Intro:

Scenario descrition: Uthpala

ActiveMQ software:

Apache ActiveMQ is message-oriented middleware (MOM), a category of software that sends messages between applications. Using standards-based, asynchronous communication, ActiveMQ allows loose coupling of the elements in an IT environment, which is often foundational to enterprise messaging and distributed applications.

ActiveMQ is a Java-based open source project developed by the [Apache Software Foundation](http://activemq.apache.org/). It’s comparable to other messaging systems, such as [Apache Kafka](https://www.datadoghq.com/blog/monitoring-kafka-performance-metrics/), [RabbitMQ](https://www.datadoghq.com/blog/rabbitmq-monitoring/), and [Amazon Simple Queue Service](https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/). Amazon also offers [Amazon MQ](https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-mq/), which is a managed implementation of ActiveMQ, integrated into its AWS cloud services. Essentially, each of these technologies supports enterprise messaging through a loosely coupled infrastructure.

Advantages of ActiveMQ software

* Allowing applications built with different languages and on different operating systems to integrate with each other.
* Location transparency- client applications don’t need to know where the service applications are located.
* Reliable communication- the producers/consumers of messages don’t have to be available at the same time or certain segments along the route of the message can go down and come back up without impacting the messages are arriving.
* Scaling- can scale horizontally by adding more services that can handle the messages if too many messages are arriving.
* A client can fire a message and continue other processing instead of blocking until the service has sent a response.

Disadvantages of ActiveMQ software