

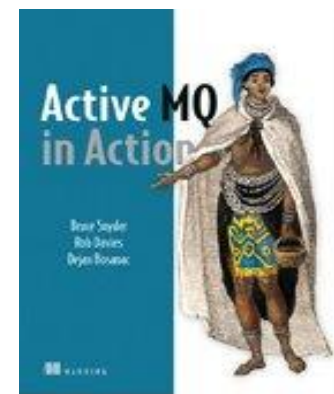
Deploying FuseMQ in enterprise using Fuse Fabric

Dejan Bosanac
FuseSource

FuseSource
integration everywhere

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- Twitter:
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Agenda

- Problems of large enterprise deployments
- Fuse Fabric in nutshell
- FuseMQ and Fuse Fabric
 - Creating brokers
 - Connecting
 - Topologies
- Fuse Management Console

Problems of large deployments

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Problems – Deploying and maintenance

- Main problems
 - Installing brokers on multiple hosts
 - ssh, untar, set directories and environment
 - Setting configuration manually for every broker
 - copying xml config, tweaking, testing
 - Updating configuration across cluster
 - Upgrading brokers

It's very tedious and error-prone process

Problems – Traditional best-practice tips

- Keep XML as a template and configure node-specific details through properties
- Keep configuration in SVC system (git, svn, ...)
- Keep configuration separate from installation for easier upgrades

Deployment with Fuse Fabric moves it to the next level

Problems - Clients

- Topology is very “static”
- Clients need to be aware of topology
- Clients need to know broker locations
- Changes are not easy as clients need to be updated
- Adding new resources (brokers) requires client updates
- Not suitable for “cloud” deployments

Fuse Fabric makes deployments more “elastic”

Fuse Fabric in a nutshell

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Fuse Fabric in a nutshell

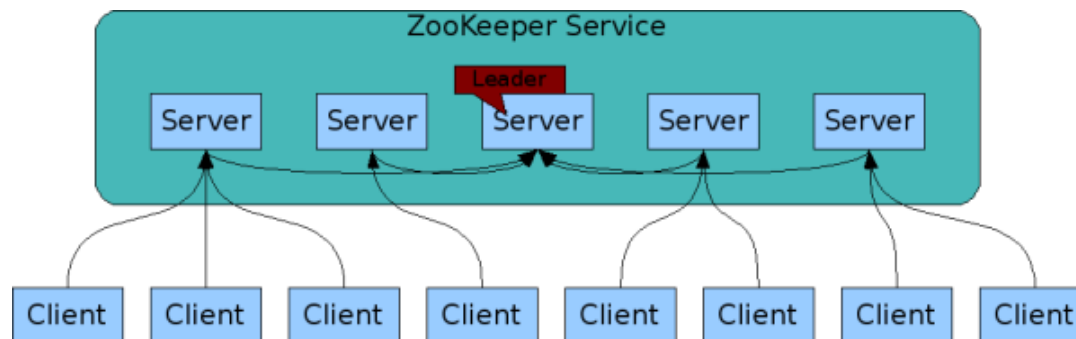
- How Fabric can help?
 - It provides centralized distributed broker configuration
 - It provides centralized distributed broker registry
 - Uses OSGi and Apache Karaf for easy spawning new broker instances
 - It provides additional tools for centralized configuration and monitoring (Fuse Management Console)

Fuse Fabric in a nutshell

- Installation
 - Features and bundle versions centrally stored and managed
 - Easy installation and upgrade
- Configuration
 - Stored in one place
 - Versioned
- Discovery
 - All brokers registered in central registry
 - Allows clients to connect without knowing broker locations
 - Allows easy creation of advanced topologies

Fuse Fabric Architecture

■ Zookeeper



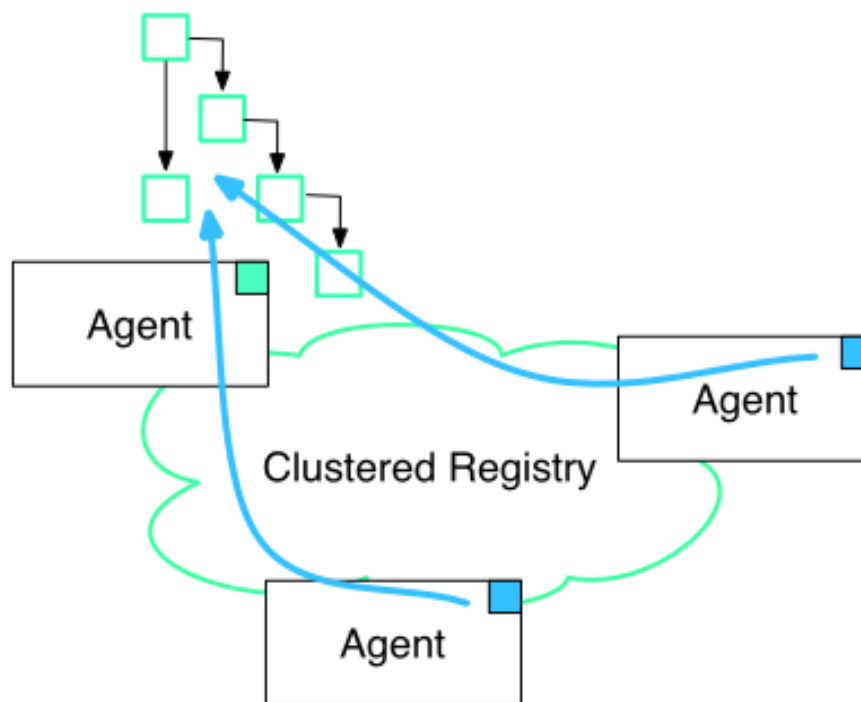
- Replicated in-memory tree
- Similar to file system
- Highly-available
- Distributed
- Support network split
- Proven track record

Ideal for distributed configuration and locking

Fuse Fabric Architecture

- Containers

- Apache Karaf instances provisioned through central registry (Zookeeper)



Fuse Fabric Architecture

- Profiles:
 - Zookeeper nodes with conventional names
 - OSGi configuration for the node (so we know what features and bundles should be used)
 - Other configuration (**centralized broker configuration**)
 - Versioned

Fuse Fabric - Profile

```
FuseFabric:karaf@root> profile-display default
```

```
Profile id: default
```

```
Version : 1.0
```

```
Parents :
```

```
Associated Containers :
```

```
Container settings
```

```
-----
```

```
Repositories :
```

```
    mvn:org.fusesource.fabric/fuse-fabric/7.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features
```

```
Features :
```

```
    fabric-agent
```

```
    karaf
```

```
    fabric-jaas
```

```
    fabric-core
```

Fuse Fabric - Profile

Agent Properties :

```
org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.repositories =  
http://repo1.maven.org/maven2,  
http://repo.fusesource.com/nexus/content/repositories/releases,  
http://repo.fusesource.com/nexus/content/groups/ea,  
http://repository.springsource.com/maven/bundles/release,  
http://repository.springsource.com/maven/bundles/external,  
http://scala-tools.org/repo-releases  
org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.defaultRepositories =  
file:${karaf.home}/${karaf.default.repository}@snapshots,  
file:${karaf.home}/local-repo@snapshots
```

Configuration details

```
-----  
PID: org.fusesource.fabric.zookeeper  
zookeeper.url ${zk:root/ip}:2181
```

FuseMQ and Fuse Fabric

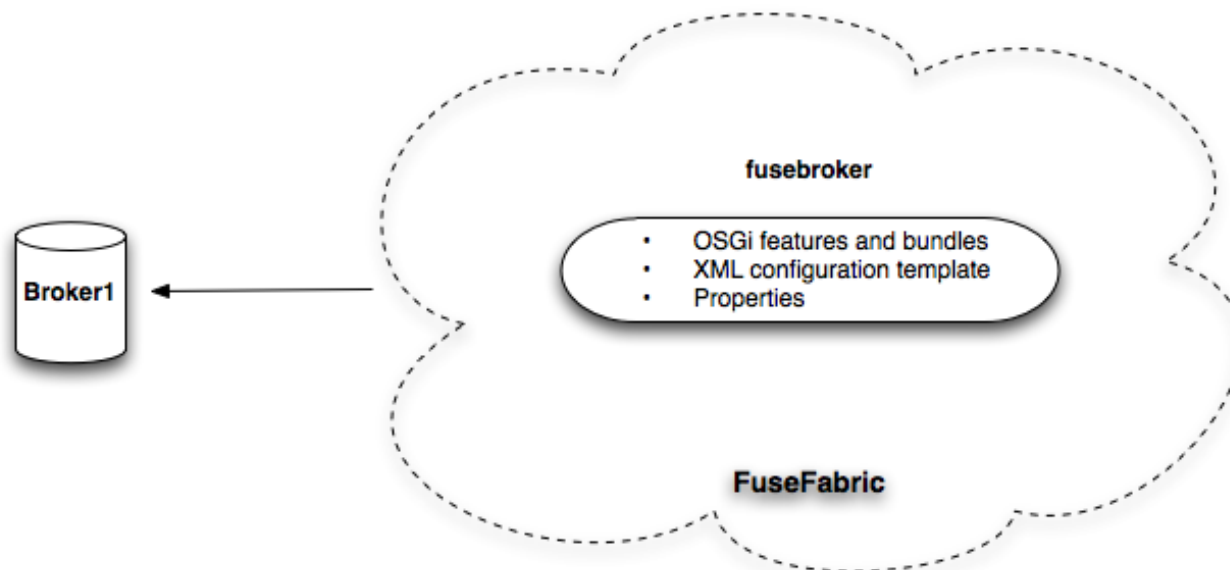
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FuseMQ features

- mq-base profile
 - Defines OSGi features and bundles to be installed
 - Defines basic broker settings
- mq-create command
 - Helper command for creating brokers
 - Creates an new profile based on mq-base
 - Optionally creates new containers
 - Assigns the profile to containers (essentially starts the broker)

MQ – Creating broker

```
FuseFabric:karaf@root> mq-create --create-container broker1 fusebroker  
MQ profile fusebroker ready  
Successfully created container broker1
```



MQ Profile

```
FuseFabric:karaf@root> profile-display fusebroker
Profile id: fusebroker
Version   : 1.0
Parents   : mq-base
Associated Containers : broker1
```

Configuration details

```
-----
PID: org.fusesource.mq.fabric.server-fusebroker
standby.pool default
connectors openwire
broker-name fusebroker
data data/fusebroker
config zk:/fabric/configs/versions/1.0/profiles/mq-base/broker.xml
group default
```

MQ – Assigning profile

```
FuseFabric:karaf@root> container-create-ssh --host 192.168.1.106  
--user dejanb --password xxx broker1
```

```
FuseFabric:karaf@root> mq-create --assign-container broker1 fusebroker  
MQ profile fusebroker ready  
Profile successfully assigned to broker1
```

MQ - Benefits

- What did we achieve with this?
 - We can easily create new brokers with the same profiles
 - We can create new profile version with updated broker version and/or changed configuration
 - We can easily update all (or some) brokers by applying the new profile

MQ Profile - Management

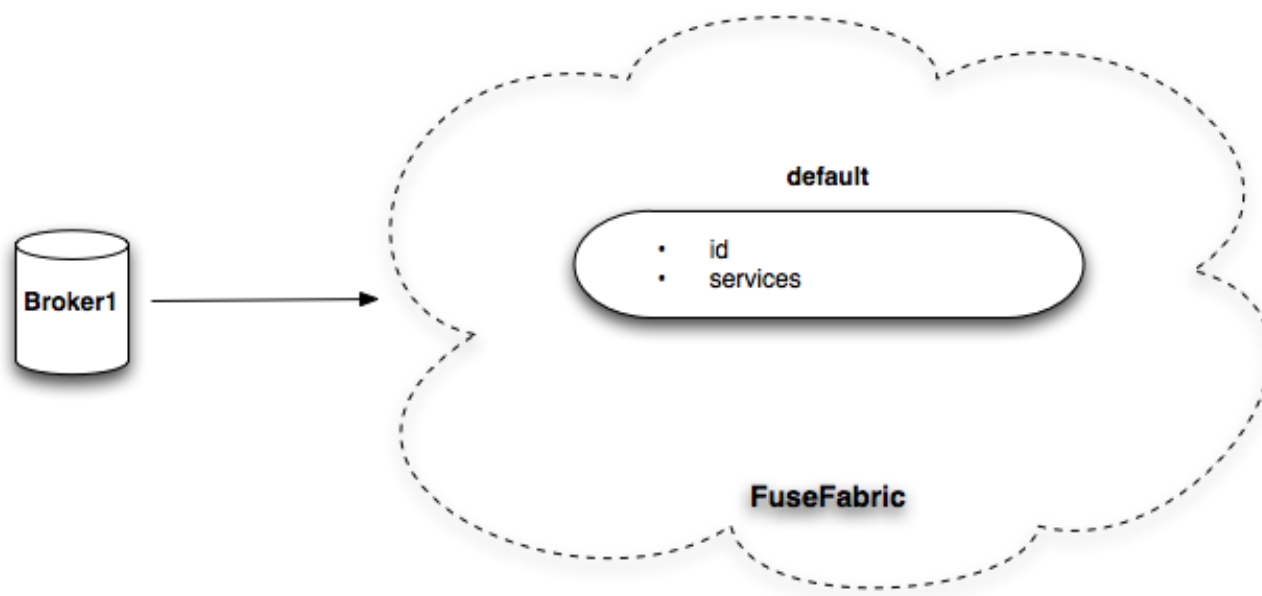
- Create a new profile version
 - with upgraded bundles
 - and configuration changes
- Try it out on a non-production container
- Deploy to one or a few production containers
- Roll the full upgrade
- Easy rollback if anything goes wrong

Broker Registry

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Broker Registry

- Brokers are organized in groups (clusters)
 - Cluster can have any number of brokers (with different names)
 - Put in “default” group if not specified

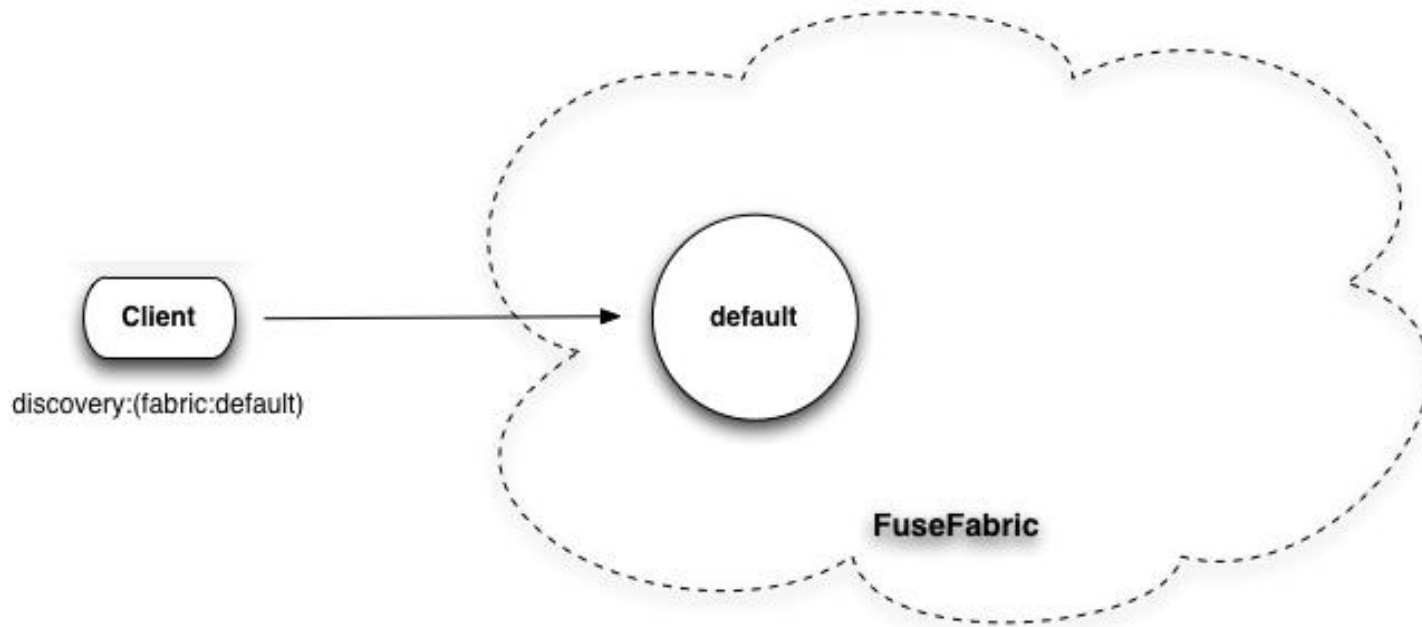


Connecting to the Broker

- Clients need to have ZooKeeper URL
- There is a new discovery protocol (called fabric)
- Connecting is as easy as defining the group

Connecting - Factory

```
ActiveMQConnectionFactory factory =  
    new ActiveMQConnectionFactory("discovery:(fabric:default)");
```



Connecting - Reconnecting

- Clients don't need to know brokers location
- Works like a failover transport
- Supports options for tuning reconnecting options

discovery:(fabric:default)?reconnectDelay=1000&useExponentialBackOff=false

Connecting - Camel

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">  
    <!-- Do your magic here -->  
</camelContext>
```

```
<bean id="activemq"  
    class="org.apache.activemq.camel.component.ActiveMQComponent">  
    <property name="brokerURL" value="discovery:(fabric:discovery)"/>  
</bean>
```

Topologies

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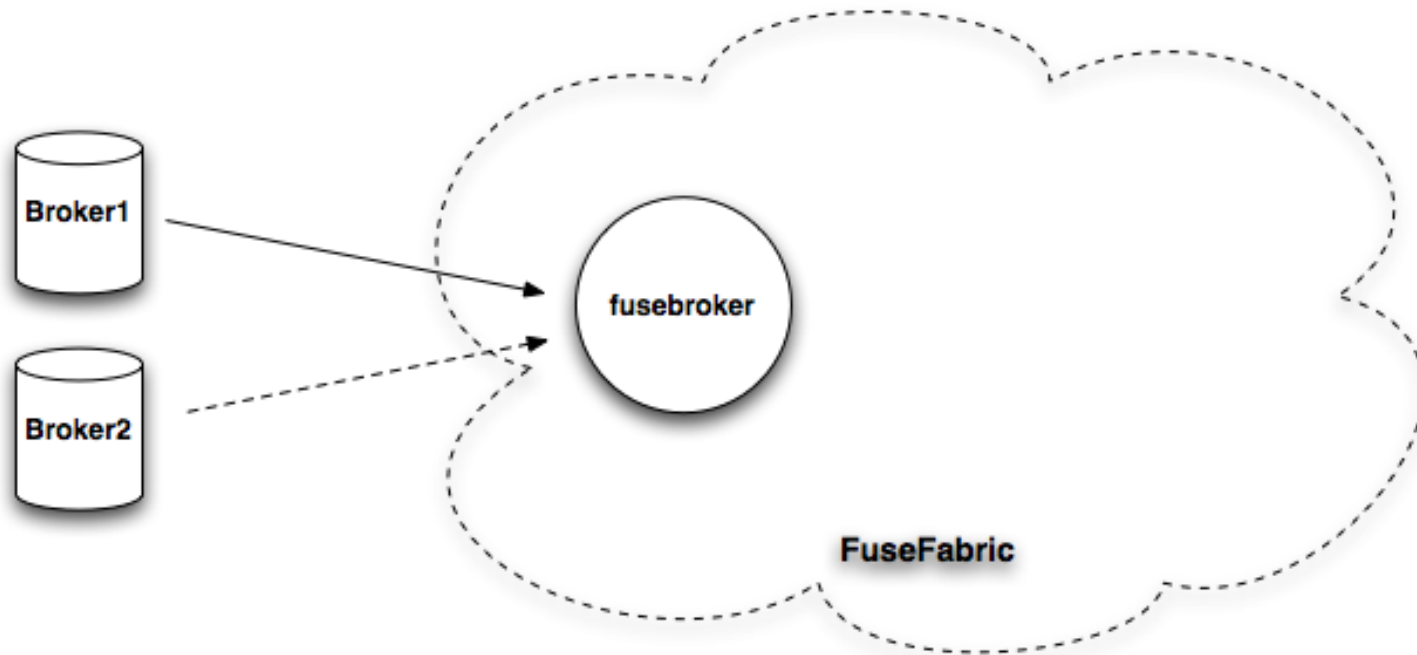
Master/Slave

- Create master slave configuration by starting multiple brokers with the same name (in the same group)
 - First one started becomes a master
 - Everyone else is a slave
 - Locked on Zookeeper node
 - When master dies, a first slave to get a lock becomes next master

Master/Slave

```
FuseFabric:karaf@root> mq-create --create-container broker1 fusebroker
```

```
FuseFabric:karaf@root> mq-create --create-container broker2 fusebroker
```



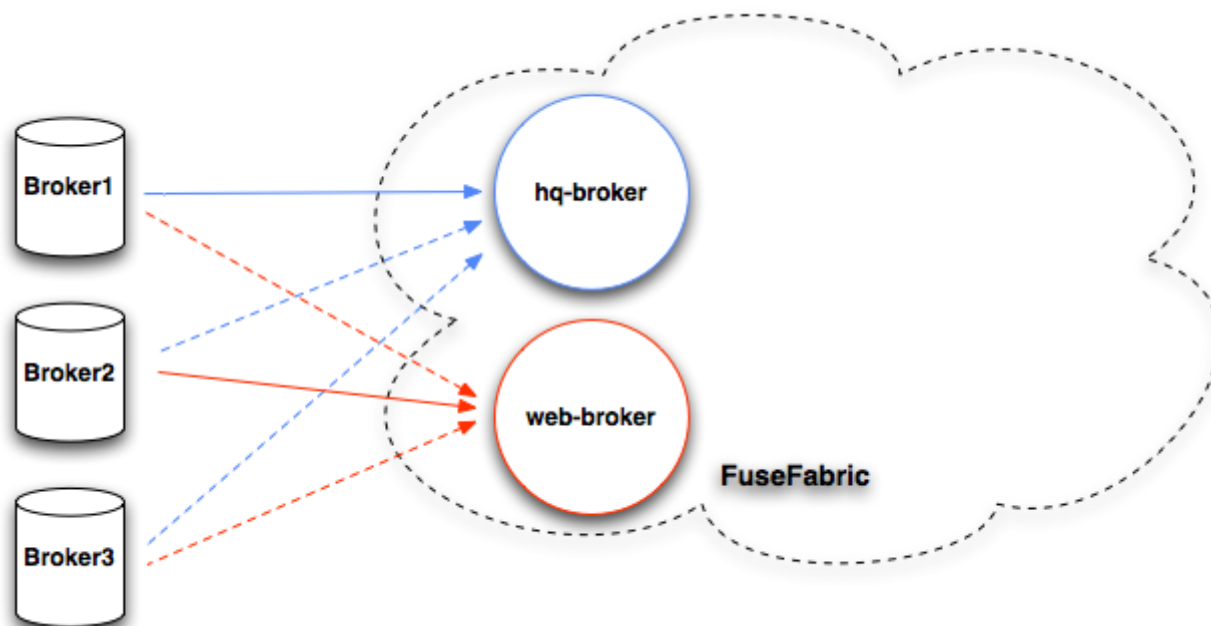
Master/Slave

- No more relying on shared storage locking
- You'll still need shared storage for preserving the state among brokers
- Easy creating non-persistent master slave configurations
- Clients again don't need to know topology as fabric discovery will do that work

Master/Slave

- Multiple master slave over the same containers
 - Resource utilization

```
mq-create --create-container broker1,broker2,broker3 hq-broker  
mq-create --assign-container broker1,broker2,broker3 web-broker
```

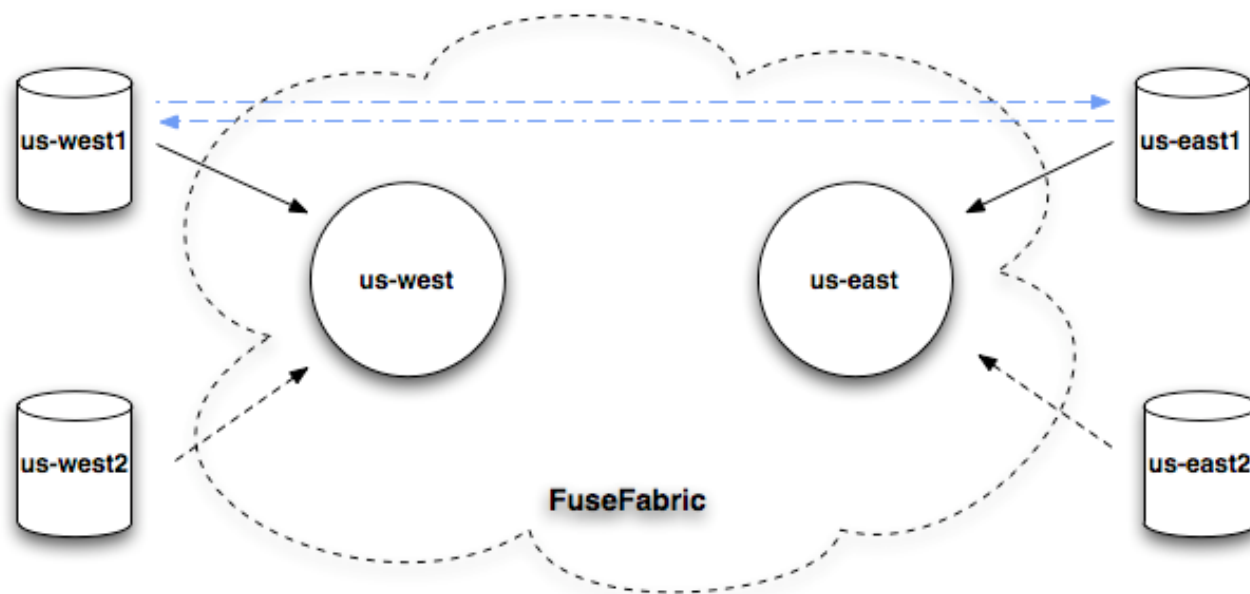


Networks

- Controlled through profile
- Uses fabric discovery, just as clients

```
mq-create --group us-east --networks us-west --create-container us-east1,us-east2 us-east
```

```
mq-create --group us-west --networks us-east --create-container us-west1,us-west2 us-west
```

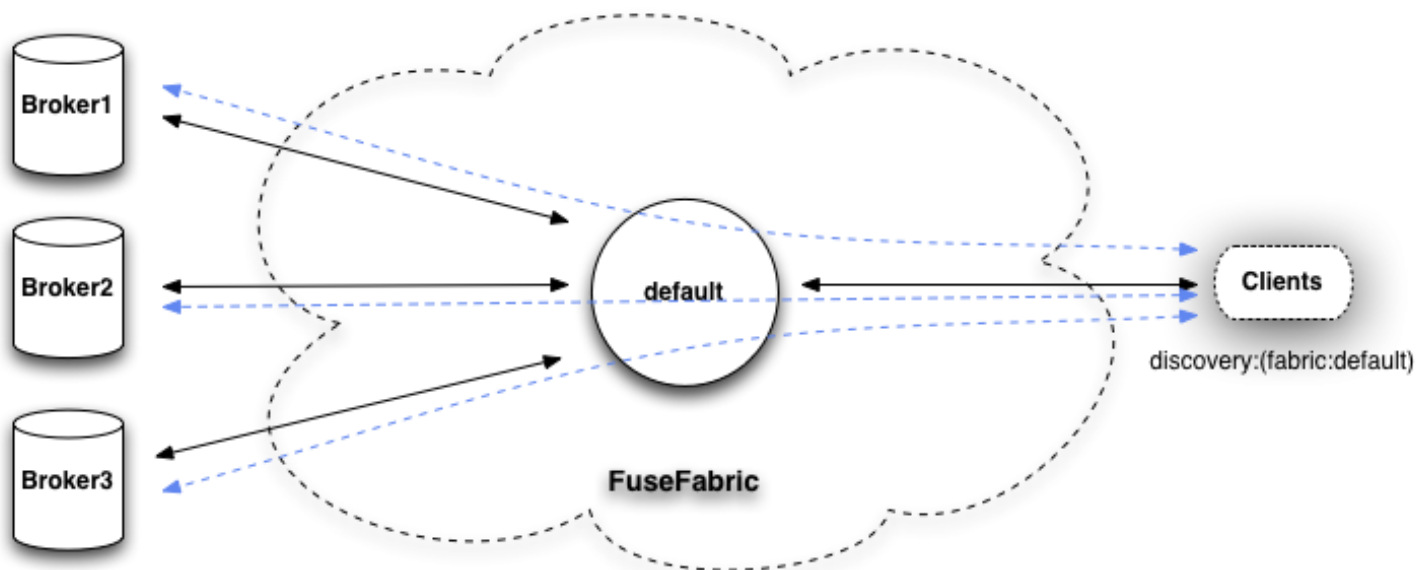


Elastic clusters

- Request-reply pattern over JMS
- Load Balance Traffic
- Non-persistent, not-connected brokers
- Elastic cluster
 - Allow adding new brokers, without updating clients
 - Allow rebalancing of clients

Elastic clusters

```
mq-create --create-container broker1 broker1  
mq-create --create-container broker2 broker2  
mq-create --create-container broker3 broker3
```



Tooling

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Fuse Management Console

- Centralized Unified Console
- Web UI for managing and monitoring infrastructure
- Uses Fabric to discover resources
- Features
 - Container Management
 - Profile Management
 - Centralized Security
 - Centralized Monitoring

FMC – containers

The screenshot displays the FuseSource Fuse Management Console interface. At the top, the 'FuseSource' logo is on the left, and 'Fuse Management Console' is on the right. Below the logo, there are navigation tabs for 'Containers', 'Profiles', and 'Users'. The 'Containers' tab is active. In the top right corner, it shows 'Logged in as: admin | Log out ?'. Below the navigation, the main heading is 'Containers'. There are two buttons: 'Create Fuse Container' and 'Migrate Containers'. To the right of the table are four buttons: 'Stop', 'Delete', 'Add Profiles', and 'Details'. A table lists containers with columns for Name, Active, Provisioned, and Version. The 'broker1' container is highlighted in blue. To the right of the table, a detailed view for 'broker1' is shown, including its type, profiles, location, IP addresses, and provision status.

FuseSource Fuse Management Console

Containers Profiles Users Logged in as: admin | Log out ?

Containers

Create Fuse Container Migrate Containers Stop Delete Add Profiles Details

Name	Active	Provisioned	Version
broker1			1.0
root			1.0

broker1

Type: Managed Container

Profiles: [fusebroker](#) ✕

Location:

Local IP: 192.168.1.111

Local Hostname: dejan-bosanacs-macbook-pro-2.local

Public IP:

Public Hostname:

Manual IP:

Resolver: Local Hostname

Provision Status: Success

FMC – Container

The screenshot displays the FuseSource Fuse Management Console interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'Containers', 'Profiles', and 'Users', with 'Profiles' selected. The user is logged in as 'admin'. The main heading is 'Containers / broker1'. Below this, there are buttons for 'Add Profiles', 'OSGi Details', and 'Fuse MQ Details'. A table lists the profiles, with 'fusebroker' selected. To the right, a summary box shows the container's name, status, and provision status. Below this, a detailed view of the container's metrics is shown, including process ID, JVM, CPU time, up time, OS type, architecture, CPU cores, and load average. A grid of green boxes displays various resource usage metrics: CPU Usage (0.98%), Physical Memory (604.10 MB free, 4.00 GB total), Heap Memory (119.76 MB used, 196.13 MB alloc, 455.13 MB max), Threads (45 running, 152 peak), Swap (2.00 GB free, 0 bytes total), File Descriptors (156 used, 10240 max), and Native Memory (49.95 MB used, 50.19 MB alloc, 130.00 MB max).

FuseSource Fuse Management Console

Containers Profiles Users Logged in as: admin | Log out ?

Containers / broker1

Add Profiles OSGi Details Fuse MQ Details

Profiles
fusebroker ✕

Name: broker1
Status: online
Provision Status: Success

Process ID: 8939@dejan-bosanacs-macbook-pro-2.local
JVM: Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (Apple Inc.)
CPU time: 26 seconds
Up time: 3 minutes
OS type: Mac OS X 10.5.8
Architecture: x86_64
CPU cores: 2
load average: 0.70

CPU Usage
0.98%

Physical Memory
604.10 MB free
4.00 GB total

Heap Memory
119.76 MB used
196.13 MB alloc
455.13 MB max

Threads
45 running
152 peak

Swap
2.00 GB free
0 bytes total

File Descriptors
156 used
10240 max

Native Memory
49.95 MB used
50.19 MB alloc
130.00 MB max

FMC – broker view

The screenshot displays the FuseSource Fuse Management Console interface. At the top, the 'FuseSource' logo is on the left, and 'Fuse Management Console' is on the right. Below the logo, there are navigation tabs for 'Containers', 'Profiles', and 'Users'. On the right side of the top bar, it shows 'Logged in as: admin' and a 'Log out' button with a help icon. The main content area is titled 'Containers / broker1 / Brokers / broker1 : Queues'. On the left, there is a summary card for the 'FABRIC.DEMO' queue, showing 'PRODUCERS : 1', 'MESSAGES IN : 281', 'CONSUMERS : 1', and 'MESSAGES OUT : 282'. On the right, a detailed configuration table lists various queue settings.

Queue Name:	FABRIC.DEMO		
Memory Limit:	1.00 MB	Memory Usage:	0%
Producer Count:	1	Consumer Count:	1
Max Enqueue Time :	90 ms	Min Enqueue Time:	1 ms
Average Enqueue Time:	1 ms		
Enqueue count:	281		
Dequeue count:	282		
Dispatch Count:	281		
Inflight Count:	0	Max Page Size:	200
Cursor Memory Usage:	0 bytes	Cursor Percent Usage:	0
Cursor Full:	false	Does Cursor Have Space:	true
Messages Buffered:	false	Cursor Size:	0
Use Cache:	true	Producer Flow Control:	true

FMC - Profiles

FuseSource Fuse Management Console

Containers Profiles Users Logged in as: admin | Log out ?

Profiles

Create Version Delete Versions Change Default Version Create Profile Delete Profiles

Versions		
Name	Containers	Default
1.0	2	✓

Profiles	
Name	Containers
aws-ec2	0
camel	0
cloud	0
cloudservers-uk	0
cloudservers-us	0
cx	0
default	0
dosgi	0
esb	0

FMC - Profile

FuseSource Fuse Management Console

Containers Profiles Users Logged in as: admin | Log out ?

Profiles / mq-base

Change Parents

Version: 1.0
Parent Profiles: karaf

Features (1) Fuse Application Bundles (0) Bundles (0) Repositories (0) Config Properties (0) System Properties (0) Config Files (4)

- [org.fusesource.insight.graph.json](#) X
- [org.fusesource.mq.fabric.template.properties](#) X
- [org.fusesource.fabric.agent.properties](#) X
- [broker.xml](#) X

Add new config file (example: com.foo.myservice.properties): Add

Future

- More things for developers
 - Make it even easier to write applications for Fuse Enterprise

- More things for operations
 - Visualization of clusters
 - Centralized logging (collect and search all logs centrally)

Conclusion

- Helps with complex and large deployments
- Use central registry for distributed configuration and locking
- Make clients location agnostic of brokers (needed for cloud deployments)
- Easy upgrades and updates
- Support for incremental patching
- Tools



Questions

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