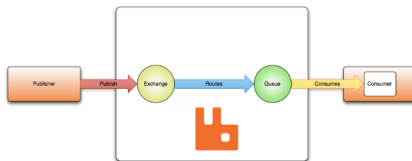


# Message Queuing/Message Bus

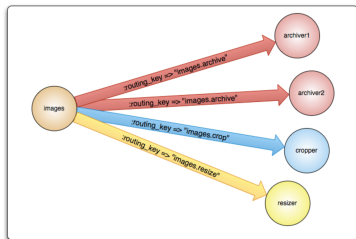
- Message queuing allows applications to communicate by sending messages to each other. The message queue provides temporary message storage when the destination program is busy or not connected.

# AMQP - Advanced Message Queuing Protocol



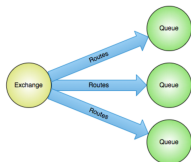
- AMQP 0.9.1 (latest version and what's supported by rabbitMQ)
- publishers writes to the exchange, there are few routing options based on which the message is put in a queue
- when a message cannot be routed, messages may be returned to publishers, dropped or put in dead letter queue
- messages are stored until a consumer receives a message and acknowledge

# AMQP Direct Exchange



- Direct exchange (1-1 mapping)

# AMQP Direct Exchange



- Direct exchange (1-1 mapping)
- Fanout exchange (1-n mapping)

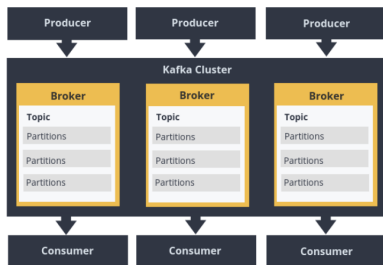
# AMQP Direct Exchange

- Direct exchange (1-1 mapping)
- Fanout exchange (1-n mapping)
- Headers exchange ('x-match' header based), ...

# RabbitMQ scaling

- Consumer scaling is easy you can add more consumers when you publish quicker then you can consume
- Scaling broker is veritcal in RabbitMQ.
- Horizontal scaling of borker is possible with clustering but it's annowying setup

# Kafka



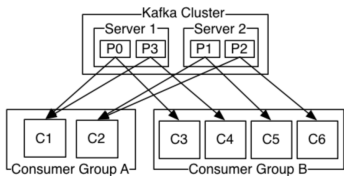
- by LinkedIn, built for large scale stream processing in a fault-tolerant fashion with at-least once delivery
- Kafka is based on the commit log, and messages comes from many producers in TCP
- Data in a topic is partitioned and within a partition, messages are strictly ordered by their offsets

- 0.8.2 Most stable version of kafka, still with offsets stored in zookeeper



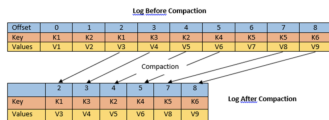
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- 0.11 Kafka supports Exactly-once delivery using idempotent producer and transaction. [Blog](#)
- 2.0 Compact topics - In simple terms, Apache Kafka will keep latest version of a record and delete the older versions with same key



# Kafka and beyond

- Kafka now is a distributed streaming platform
- Connect and Streams APIs
- Mirroring (old but very powerful feature)