Message Bus

1 RabbitMQ-server Configuration

SuperMap iMobile for Android&iOS provides the mobile terminal message bus module. This module supports the delivery of messages from a specified server at the mobile terminal, the submit of data from a mobile terminal to a specified server, and the distribution of data from a mobile terminal to a specified number of terminals. SuperMap iMobile message bus modules requires constructing RabbitMQ-server. This chapter will introduce RabbitMQ-server configuration and usage.

1.1 Environment Configuration

1.1.1 Install ERLANG Language Package

First, go to http://www.erlang.org/download.html, download Erlang Windows Binary File and run it. It will take around 5 minutes to install it.

The installation steps are as follows:

- Double click otp_win32_R16801.exe (different versions may have different names), and select next
- It will be installed at the C disk by default. It is suggested you install the program on the non-system disk such as D disk (if you install it on the C disk, there might be some permission problems occur). The installation path cannot contain spaces. After modifying the installation path, select next
- Enter the installation program, click install to finish the installation.

1.1.2 Install RabbitMQ Server Software

Go to the page below:
http://www.rabbitmq.com/releases/rabbitmq-server/v3.1.5/rabbitmq-server-3.1.5.exe, and then run and install.

The installation steps are as follows:

- Double click rabbitmq-server-3.1.1.exe, and select next
- It will be installed on the C disk by default. You can directly install it.
- It will take around 2 minutes to finish the installation

1.1.3 Configure Environment Variables

If you need Rabbitmq-server to run with the windows command line, you still need to configure following environment variables.

Add the RABBITMQ_SERVER environment variable with the value being the installation path of rabbitmq-server. The wizard will install the program to the C disk, and the detailed path is:

C:\Program Files (x86)\RabbitMQ Server\rabbitmq_server-3.5.1

Add %RABBITMQ_SERVER%\sbin to Path, and then enable the windows command line ("cmd"), input rabbitmq-service. If following prompts display, it indicates the environment variables have been configured successfully.
1.2 RabbitMQ-server Usage

The following commands are based on the command line.

1.2.1 Enable Monitoring Function

rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq_management Enables the monitor management, and then enable the Rabbitmq server. Open the website http://localhost:15672/, with the user name and password being both guest.

1.2.2 Enable Server

rabbitmq-service start

1.2.3 Stop Server

rabbitmq-service stop
1.2.4 Install

rabbitmq-service install

1.2.5 Verification

The way to verify whether the server has been configured successfully is simple. Open the browser, input http://localhost:15672/. If the following page display, it indicates the server has been configured successfully.

![RabbitMQ login](image)

The default user is guest, and the password is: guest

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2  AMQP Protocol Based Message Bus Client Solution

The message bus module offered by SuperMap iMobile for Android&iOS supports AMQP, MQTT, STOMP protocols. This chapter will introduced how to implement message communication via the three protocols.
2.1 AMQP Management Class

AMQPManager of AMQP is responsible for the creation and binding of queues, switches, receivers, and senders.

You can implement the message transceiver function within the queue by binding the queues and switches and setting up unique RoutingKey.

Note: While being used, the receiver needs to receive the message in the child thread, and the received message is blocked.

```java
private AMQPRceiver mReceiver_Message = null;

public boolean MessageQueue() {
    //Construct AMQPManager
    AMQPManager mAMQPManager = new AMQPManager();
    //Build connection to server
    mAMQPManager.connection(sIP, sPort, sHostName, sUserName, sPassword, sUserId);
    //Declare switch
    mAMQPManager.declareExchange(sExchange, AMQPExchangeType.TOPIC);
    //Declare queue
    mAMQPManager.declareQueue(sQueue_Message);
    Construct AMQP sender
    AMQPSender mAMQPsender = mAMQPManager.newSender();
    Construct AMQP receiver
    AMQPRceiver mReceiver_Message =
```
mAMQPManager.newReceiver(sQueue_Message);

//Bind queue
mAMQPManager.bindQueue(sExchange,sQueue_Message,sRoutingKey_Message);

}
2.3 AMQP Receiver.

AMQPReceiver of AMQP is responsible for receiving messages of AMQP.

```java
private void startReceiveMessage() {
    if (m_Thread_Message == null) {
        m_Thread_Message = new Thread(new Runnable() {

            @Override
            public void run() {
                Looper.prepare();

                while (mReceiver_Message != null) {

                    //Receive messages
                    AMQPReturnMessage returnMsg = mReceiver_Message.receiveMessage();
                }
            }
        });
    }
}
```

if (!returnMsg.getMessage().isEmpty()) {
    if (returnMsg.getQueue().equals(sUserId)) {
        continue; // Message sent by itself, ignore it
    }

    // Get the message
    String msg = returnMsg.getMessage();
}

m_Thread_Message.start();

2.4 AMQP Switch Type

AMQP protocol supports 3 types of switches.

- **DIRECT**: Redirect messages to the queue specified in routingKey. It requires that the bindingKey used for queue binding and the routingKey used for message sending are consistent, ensuring only queues matched with key can receive and send messages.
- **FANOUT**: Forward messages to all queues that are bound to the switch. If the receiver and the sender use the same switch, all the clients can send and receive messages.
- **TOPIC**: Forward messages to all queues that cares the specified topic in routingkey. Only if the topic the queue cares (bindingkey) can fuzzy match the routingkey of the message, the message can be sent to the queue.

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3 MQTT Protocol Based Message Bus Client Solution

3.1 MQTT Client

MQTTClient of MQTT realizes message receiving and sending via subscribing topics.

```java
private int qos1 = 2;

private List<String> msgList = new ArrayList<String>();

public void MessageQueue () {
    threadFlag = true;

    //Construct MQTT client
    MQTTClient mqttAndroidClient1 = new MQTTClient();
    MQTTClient mqttAndroidClient2 = new MQTTClient();

    //Establish connection
    mqttAndroidClient1.create("182.92.150.115","supermap","supermap123", clientId[0]);
    mqttAndroidClient2.create("182.92.150.115","supermap","supermap123", clientId[1]);

    //Subscribe to a topic
    mqttAndroidClient1.subscribe(topicName, qos1);

    //Receive messages
    thread = new Thread(new Runnable() {
        @Override
```

```java
```
public void run() {

    while (threadFlag) {

        //Receive messages

        String expReceive1 = revMessage(mqttAndroidClient1);

        if (!expReceive1.isEmpty()) {

            msgList.add(expReceive1);

        }

    }

}

thread.start();

//Send messages

mqttAndroidClient2.sendMessage(topicName, sMessage);

//Receive messages

private String revMessage(MQTTClient mqttClient) {

    mqReturnMessage = mqttClient.receiveMessage();

    String receiveMsg = mqReturnMessage.getMessage();

    return receiveMsg;

}
4  STOMP Protocol Based Message Bus Client Solution

4.1 STOMP Management Class

STOMP management class is responsible for initializing libraries, establishing connections, creating a sender, creating a receiver, shutting down libraries.

```java
private static STOMPManager stompManager;

private static STOMPSender stompSender;

private static STOMPRecevier stompReceiver;

private String topicName = "testTopic";

public void MessageQueue () {

    //Initialize libraries

    STOMPManager.initializeLibrary();

    //Construct STOMPManager

    stompManager = new STOMPManager();

    //Establish connection

    stompManager.connection("failover:(tcp://192.168.18.179:61613?wireFormat=stomp)", "supermap", "supermap123");

    //Create receiver

    stompReceiver = stompManager.newReceiver(true, topicName, clientID[0]);

```
//Receive messages

thread = new Thread(new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        while (threadFlag) {
            //Receive messages
            String expReceive = stompReceiver.receive();
        }
    }
});

thread.start();

//Create sender
stompSender = stompManager.newSender(true, topicName);

//Send messages
stompSender.sendMessage(sMessage);
4.2 STOMP Sender

STOMPSender of STOMP is used to send messages of the STOMP service (for details, please refer to 4.1).

4.3 STOMP Receiver

STOMPReceiver of STOMP is used to receive messages of the STOMP service (for details, please refer to 4.1).