## 花了3天总结的RabbitMQ实用技巧,有点东西!

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#mall学习教程(参考篇)

27个

以前看过的关于RabbitMQ核心消息模式的文章都是基于Java API的,最近看了下官方文 档,发现这些核心消息模式都可以通过Spring AMQP来实现。于是总结了下RabbitMQ的实 用技巧,包括RabbitMQ在Windows和Linux下的安装、5种核心消息模式的Spring AMQP实 现,相信对于想要学习和回顾RabbitMQ的朋友都会有所帮助。

### 简介

RabbitMQ是最受欢迎的开源消息中间件之一,在全球范围内被广泛应用。RabbitMQ是轻量级 且易于部署的,能支持多种消息协议。RabbitMQ可以部署在分布式系统中,以满足大规模、 高可用的要求。

## 相关概念

我们先来了解下RabbitMQ中的相关概念,这里以5种消息模式中的路由模式为例。



## 安装及配置

接下来我们介绍下RabbitMQ的安装和配置,提供Windows和Linux两种安装方式。

## Windows下的安装

• 安装Erlang, 下载地址: http://erlang.org/download/otp\_win64\_21.3.exe

• 安装RabbitMQ, 下载地址: https://dl.bintray.com/rabbitmq/all/rabbitmqserver/3.7.14/rabbitmq-server-3.7.14.exe

• 安装完成后, 进入RabbitMQ安装目录下的sbin目录;

• 在地址栏输入cmd并回车启动命令行,然后输入以下命令启动管理功能。

rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq\_management

## Linux下的安装

• 下载 rabbitmg 3.7.15 的Docker镜像;

```
docker pull rabbitmq:3.7.15
```

• 使用Docker命令启动服务;

```
docker run -p 5672:5672 -p 15672:15672 --name rabbitmq \
-d rabbitmq:3.7.15
```

• 进入容器并开启管理功能;

```
docker exec -it rabbitmq /bin/bash
rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq_management
```

• 开启防火墙便于外网访问。

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=15672/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=5672/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

## 访问及配置

• 访问RabbitMQ管理页面地址,查看是否安装成功(Linux下使用服务器IP访问即可): http://localhost:15672/

- 输入账号密码并登录,这里使用默认账号密码登录: guest guest
- 创建帐号并设置其角色为管理员: mall mall

• 创建一个新的虚拟host为:/mall

• 点击mall用户进入用户配置页面;

• 给mall用户配置该虚拟host的权限;

• 至此,RabbitMQ的配置完成。

## 5种消息模式

这5种消息模式是构建基于RabbitMQ的消息应用的基础,一定要牢牢掌握它们。学过 RabbitMQ的朋友应该了解过这些消息模式的Java实现,这里我们使用Spring AMQP的形式 来实现它们。

## 简单模式

简单模式是最简单的消息模式,它包含一个生产者、一个消费者和一个队列。生产者向队 列里发送消息,消费者从队列中获取消息并消费。

#### 模式示意图

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#### Spring AMQP实现

• 首先需要在 pom.xml 中添加Spring AMQP的相关依赖;

```
<!--Spring AMQP依赖-->
<dependency>
   <groupId>org.springframework.boot
   <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-amqp</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

• 然后修改 application.yml ,添加RabbitMQ的相关配置;

```
spring:
```

```
rabbitmq:
```

host: localhost port: 5672

virtual-host: /mall

username: mall password: mall

publisher-confirms: true #消息发送到交换器确认 publisher-returns: true #消息发送到队列确认

• 添加 简单模式 相关Java配置,创建一个名为 simple.hello 的队列、一个生产者和一个消 费者;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
```

```
public class SimpleRabbitConfig {
@Bean
public Queue hello() {
 return new Queue("simple.hello");
@Bean
public SimpleSender simpleSender(){
 return new SimpleSender();
}
@Bean
public SimpleReceiver simpleReceiver(){
 return new SimpleReceiver();
}
}
```

• 生产者通过 send方法 向队列 simple.hello 中发送消息;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class SimpleSender {
private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(SimpleSender.class);
@Autowired
private RabbitTemplate template;
private static final String queueName="simple.hello";
public void send() {
 String message = "Hello World!";
 this.template.convertAndSend(queueName, message);
 LOGGER.info(" [x] Sent '{}'", message);
}
}
```

• 消费者从队列 simple.hello 中获取消息;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@RabbitListener(queues = "simple.hello")
public class SimpleReceiver {
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(SimpleReceiver.class);
   @RabbitHandler
    public void receive(String in) {
        LOGGER.info(" [x] Received '{}'", in);
    }
}
```

• 在controller中添加测试接口,调用该接口开始发送消息;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@Api(tags = "RabbitController", description = "RabbitMQ功能测试")
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/rabbit")
public class RabbitController {
    @Autowired
    private SimpleSender simpleSender;
    @ApiOperation("简单模式")
    @RequestMapping(value = "/simple", method = RequestMethod.GET)
    @ResponseBody
    public CommonResult simpleTest() {
        for(int i=0; i<10; i++){}
            simpleSender.send();
            ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
        return CommonResult.success(null);
    }
}
```

• 运行后结果如下,可以发现生产者往队列中发送消息,消费者从队列中获取消息并消费。

### 工作模式

工作模式是指向多个互相竞争的消费者发送消息的模式,它包含一个生产者、两个消费者 和一个队列。两个消费者同时绑定到一个队列上去,当消费者获取消息处理耗时任务时, 空闲的消费者从队列中获取并消费消息。

#### 模式示意图

## Spring AMQP实现

• 添加工作模式相关Java配置,创建一个名为work.hello的队列、一个生产者和两个消费

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@Configuration
public class WorkRabbitConfig {
```

}

```
@Bean
```

```
public Queue workQueue() {
   return new Queue("work.hello");
}
@Bean
public WorkReceiver workReceiver1() {
   return new WorkReceiver(1);
}
@Bean
public WorkReceiver workReceiver2() {
   return new WorkReceiver(2);
}
@Bean
public WorkSender workSender() {
   return new WorkSender();
}
```

• 生产者通过 send方法 向队列 work.hello 中发送消息,消息中包含一定数量的 . 号;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class WorkSender {
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(WorkSender.class);
    @Autowired
    private RabbitTemplate template;
    private static final String queueName = "work.hello";
    public void send(int index) {
       StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder("Hello");
        int limitIndex = index % 3+1;
        for (int i = 0; i < limitIndex; i++) {</pre>
            builder.append('.');
        }
        builder.append(index+1);
```

```
String message = builder.toString();
        template.convertAndSend(queueName, message);
        LOGGER.info(" [x] Sent '{}'", message);
    }
}
```

• 两个消费者从队列 work.hello 中获取消息,名称分别为 instance 1 和 instance 2 ,消 息中包含.号越多,耗时越长;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@RabbitListener(queues = "work.hello")
public class WorkReceiver {
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(WorkReceiver.class);
    private final int instance;
    public WorkReceiver(int i) {
       this.instance = i;
    }
    @RabbitHandler
    public void receive(String in) {
        StopWatch watch = new StopWatch();
        LOGGER.info("instance {} [x] Received '{}'", this.instance, in);
        doWork(in);
       watch.stop();
        LOGGER.info("instance {} [x] Done in {}s", this.instance, watch.getTotalTimeSeconds());
    }
    private void doWork(String in) {
        for (char ch : in.toCharArray()) {
            if (ch == '.') {
                ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
        }
    }
}
```

• 在controller中添加测试接口,调用该接口开始发送消息;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@Api(tags = "RabbitController", description = "RabbitMQ功能测试")
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/rabbit")
public class RabbitController {
   @Autowired
   private WorkSender workSender;
   @ApiOperation("工作模式")
   @RequestMapping(value = "/work", method = RequestMethod.GET)
   @ResponseBody
   public CommonResult workTest() {
       for(int i=0;i<10;i++){
           workSender.send(i);
           ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
        }
       return CommonResult.success(null);
   }
}
```

• 运行后结果如下,可以发现生产者往队列中发送包含不同数量 . 号的消息, instance 1 和 instance 2 消费者互相竞争,分别消费了一部分消息。

## 发布/订阅模式

发布/订阅模式是指同时向多个消费者发送消息的模式(类似广播的形式),它包含一个 生产者、两个消费者、两个队列和一个交换机。两个消费者同时绑定到不同的队列上去, 两个队列绑定到交换机上去,生产者通过发送消息到交换机,所有消费者接收并消费消 息。

#### 模式示意图

## Spring AMQP实现

• 添加 发布/订阅模式 相关Java配置,创建一个名为 exchange.fanout 的交换机、一个生产 者、两个消费者和两个匿名队列,将两个匿名队列都绑定到交换机;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
 */
@Configuration
public class FanoutRabbitConfig {
    @Bean
    public FanoutExchange fanout() {
        return new FanoutExchange("exchange.fanout");
```

}

```
@Bean
public Queue fanoutQueue1() {
   return new AnonymousQueue();
}
@Bean
public Queue fanoutQueue2() {
   return new AnonymousQueue();
}
@Bean
public Binding fanoutBinding1(FanoutExchange fanout, Queue fanoutQueue1) {
    return BindingBuilder.bind(fanoutQueue1).to(fanout);
}
@Bean
public Binding fanoutBinding2(FanoutExchange fanout, Queue fanoutQueue2) {
    return BindingBuilder.bind(fanoutQueue2).to(fanout);
}
@Bean
public FanoutReceiver fanoutReceiver() {
    return new FanoutReceiver();
}
@Bean
public FanoutSender fanoutSender() {
   return new FanoutSender();
}
```

• 生产者通过 send方法 向交换机 exchange.fanout 中发送消息,消息中包含一定数量的. 号;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class FanoutSender {
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(FanoutSender.class);
    @Autowired
    private RabbitTemplate template;
```

```
private static final String exchangeName = "exchange.fanout";
    public void send(int index) {
        StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder("Hello");
        int limitIndex = index % 3 + 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < limitIndex; i++) {</pre>
            builder.append('.');
        builder.append(index + 1);
        String message = builder.toString();
        template.convertAndSend(exchangeName, "", message);
       LOGGER.info(" [x] Sent '{}'", message);
    }
}
```

• 消费者从绑定的匿名队列中获取消息,消息中包含 . 号越多,耗时越长,由于该消费者可 以从两个队列中获取并消费消息,可以看做两个消费者,名称分别为 instance 1 和 insta

```
nce 2;
```

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class FanoutReceiver {
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(FanoutReceiver.class);
   @RabbitListener(queues = "#{fanoutQueue1.name}")
   public void receive1(String in) {
       receive(in, 1);
   @RabbitListener(queues = "#{fanoutQueue2.name}")
    public void receive2(String in) {
       receive(in, 2);
   }
    private void receive(String in, int receiver) {
       StopWatch watch = new StopWatch();
       watch.start();
       LOGGER.info("instance {} [x] Received '{}'", receiver, in);
       doWork(in);
       watch.stop();
```

```
LUGGEK.into("instance {} [X] Done in {}s", receiver, watch.getiotallimeSeconds());
    }
    private void doWork(String in) {
        for (char ch : in.toCharArray()) {
            if (ch == '.') {
                ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
            }
       }
    }
}
```

• 在controller中添加测试接口,调用该接口开始发送消息;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@Api(tags = "RabbitController", description = "RabbitMQ功能测试")
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/rabbit")
public class RabbitController {
   @Autowired
    private FanoutSender fanoutSender;
   @ApiOperation("发布/订阅模式")
   @RequestMapping(value = "/fanout", method = RequestMethod.GET)
   @ResponseBody
    public CommonResult fanoutTest() {
       for(int i=0; i<10; i++){}
           fanoutSender.send(i);
           ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
        return CommonResult.success(null);
   }
}
```

• 运行后结果如下,可以发现生产者往队列中发送包含不同数量 . 号的消息, instance 1 和 instance 2 同时获取并消费了消息。

# 路由模式

路由模式是可以根据 路由键 选择性给多个消费者发送消息的模式,它包含一个生产者、 两个消费者、两个队列和一个交换机。两个消费者同时绑定到不同的队列上去,两个队列 通过 路由键 绑定到交换机上去,生产者发送消息到交换机,交换机通过 路由键 转发到不 同队列, 队列绑定的消费者接收并消费消息。

### 模式示意图

#### Spring AMQP实现

• 添加 路由模式 相关Java配置,创建一个名为 exchange.direct 的交换机、一个生产者、两 个消费者和两个匿名队列,队列通过路由键都绑定到交换机,队列1的路由键为 orange 和 black , 队列2 的路由键为 green 和 black ;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@Configuration
public class DirectRabbitConfig {
    @Bean
    public DirectExchange direct() {
        return new DirectExchange("exchange.direct");
    }
    @Bean
    public Queue directQueue1() {
        return new AnonymousQueue();
    }
    @Bean
    public Queue directQueue2() {
        return new AnonymousQueue();
    }
    @Bean
    public Binding directBinding1a(DirectExchange direct, Queue directQueue1) {
        return BindingBuilder.bind(directQueue1).to(direct).with("orange");
    }
    @Bean
    public Binding directBinding1b(DirectExchange direct, Queue directQueue1) {
       return BindingBuilder.bind(directQueue1).to(direct).with("black");
    }
    @Bean
    public Binding directBinding2a(DirectExchange direct, Queue directQueue2) {
        return BindingBuilder.bind(directQueue2).to(direct).with("green");
    }
    @Bean
    public Binding directBinding2b(DirectExchange direct, Queue directQueue2) {
```

```
return BindingBuilder.bind(directQueue2).to(direct).with("black");
    }
    @Bean
    public DirectReceiver receiver() {
       return new DirectReceiver();
    }
    @Bean
    public DirectSender directSender() {
        return new DirectSender();
    }
}
```

• 生产者通过 send方法 向交换机 exchange.direct 中发送消息,发送时使用不同的 路由 键,根据路由键会被转发到不同的队列;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class DirectSender {
@Autowired
private RabbitTemplate template;
private static final String exchangeName = "exchange.direct";
private final String[] keys = {"orange", "black", "green"};
private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(DirectSender.class);
public void send(int index) {
 StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder("Hello to ");
 int limitIndex = index % 3;
 String key = keys[limitIndex];
 builder.append(key).append(' ');
 builder.append(index+1);
 String message = builder.toString();
 template.convertAndSend(exchangeName, key, message);
 LOGGER.info(" [x] Sent '{}'", message);
}
```

• 消费者从自己绑定的匿名队列中获取消息,由于该消费者可以从两个队列中获取并消费消 息,可以看做两个消费者,名称分别为 instance 1 和 instance 2;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class DirectReceiver {
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(DirectReceiver.class);
    @RabbitListener(queues = "#{directQueue1.name}")
    public void receive1(String in){
       receive(in, 1);
    }
    @RabbitListener(queues = "#{directQueue2.name}")
    public void receive2(String in){
       receive(in, 2);
    }
    private void receive(String in, int receiver){
        StopWatch watch = new StopWatch();
       watch.start();
       LOGGER.info("instance {} [x] Received '{}'", receiver, in);
        doWork(in);
       watch.stop();
       LOGGER.info("instance {} [x] Done in {}s", receiver, watch.getTotalTimeSeconds());
    }
    private void doWork(String in){
        for (char ch : in.toCharArray()) {
            if (ch == '.') {
                ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
            }
        }
}
```

• 在controller中添加测试接口,调用该接口开始发送消息;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
```

```
@Api(tags = "RabbitController", description = "RabbitMQ功能测试")
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/rabbit")
public class RabbitController {
   @Autowired
   private DirectSender directSender;
   @ApiOperation("路由模式")
   @RequestMapping(value = "/direct", method = RequestMethod.GET)
   @ResponseBody
   public CommonResult directTest() {
       for(int i=0; i<10; i++){}
           directSender.send(i);
            ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
       return CommonResult.success(null);
   }
}
```

• 运行后结果如下,可以发现生产者往队列中发送包含不同路由键的消息, instance 1 获 取到了 orange 和 black 消息, instance 2 获取到了 green 和 black 消息。

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#### 通配符模式

通配符模式是可以根据 路由键匹配规则 选择性给多个消费者发送消息的模式,它包含一个生产者、两个消费者、两个队列和一个交换机。两个消费者同时绑定到不同的队列上去,两个队列通过 路由键匹配规则 绑定到交换机上去,生产者发送消息到交换机,交换机通过 路由键匹配规则 转发到不同队列,队列绑定的消费者接收并消费消息。

#### 特殊匹配符号

- \*: 只能匹配一个单词;
- #:可以匹配零个或多个单词。

#### 模式示意图

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## Spring AMQP实现

• 添加 通配符模式 相关Java配置,创建一个名为 exchange.topic 的交换机、一个生产者、两个消费者和两个匿名队列,匹配 \*.orange.\* 和 \*.\*.rabbit 发送到 队列1 ,匹配 lazy.# 发送到 队列2;

/\*\*

<sup>\*</sup> Created by macro on 2020/5/19.

```
*/
@Configuration
public class TopicRabbitConfig {
    @Bean
    public TopicExchange topic() {
        return new TopicExchange("exchange.topic");
    }
    @Bean
    public Queue topicQueue1() {
       return new AnonymousQueue();
    }
    @Bean
    public Queue topicQueue2() {
       return new AnonymousQueue();
    }
    @Bean
    public Binding topicBinding1a(TopicExchange topic, Queue topicQueue1) {
        return BindingBuilder.bind(topicQueue1).to(topic).with("*.orange.*");
    }
    @Bean
    public Binding topicBinding1b(TopicExchange topic, Queue topicQueue1) {
        return BindingBuilder.bind(topicQueue1).to(topic).with("*.*.rabbit");
    }
    @Bean
    public Binding topicBinding2a(TopicExchange topic, Queue topicQueue2) {
        return BindingBuilder.bind(topicQueue2).to(topic).with("lazy.#");
    }
    @Bean
    public TopicReceiver topicReceiver() {
        return new TopicReceiver();
    }
    @Bean
    public TopicSender topicSender() {
        return new TopicSender();
    }
```

}

• 生产者通过 send方法 向交换机 exchange.topic 中发送消息,消息中包含不同的 路由键;

```
* Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class TopicSender {
@Autowired
private RabbitTemplate template;
private static final String exchangeName = "exchange.topic";
private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(TopicSender.class);
private final String[] keys = {"quick.orange.rabbit", "lazy.orange.elephant", "quick.orange.fox"
   "lazy.brown.fox", "lazy.pink.rabbit", "quick.brown.fox"};
public void send(int index) {
  StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder("Hello to ");
  int limitIndex = index%keys.length;
  String key = keys[limitIndex];
  builder.append(key).append(' ');
  builder.append(index+1);
  String message = builder.toString();
  template.convertAndSend(exchangeName, key, message);
  LOGGER.info(" [x] Sent '{}'",message);
 System.out.println(" [x] Sent '" + message + "'");
}
}
```

• 消费者从自己绑定的匿名队列中获取消息,由于该消费者可以从两个队列中获取并消费消 息,可以看做两个消费者,名称分别为 instance 1 和 instance 2;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
public class TopicReceiver {
```

```
private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(TopicReceiver.class);
@RabbitListener(queues = "#{topicQueue1.name}")
public void receive1(String in){
 receive(in, 1);
}
@RabbitListener(queues = "#{topicQueue2.name}")
public void receive2(String in){
  receive(in, 2);
}
public void receive(String in, int receiver){
 StopWatch watch = new StopWatch();
 watch.start();
 LOGGER.info("instance {} [x] Received '{}'", receiver, in);
 doWork(in);
 watch.stop();
 LOGGER.info("instance {} [x] Done in {}s", receiver, watch.getTotalTimeSeconds());
}
private void doWork(String in){
 for (char ch : in.toCharArray()) {
  if (ch == '.') {
   ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
  }
  }
}
}
```

• 在controller中添加测试接口,调用该接口开始发送消息;

```
/**
 * Created by macro on 2020/5/19.
@Api(tags = "RabbitController", description = "RabbitMQ功能测试")
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/rabbit")
public class RabbitController {
   @Autowired
   private TopicSender topicSender;
```

```
@ApiOperation("通配符模式")
   @RequestMapping(value = "/topic", method = RequestMethod.GET)
   @ResponseBody
   public CommonResult topicTest() {
       for(int i=0;i<10;i++){
           topicSender.send(i);
           ThreadUtil.sleep(1000);
       return CommonResult.success(null);
   }
}
```

• 运行后结果如下,可以发现生产者往队列中发送包含不同路由键的消息, instance 1 和 instance 2 分别获取到了匹配的消息。

RabbitMQ Tutorials:https://www.rabbitmq.com/getstarted.html

#### 项目源码地址

https://github.com/macrozheng/mall-learning/tree/master/mall-tiny-rabbit

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macrozheng

