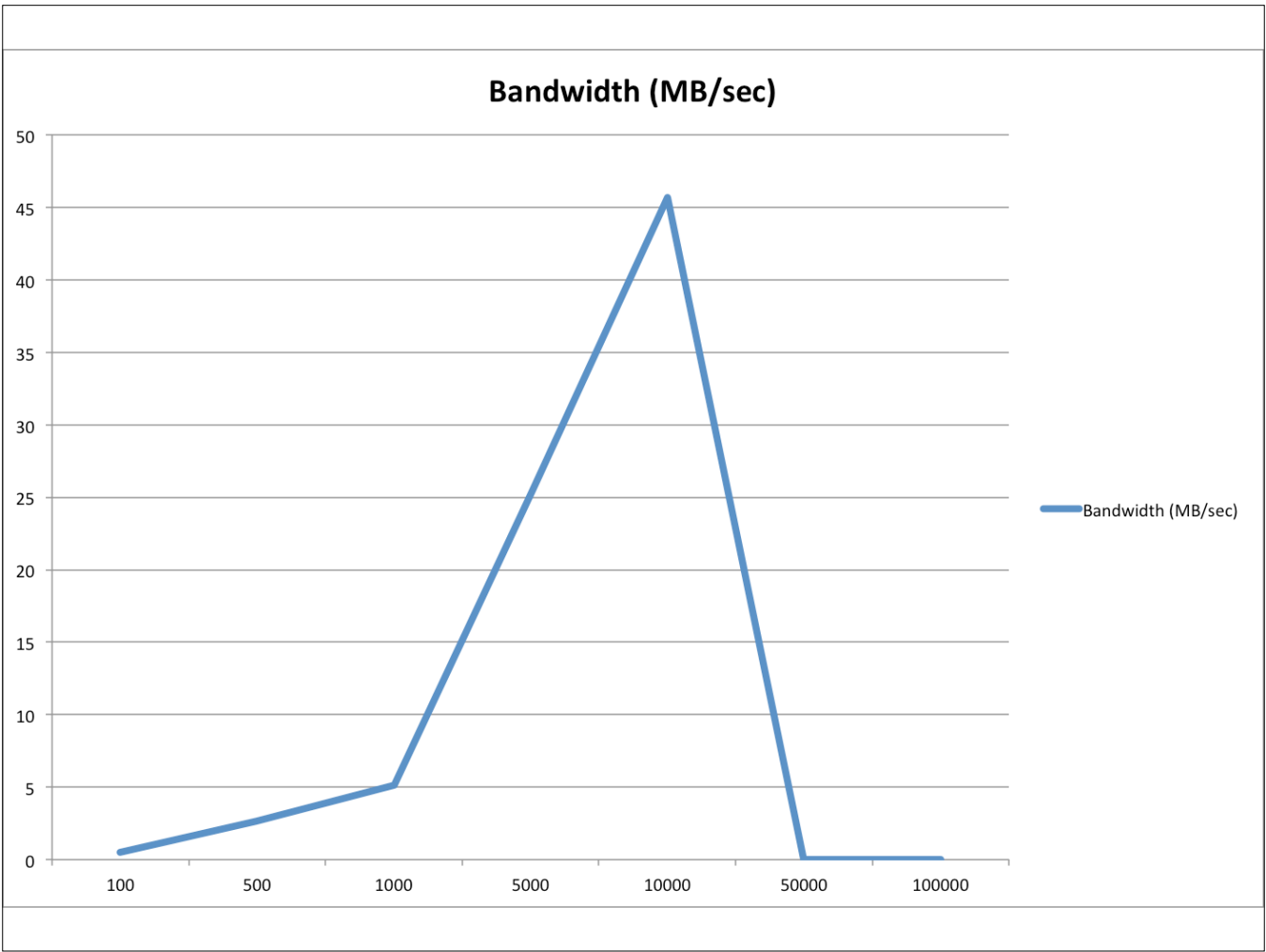


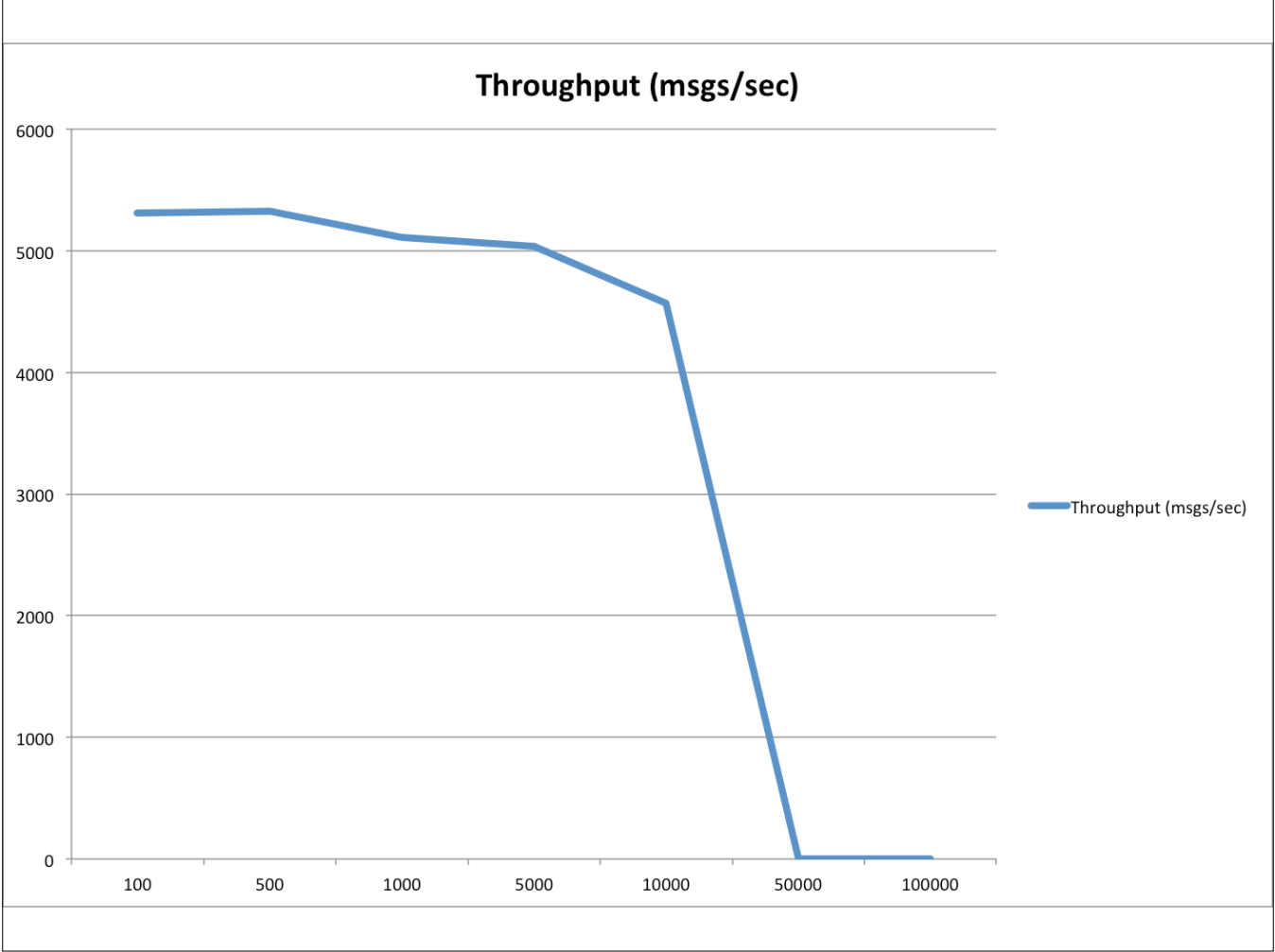


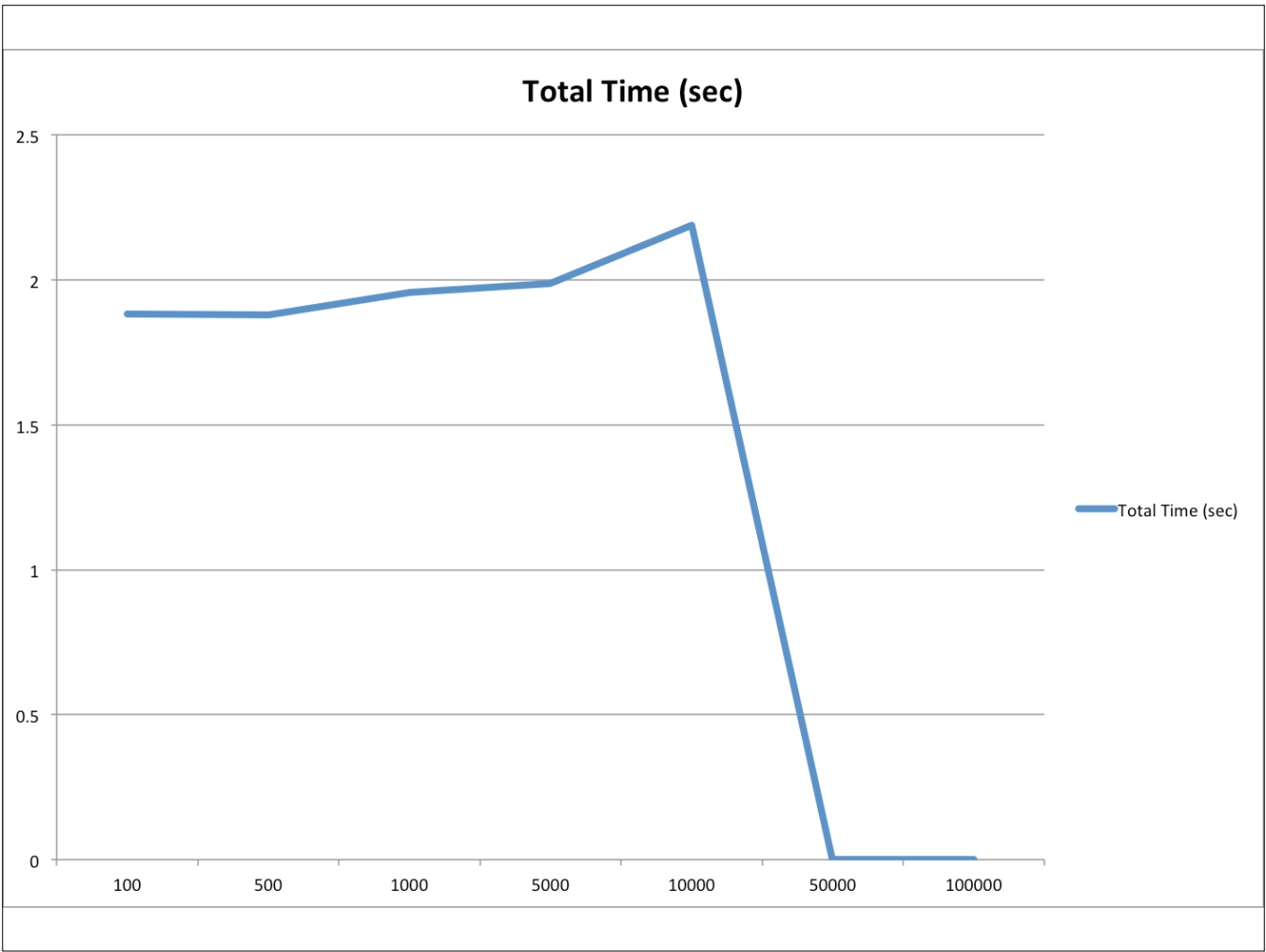
ActiveMQ-ActiveMQ Latency



QPID(CPP) - QPID(CPP)







QPID-QPID



General observations

- All broker implementations had significant weaknesses - a lot less mature than I expected.
- Don't work well with large messages.
 - Hunch is that broker settings are playing a significant part here.
- To get something to work quickly and be forgiving of configuration - use ActiveMQ.
- If you don't care about interoperability with other brokers - use RabbitMQ (really annoyed with this one).
- If you are running a production environment and need interoperability - Apache Qpid-cpp is a good choice.
- AMQP - not an inter-op panacea, actually kind of a mess, was the inspiration for a lot of these message brokers, but is no longer needed - STOMP probably best option for interoperability.

Both clients and brokers had issues with large messages. Hunch is that Java Heap configuration is playing a part of this.

ActiveMQ

Better option?

ZeroMQ and Google Protocol Buffers.

- + Forgiving
- large, a bit heavy weight.
- too many configuration options.

RabbitMQ

- + Fast
- + Mature
- + Active development.

Qpid

- ~ goal to be AMQP 1.0 compliant, yet does not include AMQP 1.0 library in default build.
- + Static config

Questions/Comments/ Death Threats?

sorry it's so late...