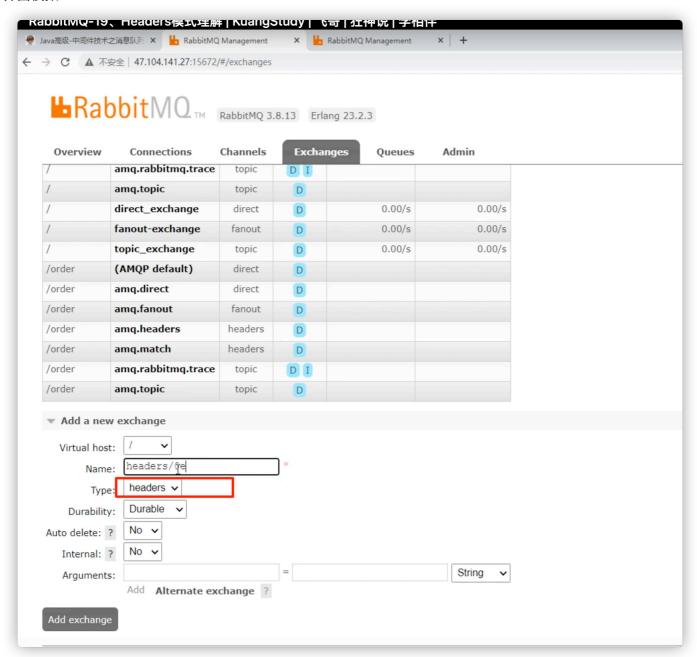
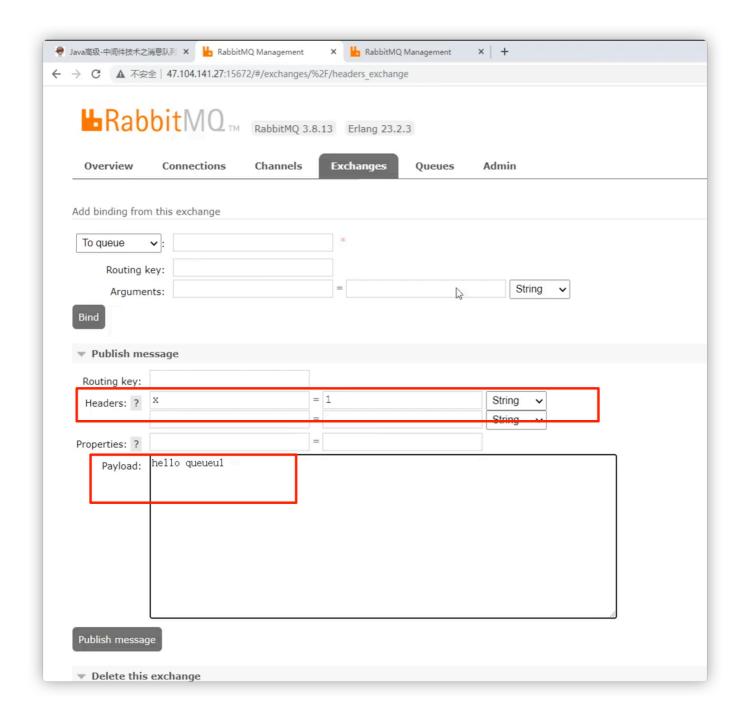
head模式 -- 不常用

界面模拟





工作模式总结

主要有两种模式:

- 1、轮询模式的分发:一个消费者一条,按均分配;
- 2、公平分发:根据消费者的消费能力进行公平分发,处理快的处理的多,处理慢的处理的少;按劳分配;

公平分发必须是手动应答

```
🖰 🕏 🗘 🗘 — 💣 all\Producer.java × 💣 lunxun\Producer.java × 💣 lunxun\Work1.java × 💣 fair\Producer.java × 💣 fair\Work1.java × 💣 fair\Work1.java ×

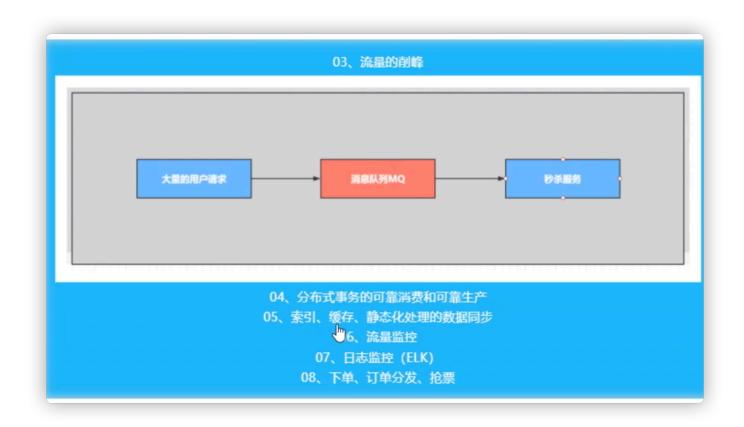
✓ Improve routing

                                                      // 这里如果queue已经被创建过一次了,可以不需要定义
//channel.queueDeclare("queuel", false, true, false, null);
// 同一时刻,服务器只会推送一条消息给消费者
      © Consumer
      @ Producer
 //channel.basicQos(1);
// 6: 定义接受消息的回调
      Consumer
      Producer
                                                      Channel finalChannel = channel;
    ∨ 🖿 fair
        @ Producer
                               47
                                                      finalChannel.basicConsume(queue: "queue1", autoAck: false, new DeliverCallback() {
        Work1
        © Work2
                                                          public void handle(String s, | Delivery delivery) throws IOException {

✓ Iunxun

        Producer
                                                                    System.out.println("Work2-收到消息是: " + new String(delivery.getBody(), c
        Work1
                                                                    Thread. sleep ( millis: 200);
        Work2
                                                                    finalChannel.basicAck(delivery.getEnvelope().getDeliveryTag(), multiple: fal
ırces
                                                               } catch (Exception ex) {
                                                                    ex.printStackTrace();
                                                      }, new CancelCallback() {
ıva.iml
                                                          @Override
                                                          public void handle(String s) throws IOException {
                               60 1
Consoles
```

mq的使用场景



```
07

08 04、分布式事务的可靠消费和可靠生产

09 05、索引、缓存、静态化处理的数据同步

10 06、流量监控

11 07、日志监控(ELK)

12 08、下单、订单分发、抢票
```

01、解耦、削峰、异步