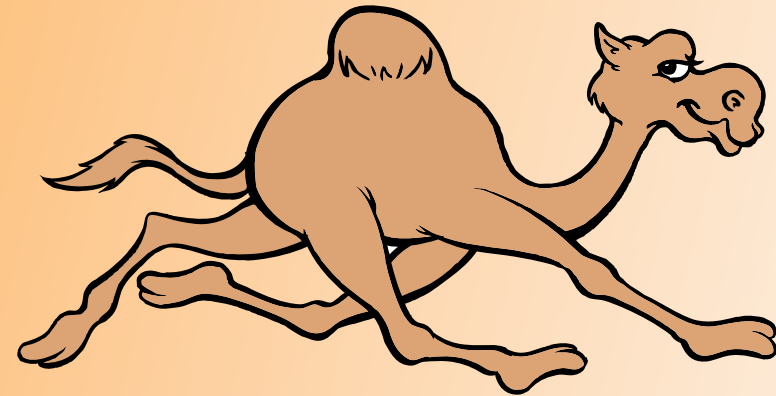


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# Making Apache ActiveMQ Scale

Hiram Chirino Engineer Red Hat

# Presenter: Hiram Chirino



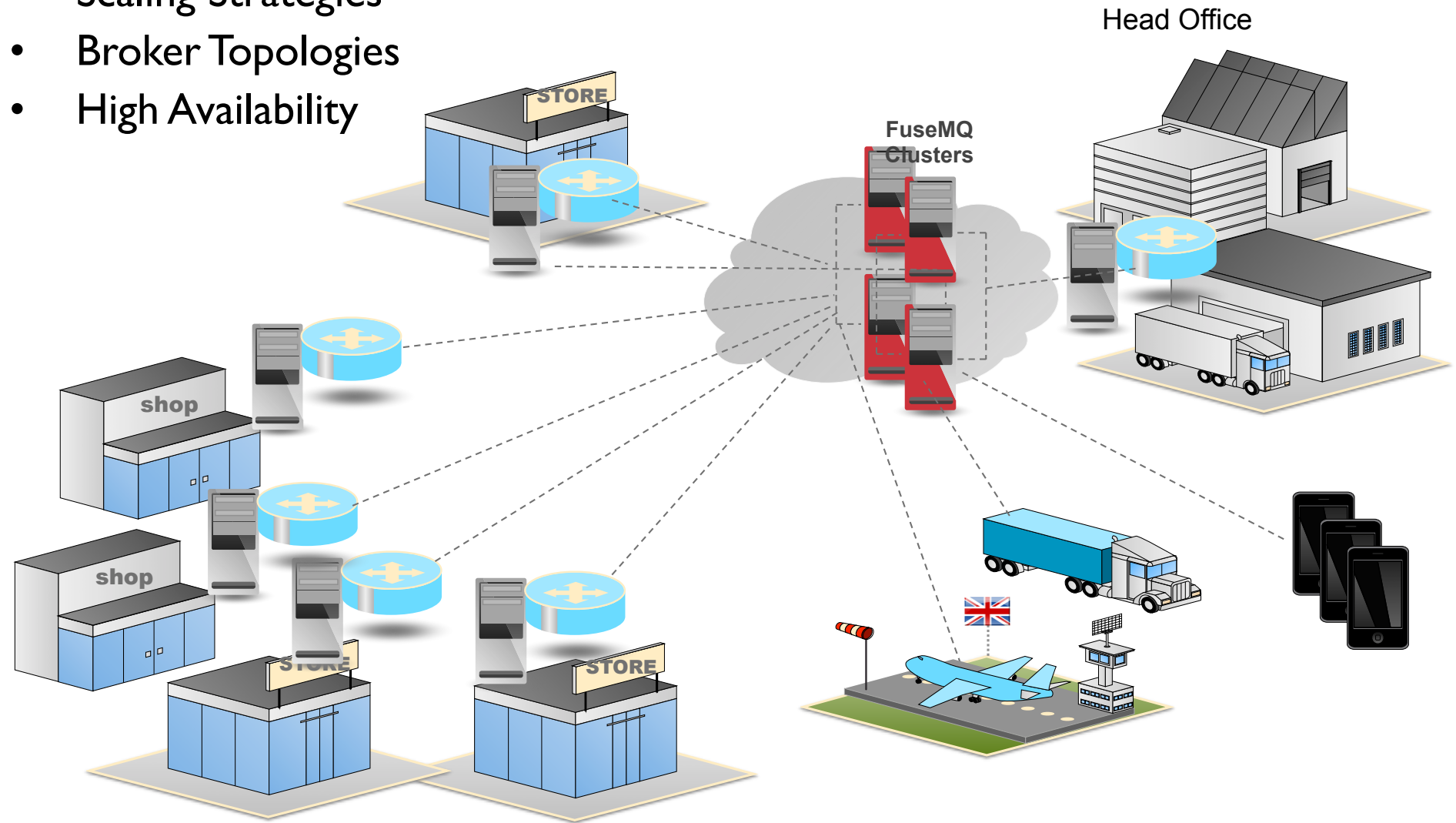
- Blog: <http://hiramchirino.com/blog/>
- Twitter: @hiramchirino
- GitHub: <https://github.com/chirino>

- Engineer at Red Hat
- Apache Member and ActiveMQ PMC Chair
- Apache Committer on: ActiveMQ, Camel, Karaf, ServiceMix, Felix, and Aries
- Lead of STOMP 1.1 Specification Co-Founder of many other OS projects



# ActiveMQ – Enterprise Features

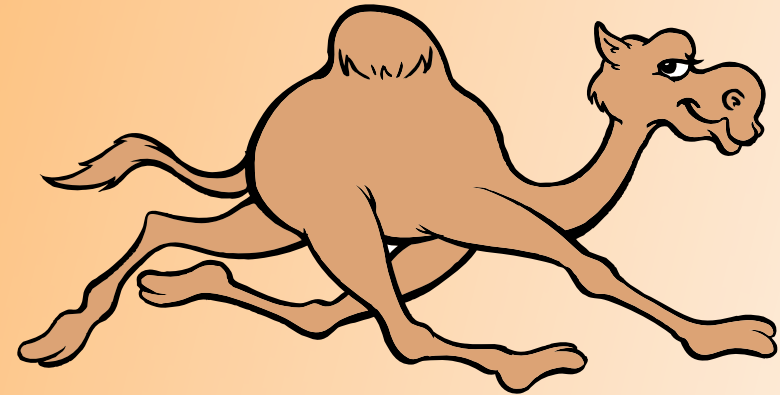
- Scaling Strategies
- Broker Topologies
- High Availability



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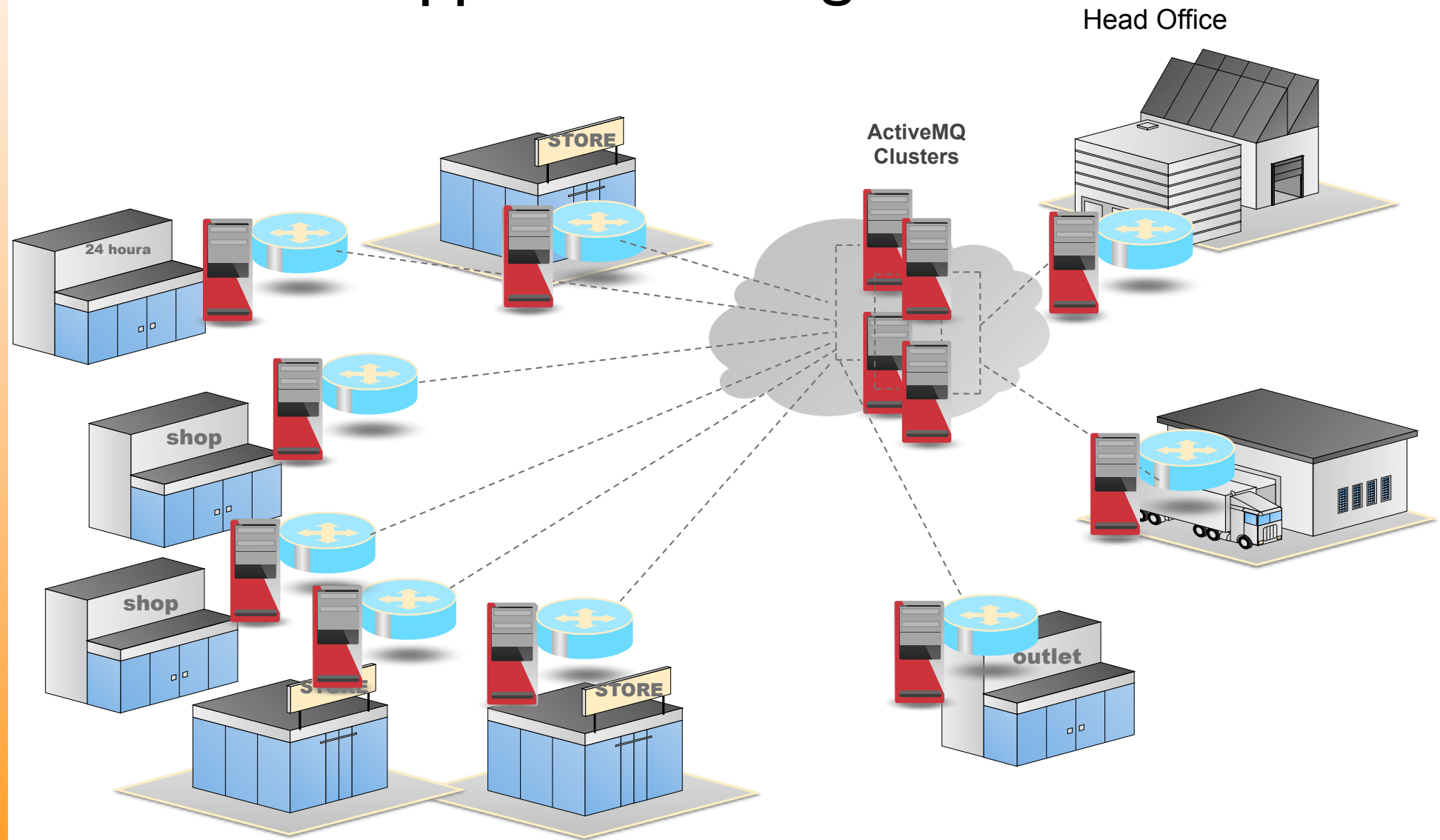
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## ActiveMQ Scaling Use Cases



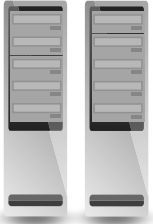
# Example of Distributed Application Integration



# Ingestion for BigData Architecture:



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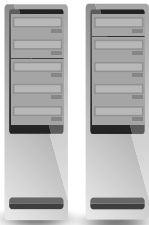
Web Servers



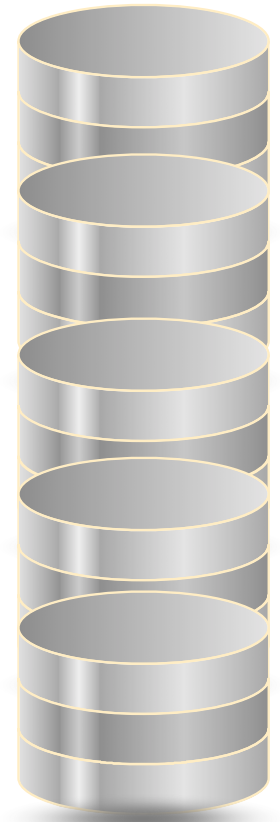
Web Servers



Web Servers



Web Servers

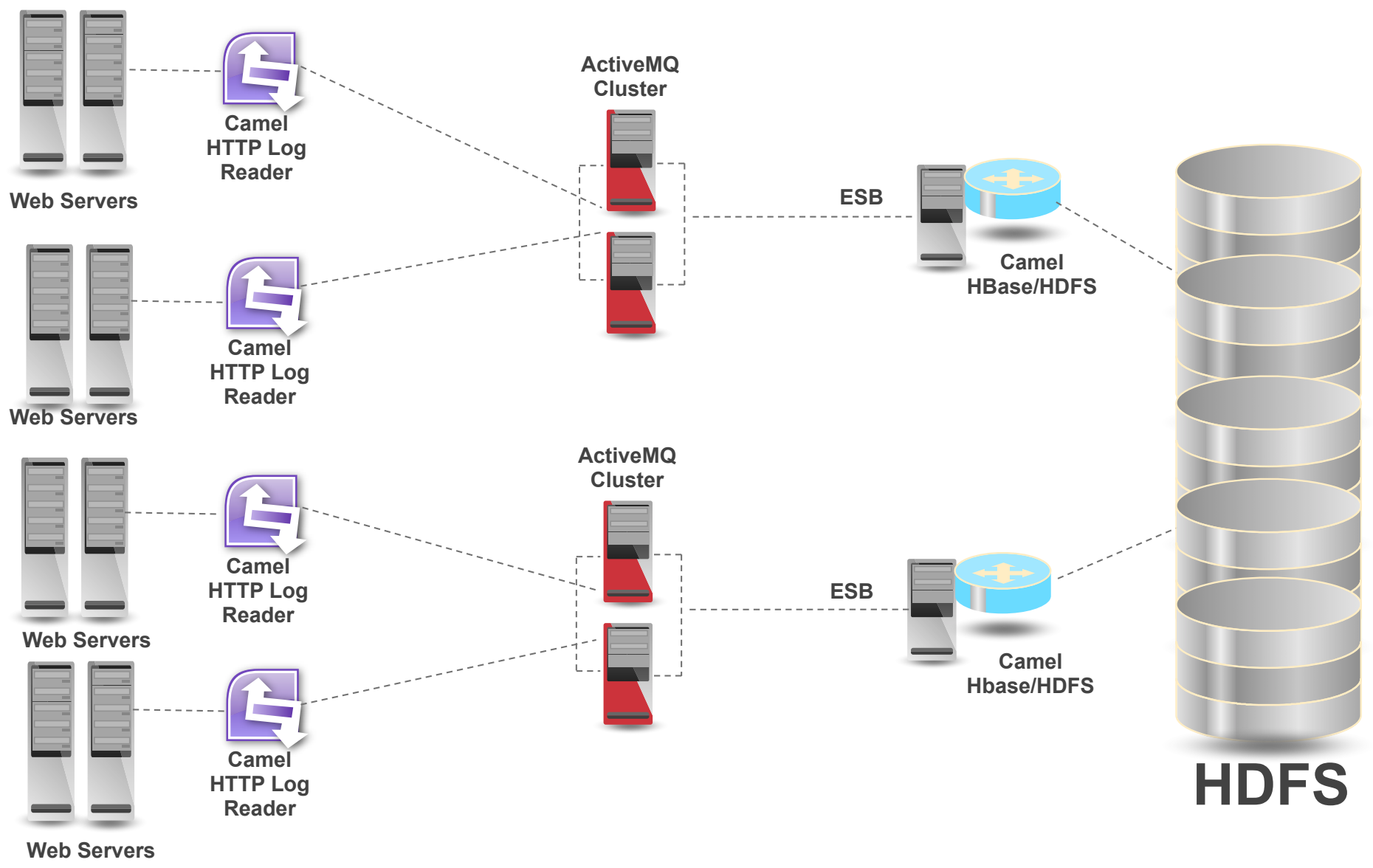


HDFS



# Ingestion for BigData Architecture:

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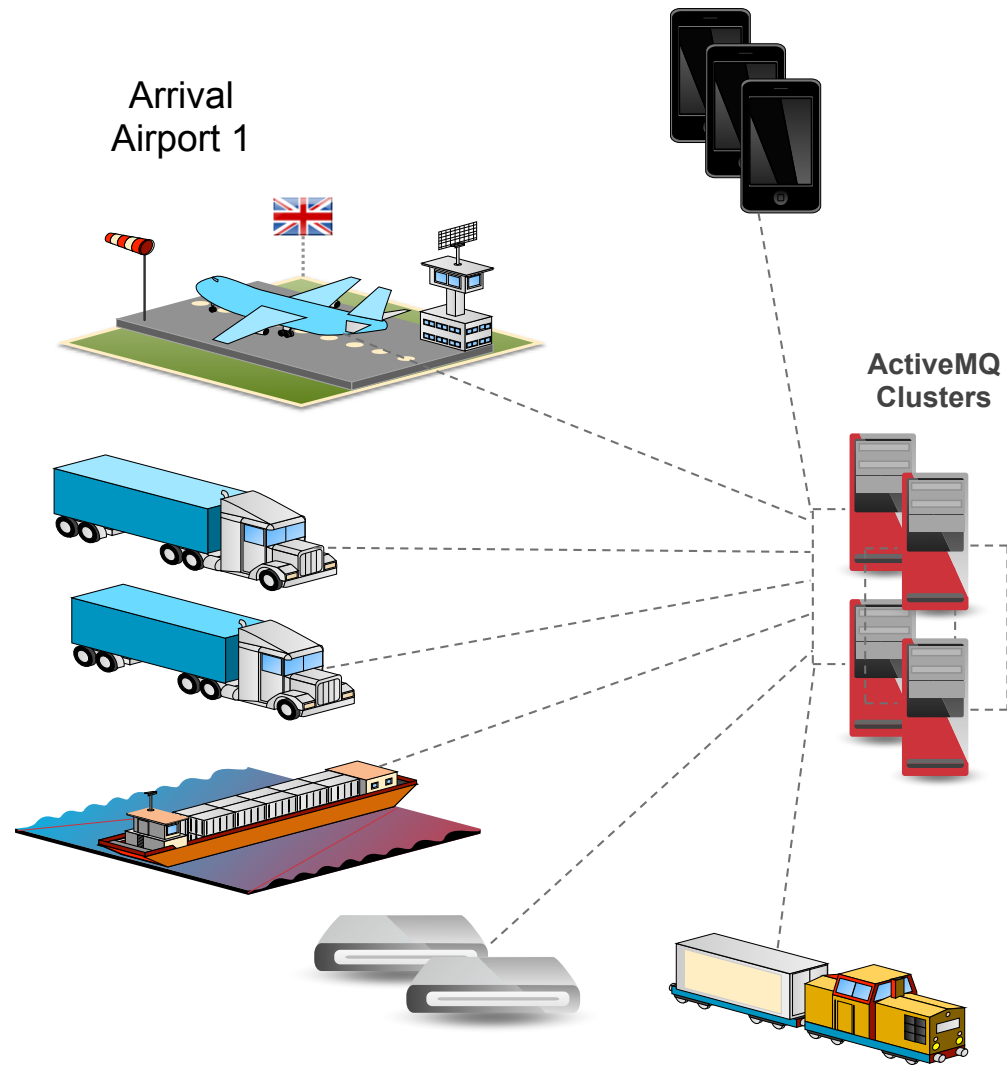




# M2M Deployments

## Connecting Things

- mobile devices
- meters
- industrial controls
- smart buildings
- asset tracking
- traffic control
- monitors
- sensors
- actuators

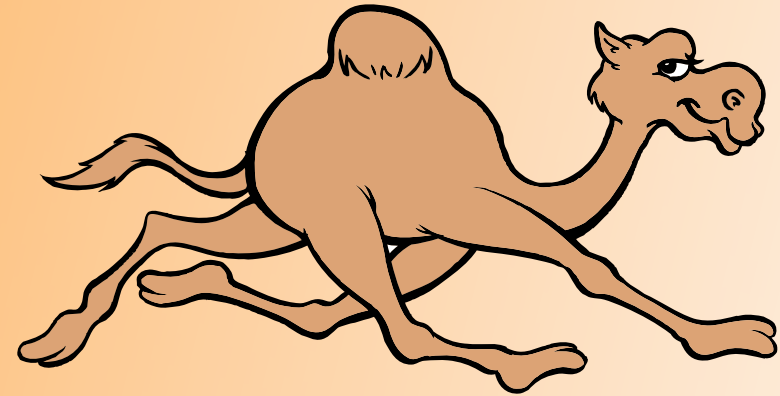




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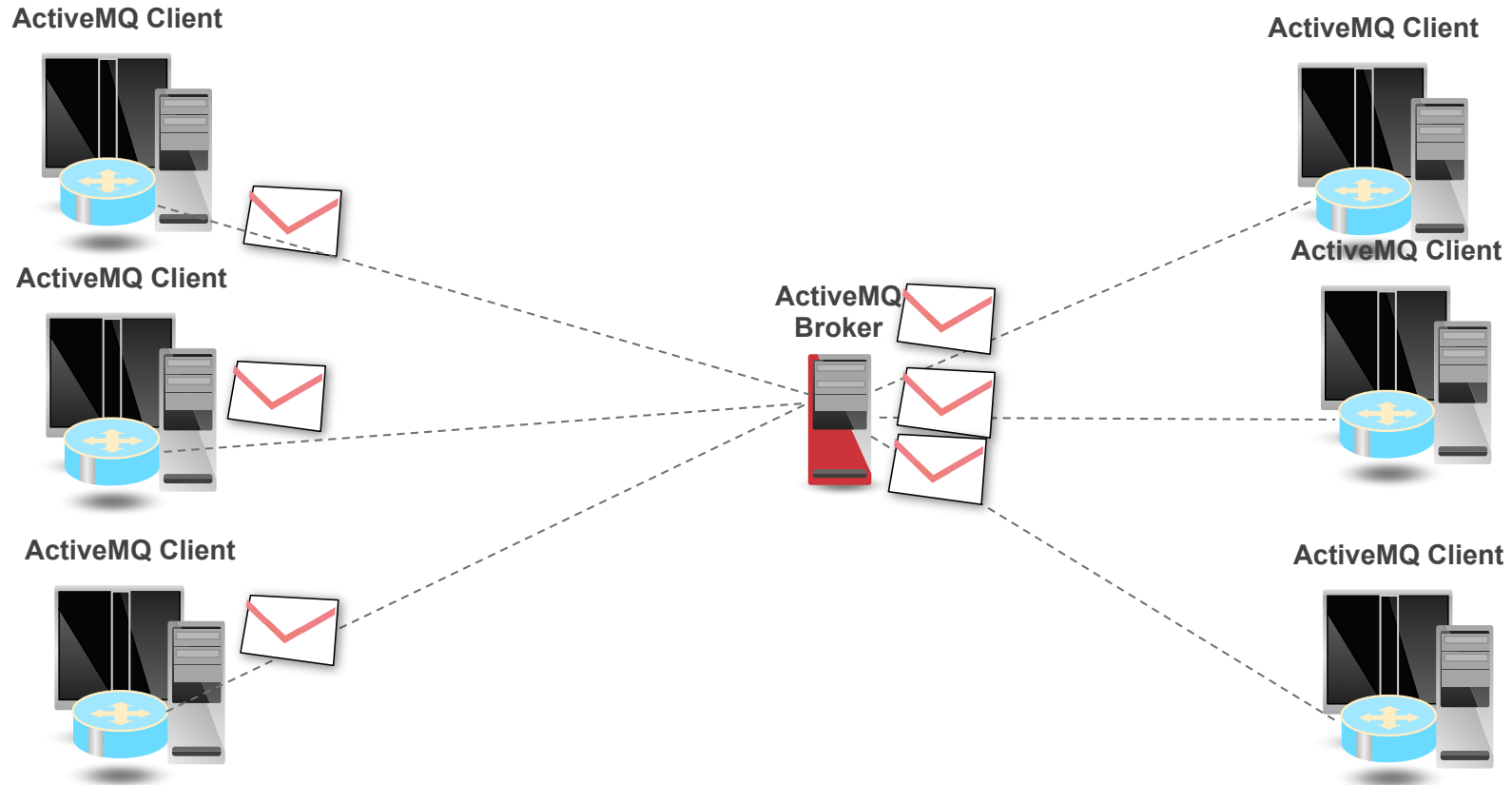


# ActiveMQ

## Vertical Scaling

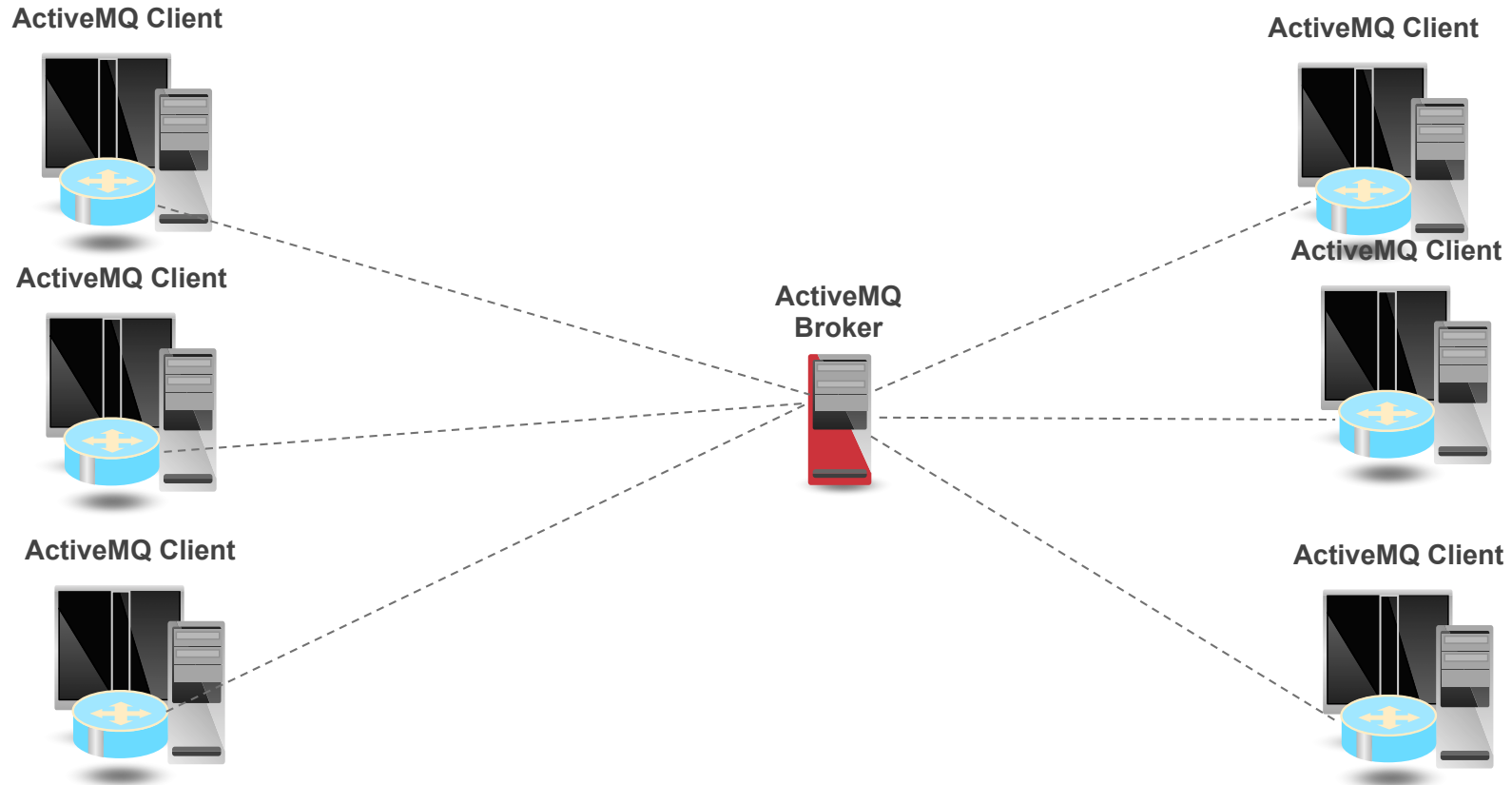


# ActiveMQ – Vertical Scaling





# ActiveMQ – Vertical Scaling





# ActiveMQ – Vertical Scaling

Reduce the number of Broker Threads

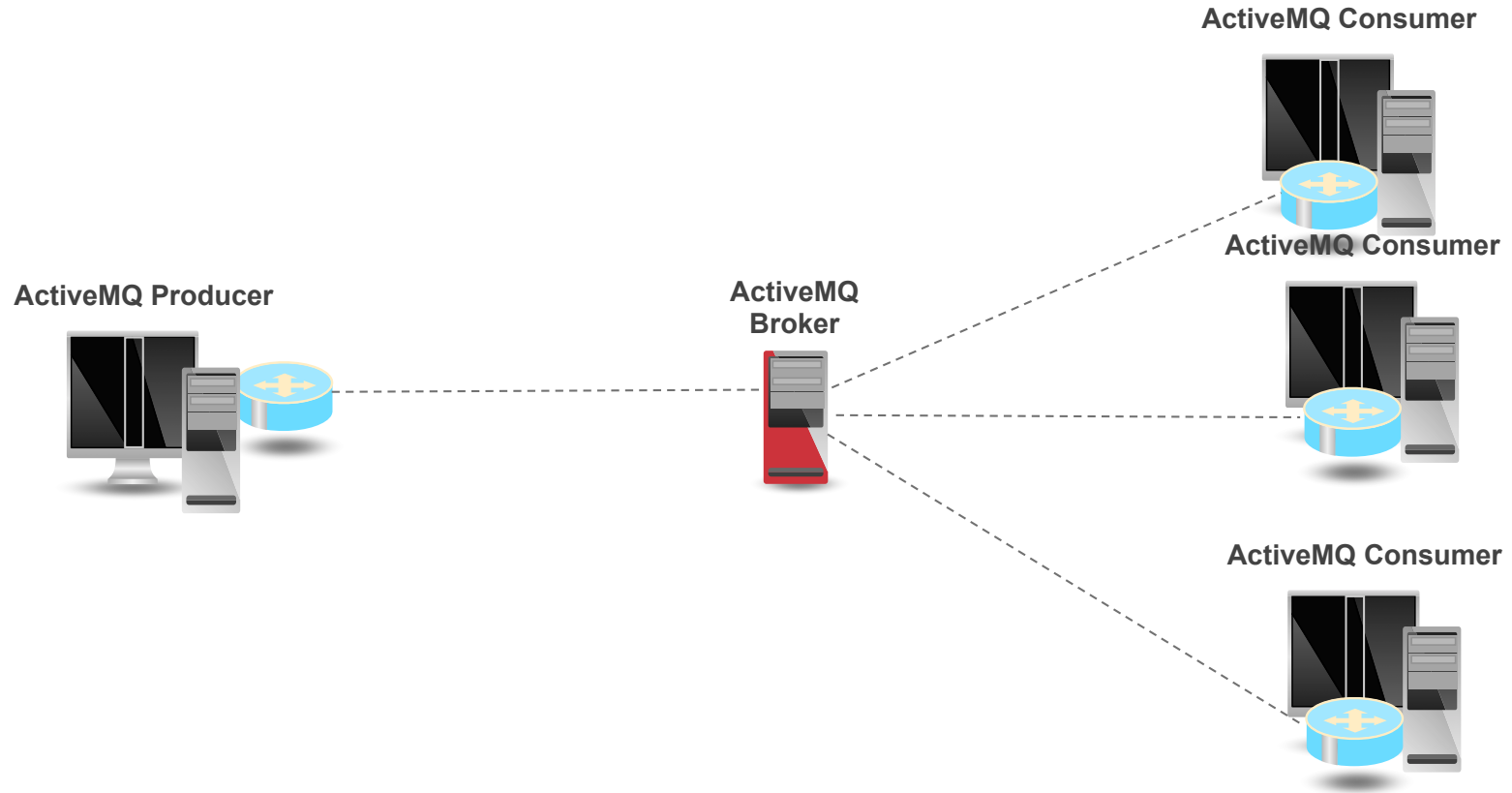
```
ACTIVEMQ_OPTS=  
"-Xmx1024M -Dorg.apache.activemq.UseDedicatedTaskRunner=false"
```

Reduce thread usage by Destinations

```
<destinationPolicy>  
  <policyMap>  
    <policyEntries>  
      <policyEntry queue="" optimizedDispatch="true" />  
    </policyEntries>  
  </policyMap>  
</destinationPolicy>
```

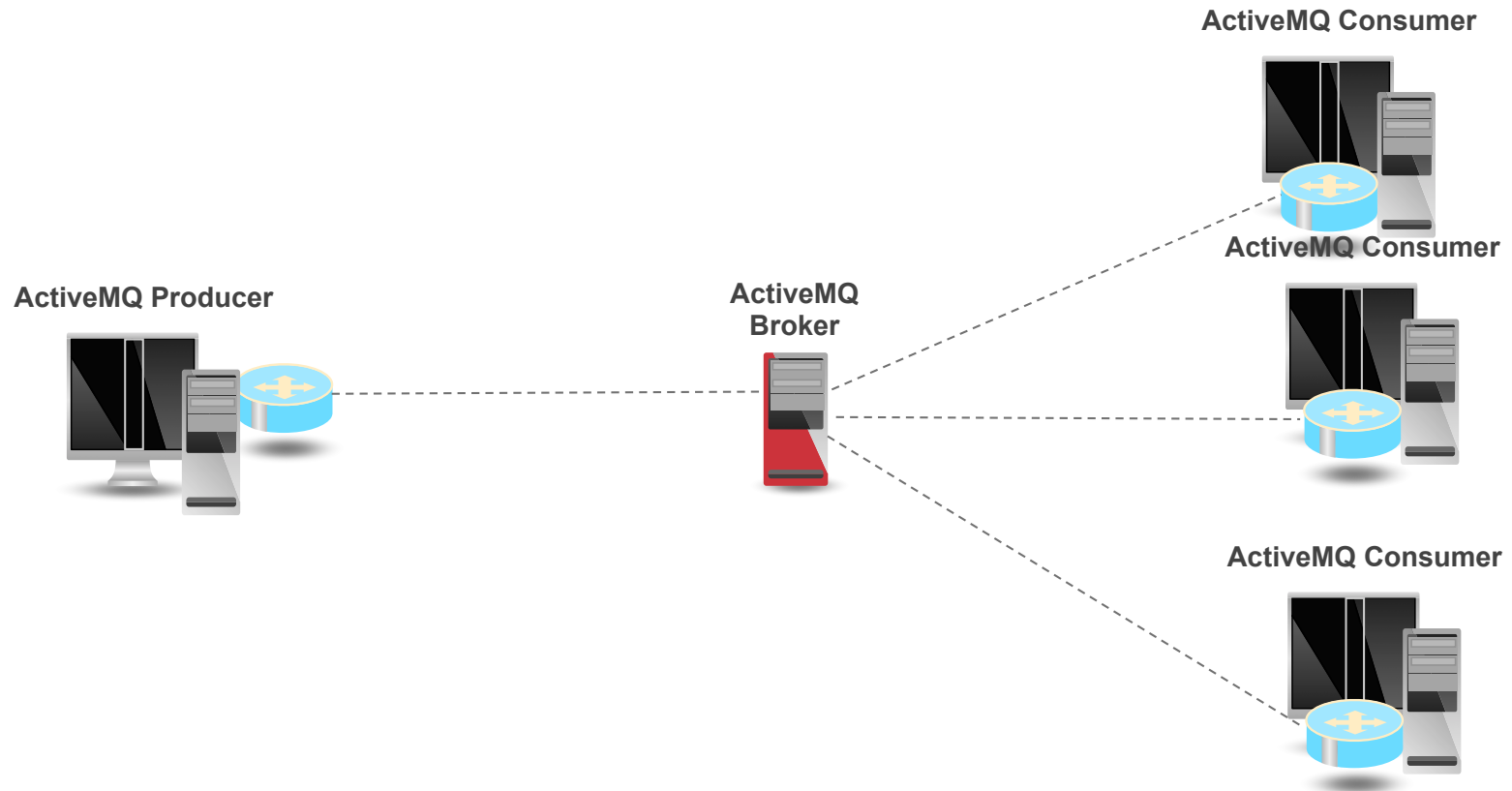


# ActiveMQ – Synchronous Sends





# ActiveMQ – Synchronous Sends





# ActiveMQ – Synchronous Sends

## Synchronous send: JMS Client

Set `alwaysSyncSend` on the `ActiveMQConnectionFactory`

You can set:

`sendTimeout` on the `ActiveMQMessageProducer`

In ActiveMQ 5.6 – you can get a callback – e.g.:

```
producer.send(session.createTextMessage("Hello"), new AsyncCallback() {
    public void onSuccess() {}

    public void onException(JMSEException exception) {
        exception.printStackTrace();
    }
});
```



# ActiveMQ – Vertical Scaling

## Use the LevelDB Store

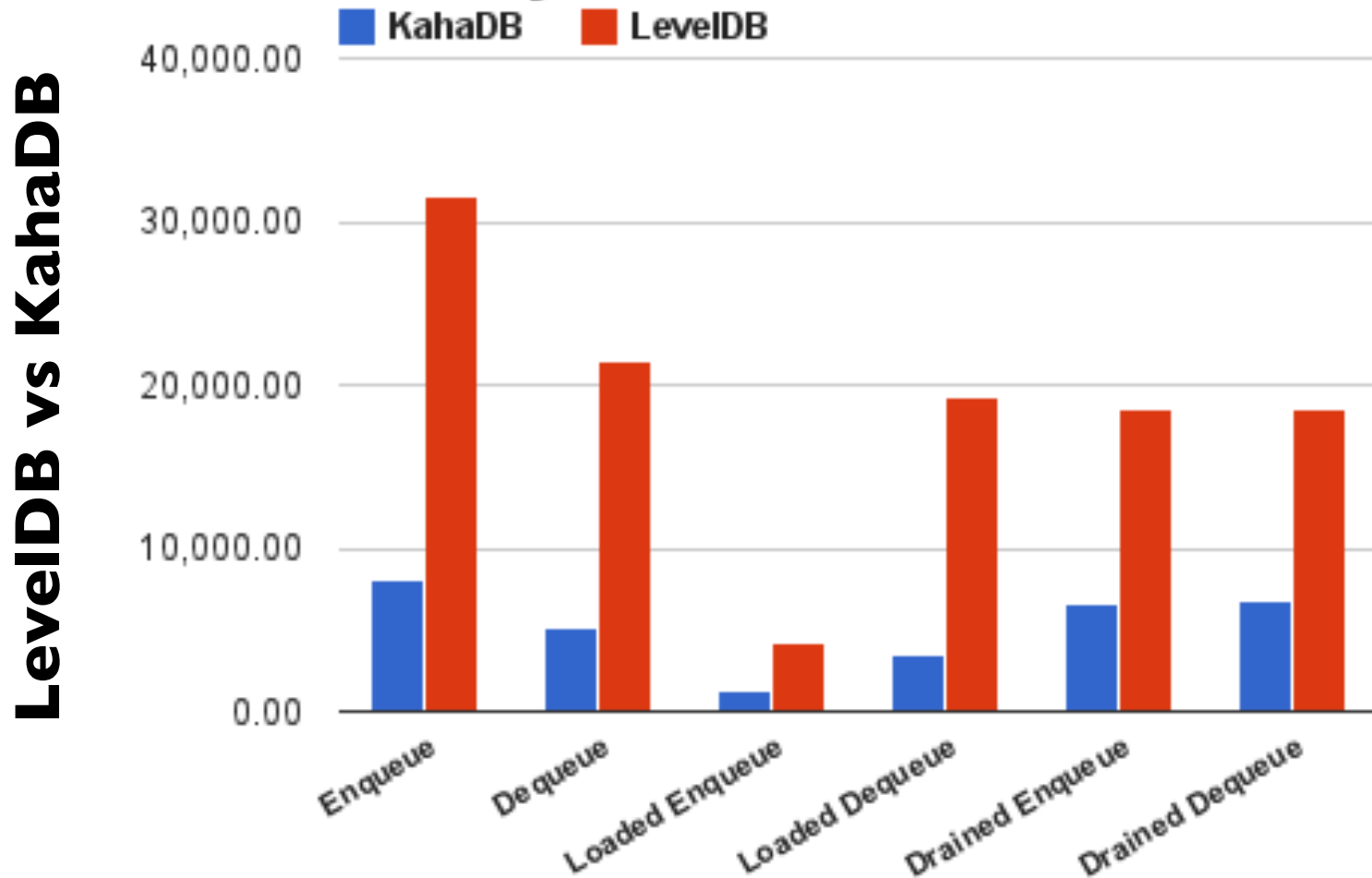
- Fewer index entries per message than KahaDB
- LevelDB index out-perform B-Tree index at sequential access .
- LevelDB indexes support concurrent read access.
- Pause-less data log file garbage collection cycles.
- Fewer IO ops to load stored messages.
- Composite sends stores a message only once





# ActiveMQ – Vertical Scaling

Rates using 20 byte content bodies and async sends





# ActiveMQ – Vertical Scaling

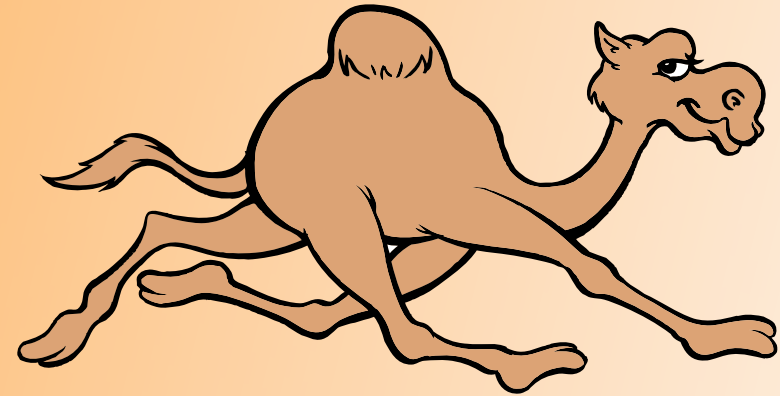
Vertical Scaling: Other things to improve Vertical Scaling

- Use the NIO transport on the ActiveMQ broker
- Increase the amount of memory available to the broker
- Reduce the default JVM stack size of each thread by use of -Xss option
- Use LevelDB!

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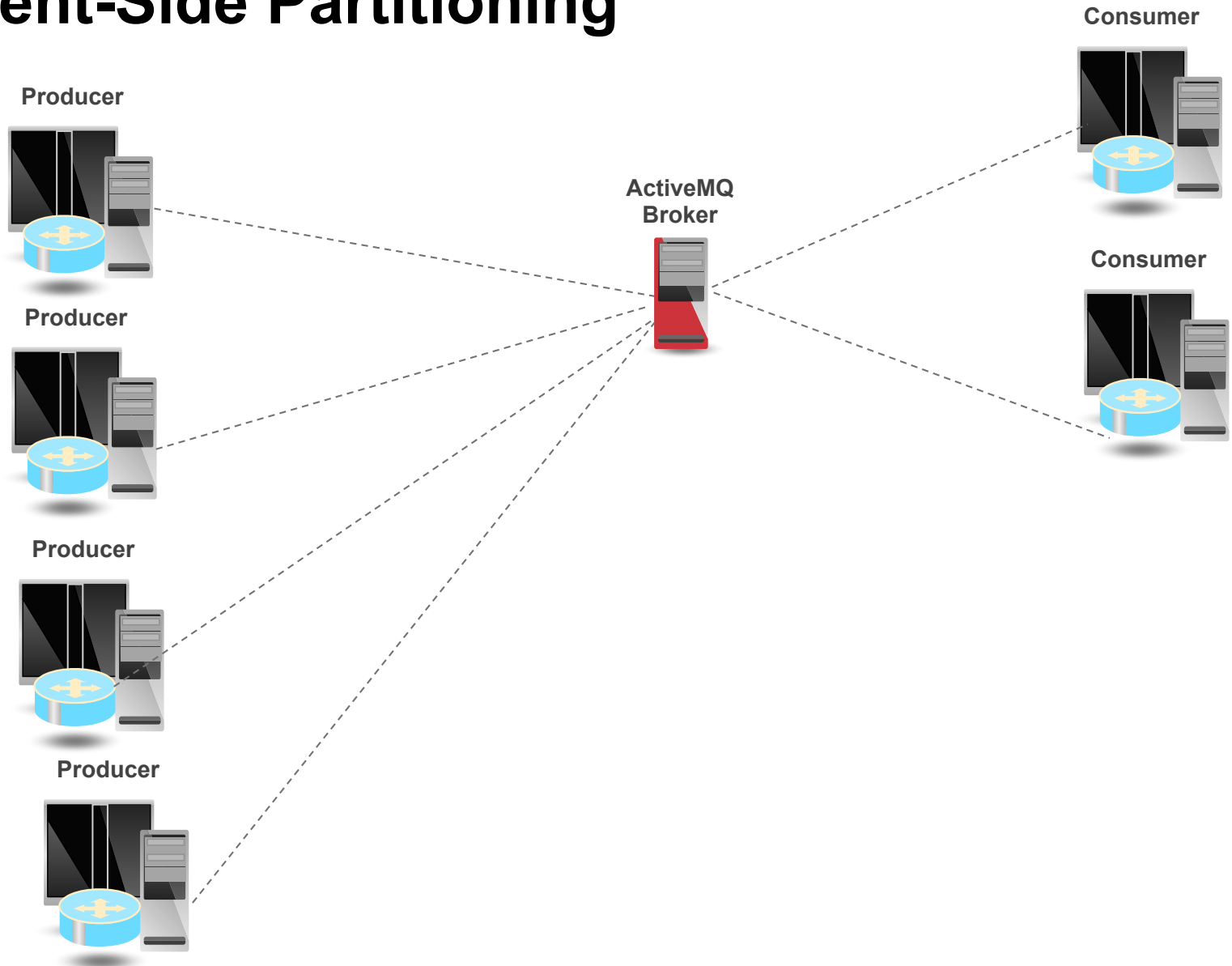
# ActiveMQ

## Horizontal Scaling



# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling

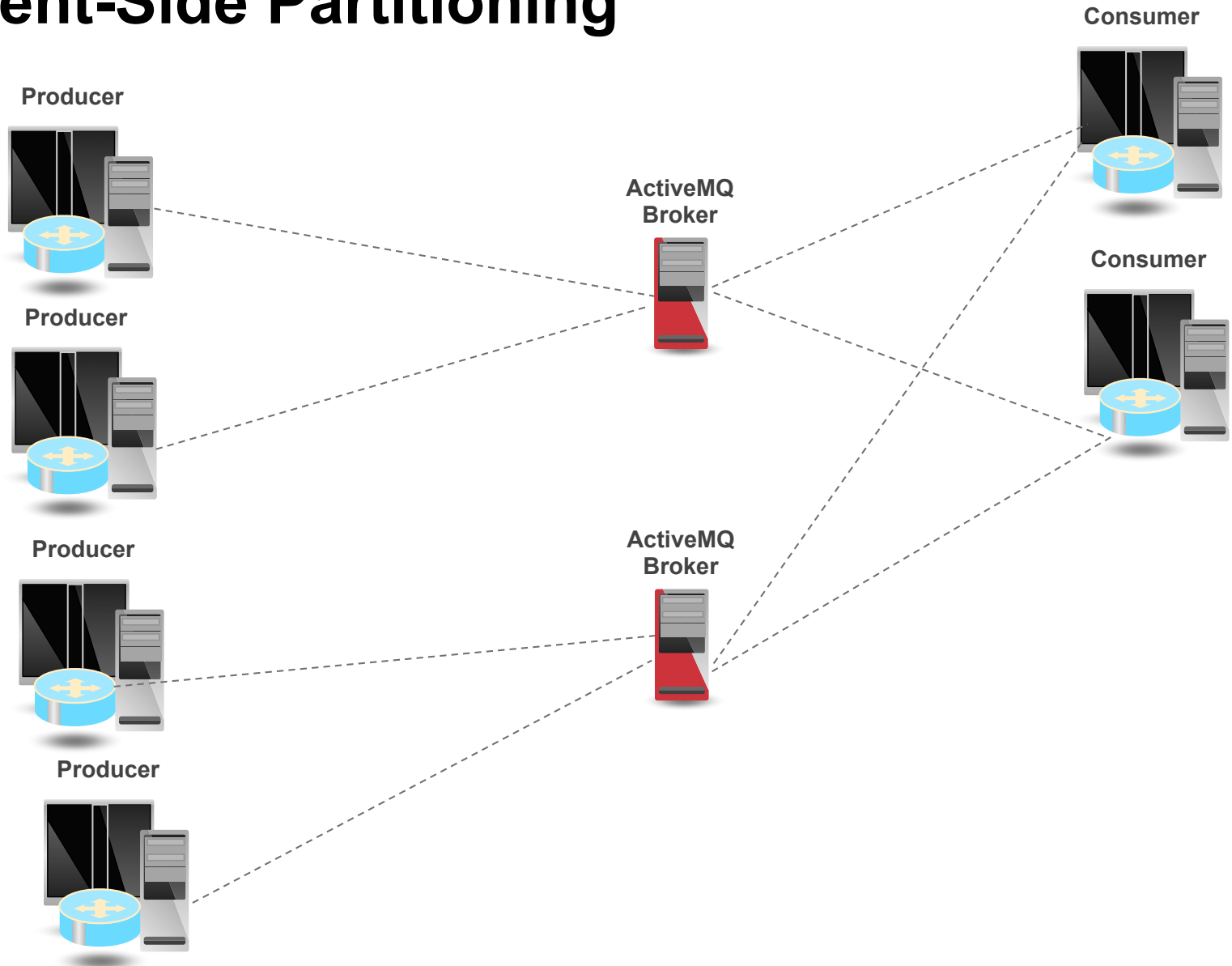
## Client-Side Partitioning





# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling

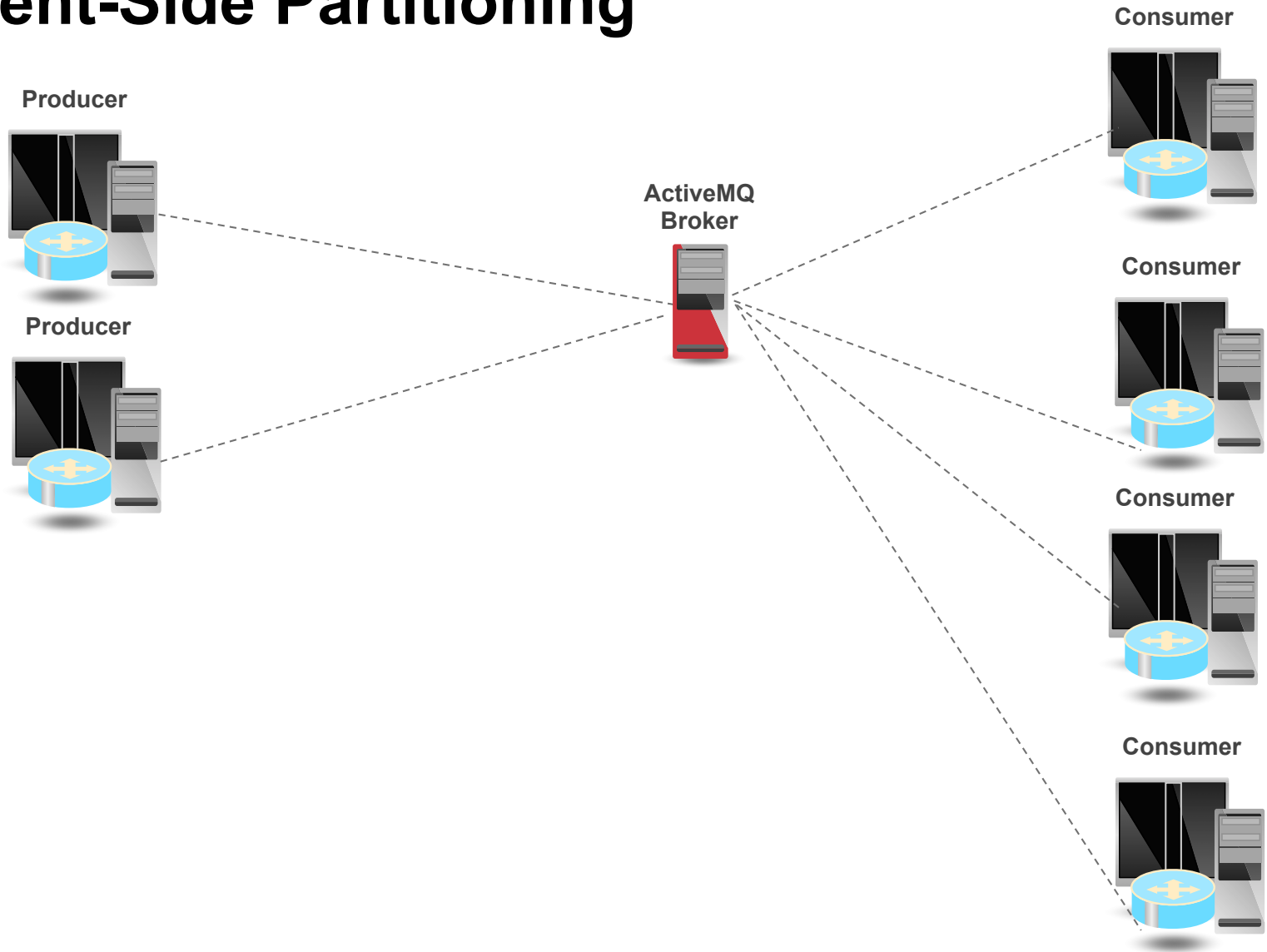
## Client-Side Partitioning





# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling

## Client-Side Partitioning





# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling

## Client-Side Partitioning





# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling

## Client-Side Partitioning

- Multiple broker nodes are used by the clients
- Brokers are NOT networked
- The client application send message to different brokers, typically based on some defined partitioning of the data.

### Pros

- You can use all the tuning techniques used in Vertical scaling
- Have better Horizontal scalability than using Network Of Brokers (Less broker cross talk)

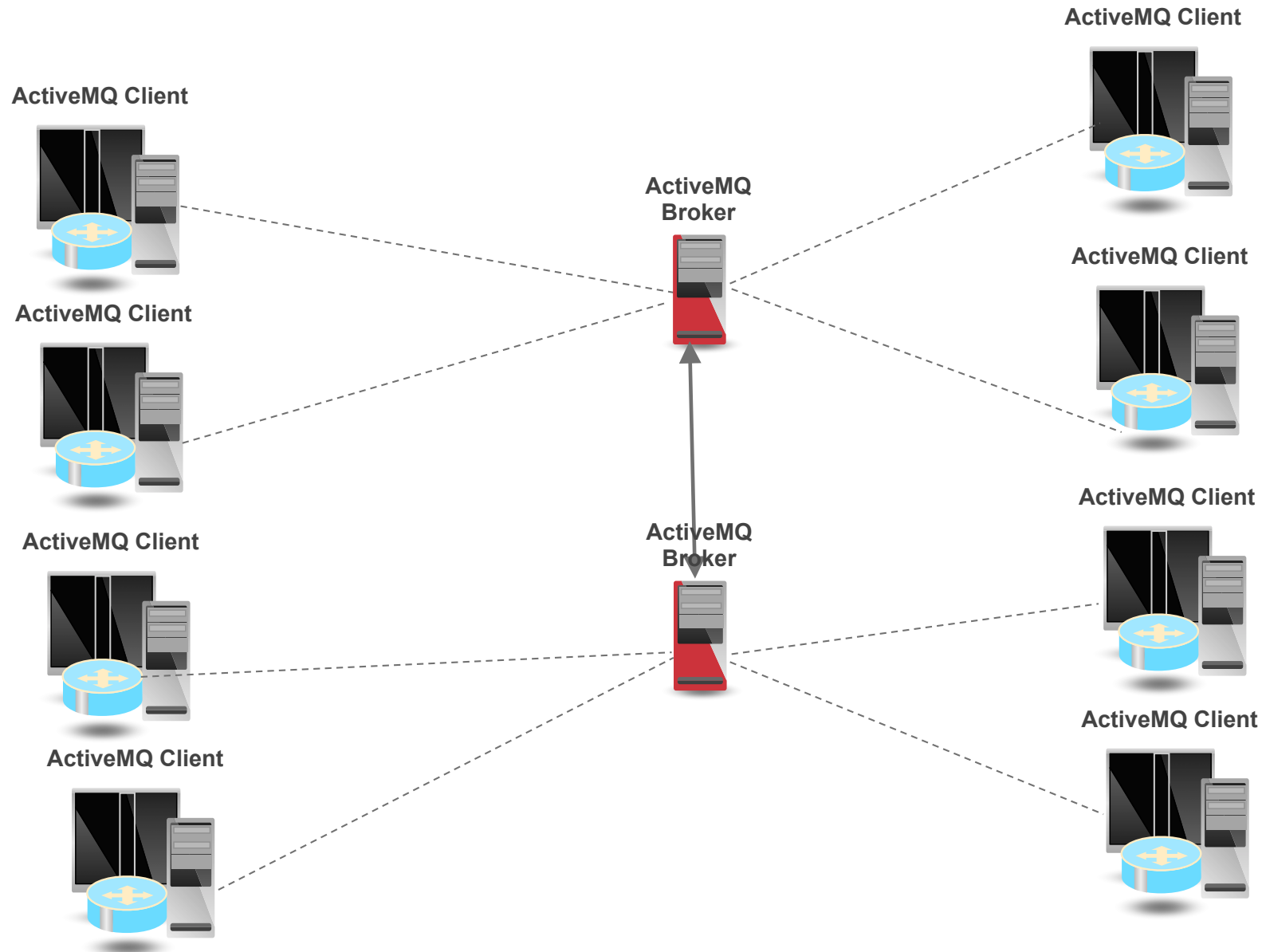
### Cons

- Added complexity required on the end user Application



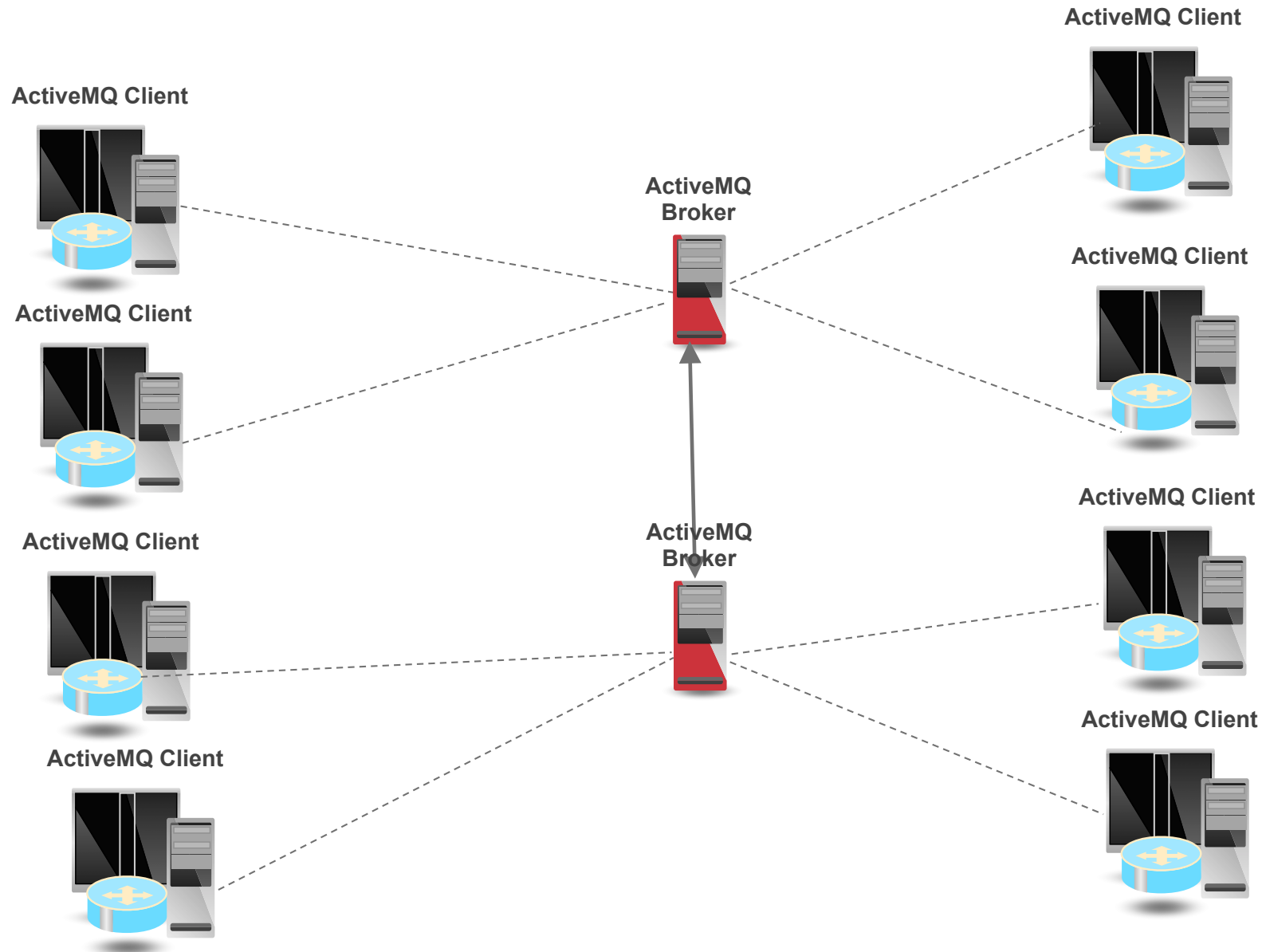


# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling





# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling





# ActiveMQ – Horizontal Scaling

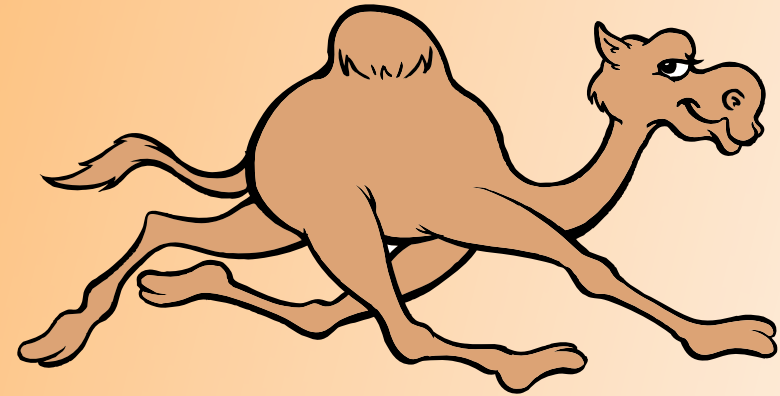
Horizontal Scaling: Increase load capacity using many brokers

- Use ActiveMQ Networks
- Messages are forwarded between brokers with interested consumers
- Networks lift the limits of using a single machine
- Problems:
  - Complex topologies can lead to non-optimal message routing
  - Orphaned Messages on failure (use networks and clusters)

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# Apache ActiveMQ Broker Topologies



# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

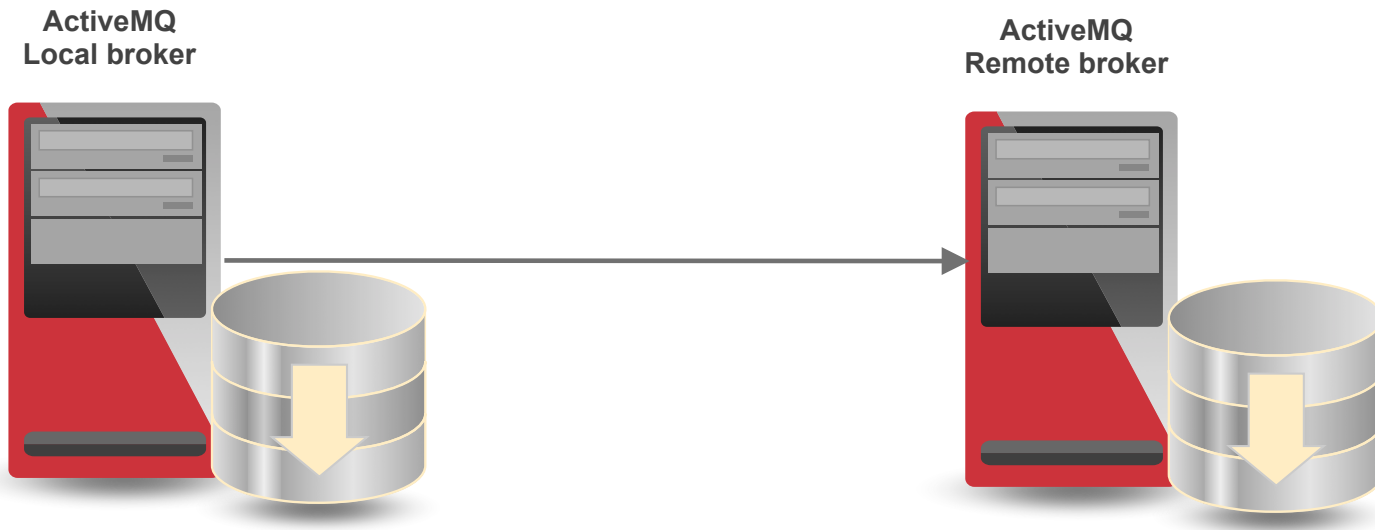
## Networks

- Link ActiveMQ Brokers together
- Use Store and Forward
- Are uni-directional by default
- All Destinations are global



# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

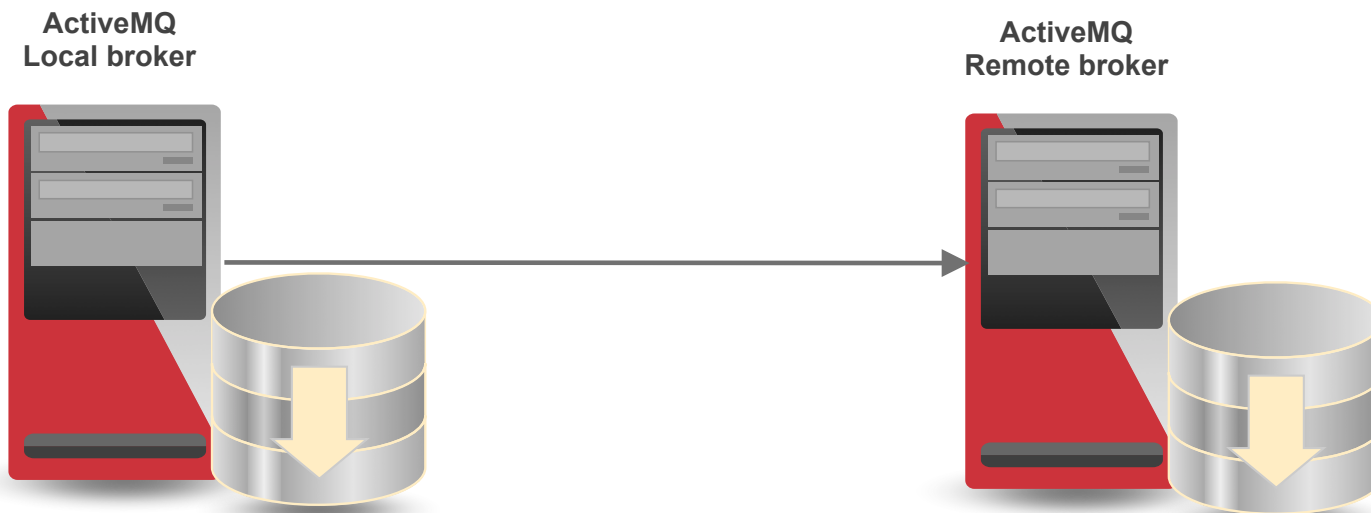
## Store and Forward





# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

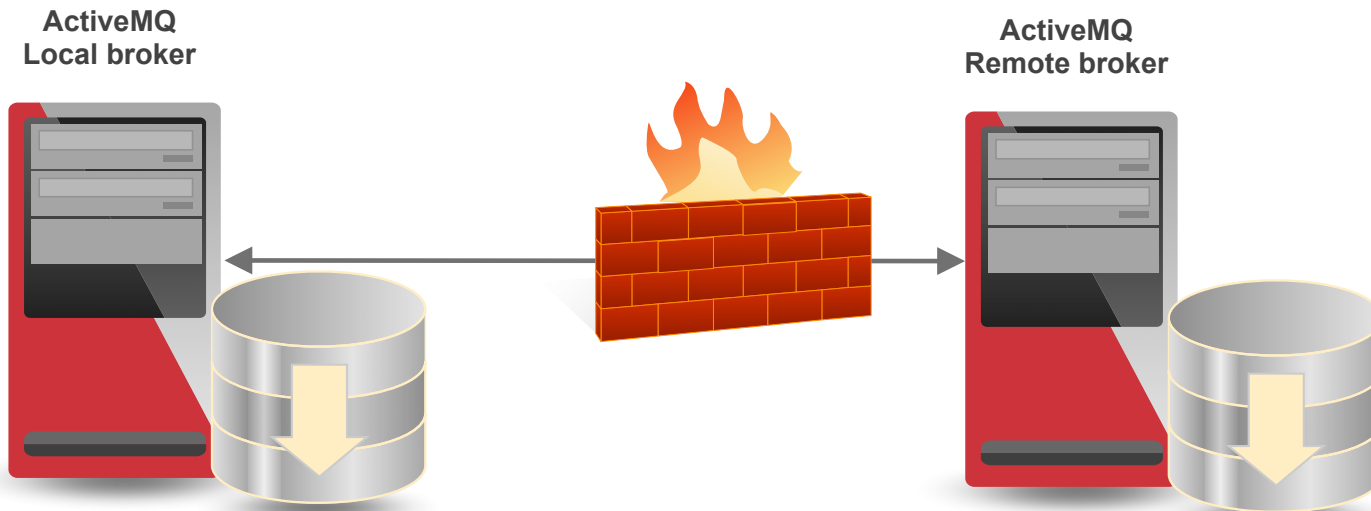
## Store and Forward





# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

## Bi-directional network

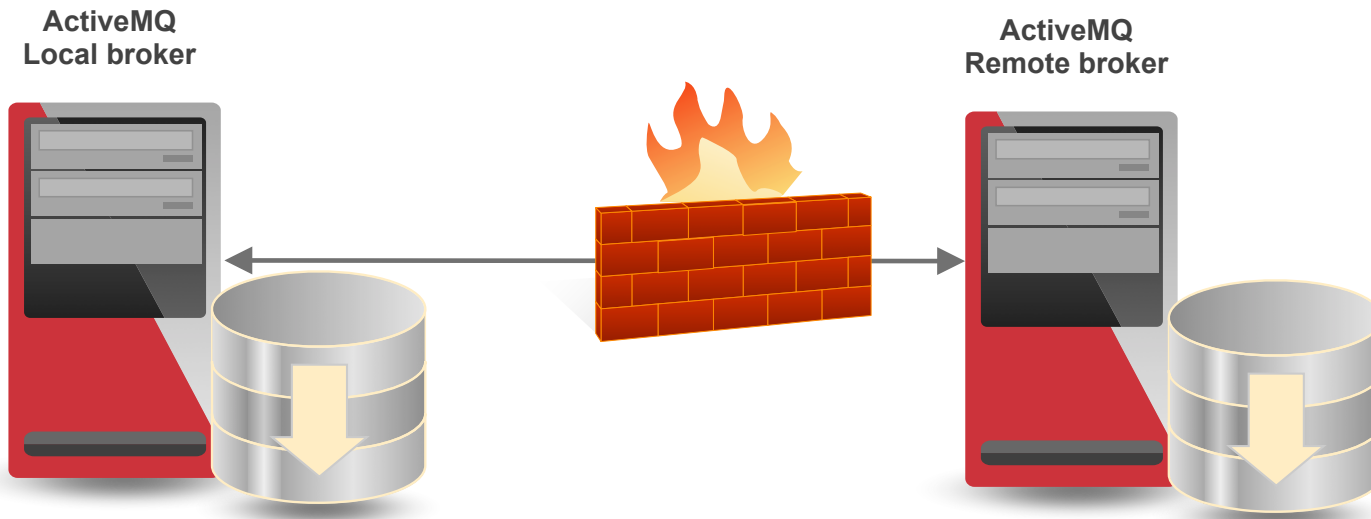






# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

## Bi-directional network





# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

## Bi-directional network - Configuration

```
<networkConnectors>  
  <networkConnector name="backoffice"  
    uri="static://(tcp://backoffice:61617)"  
    duplex="true">  
  </networkConnector>  
</networkConnectors>
```



# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

## Networks – Configuration

- Filters: dynamicallyIncludedDestinations

```
<networkConnectors>  
  <networkConnector uri="static:(tcp://remote:61617)"/>  
    <dynamicallyIncludedDestinations>  
      <queue physicalName="free.food."/>/>  
      <queue physicalName="free.beer."/>/>  
      <topic physicalName="cricket.scores."/>/>  
    </dynamicallyIncludedDestinations>  
  </networkConnectors>
```



# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

## Networks – Configuration

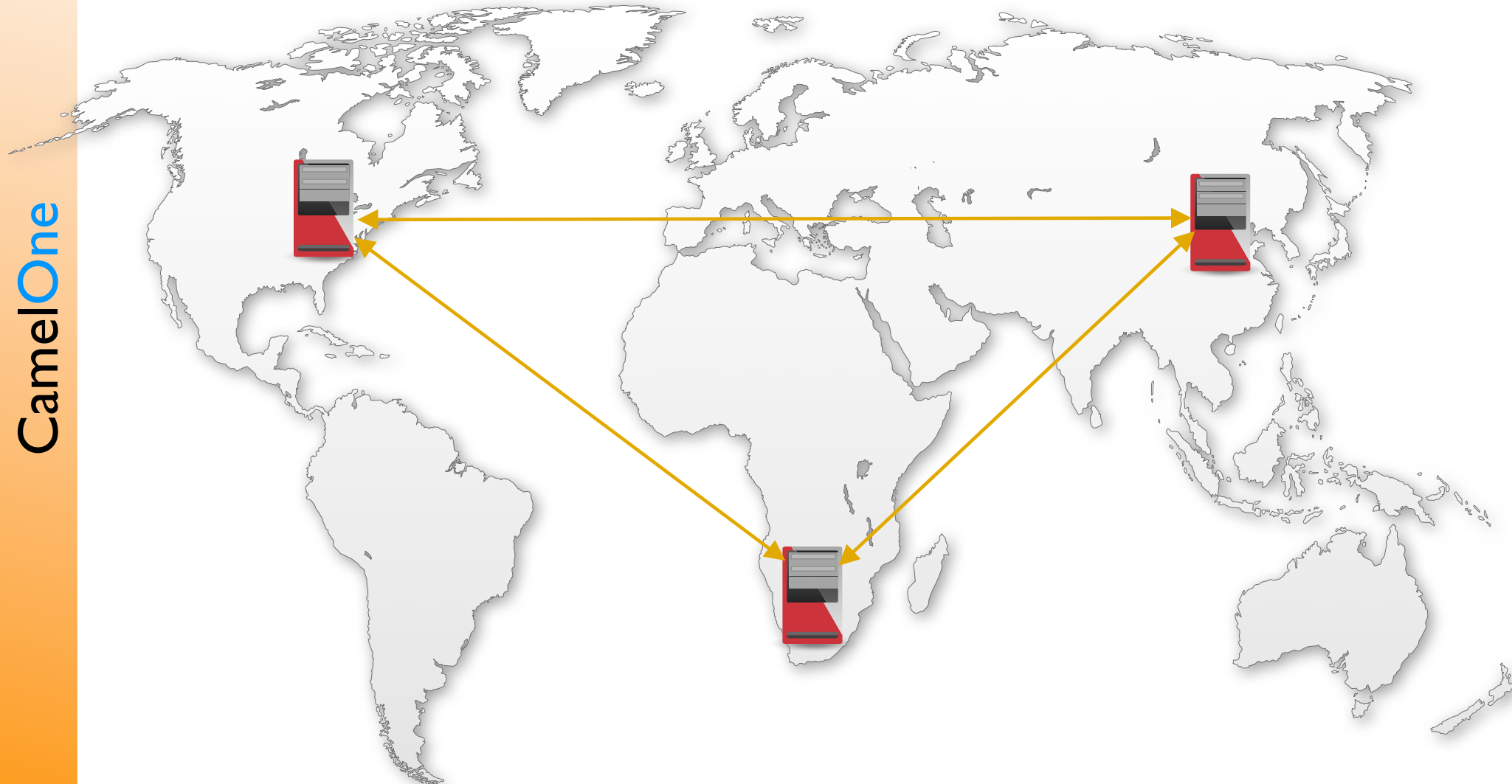
- Filters: staticallyIncludedDestinations

```
<networkConnectors>  
  <networkConnector uri="static:(tcp://remote:61617)?  
useExponentialBackOff=false"/>  
  <staticallyIncludedDestinations>  
    <queue physicalName="management.queue-1"/>  
    <queue physicalName="management.queue-2"/>  
    <queue physicalName="global.>"/>  
    <topic physicalName="global.>"/>  
  </staticallyIncludedDestinations>  
</networkConnectors>
```



# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

**Networks – Configuration – networkTTL=2**

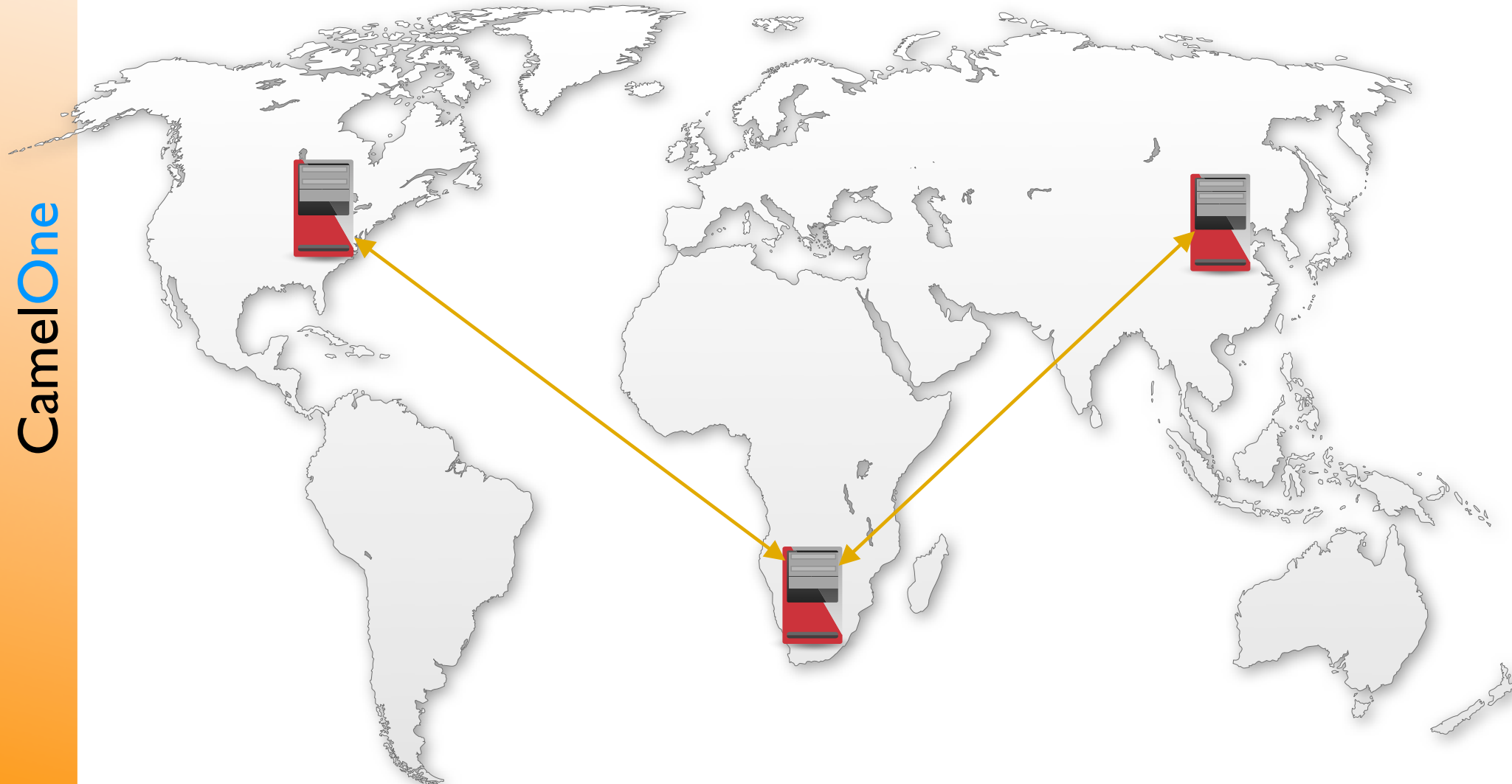


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# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

**Networks – Configuration – networkTTL=2**



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# ActiveMQ – Geographically dispersed data centers:redundant links – Topic support

Enable duplicate subscriptions over the network:

```
<networkConnector uri="static:(tcp://brokerB:61617)" name="A-B"
  networkTTL="2" suppressDuplicateTopicSubscriptions="false"/>
<networkConnector uri="static:(tcp://brokerC:61618)" name="A-C"
  networkTTL="2" suppressDuplicateTopicSubscriptions="false"/>
```

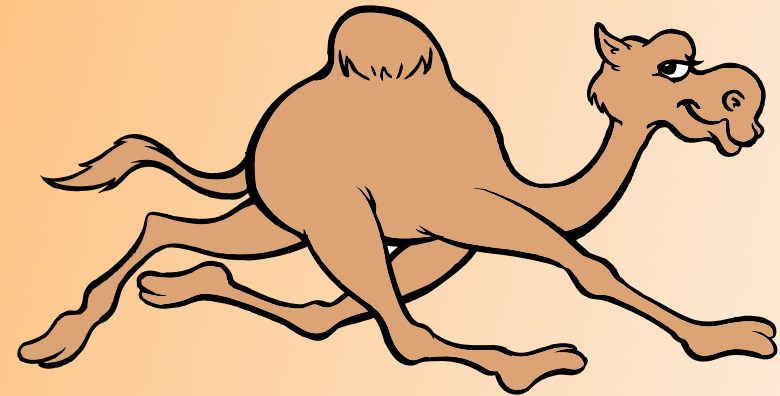
Ensure every Topic message is only sent through one network connection - the one with the highest priority:

```
<destinationPolicy>
  <policyMap>
    <policyEntries>
      <policyEntry topic=">" enableAudit="true">
        <dispatchPolicy>
          <priorityNetworkDispatchPolicy/>
        </dispatchPolicy>
      </policyEntry>
    </policyEntries>
  </policyMap>
</destinationPolicy>
```

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# Apache ActiveMQ High Availability





# ActiveMQ – Enterprise Features

## Seamless Client Failover Support in

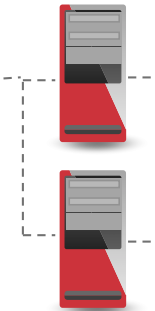
- Java
- C++
- C#

```
failover://(tcp://host1:61616,tcp://host2:61616)
```

ActiveMQ Client



ActiveMQ Cluster





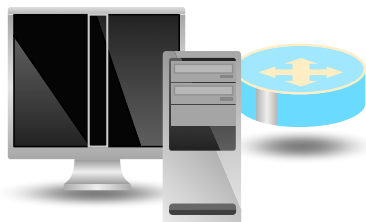
# ActiveMQ – Enterprise Features

## Seamless Client Failover Support in

- Java
- C++
- C#

```
failover://(tcp://host1:61616,tcp://host2:61616)
```

ActiveMQ Client



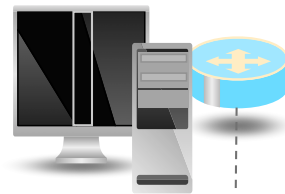
ActiveMQ Cluster



# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Master/Slave Configuration

ActiveMQ Client



ActiveMQ  
Master

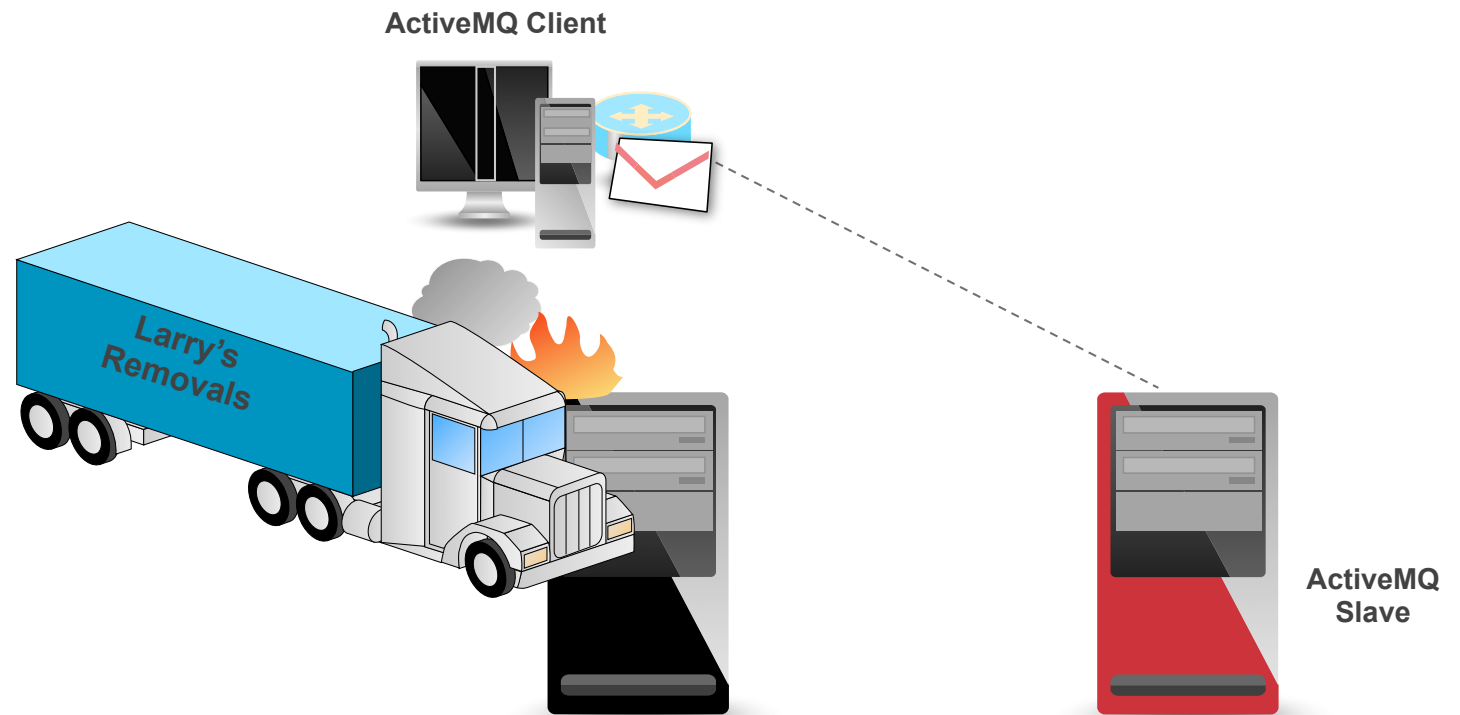


ActiveMQ  
Slave



# ActiveMQ – High Availability

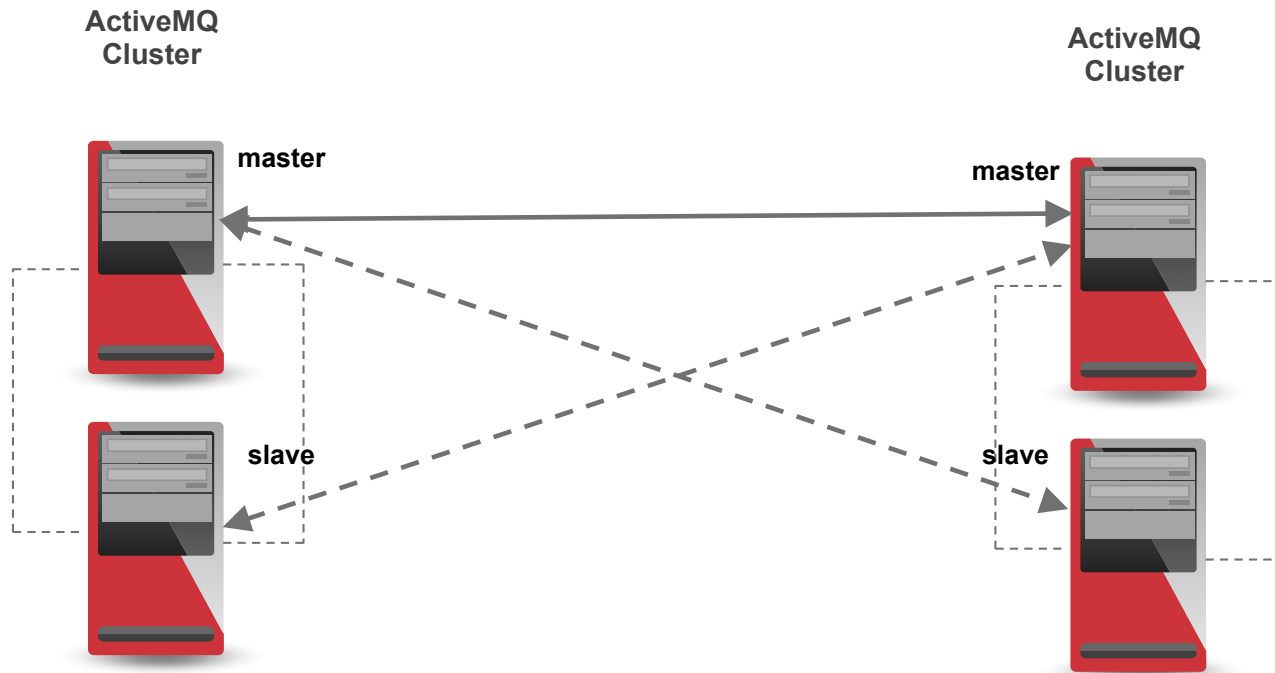
## Master/Slave Configuration





# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

## Combining HA and Networks





# ActiveMQ – Broker Topologies

Configuration for master/slave (from 5.6)

```
<networkConnectors>  
  <networkConnector uri="masterslave:(tcp://master,tcp://slave)"/>  
</networkConnectors>
```

Which is the same as:

```
<networkConnectors>  
  <networkConnector uri="static:failover:(tcp://master,tcp://slave)?  
randomize=false&maxReconnectAttempts=0"/>  
</networkConnectors>
```

# ActiveMQ – High Availability



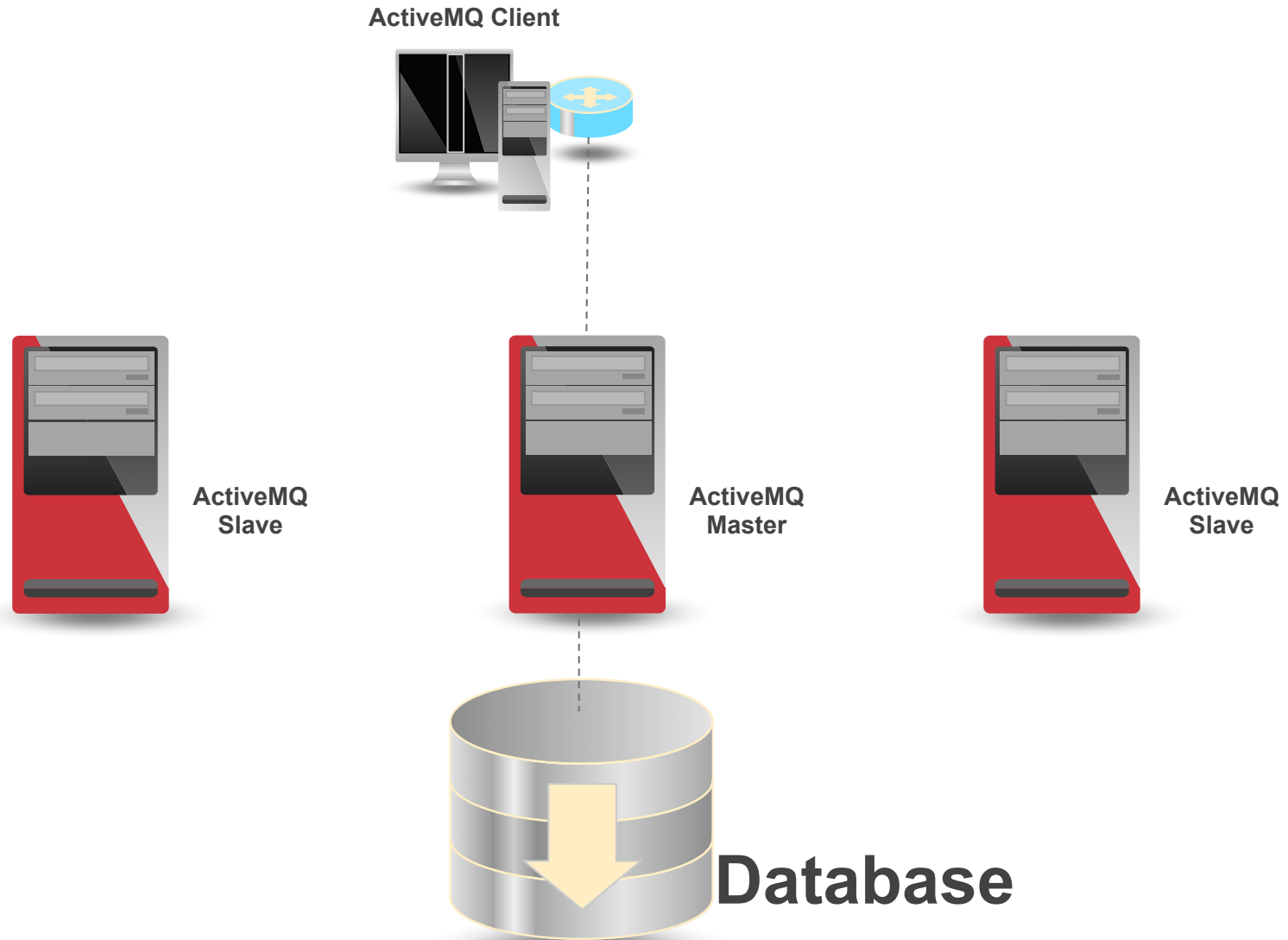
## Three types of Master/Slave.

- JDBC Master/Slave
- Shared File System Master/Slave
- Replicated LevelDB Master/Slave



# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## JDBC Master/Slave

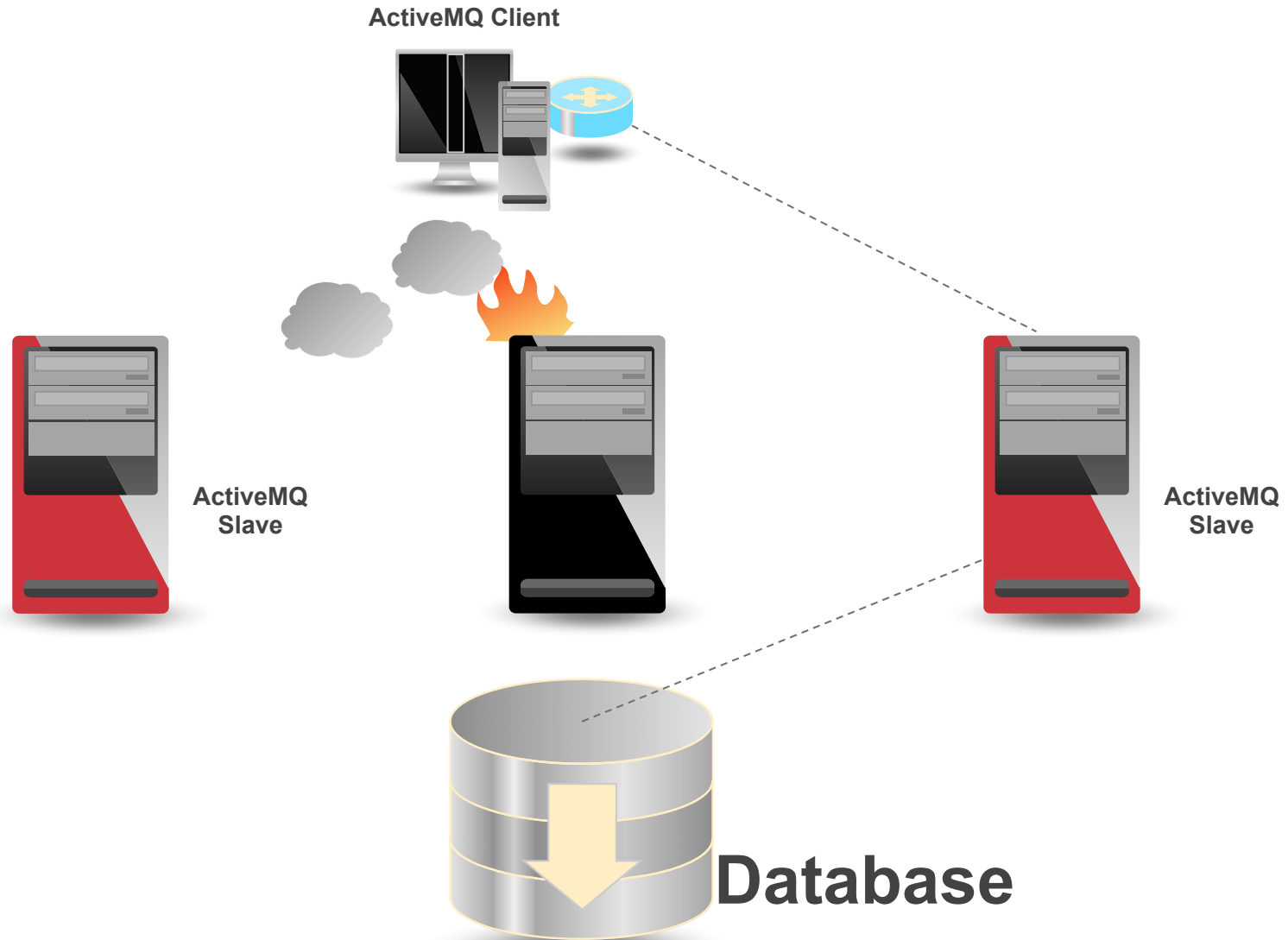






# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## JDBC Master/Slave





# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## JDBC Master/Slave

- Extreme reliability – but not as fast
- Recommended if already using an enterprise database
- No restriction on number of slaves
- Simple configuration
- Configurable lockKeepAlivePeriod

# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Shared File System Master/Slave

ActiveMQ Client



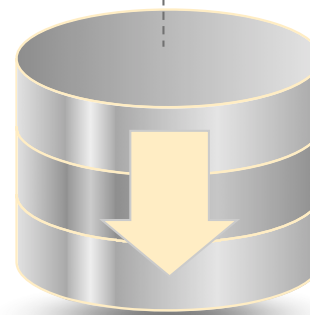
ActiveMQ  
Slave



ActiveMQ  
Master



ActiveMQ  
Slave

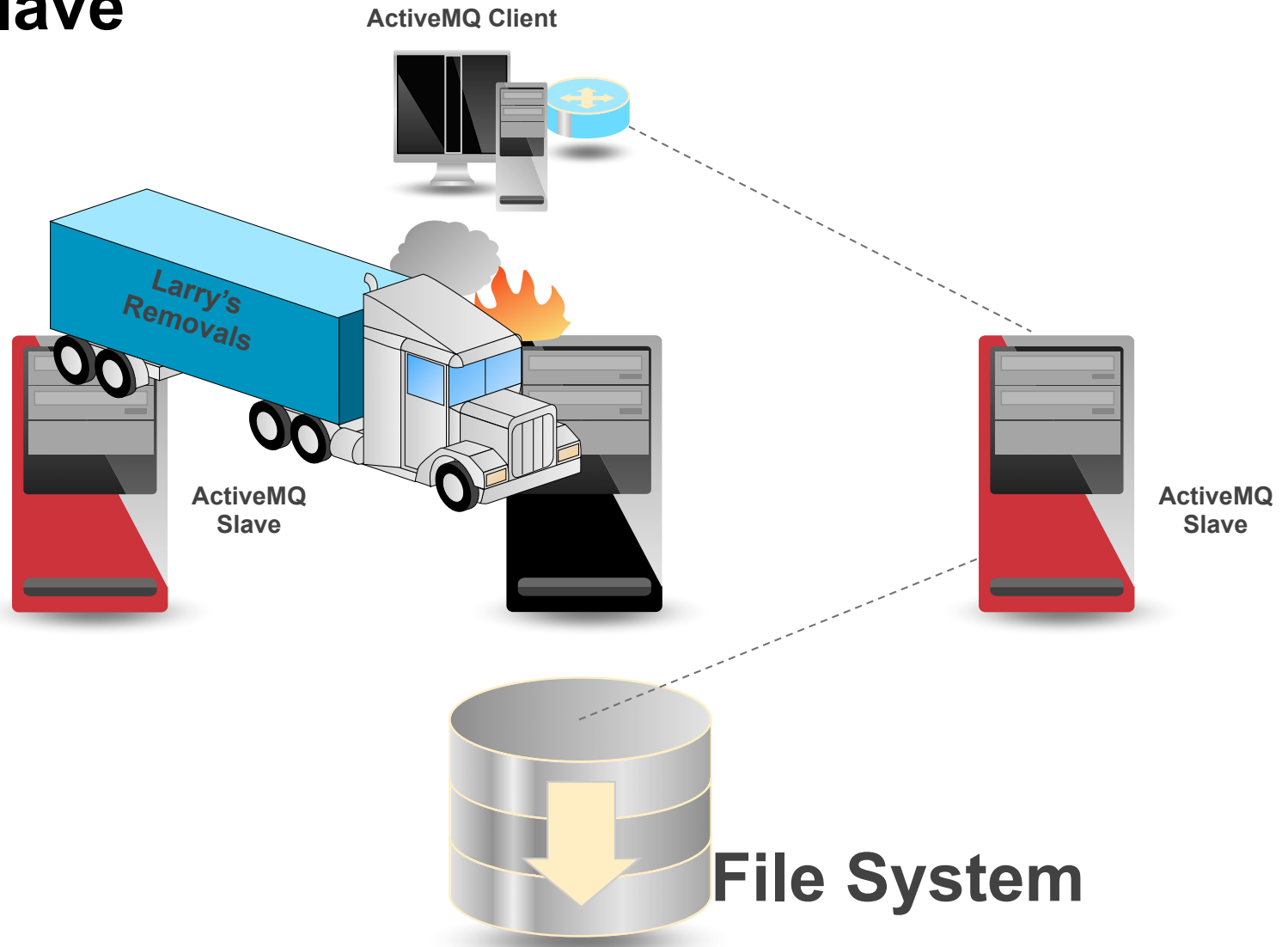


File System



# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Shared File System Master/Slave



# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Shared File System Master/Slave

- Recommended if you have a SAN, or DRDB
- No restriction on number of slaves
- Simple configuration
- Ensure file locking works – and times out – NFSv4 good!

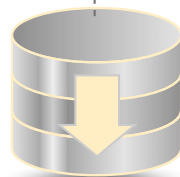


# ActiveMQ – High Availability

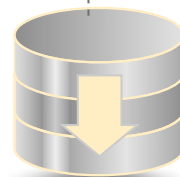
## Replicated LevelDB Master/Slave



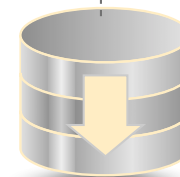
ZooKeeper  
Cluster



Local File System



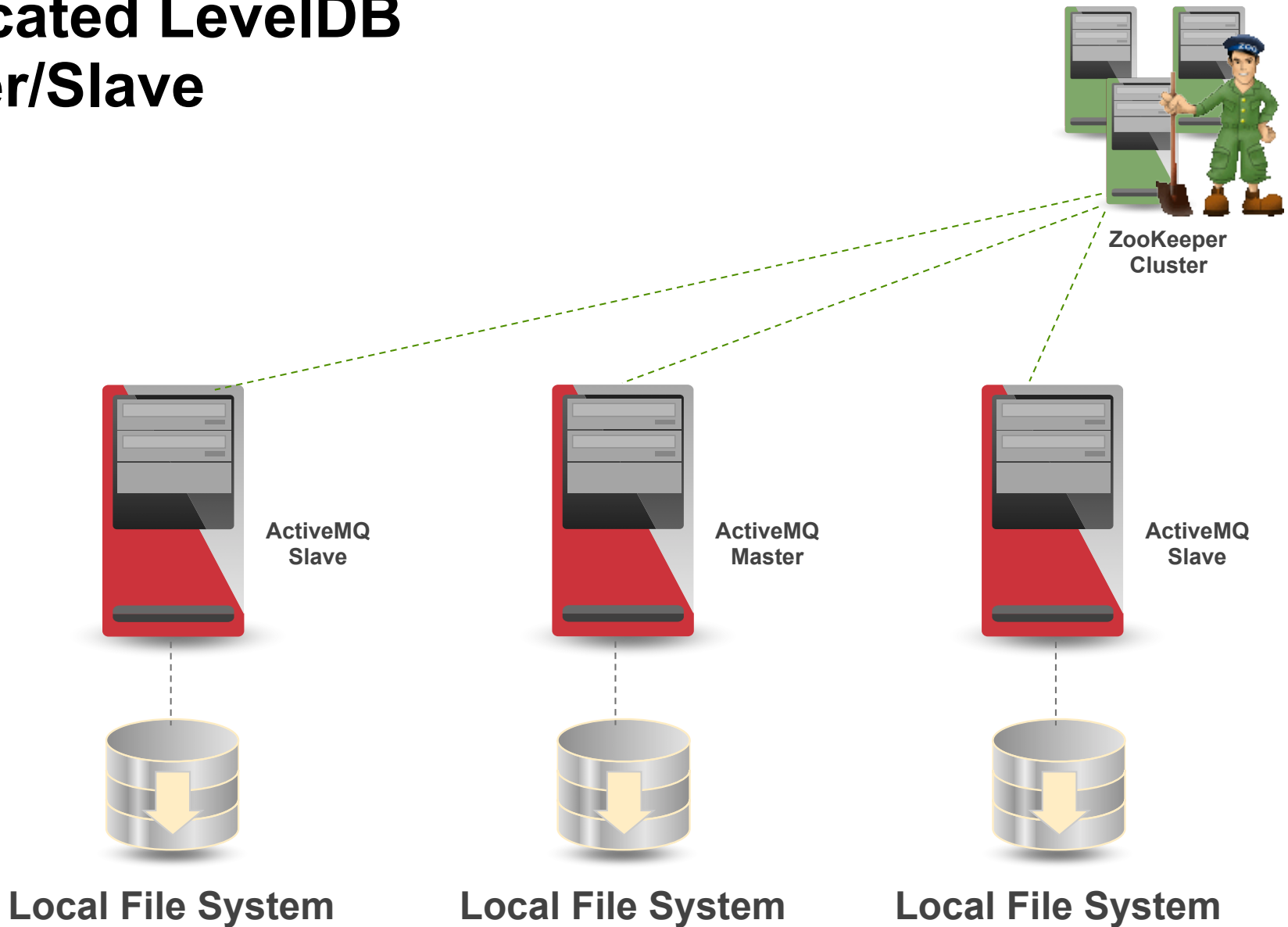
Local File System



Local File System

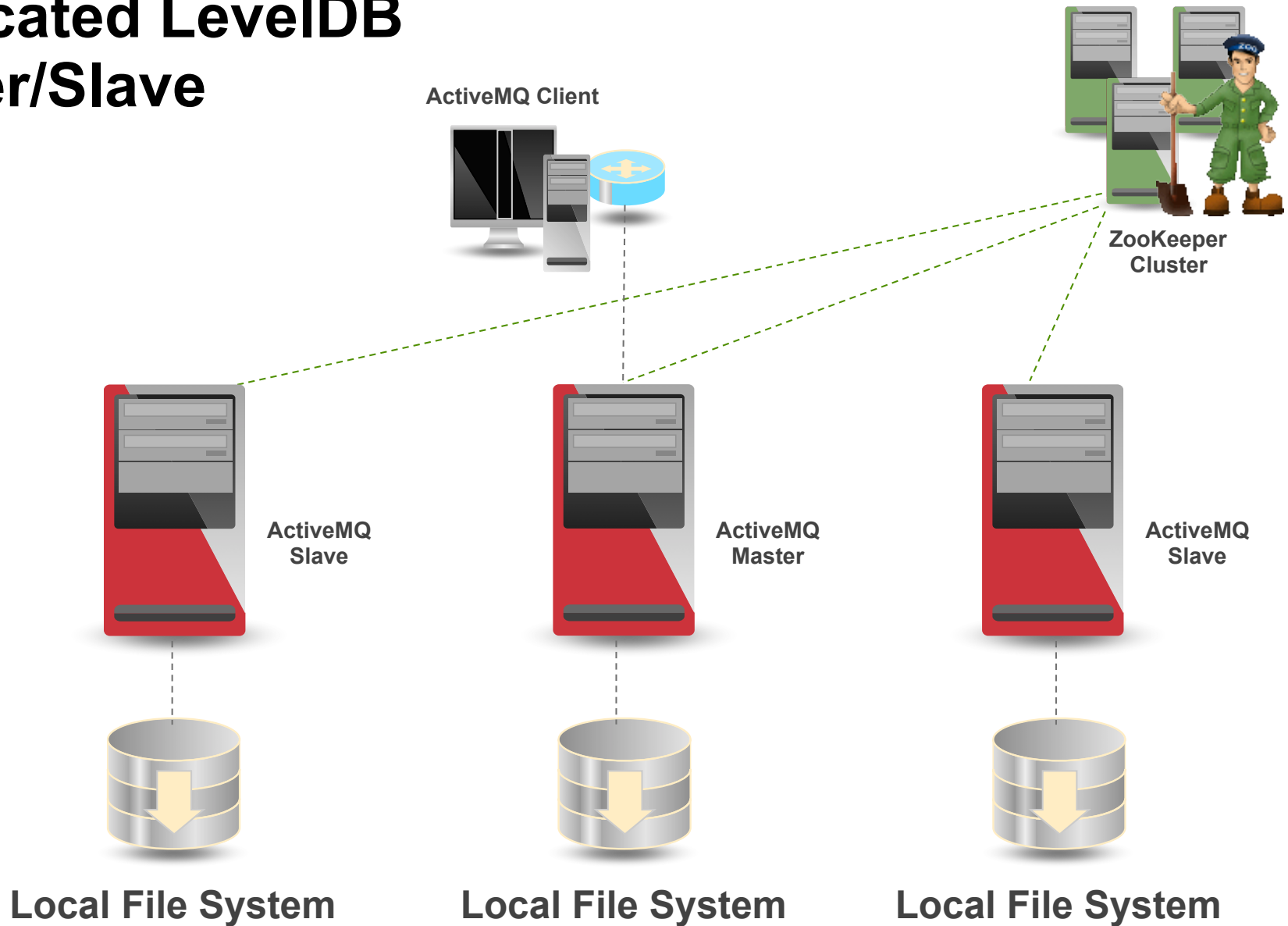
# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Replicated LevelDB Master/Slave



# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Replicated LevelDB Master/Slave

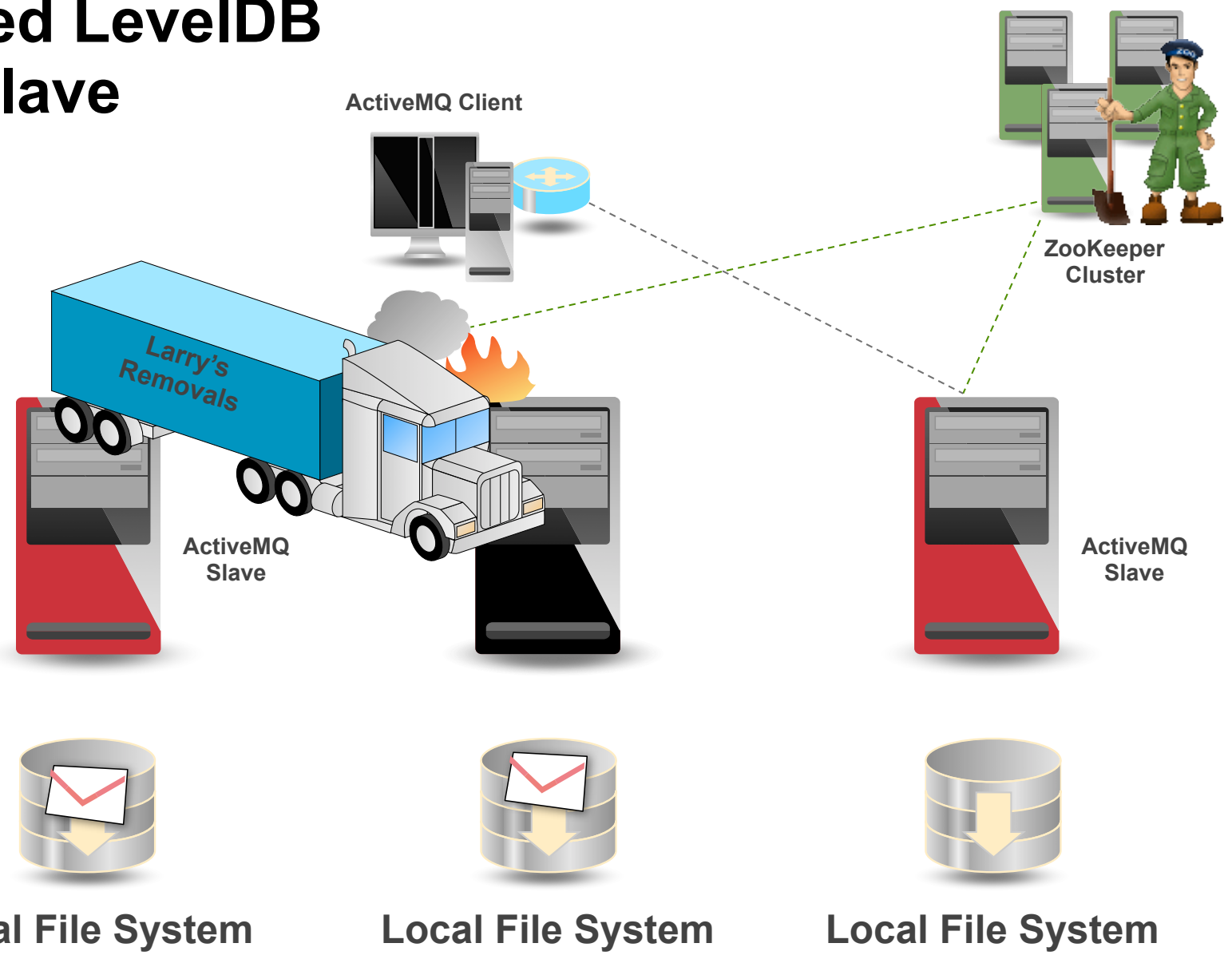






# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Replicated LevelDB Master/Slave



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# ActiveMQ – High Availability

## Replicated LevelDB Master/Slave

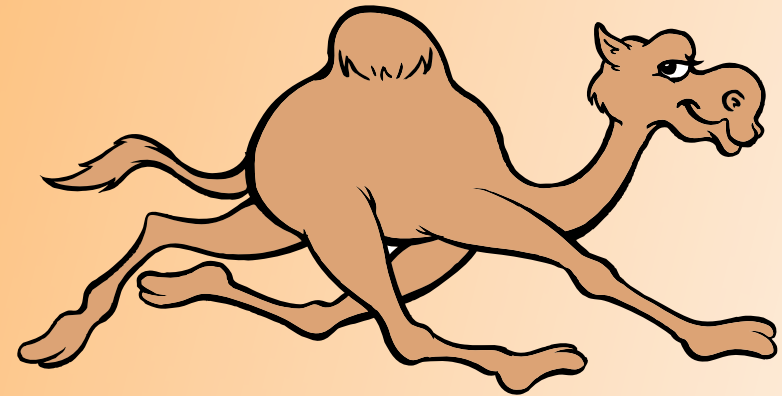
- Requires a HA Apache ZooKeeper Cluster
- No Single Point of Failure
- Dynamic number of slaves
- Simple configuration
- Sync or Async Replication



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# Questions?