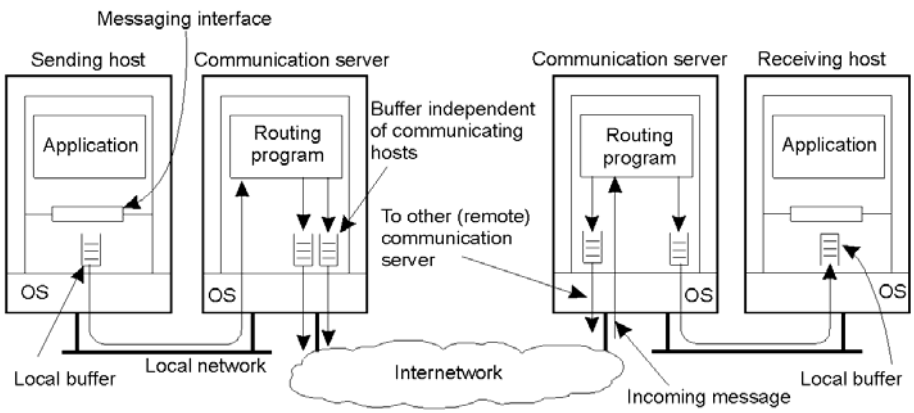
Message-oriented Middleware

Distributed Software Systems

Message-oriented middleware



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Transient vs Persistent communication

- RPC and RMI (by default) support communication between two processes that are executing at the same time
  - transient communication
- Typically, the client is blocked until the RPC/RMI returns
  - synchronous communication
- Not suitable for middleware that integrates applications in widely dispersed and large-scale distributed systems
  - Message-oriented middleware

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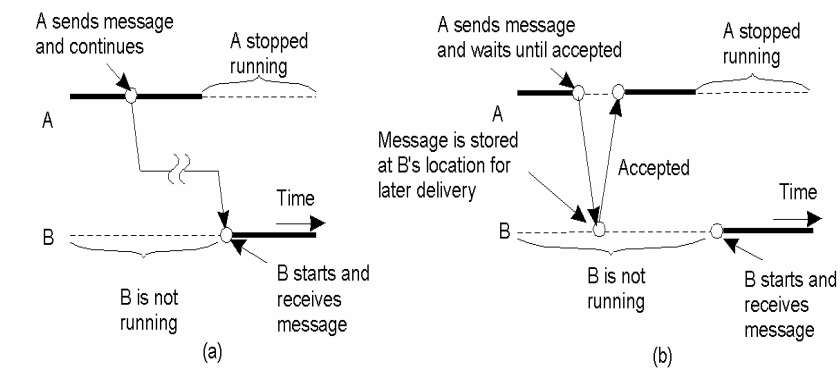
Persistence and Synchronicity in Communication (1)



a) Persistent asynchronous communication
b) Persistent synchronous communication

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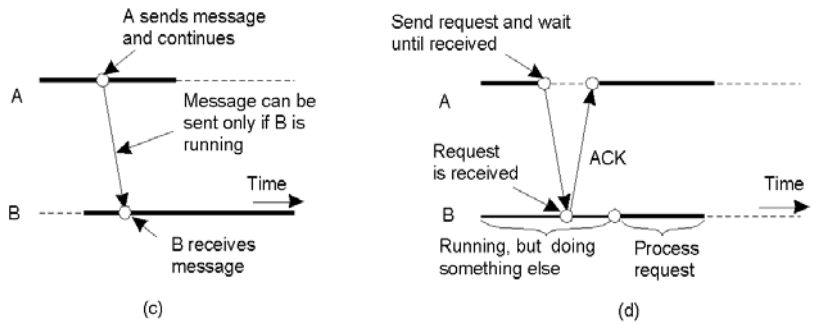
Persistence and Synchronicity in Communication (2)



c) Transient asynchronous communication
d) Receipt-based transient synchronous communication

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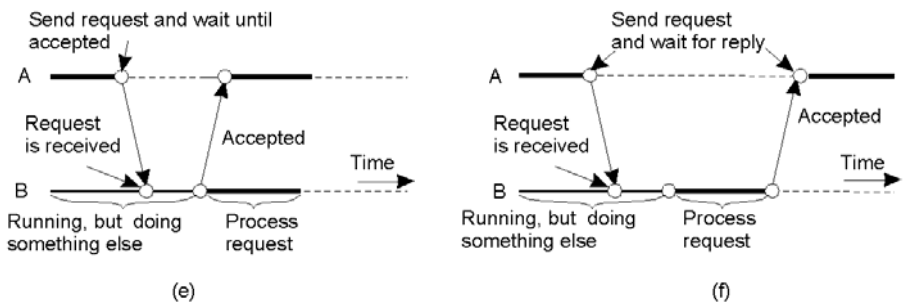
Persistence and Synchronicity in Communication (3)



e) Delivery-based transient synchronous communication at message delivery
f) Response-based transient synchronous communication

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Message-oriented transient communication (1)

- Socket primitives for TCP/IP.

Primitive	Meaning
Socket	Create a new communication endpoint
Bind	Attach a local address to a socket
Listen	Announce willingness to accept connections
Accept	Block caller until a connection request arrives
Connect	Actively attempt to establish a connection
Send	Send some data over the connection
Receive	Receive some data over the connection
Close	Release the connection

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Message-oriented Transient communication (2)

- The Message-Passing Interface (MPI)
- Used for developing message-passing parallel applications

Primitive	Meaning
MPI_bsend	Append outgoing message to a local send buffer
MPI_send	Send a message and wait until copied to local or remote buffer
MPI_ssend	Send a message and wait until receipt starts
MPI_sendrecv	Send a message and wait for reply
MPI_isend	Pass reference to outgoing message, and continue
MPI_issend	Pass reference to outgoing message, and wait until receipt starts
MPI_recv	Receive a message; block if there are none
MPI_irecv	Check if there is an incoming message, but do not block

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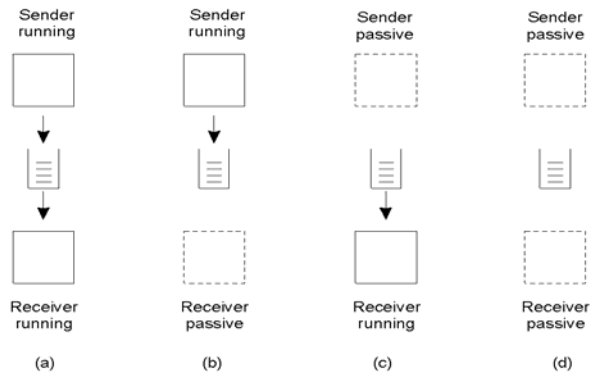
Message-Queuing Model (1)

- Four combinations for loosely-coupled communications using queues.



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Message-Queuing Model (2)

- Basic interface to a queue in a message-queuing system.

Primitive	**Meaning**
Put	Append a message to a specified queue
Get	Block until the specified queue is nonempty, and remove the first message
Poll	Check a specified queue for messages, and remove the first. Never block.
Notify	Install a handler to be called when a message is put into the specified queue.

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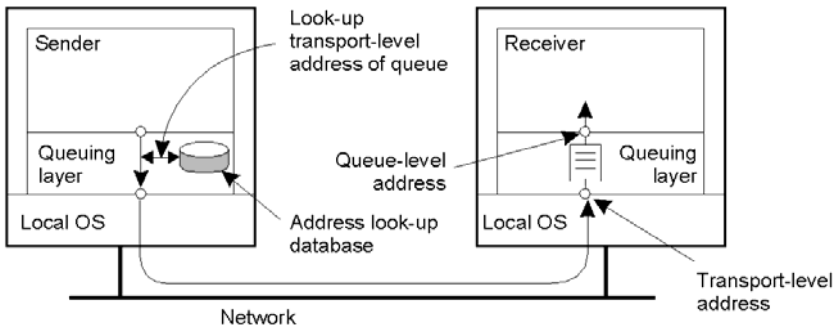
General Architecture of a Message-Queuing System (1)

- The relationship between queue-level addressing and network-level addressing.



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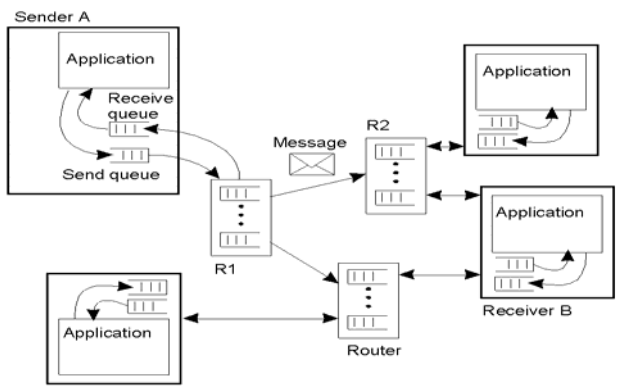
General Architecture of a Message-Queuing System (2)

- The general organization of a message-queuing system with routers.



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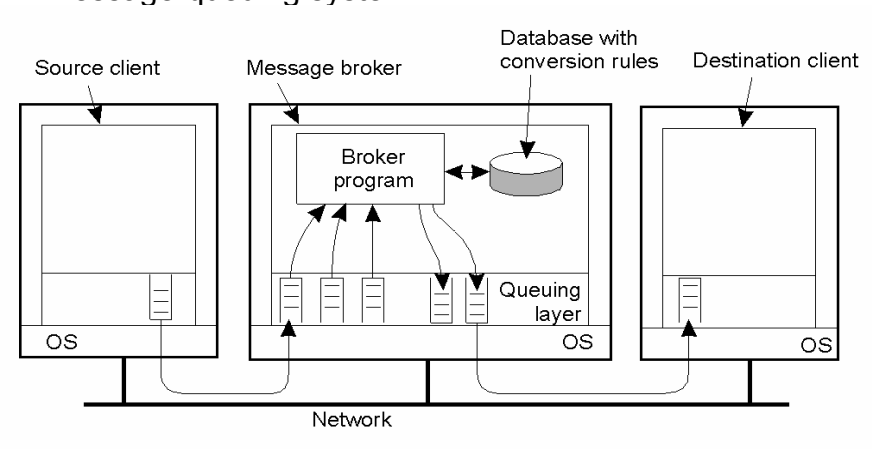
Message Brokers

- The general organization of a message broker in a message-queuing system.



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Message-queuing systems vs Email systems

- The underlying architecture of message-queuing systems is very similar to that for email services
- The difference is that email systems primarily provide support for end users
- General message-queuing systems enable persistent communication between processes regardless of what the process is doing
  - leads to different requirements, e.g., guaranteed message delivery, message priorities, logging facilities, load balancing, fault tolerance, etc.

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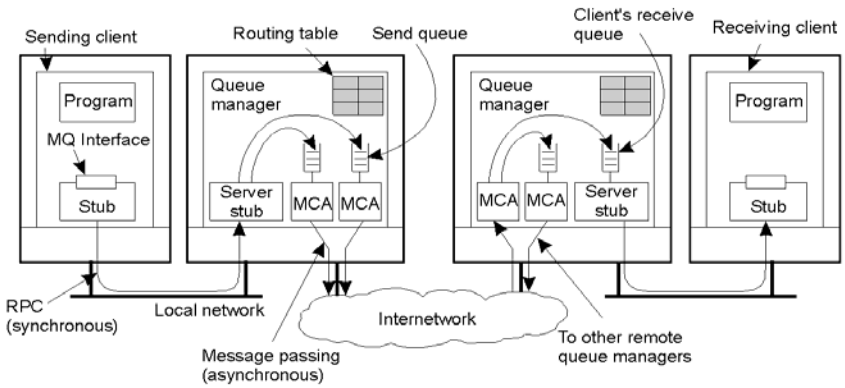
Example: IBM MQSeries

- General organization of IBM's MQSeries message-queuing system.



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