步骤

生产者

1. 创建生产者SpringBoot工程
2. 引入依赖坐标

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-amqp</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

3. 编写yml配置，基本信息配置
4. 定义交换机，队列以及绑定关系的配置类
5. 注入RabbitTemplate，调用方法，完成消息发送

消费者

1. 创建消费者SpringBoot工程
2. 引入start，依赖坐标

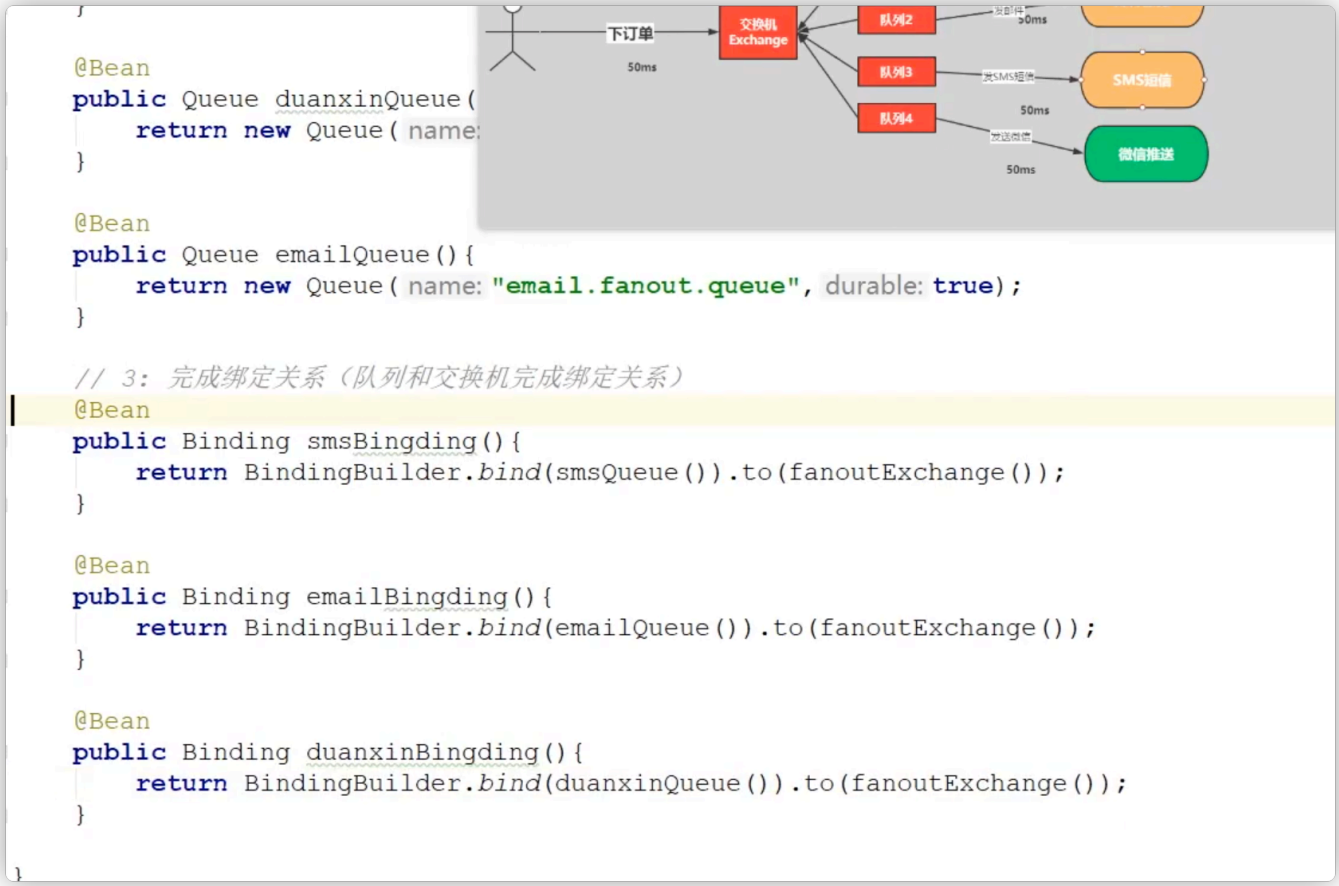
```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-amqp</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

3. 编写yml配置，基本信息配置
4. 定义监听类，使用@RabbitListener注解完成队列监听。

小结

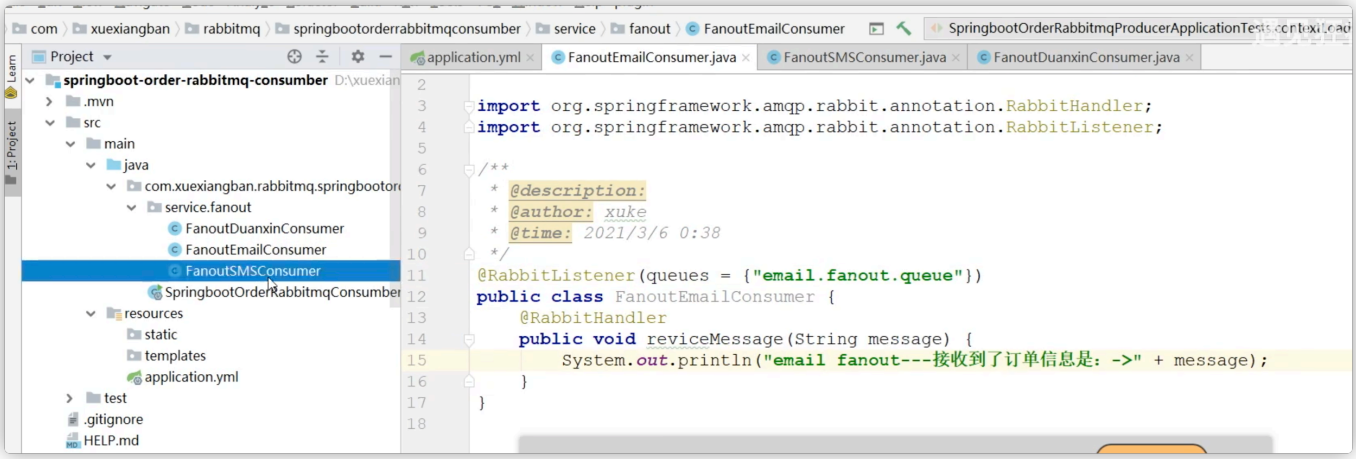
- SpringBoot提供了快速整合RabbitMQ的方式
- 基本信息再yml中配置，队列交互机以及绑定关系在配置类中使用Bean的方式配置
- 生产端直接注入RabbitTemplate完成消息发送
- 消费端直接使用@RabbitListener完成消息接收

绑定多个队列

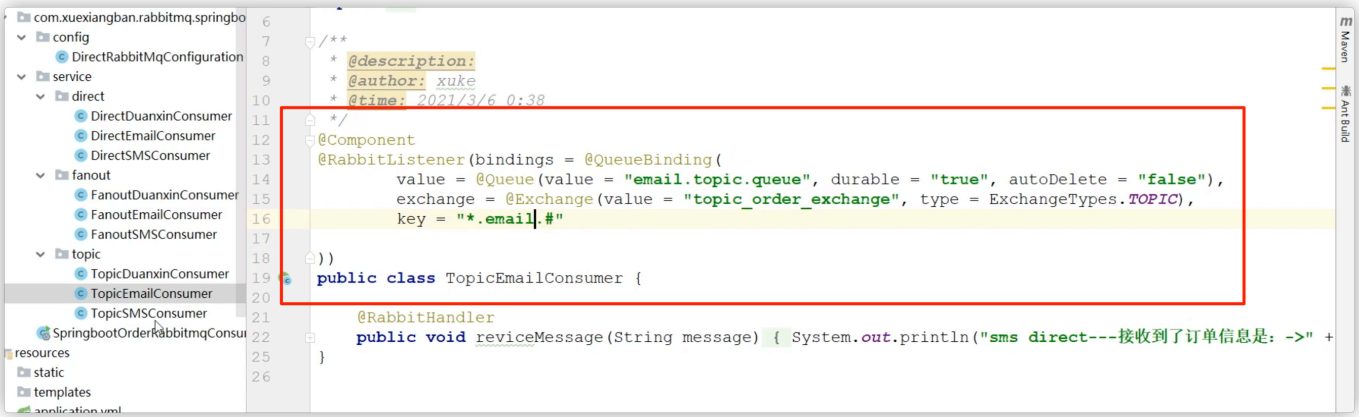



```
    @Bean
    public Queue duanxinQueue(
        return new Queue( name:
    }

    @Bean
    public Queue emailQueue(){
        return new Queue( name: "email.fanout.queue", durable: true);
    }

    // 3: 完成绑定关系（队列和交换机完成绑定关系）
    @Bean
    public Binding smsBingding(){
        return BindingBuilder.bind(smsQueue()).to(fanoutExchange());
    }

    @Bean
    public Binding emailBingding(){
        return BindingBuilder.bind(emailQueue()).to(fanoutExchange());
    }

    @Bean
    public Binding duanxinBingding(){
        return BindingBuilder.bind(duanxinQueue()).to(fanoutExchange());
    }

}
```

接受消息



消费端的交换机和队列绑定，使用注解的方式。推荐使用配置类



producer-springboot

RabbitMQConfig

```
package com.itheima.rabbitmq.config;

import org.springframework.amqp.core.*;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;

@Configuration
public class RabbitMQConfig {

    public static final String EXCHANGE_NAME = "boot_topic_exchange";
    public static final String QUEUE_NAME = "boot_queue";

    //1.交换机
    @Bean("bootExchange")
    public Exchange bootExchange(){
        return ExchangeBuilder.topicExchange(EXCHANGE_NAME).durable(true).build();
    }


    //2.Queue 队列
    @Bean("bootQueue")
    public Queue bootQueue(){
        return QueueBuilder.durable(QUEUE_NAME).build();
    }

    //3. 队列和交互机绑定关系 Binding
    /*
        1. 知道哪个队列
        2. 知道哪个交换机
        3. routing key
     */
    @Bean
    public Binding bindQueueExchange(@Qualifier("bootQueue") Queue queue,
@Qualifier("bootExchange") Exchange exchange){
        return BindingBuilder.bind(queue).to(exchange).with("boot.#").noargs();
    }


}
```

application.yml

```yaml
# 配置RabbitMQ的基本信息  ip 端口 username  password..
spring:
  rabbitmq:
    host: 172.16.98.133 # ip
    port: 5672
    username: guest
    password: guest
    virtual-host: /
```

ProducerTest

```
package com.itheima.test;


import com.itheima.rabbitmq.config.RabbitMQConfig;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.amqp.rabbit.core.RabbitTemplate;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTest;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringRunner;

@SpringBootTest
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
public class ProducerTest {

    //1.注入RabbitTemplate
    @Autowired
    private RabbitTemplate rabbitTemplate;

    @Test
    public void testSend(){

        rabbitTemplate.convertAndSend(RabbitMQConfig.EXCHANGE_NAME,"boot.haha","boot mq
hello~~~");
    }
}
```

consumer-springboot

application.yml

```yaml
spring:
  rabbitmq:
    host: 172.16.98.133 #主机ip
    port: 5672 #端口
    username: guest
    password: guest
    virtual-host: /
```

RabbimtMQListener

```java
@SpringBootApplication
public class ConsumerSpringbootApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ConsumerSpringbootApplication.class, args);
    }

}
```