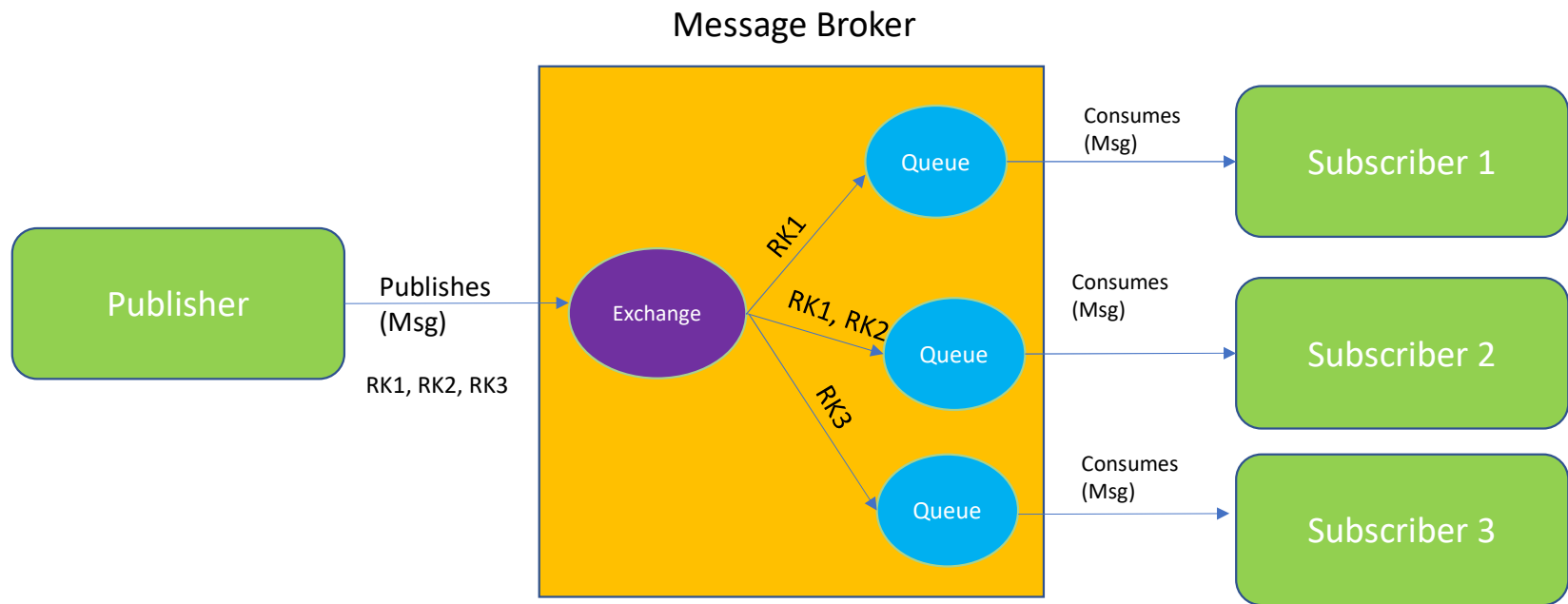


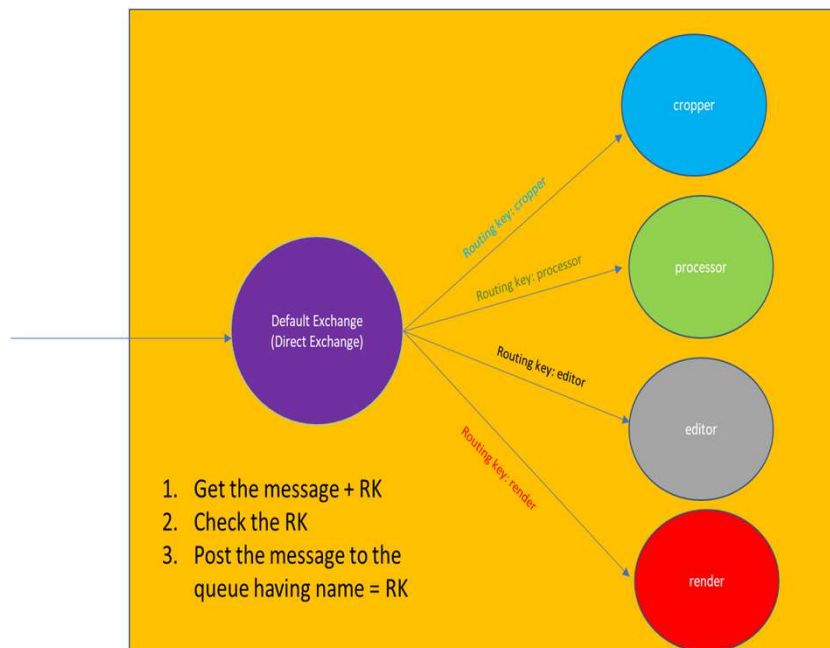
RabbitMQ – Selective Routing

Gulshan Bajaj

Selective Routing

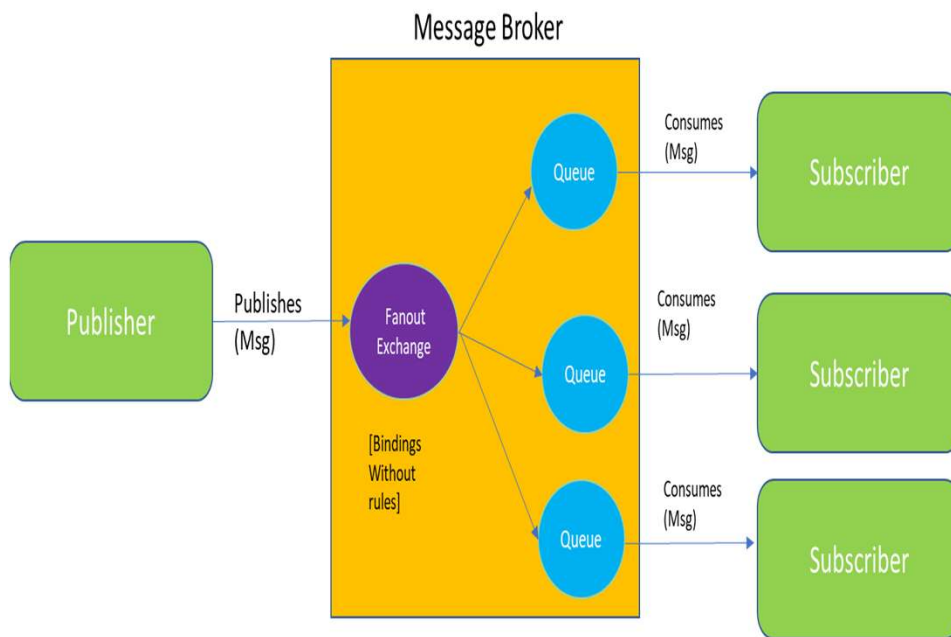


Default Exchange - Limitations



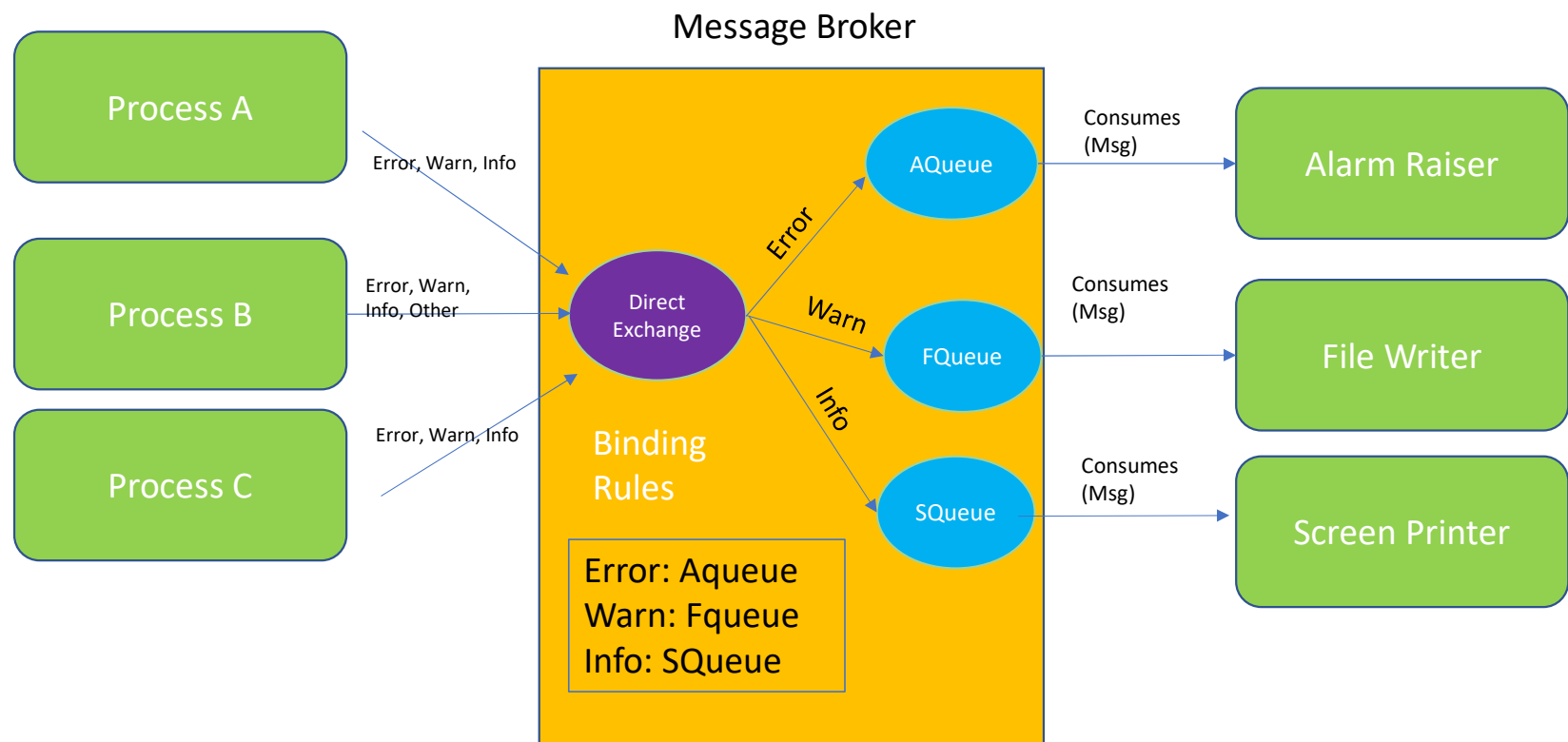
- Publisher has to be aware of Subscriber queues.
- One message type (Routing Key) cannot be sent to more than one subscriber

Fanout Exchange - Limitations

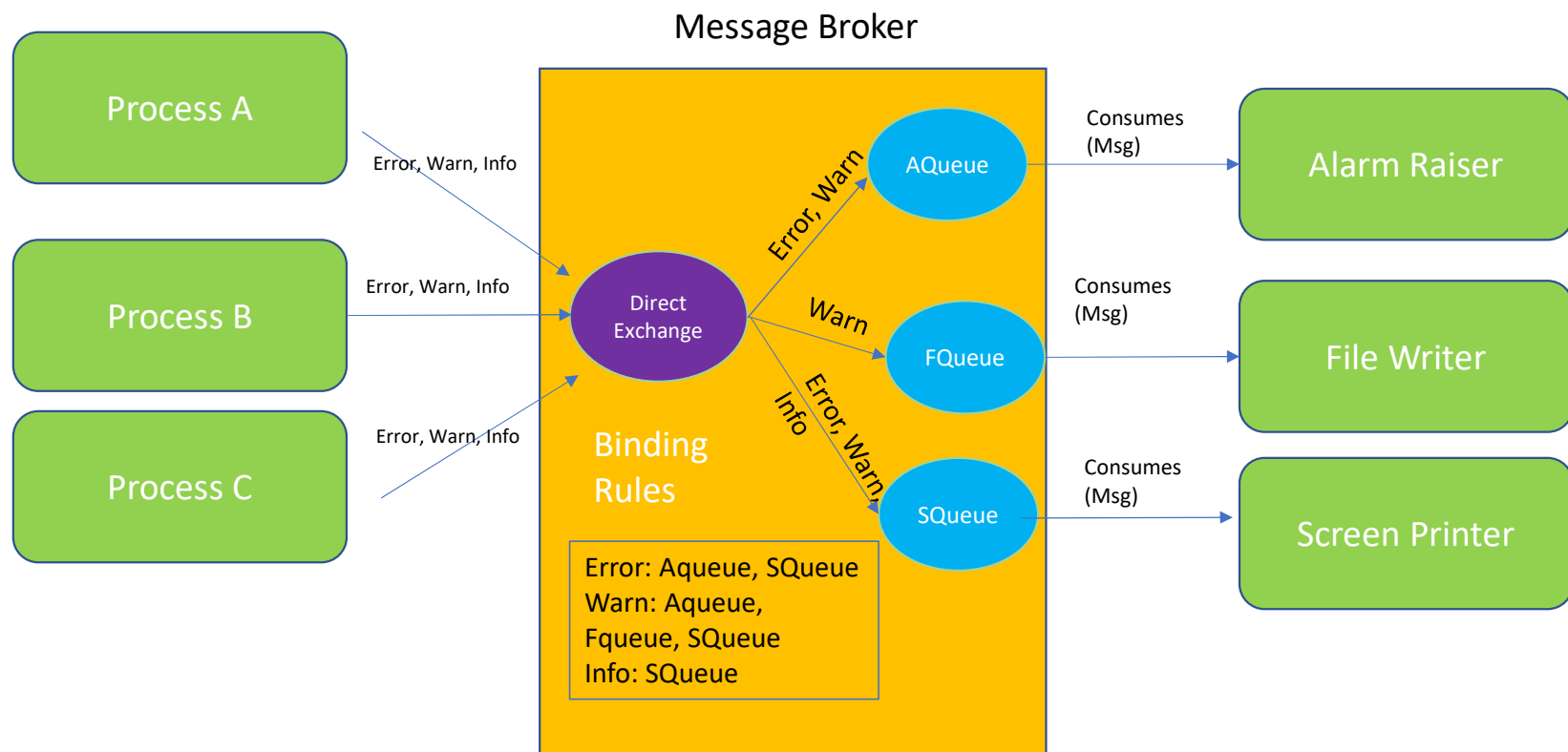


- All subscribers will receive all messages and need to process them to check the routing key.
- One subscriber will receive the messages which it is not authorized to see.

Selective Routing - Example



Selective Routing - Example



Direct Exchange

- Routing of messages can be done based on binding rules.
- Routing key is specified in the binding between the queue and Exchange.
- One subscriber can have multiple bindings with the exchange with different Routing Keys.
- Multiple subscribers can use same Routing Key in their bindings with the Exchange.
- Exchange posts the incoming message to all the queues as per the binding rules.
- Any message with a routing key for which no binding rule exists, is discarded.

Steps

- Publisher
 - Create a connection, say CN
 - Create a channel in CN, say CH
 - Create an Exchange
 - Publish the message
 - Close the connection
 - Automatically closes the channel
- Subscriber
 - Create a connection say CN
 - Create a channel in CN, say CH
 - Create the exchange (will not affect if exchange is already there)
 - Create the queue, if it does not exist already and associate it with the channel CH
 - Bind the queue with the exchange for the required Routing Key(s)
 - Associate a call-back function with the message queue
 - Start consuming the messages