
CmpE 473

Internet Programming

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Java Messaging

Messaging

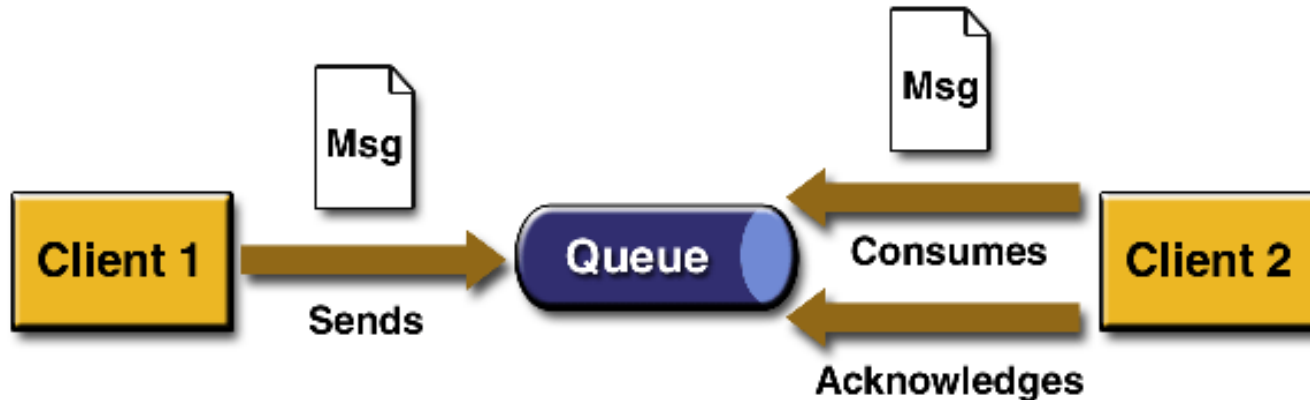
- **Between loosely-coupled systems**
 - A component sends a message to a destination
 - The receiver picks it up whenever it wants
- **Asynchronous**
 - Messages delivered as recipients become online
- **Contrast with RMI**
 - No need to know the internal details of others
 - No need to be available at the same time
- **JMS: Java API**

When to use it?

- Components should not depend on others' interfaces
- Application should run even when some components are not available
- Components can work without receiving immediate responses (non-blocking)

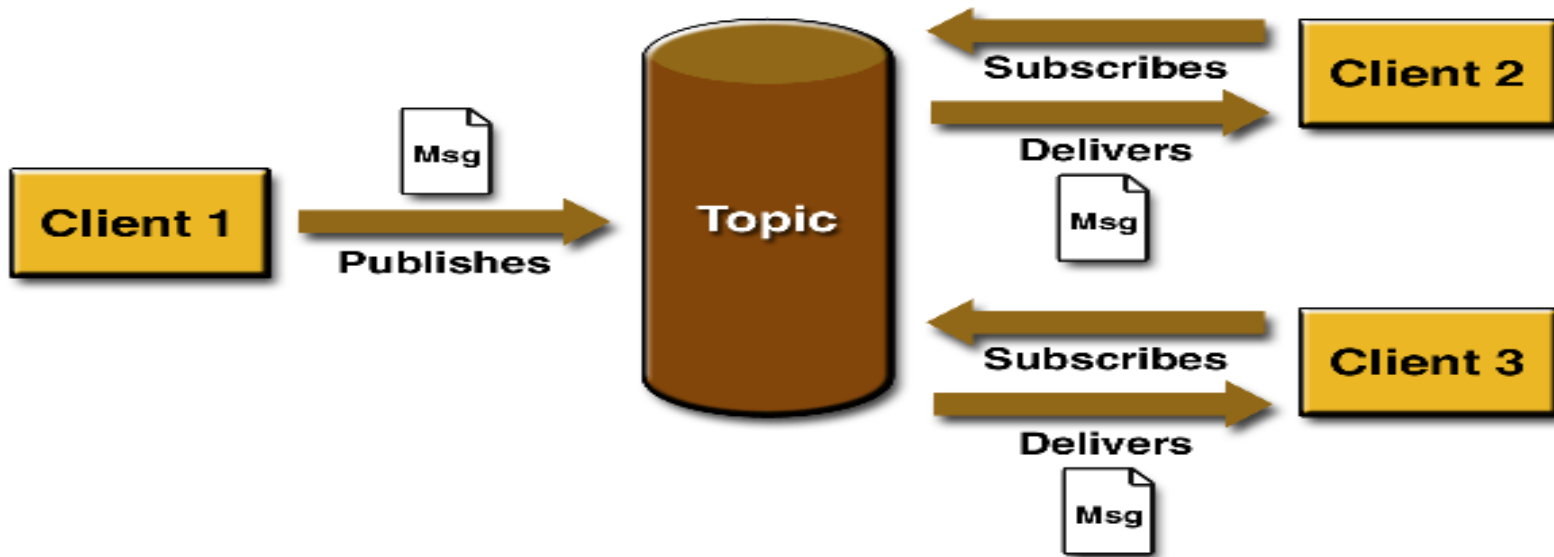
- JMS Provider implements JMS interface
 - Comes in J2EE
- JMS Clients produce and consume messages
- Messages are the communication objects
- Providers implement point-to-point and publish/subscribe

Point-to-Point



- Client1 produces messages for a particular queue
- Client2 consumes the messages and acknowledges receipt
- Queue keeps messages until they are consumed or until they expire

Publish/Subscribe

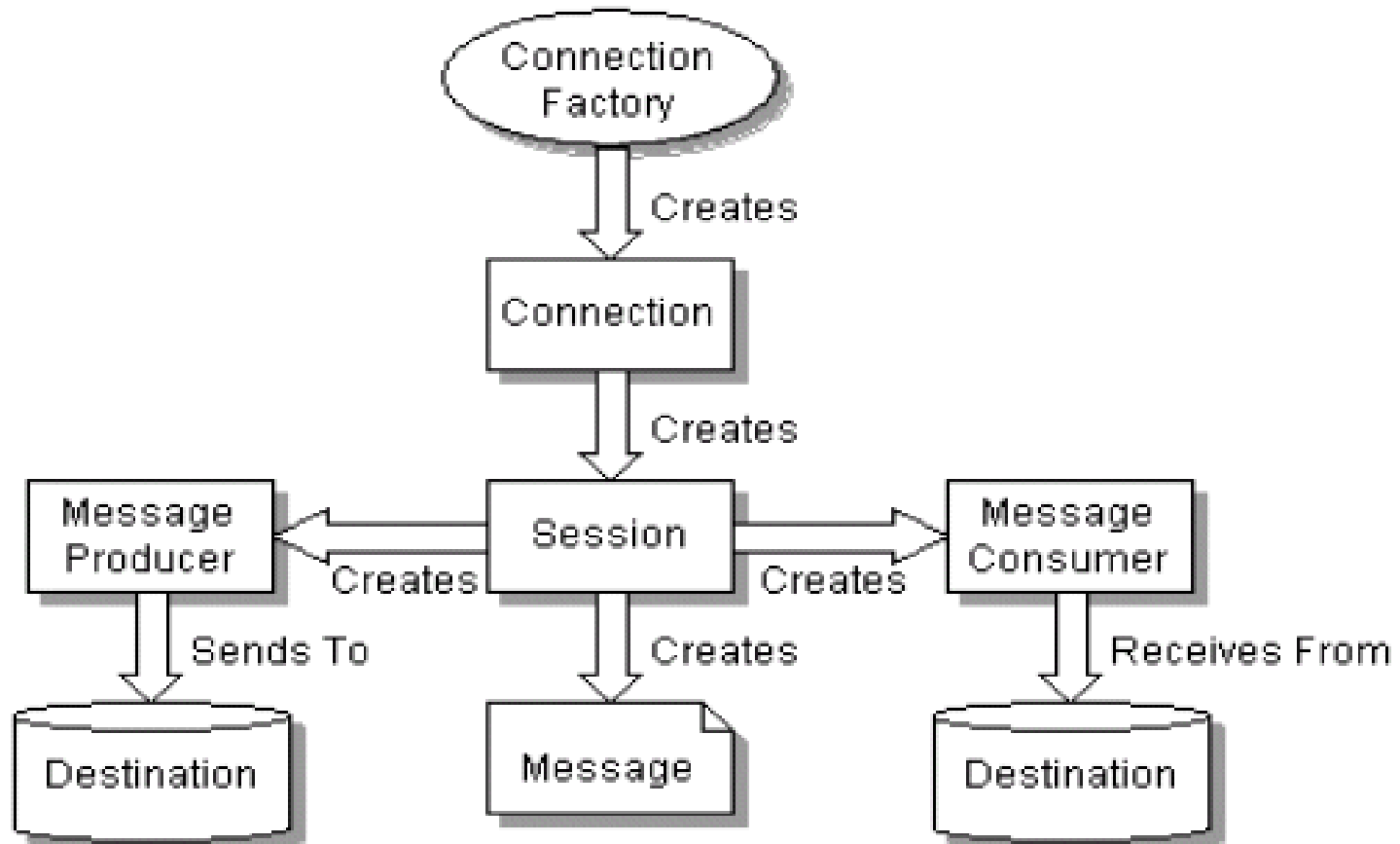


- Multiple producers; multiple consumers
- Topic retains messages until all subscribers are receive them
- Consumers start consuming after they subscribe

Message Consuming

- Conceptually asynchronous:
 - No need to be available at the same time
- Synchronous access:
 - Subscriber or receiver fetches messages by calling `receive`
 - Either blocks or wait for a time period
- Asynchronous access:
 - Consumer registers with a `message listener`
 - When a message arrives at the destination, JMS provider calls client's `onMessage` method
 - Similar to the JAVA delegation event model

JMS API



Administered Objects

- Connection Factories
 - Object used by the client to connect to the provider
 - Contains configuration information
 - Instance of the following interfaces
 - `QueueConnectionFactory`
 - `TopicConnectionFactory`
 - **Default** `QueueConnectionFactory` and `TopicConnectionFactory` **objects**

Connection Factories

```
Context ctx = new InitialContext();
```

- Looks for jndi.properties file
- JNDI implementation and namespaces to use

```
QueueConnectionFactory queueConnectionFactory =  
    (QueueConnectionFactory) ctx.lookup ("QueueConnectionFactory");
```

```
TopicConnectionFactory topicConnectionFactory =  
    (TopicConnectionFactory)
```

```
ctx.lookup("TopicConnectionFactory");
```

Destination

- Target for produced messages
- Source for consumed messages
- Create a queue or a topic (before usage)
 - `j2eeadmin -addJmsDestination queue_name queue`
 - `j2eeadmin -addJmsDestination topic_name topic`
- To look up a destination
 - `Queue myQueue = (Queue) ctx.lookup("MyQueue");`

Connection

- Denotes a virtual connection with the provider
- Use connection to create sessions
 - `QueueConnection queueConnection = queueConnectionFactory.createQueueConnection();`
- Close the connection at the end
 - `queueConnection.close();`

Session

- Context for producing and consuming messages
- Used to create messages, message producers, and consumers
- Transaction option
 - Two values: Transaction set and acknowledgement
 - QueueSession queueSession =
queueConnection.createQueueSession(true, 0);
 - TopicSession topicSession =
topicConnection.createTopicSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
- Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE:
 - Acknowledges all messages consumed so far

Message Producer

- Used for sending messages to a destination
- Create a message producer
 - `QueueSender queueSender = queueSession.createSender(myQueue);`
 - `TopicPublisher topicPublisher = topicSession.createPublisher(myTopic);`
- Send a message
 - `queueSender.send(message);`

Message Consumer

- Used for receiving messages from a destination
- Create a message consumer
 - `QueueReceiver queueReceiver = queueSession.createReceiver(myQueue);`
 - `TopicSubscriber topicSubscriber = topicSession.createSubscriber(myTopic);`
- Start the connection
 - `queueConnection.start();`
- Receive messages synchronously
 - `Message m = queueReceiver.receive();`

Message Listener

- Asynchronous message handler object
- Implements `MessageListener` interface
 - `onMessage(Message)` method
 - `TopicListener` implements `MessageListener`
 - `TopicListener topicListener = new TopicListener();`
- Register the message listener with a `TopicSubscriber`
 - `topicSubscriber.setMessageListener(topicListener);`
- Start the connection
 - `topicConnection.start();`
- JMS Provider calls `messagelistener's onMessage`

Message

- Contains header (required), properties, body
- Message header
 - Send or publish method sets the following
 - JMSDestination, JMSDeliveryMode (Default persistent)
 - JMSExpiration (Default: No expiration), `setTimeToLive`
 - JMSPriority (Range: 0—9; Default:4)
 - JMSMessageID, JMSTimestamp
 - Client sets the following
 - JMSCorrelationID, JMSReplyTo, JMSType
 - JMS Provider sets: JMSRedelivered

Message

- Message body
 - TextMessage: java.lang.String object (for XML)
 - MapMessage: Name (string)/ value (primitive) pairs
 - BytesMessage: A stream of bytes
 - StreamMessage: A stream of primitive values
 - ObjectMessage: A serializable Java object
 - Message: No body

Example

- To create and send a text message

```
TextMessage message = queueSession.createTextMessage();  
message.setText(msg_text); // msg_text is a String  
queueSender.send(message);
```

- On the receiving side, cast the message as needed

```
Message m = queueReceiver.receive();  
if (m instanceof TextMessage) {  
    TextMessage message = (TextMessage) m;  
    System.out.println("Reading message: " +  
        message.getText());  
} else { // Handle error }
```

Exceptions

- JMS exceptions descend from `JMSException`
 - `IllegalStateException`
 - `InvalidClientIDException`
 - `InvalidDestinationException`
 - `InvalidSelectorException`
 - `JMSSecurityException`
 - `MessageEOFException`
 - `MessageFormatException`
 - `MessageNotReadableException`
 - `MessageNotWriteableException`
 - `ResourceAllocationException`
 - `TransactionInProgressException`
 - `TransactionRolledBackException`