

### RabbitMQ

Messaging that just works

**Group DAFOT** 

### Agenda

- Motivation
- Introduction to Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP) and RabbitMQ
- Overview of the AMQP Model
- Live coding session





# Typical scenario



### One bad day

#### **Product owner:**

Can we also notify the user's friends when he uploads a new image?

I forgot to mention, for tomorrow...

#### **User:**

I don't want to wait until your app processes my images!

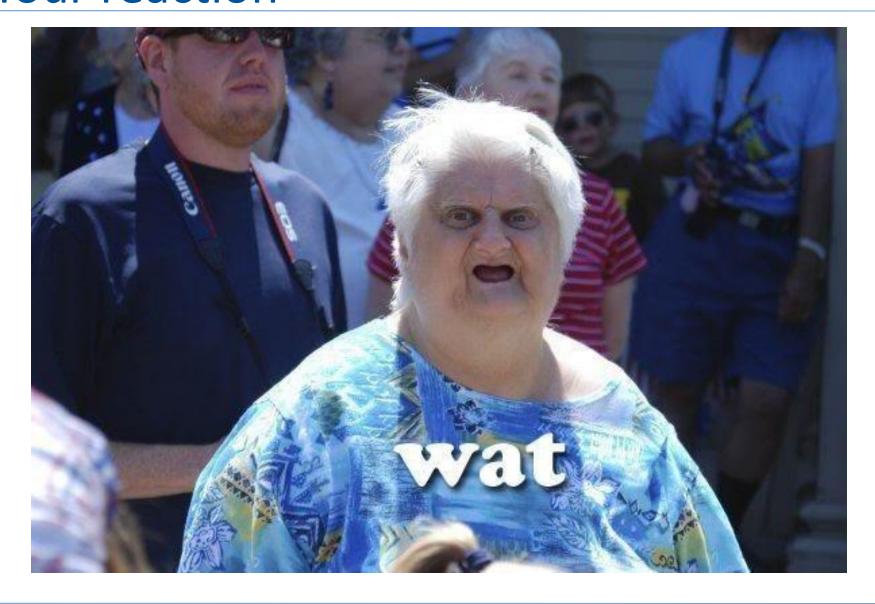
#### **Developer:**

Damn! Our PHP module is too slow.





### Your reaction





### Introduction to AMQP and RabbitMQ

Open Source message broker/ messaging middleware



- Highly scalable and stable environment for messaging with many features and patterns
- Supports AMQP, the emerging standard internet protocol for business messaging
- Supports multiple platforms and languages (e.g. Java, C#/.NET, Ruby, Python, C++, JavaScript, PHP, Go, ...)



#### Introduction to AMQP and RabbitMQ

#### What is AMQP?

AMQP (Advanced Message Queuing Protocol) is a networking protocol that enables conforming client applications to communicate with conforming messaging middleware brokers.

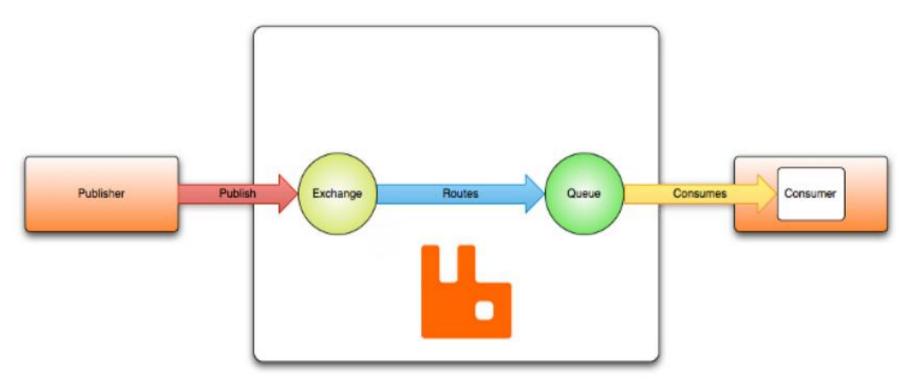
#### Brokers and Their Role

Messaging brokers receive messages from publishers (applications that publish them, also known as producers) and route them to consumers (applications that process them).



AMQP entities: Queues, Exchanges, Bindings

#### "Hello, world" example routing



https://www.rabbitmq.com/tutorials/amgp-concepts.html





#### AMQP is a Programmable Protocol

AMQP entities and routing schemes are defined by applications themselves, not a broker administrator.

Applications declare the AMQP entities that they need, define necessary routing schemes and may choose to delete AMQP entities when they are no longer used.



#### Exchanges and Exchange Types

Exchanges are AMQP entities where messages are sent. Exchanges take a message and route it into zero or more queues. The routing algorithm used depends on the exchange type and rules called bindings.

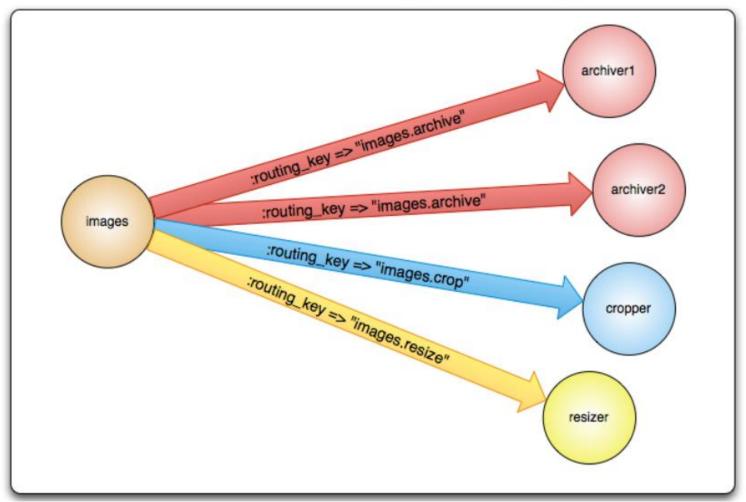
#### Types:

- Direct exchange
- Fanout exchange
- Topic exchange
- Headers exchange





#### Direct exchange routing

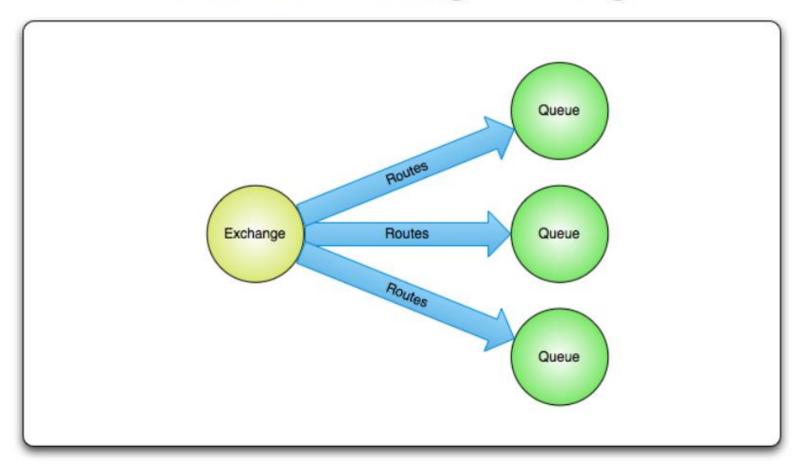


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#### Fanout exchange routing

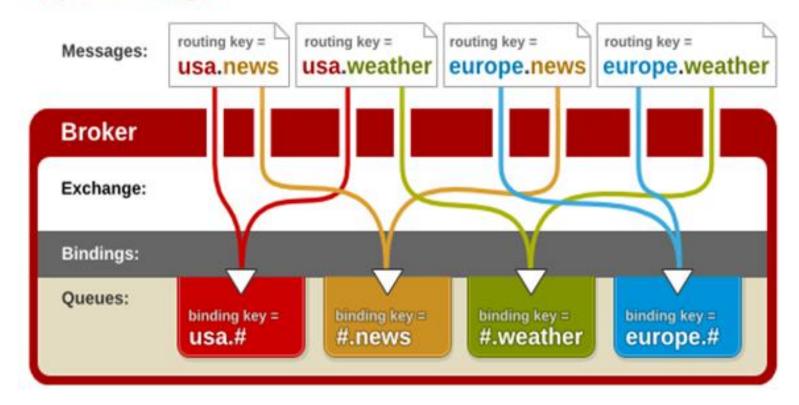


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#### **Topic Exchange**



http://www.slideshare.net/rahula24/amqp-basic





#### Queues

Store messages that are consumed by applications.

#### Bindings

Bindings are rules that exchanges use (among other things) to route messages to queues.



#### Consumers

Storing messages in queues is useless unless applications can consume them. In the AMQP Model, there are two ways for applications to do this:

- Have messages delivered to them ("push API")
- Fetch messages as needed ("pull API")



#### Message Acknowledgements

When should the AMQP broker remove messages from queues?

- After broker sends a message to an application
- After the application sends back an acknowledgement



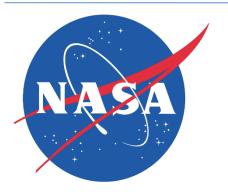
### Advantages of RabbitMQ

- Open-sourced project
- Reliability
- Flexible Routing
- Clustering
- Highly Available Queues
- Many clients (Java, C#/.Net, Ruby, Python, Go, ...)
- Management UI
- Tracing
- Plugin System





### Who uses RabbitMQ?



Google

















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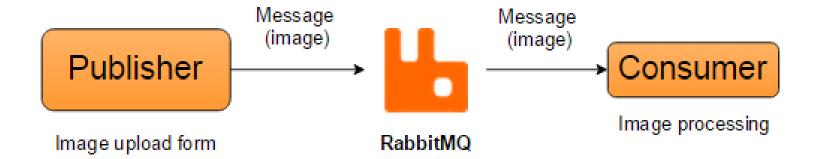
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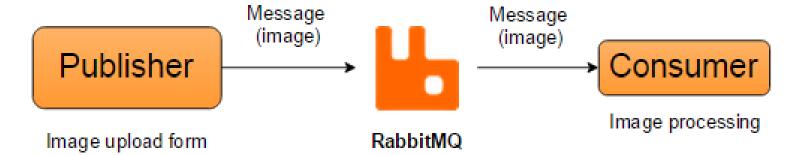






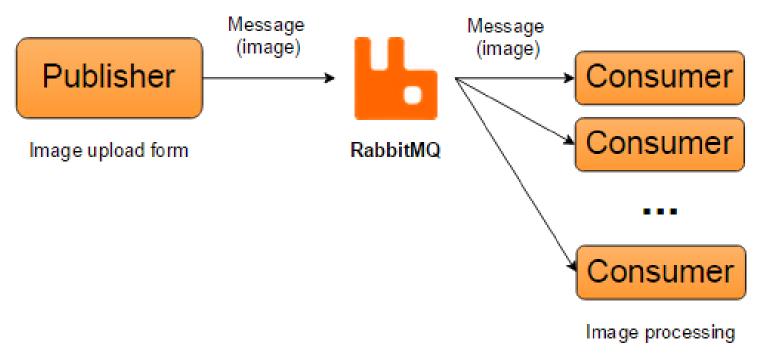


😃 User is happy

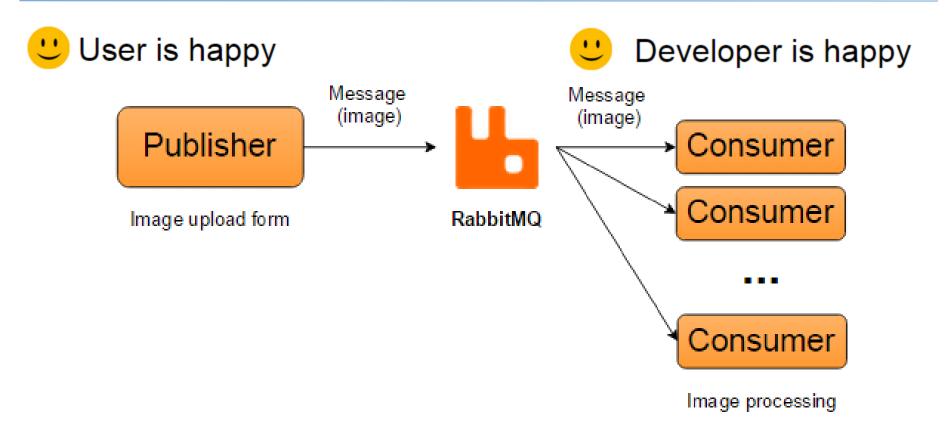




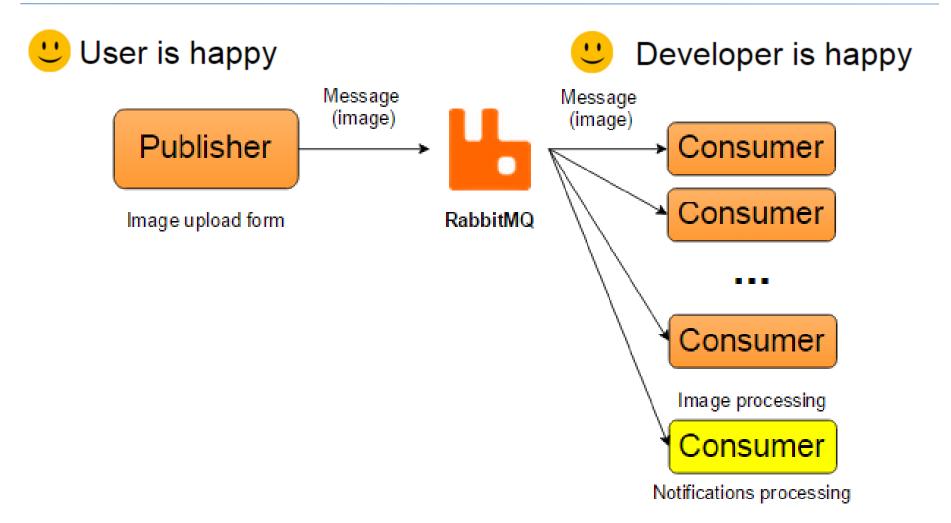
#### 😃 User is happy



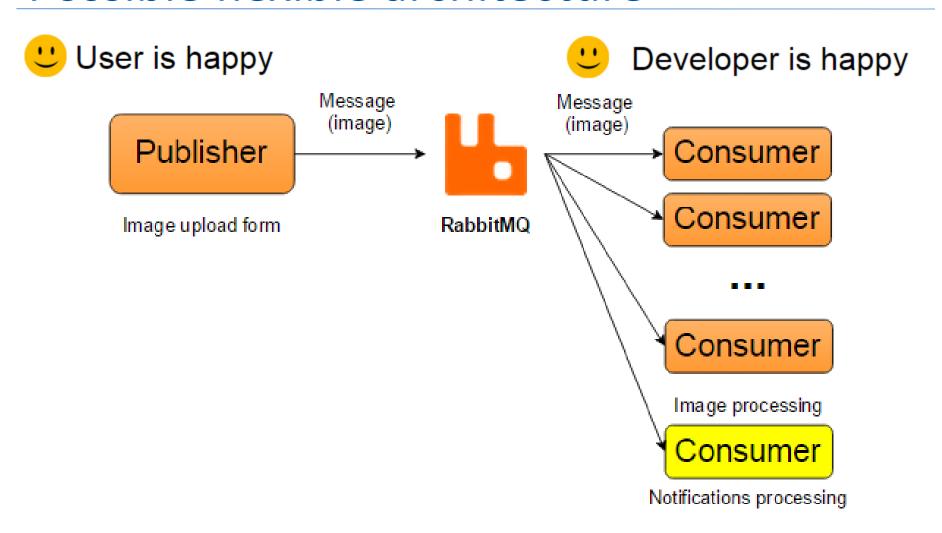










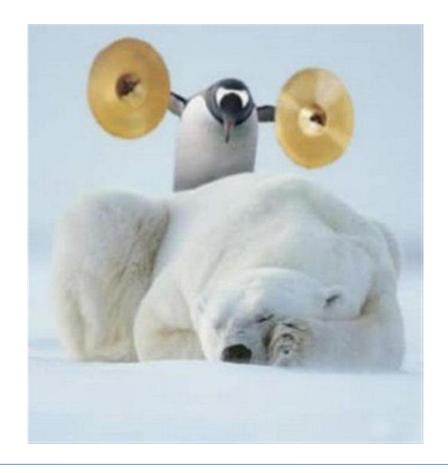


Product owner is happy





## Time for demo





## Questions?

Don't implement messaging yourself. You can use Rabbit





