NSQ消息队列

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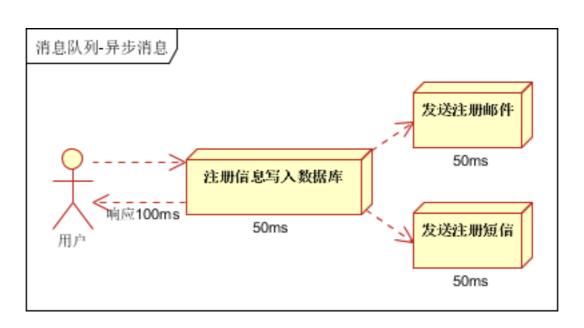
目录

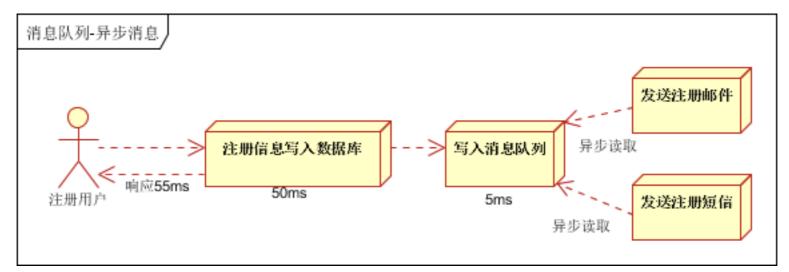
- 1. NSQ介绍
- 2. NSQ应用场景
- 3. NSQ原理剖析
- 4. NSQ使用

- 1. 简介
 - A. NSQ是Go语言编写的,开源的内存分布式消息队列中间件
 - B. 可以大规模地处理每天数以十亿计级别的消息
 - C. 分布式和去中心化拓扑结构, 无单点故障
 - D. Github地址: https://github.com/nsqio/nsq

2. NSQ应用场景

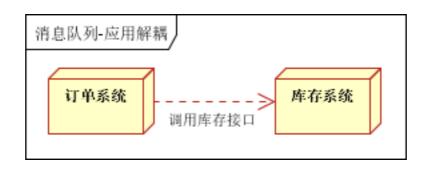
1. 异步处理, 把非关键流程异步化, 提高系统的响应时间和健壮性

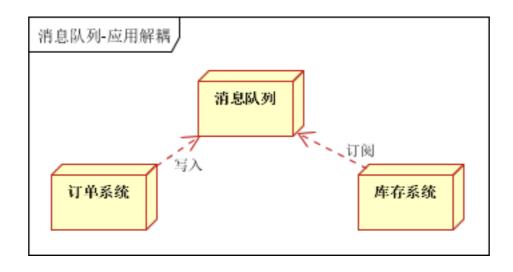




2. NSQ应用场景

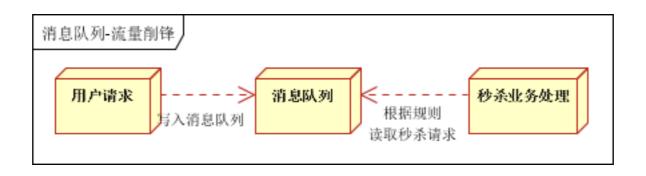
2. 应用解耦,通过消息队列,





2. NSQ应用场景

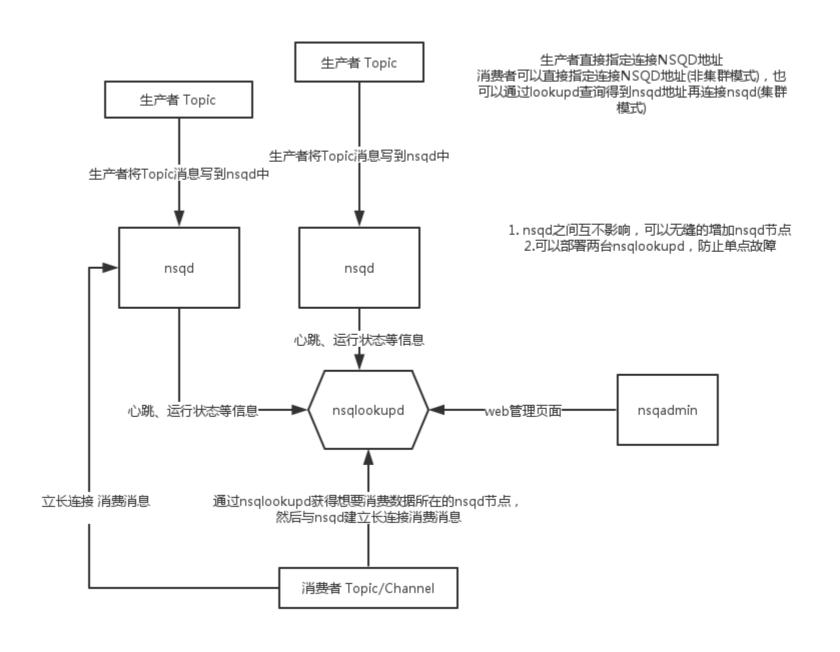
3. 流量削峰



3. NSQ组件介绍

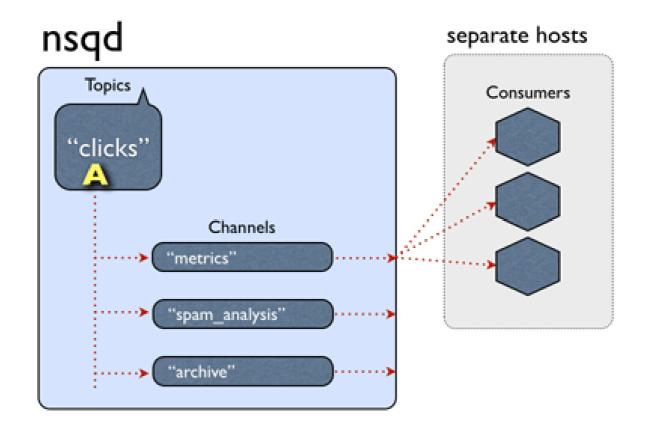
- A. nsqd,负责消息接收、保存以及发送消息给消费者的进程
- B. nsqlookupd,负责维护所有nsqd的状态,提供服务发现的进程
- C. nsqadmin,是一个web管理平台,实时监控集群以及执行各种管理任务

4. NSQ架构介绍



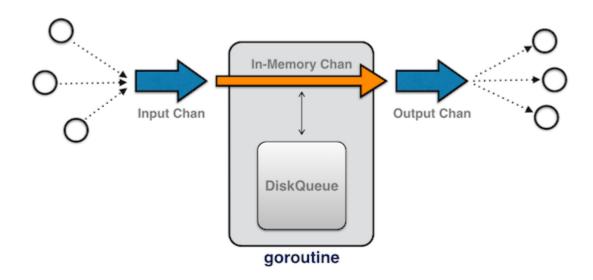
- 5. NSQ架构介绍
 - A. Topic概念,对应一个具体的队列。比如订单数据放到order_queue这个topic
 - B. Channel概念,每个消费者对应一个channel。实现消息可重复消费。

6. NSQ架构介绍



- 7. NSQ特性介绍
 - A. 消息默认不持久化,可以配置成持久化
 - B. 每条消息至少传递一次
 - C. 消息不保证有序

8. NSQ接收和发送消息流程



NSQ使用

9. NSQ搭建

C 全 安全 https://nsq.io/deployment/installing.html

NSQ v1.0.0-compat

Documentation

C

OVERVIEW

Quick Start

Features & Guarantees

FAQ

Performance

Design

Internals

COMPONENTS

nsqd

nsqlookupd

nsqadmin

utilities

CLIENTS

INSTALLING

Binary Releases

Pre-built binaries for linux, darwin, freebsd and windows are available for download:

Current Stable Release: v1.0.0-compat

- nsq-1.0.0-compat.darwin-amd64.go1.8.tar.gz
- nsq-1.0.0-compat.linux-amd64.go1.8.tar.gz
- nsq-1.0.0-compat.freebsd-amd64.go1.8.tar.gz
- nsq-1.0.0-compat.windows-amd64.go1.8.tar.gz

Older Stable Releases

- nsq-0.3.8.darwin-amd64.go1.6.2.tar.gz
- nsq-0.3.8.linux-amd64.go1.6.2.tar.gz
- nsq-0.3.8.freebsd-amd64.go1.6.2.tar.gz
- nsq-0.3.8.windows-amd64.go1.6.2.tar.gz
- nsq-0.3.7.darwin-amd64.go1.6.tar.gz

NSQ使用

10. 生成者代码示例

A. go get github.com/nsqio/go-nsq

B. import "github.com/nsqio/go-nsq"

```
package main
import (
       "bufio"
       "fmt"
       "os"
       "strings"
       "github.com/nsqio/go-nsq"
var producer *nsq.Producer
//入口函数
func main() {
      //nsq的地址
      nsqAddress := "127.0.0.1:4150"
      err := initProducer(nsqAddress)
      if err != nil {
             fmt.Printf("init producer failed, err:%v\n", err)
             return
       //读取控制台输入
      reader := bufio.NewReader(os.Stdin)
      for {
             data, err := reader.ReadString('\n')
             if err != nil {
                    fmt.Printf("read string failed, err:%v\n", err)
                    continue
             data = strings.TrimSpace(data)
             if data == "stop" {
                    break
             err = producer.Publish("order_queue", []byte(data))
             if err != nil {
                    fmt.Printf("publish message failed, err:%v\n", err)
                    continue
             fmt.Printf("publish data:%s succ\n", data)
// 初始化生产者
func initProducer(str string) error {
      var err error
       config := nsq.NewConfig()
      producer, err = nsq.NewProducer(str, config)
      if err != nil {
             return err
       return nil
```

NSQ使用

10. 消费者代码示例

```
package main
import (
       "fmt"
      "os"
      "syscall"
       "time"
       "os/signal"
       "github.com/nsqio/go-nsq"
// 消费者
type Consumer struct {
//处理消息
func (*Consumer) HandleMessage(msg *nsq.Message) error {
      fmt.Println("receive", msg.NSQDAddress, "message:", string(msg.Body))
      return nil
// 主函数
func main() {
      err := initConsumer("order_queue", "first", "127.0.0.1:4161")
      if err != nil {
             fmt.Printf("init consumer failed, err:%v\n", err)
             return
      c := make(chan os.Signal)
      signal.Notify(c, syscall.SIGINT)
//初始化消费者
func initConsumer(topic string, channel string, address string) error {
      cfg := nsq.NewConfig()
      cfg.LookupdPollInterval = 15 * time.Second //设置服务发现的轮询时间
      c, err := nsq.NewConsumer(topic, channel, cfg) // 新建一个消费者
      if err != nil {
             return err
       consumer := &Consumer{}
      c.AddHandler(consumer) // 添加消费者接口
      //建立NSQLookupd连接
      if err := c.ConnectToNSQLookupd(address); err != nil {
             return err
       return nil
```