

[Ask Question](#)

RabbitMQ Message Queue Using .NET Core 6 Web API



Jaydeep Patil

Updated date Jul 25, 2022

7.3k

0

4

-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%
R\$839.90	R\$149.90	R\$119	R\$279.99	R\$159.99	R\$

[RabbitMqProductAPI.zip](#)[Download Free .NET & JAVA Files API](#)

In this article, we will discuss the RabbitMQ Message Queue and its implementation using .NET Core 6 API as Message Producer and Console Application as a Message Consumer.

Agenda:

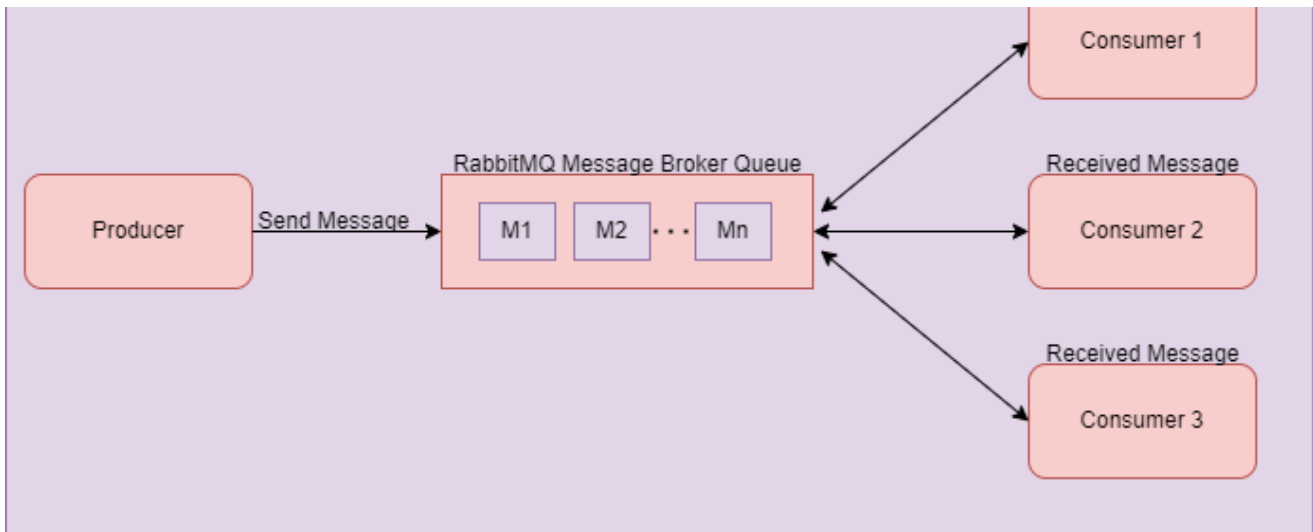
- Introduction of RabbitMQ
- Benefits of using RabbitMQ
- Implementation of RabbitMQ in .NET Core 6

Prerequisites:

- Visual Studio 2022
- Docker Desktop
- .NET Core 6 SDK

Introduction of RabbitMQ

- Rabbit MQ is the message broker that acts as a middleware while using multiple microservices.
- RabbitMQ is an open-source message broker software. It is sometimes also called message-oriented middleware.
- RabbitMQ is written in the Erlang programming language.
- RabbitMQ is used to reduce the load and delivery time of a web application when some of the resources have taken a lot of time to process the data.



- As you can see in the diagram above, there is one producer who sends a message to the RabbitMQ server. The server will store that message inside the queue in a FIFO manner.
- Once the producer has sent the message to the queue, there may be multiple consumers that want the message produced by the producer. In that case, consumers subscribe to the message and get that message from the Message Queue as you see in the above diagram.
- In this section, we will use one eCommerce Site as an example to understand more fully.
- There are multiple microservices running in the background while we are using the eCommerce website. There is one service that takes care of order details, and another service that takes care of payment details and receipts.
- Suppose we placed one order. At that time, the order service will start and process our order. After taking the order details, it will send data to the payment service, which takes the payment and sends the payment receipt to the end-users.
- In this case, there may be a chance of some technical issue occurring in the payment service. If the user did not receive the payment receipt due to this, the user will be impacted and connected with the support team to try to learn the status of the order.
- There may be another scenario on the user(consumer) side. Perhaps due to some technical issue, the user is exited from the application when the payment is in process. But, he will not get any receipt details after payment is successfully processed from backend services.
- In these scenarios, the RabbitMQ plays an essential role to process messages in the message queue. So, when the consumer gets online, he will receive that order receipt message from the message queue, produced by the producer without impacting the web application.
- All these examples are just for understanding purpose. There are a lot of scenarios in which RabbitMQ may play an important role while using multiple microservices. Sometimes RabbitMQ is used fully to load balancing between multiple services, or for many other purposes.

Benefits of using RabbitMQ

There are many benefits to using a Message Broker to send data to the consumer. Below, we will discuss a few of these benefits.

Hight Availability

RabbitMQ server. After some time, when our service starts working, it will connect with RabbitMQ and take the pending message easily.

Scalability

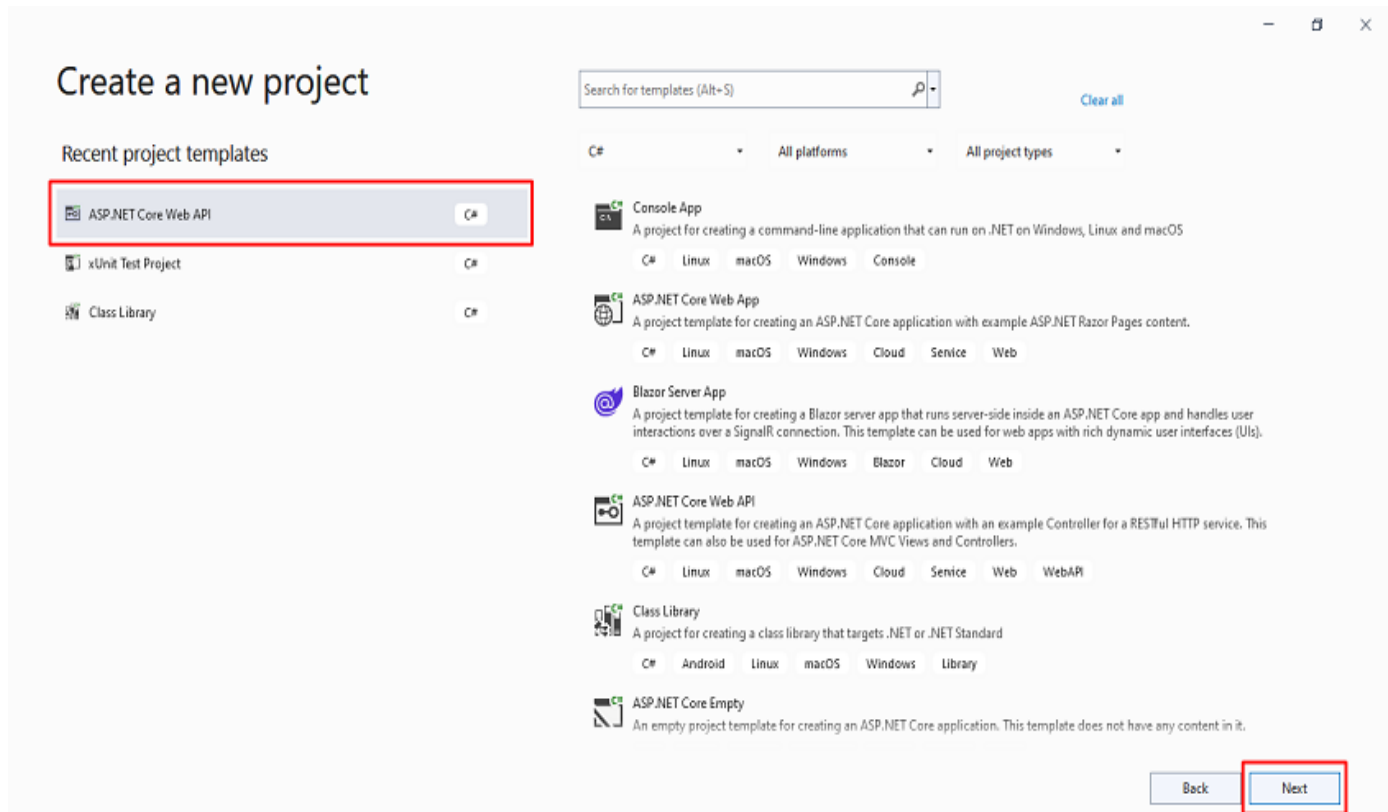
When we use RabbitMQ, at that time our application does not depend on only one server and virtual machine to process a request. If our server is stopped at that time, RabbitMQ will transfer our application load to another server that has the same services running in the background.

RabbitMQ Implementation with .NET Core 6

Let's start with the practical implementation of RabbitMQ using .NET Core 6 Web API as producer and Console Application as a consumer.

Step 1

Create a .NET Core API project.



Step 2

Configure your project.

ASP.NET Core Web API C# Linux macOS Windows Cloud Service Web WebAPI

Project name

Location

 ...

Solution name ⓘ

☐ Place solution and project in the same directory

Back

Next

Step 3

Provide additional information about your project.

Additional information

ASP.NET Core Web API C# Linux macOS Windows Cloud Service Web WebAPI

Framework ⓘ

Authentication type ⓘ

☒ Configure for HTTPS ⓘ

☐ Enable Docker ⓘ

Docker OS ⓘ

☒ Use controllers (unchecked to use minimal APIs) ⓘ

☒ Enable OpenAPI support ⓘ

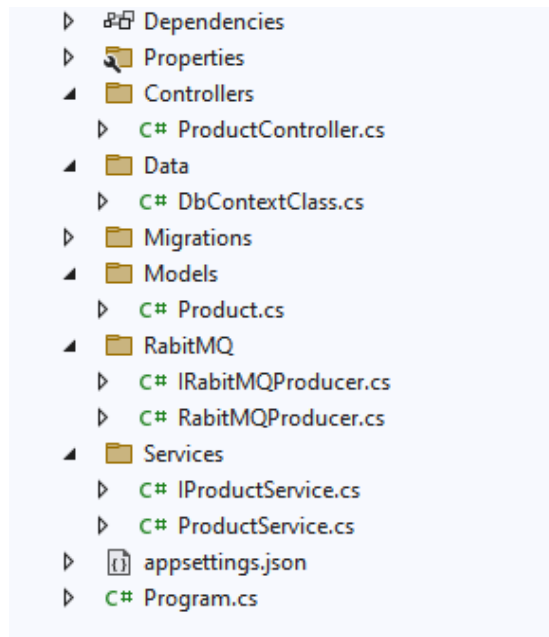
☐ Do not use top-level statements ⓘ

Back

Create

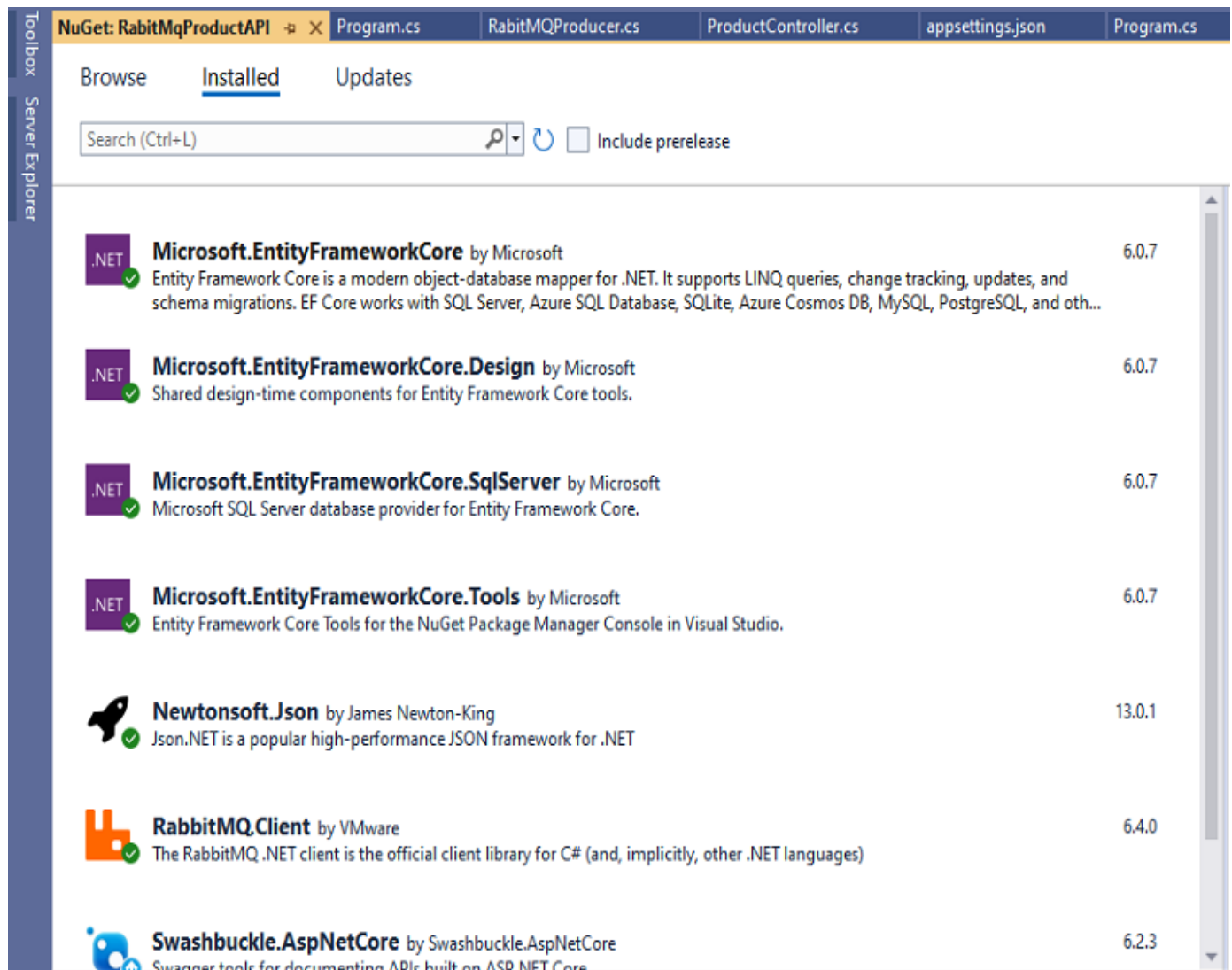
Step 4

Project Structure of Producer Application.



Step 5

Install a few NuGet Package.



Step 6

```
1 namespace RabbitMqProductAPI.Models {
2     public class Product {
3         public int ProductId {
4             get;
5             set;
6         }
7         public string ProductName {
8             get;
9             set;
10        }
11        public string ProductDescription {
12            get;
13            set;
14        }
15        public int ProductPrice {
16            get;
17            set;
18        }
19        public int ProductStock {
20            get;
21            set;
22        }
23    }
24 }
```

Step 7

Next, create a DbContextClass.cs class inside the Data folder.

```
1 using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
2 using RabbitMqProductAPI.Models;
3 namespace RabbitMqProductAPI.Data {
4     public class DbContextClass: DbContext {
5         protected readonly IConfiguration Configuration;
6         public DbContextClass(IConfiguration configuration) {
7             Configuration = configuration;
8         }
9         protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder options)
10             options.UseSqlServer(Configuration.GetConnectionString("Default"));
11     }
12     public DbSet < Product > Products {
13         get;
14         set;
15     }
16 }
```

Step 8

Later on, create an `IProductService.cs` and `ProductService.cs` class inside the `Services` folder.

```
1 using RabbitMqProductAPI.Models;
2 namespace RabbitMqProductAPI.Services {
3     public interface IProductService {
4         public IEnumerable < Product > GetProductList();
5         public Product GetProductById(int id);
6         public Product AddProduct(Product product);
7         public Product UpdateProduct(Product product);
8         public bool DeleteProduct(int Id);
9     }
10 }
```

Create a `ProductService.cs`.

```
1 using RabbitMqProductAPI.Data;
2 using RabbitMqProductAPI.Models;
3 namespace RabbitMqProductAPI.Services {
4     public class ProductService: IProductService {
5         private readonly DbContextClass _dbContext;
6         public ProductService(DbContextClass dbContext) {
7             _dbContext = dbContext;
8         }
9         public IEnumerable < Product > GetProductList() {
10             return _dbContext.Products.ToList();
11         }
12         public Product GetProductById(int id) {
13             return _dbContext.Products.Where(x => x.ProductId == id).FirstOrDefault();
14         }
15         public Product AddProduct(Product product) {
16             var result = _dbContext.Products.Add(product);
17             _dbContext.SaveChanges();
18             return result.Entity;
19         }
20         public Product UpdateProduct(Product product) {
21             var result = _dbContext.Products.Update(product);
22             _dbContext.SaveChanges();
23             return result.Entity;
24         }
25         public bool DeleteProduct(int Id) {
26             var filteredData = _dbContext.Products.Where(x => x.ProductId == Id);
27             var result = _dbContext.Remove(filteredData);
```

```
30     }  
31 }  
32 }
```

Step 9

Create IRabbitMQProducer.cs and RabbitMQProducer.cs classes for the message queue inside the RabbitMQ folder.

```
1 namespace RabbitMqProductAPI.RabbitMQ {  
2     public interface IRabbitMQProducer {  
3         public void SendProductMessage < T > (T message);  
4     }  
5 }
```

Next, create a RabbitMQProducer.cs class.

```
1 using Newtonsoft.Json;  
2 using RabbitMQ.Client;  
3 using System.Text;  
4 namespace RabbitMqProductAPI.RabbitMQ {  
5     public class RabbitMQProducer: IRabbitMQProducer {  
6         public void SendProductMessage < T > (T message) {  
7             //Here we specify the Rabbit MQ Server. we use rabbitmq docker  
8             var factory = new ConnectionFactory {  
9                 HostName = "localhost"  
10            };  
11            //Create the RabbitMQ connection using connection factory detail  
12            var connection = factory.CreateConnection();  
13            //Here we create channel with session and model  
14            using  
15            var channel = connection.CreateModel();  
16            //declare the queue after mentioning name and a few property re  
17            channel.QueueDeclare("product", exclusive: false);  
18            //Serialize the message  
19            var json = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(message);  
20            var body = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(json);  
21            //put the data on to the product queue  
22            channel.BasicPublish(exchange: "", routingKey: "product", body:  
23            }  
24        }  
25    }
```

Step 10


```
1  using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;
2  using RabbitMqProductAPI.Models;
3  using RabbitMqProductAPI.RabbitMQ;
4  using RabbitMqProductAPI.Services;
5  namespace RabbitMqProductAPI.Controllers {
6      [Route("api/[controller]")]
7      [ApiController]
8      public class ProductController: ControllerBase {
9          private readonly IProductService productService;
10         private readonly IRabbitMQProducer _rabbitMQProducer;
11         public ProductController(IProductService _productService, IRabbitMQP
12             productService = _productService;
13             _rabbitMQProducer = rabbitMQProducer;
14         }
15         [HttpGet("productlist")]
16         public IEnumerable < Product > ProductList() {
17             var productList = productService.GetProductList();
18             return productList;
19         }
20         [HttpGet("getproductbyid")]
21         public Product GetProductById(int Id) {
22             return productService.GetProductById(Id);
23         }
24         [HttpPost("addproduct")]
25         public Product AddProduct(Product product) {
26             var productData = productService.AddProduct(product);
27             //send the inserted product data to the queue and consumer
28             _rabbitMQProducer.SendProductMessage(productData);
29             return productData;
30         }
31         [HttpPut("updateproduct")]
32         public Product UpdateProduct(Product product) {
33             return productService.UpdateProduct(product);
34         }
35         [HttpDelete("deleteproduct")]
36         public bool DeleteProduct(int Id) {
37             return productService.DeleteProduct(Id);
38         }
39     }
40 }
```

Here, you can see that we inject the IRabbitMQProducer service inside the constructor and use it in the add product API endpoint to send data into the message queue. This inserts product data

Step 11

Add the connection string inside the appsetting.json file.

```
1  {
2      "Logging": {
3          "LogLevel": {
4              "Default": "Information",
5              "Microsoft.AspNetCore": "Warning"
6          }
7      },
8      "AllowedHosts": "*",
9      "ConnectionStrings": {
10         "DefaultConnection": "Data Source=DESKTOP-***;Initial Catalog=Rabit
11     }
12 }
```

Step 12

Next, register a few services inside the Program.cs class.

```
1  using RabbitMqProductAPI.Data;
2  using RabbitMqProductAPI.RabbitMQ;
3  using RabbitMqProductAPI.Services;
4  var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);
5  // Add services to the container.
6  builder.Services.AddScoped < IProductService, ProductService > ();
7  builder.Services.AddDbContext < DbContextClass > ();
8  builder.Services.AddScoped < IRabbitMQProducer, RabbitMQProducer > ();
9  builder.Services.AddControllers();
10 // Learn more about configuring Swagger/OpenAPI at https://aka.ms/aspnetcor
11 builder.Services.AddEndpointsApiExplorer();
12 builder.Services.AddSwaggerGen();
13 var app = builder.Build();
14 // Configure the HTTP request pipeline.
15 if (app.Environment.IsDevelopment()) {
16     app.UseSwagger();
17     app.UseSwaggerUI();
18 }
19 app.UseHttpsRedirection();
20 app.UseAuthorization();
21 app.MapControllers();
22 app.Run();
```

Add migration and update using the following entity framework command after executing that into the package manager console under the main project.

```
add-migration "first"
```

```
update-database
```

Step 14

Install Rabbitmq docker file using the following command (Note- docker desktop is in running mode):

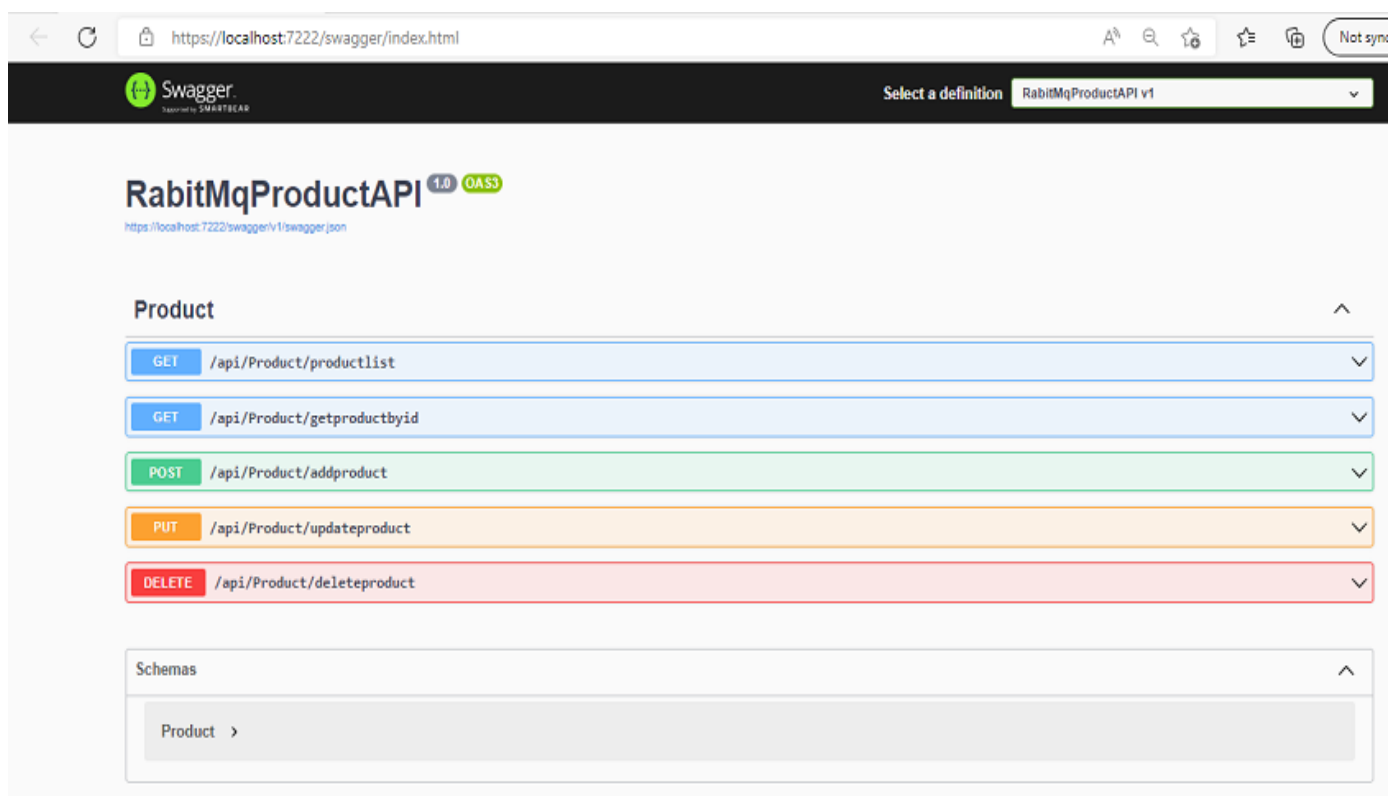
```
docker pull rabbitmq:3-management
```

Next, create a container and start using the Rabbitmq Dockerfile that we downloaded:

```
docker run --rm -it -p 15672:15672 -p 5672:5672 rabbitmq:3-management
```

Step 15

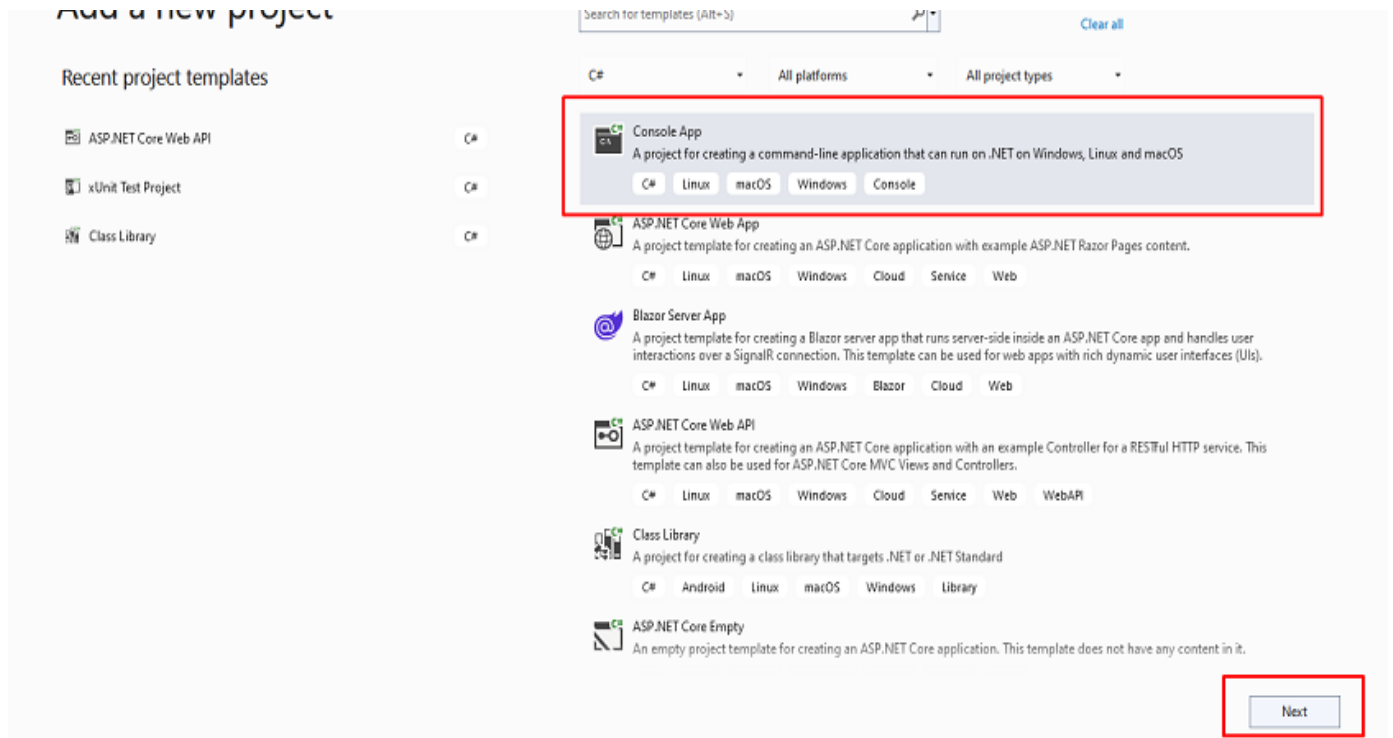
Finally, run your application and you will see the swagger UI and API endpoints.



This is all about Product Web API as producer. Now, let's create a new console application as the consumer consumes the message sent by the producer.

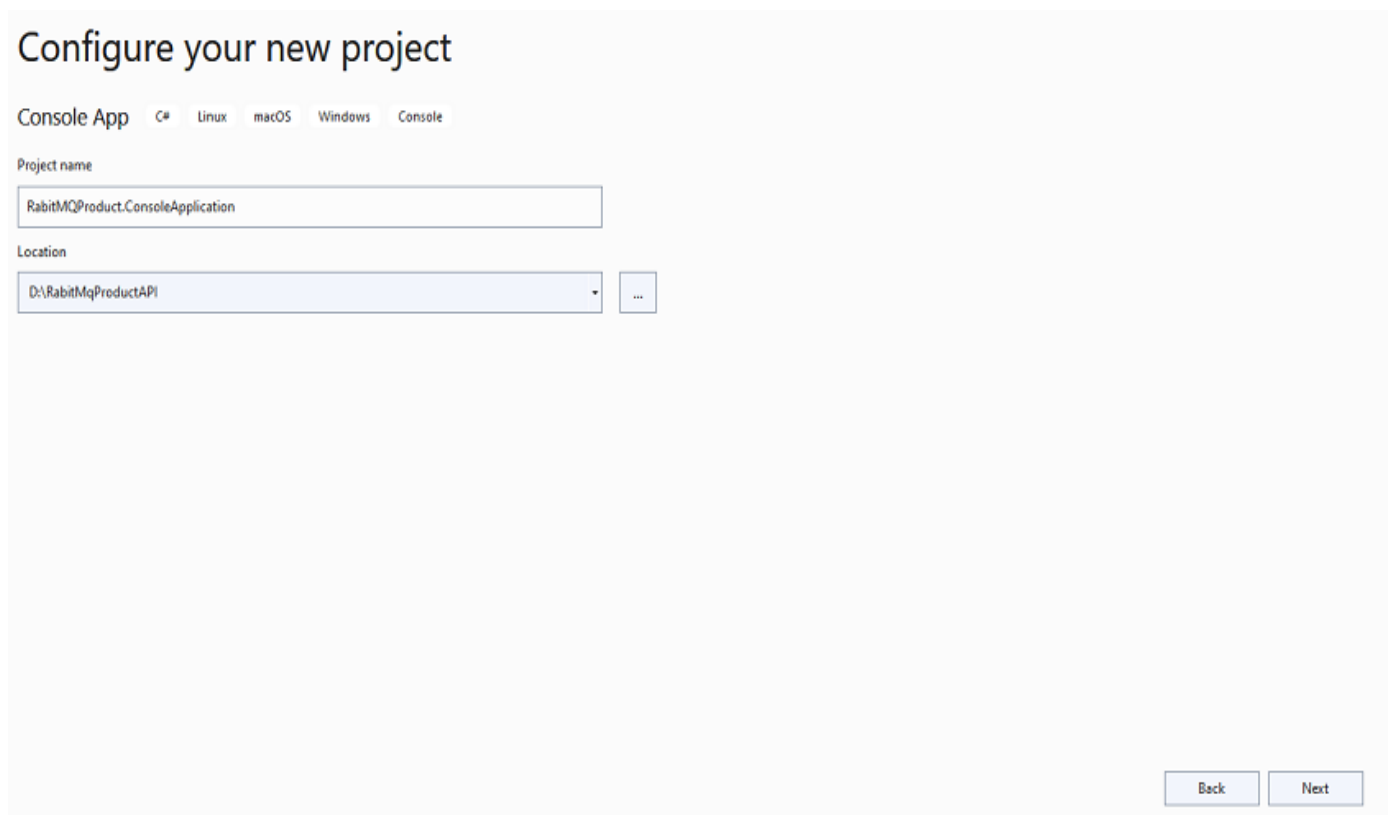
Step 1

Add a new console application inside the same solution.



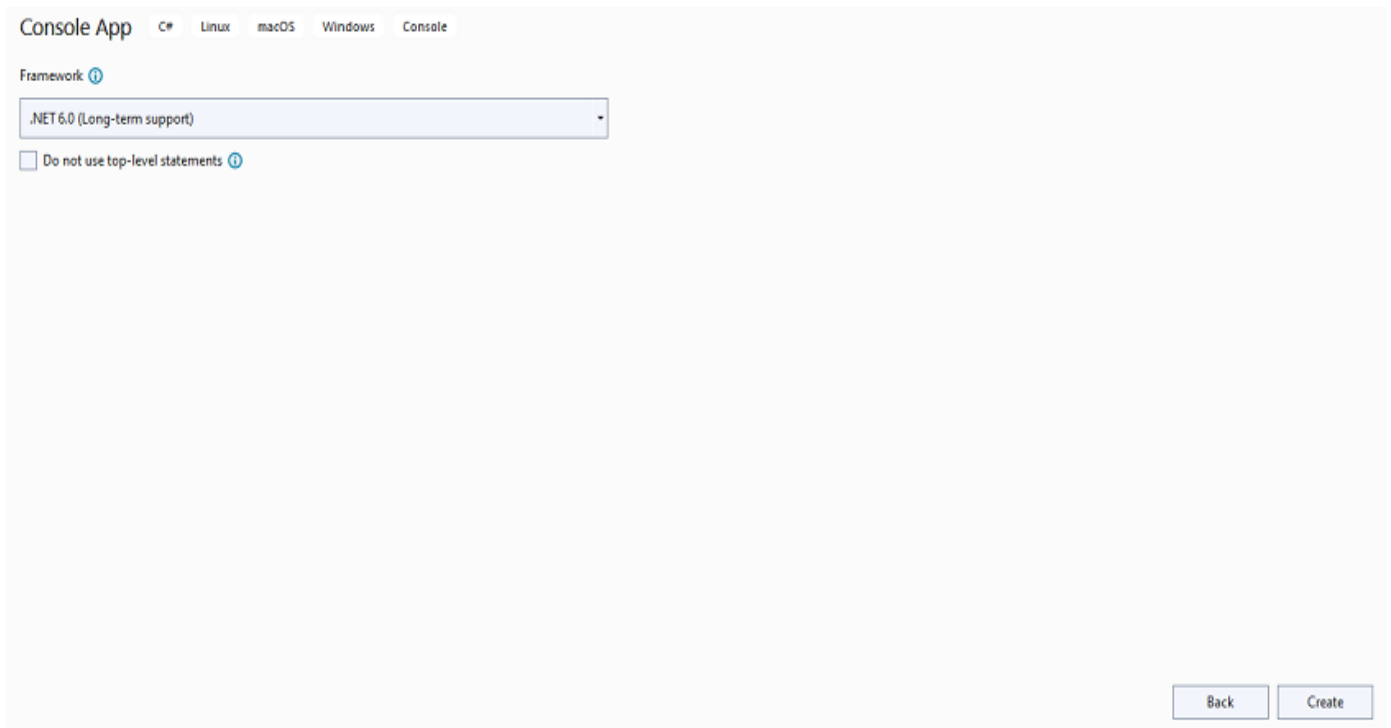
Step 2

Configure your new project.



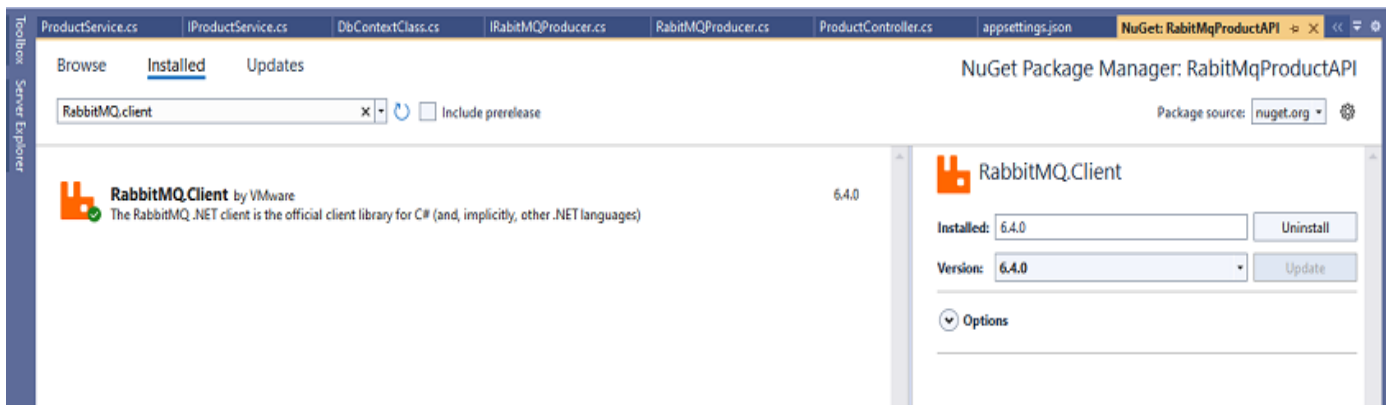
Step 3

Provide additional information.



Step 4

Install a few NuGet packages.



Step 5

Add the following code inside the Program.cs class:

```
1  using RabbitMQ.Client;
2  using RabbitMQ.Client.Events;
3  using System.Text;
4  //Here we specify the Rabbit MQ Server. we use rabbitmq docker image and us
5  var factory = new ConnectionFactory {
6      HostName = "localhost"
7  };
8  //Create the RabbitMQ connection using connection factory details as i ment
9  var connection = factory.CreateConnection();
10 //Here we create channel with session and model
11 using
```

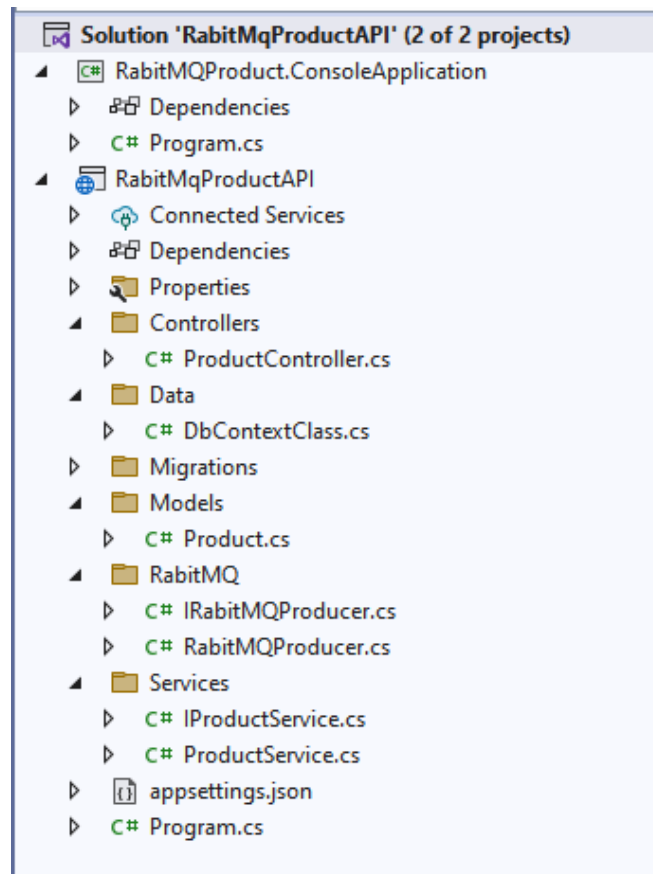
```

14 channel.QueueDeclare("product", exclusive: false);
15 //Set Event object which listen message from channel which is sent by producer
16 var consumer = new EventingBasicConsumer(channel);
17 consumer.Received += (model, eventArgs) => {
18     var body = eventArgs.Body.ToArray();
19     var message = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(body);
20     Console.WriteLine($"Product message received: {message}");
21 };
22 //read the message
23 channel.BasicConsume(queue: "product", autoAck: true, consumer: consumer);
24 Console.ReadKey();

```

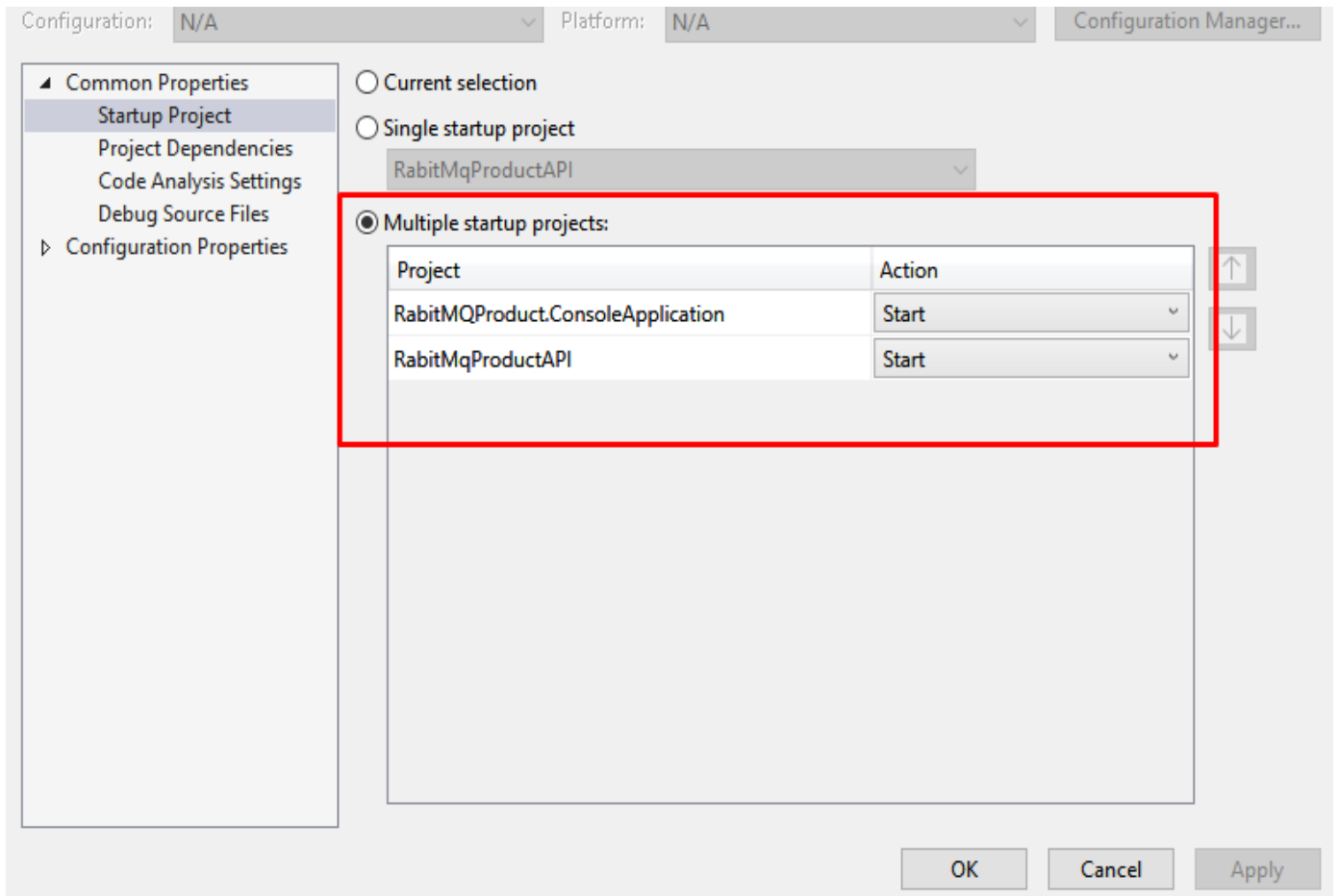
Step 6

Final Project Structure:



Step 7

Go to the solution property and configure both the producer and the consumer project as a starting project as shown below:

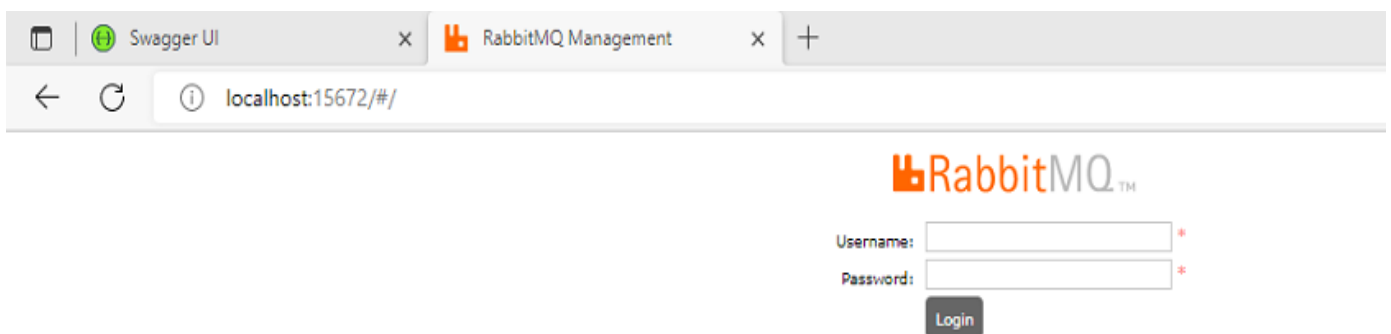


Step 8

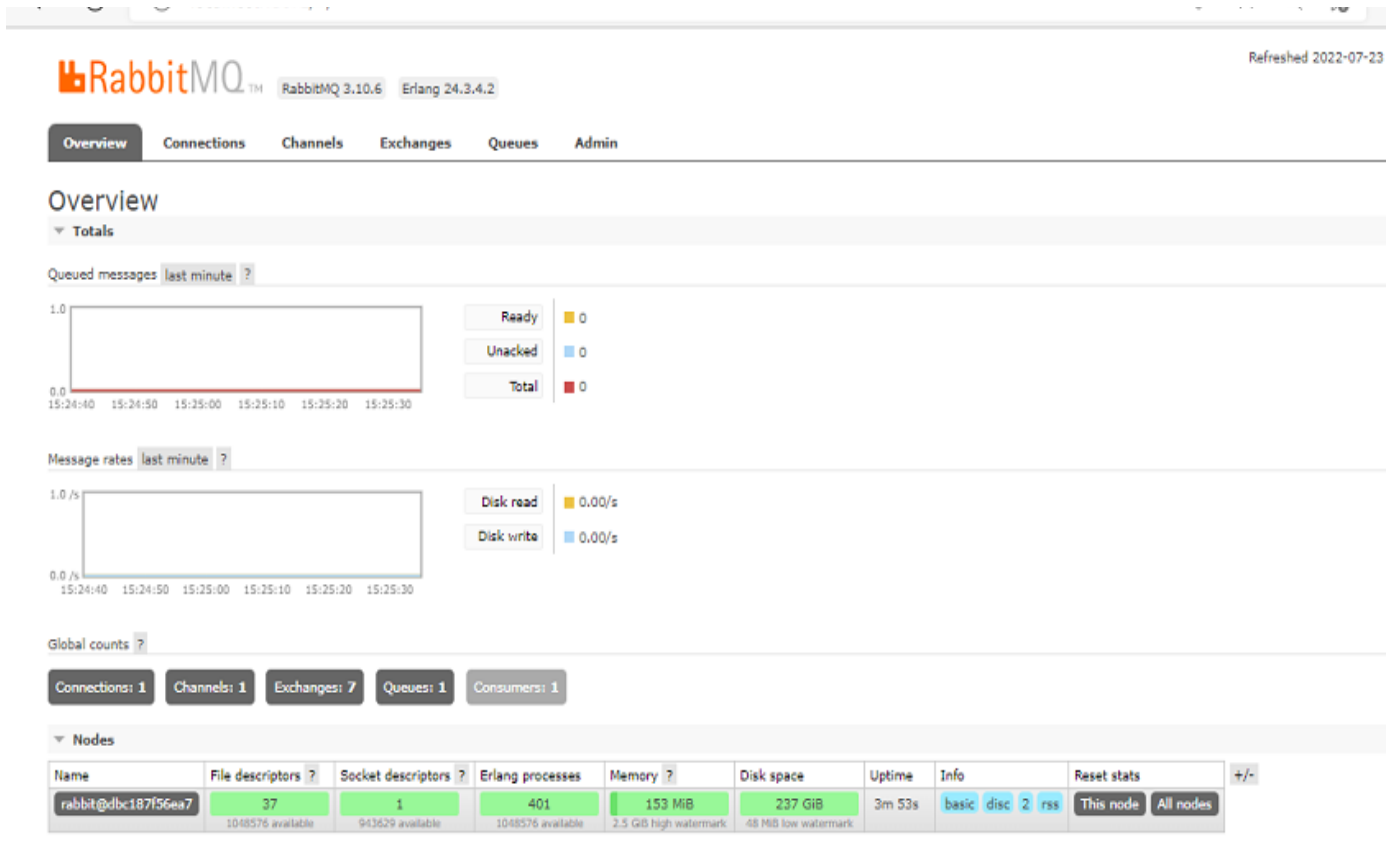
Open the following URL to open the RabbitMQ dashboard on the port we set while running docker:

<http://localhost:15672/>

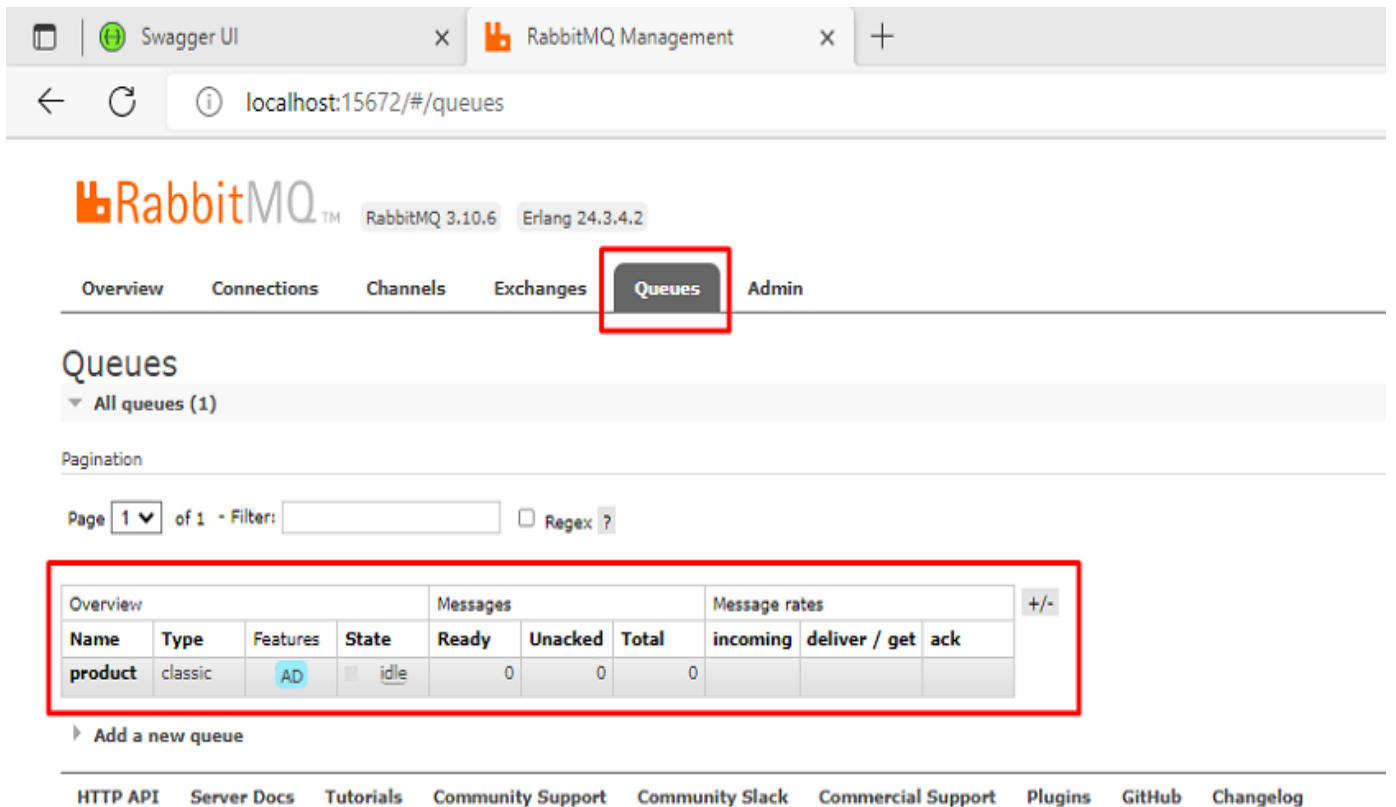
When you click the URL, the login page will open.



Enter default username ("guest") and password (also "guest"), and next you will see the dashboard.

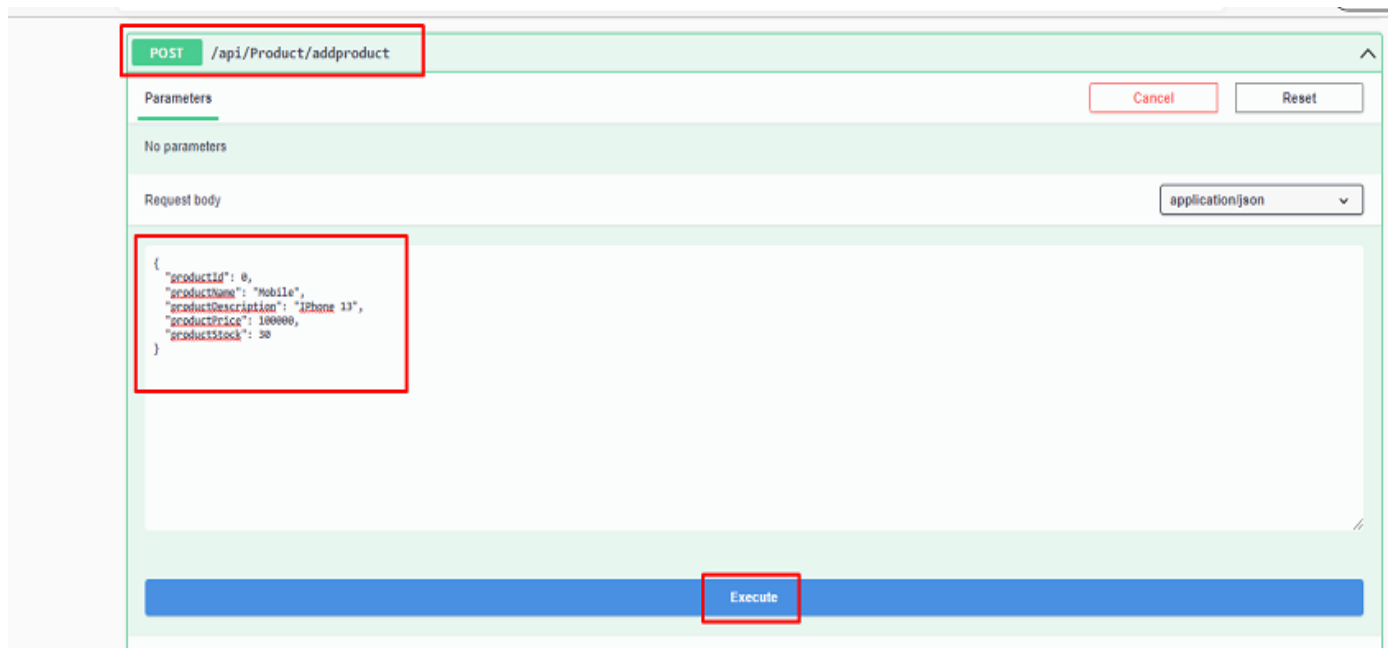


Open the queue tab, in which you will see our product queue.



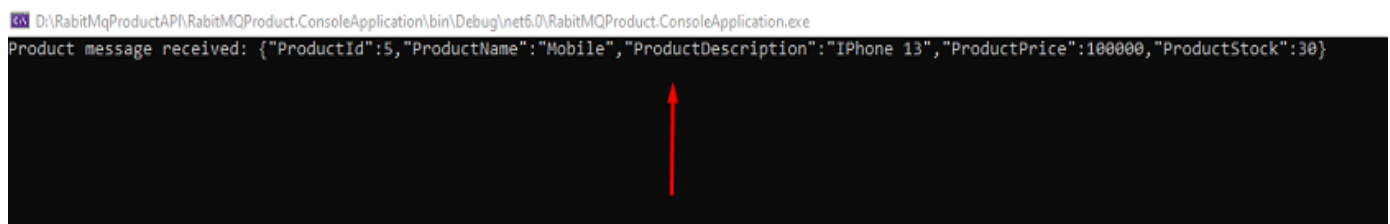
Step 9

Enter the one product details and execute the API.



Step 10

When you execute the above API using swagger, then the message is sent in the queue. You can see inside the console window of the consumer the product details that he listened to from the queue immediately.



This is all about RabbitMQ, you may use this as per your requirement and purpose.

Conclusion

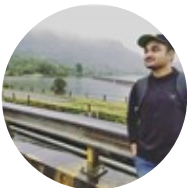
We discussed all the things related to RabbitMQ beginning from the introduction, working, and then set up a docker image and a few functionalities related to the producer and the consumer using the product application.

Happy learning!

[.NET Core](#)[.NET Framework](#)[ASP.NET](#)[C#](#)[Docker](#)

Next Recommended Reading

[.NET Core Web API Logging Using NLog In RabbitMQ](#)



Jaydeep Patil *TOP 1000*

C# Corner MVP | Fullstack Developer with 2.5+ yrs of experience in .NET Core API, Angular 8+, SQL Server, Docker, Kubernetes and Azure

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/jaydeep-patil-b13a54134>

516 97.2k 1

4 0



Type your comment here and press Enter Key (Minimum 10 characters)

FEATURED ARTICLES

How To Receive Real-Time Data In .NET 6 Client Application Using SignalR

Another Tool For Analyzing RDB Files Of Redis

Making Faster API Calls Using Refit Rest Library

Microservice Architecture, Its Design Patterns And Considerations

SignalR Introduction And Implementation Using The .NET Core 6 Web API And Angular 14

TRENDING UP

- 01 Why SharePoint Framework (SPFx) Is Best for SharePoint Development
- 02 Getting Started With Angular Electron Application Development
- 03 Using List Data Structures In Python 😊
- 04 Basic Authentication For Azure Functions (Open API) .Net 6
- 05 Typescript Express Node Server
- 06 Onion Architecture In ASP.NET Core 6 Web API
- 07 The A - Z Guide Of SQL Views
- 08 Using Tuples Data Structure In Python 😊
- 09 JWT Token Authentication In Angular 14 And .NET Core 6 Web API
- 10 Introducing Carbon - Google's New Programming Language



Learn Angular 8 In 25 Days

CHALLENGE YOURSELF



Blockchain Basics Skill



Python Developer

[About Us](#) [Contact Us](#) [Privacy Policy](#) [Terms](#) [Media Kit](#) [Sitemap](#) [Report a Bug](#) [FAQ](#) [Partners](#)
[C# Tutorials](#) [Common Interview Questions](#) [Stories](#) [Consultants](#) [Ideas](#) [Certifications](#)

©2022 C# Corner. All contents are copyright of their authors.