

Introducing Oracle Queuing/Messaging Technology

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ORACLE

**CERTIFIED
PROFESSIONAL**



Objectives

- ✚ Emphasize technical concepts and Oracle queuing infrastructure technology.
- ✚ Highlight programming techniques, methodologies, and relevant architectures.
- ✚ Discuss the relevance of queuing business models in various industries, with emphasis on industry and business requirements.










Objectives

- **Emphasize the reliability of inter process communication imposed by AQ technology.**
- **Position Oracle as the de facto leader in the integrated database/advanced message queuing market.**



Technical Concepts

-  Queue (FIFO data structure)
-  Message Queuing
-  Header
-  Payload
-  Channel
-  Port
-  Propagation



Technical Concepts

- Producer (enqueueing)
- Consumer (dequeueing)
- Recipient
- Enqueue
- Dequeue



Technical Concepts

- Peer-to-Peer Mode
- Publish/Subscribe Mode
 - Broadcasting
 - Multicasting
- Streams AQ
- Model View Controller
(Message-Driven Beans)



Business Models Concepts

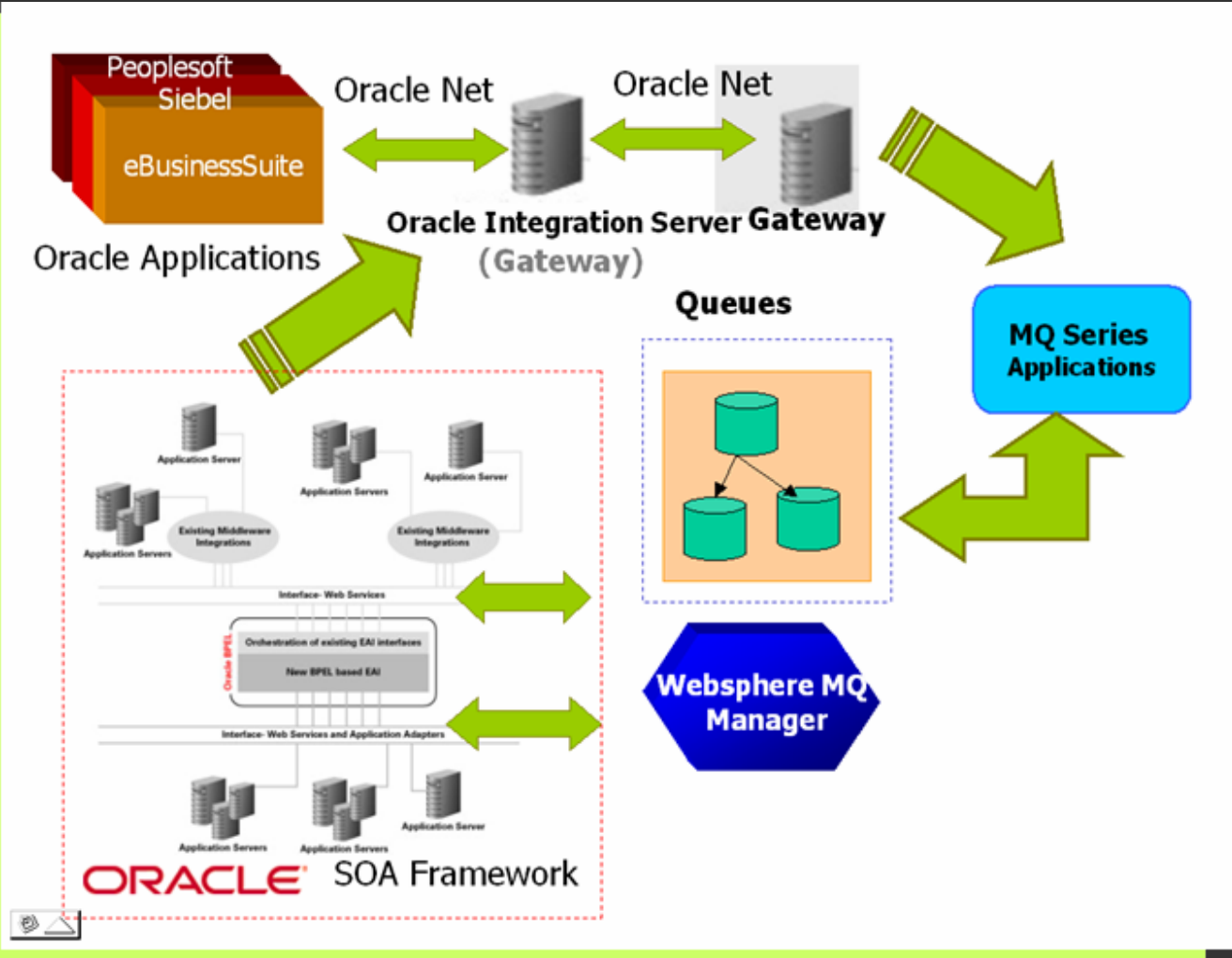
- Message Queuing
- Data Replication (Logical Change Record)
- Data Protection
- Data Warehouse Loading
- Event Management and Notification
- Workflow
- Serializable Distributed Processing



Business Concepts

- **Information Integration**
- **Automation and Business Event Management**
- **Message Queuing in SCM, ERP, CRM**
- **Data Protection and Information Hiding**

Queuing Infrastructure





Types of Oracle Queues

■ Based on Producer/Consumer Cardinality

- Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Mode
- Publish/Subscribe Mode

■ Based on Persistency

- Persistent
- Non-Persistent



Types of Oracle Queues

- Based on Enqueue/Dequeue Capabilities
 - Normal
 - Exception



Types of Oracle Queues

■ Based on Payload Data Type

- ANYDATA
- RAW
- LOB
- XML

■ On Based Transaction Type

- Transactional
- Non-Transactional

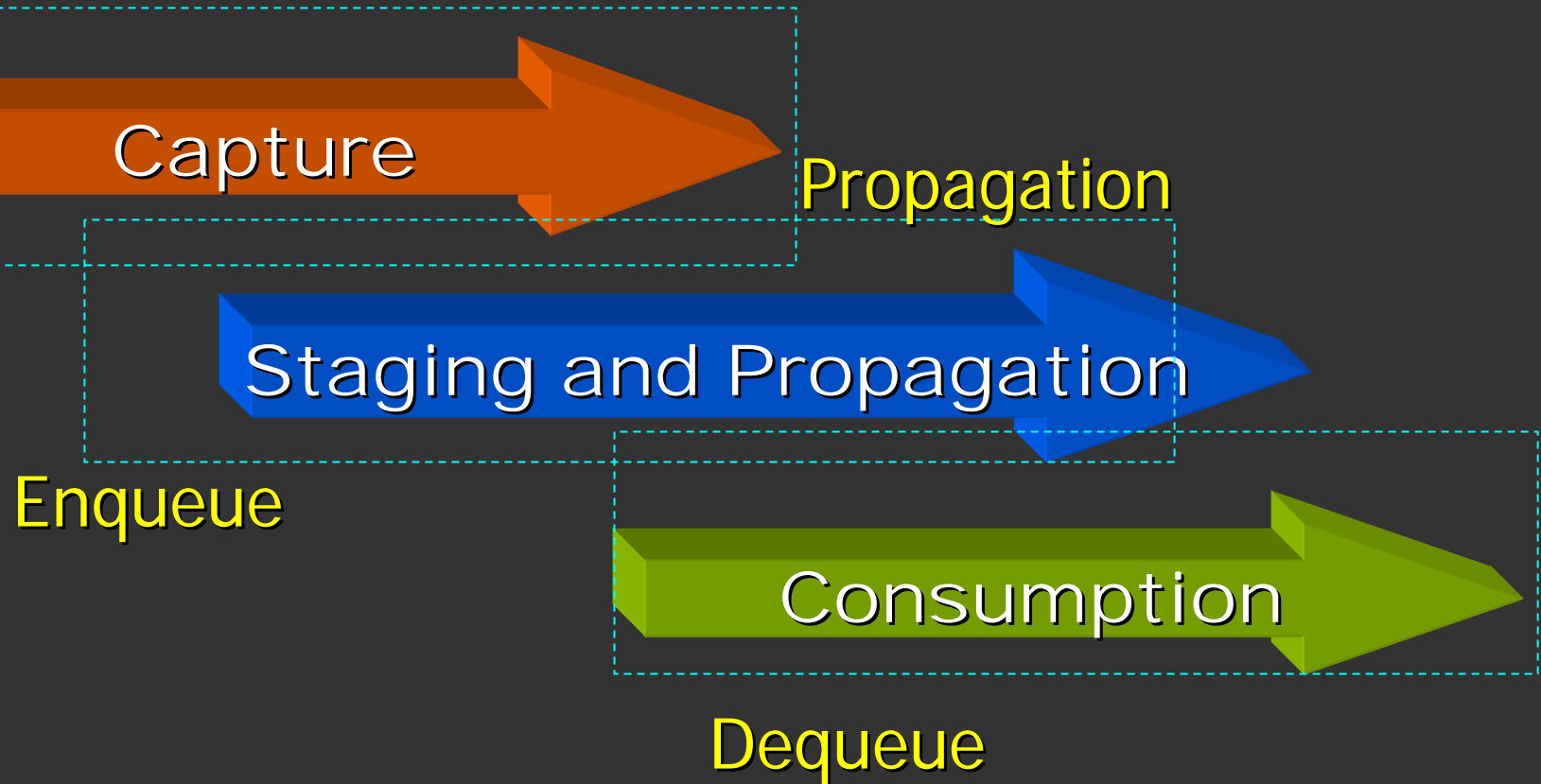


Oracle Streams AQ

- " An application can enqueue messages that represent events into a queue explicitly, or a Streams capture process can capture database events and encapsulate them into messages called LCRs. These captured messages can be the results of DML or DDL changes. Propagations can propagate messages in a stream through multiple queues. Finally, a user application can dequeue messages explicitly, or a Streams apply process can dequeue messages implicitly. An apply process can reenqueue these messages explicitly into the same queue or a different queue if necessary. "

Oracle® Streams Concepts and Administration 10g Release 2 (10.2), Part Number B14229-02

AQ Downstream Model










Streams AQ Capabilities

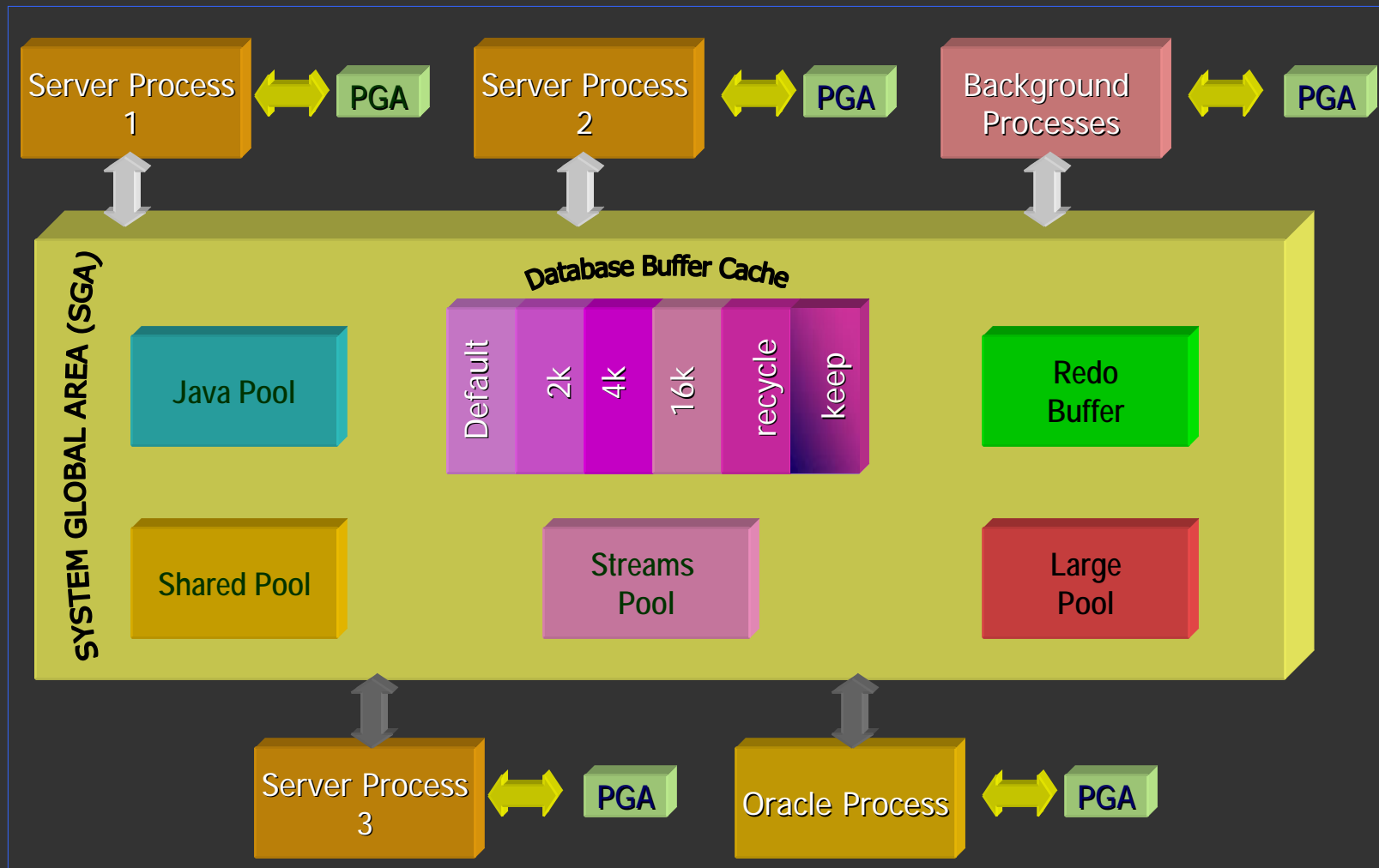
- ✚ Automatic Shared Memory Management of the Streams Pool
- ✚ Streams Tool in Oracle Enterprise Manager
- ✚ Procedures for Starting and Stopping Propagations
- ✚ Queue-to-Queue Propagations
- ✚ Declarative Rule-Based Transformations
- ✚ Commit-Time Queues
- ✚ Supplemental Logging Enabled During Preparation for Instantiation
- ✚ Configurable Transaction Spill Threshold for Apply Processes
- ✚ Conversion of LCRs to and from XML
- ✚ Retrying an Error Transaction with a User Procedure
- ✚ Enhanced Support for Index-Organized Tables
- ✚ Row LCR Execution Enhancements
- ✚ Information About Oldest Transaction in V\$STREAMS_APPLY_READER



Architectural Considerations

-  Oracle integration server
-  Agent
-  Queue table
-  Queuing processes
-  Listener configuration
-  Database links
-  Message-Oriented Middleware (MOM)

Architectural Considerations





Security Framework

Rule-based Security

- Object Level
- Schema
- Global

Virtual Private Support

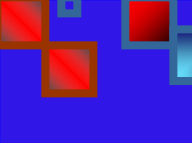


Security Framework

- Enhancements:
 - Database Volt
 - LDAP Support
 - XA Support
- Encryption Support via asymmetric authentication (PKI)

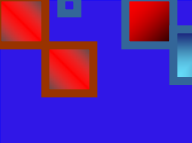
Planning the AQ Environment

- Oracle-based only or third-party, e.g., gateway-based or heterogeneous system involvement
- Transactional or non-transactional queue
- Peer-to-peer or Publish-Subscribe Mode (Broadcasting or Multicasting, i.e., custom recipient)



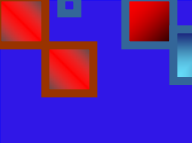
Planning the AQ Environment

- Propagation-type
(queue-to-queue or queue-to-database link)
- Payload format
- Sending Mechanism
(Producer Application)
- Receiving Mechanism
(Consumer Application)



Planning the AQ Environment

- **Model View Controller**
 - Data Source, domain, data model
 - Presentation
 - Controller/Mediator
- **Payload content management for intelligent rule-based filtering or routing**



Planning the AQ Environment

- Queue browsing without consumption
- Queue consumption and removal
- Queue consumption without payload removal for auditing, non-repudiation, or logging.



System Requirements

■ Configuring:

- `PATH`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` or equivalent platform parameters, as needed
- Streams pool instance and/or `aq_tm_processes` (9i only) > 0.



System Requirements

■ Configuring:

- Extproc listener
- Messaging Gateway, if applicable, involves gateway software installation and packages, including messaging home.



System Requirements

■ Configuring:

- Create AQ user and administrator with appropriate privileges, namely, AQ_USER_ROLE and AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE
- Database links accordingly
- Heterogeneous Services, if applicable (involved package and instance configuration)



Software Requirements

- Certified OS Platform
- Oracle Streams AQ
- Oracle Streams AQ Gateway
 - Procedural Gateway (Websphere MQ/Tibco)
 - Transparent Gateway (SQL Server)
- Heterogeneous Services Gateway
- Configure Gateway homes with API provided



Initialization Parameters

Oracle9i

- **Aq_tm_processes=n, $1 \leq n \leq 10$**
- **Qmnc, master process**
- **Qxxx, spawned slave processes**
- **=0, then no queue monitoring**



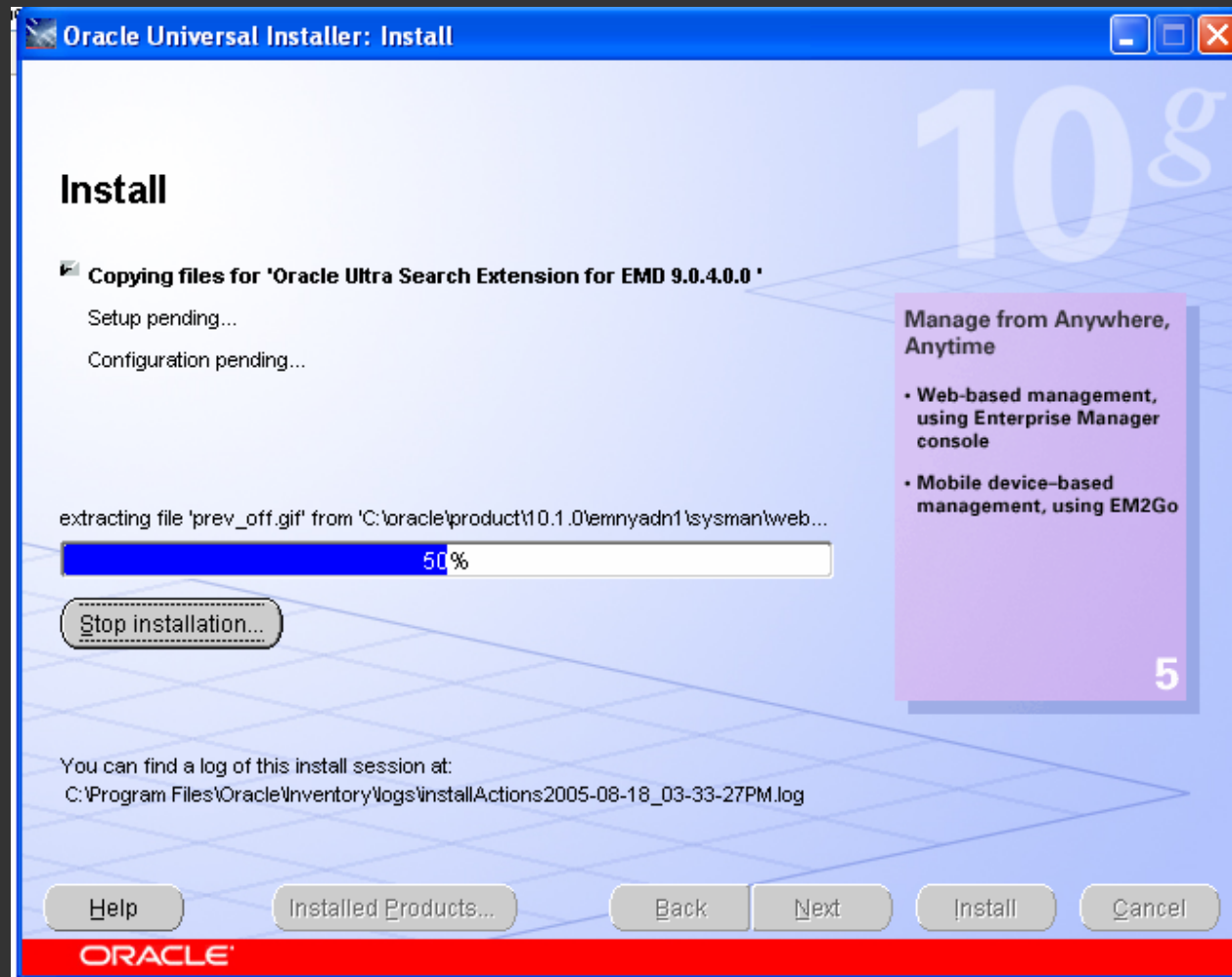
Initialization Parameters

Oracle10g

- Streams_pool_size, configured with dynamic memory management. Recommended default setting about 10% of shared_pool_size parameter.

Installation and Configuration

Information Integration Components



Data Dictionary Views

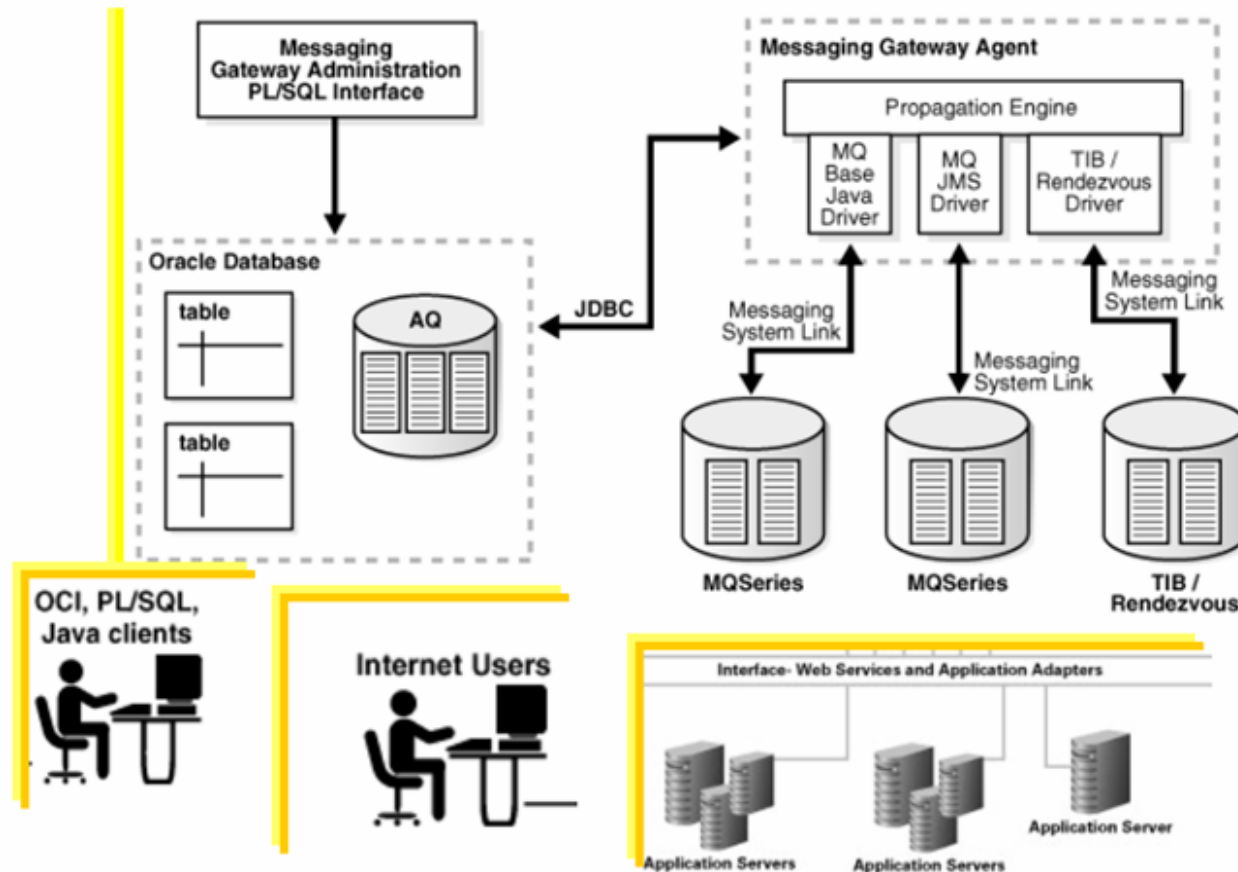
```
anthony@admem>SELECT owner,  
2      name,  
3      queue_table,  
4      queue_type,  
5      retention,  
6      enqueue_enabled,  
7      dequeue_enabled,  
8      network_name  
9  FROM dba_queues  
10 ORDER BY 1,2,3  
11 /
```

OWNER	NAME	QUEUE_TABLE	QUEUE_TYPE	RETENTION

NETWORK_NAME				

SYS	ALERT_QUE	ALERT_QT	NORMAL_QUEUE	0
SYS	AQ\$_ALERT_QT_E	ALERT_QT	EXCEPTION_QUEUE	0
SYS	AQ\$_AQ\$_MEM_MC_E	AQ\$_MEM_MC	EXCEPTION_QUEUE	0
SYS	AQ\$_AQ_EVENT_TABLE_E	AQ_EVENT_TABLE	EXCEPTION_QUEUE	0
SYS	AQ\$_AQ_SRUNTFN_TABLE_E	AQ_SRUNTFN_TABLE	EXCEPTION_QUEUE	0

Heterogeneous Productivity



PL/SQL Supplied Packages

ORACLE10g	ORACLE9i
DBMS_APPLY_ADM	DBMS_AQ
DBMS_AQ	DBMS_AQADM
DBMS_AQADM	DBMS_AQELM
DBMS_AQELM	DBMS_MGWADM
DBMS_AQIN	DBMS_MGWMSG
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM	DBMS_FLASHBACK
DBMS_FLASHBACK	
DBMS_MGWADM	
DBMS_MGWMSG	
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM	
DBMS_STREAMS	
DBMS_STREAMS_ADM	
DBMS_STREAMS_MESSAGING	
DBMS_TRANSFORM	

Java Supplied Packages

Oracle® Streams Advanced
10g Release 2 (10.2)
B14291-01

[All Classes](#)

Packages
[javax.jms](#)
[oracle.jms](#)

[ExceptionListener](#)
[IllegalStateException](#)
[InvalidClientIDException](#)
[InvalidDestinationException](#)
[InvalidSelectorException](#)
[JMSException](#)
[JMSSecurityException](#)
[MapMessage](#)
[Message](#)
[MessageConsumer](#)
[MessageEOFException](#)
[MessageFormatException](#)
[MessageListener](#)
[MessageNotReadableException](#)
[MessageNotWriteableException](#)
[MessageProducer](#)
[ObjectMessage](#)
[Queue](#)
[QueueBrowser](#)
[QueueConnection](#)
[QueueConnectionFactory](#)
[QueueReceiver](#)
[QueueRequestor](#)

javax.jms **Interface MessageConsumer**

All Known Subinterfaces:
[AQjmsQueueReceiver](#), [AQjmsTopicReceiver](#), [AQjmsTopicSubscriber](#),
[QueueReceiver](#), [TopicReceiver](#), [TopicSubscriber](#)

All Known Implementing Classes:
[AQjmsConsumer](#)

public interface **MessageConsumer**

A client uses a `MessageConsumer` object to receive messages from a destination. A `MessageConsumer` object is created by passing a `Destination` object to a message-consumer creation method supplied by a session.

`MessageConsumer` is the parent interface for all message consumers.

A message consumer can be created with a message selector. A message selector allows the client to restrict the messages delivered to the message consumer to those that match the selector.

A client may either synchronously receive a message consumer's messages or have the consumer asynchronously deliver them as they arrive.

For synchronous receipt, a client can request the next message from a message consumer using one of its `receive` methods. There are several variations of `receive` that allow a client to poll or wait for the next message.

My Computer 100%

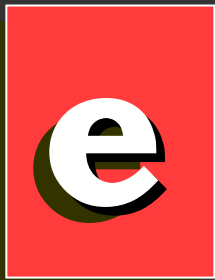
Enqueuing Concepts

✚ Enqueue Options










- visibility
- relative_msgid
- sequence_deviation
- transformation
- delivery_mode

✚ Message Properties

- priority
- delay
- expiration
- correlation
- attempts
- recipient_list
- exception_queue
- delivery_mode
- enqueue_time
- state
- sender_id
- original_msgid
- transaction_group
- user_property



Monitoring Staging

-  **Message delay**
-  **Message expiration**
-  **Retry delay**
-  **Garbage collection for the queue table**
-  **Retention and Message History**
-  **Cleaning Up Message Queues**
-  **Tracking and Event Journals**
-  **Non-repudiation**
-  **Queue Forwarding**



Programming AQ

1

```
Oracle JDeveloper 10g: C:\adnProjects\aq\pkg_mq_ctlGoodCode.sql
File Edit View Search Navigate Run Debug Source Refactor Versingnng Tools Window Help
Start Page pkg_mq_ctlGoodCode.sql EJBCallout.java
lv_options := sys.mgw_properties(sys.mgw_property('MQ_openOptions', '2066'));
lv_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();
lv_prop.max_connections := 1;
lv_prop.queue_manager := ipManager;
lv_prop.hostname := ipHost;
lv_prop.port := ipPort;
lv_prop.channel := ipChannel;
lv_prop.username := ipMqUser;
lv_prop.password := ipMqUsPwd;
MqAddSubscriber(ipMqUser,ipPropagType,ipQueue,IpDest);
lv_clob := ipMessage;
lv_payload := UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW(ipMessage);
lv_payload_v := TRIM(ipMessage);
message := sys.mgw_basic_msg_t.construct;
-- message.text_body := sys.mgw_text_value_t(null,lv_clob);
message.text_body := sys.mgw_text_value_t(lv_payload,null);
-- N.B. the first param is for varchar(2000), the second for clob
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(queue_name => ipQueue,
enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
message_properties => message_properties,
payload => message,
msgid => message_handle);
EXCEPTION
WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('From local enqueueing => '||SQLERRM);
END;

PROCEDURE enqueue_message(ipMsgID          IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
                          ipMsgPayload      IN NCDEV.PAYLOAD_MSG_STRING,
                          ipMsgMetaDataInfo IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                          ipQueueName       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'OLSSHIP3REQ2',
                          ipTargetQueueName IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'OLSSHIP3REQ2',
                          ipQueueManager    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'MQ_ALBBUGS_D9'
                          ) IS
lv_eng_opt DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
```

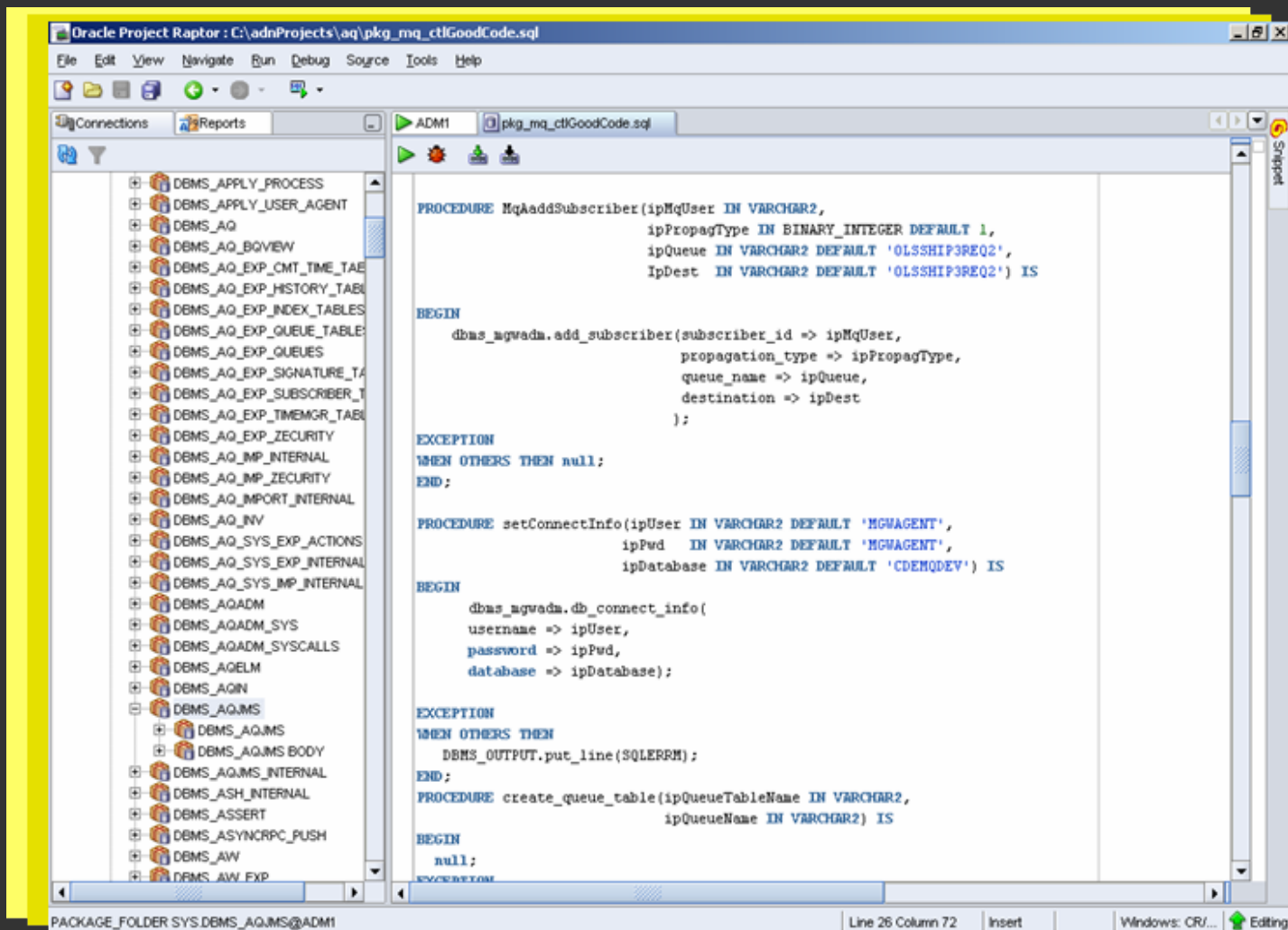
Programming AQ

```
DECLARE
    enqueue_options  DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
    message_properties DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
    message_handle    RAW(16);
    message           test.message_typ;
BEGIN
    message := test.message_typ(001, '* MESSAGE 1 *', 'First message to
    adm_queue');
    DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
        queue_name      => 'aqadmin.adm_queue',
        enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
        message_properties => message_properties,
        payload          => message,
        msgid            => message_handle
    );

    COMMIT;
END;
```

2

Programming AQ



3

Programming AQ

```
DECLARE
    enqueue_options DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
    message_properties DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
    message_handle RAW(16);
    message test.message_typ;
BEGIN
    message := test.message_typ(001, '* MESSAGE 1 *', 'First message to
    adm_queue');
    DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
        queue_name => 'aqadmin.adm_queue',
        enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
        message_properties => message_properties,
        payload => message,
        msgid => message_handle
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
```

4

Using AQ

```
DECLARE
  enqueue_options    DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
  message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
  message_handle      RAW(16);
  message             aqadm.message_typ;
BEGIN
  message := test.message_typ(001, 'APPLE', 'APPLE enqueued first.');
```

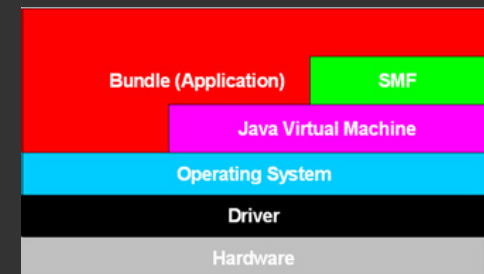
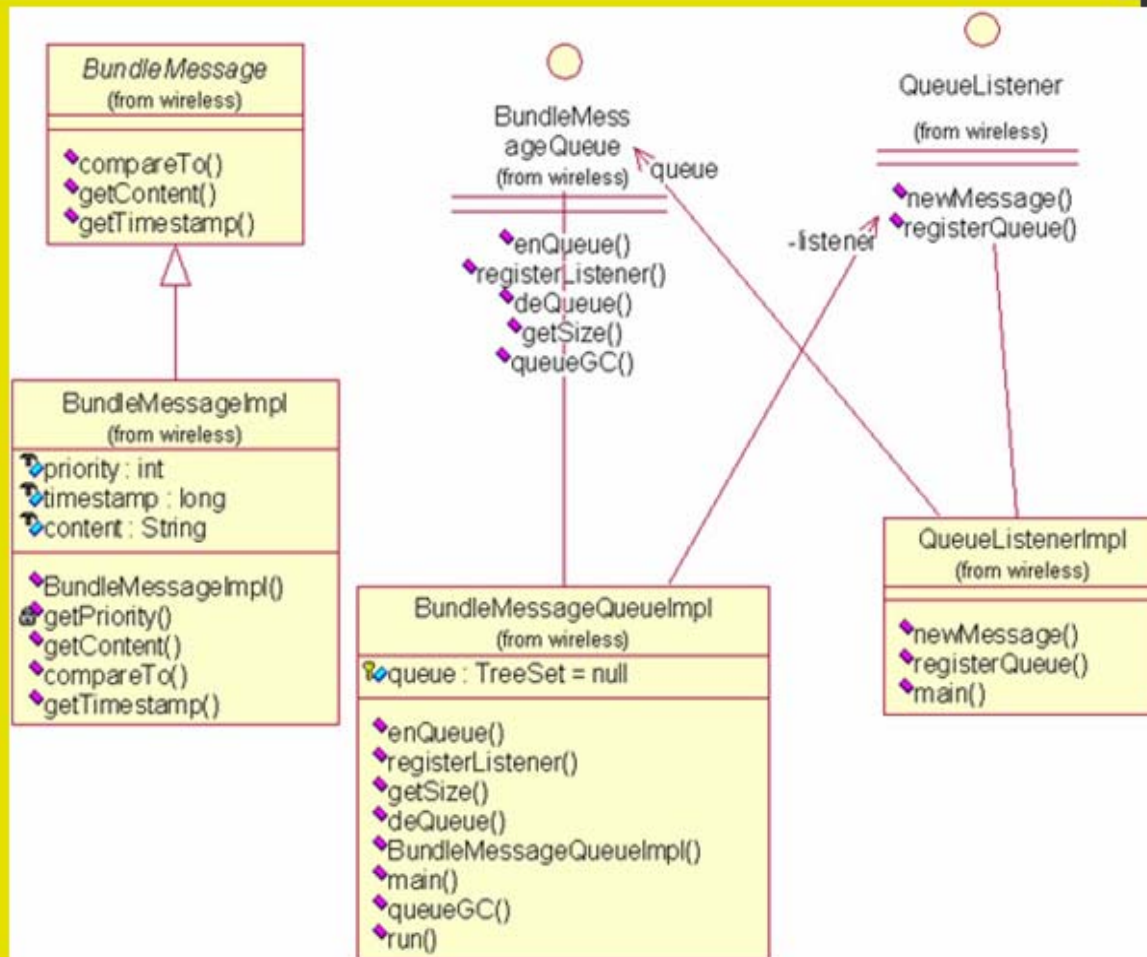
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
 queue_name => 'aqadm.fruit_queue',
 enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
 message_properties => message_properties,
 payload => message,
 msgid => message_handle);

```
  message := test.message_typ(001, 'GRAPE', 'GRAPE enqueued second.');
```

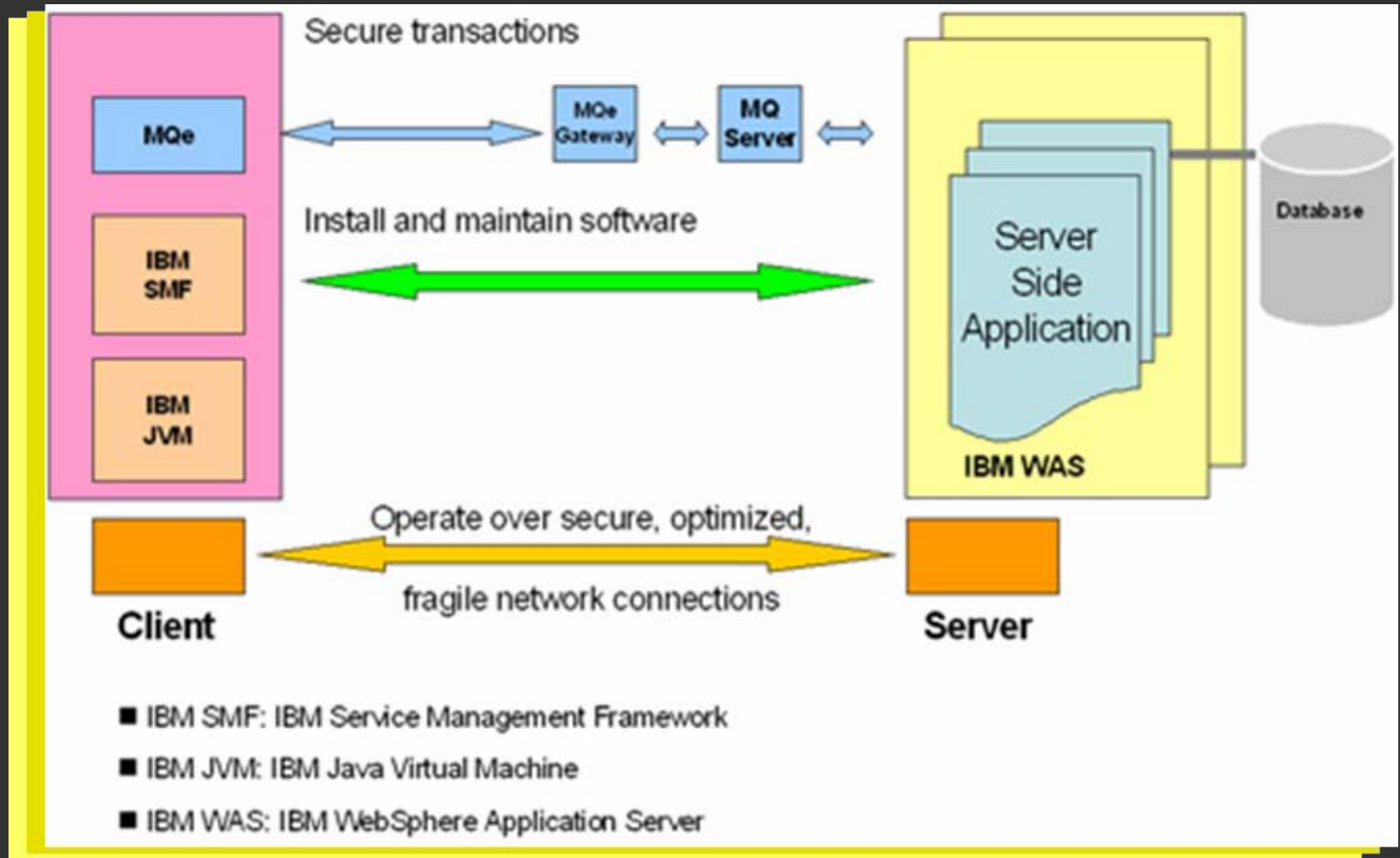
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
 queue_name => 'aqadm.fruit_queue',
 enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
 message_properties => message_properties,
 payload => message,
 msgid => message_handle);

```
EXCEPTION
WHEN OTHERS THEN
  RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20999,'At least a message could not be enque
END;
```

Using AQ with MQ



Using AQ with MQ



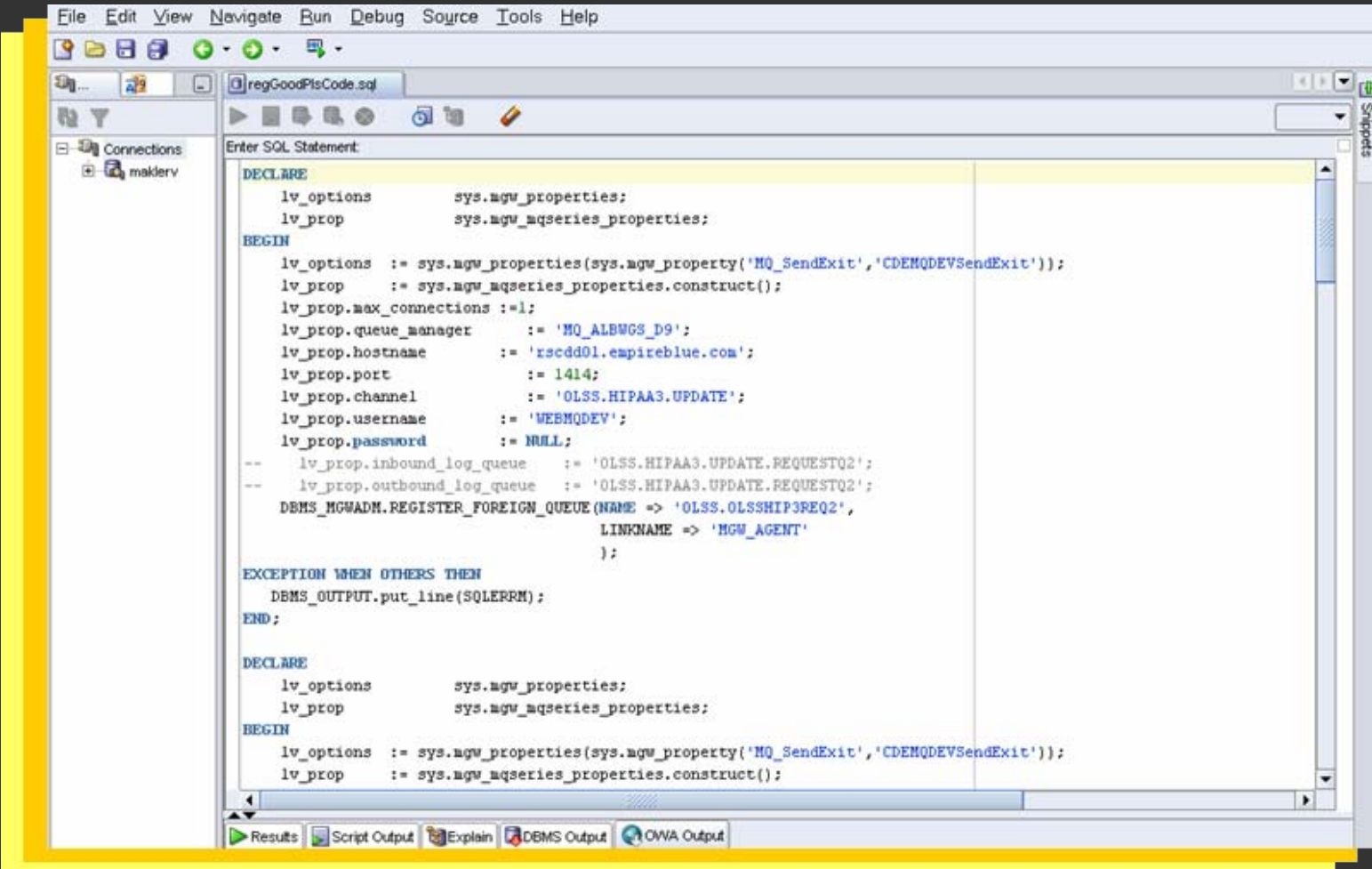
Using AQ with MQ

```
DECLARE
  l_options      sys.mgw_properties;
  l_prop         sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
  l_qtype_in     VARCHAR2(12) := 'INBOUND';
  l_qtype_out    VARCHAR2(12) := 'OUTBOUND';
BEGIN
  l_options := sys.mgw_properties(sys.mgw_property('MQ_SendExit','CDEMQDEVSendExit'));
  l_prop    := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();
  l_prop.max_connections :=1;
  l_prop.queue_manager   := 'MQ_NYCMGW_A7';
  l_prop.hostname        := 'researchportal.adncorp.com';
  l_prop.port            := 1724;
  l_prop.channel         := 'OLSS.HIPAA1.UPDATE';
  l_prop.username        := 'WEBMQUAT';
  l_prop.password        := NULL;
  l_prop.inbound_log_queue := funGetQueueName(l_qtype_in);
  l_prop.outbound_log_queue := funGetQueueName(l_qtype_out);
  DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
                                LINKNAME => 'MQS_CDEMQUAT',
                                PROPERTIES => l_prop,
                                OPTIONS => l_options
                                );
  DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(NAME => 'OLSS.HIPAA1.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2',
                                LINKNAME => 'MQS_IPC_LINK1',
                                PROVIDER_QUEUE => 'OLSS.HIPAA1.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2',
                                OPTIONS => MGW_PROPERTIES(MGW_PROPERTY('MQ_openOptions', '1724'),
                                COMMENT => 'Websphere MQ Series Test on OLSS.HIPAA1.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2'
                                );
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line(SQLERRM);
END;
```

Using AQ with MQ

```
DECLARE
  lv_options      sys.mgw_properties;
  lv_prop         sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
BEGIN
  lv_options := sys.mgw_properties(sys.mgw_property('MQ_SendExit','ADNMQDEVSendExit'));
  lv_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();
  lv_prop.max_connections := 1;
  lv_prop.queue_manager := 'MQ_NYCGW_A10';
  lv_prop.hostname := 'portal.adncorp.com';
  lv_prop.port := 1414;
  lv_prop.channel := 'MQIIH.ADN1.UPDATE';
  lv_prop.username := 'WEBMQADN';
  lv_prop.password := NULL;
  DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(LINKNAME => 'MQS_IPC_LINK1',
    PROPERTIES => lv_prop,
    OPTIONS => lv_options
  );
  DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(NAME => 'MQIIH_ADN1_UPDATE_REQUESTQ2',
    LINKNAME => 'MQS_IPC_LINK1',
    PROVIDER_QUEUE => 'MQIIH.ADN1.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2',
    OPTIONS => MGW_PROPERTIES(MGW_PROPERTY('MQ_openOptions', '1414'),
    COMMENT => 'MQ Series Test on MQIIH.ADN1.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2'
  );
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line(SQLERRM);
END;
```

Using AQ with MQ

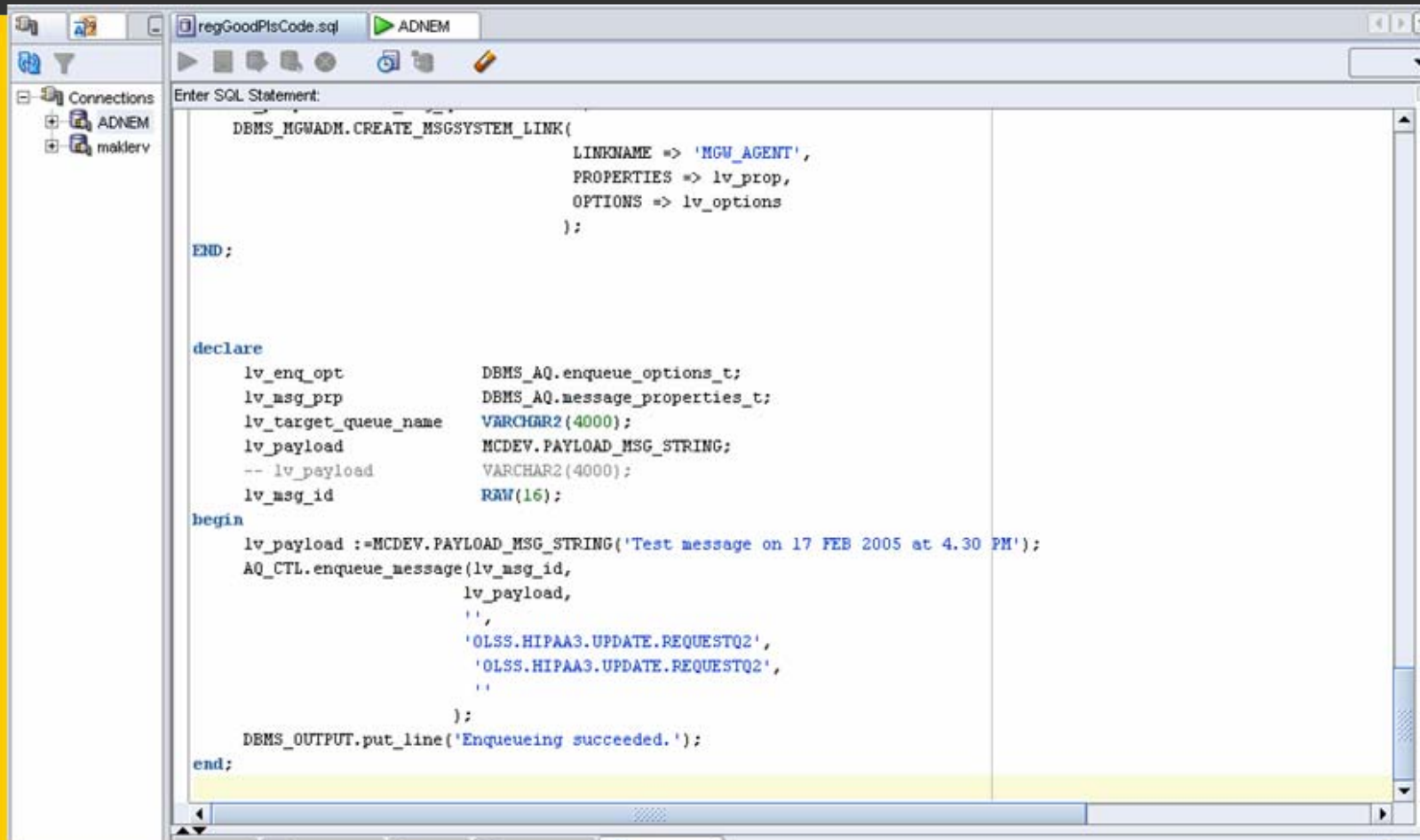


The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window displays a PL/SQL script named 'regGoodPlsCode.sql'. The script is divided into two sections, each starting with a 'DECLARE' block and an 'EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN' block. The first section declares 'lv_options' as 'sys.mgw_properties' and 'lv_prop' as 'sys.mgw_mqseries_properties'. It then begins a block where 'lv_options' is assigned 'sys.mgw_properties(sys.mgw_property('MQ_SendExit', 'CDEMQUEUEVSendExit'))' and 'lv_prop' is assigned 'sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct()'. 'lv_prop' is then populated with various properties: 'max_connections' is 1, 'queue_manager' is 'MQ_ALBWS_D9', 'hostname' is 'rscdd01.empireblue.com', 'port' is 1414, 'channel' is 'OLSS.HIPAA3.UPDATE', 'username' is 'WEBMQDEV', and 'password' is NULL. It also sets 'inbound_log_queue' and 'outbound_log_queue' to 'OLSS.HIPAA3.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2'. Finally, it calls 'DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE' with 'NAME' as 'OLSS.OLSSHIP3REQ2' and 'LINKNAME' as 'MGW_AGENT'. The second section of the script is identical but only declares the variables and begins the block.

```
File Edit View Navigate Run Debug Source Tools Help
regGoodPlsCode.sql
Enter SQL Statement:
DECLARE
    lv_options      sys.mgw_properties;
    lv_prop         sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
BEGIN
    lv_options := sys.mgw_properties(sys.mgw_property('MQ_SendExit', 'CDEMQUEUEVSendExit'));
    lv_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();
    lv_prop.max_connections := 1;
    lv_prop.queue_manager := 'MQ_ALBWS_D9';
    lv_prop.hostname := 'rscdd01.empireblue.com';
    lv_prop.port := 1414;
    lv_prop.channel := 'OLSS.HIPAA3.UPDATE';
    lv_prop.username := 'WEBMQDEV';
    lv_prop.password := NULL;
    -- lv_prop.inbound_log_queue := 'OLSS.HIPAA3.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2';
    -- lv_prop.outbound_log_queue := 'OLSS.HIPAA3.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2';
    DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(NAME => 'OLSS.OLSSHIP3REQ2',
                                      LINKNAME => 'MGW_AGENT'
                                      );
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line(SQLERRM);
END;

DECLARE
    lv_options      sys.mgw_properties;
    lv_prop         sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
BEGIN
    lv_options := sys.mgw_properties(sys.mgw_property('MQ_SendExit', 'CDEMQUEUEVSendExit'));
    lv_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();
```

Using AQ with MQ



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar indicates the file is 'regGoodPlsCode.sql' and the user is 'ADNEM'. The left pane shows a 'Connections' tree with 'ADNEM' and 'makerv' listed. The main editor pane contains the following SQL code:

```
Enter SQL Statement:

DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
    LINKNAME => 'MGU_AGENT',
    PROPERTIES => lv_prop,
    OPTIONS => lv_options
);

END;

declare
    lv_enq_opt          DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
    lv_msg_prp          DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
    lv_target_queue_name VARCHAR2(4000);
    lv_payload          MCDEV.PAYLOAD_MSG_STRING;
    -- lv_payload        VARCHAR2(4000);
    lv_msg_id           RAW(16);
begin
    lv_payload := MCDEV.PAYLOAD_MSG_STRING('Test message on 17 FEB 2005 at 4.30 PM');
    AQ_CTL.enqueue_message(lv_msg_id,
        lv_payload,
        '',
        'OLSS.HIPAA3.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2',
        'OLSS.HIPAA3.UPDATE.REQUESTQ2',
        ''
    );
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Enqueueing succeeded. ');
end;
```


Using Database and Grid Control

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g
Database Control

[Setup](#) [Preferences](#) [Help](#) [Logout](#)
Database

Database Instance: [adm1](#) > Streams

Logged in As SYS

Streams

Setup Options

Streams Setup wizard allows you to setup and replicate the whole database, specific schemas or specific tables between 2 databases.

[Streams Global, Schema, Table and Subset Replication Wizard](#)

Streams Tablespaces replication wizard allows the replication and maintenance of tablespaces between databases.

[Streams Tablespace Replication Wizard](#)

Messaging allows creation and setting up of queues.

[Messaging](#)

Database | [Setup](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Help](#) | [Logout](#)

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[About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control](#)

Using Database and Grid Control

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout

Database


Database Instance: adm1 > Streams

Logged in As SYS

Streams


Overview Capture Propagation Apply Messaging

Search

Schema 

Queue Name

By default, the search returns all uppercase matches beginning with the string you entered. To run an exact or case-sensitive match, double quote the search string.

Select	Queue Name 	Queue Table Name	Schema	Type	Enqueue Enabled
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ALERT_QUE	ALERT_QT	SYS	Normal Queue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	AQ\$ ALERT_QT_E	ALERT_QT	SYS	Exception Queue	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	AQ\$ AQ\$ MEM_MC_E	AQ\$ MEM_MC	SYS	Exception Queue	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	AQ\$ AQ_EVENT_TABLE_E	AQ_EVENT_TABLE	SYS	Exception Queue	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	AQ\$ AQ_SRVNTFN_TABLE_E	AQ_SRVNTFN_TABLE	SYS	Exception Queue	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	AQ\$ DEF\$ AQCALL_E	DEF\$ AQCALL	SYSTEM	Exception	<input type="checkbox"/>

Using Database and Grid Control

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database Instance: adm1 > Streams

Streams

Overview Capture Propagation Apply Messaging

Last Refresh September 18, 2006 12:00:34 AM EDT Refresh

View Data Manual Refr

Capture

Capture Processes	0
Capture Processes Having Errors	✓ 0

Propagation

Propagation Jobs	0
Propagations Having Errors	✓ 0

Apply

Apply Processes	0
Apply Processes Having Errors	✓ 0

Messaging

Queue Tables	14
Queues	27
Total Propagation Errors	✓ 0

Overview

Oracle Streams enables information sharing. Oracle Streams can share database changes and other information in a stream, which can propagate events within a database or from one database to another. The specified information is routed to specified destinations. The result is a feature that provides greater functionality and flexibility than traditional solutions for capturing and managing information, and sharing the information with other databases and applications.

- A capture process is an Oracle background process that scans the database redo log to capture DML and DDL changes made to database objects. It formats these changes into events called logical change records (LCRs) and enqueues them into a queue.
- Propagations send events from one queue to another, and these queues can be in the same database or in different databases.
- An apply process is an Oracle background process that dequeues events from a queue and applies each event directly to a database object or sends events to apply handlers for custom processing.
- Oracle Streams Messaging, also called as Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing, provides database-integrated message queuing functionality.

Related Links

- Streams Global, Schema, Table and Subset

Using Database and Grid Control

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database Instance: adm1 > Streams > Transformations

Logged in As SYS

Transformations

Transformation is a mapping from one Oracle data type to another, represented by a SQL function that takes the source data type as input and returns an object of the target data type. If a transformation is specified with a remote consumer, then the message is transformed before propagating it to the destination queue.

Search

Schema

Transformation Name

Go

By default, the search returns all uppercase matches beginning with the string you entered. To run an exact or case-sensitive match, double quote the search string. You can use the wildcard symbol (%) in a double quoted string.

Create Edit Delete

Select	Transformation	Schema	From Type	To Type	Attribute Name	Transformation Expression
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HAEN_TXFM_OBJ	SYS	SYS.ALERT_TYPE	SYS.VARCHAR2	ENTIRE	SYS.haen_tfm_text (source.user_data)
<input type="radio"/>	SYS\$SERVICE_METRICS_GEN_TS	SYS	SYS.SYS\$RLBTYP	SYS.SYS\$RLBTYP	ENTIRE	source.user_data
<input type="radio"/>	SYS\$SERVICE_METRICS_TS	SYS	SYS.SYS\$RLBTYP	SYS.VARCHAR2	ENTIRE	source.user_data.payload



Advanced Strategies

- OCI- and Precompiler-based Custom Implementation
- RAC-Support (best strategy for the large enterprise)
- Message Priority



Advanced Strategies

- **Message-Driven Beans and XA Support**
 - Synchronous distributed transactions
 - Two-phase commit (2PC) implementation
- **JMS-based custom implementation with Connection and Context Factory**
- **Protocol support (LDAP, and SMTP, SNMP APIs)**



Advanced Strategies

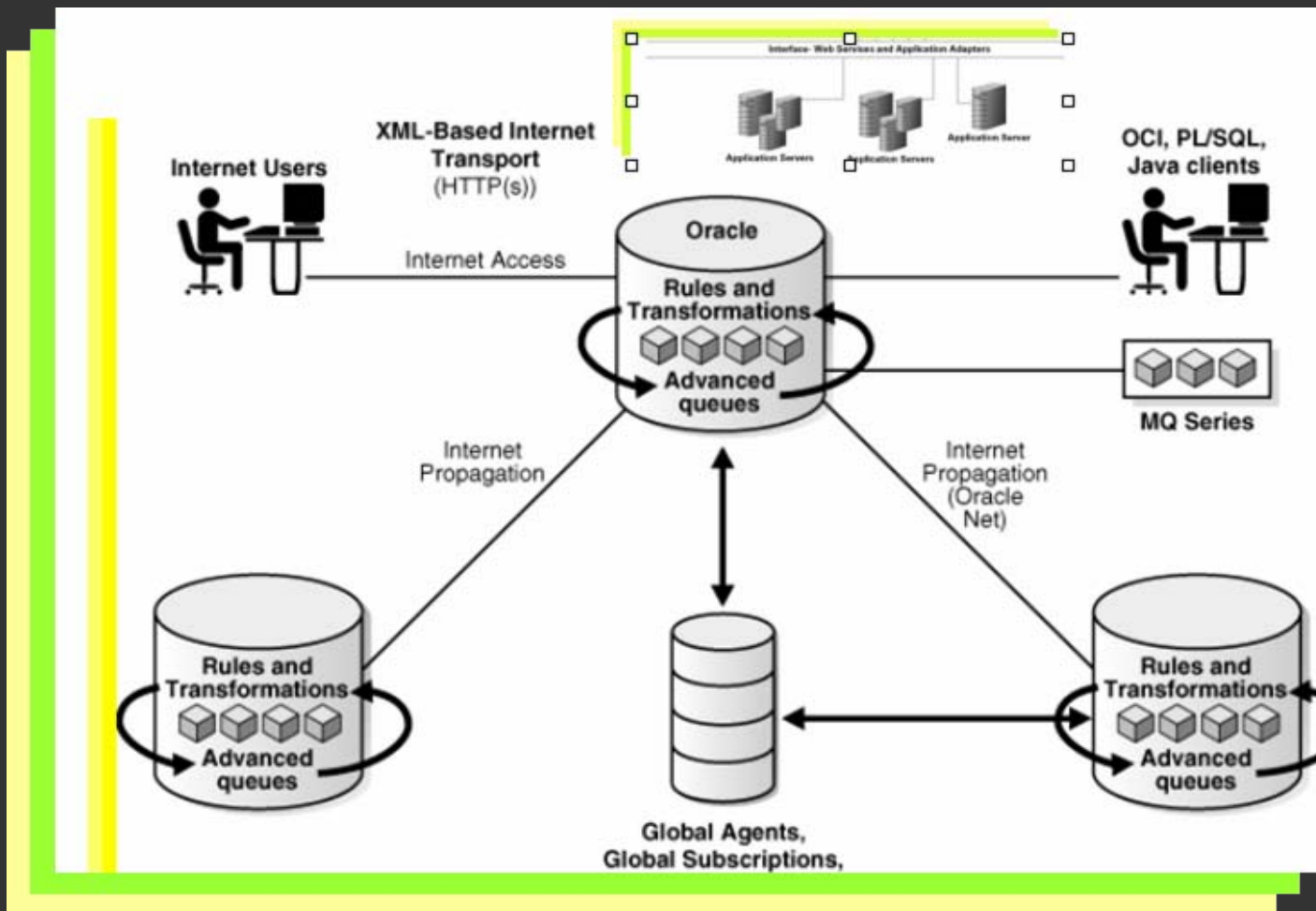
- **Buffered messaging**, a new feature in Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 2 (10.2), combines the rich functionality that this product has always offered with a much faster queuing implementation. Buffered messaging is ideal for applications that do not require the reliability and transaction support of Oracle Streams AQ persistent messaging.



Advanced Strategies

- **Buffered messaging** is faster than persistent messaging, because its messages reside in shared memory. They are usually written to disk only when the total memory consumption of buffered messages approaches the available shared memory limit.

Advanced Strategies





Managing Encryption

- **Asymmetric authentication via PKI**
 - The producer application encrypts the message payload prior to enqueueing.
 - The consumer application knows the key and decrypts the message.



Managing Encryption

- The approach is also valid for intermediate or repeating queues under the SOA infrastructure, in conjunction with service requestor and receiver, accordingly.
- Encryption can be congruent with payload transformation.



Industries of Application

- Financial Sector
 - Banking
 - Trading
- E-Business (SCM, e.g., B2B transactions)
- E-Business (CRM, e.g., Order Entry)
- Direct Marketing



Related Technologies

- SOA
- Web Services Security and Transaction
- Oracle Streams
- Oracle Advanced Replication
- RPC

Related Technologies

■ AMQP (competitor).

In the news: LONDON - June 20, 2006 - JPMorgan Chase & Co., Cisco Systems, Envoy Technologies, Inc., iMatix Corporation, IONA® Technologies, Red Hat, Inc., TWIST Process Innovations, and 29West, today announced the formation of the AMQP (Advanced Message Queuing Protocol) Working Group and an effort by its members to create a new specification for defining and developing messaging infrastructure that is technology agnostic, standards-based, open and interoperable. The AMQP is a binary level protocol that is divided into two layers and designed with a flexible, plug-in architecture. Both the functional layer and the transport layer can be easily evolved to enable AMQP to respond to changing technology requirements.



ewEEK.com Special Report:
Open Source in the Enterprise



Strategic Group Partners

- **Products working with Oracle Procedural Gateways**
 - **IBM Websphere MQ (formerly MQ Series)**
 - **Microsoft MSMQ**
 - **Tibco Rendez-Vous**

Available Literature

Oracle Documentation

Oracle Streams Replication Administrator's Guide
Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types
Oracle Database Heterogeneous Connectivity
Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing User's Guide and Reference
Streams Concepts and Administration
Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference
Streams Advanced Queuing User's Guide and Reference
Application Developer's Guide - Advanced Queuing (Oracle9i)







White Papers

Goyal, Brajesh et Mishra, Shailendra. E-Business Integration Using Advanced Queuing. Oracle Corporation, IOUG LIVE, 2004.
Gawlick, Dieter. "Message Queueing for Business Integration" eAI Journal, October 2002.

Metalink

238070.1, 198523.1, 212587.1, 188833.1, 198523.1

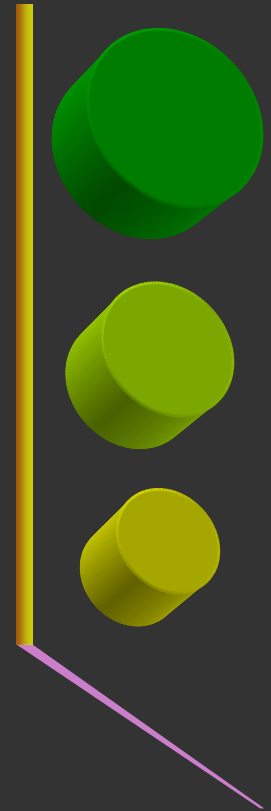
Envisioning AQ Future

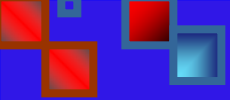
-  Who
-  Where
-  When
-  Extent
-  How
-  How much



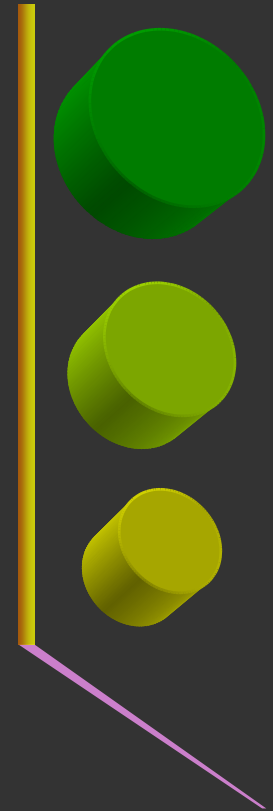
Concluding Remarks

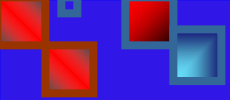
- Future of information integration
- Importance of protocol standards
- Information Privacy
- Vendor interoperability
- Business Operational effectiveness.





Demonstration





Discussion

AQ
Q/A

