Fuse MQ Enterprise

Glossary

Integration Everywhere

Glossary

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A

advisory

See advisory message.

advisory message

A special type of message that contains administrative information about the message broker. They are sent by the broker to special advisory topics.
See Also advisory topic.

advisory topic

A group of special topics that are created by a message broker that are used for monitoring the state of the broker. The broker sends messages about a variety of administrative objects instantiated by the broker. Clients subscribing to these topics receive advisory messages about these objects.

agent

See fabric agent.

C

client

An application that uses the message broker to communicate with other applications. These applications use one of the broker's client API to connect to and interact with the broker.

cluster

A collection of clustered services.
See Also clustered service.

clustered service

A service that can be discovered via Fuse Fabric and has master/slave support.

composite destination

A virtual destination that serves as a proxy for multiple destinations. Producers can send messages to the composite destination an it will be automatically sent to all of the physical destinations that make up the composite destination.
See Also virtual destination.

connection

An administrative object that defines the bridge between a client and a broker.
The bridge opened by a broker to which clients can connect.
See Also transport connector.
The bridge opened by a broker to communicate with other members of a network of brokers.
See Also network connector, network of brokers.

connection factory

An object that clients use to create a connection to a broker. The semantics of the connection factory determine a number of the connections properties such as if it is multi-threaded.

consumer

An application that consumes messages from a messaging destination.

D

dead letter queue

A special destination used by the message broker to hold undeliverable messages.

dependency injection

...

destination

A logical holding area for messages in a message broker. Clients publish messages to and consume messages from destinations.
See Also queue, topic.

discovery agent

A mechanism that advertises the list of available message brokers to message clients and other message brokers.
See Also dynamic discover protocol.

durable subscriber

A message consumer that receives all messages published on a topic, including those published while the subscriber is inactive.

dynamic discover protocol

A messaging protocol that uses a discovery agent to generate a list of available brokers and manages the connection to one of available brokers.
See Also discovery agent.

E

exclusive consumer	A mechanism that ensures that only one consumer connected to a queue can consume messages.

F

fabric agent

The service running inside a container that is responsible for configuring and provisioning the container according to the profiles assigned to the container in the fabric registry.

failover

A transport that automatically moves to a new connection in the event that its current connection fails.

A cluster architecture where clients are able to migrate from a failed broker to a running broker.

feature

A scalable unit of deployment that enables you to deploy multiple bundles in a single step.

feature repository

An XML file that defines one or more features.

feature URL

A URL that points to a feature repository file.

Fuse Application Bundle (FAB)

A bundle that uses a POM file to specify its dependencies.

Fuse Fabric

An open source project that provides the technology layer used to provide configuration and deployment services to a collection of distributed containers. It also allows for discovery of endpoints and messaging destinations across all of the containers in the fabric.

I

i18n

An abbreviation for internationalization, used in the context of preparing products, especially software and documentation, for use in more than one national locale and language.

J

Java Architecture for XML Binding (JAXB)

An API that provides a way to bind an XML Schema to a representation in Java code.

Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS)

A Java security framework for user-centric security to augment the Java code-based security.

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)

An API specified in Java technology that provides Java applications with access to databases and other data sources.

Java Management eXtensions (JMX)

A Java technology that supplies tools for managing and monitoring applications, system objects, devices, and service-oriented networks.

Java Message Service (JMS)

A Java API implementing a messaging standard that allows application components based on J2EE to create, send, receive, and read messages. It enables distributed communication that is loosely coupled, reliable, and asynchronous.

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Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI)

A set of APIs specified in Java technology that assists Java applications with interfacing to multiple naming and directory services.

L

l10n

An abbreviation for localization, used in the context of preparing products, especially software and documentation, for use in more than one national locale and language. Localization is the process of translating the elements of a product for a particular locale and language.

M

marshalling

The process of taking in-memory objects and converting them to a binary or textual format for transmission over a transport.
See Also unmarshalling.

message

messaging—An atomic unit of data that is passed between two or more clients. A message consists of three components:

- headers—contain a predefined set of metadata that is used to communicate information about a message between the different parties that handle the message
- properties—contain application defined metadata about a message to the different parties that handle the message
- body—contains the messages payload

message group

A collection of JMS messages that are assigned the same `JMSXGroupID`.

When used in conjunction with the `JMSXGroupSeq` message groups can be used to ensure that messages are processed in the proper sequence.

message selector

A string containing a boolean SQL statement using SQL 92 syntax that is used to select messages based on JMS message header properties.

N

network bridge

See network connector.

network connector

A link between two brokers in a network of brokers. The link is used to share information about destinations and clients managed by the brokers.

network of brokers

A group of brokers that are linked together to operate as a single logical unit.

P

persistent identifier (PID)

A registration property used by the OSGi Configuration Admin Service to identify a group of configuration attributes.

point-to-point messaging

A messaging style where messages are sent between two known endpoints. This messaging style is typically implemented using queues and is synchronous.

producer

An application that creates messages and posts them to a messaging destination.

profile

A set of data that defines runtime artifacts and configuration settings for provisioning a container.

publish and subscribe messaging (pub/sub)

A messaging style where message producers send(publish) messages to a destination and interested consumers can register(subscribe) to receive messages from the destination. This style of messaging is implemented using topics and is asynchronous.

Q

queue

A destination that uses first in/first out semantics.
See Also destination.

R

request-reply pattern

A messaging pattern in which a message producer receives a message and returns a correlated message.

retroactive consumer

A consumer that indicates to the topic that every attempt is to be made to send messages that the consumer may have missed.

S

Session

A JMS object that provides a single-threaded context for producing and consuming messages. JMS clients use the `Session` object to create producers, consumers, messages, and other artifacts used to work with messages.

Spring framework

A comprehensive programming and configuration model for modern Java-based enterprise applications.

Streaming Text Orientated Messaging Protocol (STOMP)

A language agnostic, simple text-based protocol that allows clients to talk with any message broker supporting the protocol.

T

topic

A destination that uses publish and subscribe semantics.
See Also destination.

transport

A standards-based network protocol, such as HTTP or STOMP, that defines how objects communicate over a network.

transport connector

An address at which a message broker accepts client connections.

U

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) — A string of characters used to identify or name a resource on the Internet.

unmarshalling — The process of taking a binary or textual format payload and converting that into objects.
See Also marshalling.

V

version

A collection of configuration profiles in a fabric.
See Also profile.

virtual destination

A logical destination that represents one or more physical destinations.
See Also composite destination, virtual topic.

virtual topic

A logical topic that allows consumers to use a physical queue to consume messages from the destination.
See Also virtual topic, topic, queue.