

# Sadržaj

- Uvod u Message Oriented Computing
- JMS API
- Primeri

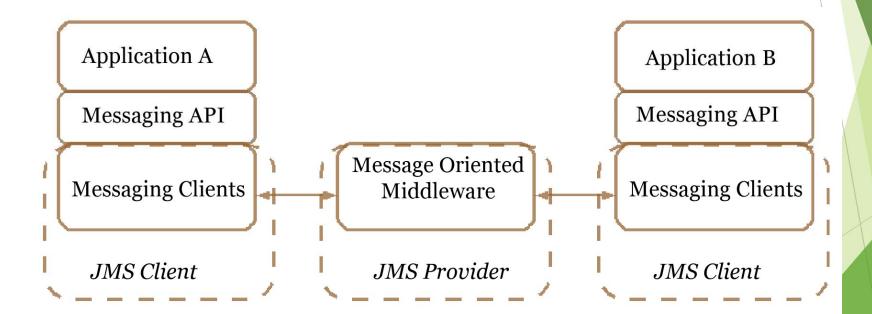


# Message Oriented Middleware (MOM)

- Problemi integracije u Informacionim Sistemima
  - Asinhrona komunikacija
- Šta je MOM?
- Zašto bi smo koristili MOM?
  - Laka integracija heterogenih sistema
  - Dobro rešenje za uska grla u sistemskom dizajnu
  - Povećava ukupnu propusnu moć sistema
  - ▶ Poboljšava fleksibilnost sistemske arhitekture
  - Omogućava izgradnju geografski distribuirane sisteme

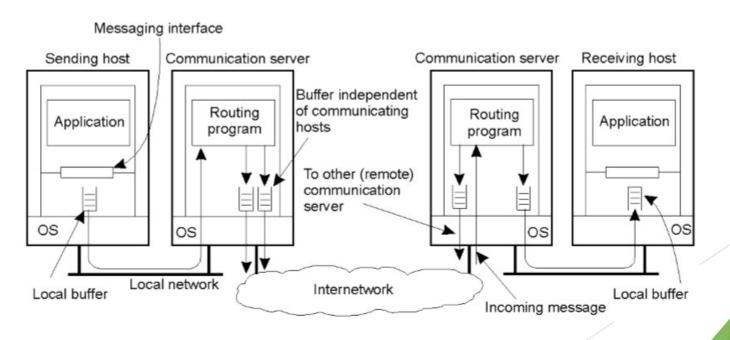


# Message Oriented Middleware



### MOM referentni model

Infrastruktura slanja poruke je podržana kroz aplikativni sloj, preko nekoliko "komunikacijskih servera".



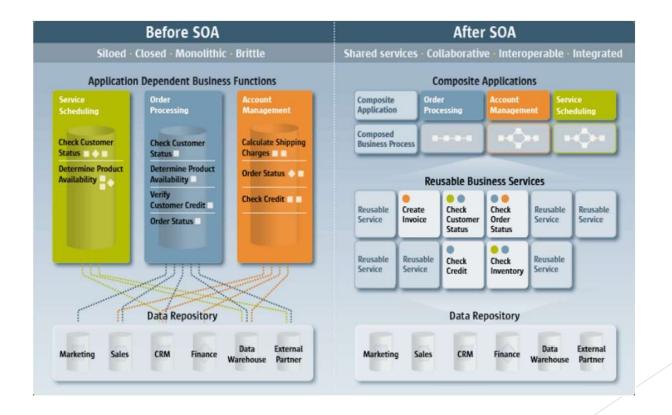
## MOM - tipovi komunikacije

- Sinhroni Asinhroni:
  - Sinhroni: pošiljilac je blokiran dok primalac ne dobije poruku (primi ili obradi),
  - Asinhroni: pošiljilac nastavlja sa radom nakon slanja poruke.
- Tranzijentni Perzistentni:
  - Privremeni: pošiljilac i primaoc moraju biti aktivni da bi se poruka dostavila,
  - ► Trajni: poruka se čuva u komunikacionom sistemu sve dok njeno dostavljanje ne bude bilo moguće.
- ▶ U praksi postoje i alternative (kombinacije)

## Serverski orijentisana arhitektura

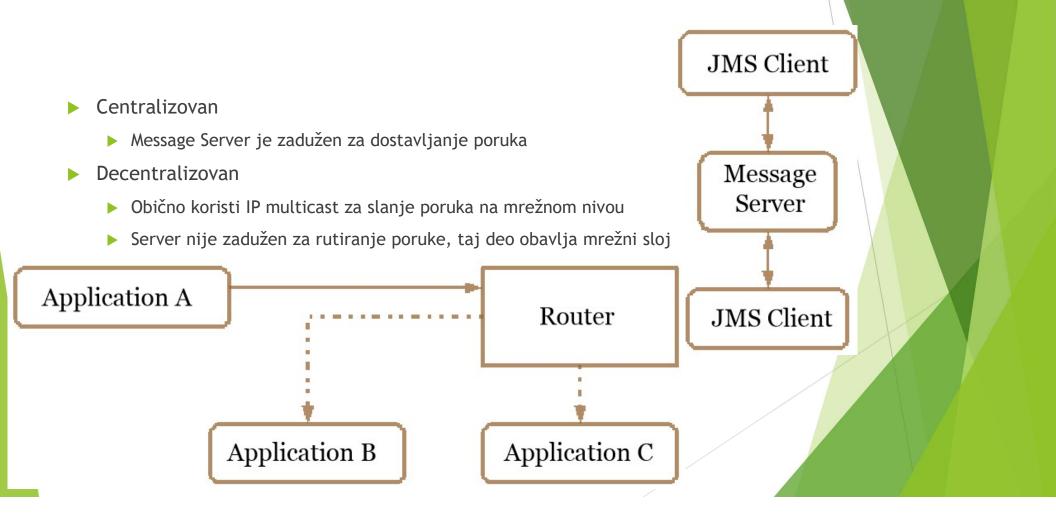
- Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) pristup
  - ▶ Poruke se razmenjuju asinhrono
  - Kositi se API za kreiranje poruka i slanje kroz MOM
  - Poruke predstavljaju autonomne celine, sadrže sve podatke i stanja neophodna za rad biznis logike
- Event-driven pristup zanovan na događajima
  - ► Komunikacija se obavlja po asinhronoj šemi
  - Poruke se šalju na efikasan i robustan način
  - Self-descri<u>b</u>ed poruke sadrže sve neophodne informacije koje omogućavaju "prijemniku" da izvrši nezavisnu obradu
  - ▶ Loosly-coupled sve komponente sistema su slabo spregnute

# SOA primer





### Arhitektura SOA

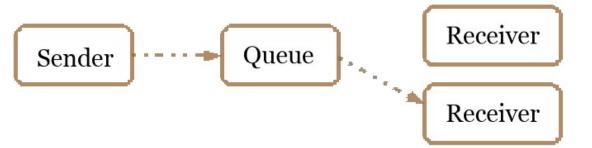


## Modeli komunikacije

- Sinhrona komunikacija
  - ▶ Oba učesnika u komunikaciji moraju biti aktivni,
  - ▶ Pošiljilac dobija potvrdu o prijemu od prijemnika,
  - Blokirajući pozivi,
  - Podržava scenario gde je autorizacija obavezna (npr. Upotreba kreditnih kartica)
- Asinhrona komunikacija
  - ▶ U toku komunikacije ne moraju oba učesnika da budu aktivna,
  - Konfirmacija nije neophodna,
  - ► Nema blokirajućih poziva,
  - Korisno kada se zahteva procesiranje masovne komunikacije,
  - Omogućava efikasnu upotrebu hardverskih resursa.

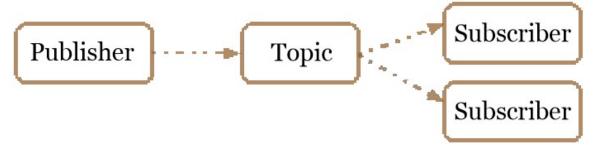
#### Point-to-Point

- Pošiljioci (senders) i primaoci (receivers) komuniciraju preko virtualnih kanala, poznatih pod nazivom redovi (queues), na asinhron i sinhron način,
- Poruku dobija isključivo jedan primaoc, komunikacija 1-1.
- ▶ Pošiljioc može zahtevati novu poruku u bilo kom trenutku.
- Servisi su jače spregnuti, pošiljioc obično zna primaoca i koje informacije primaoc očekuje.



### Publish-and-Subscribe

- ▶ Poruke se objavljuju (publish) preko virtuelnih kanala nazvanih teme (topics),
- Oni koji objavljuju podatke (*producer*) nazivaju se *publishers*, dok oni koji koriste (obrađuju) podatke (*consumer*) nazivaju se *subcribers*,
- Poruke se brodkastuju svim *subcribers*-ima, svaki *subcriber* dobija kopiju poruke, komunikacija 1-više
- Servisi su slabije spregnuti u odnosu na P2P model



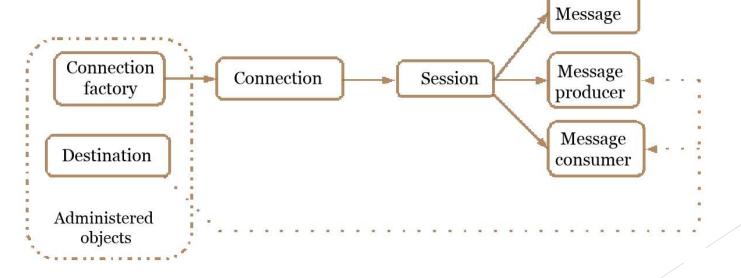
## Java Message Service (JMS)

- JMS predstavlja API za kreiranje poruka,
- ▶ Napravljen od strane Sun Microsystem,
- Predstavlja abstrakt API, ne kompletan sitem.
- API sadrži:
  - ► General API (za komunikaciju i sa queues i sa topics)
  - ► Point-to-Point API,
  - Publish-and-Subscribe API.



### JMS General API

- Glavni interfejsi:
  - ► ConnectionFactory, Destination, Connection, Session, Message, MessageProducer, MessageConsumer



### Primer 1.1

```
import javax.jms.*; import javax.naming.*;
public class Producer {
static Context ictx = null;
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
ictx = new InitialContext();
 Queue queue = (Queue) ictx.lookup("queue");
 Topic topic = (Topic) ictx.lookup("topic");
 ConnectionFactory cf = (ConnectionFactory) ictx.lookup("cf");
 ictx.close();
 Connection cnx = cf.createConnection();
 Session sess = cnx.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
MessageProducer prod = sess.createProducer(null);
 TextMessage msg = sess.createTextMessage();
 int i:
 for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
 msg.setText("Test number " + i);
 prod.send(queue, msg);
 prod.send(topic, msg);
cnx.close();
```

```
import javax.jms.*; import javax.naming.*;
public class Subscriber {
static Context ictx = null;
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
 ictx = new InitialContext();
 Queue queue = (Queue) ictx.lookup("queue");
 Topic topic = (Topic) ictx.lookup("topic");
 ConnectionFactory cf = (ConnectionFactory) ictx.lookup("cf");
 ictx.close();
 Connection cnx = cf.createConnection();
 Session sess = cnx.createSession(false, Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
 MessageConsumer recv = sess.createConsumer(queue);
 MessageConsumer subs = sess.createConsumer(topic);
 recv.setMessageListener(new MsgListener("Queue"));
 subs.setMessageListener(new MsgListener("Topic"));
 cnx.start();
 System.in.read();
 cnx.close();
```

## JMS P2P API

Glavni interfejsi:

Queue Connection Factory, Queue, Queue Connection, Queue Session, Message, Queue Sender, Queue conn.

Queue conn.

Queue conn.

Queue Session

Queue

Queue

Queue

Queue

Receiver

Administered

objects

# JMS P2P Implementacija

#### Producer

- Obtain reference to QueueConnectionFactory,
- ► Get reference to Queue,
- Create QueueConnection,
- Create QueueSession,
- Create QueueSender,
- Create Message,
- Send Message.

#### Consumer

- Obtain reference to QueueConnectionFactory,
- ► Get reference to Queue,
- Create QueueConnection,
- Create QueueSession,
- ► Create QueueReceiver,
- ► Wait for message, implement interface MessageListener.



#### Primer 2.1

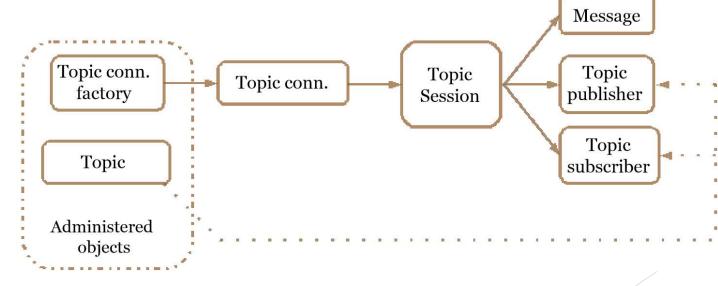
```
import javax.jms.*; import javax.naming.*;
public class Sender {
static Context ictx = null;
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
 ictx = new InitialContext();
 Queue queue = (Queue) ictx.lookup("queue");
 QueueConnectionFactory qcf = (QueueConnectionFactory);
ictx.lookup("qcf");
 ictx.close();
 QueueConnection qc = qcf.createQueueConnection();
 QueueSession qs = qc.createQueueSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
 QueueSender qsend = qs.createSender(queue);
 TextMessage msg = qs.createTextMessage();
 int i;
 for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
 msg.setText("Test number " + i);
 gsend.send(msg); }
 qc.close();
```

```
import javax.jms.*; import javax.naming.*;
public class Receiver {
static Context ictx = null;
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
 ictx = new InitialContext();
 Queue queue = (Queue) ictx.lookup("queue");
 QueueConnectionFactory qcf = (QueueConnectionFactory) ictx.lookup("qcf");
 ictx.close();
 QueueConnection qc = qcf.createQueueConnection();
 QueueSession qs =
qc.createQueueSession(false,Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
 QueueReceiver grec = qs.createReceiver(queue);
 TextMessage msg;
 qc.start():
 int i;
 for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
 msg = (TextMessage) grec.receive();
 System.out.println("Msg received: " + msg.getText());
 qc.close();
```

## JMS Publish-and-Subscribe API

#### Glavni interfejsi:

 TopicConnectionFactory, Topic, TopicConnection, TopicSession, Message, TopicPublisher, TopicSubscriber.



# JMS Publish-and-Subscribe Implementacija

- Producer
  - Obtain reference to TopicConnectionFactory,
  - ▶ Get reference to *Topic*,
  - Create TopicConnection,
  - Create TopicSession,
  - Create TopicPublisher,
  - Create Message,
  - ▶ Send *Message*.

#### Consumer

- Obtain reference to TopicConnectionFactory,
- ▶ Get reference to *Topic*,
- Create TopicConnection,
- Create TopicSession,
- Create TopicSubscriber,
- ► Wait for message, implement interface *MessageListener*.



#### Primer 3.1

```
import javax.jms.*; import javax.naming.*;
public class Publisher {
static Context ictx = null;
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
ictx = new InitialContext();
Topic topic = (Topic) ictx.lookup("topic");
TopicConnectionFactory tcf = (TopicConnectionFactory)
ictx.lookup("tcf");
ictx.close();
TopicConnection tc = tcf.createTopicConnection();
 TopicSession ts = tc.createTopicSession(true,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
TopicPublisher tpub = ts.createPublisher(topic);
 TextMessage msg = ts.createTextMessage();
 int i:
 for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
 msg.setText("Test number " + i);
 tpub.publish(msg); }
 ts.commit();
 tc.close();
```

```
import javax.jms.*; import javax.naming.*;
public class Subscriber {
static Context ictx = null;
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
ictx = new InitialContext();
Topic topic = (Topic) ictx.lookup("topic");
TopicConnectionFactory tcf = (TopicConnectionFactory) ictx.lookup("tcf");
ictx.close();
TopicConnection tc = tcf.createTopicConnection();
TopicSession ts = tc.createTopicSession(true, Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
TopicSubscriber tsub = ts.createSubscriber(topic);
tsub.setMessageListener(new MsgListener());
tc.start();
System.in.read();
tc.close();
class MsgListener implements MessageListener {
String id;
public MsgListener() {id = "";}
public MsgListener(String id) {this.id = id; }
public void onMessage(Message msg) {
 TextMessage tmsg = (TextMessage) msg;
 try { System.out.println(id+": "+tmsg.getText()); }
 catch (JMSException jE) { jE.printStackTrace(); }
```