



## Red Hat Fuse 7.7

# Apache Camel Component Reference

Configuration reference for Camel components



## Red Hat Fuse 7.7 Apache Camel Component Reference

---

Configuration reference for Camel components

## Legal Notice

Copyright © 2022 Red Hat, Inc.

The text of and illustrations in this document are licensed by Red Hat under a Creative Commons Attribution–Share Alike 3.0 Unported license ("CC-BY-SA"). An explanation of CC-BY-SA is available at

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>

. In accordance with CC-BY-SA, if you distribute this document or an adaptation of it, you must provide the URL for the original version.

Red Hat, as the licensor of this document, waives the right to enforce, and agrees not to assert, Section 4d of CC-BY-SA to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

Red Hat, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, the Shadowman logo, the Red Hat logo, JBoss, OpenShift, Fedora, the Infinity logo, and RHCE are trademarks of Red Hat, Inc., registered in the United States and other countries.

Linux<sup>®</sup> is the registered trademark of Linus Torvalds in the United States and other countries.

Java<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

XFS<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of Silicon Graphics International Corp. or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries.

MySQL<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of MySQL AB in the United States, the European Union and other countries.

Node.js<sup>®</sup> is an official trademark of Joyent. Red Hat is not formally related to or endorsed by the official Joyent Node.js open source or commercial project.

The OpenStack<sup>®</sup> Word Mark and OpenStack logo are either registered trademarks/service marks or trademarks/service marks of the OpenStack Foundation, in the United States and other countries and are used with the OpenStack Foundation's permission. We are not affiliated with, endorsed or sponsored by the OpenStack Foundation, or the OpenStack community.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

## Abstract

Apache Camel has over 100 components and each component is highly configurable. This guide describes the settings for each of the components.



## Table of Contents

<b>CHAPTER 1. COMPONENTS OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>83</b>
1.1. CONTAINER TYPES	83
1.2. SUPPORTED COMPONENTS	83
<b>CHAPTER 2. ACTIVEMQ</b> .....	<b>104</b>
ACTIVEMQ COMPONENT	104
URI FORMAT	104
OPTIONS	104
CAMEL ON EAP DEPLOYMENT	104
CONFIGURING THE CONNECTION FACTORY	105
CONFIGURING THE CONNECTION FACTORY USING SPRING XML	105
USING CONNECTION POOLING	105
INVOKING MESSAGELISTENER POJOS IN A ROUTE	106
USING ACTIVEMQ DESTINATION OPTIONS	106
CONSUMING ADVISORY MESSAGES	107
GETTING COMPONENT JAR	108
<b>CHAPTER 3. AHC COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>109</b>
3.1. URI FORMAT	109
3.2. AHCENDPOINT OPTIONS	109
3.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	109
3.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	109
3.3. AHCCOMPONENT OPTIONS	111
3.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	112
3.5. MESSAGE BODY	113
3.6. RESPONSE CODE	113
3.7. AHCOPERATIONFAILEDEXCEPTION	114
3.8. CALLING USING GET OR POST	114
3.9. CONFIGURING URI TO CALL	114
3.10. CONFIGURING URI PARAMETERS	114
3.11. HOW TO SET THE HTTP METHOD TO THE HTTP PRODUCER	115
3.12. CONFIGURING CHARSET	115
3.12.1. URI Parameters from the endpoint URI	115
3.12.2. URI Parameters from the Message	116
3.12.3. Getting the Response Code	116
3.13. CONFIGURING ASYNCHTTTPCLIENT	116
3.14. SSL SUPPORT (HTTPS)	117
3.15. SEE ALSO	117
<b>CHAPTER 4. AHC WEBSOCKET COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>119</b>
4.1. URI FORMAT	119
4.2. AHC-WS OPTIONS	119
4.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	120
4.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	120
4.3. WRITING AND READING DATA OVER WEBSOCKET	122
4.4. CONFIGURING URI TO WRITE OR READ DATA	122
4.5. SEE ALSO	123
<b>CHAPTER 5. AMQP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>124</b>
5.1. URI FORMAT	124
5.2. AMQP OPTIONS	124
5.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	136

5.2.2. Query Parameters (91 parameters):	136
5.3. USAGE	150
5.4. CONFIGURING AMQP COMPONENT	151
5.5. USING TOPICS	152
5.6. SEE ALSO	152
<b>CHAPTER 6. APNS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>154</b>
6.1. URI FORMAT	154
6.2. OPTIONS	154
6.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	155
6.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):	155
6.2.3. Component	157
6.2.3.1. SSL Setting	157
6.3. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT	157
6.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	157
6.5. APNSSERVICEFACTORY BUILDER CALLBACK	158
6.6. SAMPLES	158
6.6.1. Camel Xml route	158
6.6.2. Camel Java route	159
6.7. SEE ALSO	160
<b>CHAPTER 7. ASN.1 FILE DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>161</b>
7.1. ASN.1 DATA FORMAT OPTIONS	161
7.2. UNMARSHAL	161
7.3. DEPENDENCIES	162
<b>CHAPTER 8. AS2 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>163</b>
8.1. URI FORMAT	163
8.2. AS2 OPTIONS	163
8.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	164
8.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):	164
8.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	167
8.4. CLIENT ENDPOINTS:	170
8.5. SERVER ENDPOINTS:	172
<b>CHAPTER 9. ASTERISK COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>174</b>
9.1. URI FORMAT	174
9.2. OPTIONS	174
9.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	174
9.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	174
9.3. ACTION	175
<b>CHAPTER 10. ATMOS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>176</b>
10.1. OPTIONS	176
10.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	176
10.1.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	177
10.2. DEPENDENCIES	178
10.3. INTEGRATIONS	178
10.4. EXAMPLES	178
10.5. SEE ALSO	179
<b>CHAPTER 11. ATMOSPHERE WEBSOCKET COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>180</b>
11.1. ATMOSPHERE-WEBSOCKET OPTIONS	180
11.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	181
11.1.2. Query Parameters (37 parameters):	181

11.2. URI FORMAT	185
11.3. READING AND WRITING DATA OVER WEBSOCKET	186
11.4. CONFIGURING URI TO READ OR WRITE DATA	186
11.5. SEE ALSO	186
<b>CHAPTER 12. ATOM COMPONENT</b>	<b>187</b>
12.1. URI FORMAT	187
12.2. OPTIONS	187
12.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	187
12.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	187
12.3. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT	190
12.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	190
12.5. SAMPLES	191
12.6. SEE ALSO	191
<b>CHAPTER 13. ATOMIX MAP COMPONENT</b>	<b>192</b>
13.1. URI FORMAT	192
13.2. OPTIONS	192
13.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	192
13.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	193
13.3. HEADERS	194
13.4. CONFIGURING THE COMPONENT TO CONNECT TO AN ATOMIX CLUSTER	196
13.5. USAGE EXAMPLES:	196
<b>CHAPTER 14. ATOMIX MESSAGING COMPONENT</b>	<b>198</b>
14.1. URI FORMAT	198
14.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	198
14.1.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	199
<b>CHAPTER 15. ATOMIX MULTIMAP COMPONENT</b>	<b>201</b>
15.1. URI FORMAT	201
15.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	201
15.1.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	202
<b>CHAPTER 16. ATOMIX QUEUE COMPONENT</b>	<b>204</b>
16.1. URI FORMAT	204
16.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	204
16.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	205
<b>CHAPTER 17. ATOMIX SET COMPONENT</b>	<b>207</b>
17.1. URI FORMAT	207
17.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	207
17.1.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):	208
<b>CHAPTER 18. ATOMIX VALUE COMPONENT</b>	<b>210</b>
18.1. URI FORMAT	210
18.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	210
18.1.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):	211
<b>CHAPTER 19. AVRO COMPONENT</b>	<b>213</b>
19.1. APACHE AVRO OVERVIEW	213
19.2. USING THE AVRO DATA FORMAT	214
19.3. USING AVRO RPC IN CAMEL	214
19.4. AVRO RPC URI OPTIONS	215
19.4.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):	215

19.4.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	216
19.5. AVRO RPC HEADERS	217
19.6. EXAMPLES	217
<b>CHAPTER 20. AVRO DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>219</b>
20.1. APACHE AVRO OVERVIEW	219
20.2. USING THE AVRO DATA FORMAT	220
20.3. AVRO DATAFORMAT OPTIONS	220
<b>CHAPTER 21. AWS CLOUDWATCH COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>222</b>
21.1. URI FORMAT	222
21.2. URI OPTIONS	222
21.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	222
21.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	223
21.3. USAGE	223
21.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the CW producer	224
21.3.2. Advanced AmazonCloudWatch configuration	225
21.4. DEPENDENCIES	225
21.5. SEE ALSO	225
<b>CHAPTER 22. AWS DYNAMODB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>227</b>
22.1. URI FORMAT	227
22.2. URI OPTIONS	227
22.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	227
22.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	228
22.3. USAGE	229
22.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the DDB producer	229
22.3.2. Message headers set during BatchGetItems operation	231
22.3.3. Message headers set during DeleteItem operation	232
22.3.4. Message headers set during DeleteTable operation	232
22.3.5. Message headers set during DescribeTable operation	233
22.3.6. Message headers set during GetItem operation	234
22.3.7. Message headers set during PutItem operation	235
22.3.8. Message headers set during Query operation	235
22.3.9. Message headers set during Scan operation	236
22.3.10. Message headers set during UpdateItem operation	236
22.3.11. Advanced AmazonDynamoDB configuration	237
22.4. DEPENDENCIES	237
22.5. SEE ALSO	237
<b>CHAPTER 23. AWS DYNAMODB STREAMS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>239</b>
23.1. URI FORMAT	239
23.2. URI OPTIONS	239
23.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	239
23.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):	240
23.3. SEQUENCE NUMBERS	242
23.4. BATCH CONSUMER	243
23.5. USAGE	243
23.5.1. AmazonDynamoDBStreamsClient configuration	243
23.5.2. Providing AWS Credentials	243
23.6. COPING WITH DOWNTIME	243
23.6.1. AWS DynamoDB Streams outage of less than 24 hours	243
23.6.2. AWS DynamoDB Streams outage of more than 24 hours	243
23.7. DEPENDENCIES	243

23.8. SEE ALSO	244
<b>CHAPTER 24. AWS EC2 COMPONENT</b>	<b>245</b>
24.1. URI FORMAT	245
24.2. URI OPTIONS	245
24.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	245
24.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	246
24.3. USAGE	246
24.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the EC2 producer	246
24.4. SEE ALSO	248
<b>CHAPTER 25. AWS IAM COMPONENT</b>	<b>249</b>
25.1. URI FORMAT	249
25.2. URI OPTIONS	249
25.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	249
25.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	250
25.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	250
25.4. USAGE	252
25.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the IAM producer	252
25.4.2. IAM Producer operations	252
25.5. SEE ALSO	253
<b>CHAPTER 26. AWS KINESIS COMPONENT</b>	<b>254</b>
26.1. URI FORMAT	254
26.2. URI OPTIONS	254
26.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	254
26.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):	255
26.3. BATCH CONSUMER	258
26.4. USAGE	258
26.4.1. Message headers set by the Kinesis consumer	258
26.4.2. AmazonKinesis configuration	258
26.4.3. Providing AWS Credentials	259
26.4.4. Message headers used by the Kinesis producer to write to Kinesis. The producer expects that the message body is a ByteBuffer.	259
26.4.5. Message headers set by the Kinesis producer on successful storage of a Record	259
26.5. DEPENDENCIES	260
26.6. SEE ALSO	260
<b>CHAPTER 27. AWS KINESIS FIREHOSE COMPONENT</b>	<b>261</b>
27.1. URI FORMAT	261
27.2. URI OPTIONS	261
27.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	261
27.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	262
27.3. USAGE	262
27.3.1. Amazon Kinesis Firehose configuration	262
27.3.2. Providing AWS Credentials	263
27.3.3. Message headers set by the Kinesis producer on successful storage of a Record	263
27.4. DEPENDENCIES	263
27.5. SEE ALSO	263
<b>CHAPTER 28. AWS KMS COMPONENT</b>	<b>265</b>
28.1. URI FORMAT	265
28.2. URI OPTIONS	265
28.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	265

28.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	266
28.3. USAGE	266
28.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the MQ producer	266
28.4. SEE ALSO	267
<b>CHAPTER 29. AWS LAMBDA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>268</b>
29.1. URI FORMAT	268
29.2. URI OPTIONS	268
29.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	269
29.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	269
29.3. USAGE	269
29.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the Lambda producer	269
29.4. SEE ALSO	281
<b>CHAPTER 30. AWS MQ COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>283</b>
30.1. URI FORMAT	283
30.2. URI OPTIONS	283
30.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	283
30.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	284
30.3. USAGE	284
30.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the MQ producer	284
30.4. SEE ALSO	285
<b>CHAPTER 31. AWS S3 STORAGE SERVICE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>287</b>
31.1. URI FORMAT	287
31.2. URI OPTIONS	287
31.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	288
31.2.2. Query Parameters (50 parameters):	288
31.3. BATCH CONSUMER	292
31.4. USAGE	293
31.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the S3 producer	293
31.4.2. Message headers set by the S3 producer	295
31.4.3. Message headers set by the S3 consumer	295
31.4.4. Advanced AmazonS3 configuration	297
31.4.5. Use KMS with the S3 component	297
31.4.6. Use "useIAMCredentials" with the s3 component	298
31.5. DEPENDENCIES	298
31.6. SEE ALSO	298
<b>CHAPTER 32. AWS SIMPLEDB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>299</b>
32.1. URI FORMAT	299
32.2. URI OPTIONS	299
32.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	299
32.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	299
32.3. USAGE	300
32.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SDB producer	300
32.3.2. Message headers set during DomainMetadata operation	302
32.3.3. Message headers set during GetAttributes operation	303
32.3.4. Message headers set during ListDomains operation	303
32.3.5. Message headers set during Select operation	304
32.3.6. Advanced AmazonSimpleDB configuration	304
32.4. DEPENDENCIES	305
32.5. SEE ALSO	305

<b>CHAPTER 33. AWS SIMPLE EMAIL SERVICE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>306</b>
33.1. URI FORMAT	306
33.2. URI OPTIONS	306
33.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	306
33.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	307
33.3. USAGE	308
33.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SES producer	308
33.3.2. Message headers set by the SES producer	308
33.3.3. Advanced AmazonSimpleEmailService configuration	308
33.4. DEPENDENCIES	309
33.5. SEE ALSO	309
<b>CHAPTER 34. AWS SIMPLE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>310</b>
34.1. URI FORMAT	310
34.2. URI OPTIONS	310
34.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	311
34.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	311
34.3. USAGE	312
34.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SNS producer	312
34.3.2. Message headers set by the SNS producer	312
34.3.3. Advanced AmazonSNS configuration	312
34.4. DEPENDENCIES	312
34.5. SEE ALSO	313
<b>CHAPTER 35. AWS SIMPLE QUEUE SERVICE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>314</b>
35.1. URI FORMAT	314
35.2. URI OPTIONS	314
35.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	314
35.2.2. Query Parameters (46 parameters):	315
35.3. BATCH CONSUMER	319
35.4. USAGE	319
35.4.1. Message headers set by the SQS producer	319
35.4.2. Message headers set by the SQS consumer	320
35.4.3. Advanced AmazonSQS configuration	320
35.5. DEPENDENCIES	321
35.6. JMS-STYLE SELECTORS	321
35.7. SEE ALSO	321
<b>CHAPTER 36. AWS SIMPLE WORKFLOW COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>322</b>
36.1. URI FORMAT	322
36.2. URI OPTIONS	322
36.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	322
36.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):	323
36.3. USAGE	325
36.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SWF Workflow Producer	325
36.3.2. Message headers set by the SWF Workflow Producer	326
36.3.3. Message headers set by the SWF Workflow Consumer	327
36.3.4. Message headers set by the SWF Activity Producer	327
36.3.5. Message headers set by the SWF Activity Consumer	328
36.3.6. Advanced amazonSWClient configuration	328
36.4. DEPENDENCIES	328
36.5. SEE ALSO	329
<b>CHAPTER 37. AWS XRAY COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>330</b>

37.1. DEPENDENCY	330
37.2. CONFIGURATION	330
37.2.1. Explicit	331
37.2.2. Tracking of comprehensive route execution	331
37.3. EXAMPLE	332
<b>CHAPTER 38. CAMEL COMPONENTS FOR WINDOWS AZURE SERVICES</b>	<b>333</b>
<b>CHAPTER 39. AZURE STORAGE BLOB SERVICE COMPONENT</b>	<b>334</b>
39.1. URI FORMAT	334
39.2. URI OPTIONS	334
39.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameter)	334
39.2.2. Query Parameters (36 parameters)	334
39.3. USAGE	338
39.3.1. Message headers set by the Azure Storage Blob Service producer	338
39.3.2. Message headers set by the Azure Storage Blob Service producer consumer	338
39.3.3. Azure Blob Service operations	338
39.3.4. Azure Blob Client configuration	340
39.4. DEPENDENCIES	340
39.5. SEE ALSO	340
<b>CHAPTER 40. AZURE STORAGE QUEUE SERVICE COMPONENT</b>	<b>341</b>
40.1. URI FORMAT	341
40.2. URI OPTIONS	341
40.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameter)	341
40.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters)	341
40.3. USAGE	344
40.3.1. Azure Queue Service operations	344
40.3.2. Azure Queue Client configuration	345
40.4. DEPENDENCIES	345
40.5. SEE ALSO	345
<b>CHAPTER 41. BARCODE DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>346</b>
41.1. DEPENDENCIES	346
41.2. BARCODE OPTIONS	346
41.3. USING THE JAVA DSL	346
41.3.1. Marshalling	347
41.3.2. Unmarshalling	348
<b>CHAPTER 42. BASE64 DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>349</b>
42.1. OPTIONS	349
42.2. MARSHAL	350
42.3. UNMARSHAL	350
42.4. DEPENDENCIES	350
<b>CHAPTER 43. BEAN COMPONENT</b>	<b>351</b>
43.1. URI FORMAT	351
43.2. OPTIONS	351
43.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	351
43.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	351
43.3. USING	352
43.4. BEAN AS ENDPOINT	352
43.5. JAVA DSL BEAN SYNTAX	352
43.6. BEAN BINDING	353
43.7. SEE ALSO	353



---

<b>CHAPTER 44. BEANIO DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>354</b>
44.1. OPTIONS	354
44.2. USAGE	355
44.2.1. Using Java DSL	355
44.2.2. Using XML DSL	355
44.3. DEPENDENCIES	355
<b>CHAPTER 45. BEANSTALK COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>356</b>
45.1. DEPENDENCIES	356
45.2. URI FORMAT	356
45.3. BEANSTALK OPTIONS	356
45.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	357
45.3.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):	357
45.4. CONSUMER HEADERS	360
45.5. EXAMPLES	361
45.6. SEE ALSO	362
<b>CHAPTER 46. BEAN VALIDATOR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>363</b>
46.1. URI FORMAT	363
46.2. URI OPTIONS	363
46.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	363
46.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	363
46.3. OSGI DEPLOYMENT	364
46.4. EXAMPLE	364
46.5. SEE ALSO	367
<b>CHAPTER 47. BINDING COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>368</b>
47.1. OPTIONS	368
47.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	368
47.1.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	368
47.2. USING BINDINGS	369
47.3. USING THE BINDING URI	369
47.4. USING A BINDINGCOMPONENT	369
47.5. WHEN TO USE BINDINGS	370
<b>CHAPTER 48. BINDY DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>371</b>
48.1. OPTIONS	372
48.2. ANNOTATIONS	372
48.3. 1. CSVRECORD	372
48.4. 2. LINK	376
48.5. 3. DATAFIELD	377
48.6. 4. FIXEDLENGTHRECORD	382
48.7. 5. MESSAGE	389
48.8. 6. KEYVALUEPAIRFIELD	391
48.9. 7. SECTION	393
48.10. 8. ONETOMANY	394
48.11. 9. BINDYCONVERTER	397
48.12. 10. FORMATFACTORIES	397
48.13. SUPPORTED DATATYPES	398
48.14. USING THE JAVA DSL	399
48.14.1. Setting locale	399
48.14.2. Unmarshaling	399
48.14.3. Marshaling	401
48.15. USING SPRING XML	401

---

48.16. DEPENDENCIES	402
<b>CHAPTER 49. USING OSGI BLUEPRINT WITH CAMEL</b>	<b>403</b>
49.1. OVERVIEW	403
49.2. USING CAMEL-BLUEPRINT	403
<b>CHAPTER 50. BONITA COMPONENT</b>	<b>404</b>
50.1. URI FORMAT	404
50.2. GENERAL OPTIONS	404
50.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	404
50.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	404
50.3. BODY CONTENT	405
50.4. EXAMPLES	405
50.5. DEPENDENCIES	405
<b>CHAPTER 51. BOON DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>407</b>
51.1. OPTIONS	407
51.2. USING THE JAVA DSL	407
51.3. USING BLUEPRINT XML	407
51.4. DEPENDENCIES	408
<b>CHAPTER 52. BOX COMPONENT</b>	<b>409</b>
52.1. CONNECTION AUTHENTICATION TYPES	409
52.1.1. Standard Authentication	409
52.1.2. App Enterprise Authentication	409
52.1.3. App User Authentication	409
52.2. BOX OPTIONS	409
52.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	410
52.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):	410
52.3. URI FORMAT	412
52.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:	412
52.4.1. Endpoint Prefix collaborations	413
52.4.2. Endpoint Prefix comments	414
52.4.3. Endpoint Prefix events-logs	415
52.4.4. Endpoint Prefix files	416
52.4.5. Endpoint Prefix folders	421
52.4.6. Endpoint Prefix groups	423
52.4.7. Endpoint Prefix search	425
52.4.8. Endpoint Prefix tasks	426
52.4.9. Endpoint Prefix users	428
52.5. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:	429
52.6. MESSAGE HEADER	430
52.7. MESSAGE BODY	430
52.8. SAMPLES	430
<b>CHAPTER 53. BRAINTREE COMPONENT</b>	<b>432</b>
53.1. BRAINTREE OPTIONS	432
53.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	432
53.1.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	433
53.2. URI FORMAT	434
53.3. BRAINTREECOMPONENT	434
53.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:	435
53.4.1. Endpoint prefix addOn	435
53.4.2. Endpoint prefix address	436

53.4.3. Endpoint prefix clientToken	436
53.4.4. Endpoint prefix creditCardVerification	437
53.4.5. Endpoint prefix customer	437
53.4.6. Endpoint prefix discount	438
53.4.7. Endpoint prefix merchantAccount	439
53.4.8. Endpoint prefix paymentMethod	439
53.4.9. Endpoint prefix paymentMethodNonce	440
53.4.10. Endpoint prefix plan	441
53.4.11. Endpoint prefix settlementBatchSummary	441
53.4.12. Endpoint prefix subscription	442
53.4.13. Endpoint prefix transaction	443
53.4.14. Endpoint prefix webhookNotification	444
53.5. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	445
53.6. MESSAGE HEADERS	445
53.7. MESSAGE BODY	445
53.8. EXAMPLES	445
53.9. SEE ALSO	446
<b>CHAPTER 54. BROWSE COMPONENT</b>	<b>447</b>
54.1. URI FORMAT	447
54.2. OPTIONS	447
54.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	447
54.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	447
54.3. SAMPLE	448
54.4. SEE ALSO	448
<b>CHAPTER 55. EHCACHE COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b>	<b>449</b>
55.1. URI FORMAT	449
55.2. OPTIONS	449
55.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	450
55.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	450
55.3. SENDING/RECEIVING MESSAGES TO/FROM THE CACHE	452
55.3.1. Message Headers up to Camel 2.7	452
55.3.2. Message Headers Camel 2.8+	452
55.3.3. Cache Producer	453
55.3.4. Cache Consumer	453
55.3.5. Cache Processors	453
55.4. CACHE USAGE SAMPLES	454
55.4.1. Example 1: Configuring the cache	454
55.4.2. Example 2: Adding keys to the cache	454
55.4.3. Example 2: Updating existing keys in a cache	454
55.4.4. Example 3: Deleting existing keys in a cache	454
55.4.5. Example 4: Deleting all existing keys in a cache	455
55.4.6. Example 5: Notifying any changes registering in a Cache to Processors and other Producers	455
55.4.7. Example 6: Using Processors to selectively replace payload with cache values	455
55.4.8. Example 7: Getting an entry from the Cache	456
55.4.9. Example 8: Checking for an entry in the Cache	456
55.5. MANAGEMENT OF EHCACHE	456
55.6. CACHE REPLICATION CAMEL 2.8	457
55.6.1. Example: JMS cache replication	457
<b>CHAPTER 56. CAFFEINE CACHE COMPONENT</b>	<b>458</b>
56.1. URI FORMAT	458
56.2. OPTIONS	458

56.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	458
56.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	459
<b>CHAPTER 57. CAFFEINE LOADCACHE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>461</b>
57.1. URI FORMAT	461
57.2. OPTIONS	461
57.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	461
57.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	462
<b>CHAPTER 58. CASTOR DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>464</b>
58.1. USING THE JAVA DSL	464
58.2. USING SPRING XML	464
58.3. OPTIONS	465
58.4. DEPENDENCIES	466
<b>CHAPTER 59. CAMEL CDI</b> .....	<b>467</b>
59.1. AUTO-CONFIGURED CAMEL CONTEXT	467
59.2. AUTO-DETECTING CAMEL ROUTES	467
59.3. AUTO-CONFIGURED CAMEL PRIMITIVES	468
59.4. CAMEL CONTEXT CONFIGURATION	468
59.5. MULTIPLE CAMEL CONTEXTS	470
59.6. CONFIGURATION PROPERTIES	471
59.7. AUTO-CONFIGURED TYPE CONVERTERS	472
59.8. CAMEL BEAN INTEGRATION	472
59.8.1. Camel annotations	472
59.8.2. Bean component	473
59.8.3. Referring beans from Endpoint URIs	474
59.9. CAMEL EVENTS TO CDI EVENTS	474
59.10. CDI EVENTS ENDPOINT	475
59.11. CAMEL XML CONFIGURATION IMPORT	477
59.12. TRANSACTION SUPPORT	478
59.12.1. Transaction policies	479
59.12.2. Transactional error handler	480
59.13. AUTO-CONFIGURED OSGI INTEGRATION	480
59.14. LAZY INJECTION / PROGRAMMATIC LOOKUP	480
59.15. MAVEN ARCHETYPE	482
59.16. SUPPORTED CONTAINERS	482
59.17. EXAMPLES	482
59.18. SEE ALSO	483
59.19. CAMEL CDI FOR EAR DEPLOYMENTS ON {WILDFLY-CAMEL}	483
<b>CHAPTER 60. CHRONICLE ENGINE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>485</b>
60.1. URI FORMAT	485
60.2. URI OPTIONS	485
60.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	485
60.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	485
<b>CHAPTER 61. CHUNK COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>487</b>
61.1. URI FORMAT	487
61.2. OPTIONS	487
61.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	487
61.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	487
61.3. CHUNK CONTEXT	488
61.4. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES	489

61.5. SAMPLES	489
61.6. THE EMAIL SAMPLE	490
61.7. SEE ALSO	490
<b>CHAPTER 62. CLASS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>491</b>
62.1. URI FORMAT	491
62.2. OPTIONS	491
62.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	491
62.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	491
62.3. USING	492
62.4. SETTING PROPERTIES ON THE CREATED INSTANCE	492
62.5. SEE ALSO	493
<b>CHAPTER 63. CMIS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>494</b>
63.1. URI FORMAT	494
63.2. CMIS OPTIONS	494
63.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	494
63.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	494
63.3. USAGE	496
63.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the producer	496
63.3.2. Message headers set during querying Producer operation	497
63.4. DEPENDENCIES	497
63.5. SEE ALSO	497
<b>CHAPTER 64. CM SMS GATEWAY COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>498</b>
64.1. OPTIONS	498
64.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	498
64.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	498
64.2. SAMPLE	499
<b>CHAPTER 65. COAP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>500</b>
65.1. OPTIONS	500
65.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	500
65.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	500
65.2. MESSAGE HEADERS	501
65.2.1. Configuring the CoAP producer request method	501
<b>CHAPTER 66. CONSTANT LANGUAGE</b> .....	<b>503</b>
66.1. CONSTANT OPTIONS	503
66.2. EXAMPLE USAGE	503
66.3. DEPENDENCIES	503
<b>CHAPTER 67. COMETD COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>504</b>
67.1. URI FORMAT	504
67.2. EXAMPLES	504
67.3. OPTIONS	504
67.3.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	505
67.3.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	505
67.4. AUTHENTICATION	507
67.5. SETTING UP SSL FOR COMETD COMPONENT	507
67.5.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility	507
67.6. SEE ALSO	508
<b>CHAPTER 68. CONSUL COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>509</b>
68.1. URI FORMAT	509

68.2. OPTIONS	509
68.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	510
68.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	510
68.3. HEADERS	511
<b>CHAPTER 69. CONTROL BUS COMPONENT</b>	<b>513</b>
69.1. CONTROLBUS COMPONENT	513
69.2. COMMANDS	513
69.3. OPTIONS	514
69.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	514
69.3.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	514
69.4. USING ROUTE COMMAND	515
69.5. GETTING PERFORMANCE STATISTICS	515
69.6. USING SIMPLE LANGUAGE	516
<b>CHAPTER 70. COUCHBASE COMPONENT</b>	<b>517</b>
70.1. URI FORMAT	517
70.2. OPTIONS	517
70.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	517
70.2.2. Query Parameters (47 parameters):	517
<b>CHAPTER 71. COUCHDB COMPONENT</b>	<b>522</b>
71.1. URI FORMAT	522
71.2. OPTIONS	522
71.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):	522
71.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	523
71.3. HEADERS	524
71.4. MESSAGE BODY	524
71.5. SAMPLES	525
<b>CHAPTER 72. CASSANDRA CQL COMPONENT</b>	<b>526</b>
72.1. URI FORMAT	526
72.2. CASSANDRA OPTIONS	526
72.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):	527
72.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):	527
72.3. MESSAGES	529
72.3.1. Incoming Message	530
72.3.2. Outgoing Message	530
72.4. REPOSITORIES	530
72.5. IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	530
72.6. AGGREGATION REPOSITORY	531
<b>CHAPTER 73. CRYPTO (JCE) COMPONENT</b>	<b>533</b>
73.1. INTRODUCTION	533
73.2. URI FORMAT	533
73.3. OPTIONS	534
73.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	534
73.3.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	534
73.4. USING	536
73.4.1. Raw keys	536
73.4.2. KeyStores and Aliases.	536
73.4.3. Changing JCE Provider and Algorithm	537
73.4.4. Changing the Signature Message Header	537
73.4.5. Changing the buffersize	537

73.4.6. Supplying Keys dynamically.	537
73.5. SEE ALSO	538
<b>CHAPTER 74. CRYPTO CMS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>539</b>
74.1. OPTIONS	539
74.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	540
74.1.2. Query Parameters (15 parameters):	540
74.2. ENVELOPED DATA	542
74.3. SIGNED DATA	544
<b>CHAPTER 75. CRYPTO (JAVA CRYPTOGRAPHIC EXTENSION) DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>549</b>
75.1. CRYPTODATAFORMAT OPTIONS	549
75.2. BASIC USAGE	550
75.3. SPECIFYING THE ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM	550
75.4. SPECIFYING AN INITIALIZATION VECTOR	551
75.5. HASHED MESSAGE AUTHENTICATION CODES (HMAC)	552
75.6. SUPPLYING KEYS DYNAMICALLY	553
75.7. DEPENDENCIES	553
75.8. SEE ALSO	553
<b>CHAPTER 76. CSV DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>555</b>
76.1. OPTIONS	555
76.2. MARSHALLING A MAP TO CSV	557
76.3. UNMARSHALLING A CSV MESSAGE INTO A JAVA LIST	557
76.4. MARSHALLING A LIST<MAP> TO CSV	558
76.5. FILE POLLER OF CSV, THEN UNMARSHALING	558
76.6. MARSHALING WITH A PIPE AS DELIMITER	558
76.7. USING SKIPFIRSTLINE OPTION WHILE UNMARSHALING	560
76.8. UNMARSHALING WITH A PIPE AS DELIMITER	560
76.9. DEPENDENCIES	561
<b>CHAPTER 77. CXF</b> .....	<b>562</b>
CXF COMPONENT	562
CAMEL ON EAP DEPLOYMENT	562
URI FORMAT	562
OPTIONS	563
THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DATAFORMATS	567
CONFIGURING THE CXF ENDPOINTS WITH APACHE ARIES BLUEPRINT.	568
HOW TO ENABLE CXF'S LOGGINGOUTINTERCEPTOR IN MESSAGE MODE	569
DESCRIPTION OF RELAYHEADERS OPTION	570
AVAILABLE ONLY IN POJO MODE	570
CHANGES SINCE RELEASE 2.0	571
CONFIGURE THE CXF ENDPOINTS WITH SPRING	572
HOW TO MAKE THE CAMEL-CXF COMPONENT USE LOG4J INSTEAD OF JAVA.UTIL.LOGGING	575
HOW TO LET CAMEL-CXF RESPONSE MESSAGE WITH XML START DOCUMENT	575
HOW TO CONSUME A MESSAGE FROM A CAMEL-CXF ENDPOINT IN POJO DATA FORMAT	576
HOW TO PREPARE THE MESSAGE FOR THE CAMEL-CXF ENDPOINT IN POJO DATA FORMAT	577
HOW TO DEAL WITH THE MESSAGE FOR A CAMEL-CXF ENDPOINT IN PAYLOAD DATA FORMAT	578
HOW TO GET AND SET SOAP HEADERS IN POJO MODE	578
HOW TO GET AND SET SOAP HEADERS IN PAYLOAD MODE	580
SOAP HEADERS ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN MESSAGE MODE	580
HOW TO THROW A SOAP FAULT FROM APACHE CAMEL	580
HOW TO PROPAGATE A CXF ENDPOINT'S REQUEST AND RESPONSE CONTEXT	581
ATTACHMENT SUPPORT	582

HOW TO PROPAGATE STACK TRACE INFORMATION	585
STREAMING SUPPORT IN PAYLOAD MODE	585
USING THE GENERIC CXF DISPATCH MODE	586
77.1. CXF CONSUMERS ON {WILDFLY}	586
77.1.1. Configuring alternative ports	587
77.1.2. Configuring SSL	587
77.1.3. Configuring security with Elytron	587
77.1.3.1. Configuring a security domain	588
77.1.3.2. Configuring security constraints, authentication methods and security roles	588
<b>CHAPTER 78. CXF-RS COMPONENT</b>	<b>591</b>
78.1. URI FORMAT	591
78.2. OPTIONS	591
78.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	592
78.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):	592
78.3. HOW TO CONFIGURE THE REST ENDPOINT IN CAMEL	595
78.4. HOW TO OVERRIDE THE CXF PRODUCER ADDRESS FROM MESSAGE HEADER	595
78.5. CONSUMING A REST REQUEST - SIMPLE BINDING STYLE	596
78.5.1. Enabling the Simple Binding Style	596
78.5.2. Examples of request binding with different method signatures	596
78.5.3. More examples of the Simple Binding Style	597
78.6. CONSUMING A REST REQUEST - DEFAULT BINDING STYLE	598
78.7. HOW TO INVOKE THE REST SERVICE THROUGH CAMEL-CXFRS PRODUCER	599
78.8. WHAT'S THE CAMEL TRANSPORT FOR CXF	600
78.9. INTEGRATE CAMEL INTO CXF TRANSPORT LAYER	600
78.9.1. Setting up the Camel Transport in Spring	600
78.9.2. Integrating the Camel Transport in a programmatic way	601
78.10. CONFIGURE THE DESTINATION AND CONDUIT WITH SPRING	601
78.10.1. Namespace	601
78.10.2. The destination element	601
78.10.3. The conduit element	602
78.11. CONFIGURE THE DESTINATION AND CONDUIT WITH BLUEPRINT	603
78.12. EXAMPLE USING CAMEL AS A LOAD BALANCER FOR CXF	604
78.13. COMPLETE HOWTO AND EXAMPLE FOR ATTACHING CAMEL TO CXF	604
<b>CHAPTER 79. DATA FORMAT COMPONENT</b>	<b>605</b>
79.1. URI FORMAT	605
79.2. DATAFORMAT OPTIONS	605
79.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	605
79.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):	605
79.3. SAMPLES	605
<b>CHAPTER 80. DATASET COMPONENT</b>	<b>607</b>
80.1. URI FORMAT	607
80.2. OPTIONS	607
80.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	607
80.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	607
80.3. CONFIGURING DATASET	611
80.4. EXAMPLE	611
80.5. DATASETSUPPORT (ABSTRACT CLASS)	611
80.5.1. Properties on DataSetSupport	611
80.6. SIMPLEDATASET	612
80.6.1. Additional Properties on SimpleDataSet	612
80.7. LISTDATASET	612



80.7.1. Additional Properties on ListDataSet	612
80.8. FILEDATASET	613
80.8.1. Additional Properties on FileDataSet	613
<b>CHAPTER 81. DIGITALOCEAN COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>614</b>
81.1. PREREQUISITES	614
81.2. URI FORMAT	614
81.3. OPTIONS	614
81.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	614
81.3.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	614
81.4. MESSAGE BODY RESULT	615
81.5. API RATE LIMITS	615
81.6. ACCOUNT ENDPOINT	616
81.7. BLOCKSTORAGES ENDPOINT	616
81.8. DROPLETS ENDPOINT	616
81.9. IMAGES ENDPOINT	617
81.10. SNAPSHOTS ENDPOINT	618
81.11. KEYS ENDPOINT	618
81.12. REGIONS ENDPOINT	618
81.13. SIZES ENDPOINT	618
81.14. FLOATING IPS ENDPOINT	618
81.15. TAGS ENDPOINT	619
81.16. EXAMPLES	619
<b>CHAPTER 82. DIRECT COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>620</b>
82.1. URI FORMAT	620
82.2. OPTIONS	620
82.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	620
82.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	621
82.3. SAMPLES	621
82.4. SEE ALSO	622
<b>CHAPTER 83. DIRECT VM COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>623</b>
83.1. URI FORMAT	623
83.2. OPTIONS	623
83.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	624
83.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	624
83.3. SAMPLES	625
83.4. SEE ALSO	626
<b>CHAPTER 84. DISRUPTOR COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>627</b>
84.1. URI FORMAT	627
84.2. OPTIONS	628
84.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	629
84.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	629
84.3. WAIT STRATEGIES	630
84.4. USE OF REQUEST REPLY	631
84.5. CONCURRENT CONSUMERS	631
84.6. THREAD POOLS	631
84.7. SAMPLE	632
84.8. USING MULTIPLECONSUMERS	632
84.9. EXTRACTING DISRUPTOR INFORMATION	633
<b>CHAPTER 85. DNS COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>634</b>

85.1. URI FORMAT	634
85.2. OPTIONS	634
85.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	634
85.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):	635
85.3. HEADERS	635
85.4. EXAMPLES	635
85.4.1. IP lookup	635
85.4.2. DNS lookup	635
85.4.3. DNS Dig	636
85.5. DNS ACTIVATION POLICY	636
<b>CHAPTER 86. DOCKER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>637</b>
86.1. URI FORMAT	637
86.2. GENERAL OPTIONS	637
86.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	637
86.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):	637
86.3. HEADER STRATEGY	639
86.4. EXAMPLES	639
86.5. DEPENDENCIES	640
<b>CHAPTER 87. DOZER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>641</b>
87.1. URI FORMAT	641
87.2. OPTIONS	641
87.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	641
87.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	642
87.3. USING DATA FORMATS WITH DOZER	642
87.4. CONFIGURING DOZER	643
87.5. MAPPING EXTENSIONS	643
87.5.1. Variable Mappings	643
87.5.2. Custom Mappings	644
87.5.3. Expression Mappings	645
<b>CHAPTER 88. DRILL COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>646</b>
88.1. URI FORMAT	646
88.2. DRILL PRODUCER	646
88.3. OPTIONS	646
88.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	646
88.3.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	646
88.4. SEE ALSO	647
<b>CHAPTER 89. DROPBOX COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>648</b>
89.1. URI FORMAT	648
89.2. OPERATIONS	648
89.3. OPTIONS	648
89.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	649
89.3.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	649
89.4. DEL OPERATION	650
89.4.1. Samples	650
89.4.2. Result Message Headers	651
89.4.3. Result Message Body	651
89.5. GET (DOWNLOAD) OPERATION	651
89.5.1. Samples	651
89.5.2. Result Message Headers	651
89.5.3. Result Message Body	652

89.6. MOVE OPERATION	652
89.6.1. Samples	652
89.6.2. Result Message Headers	652
89.6.3. Result Message Body	653
89.7. PUT (UPLOAD) OPERATION	653
89.7.1. Samples	653
89.7.2. Result Message Headers	654
89.7.3. Result Message Body	654
89.8. SEARCH OPERATION	654
89.8.1. Samples	655
89.8.2. Result Message Headers	655
89.8.3. Result Message Body	655
<b>CHAPTER 90. EHCACHE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>656</b>
90.1. URI FORMAT	656
90.2. OPTIONS	656
90.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	657
90.2.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):	657
90.2.3. Message Headers Camel	659
90.3. EHCACHE BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY EXAMPLE:	660
90.4. EHCACHE BASED AGGREGATION REPOSITORY EXAMPLE:	660
<b>CHAPTER 91. EJB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>662</b>
91.1. URI FORMAT	662
91.2. OPTIONS	662
91.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	662
91.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	663
91.3. BEAN BINDING	663
91.4. EXAMPLES	663
91.4.1. Using Java DSL	664
91.4.2. Using Spring XML	665
91.5. SEE ALSO	665
<b>CHAPTER 92. ELASTICSEARCH COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>666</b>
92.1. URI FORMAT	666
92.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	666
92.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	666
92.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	666
92.3. LOCAL TESTING	667
92.4. MESSAGE OPERATIONS	668
92.5. INDEX EXAMPLE	670
92.6. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES	670
92.7. SEE ALSO	670
<b>CHAPTER 93. ELASTICSEARCH5 COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>671</b>
93.1. URI FORMAT	671
93.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	671
93.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	671
93.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	672
93.3. MESSAGE OPERATIONS	673
93.4. INDEX EXAMPLE	675
93.5. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES	676
93.6. SEE ALSO	676

<b>CHAPTER 94. ELASTICSEARCH REST COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>677</b>
94.1. URI FORMAT	677
94.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	677
94.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	678
94.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	678
94.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	679
94.4. MESSAGE OPERATIONS	681
94.5. CONFIGURE THE COMPONENT AND ENABLE BASIC AUTHENTICATION	684
94.6. INDEX EXAMPLE	684
94.7. SEARCH EXAMPLE	685
94.8. MULTISEARCH EXAMPLE	686
<b>CHAPTER 95. ELSQL COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>687</b>
95.1. OPTIONS	687
95.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	688
95.1.2. Query Parameters (47 parameters):	688
95.2. RESULT OF THE QUERY	693
95.3. HEADER VALUES	693
95.3.1. Sample	694
95.4. SEE ALSO	694
<b>CHAPTER 96. ETC D COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>696</b>
96.1. URI FORMAT	696
96.2. URI OPTIONS	696
96.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	696
96.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):	697
<b>CHAPTER 97. OSGI EVENTADMIN COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>700</b>
97.1. DEPENDENCIES	700
97.2. URI FORMAT	700
97.3. URI OPTIONS	700
97.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	700
97.3.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	701
97.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	701
97.5. MESSAGE BODY	701
97.6. EXAMPLE USAGE	702
<b>CHAPTER 98. EXEC COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>703</b>
98.1. DEPENDENCIES	703
98.2. URI FORMAT	703
98.3. URI OPTIONS	703
98.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	703
98.3.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	703
98.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	704
98.5. MESSAGE BODY	706
98.6. USAGE EXAMPLES	707
98.6.1. Executing word count (Linux)	707
98.6.2. Executing java	707
98.6.3. Executing Ant scripts	707
98.6.4. Executing echo (Windows)	708
98.7. SEE ALSO	708
<b>CHAPTER 99. FACEBOOK COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>709</b>
99.1. URI FORMAT	709

99.2. FACEBOOKCOMPONENT	709
99.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	710
99.2.2. Query Parameters (102 parameters):	710
99.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:	717
99.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:	717
99.5. READING OPTIONS	718
99.6. MESSAGE HEADER	718
99.7. MESSAGE BODY	718
99.8. USE CASES	718
<b>CHAPTER 100. FHIR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>719</b>
100.1. URI FORMAT	719
100.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	720
100.1.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):	720
100.2. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	722
<b>CHAPTER 101. FHIR JSON DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>725</b>
101.1. FHIR JSON FORMAT OPTIONS	725
<b>CHAPTER 102. FHIR XML DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>726</b>
102.1. FHIR XML FORMAT OPTIONS	726
<b>CHAPTER 103. FILE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>727</b>
103.1. URI FORMAT	727
103.2. URI OPTIONS	727
103.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	728
103.2.2. Query Parameters (81 parameters):	728
103.3. MOVE AND DELETE OPERATIONS	741
103.4. FINE GRAINED CONTROL OVER MOVE AND PREMOVE OPTION	742
103.5. ABOUT MOVEFAILED	742
103.6. MESSAGE HEADERS	742
103.6.1. File producer only	742
103.6.2. File consumer only	743
103.7. BATCH CONSUMER	744
103.8. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES, FILE CONSUMER ONLY	744
103.9. USING CHARSET	744
103.10. COMMON GOTCHAS WITH FOLDER AND FILENAMES	746
103.11. FILENAME EXPRESSION	746
103.12. CONSUMING FILES FROM FOLDERS WHERE OTHERS DROP FILES DIRECTLY	746
103.13. USING DONE FILES	746
103.14. WRITING DONE FILES	747
103.15. SAMPLES	748
103.15.1. Read from a directory and write to another directory using a overrule dynamic name	748
103.15.2. Reading recursively from a directory and writing to another	748
103.16. USING FLATTEN	748
103.17. READING FROM A DIRECTORY AND THE DEFAULT MOVE OPERATION	749
103.18. READ FROM A DIRECTORY AND PROCESS THE MESSAGE IN JAVA	749
103.19. WRITING TO FILES	749
103.19.1. Write to subdirectory using Exchange.FILE_NAME	749
103.19.2. Writing file through the temporary directory relative to the final destination	750
103.20. USING EXPRESSION FOR FILENAMES	750
103.21. AVOIDING READING THE SAME FILE MORE THAN ONCE (IDEMPOTENT CONSUMER)	750
103.22. USING A FILE BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	751
103.23. USING A JPA BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	751

103.24. FILTER USING <code>ORG.APACHE.CAMEL.COMPONENT.FILE.GENERICFILEFILTER</code>	752
103.25. FILTERING USING ANT PATH MATCHER	752
103.25.1. Sorting using Comparator	753
103.25.2. Sorting using <code>sortBy</code>	753
103.26. USING <code>GENERICFILEPROCESSSTRATEGY</code>	754
103.27. USING FILTER	754
103.28. USING <code>CONSUMER.BRIDGEERRORHANDLER</code>	754
103.29. DEBUG LOGGING	755
103.30. SEE ALSO	755
<b>CHAPTER 104. FILE LANGUAGE</b>	<b>756</b>
104.1. FILE LANGUAGE OPTIONS	756
104.2. SYNTAX	756
104.3. FILE TOKEN EXAMPLE	758
104.3.1. Relative paths	758
104.3.2. Absolute paths	759
104.4. SAMPLES	760
104.5. USING SPRING <code>PROPERTYPLACEHOLDERCONFIGURER</code> TOGETHER WITH THE FILE COMPONENT	761
104.6. DEPENDENCIES	761
<b>CHAPTER 105. FLATPACK COMPONENT</b>	<b>762</b>
105.1. URI FORMAT	762
105.2. URI OPTIONS	762
105.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	762
105.2.2. Query Parameters (25 parameters):	762
105.3. EXAMPLES	765
105.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	765
105.5. MESSAGE BODY	765
105.6. HEADER AND TRAILER RECORDS	766
105.7. USING THE ENDPOINT	766
105.8. FLATPACK <code>DATAFORMAT</code>	767
105.9. OPTIONS	767
105.10. USAGE	767
105.11. DEPENDENCIES	768
105.12. SEE ALSO	768
<b>CHAPTER 106. FLATPACK <code>DATAFORMAT</code></b>	<b>769</b>
106.1. OPTIONS	769
106.2. USAGE	770
106.3. DEPENDENCIES	770
<b>CHAPTER 107. APACHE FLINK COMPONENT</b>	<b>771</b>
107.1. URI FORMAT	771
107.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	771
107.1.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	771
107.2. <code>FLINKCOMPONENT</code> OPTIONS	772
107.3. <code>FLINK DATASET CALLBACK</code>	772
107.4. <code>FLINK DATASTREAM CALLBACK</code>	773
107.5. <code>CAMEL-FLINK PRODUCER CALL</code>	773
107.6. SEE ALSO	773
<b>CHAPTER 108. FOP COMPONENT</b>	<b>774</b>
108.1. URI FORMAT	774

108.2. OUTPUT FORMATS	774
108.3. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	775
108.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	775
108.3.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):	775
108.4. MESSAGE OPERATIONS	776
108.5. EXAMPLE	778
108.6. SEE ALSO	778
<b>CHAPTER 109. FREEMARKER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>779</b>
109.1. URI FORMAT	779
109.2. OPTIONS	779
109.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	779
109.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	780
109.3. HEADERS	780
109.4. FREEMARKER CONTEXT	780
109.5. HOT RELOADING	781
109.6. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES	781
109.7. SAMPLES	782
109.8. THE EMAIL SAMPLE	783
109.9. SEE ALSO	783
<b>CHAPTER 110. FTP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>784</b>
110.1. URI FORMAT	784
110.2. URI OPTIONS	784
110.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	785
110.2.2. Query Parameters (108 parameters):	785
110.3. FTPS COMPONENT DEFAULT TRUST STORE	801
110.4. EXAMPLES	802
110.5. CONCURRENCY	802
110.6. MORE INFORMATION	802
110.7. DEFAULT WHEN CONSUMING FILES	802
110.7.1. limitations	802
110.8. MESSAGE HEADERS	803
110.9. ABOUT TIMEOUTS	803
110.10. USING LOCAL WORK DIRECTORY	803
110.11. STEPWISE CHANGING DIRECTORIES	804
110.11.1. Using stepwise=true (default mode)	805
110.11.2. Using stepwise=false	806
110.12. SAMPLES	807
110.12.1. Consuming a remote FTPS server (implicit SSL) and client authentication	807
110.12.2. Consuming a remote FTPS server (explicit TLS) and a custom trust store configuration	807
110.13. FILTER USING ORG.APACHE.CAMEL.COMPONENT.FILE.GENERICFILEFILTER	807
110.14. FILTERING USING ANT PATH MATCHER	808
110.15. USING A PROXY WITH SFTP	808
110.16. SETTING PREFERRED SFTP AUTHENTICATION METHOD	808
110.17. CONSUMING A SINGLE FILE USING A FIXED NAME	809
110.18. DEBUG LOGGING	809
110.19. SEE ALSO	809
<b>CHAPTER 111. FTPS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>810</b>
111.1. URI OPTIONS	810
111.1.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	810
111.1.2. Query Parameters (116 parameters):	811

<b>CHAPTER 112. GANGLIA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>828</b>
112.1. URI FORMAT	828
112.2. GANGLIA COMPONENT AND ENDPOINT URI OPTIONS	828
112.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	829
112.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	829
112.3. MESSAGE BODY	830
112.4. RETURN VALUE / RESPONSE	830
112.5. EXAMPLES	830
112.5.1. Sending a String metric	830
112.5.2. Sending a numeric metric	830
<b>CHAPTER 113. GEOCODER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>832</b>
113.1. URI FORMAT	832
113.2. OPTIONS	832
113.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	832
113.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	832
113.3. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT	833
113.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	834
113.5. SAMPLES	834
<b>CHAPTER 114. GIT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>836</b>
114.1. URI OPTIONS	836
114.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	836
114.1.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	836
114.2. MESSAGE HEADERS	837
114.3. PRODUCER EXAMPLE	838
114.4. CONSUMER EXAMPLE	838
<b>CHAPTER 115. GITHUB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>840</b>
115.1. URI FORMAT	840
115.2. MANDATORY OPTIONS:	840
115.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	840
115.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	841
115.3. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:	842
115.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:	842
<b>CHAPTER 116. GZIP DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>843</b>
116.1. OPTIONS	843
116.2. MARSHAL	843
116.3. UNMARSHAL	843
116.4. DEPENDENCIES	843
<b>CHAPTER 117. GOOGLE BIGQUERY COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>844</b>
117.1. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION	844
117.2. AUTHENTICATION CONFIGURATION	844
117.3. URI FORMAT	844
117.4. OPTIONS	844
117.4.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	845
117.4.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):	845
117.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	846
117.6. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	846
117.7. TEMPLATE TABLES	847
117.8. PARTITIONING	847
117.9. ENSURING DATA CONSISTENCY	847



<b>CHAPTER 118. GOOGLE CALENDAR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>848</b>
118.1. 1. GOOGLE CALENDAR OPTIONS	848
118.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	848
118.1.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	849
118.2. URI FORMAT	850
118.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	851
118.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	851
118.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	851
118.6. MESSAGE BODY	851
<b>CHAPTER 119. GOOGLE CALENDAR STREAM COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>852</b>
119.1. URI FORMAT	852
119.2. GOOGLECALENDARSTREAMCOMPONENT	852
119.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	853
119.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):	853
119.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	855
119.4. CONSUMER	857
<b>CHAPTER 120. GOOGLE DRIVE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>858</b>
120.1. URI FORMAT	858
120.2. GOOGLEDRIVECOMPONENT	859
120.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	859
120.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	859
120.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	860
120.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	861
120.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	861
120.6. MESSAGE BODY	861
<b>CHAPTER 121. GOOGLE MAIL COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>862</b>
121.1. URI FORMAT	862
121.2. GOOGLEMAILCOMPONENT	862
121.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	863
121.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	863
121.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	864
121.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	865
121.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	865
121.6. MESSAGE BODY	865
<b>CHAPTER 122. GOOGLE MAIL STREAM COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>866</b>
122.1. URI FORMAT	866
122.2. GOOGLEMAILSTREAMCOMPONENT	866
122.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	866
122.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):	867
122.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	869
122.4. CONSUMER	871
<b>CHAPTER 123. GOOGLE PUBSUB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>872</b>
123.1. URI FORMAT	872
123.2. OPTIONS	872
123.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	872
123.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	873
123.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	874
123.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	874
123.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	874

123.6. MESSAGE BODY	874
123.7. AUTHENTICATION CONFIGURATION	875
123.8. ROLLBACK AND REDELIVERY	875
<b>CHAPTER 124. GOOGLE SHEETS COMPONENT</b>	<b>876</b>
124.1. URI FORMAT	876
124.2. GOOGLESHEETSCOMPONENT	876
124.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	877
124.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	877
124.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	878
124.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	879
124.5. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	879
124.6. MESSAGE HEADERS	880
124.7. MESSAGE BODY	880
<b>CHAPTER 125. GOOGLE SHEETS STREAM COMPONENT</b>	<b>881</b>
125.1. URI FORMAT	881
125.2. GOOGLESHEETSTREAMCOMPONENT	881
125.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	882
125.2.2. Query Parameters (31 parameters):	882
125.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	885
125.4. CONSUMER	886
<b>CHAPTER 126. GROOVY LANGUAGE</b>	<b>888</b>
126.1. GROOVY OPTIONS	888
126.2. CUSTOMIZING GROOVY SHELL	888
126.3. EXAMPLE	888
126.4. SCRIPTCONTEXT	889
126.5. ADDITIONAL ARGUMENTS TO SCRIPTINGENGINE	890
126.6. USING PROPERTIES FUNCTION	890
126.7. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE	890
126.8. HOW TO GET THE RESULT FROM MULTIPLE STATEMENTS SCRIPT	891
126.9. DEPENDENCIES	891
<b>CHAPTER 127. GRPC COMPONENT</b>	<b>892</b>
127.1. URI FORMAT	892
127.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	892
127.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	892
127.2.2. Query Parameters (25 parameters):	892
127.3. TRANSPORT SECURITY AND AUTHENTICATION SUPPORT (AVAILABLE FROM CAMEL 2.20)	895
127.4. GRPC PRODUCER RESOURCE TYPE MAPPING	896
127.5. GRPC CONSUMER HEADERS (WILL BE INSTALLED AFTER THE CONSUMER INVOCATION)	897
127.6. EXAMPLES	897
127.7. CONFIGURATION	898
127.8. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES	899
127.9. SEE ALSO	899
<b>CHAPTER 128. GUAVA EVENTBUS COMPONENT</b>	<b>900</b>
128.1. URI FORMAT	900
128.2. OPTIONS	900
128.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	901
128.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	901
128.3. USAGE	902
128.4. DEADEVENT CONSIDERATIONS	902

128.5. CONSUMING MULTIPLE TYPE OF EVENTS	903
128.6. HAWTDB	904
128.6.1. Using HawtDBAggregationRepository	904
128.6.2. What is preserved when persisting	905
128.6.3. Recovery	905
128.6.3.1. Using HawtDBAggregationRepository in Java DSL	906
128.6.3.2. Using HawtDBAggregationRepository in Spring XML	906
128.6.4. Dependencies	906
128.6.5. See Also	906
<b>CHAPTER 129. HAZELCAST COMPONENT</b>	<b>908</b>
129.1. HAZELCAST COMPONENTS	908
129.2. USING HAZELCAST REFERENCE	908
129.2.1. By its name	908
129.2.2. By instance	909
129.3. PUBLISHING HAZELCAST INSTANCE AS AN OSGI SERVICE	909
129.3.1. Bundle A create an instance and publishes it as an OSGI service	909
129.3.2. Bundle B uses the instance	910
<b>CHAPTER 130. HAZELCAST ATOMIC NUMBER COMPONENT</b>	<b>911</b>
130.1. OPTIONS	911
130.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	911
130.1.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	911
130.2. ATOMIC NUMBER PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-ATOMICVALUE:FOO")	912
130.2.1. Sample for set:	913
130.2.2. Sample for get:	913
130.2.3. Sample for increment:	914
130.2.4. Sample for decrement:	914
130.2.5. Sample for destroy	914
<b>CHAPTER 131. HAZELCAST INSTANCE COMPONENT</b>	<b>916</b>
131.1. OPTIONS	916
131.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	916
131.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	916
131.2. INSTANCE CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-INSTANCE:FOO")	918
<b>CHAPTER 132. HAZELCAST LIST COMPONENT</b>	<b>920</b>
132.1. OPTIONS	920
132.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	920
132.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	920
132.2. LIST PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-LIST:FOO")	922
132.2.1. Sample for add:	922
132.2.2. Sample for get:	922
132.2.3. Sample for setvalue:	922
132.2.4. Sample for removevalue:	922
132.3. LIST CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-LIST:FOO")	923
<b>CHAPTER 133. HAZELCAST MAP COMPONENT</b>	<b>924</b>
133.1. OPTIONS	924
133.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	924
133.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	924
133.2. MAP CACHE PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-MAP:FOO")	926
133.2.1. Sample for put:	927
133.2.2. Sample for get:	928

133.2.3. Sample for update:	929
133.2.4. Sample for delete:	929
133.2.5. Sample for query	929
133.3. MAP CACHE CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-MAP:FOO")	930
<b>CHAPTER 134. HAZELCAST MULTIMAP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>932</b>
134.1. OPTIONS	932
134.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	932
134.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	932
134.2. MULTIMAP CACHE PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-MULTIMAP:FOO")	934
134.2.1. Sample for put:	934
134.2.2. Sample for removevalue:	935
134.2.3. Sample for get:	935
134.2.4. Sample for delete:	936
134.3. MULTIMAP CACHE CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-MULTIMAP:FOO")	936
<b>CHAPTER 135. HAZELCAST QUEUE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>938</b>
135.1. OPTIONS	938
135.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	938
135.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	938
135.2. QUEUE PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-QUEUE:FOO")	940
135.2.1. Sample for add:	940
135.2.2. Sample for put:	940
135.2.3. Sample for poll:	940
135.2.4. Sample for peek:	940
135.2.5. Sample for offer:	941
135.2.6. Sample for removevalue:	941
135.2.7. Sample for remaining capacity:	941
135.2.8. Sample for remove all:	941
135.2.9. Sample for remove if:	941
135.2.10. Sample for drain to:	941
135.2.11. Sample for take:	941
135.2.12. Sample for retain all:	941
135.3. QUEUE CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-QUEUE:FOO")	942
<b>CHAPTER 136. HAZELCAST REPLICATED MAP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>943</b>
136.1. OPTIONS	943
136.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	943
136.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	943
136.2. REPLICATEDMAP CACHE PRODUCER	945
136.2.1. Sample for put:	945
136.2.2. Sample for get:	946
136.2.3. Sample for delete:	946
136.3. REPLICATEDMAP CACHE CONSUMER	947
<b>CHAPTER 137. HAZELCAST RINGBUFFER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>949</b>
137.1. OPTIONS	949
137.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	949
137.1.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	949
137.2. RINGBUFFER CACHE PRODUCER	950
137.2.1. Sample for put:	951
137.2.2. Sample for readonce from head:	951
<b>CHAPTER 138. HAZELCAST SEDA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>952</b>

138.1. OPTIONS	952
138.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	952
138.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	952
138.2. SEDA PRODUCER – TO(“HAZELCAST-SEDA:FOO”)	954
138.3. SEDA CONSUMER – FROM(“HAZELCAST-SEDA:FOO”)	954
<b>CHAPTER 139. HAZELCAST SET COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>956</b>
139.1. OPTIONS	956
139.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	956
139.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	956
<b>CHAPTER 140. HAZELCAST TOPIC COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>959</b>
140.1. OPTIONS	959
140.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	959
140.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	959
140.2. TOPIC PRODUCER – TO(“HAZELCAST-TOPIC:FOO”)	961
140.2.1. Sample for publish:	961
140.3. TOPIC CONSUMER – FROM(“HAZELCAST-TOPIC:FOO”)	961
<b>CHAPTER 141. HBASE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>962</b>
141.1. APACHE HBASE OVERVIEW	962
141.2. CAMEL AND HBASE	962
141.3. CONFIGURING THE COMPONENT	962
141.4. HBASE PRODUCER	963
141.4.1. Supported URI options	963
141.4.2. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	964
141.4.3. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	964
141.4.4. Put Operations.	965
141.4.5. Get Operations.	966
141.4.6. Delete Operations.	967
141.4.7. Scan Operations.	967
141.5. HBASE CONSUMER	968
141.6. HBASE IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	969
141.7. HBASE MAPPING	969
141.7.1. HBase Header mapping Examples	969
141.7.2. Body mapping Examples	971
141.8. SEE ALSO	971
<b>CHAPTER 142. HDFS COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>972</b>
142.1. URI FORMAT	972
142.2. OPTIONS	972
142.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	973
142.2.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):	973
142.2.3. KeyType and ValueType	977
142.3. SPLITTING STRATEGY	977
142.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	978
142.4.1. Producer only	978
142.5. CONTROLLING TO CLOSE FILE STREAM	978
142.6. USING THIS COMPONENT IN OSGI	979
<b>CHAPTER 143. HDFS2 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>980</b>
143.1. URI FORMAT	980
143.2. OPTIONS	980
143.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	981

143.2.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):	981
143.2.3. KeyType and ValueType	984
143.3. SPLITTING STRATEGY	985
143.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	986
143.4.1. Producer only	986
143.5. CONTROLLING TO CLOSE FILE STREAM	986
143.6. USING THIS COMPONENT IN OSGI	986
143.6.1. Using this component with manually defined routes	986
143.6.2. Using this component with Blueprint container	987
<b>CHAPTER 144. HEADERSMAP</b> .....	<b>988</b>
144.1. AUTO DETECTION FROM CLASSPATH	988
144.2. MANUAL ENABLING	988
<b>CHAPTER 145. HESSIAN DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>989</b>
145.1. OPTIONS	989
145.2. USING THE HESSIAN DATA FORMAT IN JAVA DSL	989
145.3. USING THE HESSIAN DATA FORMAT IN SPRING DSL	989
<b>CHAPTER 146. HIPCHAT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>991</b>
146.1. URI FORMAT	991
146.2. URI OPTIONS	991
146.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	991
146.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):	991
146.3. SCHEDULED POLL CONSUMER	994
146.3.1. Message headers set by the Hipchat consumer	994
146.4. HIPCHAT PRODUCER	994
146.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the Hipchat producer	995
146.4.2. Message headers set by the Hipchat producer	995
146.4.3. Configuring Http Client	996
146.4.4. Dependencies	996
<b>CHAPTER 147. HL7 DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>997</b>
147.1. HL7 MLLP PROTOCOL	997
147.1.1. Exposing an HL7 listener using Mina	998
147.1.2. Exposing an HL7 listener using Netty (available from Camel 2.15 onwards)	999
147.2. HL7 MODEL USING JAVA.LANG.STRING OR BYTE[]	999
147.3. HL7V2 MODEL USING HAPI	999
147.4. HL7 DATAFORMAT	1000
147.4.1. Serializable messages	1001
147.4.2. Segment separators	1001
147.4.3. Charset	1001
147.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	1001
147.6. OPTIONS	1003
147.7. DEPENDENCIES	1003
147.8. TERSER LANGUAGE	1004
147.9. HL7 VALIDATION PREDICATE	1005
147.10. HL7 VALIDATION PREDICATE USING THE HAPICONTEXT (CAMEL 2.14)	1005
147.11. HL7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT EXPRESSION	1006
147.12. MORE SAMPLES	1006
<b>CHAPTER 148. HTTP COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1007</b>
148.1. URI FORMAT	1007
148.2. EXAMPLES	1007

148.3. HTTP OPTIONS	1008
148.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1009
148.3.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):	1009
148.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	1013
148.5. MESSAGE BODY	1015
148.6. RESPONSE CODE	1015
148.7. HTTPOPERATIONFAILEXCEPTION	1015
148.8. WHICH HTTP METHOD WILL BE USED	1016
148.9. HOW TO GET ACCESS TO HTTPSERVLETREQUEST AND HTTPSERVLETRESPONSE	1016
148.10. USING CLIENT TIMEOUT - SO_TIMEOUT	1016
148.11. MORE EXAMPLES	1016
148.11.1. Configuring a Proxy	1016
148.11.2. Using proxy settings outside of URI	1016
148.12. CONFIGURING CHARSET	1017
148.13. SAMPLE WITH SCHEDULED POLL	1017
148.14. GETTING THE RESPONSE CODE	1017
148.15. USING THROWEXCEPTIONONFAILURE=FALSE TO GET ANY RESPONSE BACK	1017
148.16. DISABLING COOKIES	1017
148.17. ADVANCED USAGE	1017
148.17.1. Setting MaxConnectionsPerHost	1018
148.17.2. Using preemptive authentication	1018
148.17.3. Accepting self signed certificates from remote server	1018
148.17.4. Setting up SSL for HTTP Client	1018
148.18. SEE ALSO	1019
<b>CHAPTER 149. HTTP4 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1021</b>
149.1. URI FORMAT	1021
149.2. HTTP4 COMPONENT OPTIONS	1021
149.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1024
149.2.2. Query Parameters (48 parameters):	1024
149.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1028
149.4. MESSAGE BODY	1030
149.5. USING SYSTEM PROPERTIES	1030
149.6. RESPONSE CODE	1031
149.7. HTTPOPERATIONFAILEXCEPTION	1031
149.8. WHICH HTTP METHOD WILL BE USED	1031
149.9. HOW TO GET ACCESS TO HTTPSERVLETREQUEST AND HTTPSERVLETRESPONSE	1031
149.10. CONFIGURING URI TO CALL	1031
149.11. CONFIGURING URI PARAMETERS	1032
149.12. HOW TO SET THE HTTP METHOD (GET/PATCH/POST/PUT/DELETE/HEAD/OPTIONS/TRACE) TO THE HTTP PRODUCER	1032
149.13. USING CLIENT TIMEOUT - SO_TIMEOUT	1033
149.14. CONFIGURING A PROXY	1033
149.14.1. Using proxy settings outside of URI	1033
149.15. CONFIGURING CHARSET	1034
149.15.1. Sample with scheduled poll	1034
149.15.2. URI Parameters from the endpoint URI	1034
149.15.3. URI Parameters from the Message	1034
149.15.4. Getting the Response Code	1034
149.16. DISABLING COOKIES	1035
149.17. ADVANCED USAGE	1035
149.17.1. Setting up SSL for HTTP Client	1035

<b>CHAPTER 150. HYSTRIX COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1038</b>
<b>CHAPTER 151. ICAL DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1039</b>
151.1. OPTIONS	1039
151.2. BASIC USAGE	1039
151.3. SEE ALSO	1040
<b>CHAPTER 152. IEC 60870 CLIENT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1041</b>
152.1. URI FORMAT	1041
152.2. URI OPTIONS	1041
152.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1041
152.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	1042
<b>CHAPTER 153. IEC 60870 SERVER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1045</b>
153.1. URI FORMAT	1045
153.2. URI OPTIONS	1045
153.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1045
153.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1046
<b>CHAPTER 154. IGNITE CACHE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1048</b>
154.1. OPTIONS	1048
154.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1048
154.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	1048
154.1.3. Headers used	1050
<b>CHAPTER 155. IGNITE COMPUTE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1052</b>
155.1. OPTIONS	1052
155.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1052
155.1.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	1053
155.1.3. Expected payload types	1053
155.1.4. Headers used	1054
<b>CHAPTER 156. IGNITE EVENTS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1055</b>
156.1. OPTIONS	1055
156.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1055
156.1.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	1055
<b>CHAPTER 157. IGNITE ID GENERATOR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1057</b>
157.1. OPTIONS	1057
157.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1057
157.1.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1057
<b>CHAPTER 158. IGNITE MESSAGING COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1059</b>
158.1. OPTIONS	1059
158.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1059
158.1.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	1059
158.1.3. Headers used	1060
<b>CHAPTER 159. IGNITE QUEUES COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1062</b>
159.1. OPTIONS	1062
159.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1062
159.1.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	1062
159.1.3. Headers used	1063
<b>CHAPTER 160. IGNITE SETS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1065</b>
160.1. OPTIONS	1065



160.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1065
160.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	1065
160.1.3. Headers used	1066
<b>CHAPTER 161. INFINISPAN COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1067</b>
161.1. URI FORMAT	1067
161.2. URI OPTIONS	1067
161.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1068
161.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	1068
161.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1070
161.4. EXAMPLES	1072
161.5. USING THE INFINISPAN BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	1072
161.6. USING THE INFINISPAN BASED ROUTE POLICY	1073
161.7. SEE ALSO	1073
<b>CHAPTER 162. INFLUXDB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1074</b>
162.1. URI FORMAT	1074
162.2. URI OPTIONS	1074
162.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1074
162.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1074
162.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1075
162.4. EXAMPLE	1075
162.5. SEE ALSO	1075
<b>CHAPTER 163. IPFS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1077</b>
163.1. URI FORMAT	1077
163.2. OPTIONS	1077
163.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1077
163.2.2. Query Parameters (2 parameters):	1077
163.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1077
163.4. KARAF SUPPORT	1078
163.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	1078
<b>CHAPTER 164. IRC COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1079</b>
164.1. URI FORMAT	1079
164.2. OPTIONS	1079
164.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1079
164.2.2. Query Parameters (24 parameters):	1080
164.3. SSL SUPPORT	1081
164.3.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility	1082
164.3.2. Using the legacy basic configuration options	1082
164.4. USING KEYS	1083
164.5. GETTING A LIST OF USERS OF THE CHANNEL	1083
164.6. SEE ALSO	1083
<b>CHAPTER 165. JACKSONXML DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1084</b>
165.1. JACKSONXML OPTIONS	1084
165.1.1. Using Jackson XML in Spring DSL	1085
165.2. EXCLUDING POJO FIELDS FROM MARSHALLING	1086
165.3. INCLUDE/EXCLUDE FIELDS USING THE JSONVIEW ATTRIBUTE WITH `JACKSONXML` DATAFORMAT	1086
165.4. SETTING SERIALIZATION INCLUDE OPTION	1087
165.5. UNMARSHALLING FROM XML TO POJO WITH DYNAMIC CLASS NAME	1087
165.6. UNMARSHALLING FROM XML TO LIST<MAP> OR LIST<POJO>	1087

165.7. USING CUSTOM JACKSON MODULES	1088
165.8. ENABLING OR DISABLE FEATURES USING JACKSON	1088
165.9. CONVERTING MAPS TO POJO USING JACKSON	1089
165.10. FORMATTED XML MARSHALLING (PRETTY-PRINTING)	1089
165.11. DEPENDENCIES	1089
<b>CHAPTER 166. JASYPT COMPONENT</b>	<b>1091</b>
166.1. TOOLING	1091
166.2. URI OPTIONS	1092
166.3. PROTECTING THE MASTER PASSWORD	1092
166.4. EXAMPLE WITH JAVA DSL	1093
166.5. EXAMPLE WITH SPRING XML	1093
166.6. EXAMPLE WITH BLUEPRINT XML	1094
166.7. SEE ALSO	1095
<b>CHAPTER 167. JAXB DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>1096</b>
167.1. OPTIONS	1096
167.2. USING THE JAVA DSL	1097
167.3. USING SPRING XML	1098
167.4. PARTIAL MARSHALLING/UNMARSHALLING	1098
167.5. FRAGMENT	1098
167.6. IGNORING THE NONXML CHARACTER	1098
167.7. WORKING WITH THE OBJECTFACTORY	1099
167.8. SETTING ENCODING	1099
167.9. CONTROLLING NAMESPACE PREFIX MAPPING	1100
167.10. SCHEMA VALIDATION	1100
167.11. SCHEMA LOCATION	1101
167.12. MARSHAL DATA THAT IS ALREADY XML	1101
167.13. DEPENDENCIES	1101
<b>CHAPTER 168. JCACHE COMPONENT</b>	<b>1103</b>
168.1. URI FORMAT	1103
168.2. URI OPTIONS	1103
168.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1103
168.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):	1103
<b>CHAPTER 169. JCLOUDS COMPONENT</b>	<b>1106</b>
169.1. CONFIGURING THE COMPONENT	1106
169.2. JCLOUDS OPTIONS	1107
169.3. BLOBSTORE URI OPTIONS	1107
169.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1108
169.3.2. Query Parameters (15 parameters):	1108
169.3.3. Message Headers for blobstore	1109
169.4. BLOBSTORE USAGE SAMPLES	1110
169.4.1. Example 1: Putting to the blob	1110
169.4.2. Example 2: Getting/Reading from a blob	1110
169.4.3. Example 3: Consuming a blob	1110
169.5. COMPUTE USAGE SAMPLES	1111
169.5.1. Example 1: Listing the available images.	1111
169.5.2. Example 2: Create a new node.	1111
169.5.3. Example 3: Run a shell script on running node.	1112
169.5.4. See also	1112
<b>CHAPTER 170. JCR COMPONENT</b>	<b>1113</b>

170.1. URI FORMAT	1113
170.2. USAGE	1113
170.2.1. JCR Options	1113
170.2.2. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1113
170.2.3. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	1114
170.3. EXAMPLE	1115
170.4. SEE ALSO	1115
<b>CHAPTER 171. JDBC COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1117</b>
171.1. URI FORMAT	1117
171.2. OPTIONS	1117
171.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1117
171.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	1118
171.3. RESULT	1119
171.3.1. Message Headers	1119
171.4. GENERATED KEYS	1120
171.5. USING NAMED PARAMETERS	1120
171.6. SAMPLES	1121
171.7. SAMPLE - POLLING THE DATABASE EVERY MINUTE	1121
171.8. SAMPLE - MOVE DATA BETWEEN DATA SOURCES	1122
171.9. SEE ALSO	1122
<b>CHAPTER 172. JETTY 9 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1123</b>
172.1. URI FORMAT	1123
172.2. OPTIONS	1123
172.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1126
172.2.2. Query Parameters (54 parameters):	1127
172.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1133
172.4. USAGE	1133
172.5. PRODUCER EXAMPLE	1133
172.6. CONSUMER EXAMPLE	1134
172.7. SESSION SUPPORT	1134
172.8. SSL SUPPORT (HTTPS)	1135
172.8.1. Configuring camel-jetty9 with TLS security on IBM Java	1137
172.8.2. Configuring general SSL properties	1138
172.8.3. How to obtain reference to the X509Certificate	1138
172.8.4. Configuring general HTTP properties	1138
172.8.5. Obtaining X-Forwarded-For header with HttpServletRequest.getRemoteAddr()	1139
172.9. DEFAULT BEHAVIOR FOR RETURNING HTTP STATUS CODES	1139
172.10. CUSTOMIZING HTTPBINDING	1139
172.11. JETTY HANDLERS AND SECURITY CONFIGURATION	1140
172.12. HOW TO RETURN A CUSTOM HTTP 500 REPLY MESSAGE	1141
172.13. MULTI-PART FORM SUPPORT	1141
172.14. JETTY JMX SUPPORT	1141
172.15. SEE ALSO	1141
<b>CHAPTER 173. JGROUPS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1142</b>
173.1. URI FORMAT	1142
173.2. OPTIONS	1142
173.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1143
173.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1143
173.3. HEADERS	1144
173.4. PREDEFINED FILTERS	1145
173.5. PREDEFINED EXPRESSIONS	1145

173.6. EXAMPLES	1146
173.6.1. Sending (receiving) messages to (from) the JGroups cluster	1146
173.6.2. Receive cluster view change notifications	1146
173.6.3. Keeping singleton route within the cluster	1147
<b>CHAPTER 174. JIBX DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>1148</b>
174.1. OPTIONS	1148
174.2. JIBX SPRING DSL	1148
174.3. DEPENDENCIES	1149
<b>CHAPTER 175. JING COMPONENT</b>	<b>1150</b>
175.1. URI FORMAT CAMEL 2.16	1150
175.2. OPTIONS	1150
175.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1150
175.2.2. Query Parameters (2 parameters):	1150
175.3. EXAMPLE	1151
175.4. SEE ALSO	1151
<b>CHAPTER 176. JIRA COMPONENT</b>	<b>1152</b>
176.1. URI FORMAT	1152
176.2. JIRA OPTIONS	1152
176.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1152
176.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	1152
176.3. JQL:	1153
<b>CHAPTER 177. JMS COMPONENT</b>	<b>1155</b>
177.1. JMS COMPONENT	1155
177.2. URI FORMAT	1155
177.3. NOTES	1156
177.3.1. Using ActiveMQ	1156
177.3.2. Transactions and Cache Levels	1156
177.3.3. Durable Subscriptions	1156
177.3.4. Message Header Mapping	1156
177.4. OPTIONS	1157
177.4.1. Component options	1157
177.4.2. Endpoint options	1169
177.4.3. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1169
177.4.4. Query Parameters (91 parameters):	1169
177.5. MESSAGE MAPPING BETWEEN JMS AND CAMEL	1183
177.5.1. Disabling auto-mapping of JMS messages	1185
177.5.2. Using a custom MessageConverter	1185
177.5.3. Controlling the mapping strategy selected	1185
177.6. MESSAGE FORMAT WHEN SENDING	1185
177.7. MESSAGE FORMAT WHEN RECEIVING	1186
177.8. ABOUT USING CAMEL TO SEND AND RECEIVE MESSAGES AND JMSREPLYTO	1187
177.8.1. JmsProducer	1188
177.8.2. JmsConsumer	1188
177.9. REUSE ENDPOINT AND SEND TO DIFFERENT DESTINATIONS COMPUTED AT RUNTIME	1189
177.10. CONFIGURING DIFFERENT JMS PROVIDERS	1190
177.10.1. Using JNDI to find the ConnectionFactory	1190
177.11. CONCURRENT CONSUMING	1190
177.11.1. Concurrent Consuming with async consumer	1191
177.12. REQUEST-REPLY OVER JMS	1191
177.12.1. Request-reply over JMS and using a shared fixed reply queue	1193

177.12.2. Request-reply over JMS and using an exclusive fixed reply queue	1193
177.13. SYNCHRONIZING CLOCKS BETWEEN SENDERS AND RECEIVERS	1194
177.14. ABOUT TIME TO LIVE	1194
177.15. ENABLING TRANSACTED CONSUMPTION	1195
177.16. USING JMSREPLYTO FOR LATE REPLIES	1196
177.17. USING A REQUEST TIMEOUT	1196
177.18. SAMPLES	1196
177.18.1. Receiving from JMS	1196
177.18.2. Sending to JMS	1197
177.18.3. Using Annotations	1197
177.18.4. Spring DSL sample	1197
177.18.5. Other samples	1197
177.18.6. Using JMS as a Dead Letter Queue storing Exchange	1197
177.18.7. Using JMS as a Dead Letter Channel storing error only	1198
177.19. SENDING AN INONLY MESSAGE AND KEEPING THE JMSREPLYTO HEADER	1198
177.20. SETTING JMS PROVIDER OPTIONS ON THE DESTINATION	1198
177.21. SEE ALSO	1199
<b>CHAPTER 178. JMX COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1200</b>
178.1. CAMEL JMX	1200
178.2. OPTIONS	1200
178.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1200
178.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):	1200
178.3. ACTIVATING JMX IN CAMEL	1203
178.3.1. Using JMX to manage Apache Camel	1203
178.3.2. Disabling JMX instrumentation agent in Camel	1204
178.3.3. Locating a MBeanServer in the Java VM	1204
178.3.4. Creating JMX RMI Connector Server	1205
178.3.5. JMX Service URL	1205
178.3.6. The System Properties for Camel JMX support	1206
178.3.7. How to use authentication with JMX	1207
178.3.8. JMX inside an Application Server	1207
178.3.8.1. Tomcat 6	1207
178.3.8.2. JBoss AS 4	1207
178.3.8.3. WebSphere	1207
178.3.8.4. Oracle OC4j	1207
178.3.9. Advanced JMX Configuration	1208
178.3.10. Example:	1208
178.3.11. jmxAgent Properties Reference	1208
178.3.12. Configuring whether to register MBeans always, for new routes or just by default	1210
178.4. MONITORING CAMEL USING JMX	1211
178.4.1. Using JConsole to monitor Camel	1211
178.4.2. Which endpoints are registered	1212
178.4.3. Which processors are registered	1212
178.4.4. How to use the JMX NotificationListener to listen the camel events?	1212
178.4.5. Using the Tracer MBean to get fine grained tracing	1213
178.5. USING JMX FOR YOUR OWN CAMEL CODE	1214
178.5.1. Registering your own Managed Endpoints	1214
178.5.2. Programming your own Managed Services	1215
178.5.3. ManagementNamingStrategy	1216
178.5.4. Management naming pattern	1216
178.5.5. ManagementStrategy	1218
178.5.6. Configuring level of granularity for performance statistics	1218

178.6. HIDING SENSITIVE INFORMATION	1219
178.6.1. Declaring which JMX attributes and operations to mask	1220
178.7. SEE ALSO	1220
<b>CHAPTER 179. JOLT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1221</b>
179.1. URI FORMAT	1221
179.2. OPTIONS	1221
179.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1221
179.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	1222
179.3. SAMPLES	1222
179.4. SEE ALSO	1223
<b>CHAPTER 180. JPA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1224</b>
180.1. SENDING TO THE ENDPOINT	1224
180.2. CONSUMING FROM THE ENDPOINT	1224
180.3. URI FORMAT	1225
180.4. OPTIONS	1225
180.4.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1225
180.4.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):	1226
180.5. MESSAGE HEADERS	1230
180.6. CONFIGURING ENTITYMANAGERFACTORY	1230
180.7. CONFIGURING TRANSACTIONMANAGER	1231
180.8. USING A CONSUMER WITH A NAMED QUERY	1231
180.9. USING A CONSUMER WITH A QUERY	1231
180.10. USING A CONSUMER WITH A NATIVE QUERY	1231
180.11. USING A PRODUCER WITH A NAMED QUERY	1232
180.12. USING A PRODUCER WITH A QUERY	1232
180.13. USING A PRODUCER WITH A NATIVE QUERY	1232
180.14. EXAMPLE	1232
180.15. USING THE JPA-BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	1232
180.16. SEE ALSO	1234
<b>CHAPTER 181. JSON FASTJSON DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1235</b>
181.1. FASTJSON OPTIONS	1235
181.2. DEPENDENCIES	1237
<b>CHAPTER 182. JSON GSON DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1238</b>
182.1. GSON OPTIONS	1238
182.2. DEPENDENCIES	1240
<b>CHAPTER 183. JSON JACKSON DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1241</b>
183.1. JACKSON OPTIONS	1241
183.2. USING CUSTOM OBJECTMAPPER	1243
183.3. DEPENDENCIES	1243
183.4. JACKSON OBJECTMAPPER	1243
183.4.1. What is object mapping?	1243
183.4.2. What is polymorphic object mapping?	1244
183.4.3. How to enable polymorphic object mapping	1245
183.4.4. Default mapping for polymorphic deserialization	1246
183.4.5. Security risk from polymorphic deserialization	1246
<b>CHAPTER 184. JSON JOHNZON DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1248</b>
184.1. JOHNZON OPTIONS	1248
184.2. DEPENDENCIES	1250

<b>CHAPTER 185. JSON SCHEMA VALIDATOR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1251</b>
185.1. URI FORMAT	1251
185.2. URI OPTIONS	1251
185.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1251
185.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	1251
185.3. EXAMPLE	1252
<b>CHAPTER 186. JSON XSTREAM DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1254</b>
186.1. OPTIONS	1254
186.2. USING THE JAVA DSL	1256
186.3. XMLINPUTFACTORY AND XMLOUTPUTFACTORY	1257
186.4. HOW TO SET THE XML ENCODING IN XSTREAM DATAFORMAT?	1257
186.5. SETTING THE TYPE PERMISSIONS OF XSTREAM DATAFORMAT	1257
<b>CHAPTER 187. JSONPATH LANGUAGE</b> .....	<b>1258</b>
187.1. JSONPATH OPTIONS	1258
187.2. USING XML CONFIGURATION	1258
187.3. SYNTAX	1259
187.4. EASY SYNTAX	1259
187.5. SUPPORTED MESSAGE BODY TYPES	1259
187.6. SUPPRESS EXCEPTIONS	1260
187.7. INLINE SIMPLE EXCEPTIONS	1261
187.8. JSONPATH INJECTION	1261
187.9. ENCODING DETECTION	1262
187.10. SPLIT JSON DATA INTO SUB ROWS AS JSON	1262
187.11. USING HEADER AS INPUT	1262
187.12. DEPENDENCIES	1263
<b>CHAPTER 188. JT400 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1264</b>
188.1. URI FORMAT	1264
188.2. JT400 OPTIONS	1264
188.2.1. Path Parameters (5 parameters):	1264
188.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):	1265
188.3. USAGE	1268
188.4. CONNECTION POOL	1268
188.4.1. Remote program call (Camel 2.7)	1268
188.5. EXAMPLE	1268
188.5.1. Remote program call example (Camel 2.7)	1268
188.5.2. Writing to keyed data queues	1269
188.5.3. Reading from keyed data queues	1269
188.6. SEE ALSO	1269
<b>CHAPTER 189. KAFKA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1270</b>
189.1. URI FORMAT	1270
189.2. OPTIONS	1270
189.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1271
189.2.2. Query Parameters (93 parameters):	1271
189.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1284
189.3.1. Consumer headers	1284
189.3.2. Producer headers	1285
189.4. SAMPLES	1286
189.4.1. Consuming messages from Kafka	1286
189.4.2. Producing messages to Kafka	1286
189.5. SSL CONFIGURATION	1287

189.6. USING THE KAFKA IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	1287
189.7. USING MANUAL COMMIT WITH KAFKA CONSUMER	1289
189.8. KAFKA HEADERS PROPAGATION	1290
<b>CHAPTER 190. KESTREL COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1291</b>
190.1. URI FORMAT	1291
190.2. OPTIONS	1291
190.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1292
190.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1292
190.3. CONFIGURING THE KESTREL COMPONENT USING SPRING XML	1293
190.4. USAGE EXAMPLES	1294
190.4.1. Example 1: Consuming	1294
190.4.2. Example 2: Producing	1294
190.4.3. Example 3: Spring XML Configuration	1294
190.5. DEPENDENCIES	1295
190.5.1. spymemcached	1295
190.6. SEE ALSO	1295
<b>CHAPTER 191. KIE-CAMEL</b> .....	<b>1296</b>
191.1. OVERVIEW	1296
<b>CHAPTER 192. KRATI COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1297</b>
192.1. URI FORMAT	1297
192.2. KRATI OPTIONS	1297
192.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1297
192.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):	1297
192.2.3. Message Headers for datastore	1300
192.3. USAGE SAMPLES	1301
192.3.1. Example 1: Putting to the datastore.	1301
192.3.2. Example 2: Getting/Reading from a datastore	1301
192.3.3. Example 3: Consuming from a datastore	1301
192.4. IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	1302
192.4.1. See also	1302
<b>CHAPTER 193. KUBERNETES COMPONENTS</b> .....	<b>1303</b>
193.1. HEADERS	1303
193.2. USAGE	1309
193.2.1. Producer examples	1309
193.2.2. Create a pod	1309
193.2.3. Delete a pod	1309
<b>CHAPTER 194. KUBERNETES COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1310</b>
194.1. URI FORMAT	1310
194.2. OPTIONS	1311
194.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1311
194.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):	1311
194.3. HEADERS	1313
194.4. CATEGORIES	1319
194.5. USAGE	1319
194.5.1. Producer examples	1319
194.5.2. Create a pod	1319
194.5.3. Delete a pod	1320
<b>CHAPTER 195. KUBERNETES CONFIGMAP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1321</b>
195.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1321



195.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1321
195.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1321
195.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1321
<b>CHAPTER 196. KUBERNETES DEPLOYMENTS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1323</b>
196.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1323
196.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1323
196.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1323
196.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1323
<b>CHAPTER 197. KUBERNETES HPA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1326</b>
197.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1326
197.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1326
197.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1326
197.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):	1326
197.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1328
<b>CHAPTER 198. KUBERNETES JOB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1330</b>
198.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1330
198.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1330
198.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1330
198.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):	1330
198.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1332
<b>CHAPTER 199. KUBERNETES NAMESPACES COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1334</b>
199.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1334
199.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1334
199.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1334
199.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1334
<b>CHAPTER 200. KUBERNETES NODES COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1337</b>
200.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1337
200.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1337
200.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1337
200.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1337
<b>CHAPTER 201. KUBERNETES PERSISTENT VOLUME CLAIM COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1340</b>
201.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1340
201.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1340
201.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1340
201.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1340
<b>CHAPTER 202. KUBERNETES PERSISTENT VOLUME COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1342</b>
202.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1342
202.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1342
202.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1342
202.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1342
<b>CHAPTER 203. KUBERNETES PODS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1344</b>
203.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1344
203.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1344
203.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1344
203.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1344
<b>CHAPTER 204. KUBERNETES REPLICATION CONTROLLER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1347</b>
204.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1347

204.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1347
204.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1347
204.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1347
<b>CHAPTER 205. KUBERNETES RESOURCES QUOTA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1350</b>
205.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1350
205.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1350
205.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1350
205.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1350
<b>CHAPTER 206. KUBERNETES SECRETS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1352</b>
206.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1352
206.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1352
206.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1352
206.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1352
<b>CHAPTER 207. KUBERNETES SERVICE ACCOUNT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1354</b>
207.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1354
207.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1354
207.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1354
207.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1354
<b>CHAPTER 208. KUBERNETES SERVICES COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1356</b>
208.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1356
208.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1356
208.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1356
208.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1356
208.3. ECLIPSE KURA COMPONENT	1358
208.3.1. KuraRouter activator	1358
208.3.2. Deploying KuraRouter	1359
208.3.3. KuraRouter utilities	1360
208.3.3.1. SLF4J logger	1360
208.3.3.2. BundleContext	1360
208.3.3.3. CamelContext	1360
208.3.3.4. ProducerTemplate	1361
208.3.3.5. ConsumerTemplate	1361
208.3.3.6. OSGi service resolver	1361
208.3.4. KuraRouter activator callbacks	1362
208.3.5. Loading XML routes from ConfigurationAdmin	1362
208.3.6. Deploying Kura router as a declarative OSGi service	1362
208.3.7. See Also	1363
<b>CHAPTER 209. LANGUAGE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1364</b>
209.1. URI FORMAT	1364
209.2. URI OPTIONS	1364
209.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1364
209.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1364
209.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1365
209.4. EXAMPLES	1365
209.5. LOADING SCRIPTS FROM RESOURCES	1366
<b>CHAPTER 210. LDAP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1367</b>
210.1. URI FORMAT	1367
210.2. OPTIONS	1367
210.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1367

210.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	1368
210.3. RESULT	1368
210.4. DIRCONTEXT	1368
210.5. SAMPLES	1369
210.5.1. Binding using credentials	1370
210.6. CONFIGURING SSL	1370
210.7. SEE ALSO	1373
<b>CHAPTER 211. LDIF COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>1374</b>
211.1. URI FORMAT	1374
211.2. OPTIONS	1374
211.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1374
211.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):	1375
211.3. BODY TYPES:	1375
211.4. RESULT	1375
211.5. LDAPCONNECTION	1375
211.6. SAMPLES	1376
211.7. LEVELDB	1376
211.7.1. Using LevelDBAggregationRepository	1377
211.7.2. What is preserved when persisting	1378
211.7.3. Recovery	1378
211.7.3.1. Using LevelDBAggregationRepository in Java DSL	1379
211.7.3.2. Using LevelDBAggregationRepository in Spring XML	1379
211.7.4. Dependencies	1379
211.7.5. See Also	1379
<b>CHAPTER 212. LOG COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>1380</b>
212.1. URI FORMAT	1380
212.2. OPTIONS	1380
212.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1381
212.2.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):	1381
212.3. REGULAR LOGGER SAMPLE	1383
212.4. REGULAR LOGGER WITH FORMATTER SAMPLE	1383
212.5. THROUGHPUT LOGGER WITH GROUPSIZE SAMPLE	1383
212.6. THROUGHPUT LOGGER WITH GROUPINTERVAL SAMPLE	1383
212.7. MASKING SENSITIVE INFORMATION LIKE PASSWORD	1384
212.8. FULL CUSTOMIZATION OF THE LOGGING OUTPUT	1384
212.8.1. Convention over configuration:*	1385
212.9. USING LOG COMPONENT IN OSGI	1386
212.10. SEE ALSO	1386
<b>CHAPTER 213. LUCENE COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>1387</b>
213.1. URI FORMAT	1387
213.2. INSERT OPTIONS	1387
213.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1388
213.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	1388
213.3. SENDING/RECEIVING MESSAGES TO/FROM THE CACHE	1388
213.3.1. Message Headers	1388
213.3.2. Lucene Producers	1389
213.3.3. Lucene Processor	1389
213.4. LUCENE USAGE SAMPLES	1389
213.4.1. Example 1: Creating a Lucene index	1389
213.4.2. Example 2: Loading properties into the JNDI registry in the Camel Context	1389
213.4.3. Example 2: Performing searches using a Query Producer	1390

213.4.4. Example 3: Performing searches using a Query Processor	1390
<b>CHAPTER 214. LUMBERJACK COMPONENT</b>	<b>1392</b>
214.1. URI FORMAT	1392
214.2. OPTIONS	1392
214.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1393
214.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	1393
214.3. RESULT	1393
214.4. LUMBERJACK USAGE SAMPLES	1393
214.4.1. Example 1: Streaming the log messages	1393
<b>CHAPTER 215. LZFLATE COMPRESSION DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>1395</b>
215.1. OPTIONS	1395
215.2. MARSHAL	1395
215.3. UNMARSHAL	1395
215.4. DEPENDENCIES	1395
<b>CHAPTER 216. MAIL COMPONENT</b>	<b>1397</b>
216.1. URI FORMAT	1397
216.2.	1398
216.3.	1398
216.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1398
216.3.2. Query Parameters (62 parameters):	1399
216.3.3. Sample endpoints	1405
216.4. COMPONENTS	1405
216.4.1. Default ports	1405
216.5. SSL SUPPORT	1406
216.5.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility	1406
216.5.2. Configuring JavaMail Directly	1407
216.6. MAIL MESSAGE CONTENT	1407
216.7. HEADERS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER PRE-CONFIGURED RECIPIENTS	1407
216.8. MULTIPLE RECIPIENTS FOR EASIER CONFIGURATION	1408
216.9. SETTING SENDER NAME AND EMAIL	1408
216.10. JAVAMAIL API (EX SUN JAVAMAIL)	1408
216.11. SAMPLES	1408
216.12. SENDING MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT SAMPLE	1408
216.13. SSL SAMPLE	1409
216.14. CONSUMING MAILS WITH ATTACHMENT SAMPLE	1409
216.15. HOW TO SPLIT A MAIL MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENTS	1410
216.16. USING CUSTOM SEARCHTERM	1411
216.17. SEE ALSO	1412
<b>CHAPTER 217. MASTER COMPONENT</b>	<b>1413</b>
217.1. USING THE MASTER ENDPOINT	1413
217.2. URI FORMAT	1413
217.3. OPTIONS	1413
217.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1414
217.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	1414
217.4. EXAMPLE	1414
217.5. IMPLEMENTATIONS	1415
217.6. SEE ALSO	1416
<b>CHAPTER 218. METRICS COMPONENT</b>	<b>1417</b>
218.1. METRICS COMPONENT	1417

218.2. URI FORMAT	1417
218.3. OPTIONS	1417
218.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1417
218.3.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	1418
218.4. METRIC REGISTRY	1418
218.5. USAGE	1419
218.5.1. Headers	1419
218.6. METRICS TYPE COUNTER	1420
218.6.1. Options	1420
218.6.2. Headers	1420
218.7. METRIC TYPE HISTOGRAM	1421
218.7.1. Options	1421
218.7.2. Headers	1422
218.8. METRIC TYPE METER	1422
218.8.1. Options	1422
218.8.2. Headers	1422
218.9. METRICS TYPE TIMER	1423
218.9.1. Options	1423
218.9.2. Headers	1423
218.10. METRIC TYPE GAUGE	1424
218.10.1. Options	1424
218.10.2. Headers	1424
218.11. METRICSROUTEPOLICYFACTORY	1425
218.12. METRICSMESSAGEHISTORYFACTORY	1426
218.13. INSTRUMENTEDTHREADPOOLFACTORY	1428
218.14. SEE ALSO	1428
<b>CHAPTER 219. MICROMETER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1429</b>
219.1. MICROMETER COMPONENT	1429
219.2. URI FORMAT	1429
219.3. OPTIONS	1429
219.3.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1429
219.3.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	1430
219.4. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1430
219.5. METER REGISTRY	1431
219.6. USAGE OF PRODUCERS	1432
219.6.1. Headers	1432
219.7. COUNTER	1432
219.7.1. Options	1432
219.7.2. Headers	1433
219.8. DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY	1434
219.8.1. Options	1434
219.8.2. Headers	1434
219.9. TIMER	1435
219.9.1. Options	1435
219.9.2. Headers	1435
219.10. MICROMETERROUTEPOLICYFACTORY	1436
219.11. MICROMETERMESSAGEHISTORYFACTORY	1436
219.12. MICROMETEREVENTNOTIFIERS	1437
219.13. INSTRUMENTEDTHREADPOOLFACTORY	1438
219.14. EXPOSING MICROMETER STATISTICS IN JMX	1438
219.15. EXAMPLE	1438

<b>CHAPTER 220. OPC UA CLIENT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1439</b>
220.1. URI FORMAT	1439
220.2. URI OPTIONS	1440
220.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1440
220.2.2. Query Parameters (24 parameters):	1440
220.2.3. Node ID	1442
220.2.4. Security policies	1443
220.3. SEE ALSO	1443
<b>CHAPTER 221. OPC UA SERVER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1444</b>
221.1. URI FORMAT	1445
221.2. URI OPTIONS	1445
221.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1446
221.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	1446
221.3. SEE ALSO	1446
<b>CHAPTER 222. MIME MULTIPART DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1447</b>
222.1. OPTIONS	1447
222.2. MESSAGE HEADERS (MARSHAL)	1448
222.3. MESSAGE HEADERS (UNMARSHAL)	1448
222.4. EXAMPLES	1449
222.5. DEPENDENCIES	1450
<b>CHAPTER 223. MINA2 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1451</b>
223.1. URI FORMAT	1451
223.2. OPTIONS	1451
223.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1452
223.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1452
223.3. USING A CUSTOM CODEC	1455
223.4. SAMPLE WITH SYNC=FALSE	1455
223.5. SAMPLE WITH SYNC=TRUE	1455
223.6. SAMPLE WITH SPRING DSL	1456
223.7. CLOSING SESSION WHEN COMPLETE	1456
223.8. GET THE IOSESSION FOR MESSAGE	1457
223.9. CONFIGURING MINA FILTERS	1457
223.10. SEE ALSO	1457
<b>CHAPTER 224. MLLP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1458</b>
224.1. MLLP OPTIONS	1458
224.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1459
224.1.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1459
224.2. MLLP CONSUMER	1462
224.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1462
224.4. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES	1463
224.5. MLLP PRODUCER	1464
224.6. MESSAGE HEADERS	1464
224.7. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES	1464
<b>CHAPTER 225. MOCK COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1466</b>
<b>CHAPTER 226. MONGODB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1467</b>
226.1. URI FORMAT	1467
226.2. MONGODB OPTIONS	1467
226.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1467
226.2.2. Query Parameters (23 parameters):	1468

226.3. CONFIGURATION OF DATABASE IN SPRING XML	1470
226.4. SAMPLE ROUTE	1471
226.5. MONGODB OPERATIONS - PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	1471
226.5.1. Query operations	1471
226.5.1.1. findById	1471
226.5.1.2. findOneByQuery	1471
226.5.1.3. findAll	1472
226.5.1.4. count	1477
226.5.1.5. Specifying a fields filter (projection)	1478
226.5.1.6. Specifying a sort clause	1478
226.5.2. Create/update operations	1479
226.5.2.1. insert	1479
226.5.2.2. save	1479
226.5.2.3. update	1480
226.5.3. Delete operations	1481
226.5.3.1. remove	1482
226.5.4. Bulk Write Operations	1482
226.5.4.1. bulkWrite	1482
226.5.5. Other operations	1483
226.5.5.1. aggregate	1483
226.5.5.2. getDbStats	1485
226.5.5.3. getColStats	1485
226.5.5.4. command	1486
226.5.6. Dynamic operations	1486
226.6. TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER	1486
226.7. HOW THE TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER WORKS	1487
226.8. PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING	1487
226.9. ENABLING PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING	1488
226.10. OPLOG TAIL TRACKING	1488
226.11. TYPE CONVERSIONS	1490
226.12. SEE ALSO	1491
<b>CHAPTER 227. MONGODB GRIDFS COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>1492</b>
227.1. URI FORMAT	1492
227.2. MONGODB GRIDFS OPTIONS	1492
227.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1492
227.2.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):	1492
227.3. CONFIGURATION OF DATABASE IN SPRING XML	1494
227.4. SAMPLE ROUTE	1494
227.5. GRIDFS OPERATIONS - PRODUCER ENDPOINT	1495
227.5.1. count	1495
227.5.2. listAll	1495
227.5.3. findOne	1495
227.5.4. create	1495
227.5.5. remove	1496
227.6. GRIDFS CONSUMER	1496
<b>CHAPTER 228. MONGODB COMPONENT .....</b>	<b>1497</b>
228.1. URI FORMAT	1497
228.2. MONGODB OPTIONS	1497
228.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1497
228.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1498
228.3. CONFIGURATION OF DATABASE IN SPRING XML	1500

228.4. SAMPLE ROUTE	1501
228.5. MONGODB OPERATIONS - PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	1501
228.5.1. Query operations	1501
228.5.1.1. findById	1501
228.5.1.2. findOneByQuery	1501
228.5.1.3. findAll	1502
228.5.1.4. count	1504
228.5.1.5. Specifying a fields filter (projection)	1504
228.5.1.6. Specifying a sort clause	1505
228.5.2. Create/update operations	1505
228.5.2.1. insert	1505
228.5.2.2. save	1506
228.5.2.3. update	1506
228.5.3. Delete operations	1508
228.5.3.1. remove	1508
228.5.4. Bulk Write Operations	1509
228.5.4.1. bulkWrite	1509
228.5.5. Other operations	1510
228.5.5.1. aggregate	1510
228.5.5.2. getDbStats	1512
228.5.5.3. getColStats	1512
228.5.5.4. command	1513
228.5.6. Dynamic operations	1513
228.6. TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER	1513
228.7. HOW THE TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER WORKS	1514
228.8. PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING	1514
228.9. ENABLING PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING	1515
228.10. TYPE CONVERSIONS	1515
228.11. SEE ALSO	1516
<b>CHAPTER 229. MQTT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1517</b>
229.1. URI FORMAT	1517
229.2. OPTIONS	1517
229.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1518
229.2.2. Query Parameters (39 parameters):	1518
229.3. SAMPLES	1522
229.4. ENDPOINTS	1522
229.5. SEE ALSO	1522
<b>CHAPTER 230. MSV COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1523</b>
230.1. URI FORMAT	1523
230.2. OPTIONS	1523
230.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1524
230.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	1524
230.3. EXAMPLE	1525
230.4. SEE ALSO	1525
<b>CHAPTER 231. MUSTACHE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1526</b>
231.1. URI FORMAT	1526
231.2. OPTIONS	1526
231.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1526
231.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	1527
231.3. MUSTACHE CONTEXT	1527
231.4. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES	1528



231.5. SAMPLES	1529
231.6. THE EMAIL SAMPLE	1529
231.7. SEE ALSO	1530
<b>CHAPTER 232. MVEL COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1531</b>
232.1. URI FORMAT	1531
232.2. OPTIONS	1531
232.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1531
232.2.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):	1531
232.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1532
232.4. MVEL CONTEXT	1532
232.5. HOT RELOADING	1533
232.6. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES	1533
232.7. SAMPLES	1533
232.8. SEE ALSO	1534
<b>CHAPTER 233. MVEL LANGUAGE</b> .....	<b>1535</b>
233.1. MVEL OPTIONS	1535
233.2. VARIABLES	1535
233.3. SAMPLES	1536
233.4. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE	1536
233.5. DEPENDENCIES	1536
<b>CHAPTER 234. MYBATIS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1538</b>
234.1. URI FORMAT	1538
234.2. OPTIONS	1538
234.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1539
234.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):	1539
234.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1542
234.4. MESSAGE BODY	1542
234.5. SAMPLES	1542
234.6. USING STATEMENTTYPE FOR BETTER CONTROL OF MYBATIS	1543
234.6.1. Using InsertList StatementType	1543
234.6.2. Using UpdateList StatementType	1543
234.6.3. Using DeleteList StatementType	1544
234.6.4. Notice on InsertList, UpdateList and DeleteList StatementTypes	1544
234.6.5. Scheduled polling example	1544
234.6.6. Using onConsume	1545
234.6.7. Participating in transactions	1545
234.7. SEE ALSO	1546
<b>CHAPTER 235. MYBATIS BEAN COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1547</b>
235.1. OPTIONS	1547
235.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1547
235.1.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	1548
235.2. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1548
235.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1549
235.4. MESSAGE BODY	1549
235.5. SAMPLES	1549
<b>CHAPTER 236. NAGIOS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1551</b>
236.1. URI FORMAT	1551
236.2. OPTIONS	1551
236.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1551

236.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	1552
236.3. SENDING MESSAGE EXAMPLES	1552
236.4. USING NAGIOSEVENTNOTIFER	1553
236.5. SEE ALSO	1553
<b>CHAPTER 237. NATS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1554</b>
237.1. URI FORMAT	1554
237.2. OPTIONS	1554
237.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1554
237.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):	1555
237.3. HEADERS	1556
<b>CHAPTER 238. NETTY COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1558</b>
238.1. URI FORMAT	1558
238.2. OPTIONS	1558
238.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1559
238.2.2. Query Parameters (67 parameters):	1559
238.3. REGISTRY BASED OPTIONS	1566
238.3.1. Using non shareable encoders or decoders	1567
238.4. SENDING MESSAGES TO/FROM A NETTY ENDPOINT	1567
238.4.1. Netty Producer	1567
238.4.2. Netty Consumer	1567
238.5. HEADERS	1568
238.6. USAGE SAMPLES	1569
238.6.1. A UDP Netty endpoint using Request-Reply and serialized object payload	1569
238.6.2. A TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using One-way communication	1569
238.6.3. An SSL/TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using Request-Reply communication	1569
238.6.4. Using Multiple Codecs	1571
238.7. CLOSING CHANNEL WHEN COMPLETE	1571
238.8. ADDING CUSTOM CHANNEL PIPELINE FACTORIES TO GAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OVER A CREATED PIPELINE	1572
238.9. REUSING NETTY BOSS AND WORKER THREAD POOLS	1573
238.10. SEE ALSO	1574
<b>CHAPTER 239. NETTY HTTP COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1575</b>
239.1. URI FORMAT	1575
239.2. HTTP OPTIONS	1576
239.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):	1576
239.2.2. Query Parameters (78 parameters):	1577
239.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1585
239.4. ACCESS TO NETTY TYPES	1587
239.5. EXAMPLES	1587
239.6. HOW DO I LET NETTY MATCH WILDCARDS	1587
239.7. USING MULTIPLE ROUTES WITH SAME PORT	1588
239.7.1. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes	1588
239.7.2. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes across multiple bundles in OSGi container	1589
239.8. USING HTTP BASIC AUTHENTICATION	1589
239.8.1. Specifying ACL on web resources	1589
239.9. SEE ALSO	1590
<b>CHAPTER 240. NETTY4 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1592</b>
240.1. URI FORMAT	1592
240.2. OPTIONS	1592

240.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1593
240.2.2. Query Parameters (72 parameters):	1593
240.3. REGISTRY BASED OPTIONS	1601
240.3.1. Using non shareable encoders or decoders	1602
240.4. SENDING MESSAGES TO/FROM A NETTY ENDPOINT	1602
240.4.1. Netty Producer	1602
240.4.2. Netty Consumer	1602
240.5. EXAMPLES	1602
240.5.1. A UDP Netty endpoint using Request-Reply and serialized object payload	1603
240.5.2. A TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using One-way communication	1603
240.5.3. An SSL/TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using Request-Reply communication	1603
240.5.4. Using Multiple Codecs	1605
240.6. CLOSING CHANNEL WHEN COMPLETE	1606
240.7. CUSTOM PIPELINE	1607
240.7.1. Using custom pipeline factory	1607
240.8. REUSING NETTY BOSS AND WORKER THREAD POOLS	1608
240.9. MULTIPLEXING CONCURRENT MESSAGES OVER A SINGLE CONNECTION WITH REQUEST/REPLY	1609
240.10. SEE ALSO	1609
<b>CHAPTER 241. NETTY4 HTTP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1611</b>
241.1. URI FORMAT	1612
241.2. HTTP OPTIONS	1612
241.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):	1613
241.2.2. Query Parameters (79 parameters):	1614
241.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1622
241.4. ACCESS TO NETTY TYPES	1624
241.5. EXAMPLES	1624
241.6. HOW DO I LET NETTY MATCH WILDCARDS	1625
241.7. USING MULTIPLE ROUTES WITH SAME PORT	1625
241.7.1. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes	1626
241.7.2. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes across multiple bundles in OSGi container	1626
241.8. USING HTTP BASIC AUTHENTICATION	1626
241.8.1. Specifying ACL on web resources	1627
241.9. SEE ALSO	1628
<b>CHAPTER 242. NSQ COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1629</b>
242.1. URI FORMAT	1629
242.2. OPTIONS	1629
242.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1629
242.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	1630
242.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1631
<b>CHAPTER 243. OGNL LANGUAGE</b> .....	<b>1632</b>
243.1. OGNL OPTIONS	1632
243.2. VARIABLES	1632
243.3. SAMPLES	1633
243.4. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE	1633
243.5. DEPENDENCIES	1633
<b>CHAPTER 244. OLINGO2 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1635</b>
244.1. URI FORMAT	1635
244.2. OLINGO2 OPTIONS	1635

244.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1636
244.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	1636
244.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	1637
244.4. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1637
244.5. ENDPOINT HTTP HEADERS (SINCE 2.20)	1639
244.6. ODATA RESOURCE TYPE MAPPING	1640
244.7. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	1642
244.8. MESSAGE HEADERS	1642
244.9. MESSAGE BODY	1642
244.10. USE CASES	1642
<b>CHAPTER 245. OLINGO4 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1644</b>
245.1. URI FORMAT	1644
245.2. OLINGO4 OPTIONS	1644
245.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1645
245.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	1645
245.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	1646
245.4. ENDPOINT HTTP HEADERS (SINCE CAMEL 2.20)	1648
245.5. ODATA RESOURCE TYPE MAPPING	1648
245.6. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	1649
245.7. MESSAGE HEADERS	1650
245.8. MESSAGE BODY	1650
245.9. USE CASES	1650
<b>CHAPTER 246. OPENSIFT COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1651</b>
246.1. URI FORMAT	1651
246.2. OPTIONS	1651
246.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1652
246.2.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):	1652
246.3. EXAMPLES	1654
246.3.1. Listing all applications	1654
246.3.2. Stopping an application	1655
246.4. SEE ALSO	1655
<b>CHAPTER 247. OPENSIFT BUILD CONFIG COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1657</b>
247.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1657
247.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1657
247.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1657
247.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1657
<b>CHAPTER 248. OPENSIFT BUILDS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1659</b>
248.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	1659
248.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	1659
248.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1659
248.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1659
248.3. OPENSTACK COMPONENT	1660
<b>CHAPTER 249. OPENSTACK CINDER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1662</b>
249.1. DEPENDENCIES	1662
249.2. URI FORMAT	1662
249.3. URI OPTIONS	1662
249.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1662
249.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	1662
249.4. USAGE	1663

249.5. VOLUMES	1663
249.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Volume producer	1663
249.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Volume producer	1664
249.6. SNAPSHOTS	1664
249.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Snapshot producer	1664
249.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Snapshot producer	1665
249.7. SEE ALSO	1665
<b>CHAPTER 250. OPENSTACK GLANCE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1666</b>
250.1. DEPENDENCIES	1666
250.2. URI FORMAT	1666
250.3. URI OPTIONS	1666
250.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1666
250.3.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	1666
250.4. USAGE	1667
250.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the Glance producer	1667
250.5. SEE ALSO	1668
<b>CHAPTER 251. OPENSTACK KEYSTONE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1670</b>
251.1. DEPENDENCIES	1670
251.2. URI FORMAT	1670
251.3. URI OPTIONS	1670
251.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1670
251.3.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	1670
251.4. USAGE	1671
251.5. DOMAINS	1671
251.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Domain producer	1671
251.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Domain producer	1672
251.6. GROUPS	1672
251.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Group producer	1672
251.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Group producer	1672
251.7. PROJECTS	1673
251.7.1. Operations you can perform with the Project producer	1673
251.7.2. Message headers evaluated by the Project producer	1673
251.8. REGIONS	1674
251.8.1. Operations you can perform with the Region producer	1674
251.8.2. Message headers evaluated by the Region producer	1674
251.9. USERS	1675
251.9.1. Operations you can perform with the User producer	1675
251.9.2. Message headers evaluated by the User producer	1675
251.10. SEE ALSO	1675
<b>CHAPTER 252. OPENSTACK NEUTRON COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1677</b>
252.1. DEPENDENCIES	1677
252.2. URI FORMAT	1677
252.3. URI OPTIONS	1677
252.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1677
252.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	1677
252.4. USAGE	1678
252.5. NETWORKS	1678
252.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Network producer	1678
252.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Network producer	1679
252.6. SUBNETS	1679
252.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Subnet producer	1679

252.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Subnet producer	1680
252.7. PORTS	1680
252.7.1. Operations you can perform with the Port producer	1680
252.7.2. Message headers evaluated by the Port producer	1681
252.8. ROUTERS	1681
252.8.1. Operations you can perform with the Router producer	1681
252.8.2. Message headers evaluated by the Port producer	1682
252.9. SEE ALSO	1682
<b>CHAPTER 253. OPENSTACK NOVA COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1683</b>
253.1. DEPENDENCIES	1683
253.2. URI FORMAT	1683
253.3. URI OPTIONS	1683
253.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1683
253.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	1683
253.4. USAGE	1684
253.5. FLAVORS	1684
253.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Flavor producer	1684
253.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Flavor producer	1685
253.6. SERVERS	1685
253.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Server producer	1685
253.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Server producer	1686
253.7. KEYPAIRS	1686
253.7.1. Operations you can perform with the Keypair producer	1686
253.7.2. Message headers evaluated by the Keypair producer	1687
253.8. SEE ALSO	1687
<b>CHAPTER 254. OPENSTACK SWIFT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1688</b>
254.1. DEPENDENCIES	1688
254.2. URI FORMAT	1688
254.3. URI OPTIONS	1688
254.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1688
254.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	1688
254.4. USAGE	1689
254.5. CONTAINERS	1689
254.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Container producer	1689
254.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Volume producer	1690
254.6. OBJECTS	1691
254.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Object producer	1691
254.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Object producer	1691
254.7. SEE ALSO	1691
<b>CHAPTER 255. OPENTRACING COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1692</b>
255.1. CONFIGURATION	1692
255.1.1. Explicit	1692
255.1.2. Spring Boot	1693
255.1.3. Java Agent	1693
255.2. EXAMPLE	1693
<b>CHAPTER 256. OPTAPLANNER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1694</b>
256.1. URI FORMAT	1694
256.2. OPTAPLANNER OPTIONS	1694
256.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1694
256.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	1694

256.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1695
256.4. MESSAGE BODY	1696
256.5. TERMINATION	1696
256.5.1. Samples	1696
256.6. SEE ALSO	1697
<b>CHAPTER 257. PAHO COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1698</b>
257.1. URI FORMAT	1698
257.2. OPTIONS	1698
257.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1699
257.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	1699
257.3. HEADERS	1700
257.4. DEFAULT PAYLOAD TYPE	1701
257.5. SAMPLES	1701
<b>CHAPTER 258. OSGI PAX LOGGING COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1703</b>
258.1. DEPENDENCIES	1703
258.2. URI FORMAT	1703
258.3. URI OPTIONS	1703
258.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1703
258.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	1704
258.4. MESSAGE BODY	1704
258.5. EXAMPLE USAGE	1704
<b>CHAPTER 259. PDF COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1705</b>
259.1. URI FORMAT	1705
259.2. OPTIONS	1705
259.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1705
259.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):	1705
259.3. HEADERS	1706
259.4. SEE ALSO	1707
<b>CHAPTER 260. POSTGRESSQL EVENT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1708</b>
260.1. OPTIONS	1708
260.1.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):	1708
260.1.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	1709
260.2. SEE ALSO	1709
<b>CHAPTER 261. PGP DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1710</b>
261.1. PGPDATAFORMAT OPTIONS	1710
261.2. PGPDATAFORMAT MESSAGE HEADERS	1711
261.3. ENCRYPTING WITH PGPDATAFORMAT	1714
261.3.1. To work with the previous example you need the following	1714
261.3.2. Managing your keyring	1714
261.4. RESTRICTING THE SIGNER IDENTITIES DURING PGP SIGNATURE VERIFICATION	1716
261.5. SEVERAL SIGNATURES IN ONE PGP DATA FORMAT	1716
261.6. SUPPORT OF SUB-KEYS AND KEY FLAGS IN PGP DATA FORMAT MARSHALER	1717
261.7. SUPPORT OF CUSTOM KEY ACCESSORS	1717
261.8. DEPENDENCIES	1717
261.9. SEE ALSO	1718
<b>CHAPTER 262. PROPERTIES COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1719</b>
262.1. URI FORMAT	1719
262.2. OPTIONS	1719
262.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1720

262.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1721
262.3. USING PROPERTYPLACEHOLDER	1721
262.4. SYNTAX	1722
262.5. PROPERTYRESOLVER	1722
262.6. DEFINING LOCATION	1723
262.7. USING SYSTEM AND ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES IN LOCATIONS	1723
262.8. CONFIGURING IN JAVA DSL	1724
262.9. CONFIGURING IN SPRING XML	1724
262.10. USING A PROPERTIES FROM THE REGISTRY	1725
262.11. EXAMPLES USING PROPERTIES COMPONENT	1725
262.12. EXAMPLES	1726
262.13. EXAMPLE WITH SIMPLE LANGUAGE	1726
262.14. ADDITIONAL PROPERTY PLACEHOLDER SUPPORTED IN SPRING XML	1727
262.15. OVERRIDING A PROPERTY SETTING USING A JVM SYSTEM PROPERTY	1727
262.16. USING PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS FOR ANY KIND OF ATTRIBUTE IN THE XML DSL	1728
262.17. USING BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDER WITH CAMEL ROUTES	1728
262.17.1. Using OSGi blueprint property placeholders in Camel routes	1729
262.17.2. About placeholder syntax	1729
262.18. EXPLICIT REFERRING TO A OSGI BLUEPRINT PLACEHOLDER IN CAMEL	1730
262.19. OVERRIDING BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS OUTSIDE CAMELCONTEXT	1730
262.20. USING .CFG OR .PROPERTIES FILE FOR BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS	1730
262.21. USING .CFG FILE AND OVERRIDING PROPERTIES FOR BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS	1731
262.22. BRIDGING SPRING AND CAMEL PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS	1731
262.23. CLASHING SPRING PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS WITH CAMELS SIMPLE LANGUAGE	1731
262.24. OVERRIDING PROPERTIES FROM CAMEL TEST KIT	1732
262.24.1. Providing properties from within unit test source	1732
262.25. USING @PROPERTYINJECT	1732
262.26. USING OUT OF THE BOX FUNCTIONS	1733
262.27. USING CUSTOM FUNCTIONS	1734
262.28. SEE ALSO	1735
<b>CHAPTER 263. PROTOBUF DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1736</b>
<b>CHAPTER 264. PROTOBUF - PROTOCOL BUFFERS</b> .....	<b>1737</b>
264.1. PROTOBUF OPTIONS	1737
264.2. CONTENT TYPE FORMAT (STARTING FROM CAMEL 2.19)	1737
264.3. PROTOBUF OVERVIEW	1737
264.4. DEFINING THE PROTO FORMAT	1738
264.5. GENERATING JAVA CLASSES	1738
264.6. JAVA DSL	1739
264.7. SPRING DSL	1739
264.8. DEPENDENCIES	1740
264.9. SEE ALSO	1740
<b>CHAPTER 265. PUBNUB COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1741</b>
265.1. URI FORMAT	1741
265.2. OPTIONS	1741
265.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1741
265.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	1742
265.3. MESSAGE HEADERS WHEN SUBSCRIBING	1743
265.4. MESSAGE BODY	1744
265.5. EXAMPLES	1744
265.5.1. Publishing events	1744



265.5.2. Fire events aka BLOCKS Event Handlers	1744
265.5.3. Subscribing to events	1744
265.5.4. Performing operations	1745
265.6. SEE ALSO	1745
<b>CHAPTER 266. APACHE PULSAR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1746</b>
266.1. URI FORMAT	1746
266.2. OPTIONS	1746
266.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1746
266.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	1747
266.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1748
<b>CHAPTER 267. QUARTZ COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1749</b>
267.1. URI FORMAT	1749
267.2. OPTIONS	1749
267.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1750
267.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	1750
267.3. CONFIGURING QUARTZ.PROPERTIES FILE	1752
267.4. ENABLING QUARTZ SCHEDULER IN JMX	1753
267.5. STARTING THE QUARTZ SCHEDULER	1753
267.6. CLUSTERING	1753
267.7. MESSAGE HEADERS	1753
267.8. USING CRON TRIGGERS	1753
267.9. SPECIFYING TIME ZONE	1754
267.10. SEE ALSO	1754
<b>CHAPTER 268. QUARTZ2 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1755</b>
268.1. URI FORMAT	1755
268.2. OPTIONS	1755
268.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1756
268.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):	1757
268.3. CONFIGURING QUARTZ.PROPERTIES FILE	1759
268.4. ENABLING QUARTZ SCHEDULER IN JMX	1759
268.5. STARTING THE QUARTZ SCHEDULER	1759
268.6. CLUSTERING	1760
268.7. MESSAGE HEADERS	1760
268.8. USING CRON TRIGGERS	1760
268.9. SPECIFYING TIME ZONE	1760
268.10. USING QUARTZSCHEDULEDPOLLCONSUMERSCHEDULER	1761
<b>CHAPTER 269. RABBITMQ COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1763</b>
269.1. URI FORMAT	1763
269.2. OPTIONS	1763
269.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1768
269.2.2. Query Parameters (61 parameters):	1768
269.3. USING CONNECTION FACTORY	1773
269.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	1774
269.5. MESSAGE BODY	1777
269.6. SAMPLES	1777
269.6.1. Issue when routing between exchanges (in Camel 2.20.x or older)	1777
<b>CHAPTER 270. REACTIVE STREAMS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1779</b>
270.1. URI FORMAT	1779
270.2. OPTIONS	1779

270.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1780
270.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	1780
270.3. USAGE	1781
270.4. GETTING DATA FROM CAMEL	1782
270.4.1. Getting data from Camel using the direct API	1782
270.5. SENDING DATA TO CAMEL	1783
270.5.1. Sending data to Camel using the direct API	1783
270.6. REQUEST A TRANSFORMATION TO CAMEL	1783
270.6.1. Request a transformation to Camel using the direct API	1784
270.7. PROCESS CAMEL DATA INTO THE REACTIVE FRAMEWORK	1784
270.8. ADVANCED TOPICS	1785
270.8.1. Controlling Backpressure (producer side)	1785
270.8.2. Controlling Backpressure (consumer side)	1786
270.9. CAMEL REACTIVE STREAMS STARTER	1786
270.10. SEE ALSO	1786
<b>CHAPTER 271. REACTOR COMPONENT</b>	<b>1787</b>
<b>CHAPTER 272. REF COMPONENT</b>	<b>1788</b>
272.1. URI FORMAT	1788
272.2. REF OPTIONS	1788
272.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1788
272.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	1788
272.3. RUNTIME LOOKUP	1789
272.4. SAMPLE	1789
<b>CHAPTER 273. REST COMPONENT</b>	<b>1790</b>
273.1. URI FORMAT	1790
273.2. URI OPTIONS	1790
273.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1791
273.2.2. Query Parameters (15 parameters):	1791
273.3. SUPPORTED REST COMPONENTS	1792
273.4. PATH AND URITEMPLATE SYNTAX	1793
273.5. REST PRODUCER EXAMPLES	1793
273.6. REST PRODUCER BINDING	1794
273.7. MORE EXAMPLES	1795
273.8. SEE ALSO	1795
<b>PART I. REST OPENAPI COMPONENT</b>	<b>1796</b>
<b>CHAPTER 274. URI FORMAT</b>	<b>1797</b>
<b>CHAPTER 275. OPTIONS</b>	<b>1798</b>
275.1. PATH PARAMETERS (2 PARAMETERS):	1799
275.2. QUERY PARAMETERS (8 PARAMETERS):	1800
<b>CHAPTER 276. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION</b>	<b>1802</b>
<b>CHAPTER 277. EXAMPLE: PETSTORE</b>	<b>1805</b>
<b>CHAPTER 278. REST SWAGGER COMPONENT</b>	<b>1806</b>
278.1. URI FORMAT	1806
278.2. OPTIONS	1807
278.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1808
278.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1809
278.3. EXAMPLE: PETSTORE	1810

<b>CHAPTER 279. RESTLET COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1812</b>
279.1. URI FORMAT	1812
279.2. OPTIONS	1812
279.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):	1815
279.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	1815
279.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1818
279.4. MESSAGE BODY	1819
279.5. SAMPLES	1819
279.5.1. Restlet Endpoint with Authentication	1819
279.5.2. Single restlet endpoint to service multiple methods and URI templates (deprecated)	1820
279.5.3. Using Restlet API to populate response	1820
279.5.4. Configuring max threads on component	1820
279.5.5. Using the Restlet servlet within a webapp	1821
<b>CHAPTER 280. RIBBON COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1823</b>
280.1. CONFIGURATION	1823
280.2. SEE ALSO	1824
<b>CHAPTER 281. RMI COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1825</b>
281.1. URI FORMAT	1825
281.2. OPTIONS	1825
281.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1825
281.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1826
281.3. USING	1826
281.4. SEE ALSO	1827
<b>CHAPTER 282. ROUTEBOX COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>1828</b>
282.1. THE NEED FOR A CAMEL ROUTEBOX ENDPOINT	1828
282.2. URI FORMAT	1829
282.3. OPTIONS	1829
282.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1829
282.3.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):	1829
282.4. SENDING/RECEIVING MESSAGES TO/FROM THE ROUTEBOX	1831
282.4.1. Step 1: Loading inner route details into the Registry	1831
282.4.2. Step 2: Optionally using a Dispatch Strategy instead of a Dispatch Map	1832
282.4.3. Step 2: Launching a routebox consumer	1833
282.4.4. Step 3: Using a routebox producer	1833
<b>CHAPTER 283. RSS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1834</b>
283.1. URI FORMAT	1834
283.2. OPTIONS	1834
283.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1834
283.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):	1834
283.3. EXCHANGE DATA TYPES	1837
283.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	1837
283.5. RSS DATAFORMAT	1837
283.6. FILTERING ENTRIES	1838
283.7. SEE ALSO	1838
<b>CHAPTER 284. RSS DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1839</b>
284.1. OPTIONS	1839
<b>CHAPTER 285. RXJAVA2 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1840</b>
<b>CHAPTER 286. SALESFORCE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1841</b>

286.1. AUTHENTICATING TO SALESFORCE	1841
286.2. URI FORMAT	1842
286.3. PASSING IN SALESFORCE HEADERS AND FETCHING SALESFORCE RESPONSE HEADERS	1842
286.4. SUPPORTED SALESFORCE APIS	1843
286.4.1. Rest API	1843
286.4.2. Rest Bulk API	1844
286.4.3. Rest Streaming API	1845
286.4.4. Platform events	1845
286.5. EXAMPLES	1846
286.5.1. Uploading a document to a ContentWorkspace	1846
286.6. USING SALESFORCE LIMITS API	1847
286.7. WORKING WITH APPROVALS	1847
286.8. USING SALESFORCE RECENT ITEMS API	1848
286.9. WORKING WITH APPROVALS	1848
286.10. USING SALESFORCE COMPOSITE API TO SUBMIT SUBJECT TREE	1849
286.11. USING SALESFORCE COMPOSITE API TO SUBMIT MULTIPLE REQUESTS IN A BATCH	1850
286.12. USING SALESFORCE COMPOSITE API TO SUBMIT MULTIPLE CHAINED REQUESTS	1851
286.13. CAMEL SALESFORCE MAVEN PLUGIN	1852
286.14. OPTIONS	1852
286.14.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	1855
286.14.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):	1856
286.15. SEE ALSO	1859
<b>CHAPTER 287. SAP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1860</b>
287.1. OVERVIEW	1860
Dependencies	1860
Additional platform restrictions for the SAP component	1860
SAP JCo and SAP IDoc libraries	1860
Deploying in a Fuse OSGi Container	1860
Deploying in a JBoss EAP container	1861
URI format	1862
Options for RFC destination endpoints	1863
Options for RFC server endpoints	1864
Options for the IDoc List Server endpoint	1864
Summary of the RFC and IDoc endpoints	1864
SAP RFC destination endpoint	1866
SAP RFC server endpoint	1866
SAP IDoc and IDoc list destination endpoints	1867
SAP IDoc list server endpoint	1867
Meta-data repositories	1867
287.2. CONFIGURATION	1868
287.2.1. Configuration Overview	1868
Overview	1868
Example	1868
287.2.2. Destination Configuration	1869
Overview	1869
Sample destination configuration	1869
Interceptor for tRFC and qRFC destinations	1870
Logon and authentication options	1870
Connection options	1872
Connection pool options	1873
Secure network connection options	1874
Repository options	1874

Trace configuration options	1876
287.2.3. Server Configuration	1876
Overview	1876
Sample server configuration	1876
Required options	1877
Secure network connection options	1878
Other options	1878
287.2.4. Repository Configuration	1879
Overview	1879
Repository data example	1879
Function template properties	1880
Function template example	1881
List field meta-data properties	1882
Elementary list field meta-data example	1883
Complex list field meta-data example	1883
Record meta-data properties	1883
Record meta-data example	1884
Record field meta-data properties	1884
Elementary record field meta-data example	1886
Complex record field meta-data example	1886
287.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1886
287.4. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES	1887
287.5. MESSAGE BODY FOR RFC	1888
Request and response objects	1888
Structure objects	1888
Field types	1889
Elementary field types	1889
Character field types	1890
Numeric field types	1891
Hexadecimal field types	1892
String field types	1892
Complex field types	1892
Structure field types	1893
Table field types	1893
Table objects	1893
287.6. MESSAGE BODY FOR IDOC	1894
IDoc message type	1894
The IDoc document model	1894
How an IDoc is related to a Document object	1896
Example of creating a Document instance	1896
Document attributes	1897
Setting document attributes in Java	1899
Setting document attributes in XML	1900
287.7. TRANSACTION SUPPORT	1900
BAPI transaction model	1900
RFC transaction model	1900
Which transaction model to use?	1900
Transactional RFC destination endpoints	1901
Transactional RFC server endpoints	1901
287.8. XML SERIALIZATION FOR RFC	1901
Overview	1901
XML namespace	1901
Request and response XML documents	1902

Structure fields	1902
Table fields	1902
Elementary fields	1903
Date and time formats	1904
<b>287.9. XML SERIALIZATION FOR IDOC</b>	<b>1904</b>
Overview	1904
XML namespace	1904
Built-in type converter	1904
Sample IDoc message body in XML format	1905
<b>287.10. EXAMPLE 1: READING DATA FROM SAP</b>	<b>1906</b>
Overview	1906
Java DSL for route	1906
XML DSL for route	1906
createFlightCustomerGetListRequest bean	1906
returnFlightCustomerInfo bean	1907
<b>287.11. EXAMPLE 2: WRITING DATA TO SAP</b>	<b>1908</b>
Overview	1908
Java DSL for route	1908
XML DSL for route	1908
Transaction support	1908
Populating request parameters	1908
<b>287.12. EXAMPLE 3: HANDLING REQUESTS FROM SAP</b>	<b>1908</b>
Overview	1909
Java DSL for route	1909
XML DSL for route	1909
BookFlightRequest bean	1909
BookFlightResponse bean	1910
FlightInfo bean	1911
ConnectionInfoTable bean	1912
ConnectionInfo bean	1912
<b>CHAPTER 288. SAP NETWEAVER COMPONENT</b>	<b>1914</b>
288.1. URI FORMAT	1914
288.2. PREREQUISITES	1914
288.3. SAPNETWEAVER OPTIONS	1914
288.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1914
288.3.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	1914
288.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	1915
288.5. EXAMPLES	1915
288.6. SEE ALSO	1916
<b>CHAPTER 289. SCHEDULER COMPONENT</b>	<b>1918</b>
289.1. URI FORMAT	1918
289.2. OPTIONS	1918
289.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1918
289.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):	1919
289.3. MORE INFORMATION	1921
289.4. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES	1921
289.5. SAMPLE	1922
289.6. FORCING THE SCHEDULER TO TRIGGER IMMEDIATELY WHEN COMPLETED	1922
289.7. FORCING THE SCHEDULER TO BE IDLE	1922
289.8. SEE ALSO	1922
<b>CHAPTER 290. SCHEMATRON COMPONENT</b>	<b>1923</b>

290.1. URI FORMAT	1923
290.2. URI OPTIONS	1923
290.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1923
290.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	1923
290.3. HEADERS	1924
290.4. URI AND PATH SYNTAX	1924
290.5. SCHEMATRON RULES AND REPORT SAMPLES	1925
<b>CHAPTER 291. SCP COMPONENT</b>	<b>1927</b>
291.1. URI FORMAT	1927
291.2. OPTIONS	1927
291.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1927
291.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):	1928
291.3. LIMITATIONS	1930
291.4. SEE ALSO	1930
<b>CHAPTER 292. CAMEL SCR (DEPRECATED)</b>	<b>1931</b>
292.1. CAMEL SCR SUPPORT	1931
292.2. ABSTRACTCAMELRUNNER'S LIFECYCLE IN SCR	1935
292.3. USING CAMEL-ARCHETYPE-SCR	1936
292.4. UNIT TESTING CAMEL ROUTES	1937
292.5. RUNNING THE BUNDLE IN APACHE KARAF	1939
292.5.1. Overriding the default configuration	1940
292.5.2. Using Camel SCR bundle as a template	1940
292.6. NOTES	1941
<b>CHAPTER 293. XML SECURITY DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>1942</b>
293.1. XMLSECURITY OPTIONS	1942
293.1.1. Key Cipher Algorithm	1943
293.2. MARSHAL	1944
293.3. UNMARSHAL	1944
293.4. EXAMPLES	1944
293.4.1. Full Payload encryption/decryption	1944
293.4.2. Partial Payload Content Only encryption/decryption	1944
293.4.3. Partial Multi Node Payload Content Only encryption/decryption	1944
293.4.4. Partial Payload Content Only encryption/decryption with choice of passPhrase(password)	1944
293.4.5. Partial Payload Content Only encryption/decryption with passPhrase(password) and Algorithm	1945
293.4.6. Partial Payload Content with Namespace support	1945
293.4.7. Asymmetric Key Encryption	1946
293.5. DEPENDENCIES	1946
<b>CHAPTER 294. SEDA COMPONENT</b>	<b>1947</b>
294.1. URI FORMAT	1947
294.2. OPTIONS	1947
294.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1948
294.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	1948
294.3. CHOOSING BLOCKINGQUEUE IMPLEMENTATION	1950
294.4. USE OF REQUEST REPLY	1950
294.5. CONCURRENT CONSUMERS	1951
294.6. THREAD POOLS	1951
294.7. SAMPLE	1951
294.8. USING MULTIPLECONSUMERS	1951
294.9. EXTRACTING QUEUE INFORMATION.	1952
294.10. SEE ALSO	1952

<b>CHAPTER 295. JAVA OBJECT SERIALIZATION DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>1953</b>
295.1. OPTIONS	1953
295.2. DEPENDENCIES	1953
<b>CHAPTER 296. SERVICE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1954</b>
296.1. USING THE SERVICE ENDPOINT	1954
296.2. URI FORMAT	1954
296.3. OPTIONS	1954
296.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1954
296.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	1954
296.4. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	1955
296.5. IMPLEMENTATIONS	1956
296.6. SEE ALSO	1956
<b>CHAPTER 297. SERVICENOW COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1957</b>
297.1. URI FORMAT	1957
297.2. OPTIONS	1957
297.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1958
297.2.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):	1958
297.3. HEADERS	1962
297.4. USAGE EXAMPLES:	1974
<b>CHAPTER 298. SERVLET COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1975</b>
298.1. URI FORMAT	1975
298.2. OPTIONS	1975
298.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	1976
298.2.2. Query Parameters (21 parameters):	1976
298.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	1979
298.4. USAGE	1979
298.5. PUTTING CAMEL JARS IN THE APP SERVER BOOT CLASSPATH	1979
298.6. SAMPLE	1980
298.6.1. Sample when using Spring 3.x	1981
298.6.2. Sample when using Spring 2.x	1981
298.6.3. Sample when using OSGi	1981
298.6.4. Usage with Spring-Boot	1981
298.7. SEE ALSO	1982
298.8. SERVLETLISTENER COMPONENT	1982
298.8.1. Using	1982
298.8.2. Options	1983
298.8.3. Examples	1984
298.8.4. Accessing the created CamelContext	1984
298.8.5. Configuring routes	1985
298.8.5.1. Using a RouteBuilder class	1985
298.8.5.2. Using package scanning	1985
298.8.5.3. Using a XML file	1985
298.8.5.4. Configuring propert placeholders	1986
298.8.5.5. Configuring JMX	1986
298.8.5.6. Using custom CamelContextLifecycle	1987
298.8.6. See Also	1987
<b>CHAPTER 299. SFTP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>1988</b>
299.1. URI OPTIONS	1988
299.1.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	1988
299.1.2. Query Parameters (111 parameters):	1988



<b>CHAPTER 300. SHIRO SECURITY COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2006</b>
300.1. SHIRO SECURITY BASICS	2006
300.2. INSTANTIATING A SHIROSECURITYPOLICY OBJECT	2007
300.3. SHIROSECURITYPOLICY OPTIONS	2007
300.4. APPLYING SHIRO AUTHENTICATION ON A CAMEL ROUTE	2008
300.5. APPLYING SHIRO AUTHORIZATION ON A CAMEL ROUTE	2009
300.6. CREATING A SHIROSECURITYTOKEN AND INJECTING IT INTO A MESSAGE EXCHANGE	2010
300.7. SENDING MESSAGES TO ROUTES SECURED BY A SHIROSECURITYPOLICY	2010
300.8. SENDING MESSAGES TO ROUTES SECURED BY A SHIROSECURITYPOLICY (MUCH EASIER FROM CAMEL 2.12 ONWARDS)	2010
300.8.1. Using ShiroSecurityToken	2010
<b>CHAPTER 301. SIMPLE LANGUAGE</b> .....	<b>2012</b>
301.1. SIMPLE LANGUAGE CHANGES IN CAMEL 2.9 ONWARDS	2012
301.2. SIMPLE LANGUAGE OPTIONS	2013
301.3. VARIABLES	2013
301.4. OGNL EXPRESSION SUPPORT	2018
301.5. OPERATOR SUPPORT	2020
301.5.1. Comparing with different types	2023
301.5.2. Using Spring XML	2025
301.6. USING AND / OR	2025
301.7. SAMPLES	2025
301.8. REFERRING TO CONSTANTS OR ENUMS	2027
301.9. USING NEW LINES OR TABS IN XML DSLS	2027
301.10. LEADING AND TRAILING WHITESPACE HANDLING	2027
301.11. SETTING RESULT TYPE	2028
301.12. CHANGING FUNCTION START AND END TOKENS	2028
301.13. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE	2028
301.14. SETTING SPRING BEANS TO EXCHANGE PROPERTIES	2029
301.15. DEPENDENCIES	2029
<b>CHAPTER 302. SIP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2030</b>
302.1. URI FORMAT	2030
302.2. OPTIONS	2030
302.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2031
302.2.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):	2031
302.3. SENDING MESSAGES TO/FROM A SIP ENDPOINT	2035
302.3.1. Creating a Camel SIP Publisher	2035
302.3.2. Creating a Camel SIP Subscriber	2035
<b>CHAPTER 303. SIMPLE JMS BATCH COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2037</b>
303.1. URI FORMAT	2038
303.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS	2038
303.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2039
303.2.2. Query Parameters (23 parameters):	2039
<b>CHAPTER 304. SIMPLE JMS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2043</b>
304.1. URI FORMAT	2043
304.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS	2044
304.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2046
304.2.2. Query Parameters (34 parameters):	2046
304.3. PRODUCER USAGE	2049
304.3.1. InOnly Producer - (Default)	2050
304.3.2. InOut Producer	2050

304.4. CONSUMER USAGE	2050
304.4.1. InOnly Consumer - (Default)	2050
304.4.2. InOut Consumer	2050
304.5. ADVANCED USAGE NOTES	2050
304.5.1. Pluggable Connection Resource Management	2050
304.5.2. Batch Message Support	2051
304.5.3. Customizable Transaction Commit Strategies (Local JMS Transactions only)	2052
304.5.4. Transacted Batch Consumers & Producers	2052
304.6. ADDITIONAL NOTES	2053
304.6.1. Message Header Format	2053
304.6.2. Message Content	2053
304.6.3. Clustering	2054
304.7. TRANSACTION SUPPORT	2054
304.7.1. Does Springless Mean I Can't Use Spring?	2054
<b>CHAPTER 305. SIMPLE JMS2 COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2055</b>
305.1. URI FORMAT	2055
305.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS	2056
305.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2058
305.2.2. Query Parameters (37 parameters):	2058
305.3. PRODUCER USAGE	2062
305.3.1. InOnly Producer - (Default)	2062
305.3.2. InOut Producer	2062
305.4. CONSUMER USAGE	2062
305.4.1. Durable Shared Subscription	2062
305.4.2. InOnly Consumer - (Default)	2062
305.4.3. InOut Consumer	2063
305.5. ADVANCED USAGE NOTES	2063
305.5.1. Pluggable Connection Resource Management	2063
305.5.2. Session, Consumer, & Producer Pooling & Caching Management	2064
305.5.3. Batch Message Support	2064
305.5.4. Customizable Transaction Commit Strategies (Local JMS Transactions only)	2064
305.5.5. Transacted Batch Consumers & Producers	2065
305.6. ADDITIONAL NOTES	2065
305.6.1. Message Header Format	2065
305.6.2. Message Content	2066
305.6.3. Clustering	2066
305.7. TRANSACTION SUPPORT	2066
305.7.1. Does Springless Mean I Can't Use Spring?	2066
<b>CHAPTER 306. SLACK COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2068</b>
306.1. URI FORMAT	2068
306.2. OPTIONS	2068
306.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2068
306.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	2069
306.3. SLACKCOMPONENT	2069
306.4. EXAMPLE	2069
306.5. SEE ALSO	2070
<b>CHAPTER 307. SMPP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2071</b>
307.1. SMS LIMITATIONS	2071
307.2. DATA CODING, ALPHABET AND INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER SETS	2071
307.3. MESSAGE SPLITTING AND THROTTLING	2072
307.4. URI FORMAT	2073

307.5. URI OPTIONS	2073
307.5.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2073
307.5.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):	2074
307.6. PRODUCER MESSAGE HEADERS	2078
307.7. CONSUMER MESSAGE HEADERS	2082
307.8. EXCEPTION HANDLING	2085
307.9. SAMPLES	2086
307.10. DEBUG LOGGING	2086
307.11. SEE ALSO	2086
<b>CHAPTER 308. SNMP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2088</b>
308.1. URI FORMAT	2088
308.2. SNMP PRODUCER	2088
308.3. OPTIONS	2088
308.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2088
308.3.2. Query Parameters (34 parameters):	2089
308.4. THE RESULT OF A POLL	2092
308.5. EXAMPLES	2093
308.6. SEE ALSO	2093
<b>CHAPTER 309. SOAP DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>2094</b>
309.1. SOAP OPTIONS	2094
309.2. ELEMENTNAMESTRATEGY	2095
309.3. USING THE JAVA DSL	2095
309.3.1. Using SOAP 1.2	2096
309.4. MULTI-PART MESSAGES	2096
309.4.1. Multi-part Request	2097
309.4.2. Multi-part Response	2097
309.4.3. Holder Object mapping	2098
309.5. EXAMPLES	2098
309.5.1. Webservice client	2098
309.5.2. Webservice Server	2098
309.6. DEPENDENCIES	2099
<b>CHAPTER 310. SOLR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2100</b>
310.1. URI FORMAT	2100
310.2. SOLR OPTIONS	2100
310.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2100
310.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):	2100
310.3. MESSAGE OPERATIONS	2101
310.4. EXAMPLE	2103
310.5. QUERYING SOLR	2104
310.6. SEE ALSO	2104
<b>CHAPTER 311. APACHE SPARK COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2105</b>
311.1. SUPPORTED ARCHITECTURAL STYLES	2105
311.2. RUNNING SPARK IN OSGI SERVERS	2106
311.3. URI FORMAT	2106
311.3.1. Spark options	2106
311.3.2. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2106
311.3.3. Query Parameters (6 parameters):	2106
311.3.4. Void RDD callbacks	2108
311.3.5. Converting RDD callbacks	2108
311.3.6. Annotated RDD callbacks	2109

311.4. DATAFRAME JOBS	2110
311.5. HIVE JOBS	2111
311.6. SEE ALSO	2111
<b>CHAPTER 312. SPARK REST COMPONENT</b>	<b>2112</b>
312.1. URI FORMAT	2112
312.2. URI OPTIONS	2112
312.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2113
312.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	2113
312.3. PATH USING SPARK SYNTAX	2115
312.4. MAPPING TO CAMEL MESSAGE	2115
312.5. REST DSL	2116
312.6. MORE EXAMPLES	2116
<b>CHAPTER 313. SPEL LANGUAGE</b>	<b>2117</b>
313.1. VARIABLES	2117
313.2. OPTIONS	2118
313.3. SAMPLES	2118
313.3.1. Expression templating	2118
313.3.2. Bean integration	2119
313.3.3. SpEL in enterprise integration patterns	2119
313.4. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE	2119
<b>CHAPTER 314. SPLUNK COMPONENT</b>	<b>2120</b>
314.1. URI FORMAT	2120
314.2. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:	2120
314.3. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:	2120
314.4. URI OPTIONS	2121
314.4.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2121
314.4.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):	2121
314.5. MESSAGE BODY	2125
314.6. USE CASES	2125
314.7. OTHER COMMENTS	2126
314.8. SEE ALSO	2126
<b>CHAPTER 315. SPRING SUPPORT</b>	<b>2127</b>
315.1. USING SPRING TO CONFIGURE THE CAMELCONTEXT	2127
315.2. ADDING CAMEL SCHEMA	2127
315.2.1. Using camel: namespace	2128
315.2.2. Advanced configuration using Spring	2128
315.2.3. Using <package>	2128
315.2.4. Using <packageScan>	2129
315.2.5. Using contextScan	2130
315.3. HOW DO I IMPORT ROUTES FROM OTHER XML FILES	2130
315.3.1. Test time exclusion.	2131
315.4. USING SPRING XML	2131
315.5. CONFIGURING COMPONENTS AND ENDPOINTS	2131
315.6. CAMELCONTEXTAWARE	2132
315.7. INTEGRATION TESTING	2132
315.8. SEE ALSO	2132
<b>CHAPTER 316. SPRING BATCH COMPONENT</b>	<b>2133</b>
316.1. URI FORMAT	2133
316.2. OPTIONS	2133

316.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2134
316.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	2134
316.3. USAGE	2134
316.4. EXAMPLES	2134
316.5. SUPPORT CLASSES	2135
316.5.1. CamelItemReader	2135
316.5.2. CamelItemWriter	2135
316.5.3. CamelItemProcessor	2136
316.5.4. CamelJobExecutionListener	2136
316.6. SPRING CLOUD	2137
316.6.1. Camel Spring Cloud Starter	2137
316.7. SPRING CLOUD CONSUL	2137
316.8. SPRING CLOUD ZOOKEEPER	2137
316.9. SPRING CLOUD NETFLIX	2138
316.10. SPRING CLOUD NETFLIX STARTER	2138
<b>CHAPTER 317. SPRING EVENT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2139</b>
317.1. URI FORMAT	2139
317.2. SPRING EVENT OPTIONS	2139
317.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2139
317.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	2139
317.3. SEE ALSO	2140
<b>CHAPTER 318. SPRING INTEGRATION COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2141</b>
318.1. URI FORMAT	2141
318.2. OPTIONS	2141
318.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2141
318.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	2141
318.3. USAGE	2142
318.4. EXAMPLES	2142
318.4.1. Using the Spring integration endpoint	2142
318.4.2. The Source and Target adapter	2143
318.5. SEE ALSO	2143
318.6. SPRING JAVA CONFIG	2143
318.6.1. Using Spring Java Config	2143
318.6.2. Configuration	2143
318.6.3. Testing	2144
<b>CHAPTER 319. SPRING LDAP COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2145</b>
319.1. URI FORMAT	2145
319.2. OPTIONS	2145
319.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2145
319.2.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):	2145
319.3. USAGE	2146
319.3.1. Search	2146
319.3.2. Bind	2146
319.3.3. Unbind	2146
319.3.4. Authenticate	2146
319.3.5. Modify Attributes	2146
319.3.6. Function-Driven	2146
<b>CHAPTER 320. SPRING REDIS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2148</b>
320.1. URI FORMAT	2148
320.2. URI OPTIONS	2148

320.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2148
320.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	2148
320.3. USAGE	2149
320.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the Redis producer	2149
320.4. DEPENDENCIES	2162
320.5. SEE ALSO	2162
<b>CHAPTER 321. SPRING SECURITY</b> .....	<b>2163</b>
321.1. CREATING AUTHORIZATION POLICIES	2163
321.2. CONTROLLING ACCESS TO CAMEL ROUTES	2164
321.3. AUTHENTICATION	2164
321.4. HANDLING AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION ERRORS	2165
321.5. DEPENDENCIES	2166
321.6. SEE ALSO	2166
<b>CHAPTER 322. SPRING WEBSERVICE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2167</b>
322.1. URI FORMAT	2167
322.2. OPTIONS	2168
322.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	2168
322.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):	2169
322.2.3. Message headers	2172
322.3. ACCESSING WEB SERVICES	2173
322.4. SENDING SOAP AND WS-ADDRESSING ACTION HEADERS	2174
322.5. USING SOAP HEADERS	2174
322.6. THE HEADER AND ATTACHMENT PROPAGATION	2174
322.7. HOW TO TRANSFORM THE SOAP HEADER USING A STYLESHEET	2175
322.8. HOW TO USE MTOM ATTACHMENTS	2175
322.9. THE CUSTOM HEADER AND ATTACHMENT FILTERING	2176
322.10. USING A CUSTOM MESSAGESENDER AND MESSAGEFACTORY	2176
322.11. EXPOSING WEB SERVICES	2177
322.12. ENDPOINT MAPPING IN ROUTES	2178
322.13. ALTERNATIVE CONFIGURATION, USING EXISTING ENDPOINT MAPPINGS	2178
322.14. POJO (UN)MARSHALLING	2179
322.15. SEE ALSO	2179
<b>CHAPTER 323. SQL COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2181</b>
323.1. URI FORMAT	2181
323.2. OPTIONS	2182
323.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2183
323.2.2. Query Parameters (45 parameters):	2183
323.3. TREATMENT OF THE MESSAGE BODY	2188
323.4. RESULT OF THE QUERY	2188
323.5. USING STREAMLIST	2188
323.6. HEADER VALUES	2189
323.7. GENERATED KEYS	2189
323.8. CONFIGURATION	2190
323.9. SAMPLE	2190
323.9.1. Using named parameters	2190
323.9.2. Using expression parameters	2191
323.9.3. Using IN queries with dynamic values	2191
323.10. USING THE JDBC-BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY	2192
323.10.1. Customize the JdbcMessageIdRepository	2192
323.11. USING THE JDBC-BASED AGGREGATION REPOSITORY	2193
323.11.1. Database	2194

323.11.2. Storing body and headers as text	2194
323.11.3. Codec (Serialization)	2195
323.11.4. Transaction	2195
323.11.4.1. Service (Start/Stop)	2195
323.11.5. Aggregator configuration	2195
323.11.6. Optimistic locking	2195
323.12. CAMEL SQL STARTER	2196
323.13. SEE ALSO	2197
<b>CHAPTER 324. SQL STORED PROCEDURE COMPONENT</b>	<b>2198</b>
324.1. URI FORMAT	2198
324.2. OPTIONS	2198
324.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2199
324.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):	2199
324.3. DECLARING THE STORED PROCEDURE TEMPLATE	2200
324.3.1. IN Parameters	2200
324.3.2. OUT Parameters	2201
324.3.3. INOUT Parameters	2201
324.4. CAMEL SQL STARTER	2201
324.5. SEE ALSO	2202
<b>CHAPTER 325. SSH COMPONENT</b>	<b>2203</b>
325.1. URI FORMAT	2203
325.2. OPTIONS	2203
325.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2204
325.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):	2204
325.3. USAGE AS A PRODUCER ENDPOINT	2207
325.4. AUTHENTICATION	2207
325.5. EXAMPLE	2209
325.6. SEE ALSO	2209
<b>CHAPTER 326. STAX COMPONENT</b>	<b>2210</b>
326.1. URI FORMAT	2210
326.2. OPTIONS	2210
326.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2210
326.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):	2210
326.3. USAGE OF A CONTENT HANDLER AS STAX PARSER	2211
326.4. ITERATE OVER A COLLECTION USING JAXB AND STAX	2211
326.4.1. The previous example with XML DSL	2213
326.5. SEE ALSO	2213
<b>CHAPTER 327. STOMP COMPONENT</b>	<b>2214</b>
327.1. URI FORMAT	2214
327.2. OPTIONS	2214
327.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2215
327.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	2215
327.3. SAMPLES	2216
327.4. ENDPOINTS	2216
327.5. SEE ALSO	2217
<b>CHAPTER 328. STREAM COMPONENT</b>	<b>2218</b>
328.1. URI FORMAT	2218
328.2. OPTIONS	2218
328.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2218

328.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	2219
328.3. MESSAGE CONTENT	2220
328.4. SAMPLES	2220
328.5. SEE ALSO	2221
<b>CHAPTER 329. STRING ENCODING DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>2222</b>
329.1. OPTIONS	2222
329.2. MARSHAL	2222
329.3. UNMARSHAL	2222
329.4. DEPENDENCIES	2222
<b>CHAPTER 330. STRING TEMPLATE COMPONENT</b>	<b>2223</b>
330.1. URI FORMAT	2223
330.2. OPTIONS	2223
330.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2223
330.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	2223
330.3. HEADERS	2224
330.4. HOT RELOADING	2224
330.5. STRINGTEMPLATE ATTRIBUTES	2224
330.6. SAMPLES	2224
330.7. THE EMAIL SAMPLE	2224
330.8. SEE ALSO	2225
<b>CHAPTER 331. STUB COMPONENT</b>	<b>2226</b>
331.1. URI FORMAT	2226
331.2. OPTIONS	2226
331.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2226
331.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	2227
331.3. EXAMPLES	2229
<b>PART II. OPENAPI JAVA COMPONENT</b>	<b>2230</b>
<b>CHAPTER 332. USING OPENAPI IN REST-DSL</b>	<b>2231</b>
<b>CHAPTER 333. OPTIONS</b>	<b>2232</b>
<b>CHAPTER 334. ADDING SECURITY DEFINITIONS IN API DOC</b>	<b>2234</b>
<b>CHAPTER 335. CONTEXTIDLISTING ENABLED</b>	<b>2235</b>
<b>CHAPTER 336. JSON OR YAML</b>	<b>2236</b>
<b>CHAPTER 337. EXAMPLES</b>	<b>2237</b>
<b>CHAPTER 338. SWAGGER JAVA COMPONENT</b>	<b>2238</b>
338.1. USING SWAGGER IN REST-DSL	2238
338.2. OPTIONS	2239
338.3. CONTEXTIDLISTING ENABLED	2240
338.4. JSON OR YAML	2240
338.5. EXAMPLES	2241
<b>CHAPTER 339. SYSLOG DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>2242</b>
339.1. RFC3164 SYSLOG PROTOCOL	2242
339.2. OPTIONS	2242
339.3. RFC5424 SYSLOG PROTOCOL	2243
339.3.1. Exposing a Syslog listener	2243
339.3.2. Sending syslog messages to a remote destination	2243



339.4. SEE ALSO	2244
<b>CHAPTER 340. TAR FILE DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>2245</b>
340.1. TARFILE OPTIONS	2245
340.2. MARSHAL	2245
340.3. UNMARSHAL	2246
340.4. AGGREGATE	2246
340.5. DEPENDENCIES	2247
<b>CHAPTER 341. TELEGRAM COMPONENT</b>	<b>2248</b>
341.1. URI FORMAT	2248
341.2. OPTIONS	2248
341.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2249
341.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):	2249
341.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	2251
341.4. USAGE	2252
341.5. PRODUCER EXAMPLE	2252
341.6. CONSUMER EXAMPLE	2253
341.7. REACTIVE CHAT-BOT EXAMPLE	2253
341.8. GETTING THE CHAT ID	2254
<b>CHAPTER 342. TEST COMPONENT</b>	<b>2255</b>
342.1. URI FORMAT	2255
342.2. URI OPTIONS	2255
342.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2255
342.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):	2256
342.3. EXAMPLE	2258
342.4. SEE ALSO	2258
<b>CHAPTER 343. THRIFT COMPONENT</b>	<b>2259</b>
343.1. URI FORMAT	2259
343.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	2259
343.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	2259
343.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	2260
343.3. THRIFT METHOD PARAMETERS MAPPING	2261
343.4. THRIFT CONSUMER HEADERS (WILL BE INSTALLED AFTER THE CONSUMER INVOCATION)	2261
343.5. EXAMPLES	2262
343.6. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES	2262
343.7. SEE ALSO	2262
<b>CHAPTER 344. THRIFT DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>2263</b>
344.1. THRIFT OPTIONS	2263
344.2. CONTENT TYPE FORMAT	2263
344.3. THRIFT OVERVIEW	2263
344.4. DEFINING THE THRIFT FORMAT	2263
344.5. GENERATING JAVA CLASSES	2264
344.6. JAVA DSL	2264
344.7. SPRING DSL	2265
344.8. DEPENDENCIES	2265
<b>CHAPTER 345. TIDYMARKUP DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>2266</b>
345.1. TIDYMARKUP OPTIONS	2266
345.2. JAVA DSL EXAMPLE	2266
345.3. SPRING XML EXAMPLE	2266
345.4. DEPENDENCIES	2267

<b>CHAPTER 346. TIKA COMPONENT</b>	<b>2268</b>
346.1. OPTIONS	2268
346.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2268
346.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	2268
346.2. TO DETECT A FILE'S MIME TYPE	2269
346.3. TO PARSE A FILE	2269
<b>CHAPTER 347. TIMER COMPONENT</b>	<b>2270</b>
347.1. URI FORMAT	2270
347.2. OPTIONS	2270
347.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2270
347.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	2270
347.3. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES	2272
347.4. SAMPLE	2272
347.5. FIRING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE	2273
347.6. FIRING ONLY ONCE	2273
347.7. SEE ALSO	2273
<b>CHAPTER 348. TWILIO COMPONENT</b>	<b>2275</b>
348.1. TWILIO OPTIONS	2275
348.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2275
348.1.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):	2276
348.2. URI FORMAT	2276
348.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:	2278
348.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:	2279
348.5. MESSAGE HEADER	2279
348.6. MESSAGE BODY	2279
<b>CHAPTER 349. TWITTER COMPONENTS</b>	<b>2280</b>
349.1. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	2280
349.2. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	2281
349.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	2281
349.4. MESSAGE BODY	2281
349.5. USE CASES	2281
349.5.1. To create a status update within your Twitter profile, send this producer a String body:	2282
349.5.2. To poll, every 60 sec., all statuses on your home timeline:	2282
349.5.3. To search for all statuses with the keyword 'camel' only once:	2282
349.5.4. Searching using a producer with static keywords:	2282
349.5.5. Searching using a producer with dynamic keywords from header:	2282
349.6. EXAMPLE	2282
349.7. SEE ALSO	2282
<b>CHAPTER 350. TWITTER DIRECT MESSAGE COMPONENT</b>	<b>2284</b>
350.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	2284
350.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	2284
350.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2285
350.2.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):	2285
<b>CHAPTER 351. TWITTER SEARCH COMPONENT</b>	<b>2289</b>
351.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	2289
351.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	2289
351.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2290
351.2.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):	2290
<b>CHAPTER 352. TWITTER STREAMING COMPONENT</b>	<b>2294</b>

352.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	2294
352.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	2294
352.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2295
352.2.2. Query Parameters (43 parameters):	2295
<b>CHAPTER 353. TWITTER TIMELINE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2299</b>
353.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS	2299
353.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	2299
353.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2300
353.2.2. Query Parameters (43 parameters):	2300
<b>CHAPTER 354. TWITTER COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>2304</b>
354.1. URI FORMAT	2304
354.2. TWITTER COMPONENT	2304
354.3. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS	2305
354.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS	2306
354.5. URI OPTIONS	2307
354.5.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2307
354.5.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):	2307
354.6. MESSAGE HEADERS	2311
354.7. MESSAGE BODY	2311
354.8. USE CASES	2311
354.8.1. To create a status update within your Twitter profile, send this producer a String body:	2312
354.8.2. To poll, every 60 sec., all statuses on your home timeline:	2312
354.8.3. To search for all statuses with the keyword 'camel' only once:	2312
354.8.4. Searching using a producer with static keywords:	2312
354.8.5. Searching using a producer with dynamic keywords from header:	2312
354.9. EXAMPLE	2312
354.10. SEE ALSO	2312
<b>CHAPTER 355. UNDERTOW COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2313</b>
355.1. URI FORMAT	2313
355.2. OPTIONS	2313
355.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2314
355.2.2. Query Parameters (21 parameters):	2314
355.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	2316
355.4. HTTP PRODUCER EXAMPLE	2316
355.5. HTTP CONSUMER EXAMPLE	2317
355.6. WEBSOCKET EXAMPLE	2317
355.7. USING LOCALHOST AS HOST	2317
355.8. UNDERTOW CONSUMERS ON {WILDFLY}	2317
355.8.1. Configuring alternative ports	2318
355.8.2. Ignored camel-undertow consumer configuration options on {wildfly}	2318
<b>CHAPTER 356. UNIVOCITY CSV DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>2320</b>
356.1. OPTIONS	2320
356.2. OPTIONS	2320
356.3. MARSHALLING USAGES	2321
356.3.1. Usage example: marshalling a Map into CSV format	2322
356.3.2. Usage example: marshalling a Map into fixed-width format	2322
356.3.3. Usage example: marshalling a Map into TSV format	2322
356.4. UNMARSHALLING USAGES	2322
356.4.1. Usage example: unmarshalling a CSV format into maps with automatic headers	2323
356.4.2. Usage example: unmarshalling a fixed-width format into lists	2323

<b>CHAPTER 357. UNIVOCITY FIXED LENGTH DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>2324</b>
357.1. OPTIONS	2324
357.2. OPTIONS	2324
357.3. MARSHALLING USAGES	2325
357.3.1. Usage example: marshalling a Map into CSV format	2326
357.3.2. Usage example: marshalling a Map into fixed-width format	2326
357.3.3. Usage example: marshalling a Map into TSV format	2326
357.4. UNMARSHALLING USAGES	2326
357.4.1. Usage example: unmarshalling a CSV format into maps with automatic headers	2327
357.4.2. Usage example: unmarshalling a fixed-width format into lists	2327
<b>CHAPTER 358. UNIVOCITY TSV DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>2328</b>
358.1. OPTIONS	2328
358.2. OPTIONS	2328
358.3. MARSHALLING USAGES	2329
358.3.1. Usage example: marshalling a Map into CSV format	2329
358.3.2. Usage example: marshalling a Map into fixed-width format	2330
358.3.3. Usage example: marshalling a Map into TSV format	2330
358.4. UNMARSHALLING USAGES	2330
358.4.1. Usage example: unmarshalling a CSV format into maps with automatic headers	2330
358.4.2. Usage example: unmarshalling a fixed-width format into lists	2331
<b>CHAPTER 359. VALIDATOR COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2332</b>
359.1. URI FORMAT	2332
359.2. OPTIONS	2332
359.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2333
359.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	2333
359.3. EXAMPLE	2334
359.4. ADVANCED: JMX METHOD CLEARCACHEDSCHEMA	2334
<b>CHAPTER 360. VELOCITY COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2335</b>
360.1. URI FORMAT	2335
360.2. OPTIONS	2335
360.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2335
360.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	2336
360.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	2336
360.4. VELOCITY CONTEXT	2337
360.5. HOT RELOADING	2338
360.6. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES	2338
360.7. SAMPLES	2338
360.8. THE EMAIL SAMPLE	2339
360.9. SEE ALSO	2339
<b>CHAPTER 361. VERT.X COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2341</b>
361.1. URI FORMAT	2341
361.2. OPTIONS	2341
361.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2342
361.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	2342
361.3. CONNECTING TO THE EXISTING VERT.X INSTANCE	2343
361.4. SEE ALSO	2343
<b>CHAPTER 362. VM COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2344</b>
362.1. URI FORMAT	2344
362.2. OPTIONS	2344

362.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2345
362.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):	2345
362.3. SAMPLES	2347
362.4. SEE ALSO	2347
<b>CHAPTER 363. WEATHER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2348</b>
363.1. URI FORMAT	2348
363.2. REMARK	2348
363.3. GEOLOCATION PROVIDER	2348
363.4. OPTIONS	2348
363.4.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2349
363.4.2. Query Parameters (45 parameters):	2349
363.5. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT	2353
363.6. MESSAGE HEADERS	2353
363.7. SAMPLES	2353
<b>CHAPTER 364. WEB3J ETHEREUM BLOCKCHAIN COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2355</b>
364.1. URI FORMAT	2355
364.2. WEB3J OPTIONS	2355
364.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2355
364.2.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):	2356
364.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION	2358
364.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	2362
364.5. SAMPLES	2362
<b>CHAPTER 365. JETTY WEBSOCKET COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2363</b>
365.1. URI FORMAT	2363
365.2. WEBSOCKET OPTIONS	2363
365.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	2364
365.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	2365
365.3. MESSAGE HEADERS	2366
365.4. USAGE	2367
365.5. SETTING UP SSL FOR WEBSOCKET COMPONENT	2367
365.5.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility	2367
365.6. SEE ALSO	2368
<b>CHAPTER 366. WORDPRESS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2370</b>
366.1. OPTIONS	2370
366.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2370
366.1.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):	2370
366.1.3. Configuring Wordpress component	2371
366.1.4. Consumer Example	2372
366.1.5. Producer Example	2372
366.2. AUTHENTICATION	2372
<b>CHAPTER 367. XCHANGE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2373</b>
367.1. URI FORMAT	2373
367.2. OPTIONS	2373
367.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2373
367.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):	2373
367.3. AUTHENTICATION	2374
367.4. MESSAGE HEADERS	2374
<b>CHAPTER 368. XML BEANS DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)</b> .....	<b>2375</b>
368.1. OPTIONS	2375

368.2. DEPENDENCIES	2375
<b>CHAPTER 369. XML JSON DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)</b>	<b>2376</b>
369.1. OPTIONS	2376
369.2. BASIC USAGE WITH JAVA DSL	2377
369.2.1. Explicitly instantiating the data format	2377
369.2.2. Defining the data format in-line	2378
369.3. BASIC USAGE WITH SPRING OR BLUEPRINT DSL	2378
369.4. NAMESPACE MAPPINGS	2379
369.4.1. Example	2380
369.5. DEPENDENCIES	2380
369.6. SEE ALSO	2381
<b>CHAPTER 370. XML SECURITY COMPONENT</b>	<b>2382</b>
370.1. XML SIGNATURE WRAPPING MODES	2382
370.2. URI FORMAT	2384
370.3. BASIC EXAMPLE	2384
370.4. COMPONENT OPTIONS	2385
370.5. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	2385
370.5.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2385
370.5.2. Query Parameters (35 parameters):	2386
370.5.3. Output Node Determination in Enveloping XML Signature Case	2392
370.6. DETACHED XML SIGNATURES AS SIBLINGS OF THE SIGNED ELEMENTS	2393
370.7. XADES-BES/EPES FOR THE SIGNER ENDPOINT	2395
370.7.1. Headers	2398
370.7.2. Limitations with regard to XAdES version 1.4.2	2399
370.8. SEE ALSO	2400
<b>CHAPTER 371. XMPP COMPONENT</b>	<b>2401</b>
371.1. URI FORMAT	2401
371.2. OPTIONS	2401
371.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):	2401
371.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):	2401
371.3. HEADERS AND SETTING SUBJECT OR LANGUAGE	2403
371.4. EXAMPLES	2403
371.5. SEE ALSO	2404
<b>CHAPTER 372. XPATH LANGUAGE</b>	<b>2405</b>
372.1. XPATH LANGUAGE OPTIONS	2405
372.2. NAMESPACE	2406
372.3. VARIABLES	2406
372.3.1. Namespace given	2407
372.3.2. No namespace given	2407
372.4. FUNCTIONS	2408
372.5. USING XML CONFIGURATION	2408
372.6. SETTING RESULT TYPE	2409
372.7. USING XPATH ON HEADERS	2409
372.8. EXAMPLES	2410
372.9. XPATH INJECTION	2410
372.10. USING XPATHBUILDER WITHOUT AN EXCHANGE	2410
372.11. USING SAXON WITH XPATHBUILDER	2411
372.12. SETTING A CUSTOM XPATHFACTORY USING SYSTEM PROPERTY	2411
372.13. ENABLING SAXON FROM SPRING DSL	2411
372.14. NAMESPACE AUDITING TO AID DEBUGGING	2412

372.15. AUDITING NAMESPACES	2412
372.16. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE	2413
372.17. DEPENDENCIES	2413
<b>CHAPTER 373. XQUERY COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2414</b>
373.1. OPTIONS	2414
373.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2414
373.1.2. Query Parameters (31 parameters):	2414
373.2. EXAMPLES	2417
373.3. VARIABLES	2417
373.4. USING XML CONFIGURATION	2418
373.5. USING XQUERY AS TRANSFORMATION	2419
373.6. USING XQUERY AS AN ENDPOINT	2419
373.7. EXAMPLES	2419
373.8. LEARNING XQUERY	2419
373.9. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE	2420
373.10. DEPENDENCIES	2420
<b>CHAPTER 374. XSLT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2421</b>
374.1. URI FORMAT	2421
374.2. OPTIONS	2421
374.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2422
374.2.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):	2423
374.3. USING XSLT ENDPOINTS	2424
374.4. GETTING USEABLE PARAMETERS INTO THE XSLT	2425
374.5. SPRING XML VERSIONS	2425
374.6. USING XSL:INCLUDE	2425
374.7. USING XSL:INCLUDE AND DEFAULT PREFIX	2426
374.8. USING SAXON EXTENSION FUNCTIONS	2426
374.9. DYNAMIC STYLESHEETS	2427
374.10. ACCESSING WARNINGS, ERRORS AND FATALERRORS FROM XSLT ERRORLISTENER	2427
374.11. NOTES ON USING XSLT AND JAVA VERSIONS	2427
374.12. SEE ALSO	2428
<b>CHAPTER 375. XSTREAM DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>2429</b>
375.1. OPTIONS	2429
375.2. USING THE JAVA DSL	2430
375.3. XMLINPUTFACTORY AND XMLOUTPUTFACTORY	2431
375.4. HOW TO SET THE XML ENCODING IN XSTREAM DATAFORMAT?	2431
375.5. SETTING THE TYPE PERMISSIONS OF XSTREAM DATAFORMAT	2431
<b>CHAPTER 376. YAML SNAKEYAML DATAFORMAT</b> .....	<b>2432</b>
376.1. YAML OPTIONS	2432
376.2. USING YAML DATA FORMAT WITH THE SNAKEYAML LIBRARY	2433
376.3. USING YAML IN SPRING DSL	2433
376.4. DEPENDENCIES FOR SNAKEYAML	2434
<b>CHAPTER 377. YAMMER COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>2436</b>
377.1. URI FORMAT	2436
377.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS	2436
377.3. ENDPOINT OPTIONS	2437
377.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2437
377.3.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):	2437
377.4. CONSUMING MESSAGES	2440

377.4.1. Message format	2440
377.5. CREATING MESSAGES	2442
377.6. RETRIEVING USER RELATIONSHIPS	2443
377.7. RETRIEVING USERS	2443
377.8. USING AN ENRICHER	2443
377.9. SEE ALSO	2444
<b>CHAPTER 378. ZENDESK COMPONENT</b>	<b>2445</b>
378.1. ZENDESK OPTIONS	2445
378.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):	2445
378.1.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):	2445
378.2. URI FORMAT	2446
378.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:	2446
378.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:	2447
378.5. MESSAGE HEADER	2447
378.6. MESSAGE BODY	2447
<b>CHAPTER 379. ZIP DEFLATE COMPRESSION DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>2448</b>
379.1. OPTIONS	2448
379.2. MARSHAL	2448
379.3. UNMARSHAL	2448
379.4. DEPENDENCIES	2449
<b>CHAPTER 380. ZIP FILE DATAFORMAT</b>	<b>2450</b>
380.1. ZIPFILE OPTIONS	2450
380.2. MARSHAL	2450
380.3. UNMARSHAL	2451
380.4. AGGREGATE	2451
380.5. DEPENDENCIES	2452
<b>CHAPTER 381. ZIPKIN COMPONENT</b>	<b>2453</b>
381.1. OPTIONS	2453
381.2. EXAMPLE	2454
381.2.1. ServiceName	2455
381.2.2. Client and Server Service Mappings	2455
381.3. MAPPING RULES	2456
381.3.1. No client or server mappings	2456
381.4. CAMEL-ZIPIN-STARTER	2457
<b>CHAPTER 382. ZOOKEEPER COMPONENT</b>	<b>2458</b>
382.1. URI FORMAT	2458
382.2. OPTIONS	2458
382.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2459
382.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):	2459
382.3. USE CASES	2460
382.3.1. Reading from a znode	2460
382.3.2. Reading from a znode (additional Camel 2.10 onwards)	2460
382.3.3. Writing to a znode	2460
382.4. ZOOKEEPER ENABLED ROUTE POLICIES	2462
382.5. SEE ALSO	2463
<b>CHAPTER 383. ZOOKEEPER MASTER COMPONENT</b>	<b>2464</b>
383.1. USING THE MASTER ENDPOINT	2464
383.2. URI FORMAT	2464
383.3. OPTIONS	2464



---

383.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):	2465
383.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):	2465
383.4. EXAMPLE	2466
<b>CHAPTER 384. MASTER ROUTEPOLICY</b> .....	<b>2467</b>
384.1. SEE ALSO	2467



# CHAPTER 1. COMPONENTS OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a summary of all the components available for Apache Camel.

## 1.1. CONTAINER TYPES

Red Hat Fuse provides a variety of container types, into which you can deploy your Camel applications:

- Spring Boot
- Apache Karaf
- JBoss Enterprise Application Platform (JBoss EAP)

In addition, a Camel application can run as *containerless*: that is, where a Camel application runs directly in the JVM, without any special container.

In some cases, Fuse might support a Camel component in one container, but not in the others. There are various reasons for this, but in some cases a component is not suitable for all container types. For example, the **camel-ejb** component is designed specifically for Java EE (that is, JBoss EAP), and cannot be supported in the other container types.

## 1.2. SUPPORTED COMPONENTS

Note the following key:

Symbol	Description
✓	Supported
■	Unsupported or not yet supported
<i>Deprecated</i>	Likely to be removed in a future release

[Table 1.1, “Apache Camel Component Support Matrix”](#) provides comprehensive details about which Camel components are supported in which containers.

**Table 1.1. Apache Camel Component Support Matrix**

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>activemq-camel</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ahc</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ahc-ws</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-ahc-wss</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-amqp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-apns</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-asn1</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-as2</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-asterisk</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-atmos</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-atmosphere-websocket</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-atom</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-atomix</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-avro</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-avro</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-aws</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-azure</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-bam</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-barcode</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-base64</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-bean</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-bean</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-bean-validator</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-beanio</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-beanstalk</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-binding</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓
<b>camel-bindy</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-bindy</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-blueprint</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-bonita</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-boon</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-box</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-braintree</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-browse</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-cache</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-caffeine</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-castor</b>	Data Format	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓
<b>camel-cdi</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓
<b>camel-chronicle-engine</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-chunk</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-class</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-cm-sms</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-cmis</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-coap</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-cometd</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-constant</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-context</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-consul</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-controlbus</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-couchbase</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-couchdb</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-cql</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-crypto</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-crypto</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-crypto-cms</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-csv</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-cxf</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-cxf-transport</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-dataformat</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-dataset</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-digitalocean</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-direct</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-direct-vm</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-disruptor</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-dns</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-docker</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-dozer</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-drill</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-dropbox</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-eclipse</b>		<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-ehcache</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ejb</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	■	✓
<b>camel-el</b>	Language	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-elasticsearch</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-elasticsearch 5</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-elasticsearch-rest</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-elsql</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-etcd</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-eventadmin</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-exchangeProperty</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-exec</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-facebook</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-fhir</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-fhir</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-file</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-file</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-flatpack</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-flatpack</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-flink</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	✓
<b>camel-fop</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-freemarker</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ftp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-gae</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■



Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-ganglia</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-geocoder</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-git</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-github</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-google-bigquery</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	✓
<b>camel-google-calendar</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-google-drive</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-google-mail</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-google-pubsub</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-google-sheets</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-grape</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-groovy</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-groovy-dsl</b>		<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-grpc</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-guava-eventbus</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-guice</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■
<b>camel-gzip</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-hawtdb</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-hazelcast</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-hbase</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-hdfs</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-hdfs2</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-header</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-headersmap</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-hessian</b>	Data Format	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>
<b>camel-hipchat</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-hl7</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-http</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓	■
<b>camel-http4</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-hystrix</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ibatis</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-ical</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-iec60870</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-ignite</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-imap</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-infinispan</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-influxdb</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-iptfs</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-irc</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ironmq</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-jacksonxml</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jasypt</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-javaspaces</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-jaxb</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jbpm</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-jcache</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jcifs</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-jclouds</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	✓	✓
<b>camel-jcr</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jdbc</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jetty</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-jetty8</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-jetty9</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-jgroups</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jibx</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jing</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jira</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-jms</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jmx</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jolt</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-josql</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-jpa</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jsch</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-json-fastjson</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-json-gson</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-json-jackson</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-json-johnzon</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-json-validator</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-json-xstream</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jsonpath</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-jt400</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-juel</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-jxpath</b>	Language	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-kafka</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-kestrel</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-krati</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-kubernetes</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-kura</b>		✓	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-ldap</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ldif</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-leveldb</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-linkedin</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-log</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-lpr</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-lra</b>		■	■	■	■	✓
<b>camel-lucene</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-lumberjack</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-lzf</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-master</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-mail</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-metrics</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-micrometer</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-milo</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mime-multipart</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mina</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-mina2</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mllp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mock</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mongodb</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mongodb-gridfs</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mongodb3</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mqtt</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>
<b>camel-msv</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mustache</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mvel</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mvel</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-mybatis</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-nagios</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-nats</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-netty</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓	■
<b>camel-netty-http</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓	■
<b>camel-netty4</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-netty4-http</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-nsq</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-ognl</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-olingo2</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-olingo4</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-openapi-java</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-openshift</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-openstack</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-opentracing</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-optaplanner</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-paho</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-paxlogging</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-pdf</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-pgevent</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-gpg</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-php</b>	Language	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	<i>Deprecated</i>
<b>camel-pop3</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-printer</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-properties</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-protobuf</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-pubnub</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-pulsar</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-python</b>	Language	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	<i>Deprecated</i>
<b>camel-quartz</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-quartz2</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-quickfix</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-rabbitmq</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-reactive-streams</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-reactor</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ref</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-ref</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-rest</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-rest-api</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-rest-openapi</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-rest-swagger</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-restlet</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-ribbon</b>		✓	✓	✓	■	✓
<b>camel-rmi</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-routebox</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	✓	■
<b>camel-rss</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-rss</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ruby</b>	Language	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	<i>Deprecated</i>
<b>camel-rx</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-rxjava2</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-saga</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-salesforce</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-sap</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-sap-netweaver</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-saxon</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-scala</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-scheduler</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-schematron</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-scp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-scr</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓	✓	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-script</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>
<b>camel-seda</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-serialization</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-service</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-servicenow</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-servlet</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-servletlistener</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-sftp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-shiro</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-simple</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-sip</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-sjms</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-sjms2</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-slack</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-smpp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-snakeyaml</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-snmp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-soapjaxb</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-solr</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-spark</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-spark-rest</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-spel</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	■	✓
<b>camel-splunk</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-spring</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-spring-batch</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-spring-boot</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-spring-cloud</b>		✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-spring-cloud-consul</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-spring-cloud-netflix</b>		✓	✓	✓	■	■
<b>camel-spring-cloud-zookeeper</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-spring-event</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-spring-integration</b>	Endpoint	✓	■	■	■	✓
<b>camel-spring-javaconfig</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	✓
<b>camel-spring-ldap</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-spring-redis</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-spring-security</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	✓
<b>camel-spring-ws</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-sql</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-sql-stored</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-ssh</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-stax</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-stomp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-stream</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-string</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-string-template</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-stub</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-swagger</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	■	■	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-swagger-java</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-syslog</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-tagsoup</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-tarfile</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-telegram</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-thrift</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-thrift</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-tika</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-timer</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-tokenize</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-twilio</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-twitter</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-undertow</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-univocity-csv</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-univocity-fixed</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-univocity-tsv</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-urlrewrite</b>	Endpoint	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	■
<b>camel-validator</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-velocity</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-vertx</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-vm</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-weather</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-web3j</b>	Endpoint	■	■	✓	■	■
<b>camel-websocket</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-wordpress</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-xchange</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	■
<b>camel-xmlbeans</b>	Data Format	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	✓
<b>camel-xmljson</b>	Data Format	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>	<i>Deprecated</i>
<b>camel-xmlrpc</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-xmlrpc</b>	Data Format	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-xmlsecurity</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-xmpp</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-xpath</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-xquery</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-xquery</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-xslt</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-xstream</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Component	Type	Containerless	Spring Boot 1.x	Spring Boot 2.x	Karaf	JBoss EAP
<b>camel-xtokenize</b>	Language	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-yaml-snakeyaml</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-yammer</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-yql</b>	Endpoint	■	■	■	■	■
<b>camel-zendesk</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	■	✓
<b>camel-zip</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-zipfile</b>	Data Format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-zipkin</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-zookeeper</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>camel-zookeeper-master</b>	Endpoint	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## CHAPTER 2. ACTIVEMQ

### ACTIVEMQ COMPONENT

The ActiveMQ component allows messages to be sent to a [JMS Queue](#) or [Topic](#); or messages to be consumed from a [JMS Queue](#) or [Topic](#) using [Apache ActiveMQ](#).

This component is based on the [Chapter 177, JMS Component](#) and uses Spring's JMS support for declarative transactions, using Spring's **JmsTemplate** for sending and a **MessageListenerContainer** for consuming. All the options from the [Chapter 177, JMS Component](#) component also apply for this component.

To use this component, make sure you have the **activemq.jar** or **activemq-core.jar** on your classpath along with any Apache Camel dependencies such as **camel-core.jar**, **camel-spring.jar** and **camel-jms.jar**.



#### TRANSACTIONED AND CACHING

See section **Transactions and Cache Levels** below on JMS page if you are using transactions with JMS as it can impact performance.

### URI FORMAT

```
activemq:[queue:|topic:]destinationName
```

Where **destinationName** is an ActiveMQ queue or topic name. By default, the **destinationName** is interpreted as a queue name. For example, to connect to the queue, **FOO.BAR**, use:

```
activemq:FOO.BAR
```

You can include the optional **queue:** prefix, if you prefer:

```
activemq:queue:FOO.BAR
```

To connect to a topic, you must include the **topic:** prefix. For example, to connect to the topic, **Stocks.Prices**, use:

```
activemq:topic:Stocks.Prices
```

### OPTIONS

See Options on the [Chapter 177, JMS Component](#) component as all these options also apply for this component.

### CAMEL ON EAP DEPLOYMENT

This component is supported by the Camel on EAP (Wildfly Camel) framework, which offers a simplified deployment model on the Red Hat JBoss Enterprise Application Platform (JBoss EAP) container.

You can configure the ActiveMQ Camel component to work either with an embedded broker or an external broker. To embed a broker in the JBoss EAP container, configure the ActiveMQ Resource



Adapter in the EAP container configuration file – for details, see [ActiveMQ Resource Adapter Configuration](#).

## CONFIGURING THE CONNECTION FACTORY

The following [test case](#) shows how to add an `ActiveMQComponent` to the `CamelContext` using the `activeMQComponent()` method while specifying the `brokerURL` used to connect to ActiveMQ.

```
camelContext.addComponent("activemq", activeMQComponent("vm://localhost?
broker.persistent=false"));
```

## CONFIGURING THE CONNECTION FACTORY USING SPRING XML

You can configure the ActiveMQ broker URL on the `ActiveMQComponent` as follows

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.0.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
    spring.xsd">

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    </camelContext>

  <bean id="activemq" class="org.apache.activemq.camel.component.ActiveMQComponent">
    <property name="brokerURL" value="tcp://somehost:61616"/>
  </bean>

</beans>
```

## USING CONNECTION POOLING

When sending to an ActiveMQ broker using Camel it's recommended to use a pooled connection factory to handle efficient pooling of JMS connections, sessions and producers. This is documented in the page [ActiveMQ Spring Support](#).

You can grab Jencks AMQ pool with Maven:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.activemq</groupId>
  <artifactId>activemq-pool</artifactId>
  <version>5.3.2</version>
</dependency>
```

And then setup the `activemq` component as follows:

```
<bean id="jmsConnectionFactory" class="org.apache.activemq.ActiveMQConnectionFactory">
  <property name="brokerURL" value="tcp://localhost:61616" />
</bean>
```

```

<bean id="pooledConnectionFactory"
class="org.apache.activemq.pool.PooledConnectionFactory" init-method="start" destroy-
method="stop">
  <property name="maxConnections" value="8" />
  <property name="connectionFactory" ref="jmsConnectionFactory" />
</bean>

<bean id="jmsConfig" class="org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsConfiguration">
  <property name="connectionFactory" ref="pooledConnectionFactory"/>
  <property name="concurrentConsumers" value="10"/>
</bean>

<bean id="activemq" class="org.apache.activemq.camel.component.ActiveMQComponent">
  <property name="configuration" ref="jmsConfig"/>
</bean>

```



## NOTE

Notice the **init** and **destroy** methods on the pooled connection factory. This is important to ensure the connection pool is properly started and shutdown.

The **PooledConnectionFactory** will then create a connection pool with up to 8 connections in use at the same time. Each connection can be shared by many sessions. There is an option named **maxActive** you can use to configure the maximum number of sessions per connection; the default value is **500**. From **ActiveMQ 5.7** onwards the option has been renamed to better reflect its purpose, being named as **maxActiveSessionPerConnection**. Notice the **concurrentConsumers** is set to a higher value than **maxConnections** is. This is okay, as each consumer is using a session, and as a session can share the same connection, we are in the safe. In this example we can have  $8 * 500 = 4000$  active sessions at the same time.

## INVOKING MESSAGELISTENER POJOS IN A ROUTE

The ActiveMQ component also provides a helper [Type Converter](#) from a JMS MessageListener to a [Processor](#). This means that the [Chapter 43, Bean Component](#) component is capable of invoking any JMS MessageListener bean directly inside any route.

So for example you can create a MessageListener in JMS as follows:

```

public class MyListener implements MessageListener {
  public void onMessage(Message jmsMessage) {
    // ...
  }
}

```

Then use it in your route as follows

```

from("file://foo/bar").
  bean(MyListener.class);

```

That is, you can reuse any of the Apache Camel components and easily integrate them into your JMS **MessageListener** POJO!

## USING ACTIVEMQ DESTINATION OPTIONS

## Available as of ActiveMQ 5.6

You can configure the [Destination Options](#) in the endpoint uri, using the "destination." prefix. For example to mark a consumer as exclusive, and set its prefetch size to 50, you can do as follows:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="file://src/test/data?noop=true"/>
    <to uri="activemq:queue:foo"/>
  </route>
  <route>
    <!-- use consumer.exclusive ActiveMQ destination option, notice we have to prefix with destination.
-->
    <from uri="activemq:foo?
destination.consumer.exclusive=true&destination.consumer.prefetchSize=50"/>
    <to uri="mock:results"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## CONSUMING ADVISORY MESSAGES

ActiveMQ can generate [Advisory messages](#) which are put in topics that you can consume. Such messages can help you send alerts in case you detect slow consumers or to build statistics (number of messages/produced per day, etc.) The following Spring DSL example shows you how to read messages from a topic.

```
<route>
  <from uri="activemq:topic:ActiveMQ.Advisory.Connection?mapJmsMessage=false" />
  <convertBodyTo type="java.lang.String"/>
  <transform>
    <simple>${in.body}&#13;</simple>
  </transform>
  <to uri="file://data/activemq/?fileExist=Append&fileName=advisoryConnection-
${date:now:yyyyMMdd}.txt" />
</route>
```

If you consume a message on a queue, you should see the following files under data/activemq folder :

advisoryConnection-20100312.txt advisoryProducer-20100312.txt

and containing string:

```
ActiveMQMessage {commandId = 0, responseRequired = false, messageId = ID:dell-charles-
3258-1268399815140
-1:0:0:0:221, originalDestination = null, originalTransactionId = null, producerId = ID:dell-charles-
3258-1268399815140-1:0:0:0, destination = topic://ActiveMQ.Advisory.Connection, transactionId
= null,
  expiration = 0, timestamp = 0, arrival = 0, brokerInTime = 1268403383468, brokerOutTime =
1268403383468,
  correlationId = null, replyTo = null, persistent = false, type = Advisory, priority = 0, groupId = null,
groupSequence = 0, targetConsumerId = null, compressed = false, userId = null, content = null,
marshalledProperties = org.apache.activemq.util.ByteSequence@17e2705, dataStructure =
ConnectionInfo
{commandId = 1, responseRequired = true, connectionId = ID:dell-charles-3258-1268399815140-
```

```
2:50,
  clientId = ID:dell-charles-3258-1268399815140-14:0, userName = , password = *****,
  brokerPath = null, brokerMasterConnector = false, manageable = true, clientMaster = true},
  redeliveryCounter = 0, size = 0, properties = {originBrokerName=master, originBrokerId=ID:dell-
charles-
3258-1268399815140-0:0, originBrokerURL=vm://master}, readOnlyProperties = true,
readOnlyBody = true,
  droppable = false}
```

## GETTING COMPONENT JAR

You need this dependency:

- **activemq-camel**

ActiveMQ is an extension of the [Chapter 177, JMS Component](#) component released with the [ActiveMQ project](#).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.activemq</groupId>
  <artifactId>activemq-camel</artifactId>
  <version>5.6.0</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 3. AHC COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 2.8

The **ahc**: component provides HTTP based endpoints for consuming external HTTP resources (as a client to call external servers using HTTP).

The component uses the [Async Http Client](#) library.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ahc</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 3.1. URI FORMAT

```
ahc:http://hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
ahc:https://hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
```

Will by default use port 80 for HTTP and 443 for HTTPS.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 3.2. AHCENDPOINT OPTIONS

The AHC endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ahc:httpUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 3.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
httpUri	<b>Required</b> The URI to use such as <a href="#">http://hostname:port/path</a>		URI

#### 3.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (producer)	If the option is true, then the Exchange.HTTP_URI header is ignored, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the <code>AhcProducer</code> send all the fault response back.	false	boolean
<b>bufferSize</b> (producer)	The initial in-memory buffer size used when transferring data between Camel and AHC Client.	4096	int
<b>connectionClose</b> (producer)	Define if the Connection Close header has to be added to HTTP Request. This parameter is false by default	false	boolean
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (producer)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the <code>AhcOperationFailedException</code> in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (producer)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a <code>application/x-java-serialized-object</code> content type (for example using Jetty or Servlet Camel components). On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the <code>AhcOperationFailedException</code> . The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>binding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>AhcBinding</code> which allows to control how to bind between AHC and Camel.		AhcBinding
<b>clientConfig</b> (advanced)	To configure the <code>AsyncHttpClient</code> to use a custom <code>com.ning.http.client.AsyncHttpClientConfig</code> instance.		AsyncHttpClientConfig
<b>clientConfigOptions</b> (advanced)	To configure the <code>AsyncHttpClientConfig</code> using the key/values from the Map.		Map

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>clientConfigRealmOptions</b> (security)	To configure the AsyncHttpClientConfig Realm using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	Reference to a <code>org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters</code> in the Registry. This reference overrides any configured <code>SSLContextParameters</code> at the component level. See <a href="#">Using the JSSE Configuration Utility</a> . Note that configuring this option will override any SSL/TLS configuration options provided through the <code>clientConfig</code> option at the endpoint or component level.		<code>SSLContextParameters</code>

### 3.3. AHCCOMPONENT OPTIONS

The AHC component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>client</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>AsyncHttpClient</code>		<code>AsyncHttpClient</code>
<b>binding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>AhcBinding</code> which allows to control how to bind between AHC and Camel.		<code>AhcBinding</code>
<b>clientConfig</b> (advanced)	To configure the <code>AsyncHttpClient</code> to use a custom <code>com.ning.http.client.AsyncHttpClientConfig</code> instance.		<code>AsyncHttpClientConfig</code>
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	Reference to a <code>org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters</code> in the Registry. Note that configuring this option will override any SSL/TLS configuration options provided through the <code>clientConfig</code> option at the endpoint or component level.		<code>SSLContextParameters</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowJavaSerialized Object</b> (advanced)	Whether to allow java serialization when a request uses context-type=application/x-java-serialized-object This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

Notice that setting any of the options on the **AhcComponent** will propagate those options to **AhcEndpoints** being created. However the **AhcEndpoint** can also configure/override a custom option. Options set on endpoints will always take precedence over options from the **AhcComponent**.

### 3.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.HTTP_URI</b>	<b>String</b>	URI to call. Will override existing URI set directly on the endpoint.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_PATH</b>	<b>String</b>	Request URI's path, the header will be used to build the request URI with the HTTP_URI. If the path is start with "/", http producer will try to find the relative path based on the Exchange.HTTP_BASE_URI header or the <b>exchange.getFromEndpoint().getEndpointUri();</b>
<b>Exchange.HTTP_QUERY</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>Camel 2.11 onwards:</b> URI parameters. Will override existing URI parameters set directly on the endpoint.



Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE</b>	<b>int</b>	The HTTP response code from the external server. Is 200 for OK.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_CHARACTER_ENCODING</b>	<b>String</b>	Character encoding.
<b>Exchange.CONTENT_TYPE</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP content type. Is set on both the IN and OUT message to provide a content type, such as <b>text/html</b> .
<b>Exchange.CONTENT_ENCODING</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP content encoding. Is set on both the IN and OUT message to provide a content encoding, such as <b>gzip</b> .

### 3.5. MESSAGE BODY

Camel will store the HTTP response from the external server on the OUT body. All headers from the IN message will be copied to the OUT message, so headers are preserved during routing. Additionally Camel will add the HTTP response headers as well to the OUT message headers.

### 3.6. RESPONSE CODE

Camel will handle according to the HTTP response code:

- Response code is in the range 100..299, Camel regards it as a success response.
- Response code is in the range 300..399, Camel regards it as a redirection response and will throw a **AhcOperationFailedException** with the information.
- Response code is 400+, Camel regards it as an external server failure and will throw a **AhcOperationFailedException** with the information.  
throwExceptionOnFailure

The option, **throwExceptionOnFailure**, can be set to **false** to prevent the **AhcOperationFailedException** from being thrown for failed response codes. This allows you to get any response from the remote server.

### 3.7. AHCOOPERATIONFAILEDEXCEPTION

This exception contains the following information:

- The HTTP status code
- The HTTP status line (text of the status code)
- Redirect location, if server returned a redirect
- Response body as a **java.lang.String**, if server provided a body as response

### 3.8. CALLING USING GET OR POST

The following algorithm is used to determine if either **GET** or **POST** HTTP method should be used:

1. Use method provided in header.
2. **GET** if query string is provided in header.
3. **GET** if endpoint is configured with a query string.
4. **POST** if there is data to send (body is not null).
5. **GET** otherwise.

### 3.9. CONFIGURING URI TO CALL

You can set the HTTP producer's URI directly from the endpoint URI. In the route below, Camel will call out to the external server, **oldhost**, using HTTP.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("ahc:http://oldhost");
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="ahc:http://oldhost"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

You can override the HTTP endpoint URI by adding a header with the key, **Exchange.HTTP\_URI**, on the message.

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_URI, constant("http://newhost"))
    .to("ahc:http://oldhost");
```

### 3.10. CONFIGURING URI PARAMETERS

The **ahc** producer supports URI parameters to be sent to the HTTP server. The URI parameters can either be set directly on the endpoint URI or as a header with the key **Exchange.HTTP\_QUERY** on the message.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("ahc:http://oldhost?order=123&detail=short");
```

Or options provided in a header:

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, constant("order=123&detail=short"))
    .to("ahc:http://oldhost");
```

### 3.11. HOW TO SET THE HTTP METHOD TO THE HTTP PRODUCER

The HTTP component provides a way to set the HTTP request method by setting the message header. Here is an example;

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_METHOD, constant("POST"))
    .to("ahc:http://www.google.com")
    .to("mock:results");
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHttpMethod">
      <constant>POST</constant>
    </setHeader>
    <to uri="ahc:http://www.google.com"/>
    <to uri="mock:results"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

### 3.12. CONFIGURING CHARSET

If you are using **POST** to send data you can configure the **charset** using the **Exchange** property:

```
exchange.setProperty(Exchange.CHARSET_NAME, "iso-8859-1");
```

#### 3.12.1. URI Parameters from the endpoint URI

In this sample we have the complete URI endpoint that is just what you would have typed in a web browser. Multiple URI parameters can of course be set using the **&** character as separator, just as you would in the web browser. Camel does no tricks here.

```
// we query for Camel at the Google page
template.sendBody("ahc:http://www.google.com/search?q=Camel", null);
```

### 3.12.2. URI Parameters from the Message

```
Map headers = new HashMap();
headers.put(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, "q=Camel&lr=lang_en");
// we query for Camel and English language at Google
template.sendBody("ahc:http://www.google.com/search", null, headers);
```

In the header value above notice that it should **not** be prefixed with **?** and you can separate parameters as usual with the **&** char.

### 3.12.3. Getting the Response Code

You can get the HTTP response code from the AHC component by getting the value from the Out message header with **Exchange.HTTP\_RESPONSE\_CODE**.

```
Exchange exchange = template.send("ahc:http://www.google.com/search", new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        exchange.getIn().setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, constant("hl=en&q=activemq"));
    }
});
Message out = exchange.getOut();
int responseCode = out.getHeader(Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE, Integer.class);
```

## 3.13. CONFIGURING ASYNCHTTPCLIENT

The **AsyncHttpClient** client uses a **AsyncHttpClientConfig** to configure the client. See the documentation at [Async Http Client](#) for more details.

In Camel 2.8, configuration is limited to using the builder pattern provided by **AsyncHttpClientConfig.Builder**. In Camel 2.8, the **AsyncHttpClientConfig** doesn't support getters/setters so its not easy to create/configure using a Spring bean style (eg the <bean> tag in the XML file).

The example below shows how to use a builder to create the **AsyncHttpClientConfig** which we configure on the **AhcComponent**.

In Camel 2.9, the AHC component uses Async HTTP library 1.6.4. This newer version provides added support for plain bean style configuration. The **AsyncHttpClientConfigBean** class provides getters and setters for the configuration options available in **AsyncHttpClientConfig**. An instance of **AsyncHttpClientConfigBean** may be passed directly to the AHC component or referenced in an endpoint URI using the **clientConfig** URI parameter.

Also available in Camel 2.9 is the ability to set configuration options directly in the URI. URI parameters starting with "clientConfig." can be used to set the various configurable properties of **AsyncHttpClientConfig**. The properties specified in the endpoint URI are merged with those specified in the configuration referenced by the "clientConfig" URI parameter with those being set using the "clientConfig." parameter taking priority. The **AsyncHttpClientConfig** instance referenced is always copied for each endpoint such that settings on one endpoint will remain independent of settings on any previously created endpoints. The example below shows how to configure the AHC component using the "clientConfig." type URI parameters.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("ahc:http://localhost:8080/foo?
clientConfig.maxRequestRetry=3&clientConfig.followRedirects=true")
```

### 3.14. SSL SUPPORT (HTTPS)

Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.9, the AHC component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the AHC component.

Programmatic configuration of the component

```
KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);

AhcComponent component = context.getComponent("ahc", AhcComponent.class);
component.setSslContextParameters(scp);
```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```
...
<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:keyManagers
    keyPassword="keyPassword">
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:keyManagers>
  </camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="ahc:https://localhost/foo?sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/>
...

```

### 3.15. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

- [Jetty](#)
- [HTTP](#)
- [HTTP4](#)

## CHAPTER 4. AHC WEBSOCKET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The `ahc-ws` component provides Websocket based endpoints for a client communicating with external servers over Websocket (as a client opening a websocket connection to an external server). The component uses the [AHC](#) component that in turn uses the [Async Http Client](#) library.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ahc-ws</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 4.1. URI FORMAT

```
ahc-ws://hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
ahc-wss://hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
```

Will by default use port 80 for `ahc-ws` and 443 for `ahc-wss`.

### 4.2. AHC-WS OPTIONS

As the AHC-WS component is based on the AHC component, you can use the various configuration options of the AHC component.

The AHC Websocket component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>client</code> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>AsyncHttpClient</code>		<code>AsyncHttpClient</code>
<code>binding</code> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>AhcBinding</code> which allows to control how to bind between AHC and Camel.		<code>AhcBinding</code>
<code>clientConfig</code> (advanced)	To configure the <code>AsyncHttpClient</code> to use a custom <code>com.ning.http.client.AsyncHttpClientConfig</code> instance.		<code>AsyncHttpClientConfig</code>
<code>sslContextParameters</code> (security)	Reference to a <code>org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters</code> in the Registry. Note that configuring this option will override any SSL/TLS configuration options provided through the <code>clientConfig</code> option at the endpoint or component level.		<code>SSLContextParameters</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowJavaSerialized Object</b> (advanced)	Whether to allow java serialization when a request uses context-type=application/x-java-serialized-object This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AHC Websocket endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ahc-ws:httpUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 4.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The URI to use such as <a href="http://hostname:port/path">http://hostname:port/path</a>		URI

#### 4.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (common)	If the option is true, then the Exchange.HTTP_URI header is ignored, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the <code>AhcProducer</code> send all the fault response back.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bufferSize</b> (common)	The initial in-memory buffer size used when transferring data between Camel and AHC Client.	4096	int
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (common)	Option to disable throwing the AhcOperationFailedException in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (common)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a application/x-java-serialized-object content type (for example using Jetty or Servlet Camel components). On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the AhcOperationFailedException. The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendMessageOnError</b> (consumer)	Whether to send an message if the web-socket listener received an error.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionClose</b> (producer)	Define if the Connection Close header has to be added to HTTP Request. This parameter is false by default	false	boolean
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>useStreaming</b> (producer)	To enable streaming to send data as multiple text fragments.	false	boolean
<b>binding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom AHCBinding which allows to control how to bind between AHC and Camel.		AhcBinding
<b>clientConfig</b> (advanced)	To configure the AsyncHttpClient to use a custom com.ning.http.client.AsyncHttpClientConfig instance.		AsyncHttpClientConfig
<b>clientConfigOptions</b> (advanced)	To configure the AsyncHttpClientConfig using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>clientConfigRealmOptions</b> (security)	To configure the AsyncHttpClientConfig Realm using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	Reference to a org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters in the Registry. This reference overrides any configured SSLContextParameters at the component level. See Using the JSSE Configuration Utility. Note that configuring this option will override any SSL/TLS configuration options provided through the clientConfig option at the endpoint or component level.		SSLContextParameters

### 4.3. WRITING AND READING DATA OVER WEBSOCKET

An ahc-ws endpoint can either write data to the socket or read from the socket, depending on whether the endpoint is configured as the producer or the consumer, respectively.

### 4.4. CONFIGURING URI TO WRITE OR READ DATA

In the route below, Camel will write to the specified websocket connection.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("ahc-ws://targethost");
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="ahc-ws://targethost"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

In the route below, Camel will read from the specified websocket connection.

```
from("ahc-ws://targethost")
    .to("direct:next");
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="ahc-ws://targethost"/>
    <to uri="direct:next"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 4.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AHC](#)
- [Atmosphere-Websocket](#)

## CHAPTER 5. AMQP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.2

The **amqp:** component supports the [AMQP 1.0 protocol](#) using the JMS Client API of the [Qpid](#) project. In case you want to use AMQP 0.9 (in particular RabbitMQ) you might also be interested in the [Camel RabbitMQ](#) component. Please keep in mind that prior to the Camel 2.17.0 AMQP component supported AMQP 0.9 and above, however since Camel 2.17.0 it supports only AMQP 1.0.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-amqp</artifactId>
  <version>${camel.version}</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 5.1. URI FORMAT

```
amqp:[queue:|topic:]destinationName[?options]
```

### 5.2. AMQP OPTIONS

You can specify all of the various configuration options of the [JMS](#) component after the destination name.

The AMQP component supports 80 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared JMS configuration		JmsConfiguration
<b>acceptMessagesWhile Stopping</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer accept messages while it is stopping. You may consider enabling this option, if you start and stop JMS routes at runtime, while there are still messages enqueued on the queue. If this option is false, and you stop the JMS route, then messages may be rejected, and the JMS broker would have to attempt redeliveries, which yet again may be rejected, and eventually the message may be moved at a dead letter queue on the JMS broker. To avoid this its recommended to enable this option.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowReplyManagerQuickStop</b> (consumer)	Whether the DefaultMessageListenerContainer used in the reply managers for request-reply messaging allow the DefaultMessageListenerContainer.runningAllowed flag to quick stop in case JmsConfiguration.isAcceptMessagesWhileStopping is enabled, and org.apache.camel.CamelContext is currently being stopped. This quick stop ability is enabled by default in the regular JMS consumers but to enable for reply managers you must enable this flag.	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgmentMode</b> (consumer)	The JMS acknowledgement mode defined as an Integer. Allows you to set vendor-specific extensions to the acknowledgment mode. For the regular modes, it is preferable to use the acknowledgmentModeName instead.		int
<b>eagerLoadingOfProperties</b> (consumer)	Enables eager loading of JMS properties as soon as a message is loaded which generally is inefficient as the JMS properties may not be required but sometimes can catch early any issues with the underlying JMS provider and the use of JMS properties	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgmentModeName</b> (consumer)	The JMS acknowledgement name, which is one of: SESSION_TRANSACTED, CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	String
<b>autoStartup</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer container should auto-startup.	true	boolean
<b>cacheLevel</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by ID for the underlying JMS resources. See cacheLevelName option for more details.		int
<b>cacheLevelName</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by name for the underlying JMS resources. Possible values are: CACHE_AUTO, CACHE_CONNECTION, CACHE_CONSUMER, CACHE_NONE, and CACHE_SESSION. The default setting is CACHE_AUTO. See the Spring documentation and Transactions Cache Levels for more information.	CACHE_AUTO	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>replyToCacheLevelName</b> (producer)	Sets the cache level by name for the reply consumer when doing request/reply over JMS. This option only applies when using fixed reply queues (not temporary). Camel will by default use: <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> for exclusive or shared w/ <code>replyToSelectorName</code> . And <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> for shared without <code>replyToSelectorName</code> . Some JMS brokers such as IBM WebSphere may require to set the <code>replyToCacheLevelName=CACHE_NONE</code> to work. Note: If using temporary queues then <code>CACHE_NONE</code> is not allowed, and you must use a higher value such as <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> or <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> .		String
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Sets the JMS client ID to use. Note that this value, if specified, must be unique and can only be used by a single JMS connection instance. It is typically only required for durable topic subscriptions. If using Apache ActiveMQ you may prefer to use Virtual Topics instead.		String
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option <code>replyToConcurrentConsumers</code> is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.	1	int
<b>replyToConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when doing request/reply over JMS. See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.	1	int
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	The connection factory to be use. A connection factory must be configured either on the component or endpoint.		ConnectionFactory
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>deliveryPersistent</b> (producer)	Specifies whether persistent delivery is used by default.	true	boolean
<b>deliveryMode</b> (producer)	Specifies the delivery mode to be used. Possible values are those defined by <code>javax.jms.DeliveryMode</code> . <code>NON_PERSISTENT = 1</code> and <code>PERSISTENT = 2</code> .		Integer
<b>durableSubscriptionName</b> (common)	The durable subscriber name for specifying durable topic subscriptions. The <code>clientId</code> option must be configured as well.		String
<b>exceptionListener</b> (advanced)	Specifies the JMS Exception Listener that is to be notified of any underlying JMS exceptions.		ExceptionListener
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	Specifies a <code>org.springframework.util.ErrorHandler</code> to be invoked in case of any uncaught exceptions thrown while processing a Message. By default these exceptions will be logged at the WARN level, if no errorHandler has been configured. You can configure logging level and whether stack traces should be logged using <code>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</code> and <code>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</code> options. This makes it much easier to configure, than having to code a custom errorHandler.		ErrorHandler
<b>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</b> (logging)	Allows to configure the default errorHandler logging level for logging uncaught exceptions.	WARN	LoggingLevel
<b>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</b> (logging)	Allows to control whether stacktraces should be logged or not, by the default errorHandler.	true	boolean
<b>explicitQosEnabled</b> (producer)	Set if the deliveryMode, priority or timeToLive qualities of service should be used when sending messages. This option is based on Spring's <code>JmsTemplate</code> . The deliveryMode, priority and timeToLive options are applied to the current endpoint. This contrasts with the <code>preserveMessageQos</code> option, which operates at message granularity, reading QoS properties exclusively from the Camel In message headers.	false	boolean
<b>exposeListenerSession</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the listener session should be exposed when consuming messages.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>idleTaskExecutionLimit</b> (advanced)	Specifies the limit for idle executions of a receive task, not having received any message within its execution. If this limit is reached, the task will shut down and leave receiving to other executing tasks (in the case of dynamic scheduling; see the <code>maxConcurrentConsumers</code> setting). There is additional doc available from Spring.	1	int
<b>idleConsumerLimit</b> (advanced)	Specifies the limit for the number of consumers that are allowed to be idle at any given time.	1	int
<b>includeAmqpAnnotations</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to include AMQP annotations when mapping from AMQP to a Camel Message. Setting this option to <b>true</b> maps AMQP message annotations that contain a <b>JMS_AMQP_MA_</b> prefix to JMS message headers. Due to limitations in the Apache Qpid JMS API, delivery annotations are ignored	false	boolean
<b>maxConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option <code>replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers</code> is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.		int
<b>replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when using request/reply over JMS. See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.		int
<b>replyOnTimeoutToMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers for continue routing when timeout occurred when using request/reply over JMS.	1	int
<b>maxMessagesPerTask</b> (advanced)	The number of messages per task. -1 is unlimited. If you use a range for concurrent consumers (eg min max), then this option can be used to set a value to eg 100 to control how fast the consumers will shrink when less work is required.	-1	int
<b>messageConverter</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Spring <code>org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MessageConverter</code> so you can be in control how to map to/from a <code>javax.jms.Message</code> .		MessageConverter



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>mapJmsMessage</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether Camel should auto map the received JMS message to a suited payload type, such as <code>javax.jms.TextMessage</code> to a <code>String</code> etc.	true	boolean
<b>messageIdEnabled</b> (advanced)	When sending, specifies whether message IDs should be added. This is just an hint to the JMS broker. If the JMS provider accepts this hint, these messages must have the message ID set to null; if the provider ignores the hint, the message ID must be set to its normal unique value	true	boolean
<b>messageTimestampEnabled</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether timestamps should be enabled by default on sending messages. This is just an hint to the JMS broker. If the JMS provider accepts this hint, these messages must have the timestamp set to zero; if the provider ignores the hint the timestamp must be set to its normal value	true	boolean
<b>alwaysCopyMessage</b> (producer)	If true, Camel will always make a JMS message copy of the message when it is passed to the producer for sending. Copying the message is needed in some situations, such as when a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set (incidentally, Camel will set the <code>alwaysCopyMessage</code> option to true, if a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set)	false	boolean
<b>useMessageIDAsCorrelationID</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether <code>JMSMessageID</code> should always be used as <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> for InOut messages.	false	boolean
<b>priority</b> (producer)	Values greater than 1 specify the message priority when sending (where 0 is the lowest priority and 9 is the highest). The <code>explicitQosEnabled</code> option must also be enabled in order for this option to have any effect.	4	int
<b>pubSubNoLocal</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether to inhibit the delivery of messages published by its own connection.	false	boolean
<b>receiveTimeout</b> (advanced)	The timeout for receiving messages (in milliseconds).	1000	long
<b>recoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Specifies the interval between recovery attempts, i.e. when a connection is being refreshed, in milliseconds. The default is 5000 ms, that is, 5 seconds.	5000	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>taskExecutor</b> (consumer)	Allows you to specify a custom task executor for consuming messages.		TaskExecutor
<b>timeToLive</b> (producer)	When sending messages, specifies the time-to-live of the message (in milliseconds).	-1	long
<b>transacted</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to use transacted mode	false	boolean
<b>lazyCreateTransactionManager</b> (transaction)	If true, Camel will create a JmsTransactionManager, if there is no transactionManager injected when option transacted=true.	true	boolean
<b>transactionManager</b> (transaction)	The Spring transaction manager to use.		PlatformTransactionManager
<b>transactionName</b> (transaction)	The name of the transaction to use.		String
<b>transactionTimeout</b> (transaction)	The timeout value of the transaction (in seconds), if using transacted mode.	-1	int
<b>testConnectionOnStartup</b> (common)	Specifies whether to test the connection on startup. This ensures that when Camel starts that all the JMS consumers have a valid connection to the JMS broker. If a connection cannot be granted then Camel throws an exception on startup. This ensures that Camel is not started with failed connections. The JMS producers is tested as well.	false	boolean
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean
<b>asyncStopListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to stop the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when stopping a route.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>forceSendOriginal Message</b> (producer)	When using <code>mapJmsMessage=false</code> Camel will create a new JMS message to send to a new JMS destination if you touch the headers (get or set) during the route. Set this option to true to force Camel to send the original JMS message that was received.	false	boolean
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	The timeout for waiting for a reply when using the InOut Exchange Pattern (in milliseconds). The default is 20 seconds. You can include the header <code>CamelJmsRequestTimeout</code> to override this endpoint configured timeout value, and thus have per message individual timeout values. See also the <code>requestTimeoutCheckerInterval</code> option.	20000	long
<b>requestTimeoutChecker Interval</b> (advanced)	Configures how often Camel should check for timed out Exchanges when doing request/reply over JMS. By default Camel checks once per second. But if you must react faster when a timeout occurs, then you can lower this interval, to check more frequently. The timeout is determined by the option <code>requestTimeout</code> .	1000	long
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body and headers. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, Fault body, In headers, Out headers, Fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level. You must enable this option on both the producer and consumer side, so Camel knows the payloads is an Exchange and not a regular payload.	false	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed on the consumer side, then the caused Exception will be send back in response as a <code>javax.jms.ObjectMessage</code> . If the client is Camel, the returned Exception is rethrown. This allows you to use Camel JMS as a bridge in your routing - for example, using persistent queues to enable robust routing. Notice that if you also have <code>transferExchange</code> enabled, this option takes precedence. The caught exception is required to be serializable. The original Exception on the consumer side can be wrapped in an outer exception such as <code>org.apache.camel.RuntimeCamelException</code> when returned to the producer.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferFault</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed with a SOAP fault (not exception) on the consumer side, then the fault flag on MessageisFault() will be send back in the response as a JMS header with the key org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsConstantsJMS_TRANSFER_FAULTJMS_TRANSFER_FAULT. If the client is Camel, the returned fault flag will be set on the link org.apache.camel.MessagesetFault(boolean). You may want to enable this when using Camel components that support faults such as SOAP based such as cxf or spring-ws.	false	boolean
<b>jmsOperations</b> (advanced)	Allows you to use your own implementation of the org.springframework.jms.core.JmsOperations interface. Camel uses JmsTemplate as default. Can be used for testing purpose, but not used much as stated in the spring API docs.		JmsOperations
<b>destinationResolver</b> (advanced)	A pluggable org.springframework.jms.support.destination.DestinationResolver that allows you to use your own resolver (for example, to lookup the real destination in a JNDI registry).		DestinationResolver
<b>replyToType</b> (producer)	Allows for explicitly specifying which kind of strategy to use for replyTo queues when doing request/reply over JMS. Possible values are: Temporary, Shared, or Exclusive. By default Camel will use temporary queues. However if replyTo has been configured, then Shared is used by default. This option allows you to use exclusive queues instead of shared ones. See Camel JMS documentation for more details, and especially the notes about the implications if running in a clustered environment, and the fact that Shared reply queues has lower performance than its alternatives Temporary and Exclusive.		ReplyToType
<b>preserveMessageQos</b> (producer)	Set to true, if you want to send message using the QoS settings specified on the message, instead of the QoS settings on the JMS endpoint. The following three headers are considered JMSPriority, JMSDeliveryMode, and JMSExpiration. You can provide all or only some of them. If not provided, Camel will fall back to use the values from the endpoint instead. So, when using this option, the headers override the values from the endpoint. The explicitQosEnabled option, by contrast, will only use options set on the endpoint, and not values from the message header.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncConsumer</b> (consumer)	Whether the JmsConsumer processes the Exchange asynchronously. If enabled then the JmsConsumer may pickup the next message from the JMS queue, while the previous message is being processed asynchronously (by the Asynchronous Routing Engine). This means that messages may be processed not 100% strictly in order. If disabled (as default) then the Exchange is fully processed before the JmsConsumer will pickup the next message from the JMS queue. Note if transacted has been enabled, then asyncConsumer=true does not run asynchronously, as transaction must be executed synchronously (Camel 3.0 may support async transactions).	false	boolean
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to allow sending messages with no body. If this option is false and the message body is null, then an JMSEException is thrown.	true	boolean
<b>includeSentJMS MessageID</b> (producer)	Only applicable when sending to JMS destination using InOnly (eg fire and forget). Enabling this option will enrich the Camel Exchange with the actual JMSMessageID that was used by the JMS client when the message was sent to the JMS destination.	false	boolean
<b>includeAllJMSX Properties</b> (advanced)	Whether to include all JMSXxxx properties when mapping from JMS to Camel Message. Setting this to true will include properties such as JMSXAppID, and JMSXUserID etc. Note: If you are using a custom headerFilterStrategy then this option does not apply.	false	boolean
<b>defaultTaskExecu tor Type</b> (consumer)	Specifies what default TaskExecutor type to use in the DefaultMessageListenerContainer, for both consumer endpoints and the ReplyTo consumer of producer endpoints. Possible values: SimpleAsync (uses Spring's SimpleAsyncTaskExecutor) or ThreadPool (uses Spring's ThreadPoolTaskExecutor with optimal values - cached threadpool-like). If not set, it defaults to the previous behaviour, which uses a cached thread pool for consumer endpoints and SimpleAsync for reply consumers. The use of ThreadPool is recommended to reduce thread trash in elastic configurations with dynamically increasing and decreasing concurrent consumers.		DefaultTaskExecu tor Type

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides two implementations out of the box: default and passthrough. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). The passthrough strategy leaves the key as is. Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the <code>org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy</code> and refer to it using the notation.		JmsKeyFormatStrategy
<b>allowAdditionalHeaders</b> (producer)	This option is used to allow additional headers which may have values that are invalid according to JMS specification. For example some message systems such as WMQ do this with header names using prefix <code>JMS_IBM_MQMD_</code> containing values with byte array or other invalid types. You can specify multiple header names separated by comma, and use <code>*</code> as suffix for wildcard matching.		String
<b>queueBrowseStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom QueueBrowseStrategy when browsing queues		QueueBrowseStrategy
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given MessageCreatedStrategy which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of <code>javax.jms.Message</code> objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy
<b>waitForProvisionCorrelationToBeUpdatedCounter</b> (advanced)	Number of times to wait for provisional correlation id to be updated to the actual correlation id when doing request/reply over JMS and when the option <code>useMessageIDAsCorrelationID</code> is enabled.	50	int
<b>waitForProvisionCorrelationToBeUpdatedThreadSleepingTime</b> (advanced)	Interval in millis to sleep each time while waiting for provisional correlation id to be updated.	100	long
<b>correlationProperty</b> (producer)	Use this JMS property to correlate messages in InOut exchange pattern (request-reply) instead of <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> property. This allows you to exchange messages with systems that do not correlate messages using <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> JMS property. If used <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> will not be used or set by Camel. The value of here named property will be generated if not supplied in the header of the message under the same name.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>subscriptionDurable</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription durable. The durable subscription name to be used can be specified through the <code>subscriptionName</code> property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a durable subscription, typically in combination with a <code>subscriptionName</code> value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the <code>pubSubDomain</code> flag as well.	false	boolean
<b>subscriptionShared</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription shared. The shared subscription name to be used can be specified through the <code>subscriptionName</code> property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a shared subscription, typically in combination with a <code>subscriptionName</code> value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Note that shared subscriptions may also be durable, so this flag can (and often will) be combined with <code>subscriptionDurable</code> as well. Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the <code>pubSubDomain</code> flag as well. Requires a JMS 2.0 compatible message broker.	false	boolean
<b>subscriptionName</b> (consumer)	Set the name of a subscription to create. To be applied in case of a topic (pub-sub domain) with a shared or durable subscription. The subscription name needs to be unique within this client's JMS client id. Default is the class name of the specified message listener. Note: Only 1 concurrent consumer (which is the default of this message listener container) is allowed for each subscription, except for a shared subscription (which requires JMS 2.0).		String
<b>streamMessageTypeEnabled</b> (producer)	Sets whether <code>StreamMessage</code> type is enabled or not. Message payloads of streaming kind such as files, <code>InputStream</code> , etc will either be sent as <code>BytesMessage</code> or <code>StreamMessage</code> . This option controls which kind will be used. By default <code>BytesMessage</code> is used which enforces the entire message payload to be read into memory. By enabling this option the message payload is read into memory in chunks and each chunk is then written to the <code>StreamMessage</code> until no more data.	false	boolean
<b>formatDateHeadersToIso8601</b> (producer)	Sets whether date headers should be formatted according to the ISO 8601 standard.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AMQP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
amqp:destinationType:destinationName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 5.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>destinationType</b>	The kind of destination to use	queue	String
<b>destinationName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the queue or topic to use as destination		String

### 5.2.2. Query Parameters (91 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Sets the JMS client ID to use. Note that this value, if specified, must be unique and can only be used by a single JMS connection instance. It is typically only required for durable topic subscriptions. If using Apache ActiveMQ you may prefer to use Virtual Topics instead.		String
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	The connection factory to be use. A connection factory must be configured either on the component or endpoint.		ConnectionFactory



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disableReplyTo</b> (common)	Specifies whether Camel ignores the JMSReplyTo header in messages. If true, Camel does not send a reply back to the destination specified in the JMSReplyTo header. You can use this option if you want Camel to consume from a route and you do not want Camel to automatically send back a reply message because another component in your code handles the reply message. You can also use this option if you want to use Camel as a proxy between different message brokers and you want to route message from one system to another.	false	boolean
<b> durableSubscriptionName</b> (common)	The durable subscriber name for specifying durable topic subscriptions. The clientId option must be configured as well.		String
<b>jmsMessageType</b> (common)	Allows you to force the use of a specific javax.jms.Message implementation for sending JMS messages. Possible values are: Bytes, Map, Object, Stream, Text. By default, Camel would determine which JMS message type to use from the In body type. This option allows you to specify it.		JmsMessageType
<b>testConnectionOnStartup</b> (common)	Specifies whether to test the connection on startup. This ensures that when Camel starts that all the JMS consumers have a valid connection to the JMS broker. If a connection cannot be granted then Camel throws an exception on startup. This ensures that Camel is not started with failed connections. The JMS producers is tested as well.	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgmentModeName</b> (consumer)	The JMS acknowledgement name, which is one of: SESSION_TRANSACTED, CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncConsumer</b> (consumer)	Whether the JmsConsumer processes the Exchange asynchronously. If enabled then the JmsConsumer may pickup the next message from the JMS queue, while the previous message is being processed asynchronously (by the Asynchronous Routing Engine). This means that messages may be processed not 100% strictly in order. If disabled (as default) then the Exchange is fully processed before the JmsConsumer will pickup the next message from the JMS queue. Note if transacted has been enabled, then <code>asyncConsumer=true</code> does not run asynchronously, as transaction must be executed synchronously (Camel 3.0 may support async transactions).	false	boolean
<b>autoStartup</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer container should auto-startup.	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>cacheLevel</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by ID for the underlying JMS resources. See <code>cacheLevelName</code> option for more details.		int
<b>cacheLevelName</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by name for the underlying JMS resources. Possible values are: <code>CACHE_AUTO</code> , <code>CACHE_CONNECTION</code> , <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> , <code>CACHE_NONE</code> , and <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> . The default setting is <code>CACHE_AUTO</code> . See the Spring documentation and Transactions Cache Levels for more information.	<code>CACHE_AUTO</code>	String
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option <code>replyToConcurrentConsumers</code> is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option <code>replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers</code> is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.		int
<b>replyTo</b> (consumer)	Provides an explicit <code>ReplyTo</code> destination, which overrides any incoming value of <code>Message.getJMSReplyTo()</code> .		String
<b>replyToDeliveryPersistent</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to use persistent delivery by default for replies.	true	boolean
<b>selector</b> (consumer)	Sets the JMS selector to use		String
<b>subscriptionDurable</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription durable. The durable subscription name to be used can be specified through the <code>subscriptionName</code> property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a durable subscription, typically in combination with a <code>subscriptionName</code> value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the <code>pubSubDomain</code> flag as well.	false	boolean
<b>subscriptionName</b> (consumer)	Set the name of a subscription to create. To be applied in case of a topic (pub-sub domain) with a shared or durable subscription. The subscription name needs to be unique within this client's JMS client id. Default is the class name of the specified message listener. Note: Only 1 concurrent consumer (which is the default of this message listener container) is allowed for each subscription, except for a shared subscription (which requires JMS 2.0).		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>subscriptionShared</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription shared. The shared subscription name to be used can be specified through the <code>subscriptionName</code> property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a shared subscription, typically in combination with a <code>subscriptionName</code> value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Note that shared subscriptions may also be durable, so this flag can (and often will) be combined with <code>subscriptionDurable</code> as well. Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the <code>pubSubDomain</code> flag as well. Requires a JMS 2.0 compatible message broker.	false	boolean
<b>acceptMessagesWhileStopping</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer accept messages while it is stopping. You may consider enabling this option, if you start and stop JMS routes at runtime, while there are still messages enqueued on the queue. If this option is false, and you stop the JMS route, then messages may be rejected, and the JMS broker would have to attempt redeliveries, which yet again may be rejected, and eventually the message may be moved at a dead letter queue on the JMS broker. To avoid this its recommended to enable this option.	false	boolean
<b>allowReplyManagerQuickStop</b> (consumer)	Whether the <code>DefaultMessageListenerContainer</code> used in the reply managers for request-reply messaging allow the <code>DefaultMessageListenerContainer.runningAllowed</code> flag to quick stop in case <code>JmsConfiguration.isAcceptMessagesWhileStopping</code> is enabled, and <code>org.apache.camel.CamelContext</code> is currently being stopped. This quick stop ability is enabled by default in the regular JMS consumers but to enable for reply managers you must enable this flag.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>consumerType</b> (consumer)	The consumer type to use, which can be one of: Simple, Default, or Custom. The consumer type determines which Spring JMS listener to use. Default will use <code>org.springframework.jms.listener.DefaultMessageListenerContainer</code> , Simple will use <code>org.springframework.jms.listener.SimpleMessageListenerContainer</code> . When Custom is specified, the <code>MessageListenerContainerFactory</code> defined by the <code>messageListenerContainerFactory</code> option will determine what <code>org.springframework.jms.listener.AbstractMessageListenerContainer</code> to use.	Default	ConsumerType
<b>defaultTaskExecutorType</b> (consumer)	Specifies what default <code>TaskExecutor</code> type to use in the <code>DefaultMessageListenerContainer</code> , for both consumer endpoints and the <code>ReplyTo</code> consumer of producer endpoints. Possible values: <code>SimpleAsync</code> (uses Spring's <code>SimpleAsyncTaskExecutor</code> ) or <code>ThreadPool</code> (uses Spring's <code>ThreadPoolTaskExecutor</code> with optimal values - cached threadpool-like). If not set, it defaults to the previous behaviour, which uses a cached thread pool for consumer endpoints and <code>SimpleAsync</code> for reply consumers. The use of <code>ThreadPool</code> is recommended to reduce thread trash in elastic configurations with dynamically increasing and decreasing concurrent consumers.		DefaultTaskExecutorType
<b>eagerLoadingOfProperties</b> (consumer)	Enables eager loading of JMS properties and payload as soon as a message is loaded which generally is inefficient as the JMS properties may not be required but sometimes can catch early any issues with the underlying JMS provider and the use of JMS properties	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at <code>WARN</code> or <code>ERROR</code> level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>exposeListenerSession</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the listener session should be exposed when consuming messages.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>replyToSameDestination Allowed</b> (consumer)	Whether a JMS consumer is allowed to send a reply message to the same destination that the consumer is using to consume from. This prevents an endless loop by consuming and sending back the same message to itself.	false	boolean
<b>taskExecutor</b> (consumer)	Allows you to specify a custom task executor for consuming messages.		TaskExecutor
<b>deliveryMode</b> (producer)	Specifies the delivery mode to be used. Possible values are those defined by <code>javax.jms.DeliveryMode</code> . <code>NON_PERSISTENT = 1</code> and <code>PERSISTENT = 2</code> .		Integer
<b>deliveryPersistent</b> (producer)	Specifies whether persistent delivery is used by default.	true	boolean
<b>explicitQosEnabled</b> (producer)	Set if the <code>deliveryMode</code> , <code>priority</code> or <code>timeToLive</code> qualities of service should be used when sending messages. This option is based on Spring's <code>JmsTemplate</code> . The <code>deliveryMode</code> , <code>priority</code> and <code>timeToLive</code> options are applied to the current endpoint. This contrasts with the <code>preserveMessageQos</code> option, which operates at message granularity, reading QoS properties exclusively from the Camel In message headers.	false	Boolean
<b>formatDateHeadersToIso8601</b> (producer)	Sets whether JMS date properties should be formatted according to the ISO 8601 standard.	false	boolean
<b>preserveMessageQos</b> (producer)	Set to true, if you want to send message using the QoS settings specified on the message, instead of the QoS settings on the JMS endpoint. The following three headers are considered <code>JMSPriority</code> , <code>JMSDeliveryMode</code> , and <code>JMSExpiration</code> . You can provide all or only some of them. If not provided, Camel will fall back to use the values from the endpoint instead. So, when using this option, the headers override the values from the endpoint. The <code>explicitQosEnabled</code> option, by contrast, will only use options set on the endpoint, and not values from the message header.	false	boolean
<b>priority</b> (producer)	Values greater than 1 specify the message priority when sending (where 0 is the lowest priority and 9 is the highest). The <code>explicitQosEnabled</code> option must also be enabled in order for this option to have any effect.	4	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>replyToConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when doing request/reply over JMS. See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.	1	int
<b>replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when using request/reply over JMS. See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.		int
<b>replyToOnTimeoutMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers for continue routing when timeout occurred when using request/reply over JMS.	1	int
<b>replyToOverride</b> (producer)	Provides an explicit <code>ReplyTo</code> destination in the JMS message, which overrides the setting of <code>replyTo</code> . It is useful if you want to forward the message to a remote Queue and receive the reply message from the <code>ReplyTo</code> destination.		String
<b>replyToType</b> (producer)	Allows for explicitly specifying which kind of strategy to use for <code>replyTo</code> queues when doing request/reply over JMS. Possible values are: <code>Temporary</code> , <code>Shared</code> , or <code>Exclusive</code> . By default Camel will use temporary queues. However if <code>replyTo</code> has been configured, then <code>Shared</code> is used by default. This option allows you to use exclusive queues instead of shared ones. See Camel JMS documentation for more details, and especially the notes about the implications if running in a clustered environment, and the fact that <code>Shared</code> reply queues has lower performance than its alternatives <code>Temporary</code> and <code>Exclusive</code> .		<code>ReplyToType</code>
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	The timeout for waiting for a reply when using the InOut Exchange Pattern (in milliseconds). The default is 20 seconds. You can include the header <code>CamelJmsRequestTimeout</code> to override this endpoint configured timeout value, and thus have per message individual timeout values. See also the <code>requestTimeoutCheckerInterval</code> option.	20000	long
<b>timeToLive</b> (producer)	When sending messages, specifies the time-to-live of the message (in milliseconds).	-1	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowAdditionalHeaders</b> (producer)	This option is used to allow additional headers which may have values that are invalid according to JMS specification. For example some message systems such as WMQ do this with header names using prefix JMS_IBM_MQMD_ containing values with byte array or other invalid types. You can specify multiple header names separated by comma, and use as suffix for wildcard matching.		String
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to allow sending messages with no body. If this option is false and the message body is null, then an JMSEException is thrown.	true	boolean
<b>alwaysCopyMessage</b> (producer)	If true, Camel will always make a JMS message copy of the message when it is passed to the producer for sending. Copying the message is needed in some situations, such as when a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set (incidentally, Camel will set the <code>alwaysCopyMessage</code> option to true, if a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set)	false	boolean
<b>correlationProperty</b> (producer)	When using InOut exchange pattern use this JMS property instead of JMSCorrelationID JMS property to correlate messages. If set messages will be correlated solely on the value of this property JMSCorrelationID property will be ignored and not set by Camel.		String
<b>disableTimeToLive</b> (producer)	Use this option to force disabling time to live. For example when you do request/reply over JMS, then Camel will by default use the <code>requestTimeout</code> value as time to live on the message being sent. The problem is that the sender and receiver systems have to have their clocks synchronized, so they are in sync. This is not always so easy to archive. So you can use <code>disableTimeToLive=true</code> to not set a time to live value on the sent message. Then the message will not expire on the receiver system. See below in section About time to live for more details.	false	boolean
<b>forceSendOriginalMessage</b> (producer)	When using <code>mapJmsMessage=false</code> Camel will create a new JMS message to send to a new JMS destination if you touch the headers (get or set) during the route. Set this option to true to force Camel to send the original JMS message that was received.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>includeSentJMSMessageID</b> (producer)	Only applicable when sending to JMS destination using InOnly (eg fire and forget). Enabling this option will enrich the Camel Exchange with the actual JMSMessageID that was used by the JMS client when the message was sent to the JMS destination.	false	boolean
<b>replyToCacheLevelName</b> (producer)	Sets the cache level by name for the reply consumer when doing request/reply over JMS. This option only applies when using fixed reply queues (not temporary). Camel will by default use: CACHE_CONSUMER for exclusive or shared w/ replyToSelectorName. And CACHE_SESSION for shared without replyToSelectorName. Some JMS brokers such as IBM WebSphere may require to set the replyToCacheLevelName=CACHE_NONE to work. Note: If using temporary queues then CACHE_NONE is not allowed, and you must use a higher value such as CACHE_CONSUMER or CACHE_SESSION.		String
<b>replyToDestinationSelectorName</b> (producer)	Sets the JMS Selector using the fixed name to be used so you can filter out your own replies from the others when using a shared queue (that is, if you are not using a temporary reply queue).		String
<b>streamMessageTypeEnabled</b> (producer)	Sets whether StreamMessage type is enabled or not. Message payloads of streaming kind such as files, InputStream, etc will either be sent as BytesMessage or StreamMessage. This option controls which kind will be used. By default BytesMessage is used which enforces the entire message payload to be read into memory. By enabling this option the message payload is read into memory in chunks and each chunk is then written to the StreamMessage until no more data.	false	boolean
<b>allowSerializedHeaders</b> (advanced)	Controls whether or not to include serialized headers. Applies only when transferExchange is true. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean
<b>asyncStopListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to stop the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when stopping a route.	false	boolean
<b>destinationResolver</b> (advanced)	A pluggable <code>org.springframework.jms.support.destination.DestinationResolver</code> that allows you to use your own resolver (for example, to lookup the real destination in a JNDI registry).		DestinationResolver
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	Specifies a <code>org.springframework.util.ErrorHandler</code> to be invoked in case of any uncaught exceptions thrown while processing a Message. By default these exceptions will be logged at the WARN level, if no errorHandler has been configured. You can configure logging level and whether stack traces should be logged using <code>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</code> and <code>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</code> options. This makes it much easier to configure, than having to code a custom errorHandler.		ErrorHandler
<b>exceptionListener</b> (advanced)	Specifies the JMS Exception Listener that is to be notified of any underlying JMS exceptions.		ExceptionListener
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>idleConsumerLimit</b> (advanced)	Specify the limit for the number of consumers that are allowed to be idle at any given time.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>idleTaskExecutionLimit</b> (advanced)	Specifies the limit for idle executions of a receive task, not having received any message within its execution. If this limit is reached, the task will shut down and leave receiving to other executing tasks (in the case of dynamic scheduling; see the <code>maxConcurrentConsumers</code> setting). There is additional doc available from Spring.	1	int
<b>includeAllJMSXProperties</b> (advanced)	Whether to include all JMSXxxx properties when mapping from JMS to Camel Message. Setting this to true will include properties such as JMSXAppID, and JMSXUserID etc. Note: If you are using a custom <code>headerFilterStrategy</code> then this option does not apply.	false	boolean
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides two implementations out of the box: default and passthrough. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). The passthrough strategy leaves the key as is. Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the <code>org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy</code> and refer to it using the notation.		String
<b>mapJmsMessage</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether Camel should auto map the received JMS message to a suited payload type, such as <code>javax.jms.TextMessage</code> to a String etc.	true	boolean
<b>maxMessagesPerTask</b> (advanced)	The number of messages per task. -1 is unlimited. If you use a range for concurrent consumers (eg min max), then this option can be used to set a value to eg 100 to control how fast the consumers will shrink when less work is required.	-1	int
<b>messageConverter</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Spring <code>org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MessageConverter</code> so you can be in control how to map to/from a <code>javax.jms.Message</code> .		MessageConverter
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given <code>MessageCreatedStrategy</code> which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of <code>javax.jms.Message</code> objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageIdEnabled</b> (advanced)	When sending, specifies whether message IDs should be added. This is just an hint to the JMS broker.If the JMS provider accepts this hint, these messages must have the message ID set to null; if the provider ignores the hint, the message ID must be set to its normal unique value	true	boolean
<b>messageListenerContainerFactory</b> (advanced)	Registry ID of the MessageListenerContainerFactory used to determine what org.springframework.jms.listener.AbstractMessageListenerContainer to use to consume messages. Setting this will automatically set consumerType to Custom.		MessageListenerContainerFactory
<b>messageTimestampEnabled</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether timestamps should be enabled by default on sending messages. This is just an hint to the JMS broker.If the JMS provider accepts this hint, these messages must have the timestamp set to zero; if the provider ignores the hint the timestamp must be set to its normal value	true	boolean
<b>pubSubNoLocal</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether to inhibit the delivery of messages published by its own connection.	false	boolean
<b>receiveTimeout</b> (advanced)	The timeout for receiving messages (in milliseconds).	1000	long
<b>recoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Specifies the interval between recovery attempts, i.e. when a connection is being refreshed, in milliseconds. The default is 5000 ms, that is, 5 seconds.	5000	long
<b>requestTimeoutChecker Interval</b> (advanced)	Configures how often Camel should check for timed out Exchanges when doing request/reply over JMS. By default Camel checks once per second. But if you must react faster when a timeout occurs, then you can lower this interval, to check more frequently. The timeout is determined by the option requestTimeout.	1000	long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed on the consumer side, then the caused Exception will be send back in response as a <code>javax.jms.ObjectMessage</code> . If the client is Camel, the returned Exception is rethrown. This allows you to use Camel JMS as a bridge in your routing - for example, using persistent queues to enable robust routing. Notice that if you also have <code>transferExchange</code> enabled, this option takes precedence. The caught exception is required to be serializable. The original Exception on the consumer side can be wrapped in an outer exception such as <code>org.apache.camel.RuntimeCamelException</code> when returned to the producer.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body and headers. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, Fault body, In headers, Out headers, Fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level. You must enable this option on both the producer and consumer side, so Camel knows the payloads is an Exchange and not a regular payload.	false	boolean
<b>transferFault</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed with a SOAP fault (not exception) on the consumer side, then the fault flag on <code>MessageisFault()</code> will be send back in the response as a JMS header with the key <code>org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsConstantsJMS_TRANSFER_FAULTJMS_TRANSFER_FAULT</code> . If the client is Camel, the returned fault flag will be set on the link <code>org.apache.camel.MessagesetFault(boolean)</code> . You may want to enable this when using Camel components that support faults such as SOAP based such as cxf or spring-ws.	false	boolean
<b>useMessageIDAs Correlation ID</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether <code>JMSMessageID</code> should always be used as <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> for InOut messages.	false	boolean
<b>waitForProvision Correlation ToBeUpdatedCounter</b> (advanced)	Number of times to wait for provisional correlation id to be updated to the actual correlation id when doing request/reply over JMS and when the option <code>useMessageIDAsCorrelationID</code> is enabled.	50	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>waitForProvisionCorrelationToBeUpdatedThreadSleepingTime</b> (advanced)	Interval in millis to sleep each time while waiting for provisional correlation id to be updated.	100	long
<b>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</b> (logging)	Allows to configure the default errorHandler logging level for logging uncaught exceptions.	WARN	LoggingLevel
<b>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</b> (logging)	Allows to control whether stacktraces should be logged or not, by the default errorHandler.	true	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String
<b>transacted</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to use transacted mode	false	boolean
<b>lazyCreateTransactionManager</b> (transaction)	If true, Camel will create a JmsTransactionManager, if there is no transactionManager injected when option transacted=true.	true	boolean
<b>transactionManager</b> (transaction)	The Spring transaction manager to use.		PlatformTransactionManager
<b>transactionName</b> (transaction)	The name of the transaction to use.		String
<b>transactionTimeout</b> (transaction)	The timeout value of the transaction (in seconds), if using transacted mode.	-1	int

### 5.3. USAGE

As AMQP component is inherited from JMS component, the usage of the former is almost identical to the latter:

#### Using AMQP component

```
// Consuming from AMQP queue
from("amqp:queue:incoming").
to(...);
```

```
// Sending message to the AMQP topic
from(...).
to("amqp:topic:notify");
```

## 5.4. CONFIGURING AMQP COMPONENT

Starting from the Camel 2.16.1 you can also use the **AMQPComponent#amqp10Component(String connectionURI)** factory method to return the AMQP 1.0 component with the pre-configured topic prefix:

### Creating AMQP 1.0 component

```
AMQPComponent amqp =
AMQPComponent.amqp10Component("amqp://guest:guest@localhost:5672");
```

Keep in mind that starting from the Camel 2.17 the **AMQPComponent#amqp10Component(String connectionURI)** factory method has been deprecated on the behalf of the **AMQPComponent#amqpComponent(String connectionURI)**:

### Creating AMQP 1.0 component

```
AMQPComponent amqp = AMQPComponent.amqpComponent("amqp://localhost:5672");

AMQPComponent authorizedAmqp = AMQPComponent.amqpComponent("amqp://localhost:5672",
"user", "password");
```

Starting from Camel 2.17, in order to automatically configure the AMQP component, you can also add an instance of **org.apache.camel.component.amqp.AMQPConnectionDetails** to the registry. For example for Spring Boot you just have to define bean:

### AMQP connection details auto-configuration

```
@Bean
AMQPConnectionDetails amqpConnection() {
    return new AMQPConnectionDetails("amqp://localhost:5672");
}

@Bean
AMQPConnectionDetails securedAmqpConnection() {
    return new AMQPConnectionDetails("amqp://localhost:5672", "username", "password");
}
```

Likewise, you can also use CDI producer methods when using Camel-CDI

### AMQP connection details auto-configuration for CDI

```
@Produces
AMQPConnectionDetails amqpConnection() {
    return new AMQPConnectionDetails("amqp://localhost:5672");
}
```

You can also rely on the [Camel properties](#) to read the AMQP connection details. Factory method **AMQPConnectionDetails.discoverAMQP()** attempts to read Camel properties in a Kubernetes-like convention, just as demonstrated on the snippet below:

### AMQP connection details auto-configuration

```
export AMQP_SERVICE_HOST = "mybroker.com"
export AMQP_SERVICE_PORT = "6666"
export AMQP_SERVICE_USERNAME = "username"
export AMQP_SERVICE_PASSWORD = "password"

...

@Bean
AMQPConnectionDetails amqpConnection() {
    return AMQPConnectionDetails.discoverAMQP();
}
```

### Enabling AMQP specific options

If you, for example, need to enable **amqp.traceFrames** you can do that by appending the option to your URI, like the following example:

```
AMQPComponent amqp = AMQPComponent.amqpComponent("amqp://localhost:5672?
amqp.traceFrames=true");
```

For reference take a look at the [QPID JMS client configuration](#)

## 5.5. USING TOPICS

To have using topics working with **camel-amqp** you need to configure the component to use **topic://** as topic prefix, as shown below:

```
<bean id="amqp" class="org.apache.camel.component.amqp.AmqpComponent">
  <property name="connectionFactory">
    <bean class="org.apache.qpid.jms.JmsConnectionFactory" factory-method="createFromURL">
      <property name="remoteURI" value="amqp://localhost:5672" />
      <property name="topicPrefix" value="topic://" /> <!-- only necessary when connecting to
ActiveMQ over AMQP 1.0 -->
    </bean>
  </property>
</bean>
```

Keep in mind that both **AMQPComponent#amqpComponent()** methods and **AMQPConnectionDetails** pre-configure the component with the topic prefix, so you don't have to configure it explicitly.

## 5.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)



- Getting Started

## CHAPTER 6. APNS COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 2.8

The **apns** component is used for sending notifications to iOS devices. The apns components use [javapns](#) library.

The component supports sending notifications to Apple Push Notification Servers (APNS) and consuming feedback from the servers.

The consumer is configured with 3600 seconds for polling by default because it is a best practice to consume feedback stream from Apple Push Notification Servers only from time to time. For example: every 1 hour to avoid flooding the servers.

The feedback stream gives informations about inactive devices. You only need to get this informations every some hours if your mobile application is not a heavily used one.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-apns</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 6.1. URI FORMAT

To send notifications:

```
apns:notify[?options]
```

To consume feedback:

```
apns:consumer[?options]
```

### 6.2. OPTIONS

The APNS component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apnsService</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The ApnsService to use. The org.apache.camel.component.apns.factory.ApnsServiceFactory can be used to build a ApnsService		ApnsService
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The APNS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
apns:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 6.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	Name of the endpoint		String

### 6.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tokens</b> (common)	Configure this property in case you want to statically declare tokens related to devices you want to notify. Tokens are separated by comma.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LogLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 6.2.3. Component

The **ApnsComponent** must be configured with a **com.notnoop.apns.ApnsService**. The service can be created and configured using the **org.apache.camel.component.apns.factory.ApnsServiceFactory**. See further below for an example. And as well in the [test source code](#).

#### 6.2.3.1. SSL Setting

In order to use secure connection, an instance of **org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters** should be injected to **org.apache.camel.component.apns.factory.ApnsServiceFactory** which is used to configure the component. See the test resources for an example. [ssl example](#)

## 6.3. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT

When Camel will fetch feedback data corresponding to inactive devices, it will retrieve a List of InactiveDevice objects. Each InactiveDevice object of the retrieved list will be setted as the In body, and then processed by the consumer endpoint.

## 6.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel Apns uses these headers.

Property	Default	Description
<b>Camel ApnsTokens</b>		Empty by default.
<b>Camel ApnsMessageType</b>	<b>STRING, PAYLOAD, APNS_NOTIFICATION</b>	In case you choose PAYLOAD for the message type, then the message will be considered as a APNS payload and sent as is. In case you choose STRING, message will be converted as a APNS payload. From <b>Camel 2.16</b> onwards APNS_NOTIFICATION is used for sending message body as com.notnoop.apns.ApnsNotification types.

## 6.5. APNSSERVICEFACTORY BUILDER CALLBACK

**ApnsServiceFactory** comes with the empty callback method that could be used to configure (or even replace) the default **ApnsServiceBuilder** instance. The signature of the method could look as follows:

```
protected ApnsServiceBuilder configureServiceBuilder(ApnsServiceBuilder serviceBuilder);
```

And could be used like as follows:

```
ApnsServiceFactory proxiedApnsServiceFactory = new ApnsServiceFactory(){
    @Override
    protected ApnsServiceBuilder configureServiceBuilder(ApnsServiceBuilder serviceBuilder) {
        return serviceBuilder.withSocksProxy("my.proxy.com", 6666);
    }
};
```

## 6.6. SAMPLES

### 6.6.1. Camel Xml route

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:camel="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
    xsi:schemaLocation="
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.5.xsd
        http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
        spring.xsd">

    <!-- Replace by desired values -->
    <bean id="apnsServiceFactory"
        class="org.apache.camel.component.apns.factory.ApnsServiceFactory">
```

```

<!-- Optional configuration of feedback host and port -->
<!-- <property name="feedbackHost" value="localhost" /> -->
<!-- <property name="feedbackPort" value="7843" /> -->

<!-- Optional configuration of gateway host and port -->
<!-- <property name="gatewayHost" value="localhost" /> -->
<!-- <property name="gatewayPort" value="7654" /> -->

<!-- Declaration of certificate used -->
    <!-- from Camel 2.11 onwards you can use prefix: classpath:, file: to refer to load the
certificate from classpath or file. Default it classpath -->
    <property name="certificatePath" value="certificate.p12" />
    <property name="certificatePassword" value="MyCertPassword" />

<!-- Optional connection strategy - By Default: No need to configure -->
<!-- Possible options: NON_BLOCKING, QUEUE, POOL or Nothing -->
<!-- <property name="connectionStrategy" value="POOL" /> -->
<!-- Optional pool size -->
<!-- <property name="poolSize" value="15" /> -->

<!-- Optional connection strategy - By Default: No need to configure -->
<!-- Possible options: EVERY_HALF_HOUR, EVERY_NOTIFICATION or Nothing (Corresponds
to NEVER javapns option) -->
    <!-- <property name="reconnectionPolicy" value="EVERY_HALF_HOUR" /> -->
</bean>

<bean id="apnsService" factory-bean="apnsServiceFactory" factory-method="getApnsService" />

<!-- Replace this declaration by wanted configuration -->
<bean id="apns" class="org.apache.camel.component.apns.ApnsComponent">
    <property name="apnsService" ref="apnsService" />
</bean>

<camelContext id="camel-apns-test" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    <route id="apns-test">
        <from uri="apns:consumer?initialDelay=10&delay=3600&timeUnit=SECONDS"
/>
        <to uri="log:org.apache.camel.component.apns?showAll=true&multiline=true" />
        <to uri="mock:result" />
    </route>
</camelContext>

</beans>

```

## 6.6.2. Camel Java route

Create camel context and declare apns component programmatically

```

protected CamelContext createCamelContext() throws Exception {
    CamelContext camelContext = super.createCamelContext();

    ApnsServiceFactory apnsServiceFactory = new ApnsServiceFactory();
    apnsServiceFactory.setCertificatePath("classpath:/certificate.p12");
    apnsServiceFactory.setCertificatePassword("MyCertPassword");

```

```

    ApnsService apnsService = apnsServiceFactory.getApnsService(camelContext);

    ApnsComponent apnsComponent = new ApnsComponent(apnsService);
    camelContext.addComponent("apns", apnsComponent);

    return camelContext;
}

```

[[APNS-ApnsProducer-iOSTargetdeviceDynamicallyConfiguredViaHeader:"CamelApnsTokens"]]
 ApnsProducer - iOS target device dynamically configured via header: **"CamelApnsTokens"**

```

protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
    return new RouteBuilder() {
        public void configure() throws Exception {
            from("direct:test")
                .setHeader(ApnsConstants.HEADER_TOKENS, constant(IOS_DEVICE_TOKEN))
                .to("apns:notify");
        }
    }
}

```

ApnsProducer - iOS target device statically configured via uri

```

protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
    return new RouteBuilder() {
        public void configure() throws Exception {
            from("direct:test").
                to("apns:notify?tokens=" + IOS_DEVICE_TOKEN);
        }
    };
}

```

ApnsConsumer

```

from("apns:consumer?initialDelay=10&delay=3600&timeUnit=SECONDS")
    .to("log:com.apache.camel.component.apns?showAll=true&multiline=true")
    .to("mock:result");

```

## 6.7. SEE ALSO

- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint \\* Blog about using APNS \(in french\)](#)



## CHAPTER 7. ASN.1 FILE DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The ASN.1 Data Format Data Format [Introduction to ASN.1](<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/asn1/Pages/introduction.aspx>) is a Camel Framework's data format implementation based on Bouncy Castle's bcprov-jdk15on library and jASN.1's java compiler for the formal notation used for describing data transmitted by telecommunications protocols, regardless of language implementation and physical representation of these data, whatever the application, whether complex or very simple. Messages can be unmarshalled (conversion to simple Java POJO(s)) to plain Java objects. By the help of Camel's routing engine and data transformations you can then play with POJO(s) and apply customised formatting and call other Camel Component's to convert and send messages to upstream systems.

### 7.1. ASN.1 DATA FORMAT OPTIONS

The ASN.1 File dataformat supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>usingIterator</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If the asn1 file has more than one entry, the setting this option to true, allows to work with the splitter EIP, to split the data using an iterator in a streaming mode.
<code>className</code>		<b>String</b>	Name of class to use when unmarshalling
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

### 7.2. UNMARSHAL

There are 3 different ways to unmarshal ASN.1 structured messages. (Usually binary files)

In this first example we unmarshal BER file payload to OutputStream and send it to mock endpoint.

```
from("direct:unmarshal").unmarshal(asn1).to("mock:unmarshal");
```

In the second example we unmarshal BER file payload to byte array using Split EIP. The reason for applying Split EIP is that usually each BER file or (ASN.1 structured file) contains multiple records to process and Split EIP helps us to get each record in a file as byte arrays which is actually ASN1Primitive's instance (by the use of Bouncy Castle's ASN.1 support in bcprov-jdk15on library) Byte arrays then may be converted to ASN1Primitive by the help of public static method in (ASN1Primitive.fromByteArray) In such example, note that you need to set **usingIterator=true**

```
from("direct:unmarshal").unmarshal(asn1).split(body(Iterator.class)).streaming().to("mock:unmarshal");
```

In the last example we unmarshal BER file payload to plain old Java Objects using Split EIP. The reason for applying Split EIP is already mentioned in the previous example. Please note and keep in mind that reason. In such example we also need to set the fully qualified name of the class or `<YourObject>.class` reference through data format. The important thing to note here is that your object should have been generated by jasn1 compiler which is a nice tool to generate java object representations of your ASN.1 structure. For the reference usage of jasn1 compiler see [JASN.1 Project Page] (<https://www.openmuc.org/asn1/>) and please also see how the compiler is invoked with the help of maven's exec plugin. For example, in this data format's unit tests an example ASN.1 structure (TestSMSBerCdr.asn1) is added in **src/test/resources/asn1\_structure**. jasn1 compiler is invoked and java object's representations are generated in **`\${basedir}/target/generated/src/test/java**. The nice thing about this example, you will get POJO instance at the mock endpoint or at whatever your endpoint is.

```
from("direct:unmarshaldsl")
    .unmarshal()
    .asn1("org.apache.camel.dataformat.asn1.model.testsmsbercdr.SmsCdr")
    .split(body(Iterator.class)).streaming()
    .to("mock:unmarshaldsl");
```

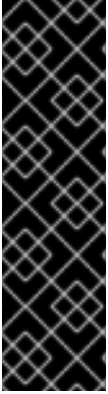
## 7.3. DEPENDENCIES

To use ASN.1 data format in your camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-asn1** which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your **pom.xml**, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-asn1</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 8. AS2 COMPONENT



### IMPORTANT

The **camel-as2** component for Karaf is a Technology Preview feature only. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs) and might not be functionally complete. Red Hat does not recommend using them in production.

These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process. For more information about the support scope of Red Hat Technology Preview features, see <https://access.redhat.com/support/offerings/techpreview>.

### Available as of Camel version 2.22

The AS2 component provides transport of EDI messages using the HTTP transfer protocol as specified in [RFC4130](#).



### NOTE

This component is currently a work in progress. Expect URI options and path and query parameters to change in future versions of this component.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-as2</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 8.1. URI FORMAT

```
as2://apiName/methodName
```

apiName can be one of:

- client
- server

## 8.2. AS2 OPTIONS

The AS2 component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		AS2Configuration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AS2 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
as2:apiName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 8.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		AS2ApiName

### 8.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>as2From</b> (common)	The value of the AS2From header of AS2 message.		String
<b>as2MessageStructure</b> (common)	The structure of AS2 Message. One of: PLAIN - No encryption, no signature, SIGNED - No encryption, signature, ENCRYPTED - Encryption, no signature, ENCRYPTED_SIGNED - Encryption, signature		AS2MessageStructure
<b>as2To</b> (common)	The value of the AS2To header of AS2 message.		String
<b>as2Version</b> (common)	The version of the AS2 protocol.	1.1	String
<b>clientFqdn</b> (common)	The Client Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). Used in message ids sent by endpoint.	camel.apache.org	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dispositionNotificationTo</b> (common)	The value of the Disposition-Notification-To header. Assigning a value to this parameter requests a message disposition notification (MDN) for the AS2 message.		String
<b>ediMessageTransferEncoding</b> (common)	The transfer encoding of EDI message.		String
<b>ediMessageType</b> (common)	The content type of EDI message. One of application/edifact, application/edi-x12, application/edi-consent		ContentType
<b>encryptingAlgorithm</b> (common)	The algorithm used to encrypt EDI message.		AS2EncryptionAlgorithm
<b>encryptingCertificateChain</b> (common)	The chain of certificates used to encrypt EDI message.		Certificate[]
<b>encryptingPrivateKey</b> (common)	The key used to encrypt the EDI message.		PrivateKey
<b>from</b> (common)	The value of the From header of AS2 message.		String
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>methodName</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String
<b>requestUri</b> (common)	The request URI of EDI message.	/	String
<b>server</b> (common)	The value included in the Server message header identifying the AS2 Server.	Camel AS2 Server Endpoint	String
<b>serverFqdn</b> (common)	The Server Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). Used in message ids sent by endpoint.	camel.apache.org	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serverPortNumber</b> (common)	The port number of server.		Integer
<b>signedReceiptMIC Algorithms</b> (common)	The list of algorithms, in order of preference, requested to generate a message integrity check (MIC) returned in message disposition notification (MDN)		String[]
<b>signingAlgorithm</b> (common)	The algorithm used to sign EDI message.		AS2SignatureAlgorithm
<b>signingCertificate Chain</b> (common)	The chain of certificates used to sign EDI message.		Certificate[]
<b>signingPrivateKey</b> (common)	The key used to sign the EDI message.		PrivateKey
<b>subject</b> (common)	The value of Subject header of AS2 message.		String
<b>targetHostname</b> (common)	The host name (IP or DNS name) of target host.		String
<b>targetPortNumber</b> (common)	The port number of target host. -1 indicates the scheme default port.		Integer
<b>userAgent</b> (common)	The value included in the User-Agent message header identifying the AS2 user agent.	Camel AS2 Client Endpoint	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 8.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 28 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.as2.configuration.api-name</b>	What kind of operation to perform		AS2ApiName
<b>camel.component.as2.configuration.as2-from</b>	The value of the AS2From header of AS2 message.		String
<b>camel.component.as2.configuration.as2-message-structure</b>	The structure of AS2 Message. One of: PLAIN - No encryption, no signature, SIGNED - No encryption, signature, ENCRYPTED - Encryption, no signature, ENCRYPTED_SIGNED - Encryption, signature		AS2MessageStructure
<b>camel.component.as2.configuration.as2-to</b>	The value of the AS2To header of AS2 message.		String
<b>camel.component.as2.configuration.as2-version</b>	The version of the AS2 protocol.	1.1	String
<b>camel.component.as2.configuration.client-fqdn</b>	The Client Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). Used in message ids sent by endpoint.	camel.apache.org	String
<b>camel.component.as2.configuration.disposition-notification-to</b>	The value of the Disposition-Notification-To header. Assigning a value to this parameter requests a message disposition notification (MDN) for the AS2 message.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.edi-message-transfer-encoding</code>	The transfer encoding of EDI message.		String
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.edi-message-type</code>	The content type of EDI message. One of application/edifact, application/edi-x12, application/edi-consent		ContentType
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.encrypting-algorithm</code>	The algorithm used to encrypt EDI message.		AS2EncryptionAlgorithm
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.encrypting-certificate-chain</code>	The chain of certificates used to encrypt EDI message.		Certificate[]
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.encrypting-private-key</code>	The key used to encrypt the EDI message.		PrivateKey
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.from</code>	The value of the From header of AS2 message.		String
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.method-name</code>	What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.request-uri</code>	The request URI of EDI message.	/	String
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.server</code>	The value included in the Server message header identifying the AS2 Server.	Camel AS2 Server Endpoint	String
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.server-fqdn</code>	The Server Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). Used in message ids sent by endpoint.	camel.apache.org	String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.server-port-number</code>	The port number of server.		Integer
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.signed-receipt-mic-algorithms</code>	The list of algorithms, in order of preference, requested to generate a message integrity check (MIC) returned in message disposition notification (MDN)		String[]
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.signing-algorithm</code>	The algorithm used to sign EDI message.		AS2SignatureAlgorithm
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.signing-certificate-chain</code>	The chain of certificates used to sign EDI message.		Certificate[]
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.signing-private-key</code>	The key used to sign the EDI message.		PrivateKey
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.subject</code>	The value of Subject header of AS2 message.		String
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.target-hostname</code>	The host name (IP or DNS name) of target host.		String
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.target-port-number</code>	The port number of target host. -1 indicates the scheme default port.		Integer
<code>camel.component.as2.configuration.user-agent</code>	The value included in the User-Agent message header identifying the AS2 user agent.	Camel AS2 Client Endpoint	String
<code>camel.component.as2.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the as2 component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.as2.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## 8.4. CLIENT ENDPOINTS:

Client endpoints use the endpoint prefix **client** followed by the name of a method and associated options described next. The endpoint URI MUST contain the prefix **client**.

```
as2://client/method?[options]
```

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options MUST be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelAS2.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelAS2.option** header.

If a value is not provided for the option **defaultRequest** either in the endpoint URI or in a message header, it will be assumed to be **null**. Note that the **null** value will only be used if other options do not satisfy matching endpoints.

In case of AS2 API errors the endpoint will throw a `RuntimeCamelException` with a `org.apache.http.HttpException` derived exception cause.

Method	Options	Result Body Type
--------	---------	------------------

Method	Options	Result Body Type
send	ediMessage, requestUri, subject, from, as2From, as2To, as2MessageStructure, ediMessageContentType, ediMessageTransferEncoding, dispositionNotificationTo, signedReceiptMICAlgorithms	org.apache.http.protocol.HttpCoreContext

URI Options for *client*

Name	Type
ediMessage	String
requestUri	String
subject	String
from	String
as2From	String
as2To	String

Name	Type
as2MessageStructure	org.apache.camel.component.as2.api.AS2MessageStructure
ediMessageContentType	String
ediMessageTransferEncoding	String
dispositionNotificationTo	String
signedReceiptMicAlgorithms	String[]

## 8.5. SERVER ENDPOINTS:

Server endpoints use the endpoint prefix **server** followed by the name of a method and associated options described next. The endpoint URI MUST contain the prefix **server**.

```
as2://server/method?[options]
```

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options MUST be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelAS2.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelAS2.option** header.

If a value is not provided for the option **defaultRequest** either in the endpoint URI or in a message header, it will be assumed to be **null**. Note that the **null** value will only be used if other options do not satisfy matching endpoints.

In case of AS2 API errors the endpoint will throw a `RuntimeException` with a `org.apache.http.HttpException` derived exception cause.

Method	Options	Result Body Type
listen	request UriPatt ern	org.apache.http.protocol.HttpCoreContext

URI Options for *server*

Name	Type
request UriPatt ern	String

## CHAPTER 9. ASTERISK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The **asterisk:** component allows you to work easily with an Asterisk PBX Server <http://www.asterisk.org/> using [asterisk-java](#)

This component help to interface with [Asterisk Manager Interface](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-asterisk</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 9.1. URI FORMAT

```
asterisk:name[?options]
```

### 9.2. OPTIONS

The Asterisk component has no options.

The Asterisk endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
asterisk:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 9.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	Required Logical name		String

#### 9.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
hostname (common)	<b>Required</b> The hostname of the asterisk server		String
password (common)	<b>Required</b> Login password		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>username</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> Login username		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>action</b> (producer)	What action to perform such as getting queue status, sip peers or extension state.		<code>AsteriskAction</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 9.3. ACTION

Supported actions are:

- `QUEUE_STATUS`, Queue Status
- `SIP_PEERS`, List SIP Peers
- `EXTENSION_STATE`, Check Extension Status

## CHAPTER 10. ATMOS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

Camel-Atmos is an [Apache Camel](#) component that allows you to work with ViPR object data services using the [Atmos Client](#).

```
from("atmos:foo/get?remotePath=/path").to("mock:test");
```

### 10.1. OPTIONS

The Atmos component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fullTokenId</b> (security)	The token id to pass to the Atmos client		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	The secret key to pass to the Atmos client		String
<b>uri</b> (advanced)	The URI of the server for the Atmos client to connect to		String
<b>sslValidation</b> (security)	Whether the Atmos client should perform SSL validation	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atmos endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atmos:name/operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 10.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	Atmos name		String
<b>operation</b>	<b>Required</b> Operation to perform		AtmosOperation



## 10.1.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>enableSslValidation</b> (common)	Atmos SSL validation	false	boolean
<b>fullTokenId</b> (common)	Atmos client fullTokenId		String
<b>localPath</b> (common)	Local path to put files		String
<b>newRemotePath</b> (common)	New path on Atmos when moving files		String
<b>query</b> (common)	Search query on Atmos		String
<b>remotePath</b> (common)	Where to put files on Atmos		String
<b>secretKey</b> (common)	Atmos shared secret		String
<b>uri</b> (common)	Atmos server uri		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 10.2. DEPENDENCIES

To use Atmos in your camel routes you need to add the dependency on **camel-atmos** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atmos</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 10.3. INTEGRATIONS

When you look at atmos integrations, there is one type of consumer, `GetConsumer`, which is a type of `ScheduledPollConsumer`.

- **Get**

Whereas there are 4 types of producers which are

- **Get**
- **Del**
- **Move**
- **Put**

## 10.4. EXAMPLES

These example are taken from tests:

```
from("atmos:foo/get?remotePath=/path").to("mock:test");
```

Here, this is a consumer example. **remotePath** represents the path from where the data will be read and passes the camel exchange to regarding producer Underneath, this component uses atmos client API for this and every other operations.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("atmos://get?remotePath=/dummy/dummy.txt")
  .to("mock:result");
```

Here, this a producer sample. **remotePath** represents the path where the operations occur on ViPR object data service. In producers, operations(**Get,Del, Move,Put**) run on ViPR object data services and results are set on headers of camel exchange.

Regarding the operations, the following headers are set on camel exchange

```
DOWNLOADED_FILE, DOWNLOADED_FILES, UPLOADED_FILE, UPLOADED_FILES,
FOUND_FILES, DELETED_PATH, MOVED_PATH;
```

■

## 10.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 11. ATMOSPHERE WEBSOCKET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The **atmosphere-websocket**: component provides Websocket based endpoints for a servlet communicating with external clients over Websocket (as a servlet accepting websocket connections from external clients).

The component uses the [SERVLET](#) component and uses the [Atmosphere](#) library to support the Websocket transport in various Servlet containers (e.g., Jetty, Tomcat, ...).

Unlike the [Websocket](#) component that starts the embedded Jetty server, this component uses the servlet provider of the container.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atmosphere-websocket</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 11.1. ATMOSPHERE-WEBSOCKET OPTIONS

The Atmosphere Websocket component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>servletName</b> (common)	Default name of servlet to use. The default name is CamelServlet.		String
<b>httpRegistry</b> (common)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.component.servlet.HttpRegistry.		HttpRegistry
<b>attachmentMultipart Binding</b> (common)	Whether to automatic bind multipart/form-data as attachments on the Camel Exchange. The options attachmentMultipartBinding=true and disableStreamCache=false cannot work together. Remove disableStreamCache to use AttachmentMultipartBinding. This is turn off by default as this may require servlet specific configuration to enable this when using Servlet's.	false	boolean
<b>httpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		HttpBinding
<b>httpConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared HttpConfiguration as base configuration.		HttpConfiguration

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowJavaSerialized Object</b> (advanced)	Whether to allow java serialization when a request uses context-type=application/x-java-serialized-object. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atmosphere Websocket endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atmosphere-websocket:servicePath
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 11.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>servicePath</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of websocket endpoint		String

### 11.1.2. Query Parameters (37 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>chunked</b> (common)	If this option is false the Servlet will disable the HTTP streaming and set the content-length header on the response	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (common)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Servlet is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in memory/overflow to file, Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Servlet input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure it Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. DefaultHttpBinding will copy the request input stream into a stream cache and put it into message body if this option is false to support reading the stream multiple times. If you use Servlet to bridge/proxy an endpoint then consider enabling this option to improve performance, in case you do not need to read the message payload multiple times. The http/http4 producer will by default cache the response body stream. If setting this option to true, then the producers will not cache the response body stream but use the response stream as-is as the message body.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>sendToAll</b> (common)	Whether to send to all (broadcast) or send to a single receiver.	false	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (common)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a application/x-java-serialized-object content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the HttpOperationFailedException. The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>useStreaming</b> (common)	To enable streaming to send data as multiple text fragments.	false	boolean
<b>httpBinding</b> (common)	To use a custom HttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		HttpBinding
<b>async</b> (consumer)	Configure the consumer to work in async mode	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>httpMethodRestrict</b> (consumer)	Used to only allow consuming if the HttpMethod matches, such as GET/POST/PUT etc. Multiple methods can be specified separated by comma.		String
<b>matchOnUriPrefix</b> (consumer)	Whether or not the consumer should try to find a target consumer by matching the URI prefix if no exact match is found.	false	boolean
<b>responseBufferSize</b> (consumer)	To use a custom buffer size on the javax.servlet.ServletResponse.		Integer
<b>servletName</b> (consumer)	Name of the servlet to use	Camel Servlet	String
<b>attachmentMultipartBinding</b> (consumer)	Whether to automatic bind multipart/form-data as attachments on the Camel Exchange. The options attachmentMultipartBinding=true and disableStreamCache=false cannot work together. Remove disableStreamCache to use AttachmentMultipartBinding. This is turn off by default as this may require servlet specific configuration to enable this when using Servlet's.	false	boolean
<b>eagerCheckContentAvailable</b> (consumer)	Whether to eager check whether the HTTP requests has content if the content-length header is 0 or not present. This can be turned on in case HTTP clients do not send streamed data.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>optionsEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP OPTIONS for this Servlet consumer. By default OPTIONS is turned off.	false	boolean
<b>traceEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP TRACE for this Servlet consumer. By default TRACE is turned off.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (producer)	If the option is true, HttpProducer will ignore the Exchange.HTTP_URI header, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the option <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the HttpProducer send all the fault response back.	false	boolean
<b>connectionClose</b> (producer)	Specifies whether a Connection Close header must be added to HTTP Request. By default <code>connectionClose</code> is false.	false	boolean
<b>copyHeaders</b> (producer)	If this option is true then IN exchange headers will be copied to OUT exchange headers according to copy strategy. Setting this to false, allows to only include the headers from the HTTP response (not propagating IN headers).	true	boolean
<b>httpMethod</b> (producer)	Configure the HTTP method to use. The <code>HttpMethod</code> header cannot override this option if set.		HttpMethods
<b>ignoreResponseBody</b> (producer)	If this option is true, The http producer won't read response body and cache the input stream	false	boolean
<b>preserveHostHeader</b> (producer)	If the option is true, HttpProducer will set the Host header to the value contained in the current exchange Host header, useful in reverse proxy applications where you want the Host header received by the downstream server to reflect the URL called by the upstream client, this allows applications which use the Host header to generate accurate URL's for a proxied service	false	boolean
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>okStatusCodeRange</b> (producer)	The status codes which are considered a success response. The values are inclusive. Multiple ranges can be defined, separated by comma, e.g. 200-204,209,301-304. Each range must be a single number or from-to with the dash included.	200-299	String
<b>urlRewrite</b> (producer)	<b>Deprecated</b> Refers to a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.http.UrlRewrite</code> which allows you to rewrite urls when you bridge/proxy endpoints. See more details at <a href="http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html">http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html</a>		UrlRewrite
<b>mapHttpMessageBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP body. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpMessageFormUrlEncodedBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Form Encoded body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Form Encoded body mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpMessageHeaders</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Headers of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP headers. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Headers mapping.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>proxyAuthScheme</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication scheme to use		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	Proxy hostname to use		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	Proxy port to use		int
<b>authHost</b> (security)	Authentication host to use with NTLM		String

## 11.2. URI FORMAT

`atmosphere-websocket:///relative path[?options]`

## 11.3. READING AND WRITING DATA OVER WEBSOCKET

An atmosphere-websocket endpoint can either write data to the socket or read from the socket, depending on whether the endpoint is configured as the producer or the consumer, respectively.

## 11.4. CONFIGURING URI TO READ OR WRITE DATA

In the route below, Camel will read from the specified websocket connection.

```
from("atmosphere-websocket:///servicepath")
    .to("direct:next");
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="atmosphere-websocket:///servicepath"/>
    <to uri="direct:next"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

In the route below, Camel will read from the specified websocket connection.

```
from("direct:next")
    .to("atmosphere-websocket:///servicepath");
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:next"/>
    <to uri="atmosphere-websocket:///servicepath"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 11.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [SERVLET](#)
- [AHC-WS \\* Websocket](#)

## CHAPTER 12. ATOM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.2

The `atom:` component is used for polling Atom feeds.

Camel will poll the feed every 60 seconds by default.

**Note:** The component currently only supports polling (consuming) feeds.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atom</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 12.1. URI FORMAT

```
atom://atomUri[?options]
```

Where `atomUri` is the URI to the Atom feed to poll.

### 12.2. OPTIONS

The Atom component has no options.

The Atom endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atom:feedUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 12.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>feedUri</code>	<b>Required</b> The URI to the feed to poll.		String

#### 12.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>feedHeader</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to add the feed object as a header	true	boolean
<b>filter</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to use filtering or not of the entries.	true	boolean
<b>lastUpdate</b> (consumer)	Sets the timestamp to be used for filtering entries from the atom feeds. This options is only in conjunction with the <code>splitEntries</code> .		Date
<b>password</b> (consumer)	Sets the password to be used for basic authentication when polling from a HTTP feed		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>sortEntries</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to sort entries by published date. Only works when <code>splitEntries = true</code> .	false	boolean
<b>splitEntries</b> (consumer)	Sets whether or not entries should be sent individually or whether the entire feed should be sent as a single message	true	boolean
<b>throttleEntries</b> (consumer)	Sets whether all entries identified in a single feed poll should be delivered immediately. If true, only one entry is processed per <code>consumer.delay</code> . Only applicable when <code>splitEntries = true</code> .	true	boolean
<b>username</b> (consumer)	Sets the username to be used for basic authentication when polling from a HTTP feed		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLISECONDS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 12.3. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT

Camel will set the In body on the returned **Exchange** with the entries. Depending on the **splitEntries** flag Camel will either return one **Entry** or a **List<Entry>**.

Option	Value	Behavior
<b>splitEntries</b>	<b>true</b>	Only a single entry from the currently being processed feed is set: <b>exchange.in.body(Entry)</b>
<b>splitEntries</b>	<b>false</b>	The entire list of entries from the feed is set: <b>exchange.in.body(List&lt;Entry&gt;)</b>

Camel can set the **Feed** object on the In header (see **feedHeader** option to disable this):

### 12.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel atom uses these headers.

Header	Description
<b>Camel Atom Feed</b>	When consuming the <b>org.apache.abdera.model.Feed</b> object is set to this header.

## 12.5. SAMPLES

In this sample we poll James Strachan's blog.

```
from("atom://http://macstrac.blogspot.com/feeds/posts/default").to("seda:feeds");
```

In this sample we want to filter only good blogs we like to a SEDA queue. The sample also shows how to setup Camel standalone, not running in any Container or using Spring.

## 12.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [RSS](#)

## CHAPTER 13. ATOMIX MAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The camel atomix-map component allows you to work with [Atomix's Distributed Map](#) collection.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atomix</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 13.1. URI FORMAT

```
atomix-map:mapName
```

### 13.2. OPTIONS

The Atomix Map component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	The shared component configuration		AtomixMapConfiguration
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The shared AtomixClient instance		AtomixClient
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The nodes the AtomixClient should connect to		List
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The path to the AtomixClient configuration		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atomix Map endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atomix-map:resourceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 13.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceName</b>	<b>Required</b> The distributed resource name		String

### 13.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The Atomix instance to use		Atomix
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The Atomix configuration uri.		String
<b>defaultAction</b> (common)	The default action.	PUT	Action
<b>key</b> (common)	The key to use if none is set in the header or to listen for events for a specific key.		Object
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The address of the nodes composing the cluster.		String
<b>resultHeader</b> (common)	The header that wil carry the result.		String
<b>transport</b> (common)	Sets the Atomix transport.	io.atomix.catalyst.transport.netty.NettyTransport	Transport
<b>ttl</b> (common)	The resource ttl.		long
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>defaultResourceConfig</b> (advanced)	The cluster wide default resource configuration.		Properties
<b>defaultResourceOptions</b> (advanced)	The local default resource options.		Properties
<b>ephemeral</b> (advanced)	Sets if the local member should join groups as PersistentMember or not. If set to ephemeral the local member will receive an auto generated ID thus the local one is ignored.	false	boolean
<b>readConsistency</b> (advanced)	The read consistency level.		ReadConsistency
<b>resourceConfigs</b> (advanced)	Cluster wide resources configuration.		Map
<b>resourceOptions</b> (advanced)	Local resources configurations		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 13.3. HEADERS

Name	Type	Values	Description
------	------	--------	-------------

Name	Type	Values	Description
Camel Atomix ResourceAction	Atomix Map.Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● PUT</li> <li>● PUT_IF_ABSENT</li> <li>● GET</li> <li>● CLEAR</li> <li>● SIZE</li> <li>● CONTAINS_KEY</li> <li>● CONTAINS_VALUE</li> <li>● IS_EMPTY</li> <li>● ENTRY_SET</li> <li>● REMOVE</li> <li>● REPLACE</li> <li>● VALUES</li> </ul>	The action to perform
Camel Atomix ResourceKey	Object	-	The key to operate on
Camel Atomix ResourceValue	Object	-	The value, if missing In Body is used
Camel Atomix ResourceOldValue	Object	-	The old value
Camel Atomix ResourceTTL	String / long	-	The entry TTL

Name	Type	Values	Description
Camel Atomix ResourceRead Consistency	ReadConsistency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATOMIC</li> <li>• ATOMIC_LEASE</li> <li>• SEQUENTIAL</li> <li>• LOCAL</li> </ul>	The read consistency level

## 13.4. CONFIGURING THE COMPONENT TO CONNECT TO AN ATOMIX CLUSTER

The nodes of the Atomix cluster you want to join can be set at Endpoint or component level (recommended), below some examples:

- **Endpoint:**

```
<beans xmlns="...">
  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
      <to uri="atomix-map:myMap?nodes=node-1.atomix.cluster:8700,node-2.atomix.cluster:8700"/>
    </route>
  </camelContext>
</beans>
```

- **Component:**

```
<beans xmlns="...">
  <bean id="atomix-map"
class="org.apache.camel.component.atomix.client.map.AtomixMapComponent">
    <property name="nodes" value="nodes=node-1.atomix.cluster:8700,node-2.atomix.cluster:8700"/>
  </bean>

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
      <to uri="atomix-map:myMap"/>
    </route>
  </camelContext>
</beans>
```

## 13.5. USAGE EXAMPLES:

- **PUT an element with TTL of 1 second:**

```
FluentProducerTemplate.on(context)
  .withHeader(AtomixClientConstants.RESOURCE_ACTION, AtomixMap.Action.PUT)
  .withHeader(AtomixClientConstants.RESOURCE_KEY, key)
```

```
.withHeader(AtomixClientConstants.RESOURCE_TTL, "1s")  
.withBody(val)  
.to("direct:start")  
.send();
```

## CHAPTER 14. ATOMIX MESSAGING COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The camel atomix-messaging component allows you to work with [Atomix's Group Messaging](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atomix</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 14.1. URI FORMAT

```
atomix-messaging:group
```

The Atomix Messaging component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	The shared component configuration		AtomixMessagingConfiguration
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The shared AtomixClient instance		AtomixClient
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The nodes the AtomixClient should connect to		List
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The path to the AtomixClient configuration		String
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atomix Messaging endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atomix-messaging:resourceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 14.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceName</b>	<b>Required</b> The distributed resource name		String

### 14.1.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The Atomix instance to use		Atomix
<b>broadcastType</b> (common)	The broadcast type.	ALL	BroadcastType
<b>channelName</b> (common)	The messaging channel name		String
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The Atomix configuration uri.		String
<b>defaultAction</b> (common)	The default action.	DIRECT	Action
<b>memberName</b> (common)	The Atomix Group member name		String
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The address of the nodes composing the cluster.		String
<b>resultHeader</b> (common)	The header that will carry the result.		String
<b>transport</b> (common)	Sets the Atomix transport.	io.atomix.catalyst.transport.netty.NettyTransport	Transport
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which means any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pick up incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>defaultResourceConfig</b> (advanced)	The cluster wide default resource configuration.		Properties
<b>defaultResourceOptions</b> (advanced)	The local default resource options.		Properties
<b>ephemeral</b> (advanced)	Sets if the local member should join groups as PersistentMember or not. If set to ephemeral the local member will receive an auto generated ID thus the local one is ignored.	false	boolean
<b>readConsistency</b> (advanced)	The read consistency level.		ReadConsistency
<b>resourceConfigs</b> (advanced)	Cluster wide resources configuration.		Map
<b>resourceOptions</b> (advanced)	Local resources configurations		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean



## CHAPTER 15. ATOMIX MULTIMAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The camel atomix-multimap component allows you to work with [Atomix's Distributed MultiMap](#) collection.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atomix</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 15.1. URI FORMAT

```
atomix-multimap:multiMapName
```

The Atomix MultiMap component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (consumer)	The shared component configuration		AtomixMultiMap Configuration
<b>atomix</b> (consumer)	The shared AtomixClient instance		AtomixClient
<b>nodes</b> (consumer)	The nodes the AtomixClient should connect to		List
<b>configurationUri</b> (consumer)	The path to the AtomixClient configuration		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atomix MultiMap endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atomix-multimap:resourceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 15.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceName</b>	<b>Required</b> The distributed resource name		String

### 15.1.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>atomix</b> (consumer)	The Atomix instance to use		Atomix
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>configurationUri</b> (consumer)	The Atomix configuration uri.		String
<b>defaultAction</b> (consumer)	The default action.	PUT	Action
<b>key</b> (consumer)	The key to use if none is set in the header or to listen for events for a specific key.		Object
<b>nodes</b> (consumer)	The address of the nodes composing the cluster.		String
<b>resultHeader</b> (consumer)	The header that wil carry the result.		String
<b>transport</b> (consumer)	Sets the Atomix transport.	<code>io.atomix.catalyst.transport.netty.NettyTransport</code>	Transport
<b>ttl</b> (consumer)	The resource ttl.		long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>defaultResourceConfig</b> (advanced)	The cluster wide default resource configuration.		Properties
<b>defaultResourceOptions</b> (advanced)	The local default resource options.		Properties
<b>ephemeral</b> (advanced)	Sets if the local member should join groups as PersistentMember or not. If set to ephemeral the local member will receive an auto generated ID thus the local one is ignored.	false	boolean
<b>readConsistency</b> (advanced)	The read consistency level.		ReadConsistency
<b>resourceConfigs</b> (advanced)	Cluster wide resources configuration.		Map
<b>resourceOptions</b> (advanced)	Local resources configurations		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 16. ATOMIX QUEUE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The camel atomix-queue component allows you to work with [Atomix's Distributed Queue](#) collection.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atomix</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 16.1. URI FORMAT

```
atomix-queue:queueName
```

The Atomix Queue component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	The shared component configuration		AtomixQueue Configuration
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The shared AtomixClient instance		AtomixClient
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The nodes the AtomixClient should connect to		List
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The path to the AtomixClient configuration		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atomix Queue endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atomix-queue:resourceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 16.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceName</b>	<b>Required</b> The distributed resource name		String

### 16.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The Atomix instance to use		Atomix
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The Atomix configuration uri.		String
<b>defaultAction</b> (common)	The default action.	ADD	Action
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The address of the nodes composing the cluster.		String
<b>resultHeader</b> (common)	The header that wil carry the result.		String
<b>transport</b> (common)	Sets the Atomix transport.	io.atomix.catalyst.transport.netty.NettyTransport	Transport
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultResourceConfig</b> (advanced)	The cluster wide default resource configuration.		Properties
<b>defaultResourceOptions</b> (advanced)	The local default resource options.		Properties
<b>ephemeral</b> (advanced)	Sets if the local member should join groups as PersistentMember or not. If set to ephemeral the local member will receive an auto generated ID thus the local one is ignored.	false	boolean
<b>readConsistency</b> (advanced)	The read consistency level.		ReadConsistency
<b>resourceConfigs</b> (advanced)	Cluster wide resources configuration.		Map
<b>resourceOptions</b> (advanced)	Local resources configurations		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 17. ATOMIX SET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The camel atomix-set component allows you to work with [Atomix's Distributed Set](#) collection.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atomix</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 17.1. URI FORMAT

```
atomix-set:setName
```

The Atomix Set component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	The shared component configuration		AtomixSetConfiguration
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The shared AtomixClient instance		AtomixClient
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The nodes the AtomixClient should connect to		List
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The path to the AtomixClient configuration		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atomix Set endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atomix-set:resourceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 17.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceName</b>	<b>Required</b> The distributed resource name		String

### 17.1.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The Atomix instance to use		Atomix
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The Atomix configuration uri.		String
<b>defaultAction</b> (common)	The default action.	ADD	Action
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The address of the nodes composing the cluster.		String
<b>resultHeader</b> (common)	The header that wil carry the result.		String
<b>transport</b> (common)	Sets the Atomix transport.	io.atomix.catalyst.transport.netty.NettyTransport	Transport
<b>ttl</b> (common)	The resource ttl.		long
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>defaultResourceConfig</b> (advanced)	The cluster wide default resource configuration.		Properties
<b>defaultResourceOptions</b> (advanced)	The local default resource options.		Properties
<b>ephemeral</b> (advanced)	Sets if the local member should join groups as PersistentMember or not. If set to ephemeral the local member will receive an auto generated ID thus the local one is ignored.	false	boolean
<b>readConsistency</b> (advanced)	The read consistency level.		ReadConsistency
<b>resourceConfigs</b> (advanced)	Cluster wide resources configuration.		Map
<b>resourceOptions</b> (advanced)	Local resources configurations		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 18. ATOMIX VALUE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The camel atomix-value component allows you to work with [Atomix's Distributed Value](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-atomix</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 18.1. URI FORMAT

```
atomix-value:valueName
```

The Atomix Value component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	The shared component configuration		AtomixValue Configuration
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The shared AtomixClient instance		AtomixClient
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The nodes the AtomixClient should connect to		List
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The path to the AtomixClient configuration		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Atomix Value endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
atomix-value:resourceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 18.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceName</b>	<b>Required</b> The distributed resource name		String

### 18.1.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>atomix</b> (common)	The Atomix instance to use		Atomix
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	The Atomix configuration uri.		String
<b>defaultAction</b> (common)	The default action.	SET	Action
<b>nodes</b> (common)	The address of the nodes composing the cluster.		String
<b>resultHeader</b> (common)	The header that wil carry the result.		String
<b>transport</b> (common)	Sets the Atomix transport.	io.atomix.catalyst.transport.netty.NettyTransport	Transport
<b>ttl</b> (common)	The resource ttl.		long
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>defaultResourceConfig</b> (advanced)	The cluster wide default resource configuration.		Properties
<b>defaultResourceOptions</b> (advanced)	The local default resource options.		Properties
<b>ephemeral</b> (advanced)	Sets if the local member should join groups as PersistentMember or not. If set to ephemeral the local member will receive an auto generated ID thus the local one is ignored.	false	boolean
<b>readConsistency</b> (advanced)	The read consistency level.		ReadConsistency
<b>resourceConfigs</b> (advanced)	Cluster wide resources configuration.		Map
<b>resourceOptions</b> (advanced)	Local resources configurations		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 19. AVRO COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

This component provides a dataformat for avro, which allows serialization and deserialization of messages using Apache Avro's binary dataformat. Moreover, it provides support for Apache Avro's rpc, by providing producers and consumers endpoint for using avro over netty or http.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-avro</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 19.1. APACHE AVRO OVERVIEW

Avro allows you to define message types and a protocol using a json like format and then generate java code for the specified types and messages. An example of how a schema looks like is below.

```
{"namespace": "org.apache.camel.avro.generated",
 "protocol": "KeyValueProtocol",

 "types": [
  {"name": "Key", "type": "record",
   "fields": [
    {"name": "key", "type": "string"}
   ]
 },
  {"name": "Value", "type": "record",
   "fields": [
    {"name": "value", "type": "string"}
   ]
 }
 ],

 "messages": {
  "put": {
    "request": [{"name": "key", "type": "Key"}, {"name": "value", "type": "Value"} ],
    "response": "null"
  },
  "get": {
    "request": [{"name": "key", "type": "Key"}],
    "response": "Value"
  }
 }
 }
```

You can easily generate classes from a schema, using maven, ant etc. More details can be found at the [Apache Avro documentation](#).

However, it doesn't enforce a schema first approach and you can create schema for your existing

classes. **Since 2.12** you can use existing protocol interfaces to make RCP calls. You should use interface for the protocol itself and POJO beans or primitive/String classes for parameter and result types. Here is an example of the class that corresponds to schema above:

```
package org.apache.camel.avro.reflection;

public interface KeyValueProtocol {
    void put(String key, Value value);
    Value get(String key);
}

class Value {
    private String value;
    public String getValue() { return value; }
    public void setValue(String value) { this.value = value; }
}
```

*Note: Existing classes can be used only for RPC (see below), not in data format.*

## 19.2. USING THE AVRO DATA FORMAT

Using the avro data format is as easy as specifying that the class that you want to marshal or unmarshal in your route.

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:in"/>
    <marshal>
      <avro instanceClass="org.apache.camel.dataformat.avro.Message"/>
    </marshal>
    <to uri="log:out"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

An alternative can be to specify the dataformat inside the context and reference it from your route.

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <dataFormats>
    <avro id="avro" instanceClass="org.apache.camel.dataformat.avro.Message"/>
  </dataFormats>
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:in"/>
    <marshal ref="avro"/>
    <to uri="log:out"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

In the same manner you can umarshal using the avro data format.

## 19.3. USING AVRO RPC IN CAMEL

As mentioned above Avro also provides RPC support over multiple transports such as http and netty. Camel provides consumers and producers for these two transports.

■

```
avro:[transport]:[host]:[port][?options]
```

The supported transport values are currently http or netty.

Since 2.12 you can specify message name right in the URI:

```
avro:[transport]:[host]:[port][messageName][?options]
```

For consumers this allows you to have multiple routes attached to the same socket. Dispatching to correct route will be done by the avro component automatically. Route with no messageName specified (if any) will be used as default.

When using camel producers for avro ipc, the "in" message body needs to contain the parameters of the operation specified in the avro protocol. The response will be added in the body of the "out" message.

In a similar manner when using camel avro consumers for avro ipc, the requests parameters will be placed inside the "in" message body of the created exchange and once the exchange is processed the body of the "out" message will be send as a response.

**Note:** By default consumer parameters are wrapped into array. If you've got only one parameter, since 2.12 you can use **singleParameter** URI option to receive it directly in the "in" message body without array wrapping.

## 19.4. AVRO RPC URI OPTIONS

The Avro component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared AvroConfiguration to configure options once		AvroConfiguration
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Avro endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
avro:transport:host:port/messageName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 19.4.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transport</b>	<b>Required</b> Transport to use		AvroTransport

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> Port number to use		int
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname to use		String
<b>messageName</b>	The name of the message to send.		String

#### 19.4.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b> (common)	Avro protocol to use		Protocol
<b>protocolClassName</b> (common)	Avro protocol to use defined by the FQN class name		String
<b>protocolLocation</b> (common)	Avro protocol location		String
<b>reflectionProtocol</b> (common)	If protocol object provided is reflection protocol. Should be used only with protocol parameter because for protocolClassName protocol type will be auto detected	false	boolean
<b>singleParameter</b> (common)	If true, consumer parameter won't be wrapped into array. Will fail if protocol specifies more than 1 parameter for the message	false	boolean
<b>uriAuthority</b> (common)	Authority to use (username and password)		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 19.5. AVRO RPC HEADERS

Name	Description
<b>CamelAvroMessageName</b>	The name of the message to send. In consumer overrides message name from URI (if any)

## 19.6. EXAMPLES

An example of using camel avro producers via http:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="avro:http:localhost:{{avroport}}?
protocolClassName=org.apache.camel.avro.generated.KeyValueProtocol"/>
  <to uri="log:avro"/>
</route>
```

In the example above you need to fill **CamelAvroMessageName** header. **Since 2.12** you can use following syntax to call constant messages:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="avro:http:localhost:{{avroport}}/put?
protocolClassName=org.apache.camel.avro.generated.KeyValueProtocol"/>
  <to uri="log:avro"/>
</route>
```

An example of consuming messages using camel avro consumers via netty:

```
<route>
  <from uri="avro:netty:localhost:{{avroport}}?
protocolClassName=org.apache.camel.avro.generated.KeyValueProtocol"/>
  <choice>
```

```

    <when>
      <el>${in.headers.CamelAvroMessageName == 'put'}</el>
      <process ref="putProcessor"/>
    </when>
    <when>
      <el>${in.headers.CamelAvroMessageName == 'get'}</el>
      <process ref="getProcessor"/>
    </when>
  </choice>
</route>

```

Since 2.12 you can set up two distinct routes to perform the same task:

```

<route>
  <from uri="avro:netty:localhost:{{avroport}}/put?
protocolClassName=org.apache.camel.avro.generated.KeyValueProtocol">
    <process ref="putProcessor"/>
  </route>
<route>
  <from uri="avro:netty:localhost:{{avroport}}/get?
protocolClassName=org.apache.camel.avro.generated.KeyValueProtocol&singleParameter=true">
    <process ref="getProcessor"/>
  </route>

```

In the example above, `get` takes only one parameter, so **singleParameter** is used and **getProcessor** will receive Value class directly in body, while **putProcessor** will receive an array of size 2 with String key and Value value filled as array contents.

## CHAPTER 20. AVRO DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

This component provides a dataformat for avro, which allows serialization and deserialization of messages using Apache Avro's binary dataformat. Moreover, it provides support for Apache Avro's rpc, by providing producers and consumers endpoint for using avro over netty or http.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-avro</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 20.1. APACHE AVRO OVERVIEW

Avro allows you to define message types and a protocol using a json like format and then generate java code for the specified types and messages. An example of how a schema looks like is below.

```
{"namespace": "org.apache.camel.avro.generated",
 "protocol": "KeyValueProtocol",

 "types": [
  {"name": "Key", "type": "record",
   "fields": [
    {"name": "key", "type": "string"}
   ]
 },
  {"name": "Value", "type": "record",
   "fields": [
    {"name": "value", "type": "string"}
   ]
 }
 ],

 "messages": {
  "put": {
    "request": [{"name": "key", "type": "Key"}, {"name": "value", "type": "Value"} ],
    "response": "null"
  },
  "get": {
    "request": [{"name": "key", "type": "Key"}],
    "response": "Value"
  }
 }
 }
```

You can easily generate classes from a schema, using maven, ant etc. More details can be found at the [Apache Avro documentation](#).

However, it doesn't enforce a schema first approach and you can create schema for your existing

classes. **Since 2.12** you can use existing protocol interfaces to make RCP calls. You should use interface for the protocol itself and POJO beans or primitive/String classes for parameter and result types. Here is an example of the class that corresponds to schema above:

```
package org.apache.camel.avro.reflection;

public interface KeyValueProtocol {
    void put(String key, Value value);
    Value get(String key);
}

class Value {
    private String value;
    public String getValue() { return value; }
    public void setValue(String value) { this.value = value; }
}
```

*Note: Existing classes can be used only for RPC (see below), not in data format.*

## 20.2. USING THE AVRO DATA FORMAT

Using the avro data format is as easy as specifying that the class that you want to marshal or unmarshal in your route.

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:in"/>
    <marshal>
      <avro instanceClass="org.apache.camel.dataformat.avro.Message"/>
    </marshal>
    <to uri="log:out"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

An alternative can be to specify the dataformat inside the context and reference it from your route.

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <dataFormats>
    <avro id="avro" instanceClass="org.apache.camel.dataformat.avro.Message"/>
  </dataFormats>
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:in"/>
    <marshal ref="avro"/>
    <to uri="log:out"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

In the same manner you can umarshal using the avro data format.

## 20.3. AVRO DATAFORMAT OPTIONS

The Avro dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>instanceClassName</code>		<b>String</b>	Class name to use for marshal and unmarshalling
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## CHAPTER 21. AWS CLOUDWATCH COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The CW component allows messages to be sent to an [Amazon CloudWatch](#) metrics. The implementation of the Amazon API is provided by the [AWS SDK](#).

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon CloudWatch. More information are available at [Amazon CloudWatch](#).

### 21.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-cw://namespace[?options]
```

The metrics will be created if they don't already exists.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?options=value&option2=value&...**

### 21.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS CloudWatch component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS CW default configuration		CwConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which CW client needs to work		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS CloudWatch endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-cw:namespace
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 21.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>namespace</b>	<b>Required</b> The metric namespace		String

### 21.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonCwClient</b> (producer)	To use the AmazonCloudWatch as the client		AmazonCloudWatch
<b>name</b> (producer)	The metric name		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the CW client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the CW client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which CW client needs to work		String
<b>timestamp</b> (producer)	The metric timestamp		Date
<b>unit</b> (producer)	The metric unit		String
<b>value</b> (producer)	The metric value		Double
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required CW component options

You have to provide the `amazonCwClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's CloudWatch](#).

## 21.3. USAGE

## 21.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the CW producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icNam e</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon CW metric name.
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icValu e</b>	<b>Double</b>	The Amazon CW metric value.
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icUnit</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon CW metric unit.
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icNam espac e</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon CW metric namespace.
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icTim estam p</b>	<b>Date</b>	The Amazon CW metric timestamp.
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icDim ensio nNam e</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.12: The Amazon CW metric dimension name.
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icDim ensio nValu e</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.12: The Amazon CW metric dimension value.



Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsC wMetr icDim ensio ns</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , String &gt;</b>	Camel 2.12: A map of dimension names and dimension values.

### 21.3.2. Advanced AmazonCloudWatch configuration

If you need more control over the **AmazonCloudWatch** instance configuration you can create your own instance and refer to it from the URI:

```
from("direct:start")
.to("aws-cw://namespace?amazonCwClient=#client");
```

The **#client** refers to a **AmazonCloudWatch** in the Registry.

For example if your Camel Application is running behind a firewall:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);

AmazonCloudWatch client = new AmazonCloudWatchClient(awsCredentials, clientConfiguration);

registry.bind("client", client);
```

## 21.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.10 or higher).

## 21.5. SEE ALSO

- Configuring Camel
- Component

- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 22. AWS DYNAMODB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The DynamoDB component supports storing and retrieving data from/to [Amazon's DynamoDB](#) service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon DynamoDB. More information are available at [Amazon DynamoDB](#).

### 22.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-ddb://domainName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 22.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS DynamoDB component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS DDB default configuration		DdbConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which DDB client needs to work		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS DynamoDB endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-ddb:tableName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 22.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tableName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the table currently worked with.		String

### 22.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonDDBClient</b> (producer)	To use the AmazonDynamoDB as the client		AmazonDynamoDB
<b>consistentRead</b> (producer)	Determines whether or not strong consistency should be enforced when data is read.	false	boolean
<b>keyAttributeName</b> (producer)	Attribute name when creating table		String
<b>keyAttributeType</b> (producer)	Attribute type when creating table		String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	What operation to perform	PutItem	DdbOperations
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the DDB client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the DDB client		Integer
<b>readCapacity</b> (producer)	The provisioned throughput to reserve for reading resources from your table		Long
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which DDB client needs to work		String
<b>writeCapacity</b> (producer)	The provisioned throughput to reserved for writing resources to your table		Long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required DDB component options

You have to provide the `amazonDDBClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's DynamoDB](#).

## 22.3. USAGE

### 22.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the DDB producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelAwsDdbBatchItems</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, KeysAndAttributes&gt;</b>	A map of the table name and corresponding items to get by primary key.
<b>CamelAwsDdbTableName</b>	<b>String</b>	Table Name for this operation.
<b>CamelAwsDdbKey</b>	<b>Key</b>	The primary key that uniquely identifies each item in a table. <b>From Camel 2.16.0 the type of this header is Map&lt;String, AttributeValue&gt; and not Key</b>
<b>CamelAwsDdbReturnValues</b>	<b>String</b>	Use this parameter if you want to get the attribute name-value pairs before or after they are modified(NONE, ALL_OLD, UPDATED_OLD, ALL_NEW, UPDATED_NEW).
<b>CamelAwsDdbUpdateCondition</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, ExpectedAttributeValue&gt;</b>	Designates an attribute for a conditional modification.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbAttr ibuteN ames</b>	<b>Collec tion&lt;S tring&gt;</b>	If attribute names are not specified then all attributes will be returned.
<b>Camel AwsD dbCo nsiste ntRea d</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	If set to true, then a consistent read is issued, otherwise eventually consistent is used.
<b>Camel AwsD dbInd exNa me</b>	<b>String</b>	If set will be used as Secondary Index for Query operation.
<b>Camel AwsD dbIte m</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Attrib uteVal ue&gt;</b>	A map of the attributes for the item, and must include the primary key values that define the item.
<b>Camel AwsD dbExa ctCou nt</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	If set to true, Amazon DynamoDB returns a total number of items that match the query parameters, instead of a list of the matching items and their attributes. <b>From Camel 2.16.0 this header doesn't exist anymore.</b>
<b>Camel AwsD dbKey Condi tions</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Condi tion&gt;</b>	<b>From Camel 2.16.0.</b> This header specify the selection criteria for the query, and merge together the two old headers <b>CamelAwsDdbHashKeyValue</b> and <b>CamelAwsDdbScanRangeKeyCondition</b>
<b>Camel AwsD dbSta rtKey</b>	<b>Key</b>	Primary key of the item from which to continue an earlier query.
<b>Camel AwsD dbHas hKeyV alue</b>	<b>Attrib uteVal ue</b>	Value of the hash component of the composite primary key. <b>From Camel 2.16.0 this header doesn't exist anymore.</b>

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbLim it</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	The maximum number of items to return.
<b>Camel AwsD dbSca nRang eKeyC onditi on</b>	<b>Condi tion</b>	A container for the attribute values and comparison operators to use for the query. <b>From Camel 2.16.0 this header doesn't exist anymore.</b>
<b>Camel AwsD dbSca nInde xForw ard</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	Specifies forward or backward traversal of the index.
<b>Camel AwsD dbSca nFilter</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Condi tion&gt;</b>	Evaluates the scan results and returns only the desired values.
<b>Camel AwsD dbUp dateV alues</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Attrib uteVal ueUpd ate&gt;</b>	Map of attribute name to the new value and action for the update.

### 22.3.2. Message headers set during BatchGetItems operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbBat chRes ponse</b>	<b>Map&lt; String ,Batch Respo nse&gt;</b>	Table names and the respective item attributes from the tables.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbUn proce ssedK eys</b>	<b>Map&lt; String ,Keys AndAt tribute s&gt;</b>	Contains a map of tables and their respective keys that were not processed with the current response.

### 22.3.3. Message headers set during DeleteItem operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbAttr ibutes</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Attrib uteVal ue&gt;</b>	The list of attributes returned by the operation.

### 22.3.4. Message headers set during DeleteTable operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbPro vision edThr oughp ut</b>		
<b>Provis ioned Throu ghput Descri ption</b>		The value of the ProvisionedThroughput property for this table
<b>Camel AwsD dbCre ationD ate</b>	<b>Date</b>	Creation DateTime of this table.



Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leItem Count</b>	<b>Long</b>	Item count for this table.
<b>Camel AwsD dbKey Sche ma</b>	<b>KeySc hema</b>	The KeySchema that identifies the primary key for this table. <b>From Camel 2.16.0 the type of this header is List&lt;KeySchemaElement&gt; and not KeySchema</b>
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leNam e</b>	<b>String</b>	The table name.
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leSize</b>	<b>Long</b>	The table size in bytes.
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leStat us</b>	<b>String</b>	The status of the table: CREATING, UPDATING, DELETING, ACTIVE

### 22.3.5. Message headers set during DescribeTable operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbPro vision edThr oughp ut</b>	{{Provi sioned Throug hputDe scriptio n}}	The value of the ProvisionedThroughput property for this table
<b>Camel AwsD dbCre ationD ate</b>	<b>Date</b>	Creation DateTime of this table.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leItem Count</b>	<b>Long</b>	Item count for this table.
<b>Camel AwsD dbKey Sche ma</b>	<code>{{KeyS chema} }</code>	The KeySchema that identifies the primary key for this table. <b>From Camel 2.16.0 the type of this header is List&lt;KeySchemaElement&gt; and not KeySchema</b>
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leNam e</b>	<b>String</b>	The table name.
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leSize</b>	<b>Long</b>	The table size in bytes.
<b>Camel AwsD dbTab leStat us</b>	<b>String</b>	The status of the table: CREATING, UPDATING, DELETING, ACTIVE
<b>Camel AwsD dbRea dCapa city</b>	<b>Long</b>	ReadCapacityUnits property of this table.
<b>Camel AwsD dbWri teCap acity</b>	<b>Long</b>	WriteCapacityUnits property of this table.

### 22.3.6. Message headers set during GetItem operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbAttr ibutes</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Attrib uteVal ue&gt;</b>	The list of attributes returned by the operation.

### 22.3.7. Message headers set during PutItem operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbAttr ibutes</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Attrib uteVal ue&gt;</b>	The list of attributes returned by the operation.

### 22.3.8. Message headers set during Query operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbItem s</b>	<b>List&lt;java.util. Map &lt;String,AttributeV alue&gt;&gt;</b>	The list of attributes returned by the operation.
<b>Camel AwsD dbLast EvaluatedKey</b>	<b>Key</b>	Primary key of the item where the query operation stopped, inclusive of the previous result set.
<b>Camel AwsD dbConsumedCapacity</b>	<b>Double</b>	The number of Capacity Units of the provisioned throughput of the table consumed during the operation.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbCo unt</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	Number of items in the response.

### 22.3.9. Message headers set during Scan operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dblte ms</b>	<b>List&lt;j ava.ut il.Map &lt;Strin g,Attri buteV alue&gt;&gt;</b>	The list of attributes returned by the operation.
<b>Camel AwsD dbLas tEvalu atedK ey</b>	<b>Key</b>	Primary key of the item where the query operation stopped, inclusive of the previous result set.
<b>Camel AwsD dbCo nsum edCap acity</b>	<b>Doubl e</b>	The number of Capacity Units of the provisioned throughput of the table consumed during the operation.
<b>Camel AwsD dbCo unt</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	Number of items in the response.
<b>Camel AwsD dbSca nnedC ount</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	Number of items in the complete scan before any filters are applied.

### 22.3.10. Message headers set during UpdateItem operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbAttr ibutes</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , Attrib uteVal ue&gt;</b>	The list of attributes returned by the operation.

### 22.3.11. Advanced AmazonDynamoDB configuration

If you need more control over the **AmazonDynamoDB** instance configuration you can create your own instance and refer to it from the URI:

```
from("direct:start")
.to("aws-ddb://domainName?amazonDDBClient=#client");
```

The **#client** refers to a **AmazonDynamoDB** in the Registry.

For example if your Camel Application is running behind a firewall:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);

AmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient(awsCredentials, clientConfiguration);

registry.bind("client", client);
```

## 22.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.10 or higher).

## 22.5. SEE ALSO

- Configuring Camel
- Component
- Endpoint

- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 23. AWS DYNAMODB STREAMS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The DynamoDB Stream component supports receiving messages from Amazon DynamoDB Stream service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon DynamoDB Streams. More information are available at [AWS DynamoDB](#)

### 23.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-ddbstream://table-name[?options]
```

The stream needs to be created prior to it being used.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 23.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS DynamoDB Streams component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS DDB stream default configuration		DdbStreamConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (consumer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (consumer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (consumer)	Amazon AWS Region		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS DynamoDB Streams endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-ddbstream:tableName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 23.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tableName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the dynamodb table		String

### 23.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonDynamoDBStreamsClient</b> (consumer)	Amazon DynamoDB client to use for all requests for this endpoint		AmazonDynamoDBStreams
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>iteratorType</b> (consumer)	Defines where in the DynaboDB stream to start getting records. Note that using TRIM_HORIZON can cause a significant delay before the stream has caught up to real-time. if AT,AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER are used, then a <code>sequenceNumberProvider</code> MUST be supplied.	LATEST	ShardIteratorType
<b>maxResultsPerRequest</b> (consumer)	Maximum number of records that will be fetched in each poll		int
<b>proxyHost</b> (consumer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the DDBStreams client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (consumer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the DDBStreams client		Integer
<b>region</b> (consumer)	The region in which DDBStreams client needs to work		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sequenceNumberProvider</b> (consumer)	Provider for the sequence number when using one of the two <code>ShardIteratorType.AT,AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER</code> iterator types. Can be a registry reference or a literal sequence number.		SequenceNumberProvider
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at <code>WARN</code> or <code>ERROR</code> level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as <code>60s</code> (60 seconds), <code>5m30s</code> (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and <code>1h</code> (1 hour).	500	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required DynampDBStream component options

You have to provide the amazonDynamoDbStreamsClient in the Registry with proxies and relevant credentials configured.

## 23.3. SEQUENCE NUMBERS

You can provide a literal string as the sequence number or provide a bean in the registry. An example of using the bean would be to save your current position in the change feed and restore it on Camel startup.

It is an error to provide a sequence number that is greater than the largest sequence number in the describe-streams result, as this will lead to the AWS call returning an HTTP 400.

## 23.4. BATCH CONSUMER

This component implements the Batch Consumer.

This allows you for instance to know how many messages exists in this batch and for instance let the Aggregator aggregate this number of messages.

## 23.5. USAGE

### 23.5.1. AmazonDynamoDBStreamsClient configuration

You will need to create an instance of `AmazonDynamoDBStreamsClient` and bind it to the registry

```
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);

Region region = Region.getRegion(Regions.fromName(region));
region.createClient(AmazonDynamoDBStreamsClient.class, null, clientConfiguration);
// the 'null' here is the AWSCredentialsProvider which defaults to an instance of
// DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain

registry.bind("kinesisClient", client);
```

### 23.5.2. Providing AWS Credentials

It is recommended that the credentials are obtained by using the `DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain` that is the default when creating a new `ClientConfiguration` instance, however, a different `AWSCredentialsProvider` can be specified when calling `createClient(...)`.

## 23.6. COPING WITH DOWNTIME

### 23.6.1. AWS DynamoDB Streams outage of less than 24 hours

The consumer will resume from the last seen sequence number (as implemented for [CAMEL-9515](#)), so you should receive a flood of events in quick succession, as long as the outage did not also include DynamoDB itself.

### 23.6.2. AWS DynamoDB Streams outage of more than 24 hours

Given that AWS only retain 24 hours worth of changes, you will have missed change events no matter what mitigations are in place.

## 23.7. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

#### **pom.xml**

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>  
  <version>${camel-version}</version>  
</dependency>
```

where **`${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.7 or higher).

## **23.8. SEE ALSO**

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)
- [+](#)

## CHAPTER 24. AWS EC2 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The EC2 component supports create, run, start, stop and terminate [AWS EC2](#) instances.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon EC2. More information are available at [Amazon EC2](#).

### 24.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-ec2://label[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 24.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS EC2 component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS EC2 default configuration		EC2Configuration
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which EC2 client needs to work		String
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS EC2 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-ec2:label
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 24.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
label	<b>Required</b> Logical name		String

### 24.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>amazonEc2Client</b> (producer)	To use a existing configured AmazonEC2Client as client		AmazonEC2Client
<b>operation</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The operation to perform. It can be createAndRunInstances, startInstances, stopInstances, terminateInstances, describeInstances, describeInstancesStatus, rebootInstances, monitorInstances, unmonitorInstances, createTags or deleteTags		EC2Operations
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the EC2 client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the EC2 client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which EC2 client needs to work		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Required EC2 component options

You have to provide the amazonEc2Client in the Registry or your accessKey and secretKey to access the [Amazon EC2](#) service.

## 24.3. USAGE

### 24.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the EC2 producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsE C2Ima geld</b>	<b>String</b>	An image ID of the AWS marketplace
<b>Camel AwsE C2Inst anceT ype</b>	com.am azonaw s.servic es.ec2. model.I nstanc eType	The instance type we want to create and run
<b>Camel AwsE C2Op eratio n</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation we want to perform
<b>Camel AwsE C2Inst anceM inCou nt</b>	<b>Int</b>	The minimum number of instances we want to run.
<b>Camel AwsE C2Inst anceM axCou nt</b>	<b>Int</b>	The maximum number of instances we want to run.
<b>Camel AwsE C2Inst anceM onitori ng</b>	Boolea n	Define if we want the running instances to be monitored
<b>Camel AwsE C2Inst anceE bsOpt imized</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	Define if the creating instance is optimized for EBS I/O.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsEC2InstanceSecurityGroups</b>	Collection	The security groups to associate to the instances
<b>Camel AwsEC2InstancesIds</b>	Collection	A collection of instances IDs to execute start, stop, describe and terminate operations on.
<b>Camel AwsEC2InstancesTags</b>	Collection	A collection of tags to add or remove from EC2 resources

#### Dependencies

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

#### pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.16 or higher).

## 24.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)



## CHAPTER 25. AWS IAM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The KMS component supports create, run, start, stop and terminate [AWS IAM](#) instances.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon IAM. More information are available at [Amazon IAM](#).

### 25.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-kms://label[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 25.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS IAM component supports 5 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS IAM default configuration		IAMConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which IAM client needs to work		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS IAM endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-iam:label
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 25.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
label	<b>Required</b> Logical name		String

### 25.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>iamClient</b> (producer)	To use a existing configured AWS IAM as client		AmazonIdentityManagementClient
<b>operation</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The operation to perform		IAMOperations
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the KMS client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the KMS client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which KMS client needs to work		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 25.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 12 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.aws-iam.access-key</b>	Amazon AWS Access Key		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.configuration.access-key</code>	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.configuration.iam-client</code>	To use a existing configured AWS IAM as client		AmazonIdentityManagementClient
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.configuration.operation</code>	The operation to perform		IAMOperations
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.configuration.proxy-host</code>	To define a proxy host when instantiating the KMS client		String
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.configuration.proxy-port</code>	To define a proxy port when instantiating the KMS client		Integer
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.configuration.region</code>	The region in which KMS client needs to work		String
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.configuration.secret-key</code>	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the aws-iam component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.region</code>	The region in which IAM client needs to work		String
<code>camel.component.aws-iam.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
camel.component.aws-iam.secret-key	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required IAM component options

You have to provide the amazonKmsClient in the Registry or your accessKey and secretKey to access the [Amazon IAM](#) service.

## 25.4. USAGE

### 25.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the IAM producer

Header	Type	Description
CamelAwsIAMOperation	String	The operation we want to perform
CamelAwsIAMUsername	String	The username for the user you want to manage
CamelAwsIAMAccessKeyId	String	The accessKey you want to manage
CamelAwsIAMAccessKeyStatus	String	The Status of the AccessKey you want to set, possible value are active and inactive

### 25.4.2. IAM Producer operations

Camel-AWS IAM component provides the following operation on the producer side:

- listAccessKeys
- createUser
- deleteUser

- listUsers
- getUser
- createAccessKey
- deleteAccessKey
- updateAccessKey

#### Dependencies

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

#### pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.16 or higher).

## 25.5. SEE ALSO

- Configuring Camel
- Component
- Endpoint
- Getting Started
- AWS Component

## CHAPTER 26. AWS KINESIS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Kinesis component supports receiving messages from and sending messages to Amazon Kinesis service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon Kinesis. More information are available at [AWS Kinesis](#)

### 26.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-kinesis://stream-name[?options]
```

The stream needs to be created prior to it being used.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 26.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS Kinesis component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS S3 default configuration		KinesisConfigurati on
<b>accessKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Region		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS Kinesis endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-kinesis:streamName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 26.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>streamName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the stream		String

### 26.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonKinesisClient</b> (common)	Amazon Kinesis client to use for all requests for this endpoint		AmazonKinesis
<b>proxyHost</b> (common)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the DDBStreams client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (common)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the DDBStreams client		Integer
<b>region</b> (common)	The region in which Kinesis client needs to work		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>iteratorType</b> (consumer)	Defines where in the Kinesis stream to start getting records	TRIM_HORIZON	ShardIteratorType
<b>maxResultsPerRequest</b> (consumer)	Maximum number of records that will be fetched in each poll	1	int
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>sequenceNumber</b> (consumer)	The sequence number to start polling from. Required if <code>iteratorType</code> is set to <code>AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER</code> or <code>AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER</code>		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>shardClosed</b> (consumer)	Define what will be the behavior in case of shard closed. Possible value are ignore, silent and fail. In case of ignore a message will be logged and the consumer will restart from the beginning, in case of silent there will be no logging and the consumer will start from the beginning, in case of fail a ReachedClosedStateException will be raised	ignore	KinesisShardClosedStrategyEnum
<b>shardId</b> (consumer)	Defines which shardId in the Kinesis stream to get records from		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLISECONDS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required Kinesis component options

You have to provide the `amazonKinesisClient` in the Registry with proxies and relevant credentials configured.

## 26.3. BATCH CONSUMER

This component implements the Batch Consumer.

This allows you for instance to know how many messages exists in this batch and for instance let the Aggregator aggregate this number of messages.

## 26.4. USAGE

### 26.4.1. Message headers set by the Kinesis consumer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsKinesis SequenceNumber</b>	<b>String</b>	The sequence number of the record. This is represented as a String as it size is not defined by the API. If it is to be used as a numerical type then use
<b>Camel AwsKinesis ApproximateArrivalTimestamp</b>	<b>String</b>	The time AWS assigned as the arrival time of the record.
<b>Camel AwsKinesis PartitionKey</b>	<b>String</b>	Identifies which shard in the stream the data record is assigned to.

### 26.4.2. AmazonKinesis configuration

You will need to create an instance of `AmazonKinesisClient` and bind it to the registry

```
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);

Region region = Region.getRegion(Regions.fromName(region));
region.createClient(AmazonKinesisClient.class, null, clientConfiguration);
// the 'null' here is the AWSCredentialsProvider which defaults to an instance of
```

```
DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain
```

```
registry.bind("kinesisClient", client);
```

You then have to reference the `AmazonKinesisClient` in the **amazonKinesisClient** URI option.

```
from("aws-kinesis://mykinesisstream?amazonKinesisClient=#kinesisClient")
  .to("log:out?showAll=true");
```

### 26.4.3. Providing AWS Credentials

It is recommended that the credentials are obtained by using the [DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain](#) that is the default when creating a new `ClientConfiguration` instance, however, a different [AWSCredentialsProvider](#) can be specified when calling `createClient(...)`.

### 26.4.4. Message headers used by the Kinesis producer to write to Kinesis. The producer expects that the message body is a `ByteBuffer`.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsKinesis PartitionKey</b>	<b>String</b>	The <code>PartitionKey</code> to pass to Kinesis to store this record.
<b>Camel AwsKinesis SequenceNumber</b>	<b>String</b>	Optional paramter to indicate the sequence number of this record.

### 26.4.5. Message headers set by the Kinesis producer on successful storage of a Record

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsKinesis SequenceNumber</b>	<b>String</b>	The sequence number of the record, as defined in <a href="#">Response Syntax</a>
<b>Camel AwsKinesis ShardId</b>	<b>String</b>	The shard ID of where the Record was stored

## 26.5. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.17 or higher).

## 26.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 27. AWS KINESIS FIREHOSE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The Kinesis Firehose component supports sending messages to Amazon Kinesis Firehose service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon Kinesis Firehose. More information are available at [AWS Kinesis Firehose](#)

### 27.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-kinesis-firehose://delivery-stream-name[?options]
```

The stream needs to be created prior to it being used.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 27.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS Kinesis Firehose component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS Kinesis Firehose default configuration		KinesisFirehose Configuration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Region		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS Kinesis Firehose endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-kinesis-firehose:streamName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 27.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>streamName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the stream		String

### 27.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonKinesisFirehoseClient</b> (producer)	Amazon Kinesis Firehose client to use for all requests for this endpoint		AmazonKinesisFirehose
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the DDBStreams client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the DDBStreams client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which Kinesis client needs to work		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required Kinesis Firehose component options

You have to provide the `amazonKinesisClient` in the Registry with proxies and relevant credentials configured.

## 27.3. USAGE

### 27.3.1. Amazon Kinesis Firehose configuration

You will need to create an instance of `AmazonKinesisClient` and bind it to the registry

```
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);
```

```
Region region = Region.getRegion(Regions.fromName(region));
region.createClient(AmazonKinesisClient.class, null, clientConfiguration);
```

```
// the 'null' here is the AWSCredentialsProvider which defaults to an instance of
DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain
```

```
registry.bind("kinesisFirehoseClient", client);
```

You then have to reference the `AmazonKinesisFirehoseClient` in the **amazonKinesisFirehoseClient** URI option.

```
from("aws-kinesis-firehose://mykinesisdeliverystream?amazonKinesisFirehoseClient=#kinesisClient")
.to("log:out?showAll=true");
```

### 27.3.2. Providing AWS Credentials

It is recommended that the credentials are obtained by using the [DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain](#) that is the default when creating a new `ClientConfiguration` instance, however, a different [AWSCredentialsProvider](#) can be specified when calling `createClient(...)`.

### 27.3.3. Message headers set by the Kinesis producer on successful storage of a Record

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelAwsKinesisFirehoseRecordId</b>	<b>String</b>	The record ID, as defined in <a href="#">Response Syntax</a>

## 27.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml`.

`pom.xml`

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.19 or higher).

## 27.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)

- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)



## CHAPTER 28. AWS KMS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.21

The KMS component supports create, run, start, stop and terminate [AWS KMS](#) instances.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon KMS. More information are available at [Amazon KMS](#).

### 28.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-kms://label[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 28.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS KMS component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS MQ default configuration		KMSConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which MQ client needs to work		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS KMS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-kms:label
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 28.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>label</b>	<b>Required</b> Logical name		String

### 28.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>kmsClient</b> (producer)	To use a existing configured AWS KMS as client		AWSKMS
<b>operation</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The operation to perform		KMSOperations
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the KMS client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the KMS client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which KMS client needs to work		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Required KMS component options

You have to provide the `amazonKmsClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon KMS](#) service.

## 28.3. USAGE

### 28.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the MQ producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsK MSLimit</b>	<b>Integer</b>	The limit number of keys to return while performing a listKeys operation
<b>Camel AwsK MSOperation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation we want to perform
<b>Camel AwsK MSDescription</b>	<b>String</b>	A key description to use while performing a createKey operation
<b>Camel AwsK MSKeyId</b>	<b>String</b>	The key Id

Dependencies

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`\${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.16 or higher).

## 28.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 29. AWS LAMBDA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The Lambda component supports create, get, list, delete and invoke [AWS Lambda](#) functions.

### Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon Lambda. More information are available at [Amazon Lambda](#).

When creating a Lambda function, you need to specify a IAM role which has at least the `AWSLambdaBasicExecuteRole` policy attached.

### Warning

Lambda is regional service. Unlike S3 bucket, Lambda function created in a given region is not available on other regions.

## 29.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-lambda://functionName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?options=value&option2=value&...`

## 29.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS Lambda component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS Lambda default configuration		LambdaConfigura tion
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Region		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS Lambda endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-lambda:function
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 29.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>function</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the Lambda function.		String

### 29.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operation</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The operation to perform. It can be listFunctions, getFunction, createFunction, deleteFunction or invokeFunction		LambdaOperations
<b>region</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Region		String
<b>awsLambdaClient</b> (advanced)	To use a existing configured AwsLambdaClient as client		AWSLambda
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the Lambda client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the Lambda client		Integer
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required Lambda component options

You have to provide the `awsLambdaClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon Lambda](#) service.

## 29.3. USAGE

### 29.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the Lambda producer

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
All	<b>C</b> <b>a</b> <b>m</b> <b>e</b> <b>l</b> <b>A</b> <b>w</b> <b>s</b> <b>L</b> <b>a</b> <b>m</b> <b>b</b> <b>d</b> <b>a</b> <b>O</b> <b>p</b> <b>e</b> <b>r</b> <b>a</b> <b>t</b> <b>i</b> <b>o</b> <b>n</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation we want to perform. Override operation passed as query parameter	Yes
createFunction	<b>C</b> <b>a</b> <b>m</b> <b>e</b> <b>l</b> <b>A</b> <b>w</b> <b>s</b> <b>L</b> <b>a</b> <b>m</b> <b>b</b> <b>d</b> <b>a</b> <b>S</b> <b>3</b> <b>B</b> <b>u</b> <b>c</b> <b>k</b> <b>e</b> <b>t</b>	<b>String</b>	Amazon S3 bucket name where the .zip file containing your deployment package is stored. This bucket must reside in the same AWS region where you are creating the Lambda function.	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>Camel AWS Lambda S3 Key</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon S3 object (the deployment package) key name you want to upload.	No
createFunction	<b>Camel AWS Lambda S3 Object Version</b>	String	The Amazon S3 object (the deployment package) version you want to upload.	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>CamelAWSLambdaZipFile</b>	<b>String</b>	The local path of the zip file (the deployment package). Content of zip file can also be put in Message body.	No
createFunction	<b>CamelAWSLambdaRole</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role that Lambda assumes when it executes your function to access any other Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources.	Yes



Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
create Function	<b>CamelAwsLambdaRuntime</b>	String	The runtime environment for the Lambda function you are uploading. (nodejs, nodejs4.3, nodejs6.10, java8, python2.7, python3.6, dotnetcore1.0, odejs4.3-edge)	Yes
create Function	<b>CamelAwsLambdaHandler</b>	<b>String</b>	The function within your code that Lambda calls to begin execution. For Node.js, it is the module-name.export value in your function. For Java, it can be package.class-name::handler or package.class-name.	Yes

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>CamelAwsLambdaDescription</b>	<b>String</b>	The user-provided description.	No
createFunction	<b>CamelAwsLambdaTargetArn</b>	<b>String</b>	The parent object that contains the target ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of an Amazon SQS queue or Amazon SNS topic.	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
create Function	<b>Camel</b> <b>AWS</b> <b>Lambda</b> <b>Memory</b> <b>Size</b>	<b>Integer</b>	The memory size, in MB, you configured for the function. Must be a multiple of 64 MB.	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>CamelAWSLambdaKMSKeyArn</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key used to encrypt your function's environment variables. If not provided, AWS Lambda will use a default service key.	No
createFunctionPublish	<b>CamelAWSLambdaPublish</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	This boolean parameter can be used to request AWS Lambda to create the Lambda function and publish a version as an atomic operation.	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>CamelAwsLambdaTimeout</b>	<b>Integer</b>	The function execution time at which Lambda should terminate the function. The default is 3 seconds.	No
createFunction	<b>CamelAwsLambdaTracingConfig</b>	<b>String</b>	Your function's tracing settings (Active or PassThrough).	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>CamelAwsLambdaEnvironmentVariables</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, String&gt;</b>	The key-value pairs that represent your environment's configuration settings.	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>CamelAwsLambdaEnvironmentTags</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, String&gt;</b>	The list of tags (key-value pairs) assigned to the new function.	No

Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	<b>CamelAWSLambdaSecurityGroupIds</b>	<b>List&lt;String&gt;</b>	If your Lambda function accesses resources in a VPC, a list of one or more security groups IDs in your VPC.	No



Operation	Header	Type	Description	Required
createFunction	CamelAwsLambdaSubnetIds	List<String>	If your Lambda function accesses resources in a VPC, a list of one or more subnet IDs in your VPC.	No

### Dependencies

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

#### pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.16 or higher).

## 29.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

- AWS Component

## CHAPTER 30. AWS MQ COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.21

The MQ component supports create, run, start, stop and terminate [AWS MQ](#) instances.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon MQ. More information are available at [Amazon MQ](#).

### 30.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-mq://label[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 30.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS MQ component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS MQ default configuration		MQConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which MQ client needs to work		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS MQ endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-mq:label
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 30.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>label</b>	<b>Required</b> Logical name		String

### 30.2.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>amazonMqClient</b> (producer)	To use a existing configured AmazonMQClient as client		AmazonMQ
<b>operation</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The operation to perform. It can be listBrokers,createBroker,deleteBroker		MQOperations
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the MQ client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the MQ client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which MQ client needs to work		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Required EC2 component options

You have to provide the `amazonEc2Client` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon EC2](#) service.

## 30.3. USAGE

### 30.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the MQ producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsMQMax Results</b>	<b>String</b>	The number of results that must be retrieved from listBrokers operation
<b>Camel AwsMQBrokerName</b>	<b>String</b>	The broker name
<b>Camel AwsMQOperation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation we want to perform
<b>Camel AwsMQBrokerId</b>	<b>String</b>	The broker id
<b>Camel AwsMQBrokerDeploymentMode</b>	<b>String</b>	The deployment mode for the broker in the createBroker operation

#### Dependencies

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

#### pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`\${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.16 or higher).

## 30.4. SEE ALSO

- Configuring Camel
- Component

- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 31. AWS S3 STORAGE SERVICE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.8

The S3 component supports storing and retrieving objects from/to [Amazon's S3](#) service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon S3. More information are available at [Amazon S3](#).

### 31.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-s3://bucketNameOrArn[?options]
```

The bucket will be created if it don't already exists.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

For example in order to read file **hello.txt** from bucket **helloBucket**, use the following snippet:

```
from("aws-s3:helloBucket?accessKey=yourAccessKey&secretKey=yourSecretKey&prefix=hello.txt")
.to("file:/var/downloaded");
```

### 31.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS S3 Storage Service component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS S3 default configuration		S3Configuration
<b>accessKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (common)	The region where the bucket is located. This option is used in the <code>com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest</code> .		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS S3 Storage Service endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

`aws-s3:bucketNameOrArn`

with the following path and query parameters:

### 31.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>bucketNameOrArn</code>	<b>Required</b> Bucket name or ARN		String

### 31.2.2. Query Parameters (50 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>amazonS3Client</code> (common)	Reference to a <code>com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonS3</code> in the link: <a href="https://camel.apache.org/registry.htmlRegistry">https://camel.apache.org/registry.htmlRegistry</a> .		AmazonS3
<code>pathStyleAccess</code> (common)	Whether or not the S3 client should use path style access	false	boolean
<code>policy</code> (common)	The policy for this queue to set in the <code>com.amazonaws.services.s3.AmazonS3setBucketPolicy()</code> method.		String
<code>proxyHost</code> (common)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the SQS client		String
<code>proxyPort</code> (common)	Specify a proxy port to be used inside the client definition.		Integer
<code>region</code> (common)	The region in which S3 client needs to work		String
<code>useIAMCredentials</code> (common)	Set whether the S3 client should expect to load credentials on an EC2 instance or to expect static credentials to be passed in.	false	boolean
<code>encryptionMaterials</code> (common)	The encryption materials to use in case of Symmetric/Asymmetric client usage		EncryptionMaterials
<code>useEncryption</code> (common)	Define if encryption must be used or not	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>deleteAfterRead</b> (consumer)	Delete objects from S3 after they have been retrieved. The delete is only performed if the Exchange is committed. If a rollback occurs, the object is not deleted. If this option is false, then the same objects will be retrieve over and over again on the polls. Therefore you need to use the Idempotent Consumer EIP in the route to filter out duplicates. You can filter using the link <code>S3ConstantsBUCKET_NAME</code> and link <code>S3ConstantsKEY</code> headers, or only the link <code>S3ConstantsKEY</code> header.	true	boolean
<b>fileName</b> (consumer)	To get the object from the bucket with the given file name		String
<b>includeBody</b> (consumer)	If it is true, the exchange body will be set to a stream to the contents of the file. If false, the headers will be set with the S3 object metadata, but the body will be null. This option is strongly related to <code>autocloseBody</code> option. In case of setting <code>includeBody</code> to true and <code>autocloseBody</code> to false, it will be up to the caller to close the <code>S3Object</code> stream. Setting <code>autocloseBody</code> to true, will close the <code>S3Object</code> stream automatically.	true	boolean
<b>maxConnections</b> (consumer)	Set the <code>maxConnections</code> parameter in the S3 client configuration	60	int
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	Gets the maximum number of messages as a limit to poll at each polling. Is default unlimited, but use 0 or negative number to disable it as unlimited.	10	int
<b>prefix</b> (consumer)	The prefix which is used in the <code>com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.ListObjectsRequest</code> to only consume objects we are interested in.		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>autocloseBody</b> (consumer)	If this option is true and includeBody is true, then the S3Object.close() method will be called on exchange completion. This option is strongly related to includeBody option. In case of setting includeBody to true and autocloseBody to false, it will be up to the caller to close the S3Object stream. Setting autocloseBody to true, will close the S3Object stream automatically.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>deleteAfterWrite</b> (producer)	Delete file object after the S3 file has been uploaded	false	boolean
<b>multiPartUpload</b> (producer)	If it is true, camel will upload the file with multi part format, the part size is decided by the option of partSize	false	boolean
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do in case the user don't want to do only an upload		S3Operations
<b>partSize</b> (producer)	Setup the partSize which is used in multi part upload, the default size is 25M.	26214400	long
<b>serverSideEncryption</b> (producer)	Sets the server-side encryption algorithm when encrypting the object using AWS-managed keys. For example use AES256.		String
<b>storageClass</b> (producer)	The storage class to set in the com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest request.		String
<b>awsKMSKeyId</b> (producer)	Define the id of KMS key to use in case KMS is enabled		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useAwsKMS</b> (producer)	Define if KMS must be used or not	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accelerateModeEnabled</b> (advanced)	Define if Accelerate Mode enabled is true or false	false	boolean
<b>chunkedEncodingDisabled</b> (advanced)	Define if disabled Chunked Encoding is true or false	false	boolean
<b>dualstackEnabled</b> (advanced)	Define if Dualstack enabled is true or false	false	boolean
<b>forceGlobalBucketAccessEnabled</b> (advanced)	Define if Force Global Bucket Access enabled is true or false	false	boolean
<b>payloadSigningEnabled</b> (advanced)	Define if Payload Signing enabled is true or false	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required S3 component options

You have to provide the `amazonS3Client` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's S3](#).

### 31.3. BATCH CONSUMER

This component implements the Batch Consumer.

This allows you for instance to know how many messages exists in this batch and for instance let the Aggregator aggregate this number of messages.

## 31.4. USAGE

### 31.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the S3 producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS 3Buck etNam e</b>	<b>String</b>	The bucket Name which this object will be stored or which will be used for the current operation
<b>Camel AwsS 3Buck etDest inatio nNam e</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.18: The bucket Destination Name which will be used for the current operation
<b>Camel AwsS 3Cont entLe ngth</b>	<b>Long</b>	The content length of this object.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Cont entTy pe</b>	<b>String</b>	The content type of this object.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Cont entCo ntrol</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.8.2: The content control of this object.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Cont entDis positi on</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.8.2: The content disposition of this object.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Cont entEn codin g</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.8.2: The content encoding of this object.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS 3Cont entMD 5</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.8.2: The md5 checksum of this object.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Desti nation Key</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.18: The Destination key which will be used for the current operation
<b>Camel AwsS 3Key</b>	<b>String</b>	The key under which this object will be stored or which will be used for the current operation
<b>Camel AwsS 3Last Modifi ed</b>	<b>java.u til.Dat e</b>	Camel 2.8.2: The last modified timestamp of this object.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Oper ation</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.18: The operation to perform. Permitted values are copyObject, listBuckets, deleteBucket, downloadLink
<b>Camel AwsS 3Stora geCla ss</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.8.4: The storage class of this object.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Cann edAcl</b>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.11.0: The canned acl that will be applied to the object. see <b>com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.CannedAccessControlList</b> for allowed values.
<b>Camel AwsS 3Acl</b>	<b>com.a mazo naws. servic es.s3. model .Acce ssCon trolLis t</b>	Camel 2.11.0: a well constructed Amazon S3 Access Control List object. see <b>com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.AccessControlList</b> for more details

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS3Headers</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, String&gt;</b>	Camel 2.15.0: support to get or set custom objectMetadata headers.
<b>Camel AwsS3ServerSideEncryption</b>	String	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> Sets the server-side encryption algorithm when encrypting the object using AWS-managed keys. For example use AES256.
<b>Camel AwsS3VersionId</b>	<b>String</b>	The version Id of the object to be stored or returned from the current operation

### 31.4.2. Message headers set by the S3 producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS3ETag</b>	<b>String</b>	The ETag value for the newly uploaded object.
<b>Camel AwsS3VersionId</b>	<b>String</b>	The <b>optional</b> version ID of the newly uploaded object.
<b>Camel AwsS3DownloadLinkExpiration</b>	<b>String</b>	The expiration (millis) of URL download link. The link will be stored into <b>CamelAwsS3DownloadLink</b> response header.

### 31.4.3. Message headers set by the S3 consumer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS3Key</b>	<b>String</b>	The key under which this object is stored.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS3BucketName</b>	<b>String</b>	The name of the bucket in which this object is contained.
<b>Camel AwsS3ETag</b>	<b>String</b>	The hex encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the associated object according to RFC 1864. This data is used as an integrity check to verify that the data received by the caller is the same data that was sent by Amazon S3.
<b>Camel AwsS3LastModified</b>	<b>Date</b>	The value of the Last-Modified header, indicating the date and time at which Amazon S3 last recorded a modification to the associated object.
<b>Camel AwsS3VersionId</b>	<b>String</b>	The version ID of the associated Amazon S3 object if available. Version IDs are only assigned to objects when an object is uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket that has object versioning enabled.
<b>Camel AwsS3ContentType</b>	<b>String</b>	The Content-Type HTTP header, which indicates the type of content stored in the associated object. The value of this header is a standard MIME type.
<b>Camel AwsS3ContentMD5</b>	<b>String</b>	The base64 encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the associated object (content - not including headers) according to RFC 1864. This data is used as a message integrity check to verify that the data received by Amazon S3 is the same data that the caller sent.
<b>Camel AwsS3ContentLength</b>	<b>Long</b>	The Content-Length HTTP header indicating the size of the associated object in bytes.
<b>Camel AwsS3ContentEncoding</b>	<b>String</b>	The <b>optional</b> Content-Encoding HTTP header specifying what content encodings have been applied to the object and what decoding mechanisms must be applied in order to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type field.



Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS3ContentDisposition</b>	<b>String</b>	The <b>optional</b> Content-Disposition HTTP header, which specifies presentational information such as the recommended filename for the object to be saved as.
<b>Camel AwsS3ContentControl</b>	<b>String</b>	The <b>optional</b> Cache-Control HTTP header which allows the user to specify caching behavior along the HTTP request/reply chain.
<b>Camel AwsS3ServerSideEncryption</b>	String	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> The server-side encryption algorithm when encrypting the object using AWS-managed keys.

#### 31.4.4. Advanced AmazonS3 configuration

If your Camel Application is running behind a firewall or if you need to have more control over the **AmazonS3** instance configuration, you can create your own instance:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");

ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);

AmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(awsCredentials, clientConfiguration);

registry.bind("client", client);
```

and refer to it in your Camel aws-s3 component configuration:

```
from("aws-s3://MyBucket?amazonS3Client=#client&delay=5000&maxMessagesPerPoll=5")
.to("mock:result");
```

#### 31.4.5. Use KMS with the S3 component

To use AWS KMS to encrypt/decrypt data by using AWS infrastructure you can use the options introduced in 2.21.x like in the following example

```
from("file:tmp/test?fileName=test.txt")
.setHeader(S3Constants.KEY, constant("testFile"))
.to("aws-s3://mybucket?amazonS3Client=#client&useAwsKMS=true&awsKMSKeyId=3f0637ad-
```

```
296a-3dfe-a796-e60654fb128c");
```

In this way you'll ask to S3, to use the KMS key 3f0637ad-296a-3dfe-a796-e60654fb128c, to encrypt the file test.txt. When you'll ask to download this file, the decryption will be done directly before the download.

### 31.4.6. Use "useIAMCredentials" with the s3 component

To use AWS IAM credentials, you must first verify that the EC2 in which you are launching the Camel application on has an IAM role associated with it containing the appropriate policies attached to run effectively. Keep in mind that this feature should only be set to "true" on remote instances. To clarify even further, you must still use static credentials locally since IAM is an AWS specific component, but AWS environments should now be easier to manage. After this is implemented and understood, you can set the query parameter "useIAMCredentials" to "true" for AWS environments! To effectively toggle this on and off based on local and remote environments, you can consider enabling this query parameter with system environment variables. For example, your code could set the "useIAMCredentials" query parameter to "true", when the system environment variable called "isRemote" is set to true (there are many other ways to do this and this should act as a simple example). Although it doesn't take away the need for static credentials completely, using IAM credentials on AWS environments takes away the need to refresh on remote environments and adds a major security boost (IAM credentials are refreshed automatically every 6 hours and update when their policies are updated). This is the AWS recommended way to manage credentials and therefore should be used as often as possible.

## 31.5. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.8 or higher).

## 31.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 32. AWS SIMPLEDB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.9

The sdb component supports storing and retrieving data from/to [Amazon's SDB](#) service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon SDB. More information are available at [Amazon SDB](#).

### 32.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-sdb://domainName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 32.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS SimpleDB component has no options.

The AWS SimpleDB endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-sdb:domainName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 32.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>domainName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the domain currently worked with.		String

#### 32.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>amazonSDBClient</b> (producer)	To use the AmazonSimpleDB as the client		AmazonSimpleDB
<b>consistentRead</b> (producer)	Determines whether or not strong consistency should be enforced when data is read.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxNumberOfDomains</b> (producer)	The maximum number of domain names you want returned. The range is 1 to 100.		Integer
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Operation to perform	PutAttributes	SdbOperations
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the SDB client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the SDB client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which SDB client needs to work		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Required SDB component options

You have to provide the `amazonSDBClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's SDB](#).

## 32.3. USAGE

### 32.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SDB producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelAwsSdbAttributes</b>	<b>Collection&lt;Attribute&gt;</b>	List of attributes to be acted upon.
<b>CamelAwsSdbAttributeNames</b>	<b>Collection&lt;String&gt;</b>	The names of the attributes to be retrieved.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS dbCo nsiste ntRea d</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	Determines whether or not strong consistency should be enforced when data is read.
<b>Camel AwsS dbDel etable Items</b>	<b>Collec tion&lt; Deleta bleIte m&gt;</b>	A list of items on which to perform the delete operation in a batch.
<b>Camel AwsS dbDo mainN ame</b>	<b>String</b>	The name of the domain currently worked with.
<b>Camel AwsS dbIte mNam e</b>	<b>String</b>	The unique key for this item
<b>Camel AwsS dbMa xNum berOf Domai ns</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	The maximum number of domain names you want returned. The range is 1 * to 100.
<b>Camel AwsS dbNex tToke n</b>	<b>String</b>	A string specifying where to start the next list of domain/item names.
<b>Camel AwsS dbOp eratio n</b>	<b>String</b>	To override the operation from the URI options.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS dbRep laceab leAttri butes</b>	<b>Collec tion&lt; Repla ceable Attrib ute&gt;</b>	List of attributes to put in an Item.
<b>Camel AwsS dbRep laceab leItem s</b>	<b>Collec tion&lt; Repla ceable Item&gt;</b>	A list of items to put in a Domain.
<b>Camel AwsS dbSel ectEx pressi on</b>	<b>String</b>	The expression used to query the domain.
<b>Camel AwsS dbUp dateC onditi on</b>	<b>Updat eCond ition</b>	The update condition which, if specified, determines whether the specified attributes will be updated/deleted or not.

### 32.3.2. Message headers set during DomainMetadata operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS dbTim estamp</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	The data and time when metadata was calculated, in Epoch (UNIX) seconds.
<b>Camel AwsS dbIte mCou nt</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	The number of all items in the domain.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS dbAttr ibuteN ameC ount</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	The number of unique attribute names in the domain.
<b>Camel AwsS dbAttr ibuteV alueC ount</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	The number of all attribute name/value pairs in the domain.
<b>Camel AwsS dbAttr ibuteN ameSi ze</b>	<b>Long</b>	The total size of all unique attribute names in the domain, in bytes.
<b>Camel AwsS dbAttr ibuteV alueSi ze</b>	<b>Long</b>	The total size of all attribute values in the domain, in bytes.
<b>Camel AwsS dblte mNam eSize</b>	<b>Long</b>	The total size of all item names in the domain, in bytes.

### 32.3.3. Message headers set during GetAttributes operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS dbAttr ibutes</b>	<b>List&lt;A ttribut e&gt;</b>	The list of attributes returned by the operation.

### 32.3.4. Message headers set during ListDomains operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS dbDo mainN ames</b>	<b>List&lt;S tring&gt;</b>	A list of domain names that match the expression.
<b>Camel AwsS dbNex tToke n</b>	<b>String</b>	An opaque token indicating that there are more domains than the specified <code>MaxNumberOfDomains</code> still available.

### 32.3.5. Message headers set during Select operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS dbIte ms</b>	<b>List&lt;I tem&gt;</b>	A list of items that match the select expression.
<b>Camel AwsS dbNex tToke n</b>	<b>String</b>	An opaque token indicating that more items than <code>MaxNumberOfItems</code> were matched, the response size exceeded 1 megabyte, or the execution time exceeded 5 seconds.

### 32.3.6. Advanced AmazonSimpleDB configuration

If you need more control over the **AmazonSimpleDB** instance configuration you can create your own instance and refer to it from the URI:

```
from("direct:start")
.to("aws-sdb://domainName?amazonSDBClient=#client");
```

The **#client** refers to a **AmazonSimpleDB** in the Registry.

For example if your Camel Application is running behind a firewall:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);
```

```
AmazonSimpleDB client = new AmazonSimpleDBClient(awsCredentials, clientConfiguration);
```

```
registry.bind("client", client);
```



## 32.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.8.4 or higher).

## 32.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 33. AWS SIMPLE EMAIL SERVICE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.9

The ses component supports sending emails with [Amazon's SES](#) service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon SES. More information are available at [Amazon SES](#).

### 33.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-ses://from[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 33.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS Simple Email Service component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS SES default configuration		SesConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which SES client needs to work		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS Simple Email Service endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-ses:from
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 33.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>from</b>	<b>Required</b> The sender's email address.		String

### 33.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonSESClient</b> (producer)	To use the AmazonSimpleEmailService as the client		AmazonSimpleEmailService
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the SES client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the SES client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which SES client needs to work		String
<b>replyToAddresses</b> (producer)	List of reply-to email address(es) for the message, override it using 'CamelAwsSesReplyToAddresses' header.		List
<b>returnPath</b> (producer)	The email address to which bounce notifications are to be forwarded, override it using 'CamelAwsSesReturnPath' header.		String
<b>subject</b> (producer)	The subject which is used if the message header 'CamelAwsSesSubject' is not present.		String
<b>to</b> (producer)	List of destination email address. Can be overridden with 'CamelAwsSesTo' header.		List
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required SES component options

You have to provide the `amazonSESClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's SES](#).

## 33.3. USAGE

### 33.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SES producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS esFro m</b>	<b>String</b>	The sender's email address.
<b>Camel AwsS esTo</b>	<b>List&lt;S tring&gt;</b>	The destination(s) for this email.
<b>Camel AwsS esSub ject</b>	<b>String</b>	The subject of the message.
<b>Camel AwsS esRep lyToA ddres ses</b>	<b>List&lt;S tring&gt;</b>	The reply-to email address(es) for the message.
<b>Camel AwsS esRet urnPa th</b>	<b>String</b>	The email address to which bounce notifications are to be forwarded.
<b>Camel AwsS esHtm lEmail</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	Since Camel 2.12.3 The flag to show if email content is HTML.

### 33.3.2. Message headers set by the SES producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS esMes sagel d</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon SES message ID.

### 33.3.3. Advanced AmazonSimpleEmailService configuration

If you need more control over the **AmazonSimpleEmailService** instance configuration you can create your own instance and refer to it from the URI:

```
from("direct:start")
.to("aws-ses://example@example.com?amazonSESClient=#client");
```

The **#client** refers to a **AmazonSimpleEmailService** in the Registry.

For example if your Camel Application is running behind a firewall:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);
AmazonSimpleEmailService client = new AmazonSimpleEmailServiceClient(awsCredentials,
clientConfiguration);

registry.bind("client", client);
```

## 33.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.8.4 or higher).

## 33.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

# CHAPTER 34. AWS SIMPLE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.8

The SNS component allows messages to be sent to an [Amazon Simple Notification Topic](#). The implementation of the Amazon API is provided by the [AWS SDK](#).

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon SNS. More information are available at [Amazon SNS](#).

## 34.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-sns://topicNameOrArn[?options]
```

The topic will be created if they don't already exists.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?options=value&option2=value&...**

## 34.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS Simple Notification System component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS SNS default configuration		SnsConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (producer)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which SNS client needs to work		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS Simple Notification System endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-sns:topicNameOrArn
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 34.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topicNameOrArn</b>	<b>Required</b> Topic name or ARN		String

### 34.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonSNSClient</b> (producer)	To use the AmazonSNS as the client		AmazonSNS
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (producer)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to map headers to/from Camel.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>messageStructure</b> (producer)	The message structure to use such as json		String
<b>policy</b> (producer)	The policy for this queue		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (producer)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the SNS client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (producer)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the SNS client		Integer
<b>region</b> (producer)	The region in which SNS client needs to work		String
<b>subject</b> (producer)	The subject which is used if the message header 'CamelAwsSnsSubject' is not present.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required SNS component options

You have to provide the `amazonSNSClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's SNS](#).

## 34.3. USAGE

### 34.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SNS producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS nsSub ject</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon SNS message subject. If not set, the subject from the <b>SnsConfiguration</b> is used.

### 34.3.2. Message headers set by the SNS producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS nsMes sageI d</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon SNS message ID.

### 34.3.3. Advanced AmazonSNS configuration

If you need more control over the **AmazonSNS** instance configuration you can create your own instance and refer to it from the URI:

```
from("direct:start")
.to("aws-sns://MyTopic?amazonSNSClient=#client");
```

The **#client** refers to a **AmazonSNS** in the Registry.

For example if your Camel Application is running behind a firewall:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);
AmazonSNS client = new AmazonSNSClient(awsCredentials, clientConfiguration);

registry.bind("client", client);
```

## 34.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
```



```
<artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>  
<version>${camel-version}</version>  
</dependency>
```

where **`${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.8 or higher).

## 34.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 35. AWS SIMPLE QUEUE SERVICE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.6

The sqs component supports sending and receiving messages to [Amazon's SQS](#) service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon SQS. More information are available at [Amazon SQS](#).

### 35.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-sqs://queueNameOrArn[?options]
```

The queue will be created if they don't already exists.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 35.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS Simple Queue Service component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS SQS default configuration		SqsConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String
<b>region</b> (common)	Specify the queue region which could be used with queueOwnerAWSAccountId to build the service URL.		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS Simple Queue Service endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-sqs:queueNameOrArn
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 35.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>queueNameOrArn</b>	<b>Required</b> Queue name or ARN		String

### 35.2.2. Query Parameters (46 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonAWSHost</b> (common)	The hostname of the Amazon AWS cloud.	amazonaws.com	String
<b>amazonSQSClient</b> (common)	To use the AmazonSQS as client		AmazonSQS
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to map headers to/from Camel.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>queueOwnerAWSAccountId</b> (common)	Specify the queue owner aws account id when you need to connect the queue with different account owner.		String
<b>region</b> (common)	Specify the queue region which could be used with queueOwnerAWSAccountId to build the service URL.		String
<b>attributeNames</b> (consumer)	A list of attribute names to receive when consuming. Multiple names can be separated by comma.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Allows you to use multiple threads to poll the sqs queue to increase throughput	1	int
<b>defaultVisibilityTimeout</b> (consumer)	The default visibility timeout (in seconds)		Integer
<b>deleteAfterRead</b> (consumer)	Delete message from SQS after it has been read	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>deleteIfFiltered</b> (consumer)	Whether or not to send the DeleteMessage to the SQS queue if an exchange fails to get through a filter. If 'false' and exchange does not make it through a Camel filter upstream in the route, then don't send DeleteMessage.	true	boolean
<b>extendMessageVisibility</b> (consumer)	If enabled then a scheduled background task will keep extending the message visibility on SQS. This is needed if it takes a long time to process the message. If set to true defaultVisibilityTimeout must be set. See details at Amazon docs.	false	boolean
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	Gets the maximum number of messages as a limit to poll at each polling. Is default unlimited, but use 0 or negative number to disable it as unlimited.		int
<b>messageAttributeNames</b> (consumer)	A list of message attribute names to receive when consuming. Multiple names can be separated by comma.		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>visibilityTimeout</b> (consumer)	The duration (in seconds) that the received messages are hidden from subsequent retrieve requests after being retrieved by a ReceiveMessage request to set in the <code>com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest</code> . This only make sense if its different from <code>defaultVisibilityTimeout</code> . It changes the queue visibility timeout attribute permanently.		Integer
<b>waitTimeSeconds</b> (consumer)	Duration in seconds (0 to 20) that the ReceiveMessage action call will wait until a message is in the queue to include in the response.		Integer
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>delaySeconds</b> (producer)	Delay sending messages for a number of seconds.		Integer
<b>messageDeduplicationId Strategy</b> (producer)	Only for FIFO queues. Strategy for setting the <code>messageDeduplicationId</code> on the message. Can be one of the following options: <code>useExchangeId</code> , <code>useContentBasedDeduplication</code> . For the <code>useContentBasedDeduplication</code> option, no <code>messageDeduplicationId</code> will be set on the message.	<code>useExchangeId</code>	MessageDeduplicationId Strategy
<b>messageGroupId Strategy</b> (producer)	Only for FIFO queues. Strategy for setting the <code>messageGroupId</code> on the message. Can be one of the following options: <code>useConstant</code> , <code>useExchangeId</code> , <code>usePropertyValue</code> . For the <code>usePropertyValue</code> option, the value of property <code>CamelAwsMessageGroupId</code> will be used.		MessageGroupIdStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	<code>false</code>	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as <code>60s</code> (60 seconds), <code>5m30s</code> (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and <code>1h</code> (1 hour).	500	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	To define a proxy host when instantiating the SQS client		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	To define a proxy port when instantiating the SQS client		Integer
<b>maximumMessageSize</b> (queue)	The maximumMessageSize (in bytes) an SQS message can contain for this queue.		Integer
<b>messageRetentionPeriod</b> (queue)	The messageRetentionPeriod (in seconds) a message will be retained by SQS for this queue.		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>policy</b> (queue)	The policy for this queue		String
<b>receiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds</b> (queue)	If you do not specify WaitTimeSeconds in the request, the queue attribute ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds is used to determine how long to wait.		Integer
<b>redrivePolicy</b> (queue)	Specify the policy that send message to DeadLetter queue. See detail at Amazon docs.		String
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key		String

Required SQS component options

You have to provide the `amazonSQSClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's SQS](#).

### 35.3. BATCH CONSUMER

This component implements the Batch Consumer.

This allows you for instance to know how many messages exists in this batch and for instance let the Aggregator aggregate this number of messages.

### 35.4. USAGE

#### 35.4.1. Message headers set by the SQS producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelAwsSqsMD5OfBody</b>	<b>String</b>	The MD5 checksum of the Amazon SQS message.
<b>CamelAwsSqsMessageId</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon SQS message ID.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS qsDel aySec onds</b>	<b>Intege r</b>	Since <b>Camel 2.11</b> , the delay seconds that the Amazon SQS message can be see by others.

### 35.4.2. Message headers set by the SQS consumer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsS qsMD 5OfBo dy</b>	<b>String</b>	The MD5 checksum of the Amazon SQS message.
<b>Camel AwsS qsMes sagel d</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon SQS message ID.
<b>Camel AwsS qsRec eiptHa ndle</b>	<b>String</b>	The Amazon SQS message receipt handle.
<b>Camel AwsS qsAttr IBUTES</b>	<b>Map&lt; String , String &gt;</b>	The Amazon SQS message attributes.

### 35.4.3. Advanced AmazonSQS configuration

If your Camel Application is running behind a firewall or if you need to have more control over the AmazonSQS instance configuration, you can create your own instance:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");

ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);
```



```
AmazonSQS client = new AmazonSQSClient(awsCredentials, clientConfiguration);
registry.bind("client", client);
```

and refer to it in your Camel aws-sqs component configuration:

```
from("aws-sqs://MyQueue?amazonSQSClient=#client&delay=5000&maxMessagesPerPoll=5")
.to("mock:result");
```

## 35.5. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.6 or higher).

## 35.6. JMS-STYLE SELECTORS

SQS does not allow selectors, but you can effectively achieve this by using the Camel Filter EIP and setting an appropriate **visibilityTimeout**. When SQS dispatches a message, it will wait up to the visibility timeout before it will try to dispatch the message to a different consumer unless a DeleteMessage is received. By default, Camel will always send the DeleteMessage at the end of the route, unless the route ended in failure. To achieve appropriate filtering and not send the DeleteMessage even on successful completion of the route, use a Filter:

```
from("aws-sqs://MyQueue?
amazonSQSClient=#client&defaultVisibilityTimeout=5000&deleteIfFiltered=false")
.filter("${header.login} == true")
.to("mock:result");
```

In the above code, if an exchange doesn't have an appropriate header, it will not make it through the filter AND also not be deleted from the SQS queue. After 5000 milliseconds, the message will become visible to other consumers.

## 35.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 36. AWS SIMPLE WORKFLOW COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.13

The Simple Workflow component supports managing workflows from [Amazon's Simple Workflow](#) service.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid Amazon Web Services developer account, and be signed up to use Amazon Simple Workflow. More information are available at [Amazon Simple Workflow](#).

### 36.1. URI FORMAT

```
aws-swf://<workflow/activity>[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 36.2. URI OPTIONS

The AWS Simple Workflow component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The AWS SWF default configuration		SWFConfiguration
<b>accessKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Access Key.		String
<b>secretKey</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Secret Key.		String
<b>region</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Region.		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The AWS Simple Workflow endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
aws-swf:type
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 36.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>type</b>	<b>Required</b> Activity or workflow		String

### 36.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>amazonSWClient</b> (common)	To use the given AmazonSimpleWorkflowClient as client		AmazonSimpleWorkflowClient
<b>dataConverter</b> (common)	An instance of <code>com.amazonaws.services.simpleworkflow.flow.DataConverter</code> to use for serializing/deserializing the data.		DataConverter
<b>domainName</b> (common)	The workflow domain to use.		String
<b>eventName</b> (common)	The workflow or activity event name to use.		String
<b>region</b> (common)	Amazon AWS Region.		String
<b>version</b> (common)	The workflow or activity event version to use.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>clientConfigurationParameters</b> (advanced)	To configure the ClientConfiguration using the key/values from the Map.		Map

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>startWorkflowOptions Parameters</b> (advanced)	To configure the StartWorkflowOptions using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>swClientParameters</b> (advanced)	To configure the AmazonSimpleWorkflowClient using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>activityList</b> (activity)	The list name to consume activities from.		String
<b>activitySchedulingOptions</b> (activity)	Activity scheduling options		ActivitySchedulingOptions
<b>activityThreadPoolSize</b> (activity)	Maximum number of threads in work pool for activity.	100	int
<b>activityTypeExecution Options</b> (activity)	Activity execution options		ActivityTypeExecutionOptions
<b>activityTypeRegistration Options</b> (activity)	Activity registration options		ActivityTypeRegistrationOptions
<b>childPolicy</b> (workflow)	The policy to use on child workflows when terminating a workflow.		String
<b>executionStartTo Close Timeout</b> (workflow)	Set the execution start to close timeout.	3600	String
<b>operation</b> (workflow)	Workflow operation	START	String
<b>signalName</b> (workflow)	The name of the signal to send to the workflow.		String
<b>stateResultType</b> (workflow)	The type of the result when a workflow state is queried.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>taskStartToCloseTimeout</b> (workflow)	Set the task start to close timeout.	600	String
<b>terminationDetails</b> (workflow)	Details for terminating a workflow.		String
<b>terminationReason</b> (workflow)	The reason for terminating a workflow.		String
<b>workflowList</b> (workflow)	The list name to consume workflows from.		String
<b>workflowTypeRegistrationOptions</b> (workflow)	Workflow registration options		WorkflowTypeRegistrationOptions
<b>accessKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Access Key.		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	Amazon AWS Secret Key.		String

Required SWF component options

You have to provide the `amazonSWClient` in the Registry or your `accessKey` and `secretKey` to access the [Amazon's Simple Workflow Service](#).

## 36.3. USAGE

### 36.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the SWF Workflow Producer

A workflow producer allows interacting with a workflow. It can start a new workflow execution, query its state, send signals to a running workflow, or terminate and cancel it.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel SWFOperation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform on the workflow. Supported operations are: SIGNAL, CANCEL, TERMINATE, GET_STATE, START, DESCRIBE, GET_HISTORY.
<b>Camel SWFWorkflow</b>	<b>String</b>	A workflow ID to use.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD bKey Camel SWFR unId</b>	<b>String</b>	A workflow run ID to use.
<b>Camel SWFS tateRe sultTy pe</b>	<b>String</b>	The type of the result when a workflow state is queried.
<b>Camel SWFE ventN ame</b>	<b>String</b>	The workflow or activity event name to use.
<b>Camel SWFV ersion</b>	<b>String</b>	The workflow or activity event version to use.
<b>Camel SWFR eason</b>	<b>String</b>	The reason for terminating a workflow.
<b>Camel SWFD etails</b>	<b>String</b>	Details for terminating a workflow.
<b>Camel SWFC hildPo licy</b>	<b>String</b>	The policy to use on child workflows when terminating a workflow.

### 36.3.2. Message headers set by the SWF Workflow Producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel SWFW orkflo wId</b>	<b>String</b>	The workflow ID used or newly generated.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel AwsD dbKey Camel SWFR unId</b>	<b>String</b>	The workflow run ID used or generated.

### 36.3.3. Message headers set by the SWF Workflow Consumer

A workflow consumer represents the workflow logic. When it is started, it will start polling workflow decision tasks and process them. In addition to processing decision tasks, a workflow consumer route, will also receive signals (send from a workflow producer) or state queries. The primary purpose of a workflow consumer is to schedule activity tasks for execution using activity producers. Actually activity tasks can be scheduled only from a thread started by a workflow consumer.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel SWFA ction</b>	<b>String</b>	Indicates what type is the current event: CamelSWFActionExecute, CamelSWFSignalReceivedAction or CamelSWFGetStateAction.
<b>Camel SWFW orkflo wRepl aying</b>	<b>boole an</b>	Indicates whether the current decision task is a replay or not.
<b>Camel SWFW orkflo wStart Time</b>	<b>long</b>	The time of the start event for this decision task.

### 36.3.4. Message headers set by the SWF Activity Producer

An activity producer allows scheduling activity tasks. An activity producer can be used only from a thread started by a workflow consumer ie, it can process synchronous exchanges started by a workflow consumer.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel SWFE ventN ame</b>	<b>String</b>	The activity name to schedule.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel SWFV ersion</b>	<b>String</b>	The activity version to schedule.

### 36.3.5. Message headers set by the SWF Activity Consumer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel SWFT askTo ken</b>	<b>String</b>	The task token that is required to report task completion for manually completed tasks.

### 36.3.6. Advanced amazonSWClient configuration

If you need more control over the `AmazonSimpleWorkflowClient` instance configuration you can create your own instance and refer to it from the URI:

The **#client** refers to a `AmazonSimpleWorkflowClient` in the Registry.

For example if your Camel Application is running behind a firewall:

```
AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("myAccessKey", "mySecretKey");
ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = new ClientConfiguration();
clientConfiguration.setProxyHost("http://myProxyHost");
clientConfiguration.setProxyPort(8080);

AmazonSimpleWorkflowClient client = new AmazonSimpleWorkflowClient(awsCredentials,
clientConfiguration);

registry.bind("client", client);
```

## 36.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-aws</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **#{camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.13 or higher).



## 36.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

[AWS Component](#)

## CHAPTER 37. AWS XRAY COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.21

The camel-aws-xray component is used for tracing and timing incoming and outgoing Camel messages using [AWS XRay](#).

Events (subsegments) are captured for incoming and outgoing messages being sent to/from Camel.

### 37.1. DEPENDENCY

In order to include AWS XRay support into Camel, the archive containing the Camel related AWS XRay related classes need to be added to the project. In addition to that, AWS XRay libraries also need to be available.

To include both, AWS XRay and Camel, dependencies use the following Maven imports:

```
<dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
      <artifactId>aws-xray-recorder-sdk-bom</artifactId>
      <version>1.3.1</version>
      <type>pom</type>
      <scope>import</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
    <artifactId>camel-aws-xray</artifactId>
  </dependency>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
    <artifactId>aws-xray-recorder-sdk-core</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
    <artifactId>aws-xray-recorder-sdk-aws-sdk</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

### 37.2. CONFIGURATION

The configuration properties for the AWS XRay tracer are:

Option	Default	Description
addExcludePatterns		Sets exclude pattern(s) that will disable tracing for Camel messages that matches the pattern. The content is a Set<String> where the key is a pattern matching routeId's. The pattern uses the rules from Intercept.
setTracingStrategy	NoopTracingStrategy	Allows a custom Camel <b>InterceptStrategy</b> to be provided in order to track invoked processor definitions like <b>BeanDefinition</b> or <b>ProcessDefinition</b> . <b>TraceAnnotatedTracingStrategy</b> will track any classes invoked via <b>.bean(...)</b> or <b>.process(...)</b> that contain a <b>@XRayTrace</b> annotation at class level.

There is currently only one way an AWS XRay tracer can be configured to provide distributed tracing for a Camel application:

### 37.2.1. Explicit

Include the **camel-aws-xray** component in your POM, along with any specific dependencies associated with the AWS XRay Tracer.

To explicitly configure AWS XRay support, instantiate the **XRayTracer** and initialize the camel context. You can optionally specify a **Tracer**, or alternatively it can be implicitly discovered using the **Registry** or **ServiceLoader**.

```
XRayTracer xrayTracer = new XRayTracer();
// By default it uses a NoopTracingStrategy, but you can override it with a specific InterceptStrategy
// implementation.
xrayTracer.setTracingStrategy(...);
// And then initialize the context
xrayTracer.init(camelContext);
```

To use XRayTracer in XML, all you need to do is to define the AWS XRay tracer bean. Camel will automatically discover and use it.

```
<bean id="tracingStrategy" class="..."/>
<bean id="aws-xray-tracer" class="org.apache.camel.component.aws.xray.XRayTracer" />
  <property name="tracer" ref="tracingStrategy"/>
</bean>
```

In case of the default **NoopTracingStrategy** only the creation and deletion of exchanges is tracked but not the invocation of certain beans or EIP patterns.

### 37.2.2. Tracking of comprehensive route execution

In order to track the execution of an exchange among multiple routes, on exchange creation a unique trace ID is generated and stored in the headers if no corresponding value was yet available. This trace ID is copied over to new exchanges in order to keep a consistent view of the processed exchange.

As AWS XRay traces work on a thread-local basis the current sub/segment should be copied over to the new thread and set as explained in [in the AWS XRay documentation](#) . The Camel AWS XRay component therefore provides an additional header field that the component will use in order to set the passed AWS XRay **Entity** to the new thread and thus keep the tracked data to the route rather than exposing a new segment which seems uncorrelated with any of the executed routes.

The component will use the following constants found in the headers of the exchange:

Header	Description
Camel-AWS-XRay-Trace-ID	Contains a reference to the AWS XRay <b>TraceID</b> object to provide a comprehensive view of the invoked routes
Camel-AWS-XRay-Trace-Entity	Contains a reference to the actual AWS XRay <b>Segment</b> or <b>Subsegment</b> which is copied over to the new thread. This header should be set in case a new thread is spawned and the performed tasks should be exposed as part of the executed route instead of creating a new unrelated segment.

Note that the AWS XRay **Entity** (i.e., **Segment** and **Subsegment**) are not serializable and therefore should not get passed to other JVM processes.

### 37.3. EXAMPLE

You can find an example demonstrating the way to configure AWS XRay tracing within the tests accompanying this project.

## CHAPTER 38. CAMEL COMPONENTS FOR WINDOWS AZURE SERVICES

The Camel Components for [Windows Azure Services](#) provide connectivity to Azure services from Camel.

Azure Service	Camel Component	Camel Version	Component Description
<a href="#">Storage Blob Service</a>	<a href="#">Azure-Blob</a>	2.9.0	Supports storing and retrieving of blobs
<a href="#">Storage Queue Service</a>	<a href="#">Azure-Queue</a>	2.9.0	Supports storing and retrieving of messages in the queues

## CHAPTER 39. AZURE STORAGE BLOB SERVICE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The Azure Blob component supports storing and retrieving the blobs to/from [Azure Storage Blob](#) service.

### Prerequisites

You must have a valid Windows Azure Storage account. More information is available at [Azure Documentation Portal](#).

### 39.1. URI FORMAT

```
azure-blob://accountName/containerName[/blobName][?options]
```

In most cases a **blobName** is required and the blob will be created if it does not already exist. You can append query options to the URI in the following format: **?options=value&option2=value&...**

For example, to download a blob content from the public block blob **blockBlob** located on the **container1** in the **camelazure** storage account, use the following snippet:

```
from("azure-blob:camelazure/container1/blockBlob").
to("file://blobdirectory");
```

### 39.2. URI OPTIONS

The Azure Storage Blob Service component has no options.

The Azure Storage Blob Service endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
azure-blob:containerOrBlobUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 39.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameter)

Name	Description	Default	Type
containerOrBlobUri	<b>Required:</b> Container or Blob compact URI.		String

#### 39.2.2. Query Parameters (36 parameters)

Name	Description	Default	Type
azureBlobClient (common)	The blob service client.		CloudBlob

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>blobOffset</b> (common)	Set the blob offset for the upload or download operations, default is 0.	0	Long
<b>blobType</b> (common)	Set a blob type, 'blockblob' is default.	blockblob	BlobType
<b>closeStreamAfterRead</b> (common)	Close the stream after read or keep it open, default is true.	true	boolean
<b>credentials</b> (common)	Set the storage credentials, required in most cases.		StorageCredentials
<b>credentialsAccountKey</b> (common)	Set the storage account key used during authentication phase.		String
<b>credentialsAccountName</b> (common)	Set the storage account name used during authentication phase.		String
<b>dataLength</b> (common)	Set the data length for the download or page blob upload operations.		Long
<b>fileDir</b> (common)	Set the file directory where the downloaded blobs will be saved.		String
<b>publicForRead</b> (common)	Storage resources can be public for reading their content, if this property is enabled then the credentials do not have to be set.	false	boolean
<b>streamReadSize</b> (common)	Set the minimum read size in bytes when reading the blob content.		int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler. This means any exceptions that occurred (for example, while the consumer was trying to pick up incoming messages), will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default, the consumer will use the <b>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</b> to deal with exceptions, which will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <b>ExceptionHandler</b> . Note that if the option <b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> is enabled, this option is not in use. By default, the consumer will deal with exceptions, which will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurring during the poll operation before an Exchange has been created which will be routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>blobMetadata</b> (producer)	Set the blob meta-data.		Map
<b>blobPrefix</b> (producer)	Set a prefix which can be used for listing the blobs.		String
<b>closeStreamAfterWrite</b> (producer)	Close the stream after write or keep it open, default is true.	true	boolean
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Blob service operation hint to the producer.	listBlobs	BlobServiceOperations
<b>streamWriteSize</b> (producer)	Set the size of the buffer for writing block and page blocks.		int
<b>useFlatListing</b> (producer)	Specify if the flat or hierarchical blob listing should be used.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due to some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt happens again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### Required Azure Storage Blob Service component options

You must provide the **containerOrBlob** name and the credentials if the private blob needs to be accessed.

## 39.3. USAGE

### 39.3.1. Message headers set by the Azure Storage Blob Service producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel FileName</b>	<b>String</b>	The file name for the downloaded blob content.

### 39.3.2. Message headers set by the Azure Storage Blob Service producer consumer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel FileName</b>	<b>String</b>	The file name for the downloaded blob content.

### 39.3.3. Azure Blob Service operations

Operations common to all block types

Operation	Description
<b>getBlob</b>	Get the content of the blob. You can restrict the output of this operation to a blob range.
<b>deleteBlob</b>	Delete the blob.
<b>listBlobs</b>	List the blobs.

Block blob operations

Operation	Description
<b>updateBlockBlob</b>	Put block blob content that either creates a new block blob or overwrites the existing block blob content.
<b>uploadBlobBlocks</b>	Upload block blob content, by first generating a sequence of blob blocks and then committing them to a blob. If you enable the message <b>CommitBlockListLater</b> property, you can execute the commit later with the <b>commitBlobBlockList</b> operation. You can later update individual block blobs.
<b>commitBlobBlockList</b>	Commit a sequence of blob blocks to the block list that you previously uploaded to the blob service (by using the <b>updateBlockBlob</b> operation with the message <b>CommitBlockListLater</b> property enabled).
<b>getBlobBlockList</b>	Get the block blob list.

### Append blob operations

Operation	Description
<b>createAppendBlob</b>	Create an append block. By default, if the block already exists then it is not reset. Note that you can alternately create an append blob by enabling the message <b>AppendBlobCreated</b> property and using the <b>updateAppendBlob</b> operation.
<b>updateAppendBlob</b>	Append the new content to the blob. This operation also creates the blob if it does not already exist and if you enabled a message <b>AppendBlobCreated</b> property.

### Page Block operations

Operation	Description
<b>createPageBlob</b>	Create a page block. By default, if the block already exists then it is not reset. Note that you can also create a page blob (and set its contents) by enabling a message <b>PageBlobCreated</b> property and by using the <b>updatePageBlob</b> operation.
<b>updatePageBlob</b>	Create a page block (unless you enable a message <b>PageBlobCreated</b> property and the identically named block already exists) and set the content of this blob.
<b>resizePageBlob</b>	Resize the page blob.
<b>clearPageBlob</b>	Clear the page blob.
<b>getPageBlobRanges</b>	Get the page blob page ranges.

### 39.3.4. Azure Blob Client configuration

If your Camel application is running behind a firewall or if you need more control over the Azure Blob Client configuration, you can create your own instance:

```
StorageCredentials credentials = new StorageCredentialsAccountAndKey(accountName,
    accessKey);
CloudBlob client = new CloudBlockBlob(URI.create("https://"
    + accountName + ".blob.core.windows.net/" + containerName
    + "/" + fileName), credentials);
registry.bind("azureBlobClient", client);
```

Refer to this instance in your Camel **azure-blob** component configuration:

```
from("azure-blob://" + accountName + "/" + containerName + "/" + fileName + "?"
    azureBlobClient=#client")
    .to("mock:result");
```

## 39.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users must add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**:

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-azure</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`\${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.19.0 or higher).

## 39.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Azure Component](#)

# CHAPTER 40. AZURE STORAGE QUEUE SERVICE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The Azure Queue component supports storing and retrieving the messages to/from [Azure Storage Queue](#) service.

## Prerequisites

You must have a valid Windows Azure Storage account. More information is available at [Azure Documentation Portal](#).

## 40.1. URI FORMAT

```
azure-queue://accountName/queueName[?options]
```

The queue will be created if it does not already exist.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format: **?options=value&option2=value&...**

For example, to get a message content from the queue **messageQueue** in the **camelazure** storage account, use the following snippet:

```
from("azure-queue:camelazure/messageQueue").
to("file://queuedirectory");
```

## 40.2. URI OPTIONS

The Azure Storage Queue Service component has no options.

The Azure Storage Queue Service endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
azure-queue:containerAndQueueUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 40.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameter)

Name	Description	Default	Type
containerAndQueueUri	<b>Required:</b> Container Queue compact URI.		String

### 40.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters)

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>azureQueueClient</b> (common)	The queue service client.		CloudQueue
<b>credentials</b> (common)	Set the storage credentials, required in most cases.		StorageCredentials
<b>credentialsAccountKey</b> (common)	Set the storage account key used during authentication phase.		String
<b>credentialsAccountName</b> (common)	Set the storage account name used during authentication phase.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler. This means any exceptions that occurred (for example, while the consumer was trying to pick up incoming messages) will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default, the consumer will use the <b>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</b> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <b>ExceptionHandler</b> . Note that if the option <b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> is enabled, this option is not in use. By default, the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurring during the poll operation before an Exchange has been created which will be routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>messageTimeToLive</b> (producer)	Message Time To Live in seconds.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageVisibilityDelay</b> (producer)	Message Visibility Delay in seconds.		int
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Queue service operation hint to the producer.	listQueues	QueueServiceOperations
<b>queuePrefix</b> (producer)	Set a prefix which can be used for listing the queues.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due to some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt happens again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### Required Azure Storage Queue Service component options

You must provide the **containerAndQueue** URI and the credentials.

## 40.3. USAGE

### 40.3.1. Azure Queue Service operations

Operation	Description
<b>listQueues</b>	List the queues.
<b>createQueue</b>	Create the queue.
<b>deleteQueue</b>	Delete the queue.
<b>addMessage</b>	Add a message to the queue.
<b>retrieveMessage</b>	Retrieve a message from the queue.
<b>peekMessage</b>	View the message inside the queue, for example, to determine whether the message arrived at the correct queue.



Operation	Description
<b>updateMessage</b>	Update the message in the queue.
<b>deleteMessage</b>	Delete the message in the queue.

### 40.3.2. Azure Queue Client configuration

If your Camel Application is running behind a firewall or if you need to have more control over the Azure Queue Client configuration, you can create your own instance:

```
StorageCredentials credentials = new StorageCredentialsAccountAndKey("camelazure", "thekey");
CloudQueue client = new CloudQueue("camelazure", credentials);
registry.bind("azureQueueClient", client);
```

and refer to it in your Camel **azure-queue** component configuration:

```
from("azure-queue:camelazure/messageQueue?azureQueueClient=#client")
.to("mock:result");
```

## 40.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users must add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-azure</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.19.0 or higher).

## 40.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Azure Component](#)

## CHAPTER 41. BARCODE DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The barcode data format is based on the [zxing library](#). The goal of this component is to create a barcode image from a String (marshal) and a String from a barcode image (unmarshal). You're free to use all features that zxing offers.

### 41.1. DEPENDENCIES

To use the barcode data format in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-barcode** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-barcode</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

### 41.2. BARCODE OPTIONS

The Barcode dataformat supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
width		<b>Integer</b>	Width of the barcode
height		<b>Integer</b>	Height of the barcode
imageType		<b>String</b>	Image type of the barcode such as png
barcodeFormat		<b>String</b>	Barcode format such as QR-Code
contentTypeHeader	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 41.3. USING THE JAVA DSL

First you have to initialize the barcode data format class. You can use the default constructor, or one of parameterized (see JavaDoc). The default values are:

Parameter	Default Value
image type (BarcodeImageType)	PNG
width	100 px
height	100 px
encoding	UTF-8
barcode format (BarcodeFormat)	QR-Code

```
// QR-Code default
DataFormat code = new BarcodeDataFormat();
```

If you want to use zxing hints, you can use the 'addToHintMap' method of your BarcodeDataFormat instance:

```
code.addToHintMap(DecodeHintType.TRY_HARDER, Boolean.TRUE);
```

For possible hints, please consult the zxing documentation.

### 41.3.1. Marshalling

```
from("direct://code")
  .marshal(code)
  .to("file://barcode_out");
```

You can call the route from a test class with:

```
template.sendBody("direct://code", "This is a testmessage!");
```

You should find inside the 'barcode\_out' folder this image:



### 41.3.2. Unmarshalling

The unmarshaller is generic. For unmarshalling you can use any BarcodeDataFormat instance. If you've two instances, one for (generating) QR-Code and one for PDF417, it doesn't matter which one will be used.

```
from("file://barcode_in?noop=true")
  .unmarshal(code) // for unmarshalling, the instance doesn't matter
  .to("mock:out");
```

If you'll paste the QR-Code image above into the 'barcode\_in' folder, you should find 'This is a testmessage!' inside the mock. You can find the barcode data format as header variable:

Name	Type	Description
BarcodeFormat	String	Value of com.google.zxing.BarcodeFormat.

## CHAPTER 42. BASE64 DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The Base64 data format is used for base64 encoding and decoding.

### 42.1. OPTIONS

The Base64 dataformat supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>lineLength</code>	<b>76</b>	<b>Integer</b>	To specific a maximum line length for the encoded data. By default 76 is used.
<code>lineSeparator</code>		<b>String</b>	The line separators to use. Uses new line characters (CRLF) by default.
<code>urlSafe</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Instead of emitting " and '/' we emit '-' and '_' respectively. urlSafe is only applied to encode operations. Decoding seamlessly handles both modes. Is by default false.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

In Spring DSL, you configure the data format using this tag:

```
<camelContext>
  <dataFormats>
    <!-- for a newline character (\n), use the HTML entity notation coupled with the ASCII code. -->
    <base64 lineSeparator="&#10;" id="base64withNewLine" />
    <base64 lineLength="64" id="base64withLineLength64" />
  </dataFormats>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

Then you can use it later by its reference:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:startEncode" />
  <marshal ref="base64withLineLength64" />
  <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>
```

Most of the time, you won't need to declare the data format if you use the default options. In that case, you can declare the data format inline as shown below.

## 42.2. MARSHAL

In this example we marshal the file content to base64 object.

```
from("file://data.bin")
  .marshal().base64()
  .to("jms://myqueue");
```

In Spring DSL:

```
<from uri="file://data.bin">
<marshal>
  <base64/>
</marshal>
<to uri="jms://myqueue"/>
```

## 42.3. UNMARSHAL

In this example we unmarshal the payload from the JMS queue to a byte[] object, before its processed by the newOrder processor.

```
from("jms://queue/order")
  .unmarshal().base64()
  .process("newOrder");
```

In Spring DSL:

```
<from uri="jms://queue/order">
<marshal>
  <base64/>
</marshal>
<to uri="bean:newOrder"/>
```

## 42.4. DEPENDENCIES

To use Base64 in your Camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-base64** which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-base64</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 43. BEAN COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The **bean:** component binds beans to Camel message exchanges.

### 43.1. URI FORMAT

```
bean:beanName[?options]
```

Where **beanID** can be any string which is used to look up the bean in the Registry

### 43.2. OPTIONS

The Bean component has no options.

The Bean endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
bean:beanName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 43.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>beanName</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the name of the bean to invoke		String

#### 43.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>method</b> (producer)	Sets the name of the method to invoke on the bean		String
<b>cache</b> (advanced)	If enabled, Camel will cache the result of the first Registry look-up. Cache can be enabled if the bean in the Registry is defined as a singleton scope.	false	boolean
<b>multiParameterArray</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> How to treat the parameters which are passed from the message body; if it is true, the message body should be an array of parameters. Note: This option is used internally by Camel, and is not intended for end users to use. Deprecation note: This option is used internally by Camel, and is not intended for end users to use.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>parameters</b> (advanced)	Used for configuring additional properties on the bean		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 43.3. USING

The object instance that is used to consume messages must be explicitly registered with the Registry. For example, if you are using Spring you must define the bean in the Spring configuration, **spring.xml**; or if you don't use Spring, by registering the bean in JNDI.

Error formatting macro: snippet: java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index: 20, Size: 20

Once an endpoint has been registered, you can build Camel routes that use it to process exchanges.

A **bean**: endpoint cannot be defined as the input to the route; i.e. you cannot consume from it, you can only route from some inbound message Endpoint to the bean endpoint as output. So consider using a **direct**: or **queue**: endpoint as the input.

You can use the **createProxy()** methods on [ProxyHelper](#) to create a proxy that will generate BeanExchanges and send them to any endpoint:

And the same route using Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:hello">
    <to uri="bean:bye"/>
  </route>
```

### 43.4. BEAN AS ENDPOINT

Camel also supports invoking [Bean](#) as an Endpoint. In the route below:

What happens is that when the exchange is routed to the **myBean** Camel will use the Bean Binding to invoke the bean.

The source for the bean is just a plain POJO:

Camel will use Bean Binding to invoke the **sayHello** method, by converting the Exchange's In body to the **String** type and storing the output of the method on the Exchange Out body.

### 43.5. JAVA DSL BEAN SYNTAX

Java DSL comes with syntactic sugar for the [Bean](#) component. Instead of specifying the bean explicitly as the endpoint (i.e. **to("bean:beanName")**) you can use the following syntax:



```

// Send message to the bean endpoint
// and invoke method resolved using Bean Binding.
from("direct:start").beanRef("beanName");

// Send message to the bean endpoint
// and invoke given method.
from("direct:start").beanRef("beanName", "methodName");

```

Instead of passing name of the reference to the bean (so that Camel will lookup for it in the registry), you can specify the bean itself:

```

// Send message to the given bean instance.
from("direct:start").bean(new ExampleBean());

// Explicit selection of bean method to be invoked.
from("direct:start").bean(new ExampleBean(), "methodName");

// Camel will create the instance of bean and cache it for you.
from("direct:start").bean(ExampleBean.class);

```

## 43.6. BEAN BINDING

How bean methods to be invoked are chosen (if they are not specified explicitly through the **method** parameter) and how parameter values are constructed from the Message are all defined by the Bean Binding mechanism which is used throughout all of the various Bean Integration mechanisms in Camel.

## 43.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Class component](#)
- [Bean Binding](#)
- [Bean Integration](#)

## CHAPTER 44. BEANIO DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The BeanIO Data Format uses [BeanIO](#) to handle flat payloads (such as XML, CSV, delimited, or fixed length formats).

BeanIO is configured using a [mappings XML](#) file where you define the mapping from the flat format to Objects (POJOs). This mapping file is mandatory to use.

### 44.1. OPTIONS

The BeanIO dataformat supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
mapping		<b>String</b>	The BeanIO mapping file. Is by default loaded from the classpath. You can prefix with file:, http:, or classpath: to denote from where to load the mapping file.
streamName		<b>String</b>	The name of the stream to use.
ignoreUnidentifiedRecords	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to ignore unidentified records.
ignoreUnexpectedRecords	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to ignore unexpected records.
ignoreInvalidRecords	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to ignore invalid records.
encoding		<b>String</b>	The charset to use. Is by default the JVM platform default charset.
beanReaderErrorHandlerType		<b>String</b>	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.dataformat.beanio.BeanIOErrorHandler</code> as error handler while parsing. Configure the fully qualified class name of the error handler. Notice the options <code>ignoreUnidentifiedRecords</code> , <code>ignoreUnexpectedRecords</code> , and <code>ignoreInvalidRecords</code> may not be in use when you use a custom error handler.
unmarshalSingleObject	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	This options controls whether to unmarshal as a list of objects or as a single object only. The former is the default mode, and the latter is only intended in special use-cases where beanio maps the Camel message to a single POJO bean.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>Boolean</code>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 44.2. USAGE

An example of a [mapping file is here](#).

### 44.2.1. Using Java DSL

To use the **BeanIODataFormat** you need to configure the data format with the mapping file, as well the name of the stream.

In Java DSL this can be done as shown below. The `streamName` is "employeeFile".

Then we have two routes. The first route is for transforming CSV data into a `List<Employee>` Java objects. Which we then split, so the mock endpoint receives a message for each row.

The 2nd route is for the reverse operation, to transform a `List<Employee>` into a stream of CSV data.

The CSV data could for example be as below:

### 44.2.2. Using XML DSL

To use the BeanIO data format in XML, you need to configure it using the `<beanio>` XML tag as shown below. The routes is similar to the example above.

## 44.3. DEPENDENCIES

To use BeanIO in your Camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-beanio** which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your `pom.xml`, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-beanio</artifactId>
  <version>2.10.0</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 45. BEANSTALK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

camel-beanstalk project provides a Camel component for job retrieval and post-processing of Beanstalk jobs.

You can find the detailed explanation of Beanstalk job lifecycle at [Beanstalk protocol](#).

### 45.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-beanstalk</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.15.0 or higher).

### 45.2. URI FORMAT

```
beanstalk://[host[:port]]/[tube][?options]
```

You may omit either **port** or both **host** and **port**: for the Beanstalk defaults to be used ("localhost" and 11300). If you omit **tube**, Beanstalk component will use the tube with name "default".

When listening, you may probably want to watch for jobs from several tubes. Just separate them with plus sign, e.g.

```
beanstalk://localhost:11300/tube1+tube2
```

Tube name will be URL decoded, so if your tube names include special characters like + or ?, you need to URL-encode them appropriately, or use the RAW syntax, see [more details here](#).

By the way, you cannot specify several tubes when you are writing jobs into Beanstalk.

### 45.3. BEANSTALK OPTIONS

The Beanstalk component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionSettingsFactory</b> (common)	Custom ConnectionSettingsFactory. Specify which ConnectionSettingsFactory to use to make connections to Beanstalkd. Especially useful for unit testing without beanstalkd daemon (you can mock ConnectionSettings)		ConnectionSettingsFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Beanstalk endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
beanstalk:connectionSettings
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 45.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionSettings</b>	Connection settings host:port/tube		String

### 45.3.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>command</b> (common)	put means to put the job into Beanstalk. Job body is specified in the Camel message body. Job ID will be returned in beanstalk.jobId message header. delete, release, touch or bury expect Job ID in the message header beanstalk.jobId. Result of the operation is returned in beanstalk.result message header kick expects the number of jobs to kick in the message body and returns the number of jobs actually kicked out in the message header beanstalk.result.		BeanstalkCommand
<b>jobDelay</b> (common)	Job delay in seconds.	0	int
<b>jobPriority</b> (common)	Job priority. (0 is the highest, see Beanstalk protocol)	1000	long
<b>jobTimeToRun</b> (common)	Job time to run in seconds. (when 0, the beanstalkd daemon raises it to 1 automatically, see Beanstalk protocol)	60	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>awaitJob</b> (consumer)	Whether to wait for job to complete before ack the job from beanstalk	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>onFailure</b> (consumer)	Command to use when processing failed.		BeanstalkCommand
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>useBlockIO</b> (consumer)	Whether to use blockIO.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

Producer behavior is affected by the **command** parameter which tells what to do with the job, it can be

The consumer may delete the job immediately after reserving it or wait until Camel routes process it. While the first scenario is more like a “message queue”, the second is similar to “job queue”. This behavior is controlled by **consumer.awaitJob** parameter, which equals **true** by default (following Beanstalkd nature).

When synchronous, the consumer calls **delete** on successful job completion and calls **bury** on failure. You can choose which command to execute in the case of failure by specifying **consumer.onFailure** parameter in the URI. It can take values of **bury**, **delete** or **release**.

There is a boolean parameter **consumer.useBlockIO** which corresponds to the same parameter in JavaBeanstalkClient library. By default it is **true**.

Be careful when specifying **release**, as the failed job will immediately become available in the same tube and your consumer will try to acquire it again. You can **release** and specify *jobDelay* though.

The beanstalk consumer is a Scheduled [Polling Consumer](#) which means there is more options you can configure, such as how frequent the consumer should poll. For more details see [Polling Consumer](#).

## 45.4. CONSUMER HEADERS

The consumer stores a number of job headers in the Exchange message:

Property	Type	Description
<i>beanstalk.jobId</i>	long	Job ID
<i>beanstalk.tube</i>	string	the name of the tube that contains this job
<i>beanstalk.state</i>	string	“ready” or “delayed” or “reserved” or “buried” (must be “reserved”)
<i>beanstalk.priority</i>	long	the priority value set
<i>beanstalk.age</i>	int	the time in seconds since the put command that created this job



Property	Type	Description
<code>beanstalk.time-left</code>	int	the number of seconds left until the server puts this job into the ready queue
<code>beanstalk.timeouts</code>	int	the number of times this job has timed out during a reservation
<code>beanstalk.releases</code>	int	the number of times a client has released this job from a reservation
<code>beanstalk.buries</code>	int	the number of times this job has been buried
<code>beanstalk.kicks</code>	int	the number of times this job has been kicked

## 45.5. EXAMPLES

This Camel component lets you both request the jobs for processing and supply them to Beanstalkd daemon. Our simple demo routes may look like

```
from("beanstalk:testTube").
  log("Processing job #${property.beanstalk.jobId} with body ${in.body}").
  process(new Processor() {
    @Override
    public void process(Exchange exchange) {
      // try to make integer value out of body
      exchange.getIn().setBody( Integer.valueOf(exchange.getIn().getBody(classOf[String])) );
    }
  }).
  log("Parsed job #${property.beanstalk.jobId} to body ${in.body}");
```

```
from("timer:dig?period=30seconds").
  setBody(constant(10)).log("Kick ${in.body} buried/delayed tasks").
  to("beanstalk:testTube?command=kick");
```

In the first route we are listening for new jobs in tube "testTube". When they are arriving, we are trying to parse integer value from the message body. If done successful, we log it and this successful exchange completion makes Camel component to *delete* this job from Beanstalk automatically. Contrary, when we cannot parse the job data, the exchange failed and the Camel component *buries* it by default, so that it can be processed later or probably we are going to inspect failed jobs manually.

So the second route periodically requests Beanstalk to *kick* 10 jobs out of buried and/or delayed state to the normal queue.

## 45.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 46. BEAN VALIDATOR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.3

The Validator component performs bean validation of the message body using the Java Bean Validation API (JSR 303). Camel uses the reference implementation, which is [Hibernate Validator](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-bean-validator</artifactId>
  <version>x.y.z</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 46.1. URI FORMAT

```
bean-validator:label[?options]
```

or

```
bean-validator://label[?options]
```

Where **label** is an arbitrary text value describing the endpoint.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?option=value&option=value&...

### 46.2. URI OPTIONS

The Bean Validator component has no options.

The Bean Validator endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
bean-validator:label
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 46.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
label	<b>Required</b> Where label is an arbitrary text value describing the endpoint	t	String

#### 46.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>constraintValidatorFactory</b> (producer)	To use a custom ConstraintValidatorFactory		ConstraintValidatorFactory
<b>group</b> (producer)	To use a custom validation group	javax.validation.groups.Default	String
<b>messageInterpolator</b> (producer)	To use a custom MessageInterpolator		MessageInterpolator
<b>traversableResolver</b> (producer)	To use a custom TraversableResolver		TraversableResolver
<b>validationProviderResolver</b> (producer)	To use a a custom ValidationProviderResolver		ValidationProviderResolver
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 46.3. OSGI DEPLOYMENT

To use Hibernate Validator in the OSGi environment use dedicated **ValidationProviderResolver** implementation, just as **org.apache.camel.component.bean.validator.HibernateValidationProviderResolver**. The snippet below demonstrates this approach. Keep in mind that you can use **HibernateValidationProviderResolver** starting from the Camel 2.13.0.

#### Using HibernateValidationProviderResolver

```

from("direct:test").
  to("bean-validator://ValidationProviderResolverTest?
validationProviderResolver=#myValidationProviderResolver");

...

<bean id="myValidationProviderResolver"
class="org.apache.camel.component.bean.validator.HibernateValidationProviderResolver"/>

```

If no custom **ValidationProviderResolver** is defined and the validator component has been deployed into the OSGi environment, the **HibernateValidationProviderResolver** will be automatically used.

### 46.4. EXAMPLE

Assumed we have a java bean with the following annotations

### Car.java

```
public class Car {
    @NotNull
    private String manufacturer;

    @NotNull
    @Size(min = 5, max = 14, groups = OptionalChecks.class)
    private String licensePlate;

    // getter and setter
}
```

and an interface definition for our custom validation group

### OptionalChecks.java

```
public interface OptionalChecks {
}
```

with the following Camel route, only the **@NotNull** constraints on the attributes manufacturer and licensePlate will be validated (Camel uses the default group **javax.validation.groups.Default**).

```
from("direct:start")
.to("bean-validator://x")
.to("mock:end")
```

If you want to check the constraints from the group **OptionalChecks**, you have to define the route like this

```
from("direct:start")
.to("bean-validator://x?group=OptionalChecks")
.to("mock:end")
```

If you want to check the constraints from both groups, you have to define a new interface first

### AllChecks.java

```
@GroupSequence({Default.class, OptionalChecks.class})
public interface AllChecks {
}
```

and then your route definition should look like this

```
from("direct:start")
.to("bean-validator://x?group=AllChecks")
.to("mock:end")
```

And if you have to provide your own message interpolator, traversable resolver and constraint validator factory, you have to write a route like this

■

```

<bean id="myMessageInterpolator" class="my.ConstraintValidatorFactory" />
<bean id="myTraversableResolver" class="my.TraversableResolver" />
<bean id="myConstraintValidatorFactory" class="my.ConstraintValidatorFactory" />

from("direct:start")
.to("bean-validator://x?group=AllChecks&messageInterpolator=#myMessageInterpolator
&traversableResolver=#myTraversableResolver&constraintValidatorFactory=#myConstraintValidatorFactory")
.to("mock:end")

```

It's also possible to describe your constraints as XML and not as Java annotations. In this case, you have to provide the file **META-INF/validation.xml** which could look like this

#### validation.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<validation-config
  xmlns="http://jboss.org/xml/ns/javax/validation/configuration"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://jboss.org/xml/ns/javax/validation/configuration">
  <default-provider>org.hibernate.validator.HibernateValidator</default-provider>
  <message-
interpolator>org.hibernate.validator.engine.ResourceBundleMessageInterpolator</message-
interpolator>
  <traversable-
resolver>org.hibernate.validator.engine.resolver.DefaultTraversableResolver</traversable-resolver>
  <constraint-validator-
factory>org.hibernate.validator.engine.ConstraintValidatorFactoryImpl</constraint-validator-factory>

  <constraint-mapping>/constraints-car.xml</constraint-mapping>
</validation-config>

```

and the **constraints-car.xml** file

#### constraints-car.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<constraint-mappings xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://jboss.org/xml/ns/javax/validation/mapping validation-mapping-1.0.xsd"
  xmlns="http://jboss.org/xml/ns/javax/validation/mapping">
  <default-package>org.apache.camel.component.bean.validator</default-package>

  <bean class="CarWithoutAnnotations" ignore-annotations="true">
    <field name="manufacturer">
      <constraint annotation="javax.validation.constraints.NotNull" />
    </field>

    <field name="licensePlate">
      <constraint annotation="javax.validation.constraints.NotNull" />

      <constraint annotation="javax.validation.constraints.Size">
        <groups>
          <value>org.apache.camel.component.bean.validator.OptionalChecks</value>
        </groups>
        <element name="min">5</element>
      </constraint>
    </field>
  </bean>

```

```

        <element name="max">14</element>
    </constraint>
</field>
</bean>
</constraint-mappings>

```

Here is the XML syntax for the example route definition where **OrderedChecks** can be <https://github.com/apache/camel/blob/master/components/camel-bean-validator/src/test/java/org/apache/camel/component/bean/validator/OrderedChecks.java>

Note that the body should include an instance of a class to validate.

```

<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
        http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-spring.xsd">

    <camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
        <route>
            <from uri="direct:start"/>
            <to uri="bean-validator://x?
group=org.apache.camel.component.bean.validator.OrderedChecks"/>
        </route>
    </camelContext>
</beans>

```

## 46.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 47. BINDING COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.11

In Camel terms a *binding* is a way of wrapping an Endpoint in a contract; such as a Data Format, a [Content Enricher](#) or validation step. Bindings are completely optional and you can choose to use them on any camel endpoint.

Bindings are inspired by the work of [SwitchYard project](#) adding service contracts to various technologies like Camel and many others. But rather than the SwitchYard approach of wrapping Camel in SCA, *Camel Bindings* provide a way of wrapping Camel endpoints with contracts inside the Camel framework itself; so you can use them easily inside any Camel route.

### 47.1. OPTIONS

The Binding component has no options.

The Binding endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
binding:bindingName:delegateUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 47.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bindingName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the binding to lookup in the Camel registry.		String
<b>delegateUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Uri of the delegate endpoint.		String

#### 47.1.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler (consumer)</b>	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 47.2. USING BINDINGS

A Binding is currently a bean which defines the contract (though we'll hopefully add bindings to the Camel DSL).

There are a few approaches to defining a bound endpoint (i.e. an endpoint bound with a Binding).

## 47.3. USING THE BINDING URI

You can prefix any endpoint URI with **binding:nameOfBinding:** where *nameOfBinding* is the name of the Binding bean in your registry.

```
from("binding:jaxb:activemq:myQueue").to("binding:jaxb:activemq:anotherQueue")
```

Here we are using the "jaxb" binding which may, for example, use the JAXB Data Format to marshal and unmarshal messages.

## 47.4. USING A BINDINGCOMPONENT

There is a Component called `BindingComponent` which can be configured in your Registry by dependency injection which allows the creation of endpoints which are already bound to some binding.

For example if you registered a new component called "jsonmq" in your registry using code like this

```
JacksonDataFormat format = new JacksonDataFormat(MyBean.class);
context.bind("jsonmq", new BindingComponent(new DataFormatBinding(format), "activemq:foo."));
```

Then you could use the endpoint as if it were any other endpoint.

```
from("jsonmq:myQueue").to("jsonmq:anotherQueue")
```

which would be using the queueus "foo.myQueue" and "foo.anotherQueue" and would use the given Jackson Data Format to marshal on and off the queue.

## 47.5. WHEN TO USE BINDINGS

If you only use an endpoint once in a single route; a binding may actually be more complex and more work than just using the 'raw' endpoint directly and using explicit marshalling and validation in the camel route as normal.

However bindings can help when you are composing many routes together; or using a single route as a 'template' that is configured input and output endpoints; bindings then provide a nice way to wrap up a contract and endpoint together.

Another good use case for bindings is when you are using many endpoints which use the same binding; rather than always having to mention a specific data format or validation rule, you can just use the `BindingComponent` to wrap the endpoints in the binding of your choice.

So bindings are a composition tool really; only use them when they make sense - the extra complexity may not be worth it unless you have lots of routes or endpoints.

## CHAPTER 48. BINDY DATAFORMAT

### Available as of Camel version 2.0

The goal of this component is to allow the parsing/binding of non-structured data (or to be more precise non-XML data) to/from Java Beans that have binding mappings defined with annotations. Using Bindy, you can bind data from sources such as :

- CSV records,
- Fixed-length records,
- FIX messages,
- or almost any other non-structured data

to one or many Plain Old Java Object (POJO). Bindy converts the data according to the type of the java property. POJOs can be linked together with one-to-many relationships available in some cases. Moreover, for data type like Date, Double, Float, Integer, Short, Long and BigDecimal, you can provide the pattern to apply during the formatting of the property.

For the BigDecimal numbers, you can also define the precision and the decimal or grouping separators.

Type	Format Type	Pattern example	Link
Date	DateFormat	<b>dd-MM-yyyy</b>	<a href="http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html">http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html</a>
Decimal*	DecimalFormat	<b>..##</b>	<a href="http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/text/DecimalFormat.html">http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/text/DecimalFormat.html</a>

Decimal\* = Double, Integer, Float, Short, Long

#### \*Format supported\*

This first release only support comma separated values fields and key value pair fields (e.g. : FIX messages).

To work with camel-bindy, you must first define your model in a package (e.g. com.acme.model) and for each model class (e.g. Order, Client, Instrument, ...) add the required annotations (described hereafter) to the Class or field.

#### \*Multiple models\*

If you use multiple models, each model has to be placed in it's own package to prevent unpredictable results.

From **Camel 2.16** onwards this is no longer the case, as you can safely have multiple models in the same package, as you configure bindy using class names instead of package names now.

## 48.1. OPTIONS

The Bindy dataformat supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>type</b>		<b>Bindy Type</b>	Whether to use csv, fixed or key value pairs mode. The default value is either Csv or KeyValue depending on chosen dataformat.
<b>classType</b>		<b>String</b>	Name of model class to use.
<b>locale</b>		<b>String</b>	To configure a default locale to use, such as us for united states. To use the JVM platform default locale then use the name default
<b>unwrapSingleInstance</b>	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	When unmarshalling should a single instance be unwrapped and returned instead of wrapped in a java.util.List.
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## 48.2. ANNOTATIONS

The annotations created allow to map different concept of your model to the POJO like :

- Type of record (csv, key value pair (e.g. FIX message), fixed length ...),
- Link (to link object in another object),
- DataField and their properties (int, type, ...),
- KeyValuePairField (for key = value format like we have in FIX financial messages),
- Section (to identify header, body and footer section),
- OneToMany,
- BindyConverter (since 2.18.0),
- FormatFactories (since 2.18.0)

This section will describe them :

### 48.3. 1. CSVRECORD

The CsvRecord annotation is used to identify the root class of the model. It represents a record = a line of a CSV file and can be linked to several children model classes.

Annotation name	Record type	Level
CsvRecord	csv	Class

Parameter name	type	Info
separator	string	mandatory - can be ',' or ';' or 'anything'. This value is interpreted as a regular expression. If you want to use a sign which has a special meaning in regular expressions, e.g. the ' ' sign, then you have to mask it, like ' '
skipFirstLine	boolean	optional - default value = false - allow to skip the first line of the CSV file
crlf	string	optional - possible values = WINDOWS,UNIX,MAC, or custom; default value. WINDOWS - allow to define the carriage return character to use. If you specify a value other than the three listed before, the value you enter (custom) will be used as the CRLF character(s)
generateHeaderColumns	boolean	optional - default value = false - uses to generate the header columns of the CSV generates
autoSpanLine	boolean	<b>Camel 2.13/2.12.2:</b> optional - default value = false - if enabled then the last column is auto spanned to end of line, for example if its a comment, etc this allows the line to contain all characters, also the delimiter char.
isOrdered	boolean	optional - default value = false - allow to change the order of the fields when CSV is generated
quote	String	<b>Camel 2.8.3/2.9:</b> option - allow to specify a quote character of the fields when CSV is generated. This annotation is associated to the root class of the model and must be declared one time.
quoting	boolean	*Camel 2.11:*optional - default value = false - Indicate if the values (and headers) must be quoted when marshaling when CSV is generated.
endWithLineBreak	boolean	<b>Camel 2.21:</b> optional - default value = true - Indicate if the CSV generated file should end with a line break.

**case 1 : separator = ','**

The separator used to segregate the fields in the CSV record is ',' :

```
10, J, Pauline, M, XD12345678, Fortis Dynamic 15/15, 2500,
USD,08-01-2009
```

```
@CsvRecord( separator = "," )
public Class Order {
}
}
```

**case 2 : separator = ';' :**

Compare to the previous case, the separator here is ';' instead of ',' :

```
10; J; Pauline; M; XD12345678; Fortis Dynamic 15/15; 2500; USD; 08-01-2009
```

```
@CsvRecord( separator = ";" )
public Class Order {
}
}
```

**case 3 : separator = '|' :**

Compare to the previous case, the separator here is '|' instead of ',' :

```
10| J| Pauline| M| XD12345678| Fortis Dynamic 15/15| 2500| USD|
08-01-2009
```

```
@CsvRecord( separator = "|" )
public Class Order {
}
}
```

**case 4 : separator = '\"', '\"'****Applies for Camel 2.8.2 or older**

When the field to be parsed of the CSV record contains ',' or ';' which is also used as separator, we would find another strategy to tell camel bindy how to handle this case. To define the field containing the data with a comma, you will use simple or double quotes as delimiter (e.g : '10', 'Street 10, NY', 'USA' or "10", "Street 10, NY", "USA"). Remark : In this case, the first and last character of the line which are a simple or double quotes will be removed by bindy

```
"10","J","Pauline"," M","XD12345678","Fortis Dynamic 15,15"
2500","USD","08-01-2009"
```

```
@CsvRecord( separator = "\"", "\"" )
public Class Order {
}
```

```
}

```

From **Camel 2.8.3/2.9** or **never** bindy will automatic detect if the record is enclosed with either single or double quotes and automatic remove those quotes when unmarshalling from CSV to Object. Therefore do **not** include the quotes in the separator, but simple do as below:

```
"10","J","Pauline"," M","XD12345678","Fortis Dynamic 15,15"
2500","USD","08-01-2009"
```

```
@CsvRecord( separator = "," )
public Class Order {

}
```

Notice that if you want to marshal from Object to CSV and use quotes, then you need to specify which quote character to use, using the **quote** attribute on the `@CsvRecord` as shown below:

```
@CsvRecord( separator = ",", quote = "\"" )
public Class Order {

}
```

#### case 5 : separator & skipfirstline

The feature is interesting when the client wants to have in the first line of the file, the name of the data fields :

order id, client id, first name, last name, isin code, instrument name, quantity, currency, date

To inform bindy that this first line must be skipped during the parsing process, then we use the attribute :

```
@CsvRecord(separator = ",", skipFirstLine = true)
public Class Order {

}
```

#### case 6 : generateHeaderColumns

To add at the first line of the CSV generated, the attribute `generateHeaderColumns` must be set to true in the annotation like this :

```
@CsvRecord( generateHeaderColumns = true )
public Class Order {

}
```

As a result, Bindy during the unmarshaling process will generate CSV like this :

order id, client id, first name, last name, isin code, instrument name, quantity, currency, date

```
10, J, Pauline, M, XD12345678, Fortis Dynamic 15/15, 2500, USD,08-01-2009
```

#### case 7 : carriage return

If the platform where camel-bindy will run is not Windows but Macintosh or Unix, than you can change the crlf property like this. Three values are available : WINDOWS, UNIX or MAC

```
@CsvRecord(separator = ",", crlf="MAC")
public Class Order {

}
```

Additionally, if for some reason you need to add a different line ending character, you can opt to specify it using the crlf parameter. In the following example, we can end the line with a comma followed by the newline character:

```
@CsvRecord(separator = ",", crlf=",\n")
public Class Order {

}
```

#### case 8 : isOrdered

Sometimes, the order to follow during the creation of the CSV record from the model is different from the order used during the parsing. Then, in this case, we can use the attribute isOrdered = true to indicate this in combination with attribute 'position' of the DataField annotation.

```
@CsvRecord(isOrdered = true)
public Class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, position = 11)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2, position = 10)
    private String clientNr;

}
```

Remark : pos is used to parse the file, stream while positions is used to generate the CSV

## 48.4. 2. LINK

The link annotation will allow to link objects together.

Annota tion name	Record type	Level
Link	all	Class & Property



Parameter name	type	Info
linkType	LinkType	optional - by default the value is LinkType.oneToOne - so you are not obliged to mention it

Only one-to-one relation is allowed.

e.g : If the model Class Client is linked to the Order class, then use annotation Link in the Order class like this :

### Property Link

```
@CsvRecord(separator = ",")
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private int orderNr;

    @Link
    private Client client;
}
```

AND for the class Client :

### Class Link

```
@Link
public class Client {

}
```

## 48.5. 3. DATAFIELD

The DataField annotation defines the property of the field. Each datafield is identified by its position in the record, a type (string, int, date, ...) and optionally of a pattern

Annotation name	Record type	Level
DataField	all	Property

Parameter name	type	Info
pos	int	mandatory - The <b>input</b> position of the field. digit number starting from 1 to ... - See the position parameter.
pattern	string	optional - default value = "" - will be used to format Decimal, Date,
length	int	optional - represents the length of the field for fixed length format
precision	int	optional - represents the precision to be used when the Decimal number will be formatted/parsed
pattern	string	optional - default value = "" - is used by the Java formatter (SimpleDateFormat by example) to format/validate data. If using pattern, then setting locale on bindy data format is recommended. Either set to a known locale such as "us" or use "default" to use platform default locale. Notice that "default" requires Camel 2.14/2.13.3/2.12.5.
position	int	optional - must be used when the position of the field in the CSV generated (output message) must be different compare to input position (pos). See the pos parameter.
required	boolean	optional - default value = "false"
trim	boolean	optional - default value = "false"
default Value	string	<b>Camel 2.10:</b> optional - default value = "" - defines the field's default value when the respective CSV field is empty/not available
implied Decimal Separator	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> optional - default value = "false" - Indicates if there is a decimal point implied at a specified location
length Pos	int	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> optional - can be used to identify a data field in a fixed-length record that defines the fixed length for this field
align	string	optional - default value = "R" - Align the text to the right or left within a fixed-length field. Use values 'R' or 'L'
delimiter	string	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> optional - can be used to demarcate the end of a variable-length field within a fixed-length record

### case 1: pos

This parameter/attribute represents the position of the field in the csv record

## Position

```
@CsvRecord(separator = ",")
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 5)
    private String isinCode;

}
```

As you can see in this example the position starts at '1' but continues at '5' in the class Order. The numbers from '2' to '4' are defined in the class Client (see here after).

## Position continues in another model class

```
public class Client {

    @DataField(pos = 2)
    private String clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3)
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 4)
    private String lastName;

}
```

## case 2 : pattern

The pattern allows to enrich or validates the format of your data

## Pattern

```
@CsvRecord(separator = ",")
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 5)
    private String isinCode;

    @DataField(name = "Name", pos = 6)
    private String instrumentName;

    @DataField(pos = 7, precision = 2)
    private BigDecimal amount;

    @DataField(pos = 8)
    private String currency;

    // pattern used during parsing or when the date is created
```

```

    @DataField(pos = 9, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
    private Date orderDate;
}

```

### case 3 : precision

The precision is helpful when you want to define the decimal part of your number

#### Precision

```

@DataField(separator = ",")
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private int orderNr;

    @Link
    private Client client;

    @DataField(pos = 5)
    private String isinCode;

    @DataField(name = "Name", pos = 6)
    private String instrumentName;

    @DataField(pos = 7, precision = 2)
    private BigDecimal amount;

    @DataField(pos = 8)
    private String currency;

    @DataField(pos = 9, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
    private Date orderDate;
}

```

### case 4 : Position is different in output

The position attribute will inform bindy how to place the field in the CSV record generated. By default, the position used corresponds to the position defined with the attribute 'pos'. If the position is different (that means that we have an asymmetric process comparing marshaling from unmarshaling) than we can use 'position' to indicate this.

Here is an example

#### Position is different in output

```

@DataField(separator = ",", isOrdered = true)
public class Order {

    // Positions of the fields start from 1 and not from 0

    @DataField(pos = 1, position = 11)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2, position = 10)
    private String clientNr;
}

```

```

@DataField(pos = 3, position = 9)
private String firstName;

@DataField(pos = 4, position = 8)
private String lastName;

@DataField(pos = 5, position = 7)
private String instrumentCode;

@DataField(pos = 6, position = 6)
private String instrumentNumber;
}

```

This attribute of the annotation `@DataField` must be used in combination with attribute `isOrdered = true` of the annotation `@CsvRecord`

#### case 5 : required

If a field is mandatory, simply use the attribute 'required' setted to true

#### Required

```

@CsvRecord(separator = ",")
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2, required = true)
    private String clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, required = true)
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 4, required = true)
    private String lastName;
}

```

If this field is not present in the record, than an error will be raised by the parser with the following information :

Some fields are missing (optional or mandatory), line :

#### case 6 : trim

If a field has leading and/or trailing spaces which should be removed before they are processed, simply use the attribute 'trim' setted to true

#### Trim

```

@CsvRecord(separator = ",")
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, trim = true)
    private int orderNr;
}

```

```

@DataField(pos = 2, trim = true)
private Integer clientNr;

@DataField(pos = 3, required = true)
private String firstName;

@DataField(pos = 4)
private String lastName;
}

```

#### case 7 : defaultValue

If a field is not defined then uses the value indicated by the defaultValue attribute

#### Default value

```

@CsvRecord(separator = ",")
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2)
    private Integer clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, required = true)
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 4, defaultValue = "Barin")
    private String lastName;
}

```

This attribute is only applicable to optional fields.

## 48.6. 4. FIXEDLENGTHRECORD

The FixedLengthRecord annotation is used to identified the root class of the model. It represents a record = a line of a file/message containing data fixed length formatted and can be linked to several children model classes. This format is a bit particular beause data of a field can be aligned to the right or to the left.

When the size of the data does not fill completely the length of the field, we can then add 'padd' characters.

Annotation name	Record type	Level
FixedLengthRecord	fixed	Class

Parameter name	type	Info
crlf	string	optional - possible values = WINDOWS,UNIX,MAC, or custom; default value. WINDOWS - allow to define the carriage return character to use. If you specify a value other than the three listed before, the value you enter (custom) will be used as the CRLF character(s). This option is used only during marshalling, whereas unmarshalling uses system default JDK provided line delimiter unless eol is customized
eol	string	optional - default="" which is empty string. Character to be used to process considering end of line after each record while unmarshalling (optional - default = "" which help default JDK provided line delimiter to be used unless any other line delimiter provided). This option is used only during unmarshalling, where marshalling uses system default provided line delimiter as "WINDOWS" unless any other value is provided
paddingChar	char	mandatory - default value = ' '
length	int	mandatory = size of the fixed length record
hasHeader	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11</b> - optional - Indicates that the record(s) of this type may be preceded by a single header record at the beginning of the file / stream
hasFooter	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11</b> - optional - Indicates that the record(s) of this type may be followed by a single footer record at the end of the file / stream
skipHeader	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11</b> - optional - Configures the data format to skip marshalling / unmarshalling of the header record. Configure this parameter on the primary record (e.g., not the header or footer).
skipFooter	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11</b> - optional - Configures the data format to skip marshalling / unmarshalling of the footer record Configure this parameter on the primary record (e.g., not the header or footer)..
isHeader	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11</b> - optional - Identifies this FixedLengthRecord as a header record
isFooter	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11</b> - optional - Identifies this FixedLengthRecords as a footer record
ignoreTrailingChars	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11.1</b> - optional - Indicates that characters beyond the last mapped filed can be ignored when unmarshalling / parsing. This annotation is associated to the root class of the model and must be declared one time.

The hasHeader/hasFooter parameters are mutually exclusive with isHeader/isFooter. A record may not be both a header/footer and a primary fixed-length record.

### case 1: Simple fixed length record

This simple example shows how to design the model to parse/format a fixed message

```
10A9PaulineMISINXD12345678BUYShare2500.45USD01-08-2009
```

### Fixed-simple

```
@FixedLengthRecord(length=54, paddingChar=' ')
public static class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length=2)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, length=2)
    private String clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 5, length=7)
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 12, length=1, align="L")
    private String lastName;

    @DataField(pos = 13, length=4)
    private String instrumentCode;

    @DataField(pos = 17, length=10)
    private String instrumentNumber;

    @DataField(pos = 27, length=3)
    private String orderType;

    @DataField(pos = 30, length=5)
    private String instrumentType;

    @DataField(pos = 35, precision = 2, length=7)
    private BigDecimal amount;

    @DataField(pos = 42, length=3)
    private String currency;

    @DataField(pos = 45, length=10, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
    private Date orderDate;
}
```

### case 2 : Fixed length record with alignment and padding

This more elaborated example show how to define the alignment for a field and how to assign a padding character which is ' ' here"

```
10A9 PaulineM ISINXD12345678BUYShare2500.45USD01-08-2009
```

### Fixed-padding-align

```
@FixedLengthRecord(length=60, paddingChar=' ')
public static class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length=2)
    private int orderNr;
```



```

@DataField(pos = 3, length=2)
private String clientNr;

@DataField(pos = 5, length=9)
private String firstName;

@DataField(pos = 14, length=5, align="L") // align text to the LEFT zone of the block
private String lastName;

@DataField(pos = 19, length=4)
private String instrumentCode;

@DataField(pos = 23, length=10)
private String instrumentNumber;

@DataField(pos = 33, length=3)
private String orderType;

@DataField(pos = 36, length=5)
private String instrumentType;

@DataField(pos = 41, precision = 2, length=7)
private BigDecimal amount;

@DataField(pos = 48, length=3)
private String currency;

@DataField(pos = 51, length=10, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
private Date orderDate;
}

```

### case 3 : Field padding

Sometimes, the default padding defined for record cannot be applied to the field as we have a number format where we would like to padd with '0' instead of ' '. In this case, you can use in the model the attribute `paddingField` to set this value.

```
10A9 PaulineM ISINXD12345678BUYShare000002500.45USD01-08-2009
```

### Fixed-padding-field

```

@FixedLengthRecord(length = 65, paddingChar = ' ')
public static class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 2)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, length = 2)
    private String clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 5, length = 9)
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 14, length = 5, align = "L")

```

```

private String lastName;

@DataField(pos = 19, length = 4)
private String instrumentCode;

@DataField(pos = 23, length = 10)
private String instrumentNumber;

@DataField(pos = 33, length = 3)
private String orderType;

@DataField(pos = 36, length = 5)
private String instrumentType;

@DataField(pos = 41, precision = 2, length = 12, paddingChar = '0')
private BigDecimal amount;

@DataField(pos = 53, length = 3)
private String currency;

@DataField(pos = 56, length = 10, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
private Date orderDate;
}

```

#### case 4: Fixed length record with delimiter

Fixed-length records sometimes have delimited content within the record. The firstName and lastName fields are delimited with the '^' character in the following example:

```
10A9Pauline^M^ISINXD12345678BUYShare000002500.45USD01-08-2009
```

#### Fixed-delimited

```

@FixedLengthRecord()
public static class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 2)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2, length = 2)
    private String clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, delimiter = "^")
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 4, delimiter = "^")
    private String lastName;

    @DataField(pos = 5, length = 4)
    private String instrumentCode;

    @DataField(pos = 6, length = 10)
    private String instrumentNumber;

    @DataField(pos = 7, length = 3)

```

```

private String orderType;

@DataField(pos = 8, length = 5)
private String instrumentType;

@DataField(pos = 9, precision = 2, length = 12, paddingChar = '0')
private BigDecimal amount;

@DataField(pos = 10, length = 3)
private String currency;

@DataField(pos = 11, length = 10, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
private Date orderDate;
}

```

As of **Camel 2.11** the 'pos' value(s) in a fixed-length record may optionally be defined using ordinal, sequential values instead of precise column numbers.

### case 5 : Fixed length record with record-defined field length

Occasionally a fixed-length record may contain a field that define the expected length of another field within the same record. In the following example the length of the instrumentNumber field value is defined by the value of instrumentNumberLen field in the record.

```
10A9Pauline^M^ISIN10XD12345678BUYShare000002500.45USD01-08-2009
```

#### Fixed-delimited

```

@FixedLengthRecord()
public static class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 2)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2, length = 2)
    private String clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, delimiter = "^")
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 4, delimiter = "^")
    private String lastName;

    @DataField(pos = 5, length = 4)
    private String instrumentCode;

    @DataField(pos = 6, length = 2, align = "R", paddingChar = '0')
    private int instrumentNumberLen;

    @DataField(pos = 7, lengthPos=6)
    private String instrumentNumber;

    @DataField(pos = 8, length = 3)
    private String orderType;
}

```

```

@DataField(pos = 9, length = 5)
private String instrumentType;

@DataField(pos = 10, precision = 2, length = 12, paddingChar = '0')
private BigDecimal amount;

@DataField(pos = 11, length = 3)
private String currency;

@DataField(pos = 12, length = 10, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
private Date orderDate;
}

```

### case 6 : Fixed length record with header and footer

Bindy will discover fixed-length header and footer records that are configured as part of the model – provided that the annotated classes exist either in the same package as the primary `@FixedLengthRecord` class, or within one of the configured scan packages. The following text illustrates two fixed-length records that are bracketed by a header record and footer record.

```

101-08-2009
10A9 PaulineM ISINXD12345678BUYShare000002500.45USD01-08-2009
10A9 RichN ISINXD12345678BUYShare000002700.45USD01-08-2009
9000000002

```

### Fixed-header-and-footer-main-class

```

@FixedLengthRecord(hasHeader = true, hasFooter = true)
public class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 2)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2, length = 2)
    private String clientNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, length = 9)
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 4, length = 5, align = "L")
    private String lastName;

    @DataField(pos = 5, length = 4)
    private String instrumentCode;

    @DataField(pos = 6, length = 10)
    private String instrumentNumber;

    @DataField(pos = 7, length = 3)
    private String orderType;

    @DataField(pos = 8, length = 5)
    private String instrumentType;

    @DataField(pos = 9, precision = 2, length = 12, paddingChar = '0')

```

```

private BigDecimal amount;

@DataField(pos = 10, length = 3)
private String currency;

@DataField(pos = 11, length = 10, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
private Date orderDate;
}

@FixedLengthRecord(isHeader = true)
public class OrderHeader {
    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 1)
    private int recordType = 1;

    @DataField(pos = 2, length = 10, pattern = "dd-MM-yyyy")
    private Date recordDate;
}

@FixedLengthRecord(isFooter = true)
public class OrderFooter {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 1)
    private int recordType = 9;

    @DataField(pos = 2, length = 9, align = "R", paddingChar = '0')
    private int numberOfRecordsInTheFile;
}

```

#### case 7 : Skipping content when parsing a fixed length record. (Camel 2.11.1)

It is common to integrate with systems that provide fixed-length records containing more information than needed for the target use case. It is useful in this situation to skip the declaration and parsing of those fields that we do not need. To accommodate this, Bindy will skip forward to the next mapped field within a record if the 'pos' value of the next declared field is beyond the cursor position of the last parsed field. Using absolute 'pos' locations for the fields of interest (instead of ordinal values) causes Bindy to skip content between two fields.

Similarly, it is possible that none of the content beyond some field is of interest. In this case, you can tell Bindy to skip parsing of everything beyond the last mapped field by setting the **ignoreTrailingChars** property on the `@FixedLengthRecord` declaration.

```

@FixedLengthRecord(ignoreTrailingChars = true)
public static class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 2)
    private int orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 3, length = 2)
    private String clientNr;

    // any characters that appear beyond the last mapped field will be ignored
}

```

## 48.7. 5. MESSAGE

The Message annotation is used to identify the class of your model which will contain key value pairs fields. This kind of format is used mainly in Financial Exchange Protocol Messages (FIX). Nevertheless, this annotation can be used for any other format where data are identified by keys. The key pair values are separated each other by a separator which can be a special character like a tab delimiter (unicode representation : \u0009) or a start of heading (unicode representation : \u0001)

**\*"FIX information"\***

More information about FIX can be found on this web site : <http://www.fixprotocol.org/>. To work with FIX messages, the model must contain a Header and Trailer classes linked to the root message class which could be a Order class. This is not mandatory but will be very helpful when you will use camel-bindy in combination with camel-fix which is a Fix gateway based on quickFix project <http://www.quickfixj.org/>.

Annotation name	Record type	Level
Message	key value pair	Class

Parameter name	type	Info
pairSeparator	string	mandatory - can be '=' or ';' or 'anything'
keyValuePairSeparator	string	mandatory - can be '\u0001', '\u0009', '#' or 'anything'
crlf	string	optional - possible values = WINDOWS,UNIX,MAC, or custom; default value = WINDOWS - allow to define the carriage return character to use. If you specify a value other than the three listed before, the value you enter (custom) will be used as the CRLF character(s)
type	string	optional - define the type of message (e.g. FIX, EMX, ...)
version	string	optional - version of the message (e.g. 4.1)
isOrdered	boolean	optional - default value = false - allow to change the order of the fields when FIX message is generated. This annotation is associated to the message class of the model and must be declared one time.

case 1: separator = '\u0001'

The separator used to segregate the key value pair fields in a FIX message is the ASCII '01' character or in unicode format '\u0001'. This character must be escaped a second time to avoid a java runtime error. Here is an example :

```
8=FIX.4.1 9=20 34=1 35=0 49=INVMGR 56=BRKR 1=BE.CHM.001 11=CHM0001-01
22=4 ...
```

and how to use the annotation

### FIX - message

```
@Message(keyValuePairSeparator = "=", pairSeparator = "\u0001", type="FIX", version="4.1")
public class Order {
}
}
```

\*Look at test cases\*

The ASCII character like tab, ... cannot be displayed in WIKI page. So, have a look to the test case of camel-bindy to see exactly how the FIX message looks like (src\test\data\fix\fix.txt) and the Order, Trailer, Header classes (src\test\java\org\apache\camel\dataformat\bindy\model\fix\simple\Order.java)

## 48.8. 6. KEYVALUEPAIRFIELD

The KeyValuePairField annotation defines the property of a key value pair field. Each KeyValuePairField is identified by a tag (= key) and its value associated, a type (string, int, date, ...), optionally a pattern and if the field is required

Annotation name	Record type	Level
KeyValuePairField	Key Value Pair - FIX	Property

Parameter name	type	Info
tag	int	mandatory - digit number identifying the field in the message - must be unique
pattern	string	optional - default value = "" - will be used to format Decimal, Date, ...
precision	int	optional - digit number - represents the precision to be used when the Decimal number will be formatted/parsed

Parameter name	type	Info
position	int	optional - must be used when the position of the key/tag in the FIX message must be different
required	boolean	optional - default value = "false"
impliedDecimalSeparator	boolean	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> optional - default value = "false" - Indicates if there is a decimal point implied at a specified location

**case 1: tag**

This parameter represents the key of the field in the message

**FIX message - Tag**

```
@Message(keyValuePairSeparator = "=", pairSeparator = "\u0001", type="FIX", version="4.1")
public class Order {

    @Link Header header;

    @Link Trailer trailer;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 1) // Client reference
    private String Account;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 11) // Order reference
    private String ClOrdId;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 22) // Fund ID type (Sedol, ISIN, ...)
    private String IDSource;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 48) // Fund code
    private String SecurityId;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 54) // Movement type ( 1 = Buy, 2 = sell)
    private String Side;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 58) // Free text
    private String Text;
}
```

**case 2 : Different position in output**

If the tags/keys that we will put in the FIX message must be sorted according to a predefined order, then use the attribute 'position' of the annotation `@KeyValuePairField`

**FIX message - Tag - sort**



```

@Message(keyValuePairSeparator = "=", pairSeparator = "\\u0001", type = "FIX", version = "4.1",
isOrdered = true)
public class Order {

    @Link Header header;

    @Link Trailer trailer;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 1, position = 1) // Client reference
    private String account;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 11, position = 3) // Order reference
    private String clOrdId;
}

```

## 48.9.7. SECTION

In FIX message of fixed length records, it is common to have different sections in the representation of the information : header, body and section. The purpose of the annotation `@Section` is to inform bindy about which class of the model represents the header (= section 1), body (= section 2) and footer (= section 3)

Only one attribute/parameter exists for this annotation.

Annotation name	Record type	Level
Section	FIX	Class

Parameter name	type	Info
number	int	digit number identifying the section position

### case 1: Section

Definition of the header section

#### FIX message - Section - Header

```

@Section(number = 1)
public class Header {

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 8, position = 1) // Message Header
    private String beginString;
}

```

```

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 9, position = 2) // Checksum
    private int bodyLength;
}

```

Definition of the body section

### FIX message - Section - Body

```

@Section(number = 2)
@Message(keyValuePairSeparator = "=", pairSeparator = "\\u0001", type = "FIX", version = "4.1",
isOrdered = true)
public class Order {

    @Link Header header;

    @Link Trailer trailer;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 1, position = 1) // Client reference
    private String account;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 11, position = 3) // Order reference
    private String clOrdId;
}

```

Definition of the footer section

### FIX message - Section - Footer

```

@Section(number = 3)
public class Trailer {

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 10, position = 1)
    // CheckSum
    private int checkSum;

    public int getCheckSum() {
        return checkSum;
    }
}

```

## 48.10. 8. ONETOMANY

The purpose of the annotation `@OneToMany` is to allow to work with a **List<?>** field defined a POJO class or from a record containing repetitive groups.

*\*Restrictions OneToMany\**

Be careful, the one to many of bindy does not allow to handle repetitions defined on several levels of the hierarchy

The relation `OneToMany` ONLY WORKS in the following cases :

- Reading a FIX message containing repetitive groups (= group of tags/keys)
- Generating a CSV with repetitive data

Annota tion name	Record type	Level
OneTo Many	all	property

Param eter name	type	Info
mappe dTo	string	optional - string - class name associated to the type of the List<Type of the Class>

### case 1: Generating CSV with repetitive data

Here is the CSV output that we want :

```
Claus,Ibsen,Camel in Action 1,2010,35
Claus,Ibsen,Camel in Action 2,2012,35
Claus,Ibsen,Camel in Action 3,2013,35
Claus,Ibsen,Camel in Action 4,2014,35
```

Remark : the repetitive data concern the title of the book and its publication date while first, last name and age are common

and the classes used to modeling this. The Author class contains a List of Book.

### Generate CSV with repetitive data

```
@CsvRecord(separator=",")
public class Author {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private String firstName;

    @DataField(pos = 2)
    private String lastName;

    @OneToMany
    private List<Book> books;

    @DataField(pos = 5)
    private String Age;
}

public class Book {

    @DataField(pos = 3)
    private String title;
```

```

    @DataField(pos = 4)
    private String year;
}

```

Very simple isn't it !!!

### case 2 : Reading FIX message containing group of tags/keys

Here is the message that we would like to process in our model :

```

8=FIX 4.19=2034=135=049=INVMGR56=BRKR
1=BE.CHM.00111=CHM0001-0158=this is a camel - bindy test
22=448=BE000124567854=1
22=548=BE000987654354=2
22=648=BE000999999954=3
10=220

```

tags 22, 48 and 54 are repeated

and the code

### Reading FIX message containing group of tags/keys

```

public class Order {

    @Link Header header;

    @Link Trailer trailer;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 1) // Client reference
    private String account;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 11) // Order reference
    private String clOrdId;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 58) // Free text
    private String text;

    @OneToMany(mappedTo =
"org.apache.camel.dataformat.bindy.model.fix.complex.onetomany.Security")
    List<Security> securities;
}

public class Security {

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 22) // Fund ID type (Sedol, ISIN, ...)
    private String idSource;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 48) // Fund code
    private String securityCode;

    @KeyValuePairField(tag = 54) // Movement type ( 1 = Buy, 2 = sell)
    private String side;
}

```

## 48.11. 9. BINDYCONVERTER

The purpose of the annotation `@BindyConverter` is define a converter to be used on field level. The provided class must implement the `Format` interface.

```
@FixedLengthRecord(length = 10, paddingChar = ' ')
public static class DataModel {
    @DataField(pos = 1, length = 10, trim = true)
    @BindyConverter(CustomConverter.class)
    public String field1;
}

public static class CustomConverter implements Format<String> {
    @Override
    public String format(String object) throws Exception {
        return (new StringBuilder(object)).reverse().toString();
    }

    @Override
    public String parse(String string) throws Exception {
        return (new StringBuilder(string)).reverse().toString();
    }
}
```

## 48.12. 10. FORMATFACTORIES

The purpose of the annotation `@FormatFactories` is to define a set of converters at record-level. The provided classes must implement the `FormatFactoryInterface` interface.

```
@CsvRecord(separator = ",")
@FormatFactories({OrderNumberFormatFactory.class})
public static class Order {

    @DataField(pos = 1)
    private OrderNumber orderNr;

    @DataField(pos = 2)
    private String firstName;
}

public static class OrderNumber {
    private int orderNr;

    public static OrderNumber ofString(String orderNumber) {
        OrderNumber result = new OrderNumber();
        result.orderNr = Integer.valueOf(orderNumber);
        return result;
    }
}

public static class OrderNumberFormatFactory extends AbstractFormatFactory {
    {
        supportedClasses.add(OrderNumber.class);
    }
}
```

```
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public Format<?> build(FormattingOptions formattingOptions) {  
        return new Format<OrderNumber>() {  
            @Override  
            public String format(OrderNumber object) throws Exception {  
                return String.valueOf(object.orderNr);  
            }  
  
            @Override  
            public OrderNumber parse(String string) throws Exception {  
                return OrderNumber.ofString(string);  
            }  
        };  
    }  
}
```

## 48.13. SUPPORTED DATATYPES

The DefaultFormatFactory makes formatting of the following datatype available by returning an instance of the interface FormatFactoryInterface based on the provided FormattingOptions:

- BigDecimal
- BigInteger
- Boolean
- Byte
- Character
- Date
- Double
- Enums
- Float
- Integer
- LocalDate (java 8, since 2.18.0)
- LocalDateTime (java 8, since 2.18.0)
- LocalTime (java 8, since 2.18.0)
- Long
- Short
- String

The DefaultFormatFactory can be overridden by providing an instance of FactoryRegistry in the registry in use (e.g. spring or JNDI).

## 48.14. USING THE JAVA DSL

The next step consists in instantiating the DataFormat *bindy* class associated with this record type and providing Java package name(s) as parameter.

For example the following uses the class **BindyCsvDataFormat** (who correspond to the class associated with the CSV record type) which is configured with **com.acme.model** package name to initialize the model objects configured in this package.

```
// Camel 2.15 or older (configure by package name)
DataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat("com.acme.model");

// Camel 2.16 onwards (configure by class name)
DataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat(com.acme.model.MyModel.class);
```

### 48.14.1. Setting locale

Bindy supports configuring the locale on the dataformat, such as

```
// Camel 2.15 or older (configure by package name)
BindyCsvDataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat("com.acme.model");
// Camel 2.16 onwards (configure by class name)
BindyCsvDataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat(com.acme.model.MyModel.class);

bindy.setLocale("us");
```

Or to use the platform default locale then use "default" as the locale name. Notice this requires Camel 2.14/2.13.3/2.12.5.

```
// Camel 2.15 or older (configure by package name)
BindyCsvDataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat("com.acme.model");
// Camel 2.16 onwards (configure by class name)
BindyCsvDataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat(com.acme.model.MyModel.class);

bindy.setLocale("default");
```

for older releases you can set it using Java code as shown

```
// Camel 2.15 or older (configure by package name)
BindyCsvDataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat("com.acme.model");
// Camel 2.16 onwards (configure by class name)
BindyCsvDataFormat bindy = new BindyCsvDataFormat(com.acme.model.MyModel.class);

bindy.setLocale(Locale.getDefault().getISO3Country());
```

### 48.14.2. Unmarshaling

```
from("file://inbox")
  .unmarshal(bindy)
  .to("direct:handleOrders");
```

Alternatively, you can use a named reference to a data format which can then be defined in your Registry e.g. your Spring XML file:

```
from("file://inbox")
  .unmarshal("myBindyDataFormat")
  .to("direct:handleOrders");
```

The Camel route will pick-up files in the inbox directory, unmarshall CSV records into a collection of model objects and send the collection to the route referenced by 'handleOrders'.

The collection returned is a **List of Map** objects. Each Map within the list contains the model objects that were marshalled out of each line of the CSV. The reason behind this is that *each line can correspond to more than one object*. This can be confusing when you simply expect one object to be returned per line.

Each object can be retrieve using its class name.

```
List<Map<String, Object>> unmarshaledModels = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
exchange.getIn().getBody();

int modelCount = 0;
for (Map<String, Object> model : unmarshaledModels) {
  for (String className : model.keySet()) {
    Object obj = model.get(className);
    LOG.info("Count : " + modelCount + ", " + obj.toString());
  }
  modelCount++;
}

LOG.info("Total CSV records received by the csv bean : " + modelCount);
```

Assuming that you want to extract a single Order object from this map for processing in a route, you could use a combination of a Splitter and a Processor as per the following:

```
from("file://inbox")
  .unmarshal(bindy)
  .split(body())
  .process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
      Message in = exchange.getIn();
      Map<String, Object> modelMap = (Map<String, Object>) in.getBody();
      in.setBody(modelMap.get(Order.class.getCanonicalName()));
    }
  })
  .to("direct:handleSingleOrder")
  .end();
```

Take care of the fact that Bindy uses CHARSET\_NAME property or the CHARSET\_NAME header as define in the Exchange interface to do a charset conversion of the inputstream received for unmarshalling. In some producers (e.g. file-endpoint) you can define a charset. The charset



conversion can already been done by this producer. Sometimes you need to remove this property or header from the exchange before sending it to the unmarshal. If you don't remove it the conversion might be done twice which might lead to unwanted results.

```
from("file://inbox?charset=Cp922")
  .removeProperty(Exchange.CHARSET_NAME)
  .unmarshal("myBindyDataFormat")
  .to("direct:handleOrders");
```

### 48.14.3. Marshaling

To generate CSV records from a collection of model objects, you create the following route :

```
from("direct:handleOrders")
  .marshal(bindy)
  .to("file://outbox")
```

## 48.15. USING SPRING XML

This is really easy to use Spring as your favorite DSL language to declare the routes to be used for camel-bindy. The following example shows two routes where the first will pick-up records from files, unmarshal the content and bind it to their model. The result is then send to a pojo (doing nothing special) and place them into a queue.

The second route will extract the pojoes from the queue and marshal the content to generate a file containing the csv record. The example above is for using Camel 2.16 onwards.

### spring dsl

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-spring.xsd">

  <!-- Queuing engine - ActiveMq - work locally in mode virtual memory -->
  <bean id="activemq" class="org.apache.activemq.camel.component.ActiveMQComponent">
    <property name="brokerURL" value="vm://localhost:61616"/>
  </bean>

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    <dataFormats>
      <bindy id="bindyDataformat" type="Csv" classType="org.apache.camel.bindy.model.Order"/>
    </dataFormats>

    <route>
      <from uri="file://src/data/csv/?noop=true" />
      <unmarshal ref="bindyDataformat" />
      <to uri="bean:csv" />
      <to uri="activemq:queue:in" />
```

```
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="activemq:queue:in" />
  <marshal ref="bindyDataformat" />
  <to uri="file://src/data/csv/out/" />
</route>
</camelContext>
</beans>
```



#### NOTE

Please verify that your model classes implements serializable otherwise the queue manager will raise an error

## 48.16. DEPENDENCIES

To use Bindy in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-bindy** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-bindy</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 49. USING OSGI BLUEPRINT WITH CAMEL

A custom XML namespace for Blueprint has been created to let you leverage the nice XML dialect. Given Blueprint custom namespaces are not standardized yet, this namespace can only be used on the Apache Aries Blueprint implementation, which is the one used by Apache Karaf.

### 49.1. OVERVIEW

The XML schema is mostly the same as the one for Spring, so all the xml snippets throughout the documentation referring to Spring XML also apply to Blueprint routes.

Here is a very simple route definition using blueprint:

```
<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0">
  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
    <route>
      <from uri="timer:test" />
      <to uri="log:test" />
    </route>
  </camelContext>
</blueprint>
```

There are a few limitations at this point about the supported xml elements (compared to the Spring xml syntax):

- beanPostProcessor are specific to Spring and aren't allowed

However, using blueprint when you deploy your applications in an OSGi environment has several advantages:

- when upgrading to a new camel version, you don't have to change the namespace, as the correct version will be selected based on the camel packages that are imported by your bundle
- no startup ordering issue with respect to the custom namespaces and your bundles
- you can use Blueprint property placeholders

### 49.2. USING CAMEL-BLUEPRINT

To leverage camel-blueprint in OSGi, you only need the Aries Blueprint bundle and the camel-blueprint bundle, in addition to camel-core and its dependencies.

If you use Karaf, you can use the feature named camel-blueprint which will install all the required bundles.

## CHAPTER 50. BONITA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

Used for communicating with a remote Bonita BPM process engine.

### 50.1. URI FORMAT

```
bonita://[operation]?[options]
```

Where **operation** is the specific action to perform on Bonita.

### 50.2. GENERAL OPTIONS

The Bonita component has no options.

The Bonita endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
bonita:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 50.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
operation	Required Operation to use		BonitaOperation

#### 50.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>hostname</b> (consumer)	Hostname where Bonita engine runs	localhost	String
<b>port</b> (consumer)	Port of the server hosting Bonita engine	8080	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>processName</b> (consumer)	Name of the process involved in the operation		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to authenticate to Bonita engine.		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to authenticate to Bonita engine.		String

### 50.3. BODY CONTENT

For the `startCase` operation, the input variables are retrieved from the body message. This one has to contains a `Map<String,Serializable>`.

### 50.4. EXAMPLES

The following example start a new case in Bonita:

```
from("direct:start").to("bonita:startCase?
hostname=localhost&port=8080&processName=TestProcess&username=install&password=install")
```

### 50.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use Bonita in your Camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-bonita**, which implements the component.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your `pom.xml`, substituting the version number for the latest and greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
<artifactId>camel-bonita</artifactId>
```

```
<version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 51. BOON DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

Boon is a Data Format which uses the [Boon JSON](#) marshalling library to unmarshal an JSON payload into Java objects or to marshal Java objects into an JSON payload. Boon aims to be a simple and [fast parser](#) than other common parsers currently used.

### 51.1. OPTIONS

The Boon dataformat supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>unmarshalTypeName</code>		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unmarshalling
<code>useList</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To unmarshal to a List of Map or a List of Pojo.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

### 51.2. USING THE JAVA DSL

```
DataFormat boonDataFormat = new BoonDataFormat("com.acme.model.Person");

from("activemq:My.Queue")
  .unmarshal(boonDataFormat)
  .to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 51.3. USING BLUEPRINT XML

```
<bean id="boonDataFormat" class="org.apache.camel.component.boon.BoonDataFormat">
  <argument value="com.acme.model.Person"/>
</bean>

<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <route>
    <from uri="activemq:My.Queue"/>
    <unmarshal ref="boonDataFormat"/>
    <to uri="mqseries:Another.Queue"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 51.4. DEPENDENCIES

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-boon</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```



## CHAPTER 52. BOX COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The Box component provides access to all of the Box.com APIs accessible using <https://github.com/box/box-java-sdk>. It allows producing messages to upload and download files, create, edit, and manage folders, etc. It also supports APIs that allow polling for updates to user accounts and even changes to enterprise accounts, etc.

Box.com requires the use of OAuth2.0 for all client application authentication. In order to use camel-box with your account, you'll need to create a new application within Box.com at <https://developer.box.com>. The Box application's client id and secret will allow access to Box APIs which require a current user. A user access token is generated and managed by the API for an end user.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-box</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 52.1. CONNECTION AUTHENTICATION TYPES

The Box component supports three different types of authenticated connections.

#### 52.1.1. Standard Authentication

**Standard Authentication** uses the **OAuth 2.0 three-legged authentication process** to authenticate its connections with Box.com. This type of authentication enables Box **managed users** and **external users** to access, edit, and save their Box content through the Box component.

#### 52.1.2. App Enterprise Authentication

**App Enterprise Authentication** uses the **OAuth 2.0 with JSON Web Tokens (JWT)** to authenticate its connections as a **Service Account** for a **Box Application**. This type of authentication enables a service account to access, edit, and save the Box content of its **Box Application** through the Box component.

#### 52.1.3. App User Authentication

**App User Authentication** uses the **OAuth 2.0 with JSON Web Tokens (JWT)** to authenticate its connections as an **App User** for a **Box Application**. This type of authentication enables app users to access, edit, and save their Box content in its **Box Application** through the Box component.

### 52.2. BOX OPTIONS

The Box component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		BoxConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Box endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
box:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 52.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		BoxApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 52.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Box application client ID		String
<b>enterpriseId</b> (common)	The enterprise ID to use for an App Enterprise.		String
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>userId</b> (common)	The user ID to use for an App User.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>httpParams</b> (advanced)	Custom HTTP params for settings like proxy host		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accessTokenCache</b> (security)	Custom Access Token Cache for storing and retrieving access tokens.		<code>IAccessTokenCache</code>
<b>clientSecret</b> (security)	Box application client secret		String
<b>encryptionAlgorithm</b> (security)	The type of encryption algorithm for JWT. Supported Algorithms: <code>RSA_SHA_256</code> <code>RSA_SHA_384</code> <code>RSA_SHA_512</code>	<code>RSA_SHA_256</code>	<code>EncryptionAlgorithm</code>
<b>maxCacheEntries</b> (security)	The maximum number of access tokens in cache.	100	int
<b>authenticationType</b> (authentication)	The type of authentication for connection. Types of Authentication: <code>STANDARD_AUTHENTICATION - OAuth 2.0 (3-legged)</code> <code>SERVER_AUTHENTICATION - OAuth 2.0 with JSON Web Tokens</code>	<code>APP_USER_AUTHENTICATION</code>	String
<b>privateKeyFile</b> (security)	The private key for generating the JWT signature.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>privateKeyPassword</b> (security)	The password for the private key.		String
<b>publicKeyId</b> (security)	The ID for public key for validating the JWT signature.		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters.		SSLContextParameters
<b>userName</b> (security)	Box user name, MUST be provided		String
<b>userPassword</b> (security)	Box user password, MUST be provided if authSecureStorage is not set, or returns null on first call		String

## 52.3. URI FORMAT

**box:apiName/methodName**

apiName can be one of:

- collaborations
- comments
- event-logs
- files
- folders
- groups
- events
- search
- tasks
- users

## 52.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:

Producer endpoints can use endpoint prefixes followed by endpoint names and associated options described next. A shorthand alias can be used for some endpoints. The endpoint URI MUST contain a prefix.

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options MUST be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelBox.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelBox.option** header.

If a value is not provided for the option **defaultRequest** either in the endpoint URI or in a message header, it will be assumed to be **null**. Note that the **null** value will only be used if other options do not satisfy matching endpoints.

In case of Box API errors the endpoint will throw a `RuntimeException` with a **com.box.sdk.BoxAPIException** derived exception cause.

### 52.4.1. Endpoint Prefix *collaborations*

For more information on Box collaborations see <https://developer.box.com/reference#collaboration-object>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **collaborations** as follows:

```
box:collaborations/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
addFolderCollaboration	add	folderId, collaborator, role	com.box.sdk.BoxCollaboration
addFolderCollaborationByEmail	addByEmail	folderId, email, role	com.box.sdk.BoxCollaboration
deleteCollaboration	delete	collaborationId	
getFolderCollaborations	collaborations	folderId	java.util.Collection

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
getPendingCollaborations	pendingCollaborations		java.util.Collection
getCollaborationInfo	info	collaborationId	com.box.sdk.BoxCollaboration.Info
updateCollaborationInfo	updateInfo	collaborationId, info	com.box.sdk.BoxCollaboration

#### URI Options for *collaborations*

Name	Type
collaborationId	String
collaborator	com.box.sdk.BoxCollaborator
role	com.box.sdk.BoxCollaboration.Role
folderId	String
email	String
info	com.box.sdk.BoxCollaboration.Info

#### 52.4.2. Endpoint Prefix *comments*

For more information on Box comments see <https://developer.box.com/reference#comment-object>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **comments** as follows:

```
box:comments/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
addFileComment	add	fileId, message	com.box.sdk.BoxFile
changeCommentMessage	updateMessage	commentId, message	com.box.sdk.BoxComment
deleteComment	delete	commentId	
getCommentInfo	info	commentId	com.box.sdk.BoxComment.Info
getFileComments	comments	fileId	java.util.List
replyToComment	reply	commentId, message	com.box.sdk.BoxComment

#### URI Options for *collaborations*

Name	Type
commentId	String
fileId	String
message	String

### 52.4.3. Endpoint Prefix *events-logs*

For more information on Box event logs see <https://developer.box.com/reference#events>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **events** as follows:

```
box:event-logs/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
getEnterpriseEvents	events	position, after, before, [types]	java.util.List

URI Options for *event-logs*

Name	Type
position	String
after	Date
before	Date
types	com.box.sdk.BoxEvent.Types[]

#### 52.4.4. Endpoint Prefix *files*

For more information on Box files see <https://developer.box.com/reference#file-object>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **files** as follows.

```
box:files/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
uploadFile	upload	parentFolderId, content, fileName, [created], [modified], [size], [listener]	com.box.sdk.BoxFile



Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
downloadFile	download	fileId, output, [range Start], [range End], [listener]	java.io.OutputStream
copyFile	copy	fileId, destinationFolderId, [newName]	com.box.sdk.BoxFile
moveFile	move	fileId, destinationFolderId, [newName]	com.box.sdk.BoxFile
renameFile	rename	fileId, newFileName	com.box.sdk.BoxFile
createFileSharedLink	link	fileId, access, [unshareDate], [permissions]	com.box.sdk.BoxSharedLink
deleteFile	delete	fileId	
uploadNewFileVersion	uploadVersion	fileId, fileContent, [modified], [fileSize], [listener]	com.box.sdk.BoxFile

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
promoteFileVersion	promoteVersion	fileId, version	com.box.sdk.BoxFileVersion
getFileVersions	versions	fileId	java.util.Collection
downloadPreviousFileVersions	downloadVersion	fileId, version, output, [listener]	java.io.OutputStream
deleteFileVersion	deleteVersion	fileId, version	
getFileInfo	info	fileId, fields	com.box.sdk.BoxFile.Info
updateFileInfo	updateInfo	fileId, info	com.box.sdk.BoxFile
createFileMetadata	createMetadata	fileId, metadata, [typeName]	com.box.sdk.Metadata
getFileMetadata	metadata	fileId, [typeName]	com.box.sdk.Metadata
updateFileMetadata	updateMetadata	fileId, metadata	com.box.sdk.Metadata
deleteFileMetadata	deleteMetadata	fileId	
getDownloadUrl	url	fileId	java.net.URL

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
getPreviewLink	preview	fileId	java.net.URL
getFileThumbnail	thumbnail	fileId, fileType, minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight	byte[]

#### URI Options for *files*

Name	Type
parentFolderId	String
content	java.io.InputStream
fileName	String
created	Date
modified	Date
size	Long
listener	com.box.sdk.ProgressListener
output	java.io.OutputStream
rangeStart	Long

Name	Type
rangeEnd	Long
outputStreams	java.io.OutputStream[]
destinationFolderId	String
newName	String
fields	String[]
info	com.box.sdk.BoxFile.Info
fileSize	Long
version	Integer
access	com.box.sdk.BoxSharedLink.Access
unshareDate	Date
permissions	com.box.sdk.BoxSharedLink.Permissions
fileType	com.box.sdk.BoxFile.ThumbnailFileType
minWidth	Integer
minHeight	Integer
maxWidth	Integer
maxHeight	Integer

Name	Type
metada ta	com.box.sdk.Metadata
typeNa me	String

### 52.4.5. Endpoint Prefix *folders*

For more information on Box folders see <https://developer.box.com/reference#folder-object>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **folders** as follows.

`box:folders/endpoint?[options]`

Endpoi nt	Shorth and Alias	Option s	Result Body Type
getRoo tFolder	root		com.box.sdk.BoxFolder
create Folder	create	parent FolderI d, folderN ame	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder
create Folder	create	parent FolderI d, path	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder
copyFo lder	copy	folderI d, destina tionfol derId, [newNa me]	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder
moveF older	move	folderI d, destina tionFol derId, newNa me	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
rename Folder	rename	folderId, newFolderName	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder
create Folder Shared Link	link	folderId, access, [unsharedDate], [permissions]	java.util.List
delete Folder	delete	folderId	
getFolder	folder	path	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder
getFolderInfo	info	folderId, fields	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder.Info
getFolderItems	items	folderId, offset, limit, fields	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder
update FolderInfo	updateInfo	folderId, info	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder

### URI Options for *folders*

Name	Type
path	String[]
folderId	String
offset	Long

Name	Type
limit	Long
fields	String[]
parent FolderId	String
folderName	String
destinationFolderId	String
newName	String
newFolderName	String
info	String
access	com.box.sdk.BoxSharedLink.Access
unshareDate	Date
permissions	com.box.sdk.BoxSharedLink.Permissions

### 52.4.6. Endpoint Prefix *groups*

For more information on Box groups see <https://developer.box.com/reference#group-object>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **groups** as follows:

```
box:groups/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
----------	---------------------	---------	------------------

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
create Group	create	name, [provenance, externalSyncIdentifier, description, invitabilityLevel, membershipViewabilityLevel]	com.box.sdk.BoxGroup
addGroupMembership	create Membership	groupId, userId, role	com.box.sdk.BoxGroupMembership
delete Group	delete	groupId	
getAllGroups	groups		java.util.Collection
getGroupInfo	info	groupId	com.box.sdk.BoxGroup.Info
updateGroupInfo	updateInfo	groupId, groupInfo	com.box.sdk.BoxGroup
addGroupMembership	addMembership	groupId, userId, role	com.box.sdk.BoxGroupMembership
deleteGroupMembership	delete Membership	groupMembershipId	



Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
getGroupMemberships	memberships	groupid	java.util.Collection
getGroupMembershipInfo	membershipInfo	groupMembershipId	com.box.sdk.BoxGroup.Info
updateGroupMembershipInfo	updateMembershipInfo	groupMembershipId, info	com.box.sdk.BoxGroupMembership

URI Options for *groups*

Name	Type
name	String
groupid	String
userId	String
role	com.box.sdk.BoxGroupMembership.Role
groupMembershipId	String
info	com.box.sdk.BoxGroupMembership.Info

### 52.4.7. Endpoint Prefix *search*

For more information on Box search API see <https://developer.box.com/reference#searching-for-content>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **search** as follows:

```
box:search/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
search Folder	search	folderId, query	java.util.Collection

URI Options for *search*

Name	Type
folderId	String
query	String

### 52.4.8. Endpoint Prefix *tasks*

For information on Box tasks see <https://developer.box.com/reference#task-object-1>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **tasks** as follows:

```
box:tasks/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
addFile Task	add	fileId, action, dueAt, [message]	com.box.sdk.BoxUser
delete Task	delete	taskId	
getFile Tasks	tasks	fileId	java.util.List
getTaskInfo	info	taskId	com.box.sdk.BoxTask.Info
updateTaskInfo	updateInfo	taskId, info	com.box.sdk.BoxTask

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
addAssignmentToTask	addAssignment	taskId, assignTo	com.box.sdk.BoxTask
deleteTaskAssignment	deleteAssignment	taskId	
getTaskAssignments	assignments	taskId	java.util.List
getTaskAssignmentInfo	assignmentInfo	taskId	com.box.sdk.BoxTaskAssignment.Info

#### URI Options for *tasks*

Name	Type
fileId	String
action	com.box.sdk.BoxTask.Action
dueAt	Date
message	String
taskId	String
info	com.box.sdk.BoxTask.Info
assignTo	com.box.sdk.BoxUser
taskId	String

## 52.4.9. Endpoint Prefix *users*

For information on Box users see <https://developer.box.com/reference#user-object>. The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **users** as follows:

```
box:users/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
getCurrentUser	currentUser		com.box.sdk.BoxUser
getAllEnterpriseOrExternalUsers	users	filterTerm, [fields]	com.box.sdk.BoxUser
createAppUser	create	name, [params]	com.box.sdk.BoxUser
createEnterpriseUser	create	login, name, [params]	com.box.sdk.BoxUser
deleteUser	delete	userId, notifyUser, force	
getUserEmailAlias	emailAlias	userId	com.box.sdk.BoxUser
deleteUserEmailAliases	deleteEmailAliases	userId, emailAliasId	java.util.List
getUserInfo	info	userId	com.box.sdk.BoxUser.Info
updateUserInfo	updateInfo	userId, info	com.box.sdk.BoxUser

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
moveFolderToUser	-	userId, source UserId	com.box.sdk.BoxFolder.Info

URI Options for *users*

Name	Type
defaultRequest	com.box.restclientv2.requestsbase.BoxDefaultRequestObject
emailAliasRequest	com.box.boxjavalibv2.requests.requestobjects.BoxEmailAliasRequestObject
emailId	String
filterTerm	String
folderId	String
simpleUserRequest	com.box.boxjavalibv2.requests.requestobjects.BoxSimpleUserRequestObject
userDeleteRequest	com.box.boxjavalibv2.requests.requestobjects.BoxUserDeleteRequestObject
userId	String
userRequest	com.box.boxjavalibv2.requests.requestobjects.BoxUserRequestObject
userUpdateLoginRequest	com.box.boxjavalibv2.requests.requestobjects.BoxUserUpdateLoginRequestObject

## 52.5. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:

For more information on Box events see <https://developer.box.com/reference#events>. Consumer endpoints can only use the endpoint prefix **events** as shown in the example next.

```
box:events/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand and Alias	Options	Result Body Type
events		[startingPosition]	com.box.sdk.BoxEvent

URI Options for *events*

Name	Type
startingPosition	Long

## 52.6. MESSAGE HEADER

Any of the options can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with **CamelBox.** prefix.

## 52.7. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the Box Java SDK. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint parameter.

## 52.8. SAMPLES

The following route uploads new files to the user's root folder:

```
from("file:...")
  .to("box://files/upload/inBody=fileUploadRequest");
```

The following route polls user's account for updates:

```
from("box://events/listen?startingPosition=-1")
  .to("bean:blah");
```

The following route uses a producer with dynamic header options. The **fileId** property has the Box file id and the **output** property has the output stream of the file contents, so they are assigned to the **CamelBox.fileId** header and **CamelBox.output** header respectively as follows:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .setHeader("CamelBox.fileId", header("fileId"))
  .setHeader("CamelBox.output", header("output"))
```

```
.to("box://files/download")  
.to("file://...");
```

## CHAPTER 53. BRAINTREE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Braintree component provides access to [Braintree Payments](#) through their [Java SDK](#).

All client applications need API credential in order to process payments. In order to use camel-braintree with your account, you'll need to create a new [Sandbox](#) or [Production](#) account.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-braintree</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 53.1. BRAINTREE OPTIONS

The Braintree component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		BraintreeConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Braintree endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
braintree:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 53.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		BraintreeApiName
<b>methodName</b>	What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String



## 53.1.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>environment</b> (common)	The environment Either SANDBOX or PRODUCTION		String
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>merchantId</b> (common)	The merchant id provided by Braintree.		String
<b>privateKey</b> (common)	The private key provided by Braintree.		String
<b>publicKey</b> (common)	The public key provided by Braintree.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>accessToken</b> (advanced)	The access token granted by a merchant to another in order to process transactions on their behalf. Used in place of environment, merchant id, public key and private key fields.		String
<b>httpReadTimeout</b> (advanced)	Set read timeout for http calls.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpLogLevel</b> (logging)	Set logging level for http calls, see <code>java.util.logging.Level</code>		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	The proxy host		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	The proxy port		Integer

## 53.2. URI FORMAT

`braintree://endpoint-prefix/endpoint?[options]`

Endpoint prefix can be one of:

- addOn
- address
- clientToken
- creditCardverification
- customer
- discount
- merchantAccount
- paymentmethod
- paymentmethodNonce
- plan
- settlementBatchSummary
- subscription
- transaction
- webhookNotification

## 53.3. BRAINTREECOMPONENT

The Braintree Component can be configured with the options below. These options can be provided using the component's bean property **configuration** of type **org.apache.camel.component.braintree.BraintreeConfiguration**.

Option	Type	Description
environment	String	Value that specifies where requests should be directed – sandbox or production
merchantId	String	A unique identifier for your gateway account, which is different than your merchant account ID
publicKey	String	User-specific public identifier
privateKey	String	User-specific secure identifier that should not be shared – even with us!
accessToken	String	Token granted to a merchant using Braintree Auth allowing them to process transactions on another's behalf. Used in place of the environment, merchantId, publicKey and privateKey options.

All the options above are provided by Braintree Payments

## 53.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:

Producer endpoints can use endpoint prefixes followed by endpoint names and associated options described next. A shorthand alias can be used for some endpoints. The endpoint URI **MUST** contain a prefix.

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options **MUST** be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelBraintree.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelBraintree.option** header.

For more information on the endpoints and options see Braintree references at <https://developers.braintreepayments.com/reference/overview>

### 53.4.1. Endpoint prefix *addOn*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **addOn** as follows:

`braintree://addOn/endpoint`

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
all			List<com.braintreegateway.Addon>

### 53.4.2. Endpoint prefix *address*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **address** as follows:

`braintree://address/endpoint?[options]`

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
create		customerId, request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Address>
delete		customerId, id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Address>
find		customerId, id	com.braintreegateway.Address
update		customerId, id, request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Address>

URI Options for *address*

Name	Type
customerId	String
request	com.braintreegateway.AddressRequest
id	String

### 53.4.3. Endpoint prefix *clientToken*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **clientToken** as follows:

```
braintree://clientToken/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
generate		request	String

URI Options for *clientToken*

Name	Type
request	com.braintreegateway.ClientTokenrequest

#### 53.4.4. Endpoint prefix *creditCardVerification*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **creditCardverification** as follows:

```
braintree://creditCardVerification/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
find		id	com.braintreegateway.CreditCardVerification
search		query	com.braintreegateway.ResourceCollection<com.braintreegateway.CreditCardVerification>

URI Options for *creditCardVerification*

Name	Type
id	String
query	com.braintreegateway.CreditCardVerificationSearchRequest

#### 53.4.5. Endpoint prefix *customer*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **customer** as follows:

`braintree://customer/endpoint?[options]`

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
all			
create		request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Customer>
delete		id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Customer>
find		id	com.braintreegateway.Customer
search		query	com.braintreegateway.ResourceCollection<com.braintreegateway.Customer>
update		id, request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Customer>

URI Options for *customer*

Name	Type
id	String
request	com.braintreegateway.CustomerRequest
query	com.braintreegateway.CustomerSearchRequest

### 53.4.6. Endpoint prefix *discount*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **discount** as follows:

`braintree://discount/endpoint`

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
all			List<com.braintreegateway.Discount>

+

+

### 53.4.7. Endpoint prefix *merchantAccount*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **merchantAccount** as follows:

`braintree://merchantAccount/endpoint?[options]`

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
create		request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.MerchantAccount>
createForCurrency		currencyRequest	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.MerchantAccount>
find		id	com.braintreegateway.MerchantAccount
update		id, request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.MerchantAccount>

URI Options for *merchantAccount*

Name	Type
id	String
request	com.braintreegateway.MerchantAccountRequest
currencyRequest	com.braintreegateway.MerchantAccountCreateForCurrencyRequest

### 53.4.8. Endpoint prefix *paymentMethod*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **paymentMethod** as follows:

```
braintree://paymentMethod/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
create		request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethod>
delete		token, deleteRequest	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethod>
find		token	com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethod
update		token, request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethod>

URI Options for *paymentMethod*

Name	Type
token	String
request	com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethodRequest
deleteRequest	com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethodDeleteRequest

### 53.4.9. Endpoint prefix *paymentMethodNonce*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **paymentMethodNonce** as follows:

```
braintree://paymentMethodNonce/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
create		paymentMethodToken	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethodNonce>



Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
find		paymentMethodNonce	com.braintreegateway.PaymentMethodNonce

URI Options for *paymentMethodNonce*

Name	Type
paymentMethodToken	String
paymentMethodNonce	String

### 53.4.10. Endpoint prefix *plan*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **plan** as follows:

**braintree://plan/endpoint**

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
all			List<com.braintreegateway.Plan>

### 53.4.11. Endpoint prefix *settlementBatchSummary*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **settlementBatchSummary** as follows:

**braintree://settlementBatchSummary/endpoint?[options]**

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
generate		request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.SettlementBatchSummary>

URI Options for *settlementBatchSummary*

Name	Type
settlementDate	Calendar
groupByCustomField	String

### 53.4.12. Endpoint prefix *subscription*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **subscription** as follows:

`braintree://subscription/endpoint?[options]`

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
cancel		id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Subscription>
create		request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Subscription>
delete		customerId, id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Subscription>
find		id	com.braintreegateway.Subscription
retryCharge		subscriptionId, amount	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
search		searchRequest	com.braintreegateway.ResourceCollection<com.braintreegateway.Subscription>
update		id, request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Subscription>

URI Options for *subscription*

Name	Type
id	String
request	com.braintreegateway.SubscriptionRequest
customerId	String
subscriptionId	String
amount	BigDecimal
searchRequest	com.braintreegateway.SubscriptionSearchRequest.

### 53.4.13. Endpoint prefix *transaction*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **transaction** as follows:

`braintree://transaction/endpoint?[options]`

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
cancelRelease		id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
cloneTransaction		id, cloneRequest	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
credit		request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
find		id	com.braintreegateway.Transaction
holdInEscrow		id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
releaseFromEscrow		id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
refund		id, amount, refundRequest	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
sale		request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
search		query	com.braintreegateway.ResourceCollection<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
submitForPartialSettlement		id, amount	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
submitForSettlement		id, amount, request	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>
voidTransaction		id	com.braintreegateway.Result<com.braintreegateway.Transaction>

#### URI Options for *transaction*

Name	Type
id	String
request	com.braintreegateway.TransactionCloneRequest
cloneRequest	com.braintreegateway.TransactionCloneRequest
refundRequest	com.braintreegateway.TransactionRefundRequest
amount	BigDecimal
query	com.braintreegateway.TransactionSearchRequest

#### 53.4.14. Endpoint prefix *webhookNotification*

The following endpoints can be invoked with the prefix **webhookNotification** as follows:

```
braintree://webhookNotification/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Options	Result Body Type
parse		signature, payload	com.braintreegateway.WebhookNotification
verify		challenge	String

URI Options for *webhookNotification*

Name	Type
signature	String
payload	String
challenge	String

## 53.5. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Any of the producer endpoints can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. By default Consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange. To change this behavior use the property **consumer.splitResults=true** to return a single exchange for the entire list or array.

## 53.6. MESSAGE HEADERS

Any URI option can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with a **CamelBraintree.** prefix.

## 53.7. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the Braintree Java SDK. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint parameter.

## 53.8. EXAMPLES

## Blueprint

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:cm="http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0"
    xsi:schemaLocation="
      http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0
      http://aries.apache.org/schemas/blueprint-cm/blueprint-cm-1.0.0.xsd
      http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
      https://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd
      http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint/camel-
      blueprint.xsd">

  <cm:property-placeholder id="placeholder" persistent-id="camel.braintree">
  </cm:property-placeholder>

  <bean id="braintree" class="org.apache.camel.component.braintree.BraintreeComponent">
    <property name="configuration">
      <bean class="org.apache.camel.component.braintree.BraintreeConfiguration">
        <property name="environment" value="{environment}"/>
        <property name="merchantId" value="{merchantId}"/>
        <property name="publicKey" value="{publicKey}"/>
        <property name="privateKey" value="{privateKey}"/>
      </bean>
    </property>
  </bean>

  <camelContext trace="true" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint" id="braintree-
  example-context">
    <route id="braintree-example-route">
      <from uri="direct:generateClientToken"/>
      <to uri="braintree://clientToken/generate"/>
      <to uri="stream:out"/>
    </route>
  </camelContext>

</blueprint>

```

## 53.9. SEE ALSO

\* [Configuring Camel](#) \* [Component](#) \* [Endpoint](#) \* [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 54. BROWSE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

The Browse component provides a simple `BrowsableEndpoint` which can be useful for testing, visualisation tools or debugging. The exchanges sent to the endpoint are all available to be browsed.

### 54.1. URI FORMAT

```
browse:someName[?options]
```

Where `someName` can be any string to uniquely identify the endpoint.

### 54.2. OPTIONS

The Browse component has no options.

The Browse endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
browse:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 54.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>name</code>	<b>Required</b> A name which can be any string to uniquely identify the endpoint		String

#### 54.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 54.3. SAMPLE

In the route below, we insert a **browse:** component to be able to browse the Exchanges that are passing through:

```
from("activemq:order.in").to("browse:orderReceived").to("bean:processOrder");
```

We can now inspect the received exchanges from within the Java code:

```
private CamelContext context;

public void inspectRecievedOrders() {
    BrowseableEndpoint browse = context.getEndpoint("browse:orderReceived",
BrowseableEndpoint.class);
    List<Exchange> exchanges = browse.getExchanges();

    // then we can inspect the list of received exchanges from Java
    for (Exchange exchange : exchanges) {
        String payload = exchange.getIn().getBody();
        // do something with payload
    }
}
```

### 54.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)



## CHAPTER 55. EHCACHE COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.1

The **cache** component enables you to perform caching operations using EHCache as the Cache Implementation. The cache itself is created on demand or if a cache of that name already exists then it is simply utilized with its original settings.

This component supports producer and event based consumer endpoints.

The Cache consumer is an event based consumer and can be used to listen and respond to specific cache activities. If you need to perform selections from a pre-existing cache, use the processors defined for the cache component.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-cache</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 55.1. URI FORMAT

```
cache://cacheName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=#beanRef&...**

### 55.2. OPTIONS

The EHCache component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheManagerFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the given CacheManagerFactory for creating the CacheManager. By default the DefaultCacheManagerFactory is used.		CacheManagerFactory
<b>configuration</b> (common)	Sets the Cache configuration		CacheConfiguration
<b>configurationFile</b> (common)	Sets the location of the ehcache.xml file to load from classpath or file system. By default the file is loaded from classpath:ehcache.xml	classpath:ehcache.xml	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The EHCACHE endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
cache:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 55.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the cache		String

### 55.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>diskExpiryThreadIntervalSeconds</b> (common)	The number of seconds between runs of the disk expiry thread.		long
<b>diskPersistent</b> (common)	Whether the disk store persists between restarts of the application.	false	boolean
<b>diskStorePath</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> This parameter is ignored. CacheManager sets it using setter injection.		String
<b>eternal</b> (common)	Sets whether elements are eternal. If eternal, timeouts are ignored and the element never expires.	false	boolean
<b>key</b> (common)	The default key to use. If a key is provided in the message header, then the key from the header takes precedence.		String
<b>maxElementsInMemory</b> (common)	The number of elements that may be stored in the defined cache in memory.	1000	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>memoryStoreEvictionPolicy</b> (common)	Which eviction strategy to use when maximum number of elements in memory is reached. The strategy defines which elements to be removed. LRU - Lest Recently Used LFU - Lest Frequently Used FIFO - First In First Out	LFU	MemoryStoreEvictionPolicy
<b>objectCache</b> (common)	Whether to turn on allowing to store non serializable objects in the cache. If this option is enabled then overflow to disk cannot be enabled as well.	false	boolean
<b>operation</b> (common)	The default cache operation to use. If an operation in the message header, then the operation from the header takes precedence.		String
<b>overflowToDisk</b> (common)	Specifies whether cache may overflow to disk	true	boolean
<b>timeToldleSeconds</b> (common)	The maximum amount of time between accesses before an element expires	300	long
<b>timeToLiveSeconds</b> (common)	The maximum time between creation time and when an element expires. Is used only if the element is not eternal	300	long
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>cacheLoaderRegistry</b> (advanced)	To configure cache loader using the CacheLoaderRegistry		CacheLoaderRegistry

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheManagerFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom CacheManagerFactory for creating the CacheManager to be used by this endpoint. By default the CacheManagerFactory configured on the component is used.		CacheManagerFactory
<b>eventListenerRegistry</b> (advanced)	To configure event listeners using the CacheEventListenerRegistry		CacheEventListenerRegistry
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 55.3. SENDING/RECEIVING MESSAGES TO/FROM THE CACHE

### 55.3.1. Message Headers up to Camel 2.7

Header	Description
<b>CACHE_OPERATION</b>	The operation to be performed on the cache. Valid options are * GET * CHECK * ADD * UPDATE * DELETE * DELETEALL <b>GET</b> and <b>CHECK</b> requires <b>Camel 2.3</b> onwards.
<b>CACHE_KEY</b>	The cache key used to store the Message in the cache. The cache key is optional if the CACHE_OPERATION is DELETEALL

### 55.3.2. Message Headers Camel 2.8+

Header changes in Camel 2.8

The header names and supported values have changed to be prefixed with 'CamelCache' and use mixed case. This makes them easier to identify and keep separate from other headers. The CacheConstants variable names remain unchanged, just their values have been changed. Also, these headers are now removed from the exchange after the cache operation is performed.

Header	Description
<b>CamelCacheOperation</b>	The operation to be performed on the cache. The valid options are * CamelCacheGet * CamelCacheCheck * CamelCacheAdd * CamelCacheUpdate * CamelCacheDelete * CamelCacheDeleteAll
<b>CamelCacheKey</b>	The cache key used to store the Message in the cache. The cache key is optional if the CamelCacheOperation is CamelCacheDeleteAll

The **CamelCacheAdd** and **CamelCacheUpdate** operations support additional headers:

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelCacheTimeToLive</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Camel 2.11: Time to live in seconds.
<b>CamelCacheTimeToIdle</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Camel 2.11: Time to idle in seconds.
<b>CamelCacheEternal</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Camel 2.11: Whether the content is eternal.

### 55.3.3. Cache Producer

Sending data to the cache involves the ability to direct payloads in exchanges to be stored in a pre-existing or created-on-demand cache. The mechanics of doing this involve

- setting the Message Exchange Headers shown above.
- ensuring that the Message Exchange Body contains the message directed to the cache

### 55.3.4. Cache Consumer

Receiving data from the cache involves the ability of the CacheConsumer to listen on a pre-existing or created-on-demand Cache using an event Listener and receive automatic notifications when any cache activity take place (i.e

CamelCacheGet/CamelCacheUpdate/CamelCacheDelete/CamelCacheDeleteAll). Upon such an activity taking place

- an exchange containing Message Exchange Headers and a Message Exchange Body containing the just added/updated payload is placed and sent.
- in case of a CamelCacheDeleteAll operation, the Message Exchange Header CamelCacheKey and the Message Exchange Body are not populated.

### 55.3.5. Cache Processors

There are a set of nice processors with the ability to perform cache lookups and selectively replace payload content at the

- body
- token
- xpath level

## 55.4. CACHE USAGE SAMPLES

### 55.4.1. Example 1: Configuring the cache

```
from("cache://MyApplicationCache" +
    "?maxElementsInMemory=1000" +
    "&memoryStoreEvictionPolicy=" +
    "MemoryStoreEvictionPolicy.LFU" +
    "&overflowToDisk=true" +
    "&eternal=true" +
    "&timeToLiveSeconds=300" +
    "&timeToIdleSeconds=true" +
    "&diskPersistent=true" +
    "&diskExpiryThreadIntervalSeconds=300")
```

### 55.4.2. Example 2: Adding keys to the cache

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:start")
            .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
                constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION_ADD))
            .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY, constant("Ralph_Waldo_Emerson"))
            .to("cache://TestCache1")
    }
};
```

### 55.4.3. Example 2: Updating existing keys in a cache

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:start")
            .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
                constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION_UPDATE))
            .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY, constant("Ralph_Waldo_Emerson"))
            .to("cache://TestCache1")
    }
};
```

### 55.4.4. Example 3: Deleting existing keys in a cache

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:start")
            .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
                constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_DELETE))
            .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY, constant("Ralph_Waldo_Emerson"))
            .to("cache://TestCache1")
    }
};
```

### 55.4.5. Example 4: Deleting all existing keys in a cache

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:start")
            .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
                constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_DELETEALL))
            .to("cache://TestCache1");
    }
};
```

### 55.4.6. Example 5: Notifying any changes registering in a Cache to Processors and other Producers

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("cache://TestCache1")
            .process(new Processor() {
                public void process(Exchange exchange)
                    throws Exception {
                    String operation = (String)
                        exchange.getIn().getHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION);
                    String key = (String) exchange.getIn().getHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY);
                    Object body = exchange.getIn().getBody();
                    // Do something
                }
            })
    }
};
```

### 55.4.7. Example 6: Using Processors to selectively replace payload with cache values

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        //Message Body Replacer
        from("cache://TestCache1")
            .filter(header(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY).isEqualTo("greeting"))
            .process(new CacheBasedMessageBodyReplacer("cache://TestCache1", "farewell"))
            .to("direct:next");

        //Message Token replacer
        from("cache://TestCache1")
            .filter(header(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY).isEqualTo("quote"))
            .process(new CacheBasedTokenReplacer("cache://TestCache1", "novel", "#novel#"))
            .process(new CacheBasedTokenReplacer("cache://TestCache1", "author", "#author#"))
            .process(new CacheBasedTokenReplacer("cache://TestCache1", "number", "#number#"))
            .to("direct:next");

        //Message XPath replacer
        from("cache://TestCache1")
            .filter(header(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY).isEqualTo("XML_FRAGMENT"))
            .process(new CacheBasedXPathReplacer("cache://TestCache1", "book1", "/books/book1"))
            .process(new CacheBasedXPathReplacer("cache://TestCache1", "book2", "/books/book2"))
    }
};
```

```

        .to("direct:next");
    }
};

```

### 55.4.8. Example 7: Getting an entry from the Cache

```

from("direct:start")
    // Prepare headers
    .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION_GET))
    .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY, constant("Ralph_Waldo_Emerson"));
    .to("cache://TestCache1");
    // Check if entry was not found
    .choice().when(header(CacheConstants.CACHE_ELEMENT_WAS_FOUND).isNull());
        // If not found, get the payload and put it to cache
        .to("cxf:bean:someHeavyweightOperation");
        .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION_ADD))
        .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY, constant("Ralph_Waldo_Emerson"))
        .to("cache://TestCache1")
    .end()
    .to("direct:nextPhase");

```

### 55.4.9. Example 8: Checking for an entry in the Cache

Note: The CHECK command tests existence of an entry in the cache but doesn't place a message in the body.

```

from("direct:start")
    // Prepare headers
    .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION_CHECK))
    .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY, constant("Ralph_Waldo_Emerson"));
    .to("cache://TestCache1");
    // Check if entry was not found
    .choice().when(header(CacheConstants.CACHE_ELEMENT_WAS_FOUND).isNull());
        // If not found, get the payload and put it to cache
        .to("cxf:bean:someHeavyweightOperation");
        .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION,
constant(CacheConstants.CACHE_OPERATION_ADD))
        .setHeader(CacheConstants.CACHE_KEY, constant("Ralph_Waldo_Emerson"))
        .to("cache://TestCache1")
    .end();

```

## 55.5. MANAGEMENT OF EHCACHE

[EHCache](#) has its own statistics and management from JMX.

Here's a snippet on how to expose them via JMX in a Spring application context:

```

<bean id="ehCacheManagementService" class="net.sf.ehcache.management.ManagementService"
init-method="init" lazy-init="false">
    <constructor-arg>

```



```

    <bean class="net.sf.ehcache.CacheManager" factory-method="getInstance"/>
  </constructor-arg>
  <constructor-arg>
    <bean class="org.springframework.jmx.support.JmxUtils" factory-method="locateMBeanServer"/>
  </constructor-arg>
  <constructor-arg value="true"/>
  <constructor-arg value="true"/>
  <constructor-arg value="true"/>
  <constructor-arg value="true"/>
</bean>

```

Of course you can do the same thing in straight Java:

```

ManagementService.registerMBeans(CacheManager.getInstance(), mbeanServer, true, true, true,
true);

```

You can get cache hits, misses, in-memory hits, disk hits, size stats this way. You can also change CacheConfiguration parameters on the fly.

## 55.6. CACHE REPLICATION CAMEL 2.8

The Camel Cache component is able to distribute a cache across server nodes using several different replication mechanisms including: RMI, JGroups, JMS and Cache Server.

There are two different ways to make it work:

1. You can configure **ehcache.xml** manually

OR

2. You can configure these three options:

- cacheManagerFactory
- eventListenerRegistry
- cacheLoaderRegistry

Configuring Camel Cache replication using the first option is a bit of hard work as you have to configure all caches separately. So in a situation when the all names of caches are not known, using **ehcache.xml** is not a good idea.

The second option is much better when you want to use many different caches as you do not need to define options per cache. This is because replication options are set per **CacheManager** and per **CacheEndpoint**. Also it is the only way when cache names are not know at the development phase.

**Note:** It might be useful to read the [EHCache manual](#) to get a better understanding of the Camel Cache replication mechanism.

### 55.6.1. Example: JMS cache replication

JMS replication is the most powerful and secured replication method. Used together with Camel Cache replication makes it also rather simple. An example is available on [a separate page](#).

## CHAPTER 56. CAFFEINE CACHE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The **caffeine-cache** component enables you to perform caching operations using The simple cache from Caffeine.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-caffeine</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 56.1. URI FORMAT

```
caffeine-cache://cacheName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=#beanRef&...**

### 56.2. OPTIONS

The Caffeine Cache component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	Sets the global component configuration		CaffeineConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Caffeine Cache endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
caffeine-cache:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 56.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> the cache name		String

### 56.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>createCacheIfNotExist</b> (common)	Configure if a cache need to be created if it does exist or can't be pre-configured.	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>action</b> (producer)	To configure the default cache action. If an action is set in the message header, then the operation from the header takes precedence.		String
<b>cache</b> (producer)	To configure the default an already instantiated cache to be used		Cache
<b>cacheLoader</b> (producer)	To configure a <code>CacheLoader</code> in case of a <code>LoadCache</code> use		<code>CacheLoader</code>
<b>evictionType</b> (producer)	Set the eviction Type for this cache	SIZE_B ASED	<code>EvictionType</code>
<b>expireAfterAccessTime</b> (producer)	Set the expire After Access Time in case of time based Eviction (in seconds)	300	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>expireAfterWriteTime</b> (producer)	Set the expire After Access Write in case of time based Eviction (in seconds)	300	int
<b>initialCapacity</b> (producer)	Set the initial Capacity for the cache	10000	int
<b>key</b> (producer)	To configure the default action key. If a key is set in the message header, then the key from the header takes precedence.		Object
<b>maximumSize</b> (producer)	Set the maximum size for the cache	10000	int
<b>removalListener</b> (producer)	Set a specific removal Listener for the cache		RemovalListener
<b>statsCounter</b> (producer)	Set a specific Stats Counter for the cache stats		StatsCounter
<b>statsEnabled</b> (producer)	To enable stats on the cache	false	boolean
<b>keyType</b> (advanced)	The cache key type, default java.lang.Object	java.lang.Object	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>valueType</b> (advanced)	The cache value type, default java.lang.Object	java.lang.Object	String

## CHAPTER 57. CAFFEINE LOADCACHE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The **caffeine-loadcache** component enables you to perform caching operations using The Load cache from Caffeine.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-caffeine</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 57.1. URI FORMAT

```
caffeine-loadcache://cacheName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=#beanRef&...**

### 57.2. OPTIONS

The Caffeine LoadCache component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	Sets the global component configuration		CaffeineConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Caffeine LoadCache endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
caffeine-loadcache:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 57.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> the cache name		String

### 57.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>createCacheIfNotExist</b> (common)	Configure if a cache need to be created if it does exist or can't be pre-configured.	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>action</b> (producer)	To configure the default cache action. If an action is set in the message header, then the operation from the header takes precedence.		String
<b>cache</b> (producer)	To configure the default an already instantiated cache to be used		Cache
<b>cacheLoader</b> (producer)	To configure a <code>CacheLoader</code> in case of a <code>LoadCache</code> use		<code>CacheLoader</code>
<b>evictionType</b> (producer)	Set the eviction Type for this cache	SIZE_B ASED	<code>EvictionType</code>
<b>expireAfterAccessTime</b> (producer)	Set the expire After Access Time in case of time based Eviction (in seconds)	300	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>expireAfterWriteTime</b> (producer)	Set the expire After Access Write in case of time based Eviction (in seconds)	300	int
<b>initialCapacity</b> (producer)	Set the initial Capacity for the cache	10000	int
<b>key</b> (producer)	To configure the default action key. If a key is set in the message header, then the key from the header takes precedence.		Object
<b>maximumSize</b> (producer)	Set the maximum size for the cache	10000	int
<b>removalListener</b> (producer)	Set a specific removal Listener for the cache		RemovalListener
<b>statsCounter</b> (producer)	Set a specific Stats Counter for the cache stats		StatsCounter
<b>statsEnabled</b> (producer)	To enable stats on the cache	false	boolean
<b>keyType</b> (advanced)	The cache key type, default java.lang.Object	java.lang.Object	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>valueType</b> (advanced)	The cache value type, default java.lang.Object	java.lang.Object	String

## CHAPTER 58. CASTOR DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.1

Castor is a Data Format which uses the [Castor XML library](#) to unmarshal an XML payload into Java objects or to marshal Java objects into an XML payload.

As usually you can use either Java DSL or Spring XML to work with Castor Data Format.

### 58.1. USING THE JAVA DSL

```
from("direct:order").
  marshal().castor().
  to("activemq:queue:order");
```

For example the following uses a named DataFormat of Castor which uses default Castor data binding features.

```
CastorDataFormat castor = new CastorDataFormat ();

from("activemq:My.Queue").
  unmarshal(castor).
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

If you prefer to use a named reference to a data format which can then be defined in your Registry such as via your Spring XML file. e.g.

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  unmarshal("mycastorType").
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

If you want to override default mapping schema by providing a mapping file you can set it as follows.

```
CastorDataFormat castor = new CastorDataFormat ();
castor.setMappingFile("mapping.xml");
```

Also if you want to have more control on Castor Marshaller and Unmarshaller you can access them as below.

```
castor.getMarshaller();
castor.getUnmarshaller();
```

### 58.2. USING SPRING XML

The following example shows how to use Castor to unmarshal using Spring configuring the castor data type

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <unmarshal>
      <castor validation="true" />
    </unmarshal>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```



```

</unmarshal>
<to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
</camelContext>

```

This example shows how to configure the data type just once and reuse it on multiple routes. You have to set the `<castor>` element directly in `<camelContext>`.

```

<camelContext>
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <dataFormats>
    <castor id="myCastor"/>
  </dataFormats>

  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <marshal ref="myCastor"/>
    <to uri="direct:marshalled"/>
  </route>
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:marshalled"/>
    <unmarshal ref="myCastor"/>
    <to uri="mock:result"/>
  </route>

</camelContext>

```

### 58.3. OPTIONS

The Castor dataformat supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>mappingFile</code>		<b>String</b>	Path to a Castor mapping file to load from the classpath.
<code>whitelistEnabled</code>	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Define if Whitelist feature is enabled or not
<code>allowedUnmarshalledObjects</code>		<b>String</b>	Define the allowed objects to be unmarshalled. You can specify the FQN class name of allowed objects, and you can use comma to separate multiple entries. It is also possible to use wildcards and regular expression which is based on the pattern defined by <code>link org.apache.camel.util.EndpointHelpermatchPattern(String, String)</code> . Denied objects takes precedence over allowed objects.
<code>deniedUnmarshalledObjects</code>		<b>String</b>	Define the denied objects to be unmarshalled. You can specify the FQN class name of deined objects, and you can use comma to separate multiple entries. It is also possible to use wildcards and regular expression which is based on the pattern defined by <code>link org.apache.camel.util.EndpointHelpermatchPattern(String, String)</code> . Denied objects takes precedence over allowed objects.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>validation</b>	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether validation is turned on or off. Is by default true.
<b>encoding</b>	<b>UTF-8</b>	<b>String</b>	Encoding to use when marshalling an Object to XML. Is by default UTF-8
<b>packages</b>		<b>String []</b>	Add additional packages to Castor XmlContext
<b>classes</b>		<b>String []</b>	Add additional class names to Castor XmlContext
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## 58.4. DEPENDENCIES

To use Castor in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-castor** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-castor</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 59. CAMEL CDI

The Camel CDI component provides auto-configuration for Apache Camel using CDI as dependency injection framework based on *convention-over-configuration*. It auto-detects Camel routes available in the application and provides beans for common Camel primitives like

**Endpoint**, **FluentProducerTemplate**, **ProducerTemplate** or **TypeConverter**. It implements standard Camel bean integration so that Camel annotations like **@Consume**, **@Produce** and **@PropertyInject** can be used seamlessly in CDI beans. Besides, it bridges Camel events (e.g. **RouteAddedEvent**, **CamelContextStartedEvent**, **ExchangeCompletedEvent**, ...) as CDI events and provides a CDI events endpoint that can be used to consume / produce CDI events from / to Camel routes.

While the Camel CDI component is available as of **Camel 2.10**, it's been rewritten in **Camel 2.17** to better fit into the CDI programming model. Hence some of the features like the Camel events to CDI events bridge and the CDI events endpoint only apply starting Camel 2.17.

More details on how to test Camel CDI applications are available in Camel CDI testing.

### CAUTION

camel-cdi is deprecated in OSGi and not supported. Use OSGi Blueprint if using Camel with OSGi.

### 59.1. AUTO-CONFIGURED CAMEL CONTEXT

Camel CDI automatically deploys and configures a **CamelContext** bean. That **CamelContext** bean is automatically instantiated, configured and started (resp. stopped) when the CDI container initializes (resp. shuts down). It can be injected in the application, e.g.:

```
@Inject
CamelContext context;
```

That default **CamelContext** bean is qualified with the built-in **@Default** qualifier, is scoped **@ApplicationScoped** and is of type **DefaultCamelContext**.

Note that this bean can be customized programmatically and other Camel context beans can be deployed in the application as well.

### 59.2. AUTO-DETECTING CAMEL ROUTES

Camel CDI automatically collects all the **RoutesBuilder** beans in the application, instantiates and add them to the **CamelContext** bean instance when the CDI container initializes. For example, adding a Camel route is as simple as declaring a class, e.g.:

```
class MyRouteBean extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        from("jms:invoices").to("file:/invoices");
    }
}
```

Note that you can declare as many **RoutesBuilder** beans as you want. Besides, **RouteContainer** beans are also automatically collected, instantiated and added to the **CamelContext** bean instance managed by Camel CDI when the container initializes.

## Available as of Camel 2.19

In some situations, it may be necessary to disable the auto-configuration of the **RouteBuilder** and **RouteContainer** beans. That can be achieved by observing for the **CdiCamelConfiguration** event, e.g.:

```

static void configuration(@Observes CdiCamelConfiguration configuration) {
    configuration.autoConfigureRoutes(false);
}

```

Similarly, it is possible to deactivate the automatic starting of the configured **CamelContext** beans, e.g.:

```

static void configuration(@Observes CdiCamelConfiguration configuration) {
    configuration.autoStartContexts(false);
}

```

## 59.3. AUTO-CONFIGURED CAMEL PRIMITIVES

Camel CDI provides beans for common Camel primitives that can be injected in any CDI beans, e.g.:

```

@Inject
@Uri("direct:inbound")
ProducerTemplate producerTemplate;

@Inject
@Uri("direct:inbound")
FluentProducerTemplate fluentProducerTemplate;

@Inject
MockEndpoint outbound; // URI defaults to the member name, i.e. mock:outbound

@Inject
@Uri("direct:inbound")
Endpoint endpoint;

@Inject
TypeConverter converter;

```

## 59.4. CAMEL CONTEXT CONFIGURATION

If you just want to change the name of the default **CamelContext** bean, you can use the **@ContextName** qualifier provided by Camel CDI, e.g.:

```

@ContextName("camel-context")
class MyRouteBean extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        from("jms:invoices").to("file:/invoices");
    }
}

```

Else, if more customization is needed, any **CamelContext** class can be used to declare a custom Camel context bean. Then, the **@PostConstruct** and **@PreDestroy** lifecycle callbacks can be done to do the customization, e.g.:

```
@ApplicationScoped
class CustomCamelContext extends DefaultCamelContext {

    @PostConstruct
    void customize() {
        // Set the Camel context name
        setName("custom");
        // Disable JMX
        disableJMX();
    }

    @PreDestroy
    void cleanUp() {
        // ...
    }
}
```

**Producer** and **disposer** methods can also be used as well to customize the Camel context bean, e.g.:

```
class CamelContextFactory {

    @Produces
    @ApplicationScoped
    CamelContext customize() {
        DefaultCamelContext context = new DefaultCamelContext();
        context.setName("custom");
        return context;
    }

    void cleanUp(@Disposes CamelContext context) {
        // ...
    }
}
```

Similarly, **producer fields** can be used, e.g.:

```
@Produces
@ApplicationScoped
CamelContext context = new CustomCamelContext();

class CustomCamelContext extends DefaultCamelContext {

    CustomCamelContext() {
        setName("custom");
    }
}
```

This pattern can be used for example to avoid having the Camel context routes started automatically when the container initializes by calling the **setAutoStartup** method, e.g.:

```
@ApplicationScoped
```

```
class ManualStartupCamelContext extends DefaultCamelContext {

    @PostConstruct
    void manual() {
        setAutoStartup(false);
    }
}
```

## 59.5. MULTIPLE CAMEL CONTEXTS

Any number of **CamelContext** beans can actually be declared in the application as documented above. In that case, the CDI qualifiers declared on these **CamelContext** beans are used to bind the Camel routes and other Camel primitives to the corresponding Camel contexts. For example, if the following beans get declared:

```
@ApplicationScoped
@ContextName("foo")
class FooCamelContext extends DefaultCamelContext {
}

@ApplicationScoped
@BarContextQualifier
class BarCamelContext extends DefaultCamelContext {
}

@ContextName("foo")
class RouteAddedToFooCamelContext extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        // ...
    }
}

@BarContextQualifier
class RouteAddedToBarCamelContext extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        // ...
    }
}

@ContextName("baz")
class RouteAddedToBazCamelContext extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        // ...
    }
}

@MyOtherQualifier
class RouteNotAddedToAnyCamelContext extends RouteBuilder {
```

```

@Override
public void configure() {
    // ...
}
}

```

The **RoutesBuilder** beans qualified with **@ContextName** are automatically added to the corresponding **CamelContext** beans by Camel CDI. If no such **CamelContext** bean exists, it gets automatically created, as for the **RouteAddedToBazCamelContext** bean. Note this only happens for the **@ContextName** qualifier provided by Camel CDI. Hence the **RouteNotAddedToAnyCamelContext** bean qualified with the user-defined **@MyOtherQualifier** qualifier does not get added to any Camel contexts. That may be useful, for example, for Camel routes that may be required to be added later during the application execution.



## NOTE

Since Camel version 2.17.0, Camel CDI is capable of managing any kind of **CamelContext** beans (e.g. **DefaultCamelContext**). In previous versions, it is only capable of managing beans of type **CdiCamelContext** so it is required to extend it.

The CDI qualifiers declared on the **CamelContext** beans are also used to bind the corresponding Camel primitives, e.g.:

```

@Inject
@ContextName("foo")
@Uri("direct:inbound")
ProducerTemplate producerTemplate;

@Inject
@ContextName("foo")
@Uri("direct:inbound")
FluentProducerTemplate fluentProducerTemplate;

@Inject
@BarContextQualifier
MockEndpoint outbound; // URI defaults to the member name, i.e. mock:outbound

@Inject
@ContextName("baz")
@Uri("direct:inbound")
Endpoint endpoint;

```

## 59.6. CONFIGURATION PROPERTIES

To configure the sourcing of the configuration properties used by Camel to resolve properties placeholders, you can declare a **PropertiesComponent** bean qualified with **@Named("properties")**, e.g.:

```

@Produces
@ApplicationScoped
@Named("properties")
PropertiesComponent propertiesComponent() {
    Properties properties = new Properties();
    properties.put("property", "value");
}

```

```

PropertiesComponent component = new PropertiesComponent();
component.setInitialProperties(properties);
component.setLocation("classpath:placeholder.properties");
return component;
}

```

If you want to use [DeltaSpike configuration mechanism](#) you can declare the following **PropertiesComponent** bean:

```

@Produces
@ApplicationScoped
@Named("properties")
PropertiesComponent properties(PropertiesParser parser) {
    PropertiesComponent component = new PropertiesComponent();
    component.setPropertiesParser(parser);
    return component;
}

// PropertiesParser bean that uses DeltaSpike to resolve properties
static class DeltaSpikeParser extends DefaultPropertiesParser {
    @Override
    public String parseProperty(String key, String value, Properties properties) {
        return ConfigResolver.getPropertyValue(key);
    }
}
}

```

You can see the **camel-example-cdi-properties** example for a working example of a Camel CDI application using DeltaSpike configuration mechanism.

## 59.7. AUTO-CONFIGURED TYPE CONVERTERS

CDI beans annotated with the **@Converter** annotation are automatically registered into the deployed Camel contexts, e.g.:

```

@Converter
public class MyTypeConverter {

    @Converter
    public Output convert(Input input) {
        //...
    }
}
}

```

Note that CDI injection is supported within the type converters.

## 59.8. CAMEL BEAN INTEGRATION

### 59.8.1. Camel annotations

As part of the Camel [bean integration](#), Camel comes with a set of [annotations](#) that are seamlessly supported by Camel CDI. So you can use any of these annotations in your CDI beans, e.g.:



	Camel annotation	CDI equivalent
Configuration property	<pre>@PropertyInject("key") String value;</pre>	<p>If using <a href="#">DeltaSpike configuration mechanism</a>:</p> <pre>@Inject @ConfigProperty(name = "key") String value;</pre> <p>See configuration properties for more details.</p>
Producer template injection (default Camel context)	<pre>@Produce(uri = "mock:outbound") ProducerTemplate producer;</pre> <pre>@Produce(uri = "mock:outbound") FluentProducerTemplate producer;</pre>	<pre>@Inject @Uri("direct:outbound") ProducerTemplate producer;</pre> <pre>@Produce(uri = "direct:outbound") FluentProducerTemplate producer;</pre>
Endpoint injection (default Camel context)	<pre>@EndpointInject(uri = "direct:inbound") Endpoint endpoint;</pre>	<pre>@Inject @Uri("direct:inbound") Endpoint endpoint;</pre>
Endpoint injection (Camel context by name)	<pre>@EndpointInject(uri = "direct:inbound", context = "foo") Endpoint contextEndpoint;</pre>	<pre>@Inject @ContextName("foo") @Uri("direct:inbound") Endpoint contextEndpoint;</pre>
Bean injection (by type)	<pre>@BeanInject MyBean bean;</pre>	<pre>@Inject MyBean bean;</pre>
Bean injection (by name)	<pre>@BeanInject("foo") MyBean bean;</pre>	<pre>@Inject @Named("foo") MyBean bean;</pre>
POJO consuming	<pre>@Consume(uri = "seda:inbound") void consume(@Body String body) { //... }</pre>	

### 59.8.2. Bean component

You can refer to CDI beans, either by type or name, From the Camel DSL, e.g. with the Java Camel DSL:

```
class MyBean {
    //...
}

from("direct:inbound").bean(MyBean.class);
```

Or to lookup a CDI bean by name from the Java DSL:

```
@Named("foo")
class MyNamedBean {
    //...
}

from("direct:inbound").bean("foo");
```

### 59.8.3. Referring beans from Endpoint URIs

When configuring endpoints using the URI syntax you can refer to beans in the Registry using the **#** notation. If the URI parameter value starts with a **#** sign then Camel CDI will lookup for a bean of the given type by name, e.g.:

```
from("jms:queue:{{destination}}?
transacted=true&transactionManager=#jtaTransactionManager").to("...");
```

Having the following CDI bean qualified with **@Named("jtaTransactionManager")**:

```
@Produces
@Named("jtaTransactionManager")
PlatformTransactionManager createTransactionManager(TransactionManager transactionManager,
UserTransaction userTransaction) {
    JtaTransactionManager jtaTransactionManager = new JtaTransactionManager();
    jtaTransactionManager.setUserTransaction(userTransaction);
    jtaTransactionManager.setTransactionManager(transactionManager);
    jtaTransactionManager.afterPropertiesSet();
    return jtaTransactionManager;
}
```

## 59.9. CAMEL EVENTS TO CDI EVENTS

Available as of Camel 2.17

Camel provides a set of [management events](#) that can be subscribed to for listening to Camel context, service, route and exchange events. Camel CDI seamlessly translates these Camel events into CDI events that can be observed using CDI [observer methods](#), e.g.:

```
void onContextStarting(@Observes CamelContextStartingEvent event) {
    // Called before the default Camel context is about to start
}
```

As of Camel 2.18, it is possible to observe events for a particular route (**RouteAddedEvent**, **RouteStartedEvent**, **RouteStoppedEvent** and **RouteRemovedEvent**) should it have an explicit defined, e.g.:

```
from("...").routeId("foo").to("...");

void onRouteStarted(@Observes @Named("foo") RouteStartedEvent event) {
    // Called after the route "foo" has started
}
```

When multiple Camel contexts exist in the CDI container, the Camel context bean qualifiers, like **@ContextName**, can be used to refine the observer method resolution to a particular Camel context as specified in [observer resolution](#), e.g.:

```
void onRouteStarted(@Observes @ContextName("foo") RouteStartedEvent event) {
    // Called after the route 'event.getRoute()' for the Camel context 'foo' has started
}

void onContextStarted(@Observes @Manual CamelContextStartedEvent event) {
    // Called after the the Camel context qualified with '@Manual' has started
}
```

Similarly, the **@Default** qualifier can be used to observe Camel events for the *default* Camel context if multiples contexts exist, e.g.:

```
void onExchangeCompleted(@Observes @Default ExchangeCompletedEvent event) {
    // Called after the exchange 'event.getExchange()' processing has completed
}
```

In that example, if no qualifier is specified, the **@Any** qualifier is implicitly assumed, so that corresponding events for all the Camel contexts get received.

Note that the support for Camel events translation into CDI events is only activated if observer methods listening for Camel events are detected in the deployment, and that per Camel context.

## 59.10. CDI EVENTS ENDPOINT

Available as of Camel 2.17

The CDI event endpoint bridges the [CDI events](#) with the Camel routes so that CDI events can be seamlessly observed / consumed (resp. produced / fired) from Camel consumers (resp. by Camel producers).

The **CdiEventEndpoint<T>** bean provided by Camel CDI can be used to observe / consume CDI events whose *event type* is **T**, for example:

```
@Inject
CdiEventEndpoint<String> cdiEventEndpoint;

from(cdiEventEndpoint).log("CDI event received: ${body}");
```

This is equivalent to writing:

```
@Inject
```

```

@Uri("direct:event")
ProducerTemplate producer;

void observeCdiEvents(@Observes String event) {
    producer.sendBody(event);
}

from("direct:event").log("CDI event received: ${body}");

```

Conversely, the **CdiEventEndpoint<T>** bean can be used to produce / fire CDI events whose *event type* is **T**, for example:

```

@Inject
CdiEventEndpoint<String> cdiEventEndpoint;

from("direct:event").to(cdiEventEndpoint).log("CDI event sent: ${body}");

```

This is equivalent to writing:

```

@Inject
Event<String> event;

from("direct:event").process(new Processor() {
    @Override
    public void process(Exchange exchange) {
        event.fire(exchange.getBody(String.class));
    }
}).log("CDI event sent: ${body}");

```

Or using a Java 8 lambda expression:

```

@Inject
Event<String> event;

from("direct:event")
    .process(exchange -> event.fire(exchange.getIn().getBody(String.class)))
    .log("CDI event sent: ${body}");

```

The type variable **T** (resp. the qualifiers) of a particular **CdiEventEndpoint<T>** injection point are automatically translated into the parameterized *event type* (resp. into the *event qualifiers*) e.g.:

```

@Inject
@FooQualifier
CdiEventEndpoint<List<String>> cdiEventEndpoint;

from("direct:event").to(cdiEventEndpoint);

void observeCdiEvents(@Observes @FooQualifier List<String> event) {
    logger.info("CDI event: {}", event);
}

```

When multiple Camel contexts exist in the CDI container, the Camel context bean qualifiers, like **@ContextName**, can be used to qualify the **CdiEventEndpoint<T>** injection points, e.g.:

```

@Inject
@ContextName("foo")
CdiEventEndpoint<List<String>> cdiEventEndpoint;
// Only observes / consumes events having the @ContextName("foo") qualifier
from(cdiEventEndpoint).log("Camel context (foo) > CDI event received: ${body}");
// Produces / fires events with the @ContextName("foo") qualifier
from("...").to(cdiEventEndpoint);

void observeCdiEvents(@Observes @ContextName("foo") List<String> event) {
    logger.info("Camel context (foo) > CDI event: {}", event);
}

```

Note that the CDI event Camel endpoint dynamically adds an [observer method](#) for each unique combination of *event type* and *event qualifiers* and solely relies on the container typesafe [observer resolution](#), which leads to an implementation as efficient as possible.

Besides, as the impedance between the *typesafe* nature of CDI and the *dynamic* nature of the [Camel component](#) model is quite high, it is not possible to create an instance of the CDI event Camel endpoint via [URIs](#). Indeed, the URI format for the CDI event component is:

```
cdi-event://PayloadType<T1,...,Tn>[?qualifiers=QualifierType1[,...[,QualifierTypeN]...]]
```

With the authority **PayloadType** (resp. the **QualifierType**) being the URI escaped fully qualified name of the payload (resp. qualifier) raw type followed by the type parameters section delimited by angle brackets for payload parameterized type. Which leads to *unfriendly* URIs, e.g.:

```
cdi-event://org.apache.camel.cdi.example.EventPayload%3Cjava.lang.Integer%3E?
qualifiers=org.apache.camel.cdi.example.FooQualifier%2Corg.apache.camel.cdi.example.BarQualifier
```

But more fundamentally, that would prevent efficient binding between the endpoint instances and the observer methods as the CDI container doesn't have any ways of discovering the Camel context model during the deployment phase.

## 59.11. CAMEL XML CONFIGURATION IMPORT

Available as of Camel 2.18

While CDI favors a typesafe dependency injection mechanism, it may be useful to reuse existing Camel XML configuration files into a Camel CDI application. In other use cases, it might be handy to rely on the Camel XML DSL to configure its Camel context(s).

You can use the **@ImportResource** annotation that's provided by Camel CDI on any CDI beans and Camel CDI will automatically load the Camel XML configuration at the specified locations, e.g.:

```

@ImportResource("camel-context.xml")
class MyBean {
}

```

Camel CDI will load the resources at the specified locations from the classpath (other protocols may be added in the future).

Every **CamelContext** elements and other Camel *primitives* from the imported resources are automatically deployed as CDI beans during the container bootstrap so that they benefit from the auto-configuration provided by Camel CDI and become available for injection at runtime. If such an element

has an explicit **id** attribute set, the corresponding CDI bean is qualified with the **@Named** qualifier, e.g., given the following Camel XML configuration:

```
<camelContext id="foo">
  <endpoint id="bar" uri="seda:inbound">
    <property key="queue" value="#queue"/>
    <property key="concurrentConsumers" value="10"/>
  </endpoint>
</camelContext/>
```

The corresponding CDI beans are automatically deployed and can be injected, e.g.:

```
@Inject
@ContextName("foo")
CamelContext context;

@Inject
@Named("bar")
Endpoint endpoint;
```

Note that the **CamelContext** beans are automatically qualified with both the **@Named** and **@ContextName** qualifiers. If the imported **CamelContext** element doesn't have an **id** attribute, the corresponding bean is deployed with the built-in **@Default** qualifier.

Conversely, CDI beans deployed in the application can be referred to from the Camel XML configuration, usually using the **ref** attribute, e.g., given the following bean declared:

```
@Produces
@Named("baz")
Processor processor = exchange -> exchange.getIn().setHeader("quux", "quux");
```

A reference to that bean can be declared in the imported Camel XML configuration, e.g.:

```
<camelContext id="foo">
  <route>
    <from uri="..."/>
    <process ref="baz"/>
  </route>
</camelContext/>
```

## 59.12. TRANSACTION SUPPORT

Available as of Camel 2.19

Camel CDI provides support for Camel transactional client using JTA.

That support is optional hence you need to have JTA in your application classpath, e.g., by explicitly add JTA as a dependency when using Maven:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>javax.transaction</groupId>
  <artifactId>javax.transaction-api</artifactId>
  <scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>
```

You'll have to have your application deployed in a JTA capable container or provide a standalone JTA implementation.

## CAUTION

Note that, for the time being, the transaction manager is looked up as JNDI resource with the **java:TransactionManager** key.

More flexible strategies will be added in the future to support a wider range of deployment scenarios.

### 59.12.1. Transaction policies

Camel CDI provides implementation for the typically supported Camel **TransactedPolicy** as CDI beans. It is possible to have these policies looked up by name using the transacted EIP, e.g.:

```
class MyRouteBean extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        from("activemq:queue:foo")
            .transacted("PROPAGATION_REQUIRED")
            .bean("transformer")
            .to("jpa:my.application.entity.Bar")
            .log("${body.id} inserted");
    }
}
```

This would be equivalent to:

```
class MyRouteBean extends RouteBuilder {

    @Inject
    @Named("PROPAGATION_REQUIRED")
    Policy required;

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        from("activemq:queue:foo")
            .policy(required)
            .bean("transformer")
            .to("jpa:my.application.entity.Bar")
            .log("${body.id} inserted");
    }
}
```

The list of supported transaction policy names is:

- **PROPAGATION\_NEVER,**
- **PROPAGATION\_NOT\_SUPPORTED,**
- **PROPAGATION\_SUPPORTS,**
- **PROPAGATION\_REQUIRED,**

- **PROPAGATION\_REQUIRES\_NEW**,
- **PROPAGATION\_NESTED**,
- **PROPAGATION\_MANDATORY**.

### 59.12.2. Transactional error handler

Camel CDI provides a transactional error handler that extends the redelivery error handler, forces a rollback whenever an exception occurs and creates a new transaction for each redelivery.

Camel CDI provides the **CdiRouteBuilder** class that exposes the **transactionErrorHandler** helper method to enable quick access to the configuration, e.g.:

```
class MyRouteBean extends CdiRouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        errorHandler(transactionErrorHandler()
            .setTransactionPolicy("PROPAGATION_SUPPORTS")
            .maximumRedeliveries(5)
            .maximumRedeliveryDelay(5000)
            .collisionAvoidancePercent(10)
            .backOffMultiplier(1.5));
    }
}
```

## 59.13. AUTO-CONFIGURED OSGI INTEGRATION

Available as of Camel 2.17

The Camel context beans are automatically adapted by Camel CDI so that they are registered as OSGi services and the various resolvers (like **ComponentResolver** and **DataFormatResolver**) integrate with the OSGi registry. That means that the Karaf Camel commands can be used to operate the Camel contexts auto-configured by Camel CDI, e.g.:

```
karaf@root(>) camel:context-list
Context      Status      Total #    Failed #    Inflight #  Uptime
-----      -
camel-cdi    Started      1          0           0 1 minute
```

See the **camel-example-cdi-osgi** example for a working example of the Camel CDI OSGi integration.

## 59.14. LAZY INJECTION / PROGRAMMATIC LOOKUP

While the CDI programmatic model favors a [typesafe resolution](#) mechanism that occurs at application initialization time, it is possible to perform dynamic / lazy injection later during the application execution using the [programmatic lookup](#) mechanism.

Camel CDI provides for convenience the annotation literals corresponding to the CDI qualifiers that you can use for standard injection of Camel primitives. These annotation literals can be used in conjunction with the **javax.enterprise.inject.Instance** interface which is the CDI entry point to perform lazy injection / programmatic lookup.



For example, you can use the provided annotation literal for the **@Uri** qualifier to lazily lookup for Camel primitives, e.g. for **ProducerTemplate** beans:

```
@Any
@Inject
Instance<ProducerTemplate> producers;

ProducerTemplate inbound = producers
    .select(Uri.Literal.of("direct:inbound"))
    .get();
```

Or for **Endpoint** beans, e.g.:

```
@Any
@Inject
Instance<Endpoint> endpoints;

MockEndpoint outbound = endpoints
    .select(MockEndpoint.class, Uri.Literal.of("mock:outbound"))
    .get();
```

Similarly, you can use the provided annotation literal for the **@ContextName** qualifier to lazily lookup for **CamelContext** beans, e.g.:

```
@Any
@Inject
Instance<CamelContext> contexts;

CamelContext context = contexts
    .select(ContextName.Literal.of("foo"))
    .get();
```

You can also refined the selection based on the Camel context type, e.g.:

```
@Any
@Inject
Instance<CamelContext> contexts;

// Refine the selection by type
Instance<DefaultCamelContext> context = contexts.select(DefaultCamelContext.class);

// Check if such a bean exists then retrieve a reference
if (!context.isUnsatisfied())
    context.get();
```

Or even iterate over a selection of Camel contexts, e.g.:

```
@Any
@Inject
Instance<CamelContext> contexts;

for (CamelContext context : contexts)
    context.setUseBreadcrumb(true);
```

## 59.15. MAVEN ARCHETYPE

Among the available [Camel Maven archetypes](#), you can use the provided **camel-archetype-cdi** to generate a Camel CDI Maven project, e.g.:

```
mvn archetype:generate -DarchetypeGroupId=org.apache.camel.archetypes -
DarchetypeArtifactId=camel-archetype-cdi
```

## 59.16. SUPPORTED CONTAINERS

The Camel CDI component is compatible with any CDI 1.0, CDI 1.1 and CDI 1.2 compliant runtime. It's been successfully tested against the following runtimes:

Container	Version	Runtime
Weld SE	<b>1.1.28.Final</b>	CDI 1.0 / Java SE 7
OpenWebBeans	<b>1.2.7</b>	CDI 1.0 / Java SE 7
Weld SE	<b>2.4.2.Final</b>	CDI 1.2 / Java SE 7
OpenWebBeans	<b>1.7.2</b>	CDI 1.2 / Java SE 7
WildFly	<b>8.2.1.Final</b>	CDI 1.2 / Java EE 7
WildFly	<b>9.0.1.Final</b>	CDI 1.2 / Java EE 7
WildFly	<b>10.1.0.Final</b>	CDI 1.2 / Java EE 7

## 59.17. EXAMPLES

The following examples are available in the **examples** directory of the Camel project:

Example	Description
<b>camel-example-cdi</b>	Illustrates how to work with Camel using CDI to configure components, endpoints and beans
<b>camel-example-cdi-kubernetes</b>	Illustrates the integration between Camel, CDI and Kubernetes
<b>camel-example-cdi-metrics</b>	Illustrates the integration between Camel, Dropwizard Metrics and CDI
<b>camel-example-cdi-properties</b>	Illustrates the integration between Camel, DeltaSpike and CDI for configuration properties

Example	Description
<b>camel-example-cdi-osgi</b>	A CDI application using the SJMS component that can be executed inside an OSGi container using PAX CDI
<b>camel-example-cdi-rest-servlet</b>	Illustrates the Camel REST DSL being used in a Web application that uses CDI as dependency injection framework
<b>camel-example-cdi-test</b>	Demonstrates the testing features that are provided as part of the integration between Camel and CDI
<b>camel-example-cdi-xml</b>	Illustrates the use of Camel XML configuration files into a Camel CDI application
<b>camel-example-openapi-cdi</b>	An example using REST DSL and OpenAPI Java with CDI
<b>camel-example-swagger-cdi</b>	An example using REST DSL and Swagger Java with CDI
<b>camel-example-widget-gadget-cdi</b>	The Widget and Gadget use-case from the EIP book implemented in Java with CDI dependency Injection

## 59.18. SEE ALSO

- [Camel CDI testing](#)
- [CDI specification Web site](#)
- [CDI ecosystem](#)
- [Weld home page](#)
- [OpenWebBeans home page](#)
- [Going further with CDI and Camel](#) (See Camel CDI section)

## 59.19. CAMEL CDI FOR EAR DEPLOYMENTS ON {WILDFLY-CAMEL}

Camel CDI EAR deployments on {wildfly-camel} have some differences in class and resource loading behaviour, compared to standard WAR or JAR deployments.

{wildfly} bootstraps Weld using the EAR deployment ClassLoader. {wildfly} also mandates that only a single CDI extension is created and shared by all EAR sub-deployments.

This results in the 'Auto-configured' CDI Camel Context using the EAR deployment ClassLoader to dynamically load classes and resources. By default, this ClassLoader does not have access to resources within EAR sub-deployments.

For EAR deployments, it is recommended that usage of the 'Auto-configured' CDI Camel Context is

avoided and that **RouteBuilder** classes are annotated with **@ContextName**, or that a **CamelContext** is created via the **@ImportResource** annotation or through CDI producer methods and fields. This helps {wildfly-camel} to determine the correct ClassLoader to use with Camel.

## CHAPTER 60. CHRONICLE ENGINE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The camel chronicle-engine component let you leverage the power of OpenHFT's Chronicle-Engine

### 60.1. URI FORMAT

```
chronicle-engine:addresses/path[?options]
```

### 60.2. URI OPTIONS

The Chronicle Engine component has no options.

The Chronicle Engine endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
chronicle-engine:addresses/path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 60.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>addresses</b>	<b>Required</b> Engine addresses. Multiple addresses can be separated by comma.		String
<b>path</b>	<b>Required</b> Engine path		String

#### 60.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>action</b> (common)	The default action to perform, valid values are: - PUBLISH - PPUBLISH_AND_INDEX - PPUT - PGET_AND_PUT - PPUT_ALL - PPUT_IF_ABSENT - PGET - PGET_AND_REMOVE - PREMOVE - PIS_EMPTY - PSIZE		String
<b>clusterName</b> (common)	Cluster name for queue		String
<b>filteredMapEvents</b> (common)	A comma separated list of Map event type to filter, valid values are: INSERT, UPDATE, REMOVE.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>persistent</b> (common)	Enable/disable data persistence	true	boolean
<b>subscribeMapEvents</b> (common)	Set if consumer should subscribe to Map events, default true.	true	boolean
<b>subscribeTopicEvents</b> (common)	Set if consumer should subscribe to TopicEvents, default false.	false	boolean
<b>subscribeTopologicalEvents</b> (common)	Set if consumer should subscribe to TopologicalEvents, default false.	false	boolean
<b>wireType</b> (common)	The Wire type to use, default to binary wire.	BINARY	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 61. CHUNK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The **chunk**: component allows for processing a message using a [Chunk](#) template. This can be ideal when using Templating to generate responses for requests.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
<artifactId>camel-chunk</artifactId>
<version>x.x.x</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 61.1. URI FORMAT

```
chunk:templateName[?options]
```

Where **templateName** is the classpath-local URI of the template to invoke.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 61.2. OPTIONS

The Chunk component has no options.

The Chunk endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
chunk:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 61.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

#### 61.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>encoding</b> (producer)	Define the encoding of the body		String
<b>extension</b> (producer)	Define the file extension of the template		String
<b>themeFolder</b> (producer)	Define the themes folder to scan		String
<b>themeLayer</b> (producer)	Define the theme layer to elaborate		String
<b>themeSubfolder</b> (producer)	Define the themes subfolder to scan		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Chunk component will look for a specific template in *themes* folder with extensions *.html* or *\_.xml*. If you need to specify a different folder or extensions, you will need to use the specific options listed above.

### 61.3. CHUNK CONTEXT

Camel will provide exchange information in the Chunk context (just a **Map**). The **Exchange** is transferred as:

key	value
<b>exchange</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> itself.
<b>exchange.properties</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> properties.
<b>headers</b>	The headers of the In message.
<b>camelContext</b>	The Camel Context.
<b>request</b>	The In message.



key	value
<b>body</b>	The In message body.
<b>response</b>	The Out message (only for InOut message exchange pattern).

## 61.4. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES

Camel provides two headers by which you can define a different resource location for a template or the template content itself. If any of these headers is set then Camel uses this over the endpoint configured resource. This allows you to provide a dynamic template at runtime.

Header	Type	Description	Support Version
ChunkConstants.C HUNK_RESOURCE _URI	String	A URI for the template resource to use instead of the endpoint configured.	
ChunkConstants.C HUNK_TEMPLATE	String	The template to use instead of the endpoint configured.	

## 61.5. SAMPLES

For example you could use something like:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("chunk:template");
```

To use a Chunk template to formulate a response for a message for InOut message exchanges (where there is a **JMSReplyTo** header).

If you want to use `InOnly` and consume the message and send it to another destination you could use:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("chunk:template").
to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

It's possible to specify what template the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").
setHeader(ChunkConstants.CHUNK_RESOURCE_URI).constant("template").
to("chunk:dummy");
```

An example of `Chunk` component options use:

```
from("direct:in").
to("chunk:file_example?themeFolder=template&themeSubfolder=subfolder&extension=chunk");
```

In this example `Chunk` component will look for the file `file_example.chunk` in the folder `template/subfolder`.

## 61.6. THE EMAIL SAMPLE

In this sample we want to use `Chunk` templating for an order confirmation email. The email template is laid out in `Chunk` as:

```
Dear ${headers.lastName}, ${headers.firstName}

Thanks for the order of ${headers.item}.

Regards Camel Riders Bookstore
${body}
```

## 61.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 62. CLASS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.4

The **class:** component binds beans to Camel message exchanges. It works in the same way as the [Bean](#) component but instead of looking up beans from a Registry it creates the bean based on the class name.

### 62.1. URI FORMAT

```
class:className[?options]
```

Where **className** is the fully qualified class name to create and use as bean.

### 62.2. OPTIONS

The Class component has no options.

The Class endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
class:beanName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 62.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>beanName</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the name of the bean to invoke		String

#### 62.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>method</b> (producer)	Sets the name of the method to invoke on the bean		String
<b>cache</b> (advanced)	If enabled, Camel will cache the result of the first Registry look-up. Cache can be enabled if the bean in the Registry is defined as a singleton scope.	false	boolean
<b>multiParameterArray</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> How to treat the parameters which are passed from the message body; if it is true, the message body should be an array of parameters. Note: This option is used internally by Camel, and is not intended for end users to use. Deprecation note: This option is used internally by Camel, and is not intended for end users to use.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>parameters</b> (advanced)	Used for configuring additional properties on the bean		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 62.3. USING

You simply use the **class** component just as the [Bean](#) component but by specifying the fully qualified classname instead.

For example to use the **MyFooBean** you have to do as follows:

```
from("direct:start").to("class:org.apache.camel.component.bean.MyFooBean").to("mock:result");
```

You can also specify which method to invoke on the **MyFooBean**, for example **hello**:

```
from("direct:start").to("class:org.apache.camel.component.bean.MyFooBean?method=hello").to("mock:result");
```

### 62.4. SETTING PROPERTIES ON THE CREATED INSTANCE

In the endpoint uri you can specify properties to set on the created instance, for example if it has a **setPrefix** method:

```
// Camel 2.17 onwards
from("direct:start")
  .to("class:org.apache.camel.component.bean.MyPrefixBean?bean.prefix=Bye")
  .to("mock:result");

// Camel 2.16 and older
from("direct:start")
  .to("class:org.apache.camel.component.bean.MyPrefixBean?prefix=Bye")
  .to("mock:result");
```

And you can also use the **#** syntax to refer to properties to be looked up in the Registry.

```
// Camel 2.17 onwards
from("direct:start")
  .to("class:org.apache.camel.component.bean.MyPrefixBean?bean.cool=#foo")
  .to("mock:result");

// Camel 2.16 and older
from("direct:start")
  .to("class:org.apache.camel.component.bean.MyPrefixBean?cool=#foo")
  .to("mock:result");
```

Which will lookup a bean from the Registry with the id **foo** and invoke the **setCool** method on the created instance of the **MyPrefixBean** class.

TIP:See more details at the [Bean](#) component as the **class** component works in much the same way.

## 62.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Bean](#)
- [Bean Binding](#)
- [Bean Integration](#)

## CHAPTER 63. CMIS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The cmis component uses the [Apache Chemistry](#) client API and allows you to add/read nodes to/from a CMIS compliant content repositories.

### 63.1. URI FORMAT

```
cmis://cmisServerUrl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 63.2. CMIS OPTIONS

The CMIS component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sessionFacadeFactory</b> (common)	To use a custom CMISSessionFacadeFactory to create the CMISSessionFacade instances		CMISSessionFacade Factory
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The CMIS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
cmis:cmsUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 63.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
cmsUrl	Required URL to the cmis repository		String

#### 63.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>pageSize</b> (common)	Number of nodes to retrieve per page	100	int
<b>readContent</b> (common)	If set to true, the content of document node will be retrieved in addition to the properties	false	boolean
<b>readCount</b> (common)	Max number of nodes to read		int
<b>repositoryId</b> (common)	The Id of the repository to use. If not specified the first available repository is used		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>query</b> (consumer)	The cmis query to execute against the repository. If not specified, the consumer will retrieve every node from the content repository by iterating the content tree recursively		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>queryMode</b> (producer)	If true, will execute the cmis query from the message body and return result, otherwise will create a node in the cmis repository	false	boolean
<b>sessionFacadeFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom CMISessionFacadeFactory to create the CMISessionFacade instances		CMISessionFacadeFactory
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>password</b> (security)	Password for the cmis repository		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username for the cmis repository		String

## 63.3. USAGE

### 63.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the producer

Header	Default Value	Description
<b>Camel CMIS FolderPath</b>	/	The current folder to use during the execution. If not specified will use the root folder
<b>Camel CMIS RetrieveContent</b>	<b>false</b>	In <b>queryMode</b> this header will force the producer to retrieve the content of document nodes.
<b>Camel CMIS ReadSize</b>	<b>0</b>	Max number of nodes to read.
<b>cmis: path</b>	<b>null</b>	If <b>CamelCMISFolderPath</b> is not set, will try to find out the path of the node from this cmis property and it is name
<b>cmis: name</b>	<b>null</b>	If <b>CamelCMISFolderPath</b> is not set, will try to find out the path of the node from this cmis property and it is path
<b>cmis: objectType</b>	<b>null</b>	The type of the node
<b>cmis: contentTypeMime</b>	<b>null</b>	The mimetype to set for a document



### 63.3.2. Message headers set during querying Producer operation

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelCMISResultCount</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Number of nodes returned from the query.

The message body will contain a list of maps, where each entry in the map is cmis property and its value. If **CamelCMISRetrieveContent** header is set to true, one additional entry in the map with key **CamelCMISContent** will contain **InputStream** of the document type of nodes.

## 63.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-cmis</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`\${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.11 or higher).

## 63.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 64. CM SMS GATEWAY COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

Camel-Cm-Sms is an [Apache Camel](#) component for the [CM SMS Gateway] (<https://www.cmtelecom.com>).

It allows to integrate [CM SMS API](#) in an application as a camel component.

You must have a valid account. More information are available at [CM Telecom](#).

```
cm-sms://sgw01.cm.nl/gateway.ashx?
defaultFrom=DefaultSender&defaultMaxNumberOfParts=8&productToken=xxxxx
```

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
<artifactId>camel-cm-sms</artifactId>
<version>x.x.x</version>
<!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 64.1. OPTIONS

The CM SMS Gateway component has no options.

The CM SMS Gateway endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
cm-sms:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 64.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	Required SMS Provider HOST with scheme		String

#### 64.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
defaultFrom (producer)	This is the sender name. The maximum length is 11 characters.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultMaxNumberOfParts</b> (producer)	If it is a multipart message forces the max number. Message can be truncated. Technically the gateway will first check if a message is larger than 160 characters, if so, the message will be cut into multiple 153 characters parts limited by these parameters.	8	int
<b>productToken</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The unique token to use		String
<b>testConnectionOnStartup</b> (producer)	Whether to test the connection to the SMS Gateway on startup	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 64.2. SAMPLE

You can try [this project](#) to see how camel-cm-sms can be integrated in a camel route.

## CHAPTER 65. COAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

**Camel-CoAP** is an [Apache Camel](#) component that allows you to work with CoAP, a lightweight REST-type protocol for machine-to-machine operation. [CoAP](#), Constrained Application Protocol is a specialized web transfer protocol for use with constrained nodes and constrained networks and it is based on RFC 7252.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-coap</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 65.1. OPTIONS

The CoAP component has no options.

The CoAP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
coap:uri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 65.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
uri	The URI for the CoAP endpoint		URI

#### 65.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>coapMethodRestrict</b> (consumer)	Comma separated list of methods that the CoAP consumer will bind to. The default is to bind to all methods (DELETE, GET, POST, PUT).		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 65.2. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
<b>CamelCoapMethod</b>	<b>String</b>	The request method that the CoAP producer should use when calling the target CoAP server URI. Valid options are DELETE, GET, PING, POST & PUT.
<b>CamelCoapResponseCode</b>	<b>String</b>	The CoAP response code sent by the external server. See RFC 7252 for details of what each code means.
<b>CamelCoapUri</b>	<b>String</b>	The URI of a CoAP server to call. Will override any existing URI configured directly on the endpoint.

### 65.2.1. Configuring the CoAP producer request method

The following rules determine which request method the CoAP producer will use to invoke the target URI:

1. The value of the **CamelCoapMethod** header
2. **GET** if a query string is provided on the target CoAP server URI.

3. **POST** if the message exchange body is not null.
4. **GET** otherwise.

## CHAPTER 66. CONSTANT LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 1.5

The Constant Expression Language is really just a way to specify constant strings as a type of expression.



### NOTE

This is a fixed constant value that is only set once during starting up the route, do not use this if you want dynamic values during routing.

### 66.1. CONSTANT OPTIONS

The Constant language supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
trim	true	Boolean	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

### 66.2. EXAMPLE USAGE

The `setHeader` element of the Spring DSL can utilize a constant expression like:

```
<route>
  <from uri="seda:a"/>
  <setHeader headerName="theHeader">
    <constant>the value</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="mock:b"/>
</route>
```

in this case, the Message coming from the `seda:a` Endpoint will have 'theHeader' header set to the constant value 'the value'.

And the same example using Java DSL:

```
from("seda:a")
  .setHeader("theHeader", constant("the value"))
  .to("mock:b");
```

### 66.3. DEPENDENCIES

The Constant language is part of `camel-core`.

## CHAPTER 67. COMETD COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

The **cometd**: component is a transport for working with the [jetty](#) implementation of the [cometd/bayeux protocol](#).

Using this component in combination with the dojo toolkit library it's possible to push Camel messages directly into the browser using an AJAX based mechanism.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-cometd</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 67.1. URI FORMAT

```
cometd://host:port/channelName[?options]
```

The **channelName** represents a topic that can be subscribed to by the Camel endpoints.

### 67.2. EXAMPLES

```
cometd://localhost:8080/service/mychannel
cometds://localhost:8443/service/mychannel
```

where **cometds**: represents an SSL configured endpoint.

### 67.3. OPTIONS

The CometD component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sslKeyPassword</b> (security)	The password for the keystore when using SSL.		String
<b>sslPassword</b> (security)	The password when using SSL.		String
<b>sslKeystore</b> (security)	The path to the keystore.		String
<b>securityPolicy</b> (security)	To use a custom configured SecurityPolicy to control authorization		SecurityPolicy



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>extensions</b> (common)	To use a list of custom BayeuxServer.Extension that allows modifying incoming and outgoing requests.		List
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The CometD endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
cometd:host:port/channelName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 67.3.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> Host port number		int
<b>channelName</b>	<b>Required</b> The channelName represents a topic that can be subscribed to by the Camel endpoints.		String

### 67.3.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowedOrigins</b> (common)	The origins domain that support to cross, if the crossOriginFilterOn is true	*	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>baseResource</b> (common)	The root directory for the web resources or classpath. Use the protocol file: or classpath: depending if you want that the component loads the resource from file system or classpath. Classpath is required for OSGI deployment where the resources are packaged in the jar		String
<b>crossOriginFilterOn</b> (common)	If true, the server will support for cross-domain filtering	false	boolean
<b>filterPath</b> (common)	The filterPath will be used by the CrossOriginFilter, if the crossOriginFilterOn is true		String
<b>interval</b> (common)	The client side poll timeout in milliseconds. How long a client will wait between reconnects		int
<b>jsonCommented</b> (common)	If true, the server will accept JSON wrapped in a comment and will generate JSON wrapped in a comment. This is a defence against Ajax Hijacking.	true	boolean
<b>logLevel</b> (common)	Logging level. 0=none, 1=info, 2=debug.	1	int
<b>maxInterval</b> (common)	The max client side poll timeout in milliseconds. A client will be removed if a connection is not received in this time.	30000	int
<b>multiFrameInterval</b> (common)	The client side poll timeout, if multiple connections are detected from the same browser.	1500	int
<b>timeout</b> (common)	The server side poll timeout in milliseconds. This is how long the server will hold a reconnect request before responding.	24000 0	int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sessionHeadersEnabled</b> (consumer)	Whether to include the server session headers in the Camel message when creating a Camel Message for incoming requests.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>disconnectLocalSession</b> (producer)	Whether to disconnect local sessions after publishing a message to its channel. Disconnecting local session is needed as they are not swept by default by CometD, and therefore you can run out of memory.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

Here is some examples on How to pass the parameters

For file (for webapp resources located in the Web Application directory --> cometd://localhost:8080?resourceBase=file./webapp

For classpath (when by example the web resources are packaged inside the webapp folder --> cometd://localhost:8080?resourceBase=classpath:webapp

## 67.4. AUTHENTICATION

Available as of Camel 2.8

You can configure custom **SecurityPolicy** and **Extension's to the `CometdComponent`** which allows you to use authentication as [documented here](#)

## 67.5. SETTING UP SSL FOR COMETD COMPONENT

### 67.5.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.9, the Cometd component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the Cometd component. You need to configure SSL on the CometdComponent.

Programmatic configuration of the component

```
KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
```

```

ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

TrustManagersParameters tmp = new TrustManagersParameters();
tmp.setKeyStore(ksp);

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);
scp.setTrustManagers(tmp);

CometdComponent cometdComponent = getContext().getComponent("cometds",
CometdComponent.class);
cometdComponent.setSslContextParameters(scp);

```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:keyManagers
    keyPassword="keyPassword">
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:keyManagers>
  <camel:trustManagers>
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:keyManagers>
  </camel:sslContextParameters>...

<bean id="cometd" class="org.apache.camel.component.cometd.CometdComponent">
  <property name="sslContextParameters" ref="sslContextParameters"/>
</bean>

...
<to uri="cometds://127.0.0.1:443/service/test?baseResource=file:./target/test-
classes/webapp&timeout=240000&interval=0&maxInterval=30000&multiFrameInterval=1500&jsonCom
mented=true&logLevel=2"/>...

```

## 67.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 68. CONSUL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The **Consul** component is a component for integrating your application with Consul.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-consul</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 68.1. URI FORMAT

```
consul://domain?[options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format:

```
?option=value&option=value&...
```

### 68.2. OPTIONS

The Consul component supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>url</b> (common)	The Consul agent URL		String
<b>datacenter</b> (common)	The data center		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (common)	SSL configuration using an org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters instance.		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>aclToken</b> (common)	Sets the ACL token to be used with Consul		String
<b>userName</b> (common)	Sets the username to be used for basic authentication		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>password</b> (common)	Sets the password to be used for basic authentication		String
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	Sets the common configuration shared among endpoints		ConsulConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Consul endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
consul:apiEndpoint
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 68.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiEndpoint</b>	<b>Required</b> The API endpoint		String

### 68.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 68.3. HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
Camel Consul Action	String	The Producer action
Camel Consul Key	String	The Key on which the action should applied
Camel Consul EventId	String	The event id (consumer only)
Camel Consul EventName	String	The event name (consumer only)
Camel Consul EventLTime	Long	The event LTime
Camel Consul NodeFilter	String	The Node filter
Camel Consul TagFilter	String	The tag filter

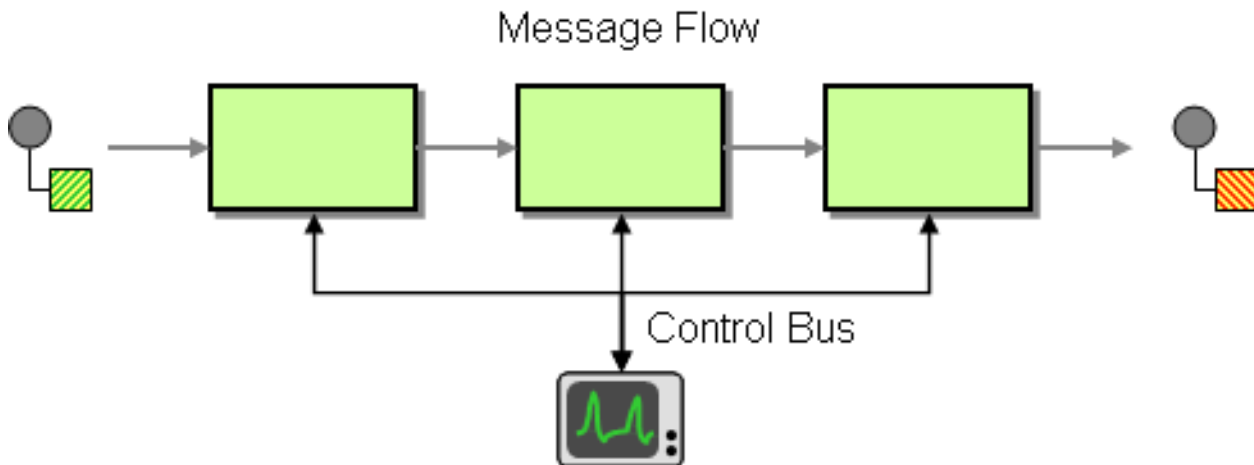
Name	Type	Description
Camel Consul Session Filter	String	The session filter
Camel Consul Version	int	The data version
Camel Consul Flags	Long	Flags associated with a value
Camel Consul CreateIndex	Long	The internal index value that represents when the entry was created
Camel Consul LockIndex	Long	The number of times this key has successfully been acquired in a lock
Camel Consul ModifyIndex	Long	The last index that modified this key
Camel Consul Options	Object	Options associated to the request
Camel Consul Result	boolean	true if the response has a result
Camel Consul Session	String	The session id
Camel Consul ValueAsString	boolean	To transform values retrieved from Consul i.e. on KV endpoint to string.



## CHAPTER 69. CONTROL BUS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The [Control Bus](#) from the EIP patterns allows for the integration system to be monitored and managed from within the framework.



Use a Control Bus to manage an enterprise integration system. The Control Bus uses the same messaging mechanism used by the application data, but uses separate channels to transmit data that is relevant to the management of components involved in the message flow.

In Camel you can manage and monitor using JMX, or by using a Java API from the **CamelContext**, or from the **org.apache.camel.api.management** package, or use the event notifier which has an example here.

From Camel 2.11 onwards we have introduced a new [ControlBus Component](#) that allows you to send messages to a control bus Endpoint that reacts accordingly.

### 69.1. CONTROLBUS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.11

The **controlbus:** component provides easy management of Camel applications based on the [Control Bus](#) EIP pattern. For example, by sending a message to an Endpoint you can control the lifecycle of routes, or gather performance statistics.

```
controlbus:command[?options]
```

Where **command** can be any string to identify which type of command to use.

### 69.2. COMMANDS

Command	Description
<b>route</b>	To control routes using the <b>routeld</b> and <b>action</b> parameter.

Command	Description
<b>language</b>	Allows you to specify a <a href="#">Language</a> to use for evaluating the message body. If there is any result from the evaluation, then the result is put in the message body.

## 69.3. OPTIONS

The Control Bus component has no options.

The Control Bus endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
controlbus:command:language
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 69.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>command</b>	<b>Required</b> Command can be either route or language		String
<b>language</b>	Allows you to specify the name of a Language to use for evaluating the message body. If there is any result from the evaluation, then the result is put in the message body.		Language

### 69.3.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>action</b> (producer)	To denote an action that can be either: start, stop, or status. To either start or stop a route, or to get the status of the route as output in the message body. You can use suspend and resume from Camel 2.11.1 onwards to either suspend or resume a route. And from Camel 2.11.1 onwards you can use stats to get performance statistics returned in XML format; the routeld option can be used to define which route to get the performance stats for, if routeld is not defined, then you get statistics for the entire CamelContext. The restart action will restart the route.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>async</b> (producer)	Whether to execute the control bus task asynchronously. Important: If this option is enabled, then any result from the task is not set on the Exchange. This is only possible if executing tasks synchronously.	false	boolean
<b>loggingLevel</b> (producer)	Logging level used for logging when task is done, or if any exceptions occurred during processing the task.	INFO	LogLevel
<b>restartDelay</b> (producer)	The delay in millis to use when restarting a route.	1000	int
<b>routeId</b> (producer)	To specify a route by its id. The special keyword <code>current</code> indicates the current route.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 69.4. USING ROUTE COMMAND

The route command allows you to do common tasks on a given route very easily, for example to start a route, you can send an empty message to this endpoint:

```
template.sendBody("controlbus:route?routeId=foo&action=start", null);
```

To get the status of the route, you can do:

```
String status = template.requestBody("controlbus:route?routeId=foo&action=status", null, String.class);
```

## 69.5. GETTING PERFORMANCE STATISTICS

Available as of Camel 2.11.1

This requires JMX to be enabled (is by default) then you can get the performance statics per route, or for the CamelContext. For example to get the statics for a route named `foo`, we can do:

```
String xml = template.requestBody("controlbus:route?routeId=foo&action=stats", null, String.class);
```

The returned statics is in XML format. Its the same data you can get from JMX with the **dumpRouteStatsAsXml** operation on the **ManagedRouteMBean**.

To get statics for the entire CamelContext you just omit the `routeId` parameter as shown below:

```
String xml = template.requestBody("controlbus:route?action=stats", null, String.class);
```

## 69.6. USING SIMPLE LANGUAGE

You can use the [Simple](#) language with the control bus, for example to stop a specific route, you can send a message to the "**controlbus:language:simple**" endpoint containing the following message:

```
template.sendBody("controlbus:language:simple", "${camelContext.stopRoute('myRoute')}");
```

As this is a void operation, no result is returned. However, if you want the route status you can do:

```
String status = template.requestBody("controlbus:language:simple",  
    "${camelContext.getRouteStatus('myRoute')}", String.class);
```

It's easier to use the **route** command to control lifecycle of routes. The **language** command allows you to execute a language script that has stronger powers such as [Groovy](#) or to some extend the [Simple](#) language.

For example to shutdown Camel itself you can do:

```
template.sendBody("controlbus:language:simple?async=true", "${camelContext.stop()}");
```

We use **async=true** to stop Camel asynchronously as otherwise we would be trying to stop Camel while it was in-flight processing the message we sent to the control bus component.

### TIP

You can also use other languages such as [Groovy](#), etc.

# CHAPTER 70. COUCHBASE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The `couchbase:` component allows you to treat [CouchBase](#) instances as a producer or consumer of messages.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-couchbase</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 70.1. URI FORMAT

```
couchbase:url
```

## 70.2. OPTIONS

The Couchbase component has no options.

The Couchbase endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
couchbase:protocol:hostname:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 70.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>protocol</code>	<b>Required</b> The protocol to use		String
<code>hostname</code>	<b>Required</b> The hostname to use		String
<code>port</code>	The port number to use	8091	int

### 70.2.2. Query Parameters (47 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>bucket</code> (common)	The bucket to use		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>key</b> (common)	The key to use		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>consumerProcessedStrategy</b> (consumer)	Define the consumer Processed strategy to use	none	String
<b>descending</b> (consumer)	Define if this operation is descending or not	false	boolean
<b>designDocumentName</b> (consumer)	The design document name to use	beer	String
<b>limit</b> (consumer)	The output limit to use	-1	int
<b>rangeEndKey</b> (consumer)	Define a range for the end key		String
<b>rangeStartKey</b> (consumer)	Define a range for the start key		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>skip</b> (consumer)	Define the skip to use	-1	int
<b>viewName</b> (consumer)	The view name to use	brewery_beers	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>autoStartIdForInserts</b> (producer)	Define if we want an autostart Id when we are doing an insert operation	false	boolean
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do	CCB_PUT	String
<b>persistTo</b> (producer)	Where to persist the data	0	int
<b>producerRetryAttempts</b> (producer)	Define the number of retry attempts	2	int
<b>producerRetryPause</b> (producer)	Define the retry pause between different attempts	5000	int
<b>replicateTo</b> (producer)	Where to replicate the data	0	int
<b>startingIdForInsertsFrom</b> (producer)	Define the starting Id where we are doing an insert operation		long
<b>additionalHosts</b> (advanced)	The additional hosts		String
<b>maxReconnectDelay</b> (advanced)	Define the max delay during a reconnection	30000	long
<b>obsPollInterval</b> (advanced)	Define the observation polling interval	400	long
<b>obsTimeout</b> (advanced)	Define the observation timeout	-1	long
<b>opQueueMaxBlockTime</b> (advanced)	Define the max time an operation can be in queue blocked	10000	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>opTimeout</b> (advanced)	Define the operation timeout	2500	long
<b>readBufferSize</b> (advanced)	Define the buffer size	16384	int
<b>shouldOptimize</b> (advanced)	Define if we want to use optimization or not where possible	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>timeoutExceptionThreshold</b> (advanced)	Define the threshold for throwing a timeout Exception	998	int
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLISECONDS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	The password to use		String
<b>username</b> (security)	The username to use		String

## CHAPTER 71. COUCHDB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The **couchdb**: component allows you to treat [CouchDB](#) instances as a producer or consumer of messages. Using the lightweight LightCouch API, this camel component has the following features:

- As a consumer, monitors couch changesets for inserts, updates and deletes and publishes these as messages into camel routes.
- As a producer, can save, update and from Camel 2.18 delete (by using CouchDbMethod with DELETE value) documents into couch.
- Can support as many endpoints as required, eg for multiple databases across multiple instances.
- Ability to have events trigger for only deletes, only inserts/updates or all (default).
- Headers set for sequenceld, document revision, document id, and HTTP method type.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-couchdb</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 71.1. URI FORMAT

```
couchdb:http://hostname[:port]/database?[options]
```

Where **hostname** is the hostname of the running couchdb instance. Port is optional and if not specified then defaults to 5984.

### 71.2. OPTIONS

The CouchDB component has no options.

The CouchDB endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
couchdb:protocol:hostname:port/database
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 71.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> The protocol to use for communicating with the database.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hostname</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname of the running couchdb instance		String
<b>port</b>	Port number for the running couchdb instance	5984	int
<b>database</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the database to use		String

### 71.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>createDatabase</b> (common)	Creates the database if it does not already exist	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>deletes</b> (consumer)	Document deletes are published as events	true	boolean
<b>heartbeat</b> (consumer)	How often to send an empty message to keep socket alive in millis	30000	long
<b>since</b> (consumer)	Start tracking changes immediately after the given update sequence. The default, null, will start monitoring from the latest sequence.		String
<b>style</b> (consumer)	Specifies how many revisions are returned in the changes array. The default, main_only, will only return the current winning revision; all_docs will return all leaf revisions (including conflicts and deleted former conflicts.)	main_only	String
<b>updates</b> (consumer)	Document inserts/updates are published as events	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	Password for authenticated databases		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username in case of authenticated databases		String

## 71.3. HEADERS

The following headers are set on exchanges during message transport.

Property	Value
<b>CouchDbDatabase</b>	the database the message came from
<b>CouchDbSeq</b>	the couchdb changeset sequence number of the update / delete message
<b>CouchDbId</b>	the couchdb document id
<b>CouchDbRev</b>	the couchdb document revision
<b>CouchDbMethod</b>	the method (delete / update)

Headers are set by the consumer once the message is received. The producer will also set the headers for downstream processors once the insert/update has taken place. Any headers set prior to the producer are ignored. That means for example, if you set CouchDbId as a header, it will not be used as the id for insertion, the id of the document will still be used.

## 71.4. MESSAGE BODY

The component will use the message body as the document to be inserted. If the body is an instance of String, then it will be marshalled into a GSON object before insert. This means that the string must be valid JSON or the insert / update will fail. If the body is an instance of a `com.google.gson.JsonElement` then it will be inserted as is. Otherwise the producer will throw an exception of unsupported body type.

## 71.5. SAMPLES

For example if you wish to consume all inserts, updates and deletes from a CouchDB instance running locally, on port 9999 then you could use the following:

```
from("couchdb:http://localhost:9999").process(someProcessor);
```

If you were only interested in deletes, then you could use the following

```
from("couchdb:http://localhost:9999?updates=false").process(someProcessor);
```

If you wanted to insert a message as a document, then the body of the exchange is used

```
from("someProducingEndpoint").process(someProcessor).to("couchdb:http://localhost:9999")
```

## CHAPTER 72. CASSANDRA CQL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

[Apache Cassandra](#) is an open source NoSQL database designed to handle large amounts on commodity hardware. Like Amazon's DynamoDB, Cassandra has a peer-to-peer and master-less architecture to avoid single point of failure and garanty high availability. Like Google's BigTable, Cassandra data is structured using column families which can be accessed through the Thrift RPC API or a SQL-like API called CQL.

This component aims at integrating Cassandra 2.0+ using the CQL3 API (not the Thrift API). It's based on [Cassandra Java Driver](#) provided by DataStax.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**:

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-cassandraql</artifactId>
  <version>x.y.z</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 72.1. URI FORMAT

The endpoint can initiate the Cassandra connection or use an existing one.

URI	Description
<b>cql:localhost/keyspace</b>	Single host, default port, usual for testing
<b>cql:host1,host2/keyspace</b>	Multi host, default port
<b>cql:host1,host2:9042/keyspace</b>	Multi host, custom port
<b>cql:host1,host2</b>	Default port and keyspace
<b>cql:bean:sessionRef</b>	Provided Session reference
<b>cql:bean:clusterRef/keyspace</b>	Provided Cluster reference

To fine tune the Cassandra connection (SSL options, pooling options, load balancing policy, retry policy, reconnection policy...), create your own Cluster instance and give it to the Camel endpoint.

### 72.2. CASSANDRA OPTIONS

The Cassandra CQL component has no options.

The Cassandra CQL endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

■

`cql:beanRef:hosts:port/keyspace`

with the following path and query parameters:

### 72.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>beanRef</b>	beanRef is defined using bean:id		String
<b>hosts</b>	Hostname(s) cassandra server(s). Multiple hosts can be separated by comma.		String
<b>port</b>	Port number of cassandra server(s)		Integer
<b>keyspace</b>	Keyspace to use		String

### 72.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cluster</b> (common)	To use the Cluster instance (you would normally not use this option)		Cluster
<b>clusterName</b> (common)	Cluster name		String
<b>consistencyLevel</b> (common)	Consistency level to use		ConsistencyLevel
<b>cql</b> (common)	CQL query to perform. Can be overridden with the message header with key CamelCqlQuery.		String
<b>loadBalancingPolicy</b> (common)	To use a specific LoadBalancingPolicy		String
<b>password</b> (common)	Password for session authentication		String
<b>prepareStatements</b> (common)	Whether to use PreparedStatements or regular Statements	true	boolean
<b>resultSetConversionStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom class that implements logic for converting ResultSet into message body ALL, ONE, LIMIT_10, LIMIT_100...		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>session</b> (common)	To use the Session instance (you would normally not use this option)		Session
<b>username</b> (common)	Username for session authentication		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean

## 72.3. MESSAGES

### 72.3.1. Incoming Message

The Camel Cassandra endpoint expects a bunch of simple objects (**Object** or **Object[]** or **Collection<Object>**) which will be bound to the CQL statement as query parameters. If message body is null or empty, then CQL query will be executed without binding parameters.

Headers:

- **CamelCqlQuery** (optional, **String** or **RegularStatement**): CQL query either as a plain String or built using the **QueryBuilder**.

### 72.3.2. Outgoing Message

The Camel Cassandra endpoint produces one or many a Cassandra Row objects depending on the **resultSetConversionStrategy**:

- **List<Row>** if **resultSetConversionStrategy** is **ALL** or **LIMIT\_[0-9]+**
- **Single `Row`** if **resultSetConversionStrategy** is **ONE**
- Anything else, if **resultSetConversionStrategy** is a custom implementation of the **ResultSetConversionStrategy**

## 72.4. REPOSITORIES

Cassandra can be used to store message keys or messages for the idempotent and aggregation EIP.

Cassandra might not be the best tool for queuing use cases yet, read [Cassandra anti-patterns queues and queue like datasets](#). It's advised to use `LeveledCompaction` and a small GC grace setting for these tables to allow tombstoned rows to be removed quickly.

## 72.5. IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

The **NamedCassandradempotentRepository** stores messages keys in a Cassandra table like this:

`CAMEL_IDEMPOTENT.cql`

```
CREATE TABLE CAMEL_IDEMPOTENT (
  NAME varchar, -- Repository name
  KEY varchar, -- Message key
  PRIMARY KEY (NAME, KEY)
) WITH compaction = {'class':'LeveledCompactionStrategy'}
AND gc_grace_seconds = 86400;
```

This repository implementation uses lightweight transactions (also known as Compare and Set) and requires Cassandra 2.0.7+.

Alternatively, the **CassandradempotentRepository** does not have a **NAME** column and can be extended to use a different data model.

Option	Default	Description
<b>table</b>	<b>CAMEL_IDEMPOTENT</b>	Table name
<b>pkColumns</b>	<b>NAME, `KEY`</b>	Primary key columns
<b>name</b>		Repository name, value used for <b>NAME</b> column
<b>ttl</b>		Key time to live
<b>writeConsistencyLevel</b>		Consistency level used to insert/delete key: <b>ANY, ONE, TWO, QUORUM, LOCAL_QUORUM...</b>
<b>readConsistencyLevel</b>		Consistency level used to read/check key: <b>ONE, TWO, QUORUM, LOCAL_QUORUM...</b>

## 72.6. AGGREGATION REPOSITORY

The **NamedCassandraAggregationRepository** stores exchanges by correlation key in a Cassandra table like this:

CAMEL\_AGGREGATION.cql

```
CREATE TABLE CAMEL_AGGREGATION (
  NAME varchar,      -- Repository name
  KEY varchar,      -- Correlation id
  EXCHANGE_ID varchar, -- Exchange id
  EXCHANGE blob,    -- Serialized exchange
  PRIMARY KEY (NAME, KEY)
) WITH compaction = {'class': 'LeveledCompactionStrategy'}
AND gc_grace_seconds = 86400;
```

Alternatively, the **CassandraAggregationRepository** does not have a **NAME** column and can be extended to use a different data model.

Option	Default	Description
<b>table</b>	<b>CAMEL_AGGREGATION</b>	Table name
<b>pkColumns</b>	<b>NAME,KEY</b>	Primary key columns
<b>exchangeIdColumn</b>	<b>EXCHANGE_ID</b>	Exchange Id column

Option	Default	Description
<b>exchangeColumn</b>	<b>EXCHANGE</b>	Exchange content column
<b>name</b>		Repository name, value used for <b>NAME</b> column
<b>ttl</b>		Exchange time to live
<b>writeConsistencyLevel</b>		Consistency level used to insert/delete exchange: <b>ANY, ONE, TWO, QUORUM, LOCAL_QUORUM...</b>
<b>readConsistencyLevel</b>		Consistency level used to read/check exchange: <b>ONE, TWO, QUORUM, LOCAL_QUORUM...</b>

## CHAPTER 73. CRYPTO (JCE) COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.3

With Camel cryptographic endpoints and Java's Cryptographic extension it is easy to create Digital Signatures for Exchanges. Camel provides a pair of flexible endpoints which get used in concert to create a signature for an exchange in one part of the exchange's workflow and then verify the signature in a later part of the workflow.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-crypto</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 73.1. INTRODUCTION

Digital signatures make use of Asymmetric Cryptographic techniques to sign messages. From a (very) high level, the algorithms use pairs of complimentary keys with the special property that data encrypted with one key can only be decrypted with the other. One, the private key, is closely guarded and used to 'sign' the message while the other, public key, is shared around to anyone interested in verifying the signed messages. Messages are signed by using the private key to encrypting a digest of the message. This encrypted digest is transmitted along with the message. On the other side the verifier recalculates the message digest and uses the public key to decrypt the the digest in the signature. If both digests match the verifier knows only the holder of the private key could have created the signature.

Camel uses the Signature service from the Java Cryptographic Extension to do all the heavy cryptographic lifting required to create exchange signatures. The following are some excellent resources for explaining the mechanics of Cryptography, Message digests and Digital Signatures and how to leverage them with the JCE.

- Bruce Schneier's Applied Cryptography
- Beginning Cryptography with Java by David Hook
- The ever insightful Wikipedia [Digital\\_signatures](#)

### 73.2. URI FORMAT

As mentioned Camel provides a pair of crypto endpoints to create and verify signatures

```
crypto:sign:name[?options]
crypto:verify:name[?options]
```

- **crypto:sign** creates the signature and stores it in the Header keyed by the constant **org.apache.camel.component.crypto.DigitalSignatureConstants.SIGNATURE**, i.e. **"CamelDigitalSignature"**.
- **crypto:verify** will read in the contents of this header and do the verification calculation.

In order to correctly function, the sign and verify process needs a pair of keys to be shared, signing

requiring a **PrivateKey** and verifying a **PublicKey** (or a **Certificate** containing one). Using the JCE it is very simple to generate these key pairs but it is usually most secure to use a KeyStore to house and share your keys. The DSL is very flexible about how keys are supplied and provides a number of mechanisms.

Note a **crypto:sign** endpoint is typically defined in one route and the complimentary **crypto:verify** in another, though for simplicity in the examples they appear one after the other. It goes without saying that both signing and verifying should be configured identically.

### 73.3. OPTIONS

The Crypto (JCE) component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared DigitalSignatureConfiguration as configuration		DigitalSignature Configuration
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Crypto (JCE) endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
crypto:cryptoOperation:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 73.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cryptoOperation</b>	<b>Required</b> Set the Crypto operation from that supplied after the crypto scheme in the endpoint uri e.g. crypto:sign sets sign as the operation.		CryptoOperation
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> The logical name of this operation.		String

#### 73.3.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>algorithm</b> (producer)	Sets the JCE name of the Algorithm that should be used for the signer.	SHA1WithDSA	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>alias</b> (producer)	Sets the alias used to query the KeyStore for keys and link <code>java.security.cert.Certificate</code> Certificates to be used in signing and verifying exchanges. This value can be provided at runtime via the message header link <code>org.apache.camel.component.crypto.DigitalSignatureConstantsKEYSTORE_ALIAS</code>		String
<b>certificateName</b> (producer)	Sets the reference name for a PrivateKey that can be found in the registry.		String
<b>keystore</b> (producer)	Sets the KeyStore that can contain keys and Certificates for use in signing and verifying exchanges. A KeyStore is typically used with an alias, either one supplied in the Route definition or dynamically via the message header <code>CamelSignatureKeyStoreAlias</code> . If no alias is supplied and there is only a single entry in the Keystore, then this single entry will be used.		KeyStore
<b>keystoreName</b> (producer)	Sets the reference name for a Keystore that can be found in the registry.		String
<b>privateKey</b> (producer)	Set the PrivateKey that should be used to sign the exchange		PrivateKey
<b>privateKeyName</b> (producer)	Sets the reference name for a PrivateKey that can be found in the registry.		String
<b>provider</b> (producer)	Set the id of the security provider that provides the configured Signature algorithm.		String
<b>publicKeyName</b> (producer)	references that should be resolved when the context changes		String
<b>secureRandomName</b> (producer)	Sets the reference name for a SecureRandom that can be found in the registry.		String
<b>signatureHeader Name</b> (producer)	Set the name of the message header that should be used to store the base64 encoded signature. This defaults to 'CamelDigitalSignature'		String
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	Set the size of the buffer used to read in the Exchange payload data.	2048	Integer
<b>certificate</b> (advanced)	Set the Certificate that should be used to verify the signature in the exchange based on its payload.		Certificate

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clearHeaders</b> (advanced)	Determines if the Signature specific headers be cleared after signing and verification. Defaults to true, and should only be made otherwise at your extreme peril as vital private information such as Keys and passwords may escape if unset.	true	boolean
<b>keyStoreParameters</b> (advanced)	Sets the KeyStore that can contain keys and Certificates for use in signing and verifying exchanges based on the given KeyStoreParameters. A KeyStore is typically used with an alias, either one supplied in the Route definition or dynamically via the message header CamelSignatureKeyStoreAlias. If no alias is supplied and there is only a single entry in the Keystore, then this single entry will be used.		KeyStoreParameters
<b>publicKey</b> (advanced)	Set the PublicKey that should be used to verify the signature in the exchange.		PublicKey
<b>secureRandom</b> (advanced)	Set the SecureRandom used to initialize the Signature service		SecureRandom
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	Sets the password used to access an aliased PrivateKey in the KeyStore.		String

## 73.4. USING

### 73.4.1. Raw keys

The most basic way to way to sign and verify an exchange is with a KeyPair as follows.

The same can be achieved with the [Spring XML Extensions](#) using references to keys

### 73.4.2. KeyStores and Aliases.

The JCE provides a very versatile keystore concept for housing pairs of private keys and certificates, keeping them encrypted and password protected. They can be retrieved by applying an alias to the retrieval APIs. There are a number of ways to get keys and Certificates into a keystore, most often this is done with the external 'keytool' application. [This](#) is a good example of using keytool to create a KeyStore with a self signed Cert and Private key.

The examples use a Keystore with a key and cert aliased by 'bob'. The password for the keystore and the key is 'letmein'



The following shows how to use a Keystore via the Fluent builders, it also shows how to load and initialize the keystore.

Again in Spring a ref is used to lookup an actual keystore instance.

### 73.4.3. Changing JCE Provider and Algorithm

Changing the Signature algorithm or the Security provider is a simple matter of specifying their names. You will need to also use Keys that are compatible with the algorithm you choose.

or

### 73.4.4. Changing the Signature Message Header

It may be desirable to change the message header used to store the signature. A different header name can be specified in the route definition as follows

or

### 73.4.5. Changing the buffersize

In case you need to update the size of the buffer...

or

### 73.4.6. Supplying Keys dynamically.

When using a Recipient list or similar EIP the recipient of an exchange can vary dynamically. Using the same key across all recipients may be neither feasible nor desirable. It would be useful to be able to specify signature keys dynamically on a per-exchange basis. The exchange could then be dynamically enriched with the key of its target recipient prior to signing. To facilitate this the signature mechanisms allow for keys to be supplied dynamically via the message headers below

- **Exchange.SIGNATURE\_PRIVATE\_KEY, "CamelSignaturePrivateKey"**
- **Exchange.SIGNATURE\_PUBLIC\_KEY\_OR\_CERT, "CamelSignaturePublicKeyOrCert"**

or

Even better would be to dynamically supply a keystore alias. Again the alias can be supplied in a message header

- **Exchange.KEYSTORE\_ALIAS, "CamelSignatureKeyStoreAlias"**

or

The header would be set as follows

```
Exchange unsigned = getMandatoryEndpoint("direct:alias-sign").createExchange();
unsigned.getIn().setBody(payload);
unsigned.getIn().setHeader(DigitalSignatureConstants.KEYSTORE_ALIAS, "bob");
unsigned.getIn().setHeader(DigitalSignatureConstants.KEYSTORE_PASSWORD,
"letmein".toCharArray());
template.send("direct:alias-sign", unsigned);
Exchange signed = getMandatoryEndpoint("direct:alias-sign").createExchange();
```

```
signed.getIn().copyFrom(unsigned.getOut());  
signed.getIn().setHeader(KEYSTORE_ALIAS, "bob");  
template.send("direct:alias-verify", signed);
```

## 73.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 74. CRYPTO CMS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

[Cryptographic Message Syntax \(CMS\)](#) is a well established standard for signing and encrypting messages. The Apache Crypto CMS component supports the following parts of this standard: \* Content Type "Enveloped Data" with Key Transport (asymmetric key), \* Content Type "Signed Data". You can create CMS Enveloped Data instances, decrypt CMS Enveloped Data instances, create CMS Signed Data instances, and validate CMS Signed Data instances.

The component uses the [Bouncy Castle](#) libraries `bcprov-jdk15on` and `bcpkix-jdk15on`.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-crypto-cms</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

We recommend to register the Bouncy Castle security provider in your application before you call an endpoint of this component:

```
Security.addProvider(new BouncyCastleProvider());
```

If the Bouncy Castle security provider is not registered then the Crypto CMS component will register the provider.

### 74.1. OPTIONS

The Crypto CMS component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>signedDataVerifier Configuration</b> (advanced)	To configure the shared <code>SignedDataVerifierConfiguration</code> , which determines the uri parameters for the verify operation.		<code>SignedDataVerifier Configuration</code>
<b>envelopedDataDecryptor Configuration</b> (advanced)	To configure the shared <code>EnvelopedDataDecryptorConfiguration</code> , which determines the uri parameters for the decrypt operation.		<code>EnvelopedDataDecryptor Configuration</code>
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Crypto CMS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

`crypto-cms:cryptoOperation:name`

with the following path and query parameters:

### 74.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>cryptoOperation</code>	<b>Required</b> Set the Crypto operation from that supplied after the crypto scheme in the endpoint uri e.g. <code>crypto-cms:sign</code> sets <code>sign</code> as the operation. Possible values: <code>sign</code> , <code>verify</code> , <code>encrypt</code> , or <code>decrypt</code> .		CryptoOperation
<code>name</code>	<b>Required</b> The name part in the URI can be chosen by the user to distinguish between different signer/verifier/encryptor/decryptor endpoints within the camel context.		String

### 74.1.2. Query Parameters (15 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>keyStore</code> (common)	Keystore which contains signer private keys, verifier public keys, encryptor public keys, decryptor private keys depending on the operation. Use either this parameter or the parameter <code>'keyStoreParameters'</code> .		KeyStore
<code>keyStoreParameters</code> (common)	Keystore containing signer private keys, verifier public keys, encryptor public keys, decryptor private keys depending on the operation. Use either this parameter or the parameter <code>'keystore'</code> .		KeyStoreParameters
<code>synchronous</code> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<code>password</code> (decrypt)	Sets the password of the private keys. It is assumed that all private keys in the keystore have the same password. If not set then it is assumed that the password of the private keys is given by the keystore password given in the <code>KeyStoreParameters</code> .		Char[]
<code>fromBase64</code> (decrypt_verify)	If true then the CMS message is base 64 encoded and must be decoded during the processing. Default value is false.	false	Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentEncryptionAlgorithm</b> (encrypt)	Encryption algorithm, for example DESede/CBC/PKCS5Padding. Further possible values: DESede/CBC/PKCS5Padding, AES/CBC/PKCS5Padding, Camellia/CBC/PKCS5Padding, CAST5/CBC/PKCS5Padding.		String
<b>originatorInformationProvider</b> (encrypt)	Provider for the originator info. See <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5652section-6.1">https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5652section-6.1</a> . The default value is null.		OriginatorInformationProvider
<b>recipient</b> (encrypt)	Recipient Info: reference to a bean which implements the interface <code>org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.api.TransRecipientInfo</code>		List
<b>secretKeyLength</b> (encrypt)	Key length for the secret symmetric key used for the content encryption. Only used if the specified content-encryption algorithm allows keys of different sizes. If <code>contentEncryptionAlgorithm=AES/CBC/PKCS5Padding</code> or <code>Camellia/CBC/PKCS5Padding</code> then 128; if <code>contentEncryptionAlgorithm=DESede/CBC/PKCS5Padding</code> then 192, 128; if strong encryption is enabled then for <code>AES/CBC/PKCS5Padding</code> and <code>Camellia/CBC/PKCS5Padding</code> also the key lengths 192 and 256 are possible.		int
<b>unprotectedAttributesGeneratorProvider</b> (encrypt)	Provider of the generator for the unprotected attributes. The default value is null which means no unprotected attribute is added to the Enveloped Data object. See <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5652section-6.1">https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5652section-6.1</a> .		AttributesGeneratorProvider
<b>toBase64</b> (encrypt_sign)	Indicates whether the Signed Data or Enveloped Data instance shall be base 64 encoded. Default value is false.	false	Boolean
<b>includeContent</b> (sign)	Indicates whether the signed content should be included into the Signed Data instance. If false then a detached Signed Data instance is created in the header <code>CamelCryptoCmsSignedData</code> .	true	Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>signer</b> (sign)	Signer information: reference to a bean which implements <code>org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.api.SignerInfo</code>		List
<b>signedDataHeaderBase64</b> (verify)	Indicates whether the value in the header <code>CamelCryptoCmsSignedData</code> is base64 encoded. Default value is false. Only relevant for detached signatures. In the detached signature case, the header contains the Signed Data object.	false	Boolean
<b>verifySignaturesOfAll Signers</b> (verify)	If true then the signatures of all signers contained in the Signed Data object are verified. If false then only one signature whose signer info matches with one of the specified certificates is verified. Default value is true.	true	Boolean

## 74.2. ENVELOPED DATA

Note, that a **crypto-cms:encrypt** endpoint is typically defined in one route and the complimentary **crypto-cms:decrypt** in another, though for simplicity in the examples they appear one after the other.

The following example shows how you can create an Enveloped Data message and how you can decrypt an Enveloped Data message.

### Basic Example in Java DSL

```
import org.apache.camel.util.jsse.KeyStoreParameters;
import org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.crypt.DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo;
...
KeyStoreParameters keystore = new KeyStoreParameters();
keystore.setType("JCEKS");
keystore.setResource("keystore/keystore.jceks");
keystore.setPassword("some_password"); // this password will also be used for accessing the private
key if not specified in the crypto-cms:decrypt endpoint

DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo recipient1 = new DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo();
recipient1.setCertificateAlias("rsa"); // alias of the public key used for the encryption
recipient1.setKeyStoreParameters(keystore);

simpleReg.put("keyStoreParameters", keystore); // register keystore in the registry
simpleReg.put("recipient1", recipient1); // register recipient info in the registry

from("direct:start")
    .to("crypto-cms:encrypt://testencrypt?
toBase64=true&recipient=#recipient1&contentEncryptionAlgorithm=DESede/CBC/PKCS5Padding&secretKeyLength=128")
```

```

    .to("crypto-cms:decrypt://testdecrypt?
fromBase64=true&keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters")
    .to("mock:result");

```

### Basic Example in Spring XML

```

<keyStoreParameters xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
  id="keyStoreParameters1" resource="/keystore/keystore.jceks"
  password="some_password" type="JCEKS" />
<bean id="recipient1"
  class="org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.crypt.DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo">
  <property name="keyStoreParameters" ref="keyStoreParameters1" />
  <property name="certificateAlias" value="rsa" />
</bean>
...
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <to uri="crypto-cms:encrypt://testencrypt?
toBase64=true&recipient=#recipient1&contentEncryptionAlgorithm=DESede/CBC/PKCS5Pad
ding&secretKeyLength=128" />
  <to uri="crypto-cms:decrypt://testdecrypt?
fromBase64=true&keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters1" />
  <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>

```

### Two Recipients in Java DSL

```

import org.apache.camel.util.jsse.KeyStoreParameters;
import org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.crypt.DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo;
...
KeyStoreParameters keystore = new KeyStoreParameters();
keystore.setType("JCEKS");
keystore.setResource("keystore/keystore.jceks");
keystore.setPassword("some_password"); // this password will also be used for accessing the private
key if not specified in the crypto-cms:decrypt endpoint

DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo recipient1 = new DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo();
recipient1.setCertificateAlias("rsa"); // alias of the public key used for the encryption
recipient1.setKeyStoreParameters(keystore);

DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo recipient2 = new DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo();
recipient2.setCertificateAlias("dsa");
recipient2.setKeyStoreParameters(keystore);

simpleReg.put("keyStoreParameters", keystore); // register keystore in the registry
simpleReg.put("recipient1", recipient1); // register recipient info in the registry

from("direct:start")
  .to("crypto-cms:encrypt://testencrypt?
toBase64=true&recipient=#recipient1&recipient=#recipient2&contentEncryptionAlgorithm=DESede/CBC
PKCS5Padding&secretKeyLength=128")
  //the decryptor will automatically choose one of the two private keys depending which one is in the
decryptor keystore

```

```
.to("crypto-cms:decrypt://testdecrypt?
fromBase64=true&keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters")
.to("mock:result");
```

## Two Recipients in Spring XML

```
<keyStoreParameters xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
  id="keyStoreParameters1" resource="/keystore/keystore.jceks"
  password="some_password" type="JCEKS" />
<bean id="recipient1"
  class="org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.crypt.DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo">
  <property name="keyStoreParameters" ref="keyStoreParameters1" />
  <property name="certificateAlias" value="rsa" />
</bean>
<bean id="recipient2"
  class="org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.crypt.DefaultKeyTransRecipientInfo">
  <property name="keyStoreParameters" ref="keyStoreParameters1" />
  <property name="certificateAlias" value="dsa" />
</bean>
...
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <to uri="crypto-cms:encrypt://testencrypt?
toBase64=true&recipient=#recipient1&recipient=#recipient2&contentEncryptionAlgorithm
=DESede/CBC/PKCS5Padding&secretKeyLength=128" />
  <!-- the decryptor will automatically choose one of the two private keys depending which one is in
the decryptor keystore -->
  <to uri="crypto-cms:decrypt://testdecrypt?
fromBase64=true&keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters1" />
  <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>
```

## 74.3. SIGNED DATA

Note, that a **crypto-cms:sign** endpoint is typically defined in one route and the complimentary **crypto-cms:verify** in another, though for simplicity in the examples they appear one after the other.

The following example shows how you can create a Signed Data message and how you can validate a Signed Data message.

### Basic Example in Java DSL

```
import org.apache.camel.util.jsse.KeyStoreParameters;
import org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.sig.DefaultSignerInfo;
...
KeyStoreParameters keystore = new KeyStoreParameters();
keystore.setType("JCEKS");
keystore.setResource("keystore/keystore.jceks");
keystore.setPassword("some_password"); // this password will also be used for accessing the private
key if not specified in the signerInfo1 bean

//Signer Information, by default the following signed attributes are included: contentType,
signingTime, messageDigest, and cmsAlgorithmProtect; by default no unsigned attribute is included.
// If you want to add your own signed attributes or unsigned attributes, see methods
DefaultSignerInfo.setSignedAttributeGenerator and DefaultSignerInfo.setUnsignedAttributeGenerator.
```



```

DefaultSignerInfo signerInfo1 = new DefaultSignerInfo();
signerInfo1.setIncludeCertificates(true); // if set to true then the certificate chain of the private key will
be added to the Signed Data object
signerInfo1.setSignatureAlgorithm("SHA256withRSA"); // signature algorithm; attention, the signature
algorithm must fit to the signer private key.
signerInfo1.setPrivateKeyAlias("rsa"); // alias of the private key used for the signing
signerInfo1.setPassword("private_key_pw".toCharArray()); // optional parameter, if not set then the
password of the KeyStoreParameters will be used for accessing the private key
signerInfo1.setKeyStoreParameters(keystore);

simpleReg.put("keyStoreParameters", keystore); //register keystore in the registry
simpleReg.put("signer1", signerInfo1); //register signer info in the registry

from("direct:start")
    .to("crypto-cms:sign://testsign?signer=#signer1&includeContent=true&toBase64=true")
    .to("crypto-cms:verify://testverify?keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters&fromBase64=true")
    .to("mock:result");

```

### Basic Example in Spring XML

```

<keyStoreParameters xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
    id="keyStoreParameters1" resource="./keystore/keystore.jceks"
    password="some_password" type="JCEKS" />
<bean id="signer1"
    class="org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.sig.DefaultSignerInfo">
    <property name="keyStoreParameters" ref="keyStoreParameters1" />
    <property name="privateKeyAlias" value="rsa" />
    <property name="signatureAlgorithm" value="SHA256withRSA" />
    <property name="includeCertificates" value="true" />
    <!-- optional parameter 'password', if not set then the password of the KeyStoreParameters will
be used for accessing the private key -->
    <property name="password" value="private_key_pw" />
</bean>
...
<route>
    <from uri="direct:start" />
    <to uri="crypto-cms:sign://testsign?
signer=#signer1&includeContent=true&toBase64=true" />
    <to uri="crypto-cms:verify://testverify?
keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters1&fromBase64=true" />
    <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>

```

### Example with two Signers in Java DSL

```

import org.apache.camel.util.jsse.KeyStoreParameters;
import org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.sig.DefaultSignerInfo;
...
KeyStoreParameters keystore = new KeyStoreParameters();
keystore.setType("JCEKS");
keystore.setResource("keystore/keystore.jceks");
keystore.setPassword("some_password"); // this password will also be used for accessing the private
key if not specified in the signerInfo1 bean

//Signer Information, by default the following signed attributes are included: contentType,

```

```

signingTime, messageDigest, and cmsAlgorithmProtect; by default no unsigned attribute is included.
// If you want to add your own signed attributes or unsigned attributes, see methods
DefaultSignerInfo.setSignedAttributeGenerator and DefaultSignerInfo.setUnsignedAttributeGenerator.
DefaultSignerInfo signerInfo1 = new DefaultSignerInfo();
signerInfo1.setIncludeCertificates(true); // if set to true then the certificate chain of the private key will
be added to the Signed Data object
signerInfo1.setSignatureAlgorithm("SHA256withRSA"); // signature algorithm; attention, the signature
algorithm must fit to the signer private key.
signerInfo1.setPrivateKeyAlias("rsa"); // alias of the private key used for the signing
signerInfo1.setPassword("private_key_pw".toCharArray()); // optional parameter, if not set then the
password of the KeyStoreParameters will be used for accessing the private key
signerInfo1.setKeyStoreParameters(keystore);

DefaultSignerInfo signerInfo2 = new DefaultSignerInfo();
signerInfo2.setIncludeCertificates(true);
signerInfo2.setSignatureAlgorithm("SHA256withDSA");
signerInfo2.setPrivateKeyAlias("dsa");
signerInfo2.setKeyStoreParameters(keystore);

simpleReg.put("keyStoreParameters", keystore); //register keystore in the registry
simpleReg.put("signer1", signerInfo1); //register signer info in the registry
simpleReg.put("signer2", signerInfo2); //register signer info in the registry

from("direct:start")
    .to("crypto-cms:sign://testsign?signer=#signer1&signer=#signer2&includeContent=true")
    .to("crypto-cms:verify://testverify?keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters")
    .to("mock:result");

```

### Example with two Signers in Spring XML

```

<keyStoreParameters xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
    id="keyStoreParameters1" resource="/keystore/keystore.jceks"
    password="some_password" type="JCEKS" />
<bean id="signer1"
    class="org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.sig.DefaultSignerInfo">
    <property name="keyStoreParameters" ref="keyStoreParameters1" />
    <property name="privateKeyAlias" value="rsa" />
    <property name="signatureAlgorithm" value="SHA256withRSA" />
    <property name="includeCertificates" value="true" />
    <!-- optional parameter 'password', if not set then the password of the KeyStoreParameters will
be used for accessing the private key -->
    <property name="password" value="private_key_pw" />
</bean>
<bean id="signer2"
    class="org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.sig.DefaultSignerInfo">
    <property name="keyStoreParameters" ref="keyStoreParameters1" />
    <property name="privateKeyAlias" value="dsa" />
    <property name="signatureAlgorithm" value="SHA256withDSA" />
    <!-- optional parameter 'password', if not set then the password of the KeyStoreParameters will
be used for accessing the private key -->
    <property name="password" value="private_key_pw2" />
</bean>
...
<route>
    <from uri="direct:start" />

```

```

    <to uri="crypto-cms:sign://testsign?
signer=#signer1&signer=#signer2&includeContent=true" />
    <to uri="crypto-cms:verify://testverify?keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters1" />
    <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>

```

### Detached Signature Example in Java DSL

```

import org.apache.camel.util.jsse.KeyStoreParameters;
import org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.sig.DefaultSignerInfo;
...
KeyStoreParameters keystore = new KeyStoreParameters();
keystore.setType("JCEKS");
keystore.setResource("keystore/keystore.jceks");
keystore.setPassword("some_password"); // this password will also be used for accessing the private
key if not specified in the signerInfo1 bean

//Signer Information, by default the following signed attributes are included: contentType,
signingTime, messageDigest, and cmsAlgorithmProtect; by default no unsigned attribute is included.
// If you want to add your own signed attributes or unsigned attributes, see methods
DefaultSignerInfo.setSignedAttributeGenerator and DefaultSignerInfo.setUnsignedAttributeGenerator.
DefaultSignerInfo signerInfo1 = new DefaultSignerInfo();
signerInfo1.setIncludeCertificates(true); // if set to true then the certificate chain of the private key will
be added to the Signed Data object
signerInfo1.setSignatureAlgorithm("SHA256withRSA"); // signature algorithm; attention, the signature
algorithm must fit to the signer private key.
signerInfo1.setPrivateKeyAlias("rsa"); // alias of the private key used for the signing
signerInfo1.setPassword("private_key_pw".toCharArray()); // optional parameter, if not set then the
password of the KeyStoreParameters will be used for accessing the private key
signerInfo1.setKeyStoreParameters(keystore);

simpleReg.put("keyStoreParameters", keystore); //register keystore in the registry
simpleReg.put("signer1", signerInfo1); //register signer info in the registry

from("direct:start")
    //with the option includeContent=false the SignedData object without the signed text will be written
into the header "CamelCryptoCmsSignedData"
    .to("crypto-cms:sign://testsign?signer=#signer1&includeContent=false&toBase64=true")
    //the verifier reads the Signed Data object form the header CamelCryptoCmsSignedData and
assumes that the signed content is in the message body
    .to("crypto-cms:verify://testverify?
keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters&signedDataHeaderBase64=true")
    .to("mock:result");

```

### Detached Signature Example in Spring XML

```

<keyStoreParameters xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
id="keyStoreParameters1" resource="./keystore/keystore.jceks"
password="some_password" type="JCEKS" />
<bean id="signer1"
class="org.apache.camel.component.crypto.cms.sig.DefaultSignerInfo">
<property name="keyStoreParameters" ref="keyStoreParameters1" />
<property name="privateKeyAlias" value="rsa" />
<property name="signatureAlgorithm" value="SHA256withRSA" />
<property name="includeCertificates" value="true" />

```

```
    <!-- optional parameter 'password', if not set then the password of the KeyStoreParameters will
be used for accessing the private key -->
    <property name="password" value="private_key_pw" />
</bean>
...
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <!-- with the option includeContent=false the SignedData object without the signed text will be
written into the header "CamelCryptoCmsSignedData" -->
  <to uri="crypto-cms:sign://testsign?
signer=#signer1&includeContent=false&toBase64=true" />
  <!-- the verifier reads the Signed Data object form the header CamelCryptoCmsSignedData and
assumes that the signed content is in the message body -->
  <to uri="crypto-cms:verify://testverify?
keyStoreParameters=#keyStoreParameters1&signedDataHeaderBase64=true" />
  <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>
```

# CHAPTER 75. CRYPTO (JAVA CRYPTOGRAPHIC EXTENSION) DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.3

The Crypto Data Format integrates the Java Cryptographic Extension into Camel, allowing simple and flexible encryption and decryption of messages using Camel's familiar marshal and unmarshal formatting mechanism. It assumes marshalling to mean encryption to cyphertext and unmarshalling to mean decryption back to the original plaintext. This data format implements only symmetric (shared-key) encryption and decryption.

## 75.1. CRYPTODATAFORMAT OPTIONS

The Crypto (Java Cryptographic Extension) dataformat supports 10 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
algorithm	<b>DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding</b>	<b>String</b>	The JCE algorithm name indicating the cryptographic algorithm that will be used. Is by default DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding.
cryptoProvider		<b>String</b>	The name of the JCE Security Provider that should be used.
keyRef		<b>String</b>	Refers to the secret key to lookup from the register to use.
initVectorRef		<b>String</b>	Refers to a byte array containing the Initialization Vector that will be used to initialize the Cipher.
algorithmParameterRef		<b>String</b>	A JCE AlgorithmParameterSpec used to initialize the Cipher. Will lookup the type using the given name as a java.security.spec.AlgorithmParameterSpec type.
bufferSize		<b>Integer</b>	The size of the buffer used in the signature process.
macAlgorithm	<b>HmacSHA1</b>	<b>String</b>	The JCE algorithm name indicating the Message Authentication algorithm.
shouldAppendHMAC	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Flag indicating that a Message Authentication Code should be calculated and appended to the encrypted data.
inline	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Flag indicating that the configured IV should be inlined into the encrypted data stream. Is by default false.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>Boolean</code>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 75.2. BASIC USAGE

At its most basic all that is required to encrypt/decrypt an exchange is a shared secret key. If one or more instances of the Crypto data format are configured with this key the format can be used to encrypt the payload in one route (or part of one) and decrypted in another. For example, using the Java DSL as follows:

```
KeyGenerator generator = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES");

CryptoDataFormat cryptoFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES", generator.generateKey());

from("direct:basic-encryption")
    .marshal(cryptoFormat)
    .to("mock:encrypted")
    .unmarshal(cryptoFormat)
    .to("mock:unencrypted");
```

In Spring the dataformat is configured first and then used in routes

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <dataFormats>
    <crypto id="basic" algorithm="DES" keyRef="desKey" />
  </dataFormats>
  ...
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:basic-encryption" />
    <marshal ref="basic" />
    <to uri="mock:encrypted" />
    <unmarshal ref="basic" />
    <to uri="mock:unencrypted" />
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 75.3. SPECIFYING THE ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM

Changing the algorithm is a matter of supplying the JCE algorithm name. If you change the algorithm you will need to use a compatible key.

```
KeyGenerator generator = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES");

CryptoDataFormat cryptoFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES", generator.generateKey());
cryptoFormat.setShouldAppendHMAC(true);
cryptoFormat.setMacAlgorithm("HmacMD5");
```

```

from("direct:hmac-algorithm")
  .marshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:encrypted")
  .unmarshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:unencrypted");

```

A list of the available algorithms in Java 7 is available via the Java Cryptography Architecture Standard Algorithm Name Documentation.

## 75.4. SPECIFYING AN INITIALIZATION VECTOR

Some crypto algorithms, particularly block algorithms, require configuration with an initial block of data known as an Initialization Vector. In the JCE this is passed as an AlgorithmParameterSpec when the Cipher is initialized. To use such a vector with the CryptoDataFormat you can configure it with a byte[] containing the required data e.g.

```

KeyGenerator generator = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES");
byte[] initializationVector = new byte[] {0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07};

CryptoDataFormat cryptoFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding",
generator.generateKey());
cryptoFormat.setInitializationVector(initializationVector);

from("direct:init-vector")
  .marshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:encrypted")
  .unmarshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:unencrypted");

```

or with spring, suppling a reference to a byte[]

```

<crypto id="initvector" algorithm="DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding" keyRef="desKey"
initVectorRef="initializationVector" />

```

The same vector is required in both the encryption and decryption phases. As it is not necessary to keep the IV a secret, the DataFormat allows for it to be inlined into the encrypted data and subsequently read out in the decryption phase to initialize the Cipher. To inline the IV set the /oinline flag.

```

KeyGenerator generator = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES");
byte[] initializationVector = new byte[] {0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07};
SecretKey key = generator.generateKey();

CryptoDataFormat cryptoFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding", key);
cryptoFormat.setInitializationVector(initializationVector);
cryptoFormat.setShouldInlineInitializationVector(true);
CryptoDataFormat decryptFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding", key);
decryptFormat.setShouldInlineInitializationVector(true);

from("direct:inline")
  .marshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:encrypted")
  .unmarshal(decryptFormat)
  .to("mock:unencrypted");

```

or with spring.

```
<crypto id="inline" algorithm="DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding" keyRef="desKey"
initVectorRef="initializationVector"
  inline="true" />
<crypto id="inline-decrypt" algorithm="DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding" keyRef="desKey" inline="true" />
```

For more information of the use of Initialization Vectors, consult

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Initialization\\_vector](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Initialization_vector)
- <http://www.herongyang.com/Cryptography/>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block\\_cipher\\_modes\\_of\\_operation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_modes_of_operation)

## 75.5. HASHED MESSAGE AUTHENTICATION CODES (HMAC)

To avoid attacks against the encrypted data while it is in transit the `CryptoDataFormat` can also calculate a Message Authentication Code for the encrypted exchange contents based on a configurable MAC algorithm. The calculated HMAC is appended to the stream after encryption. It is separated from the stream in the decryption phase. The MAC is recalculated and verified against the transmitted version to insure nothing was tampered with in transit. For more information on Message Authentication Codes see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMAC>

```
KeyGenerator generator = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES");

CryptoDataFormat cryptoFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES", generator.generateKey());
cryptoFormat.setShouldAppendHMAC(true);

from("direct:hmac")
  .marshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:encrypted")
  .unmarshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:unencrypted");
```

or with spring.

```
<crypto id="hmac" algorithm="DES" keyRef="desKey" shouldAppendHMAC="true" />
```

By default the HMAC is calculated using the `HmacSHA1` mac algorithm though this can be easily changed by supplying a different algorithm name. See here for how to check what algorithms are available through the configured security providers

```
KeyGenerator generator = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES");

CryptoDataFormat cryptoFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES", generator.generateKey());
cryptoFormat.setShouldAppendHMAC(true);
cryptoFormat.setMacAlgorithm("HmacMD5");

from("direct:hmac-algorithm")
  .marshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:encrypted")
  .unmarshal(cryptoFormat)
  .to("mock:unencrypted");
```



or with spring.

```
<crypto id="hmac-algorithm" algorithm="DES" keyRef="desKey" macAlgorithm="HmacMD5"
shouldAppendHMAC="true" />
```

## 75.6. SUPPLYING KEYS DYNAMICALLY

When using a Recipient list or similar EIP the recipient of an exchange can vary dynamically. Using the same key across all recipients may neither be feasible or desirable. It would be useful to be able to specify keys dynamically on a per exchange basis. The exchange could then be dynamically enriched with the key of its target recipient before being processed by the data format. To facilitate this the DataFormat allow for keys to be supplied dynamically via the message headers below

- CryptoDataFormat.KEY "CamelCryptoKey"

```
CryptoDataFormat cryptoFormat = new CryptoDataFormat("DES", null);
/**
 * Note: the header containing the key should be cleared after
 * marshalling to stop it from leaking by accident and
 * potentially being compromised. The processor version below is
 * arguably better as the key is left in the header when you use
 * the DSL leaks the fact that camel encryption was used.
 */
from("direct:key-in-header-encrypt")
    .marshal(cryptoFormat)
    .removeHeader(CryptoDataFormat.KEY)
    .to("mock:encrypted");

from("direct:key-in-header-decrypt").unmarshal(cryptoFormat).process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        exchange.getIn().getHeaders().remove(CryptoDataFormat.KEY);
        exchange.getOut().copyFrom(exchange.getIn());
    }
}).to("mock:unencrypted");
```

or with spring.

```
<crypto id="nokey" algorithm="DES" />
```

## 75.7. DEPENDENCIES

To use the [Crypto](#) dataformat in your camel routes you need to add the following dependency to your pom.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-crypto</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 75.8. SEE ALSO

- Data Format
- Crypto (Digital Signatures)
- <http://www.bouncycastle.org/java.html>

## CHAPTER 76. CSV DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

The CSV Data Format uses [Apache Commons CSV](#) to handle CSV payloads (Comma Separated Values) such as those exported/imported by Excel.

### 76.1. OPTIONS

The CSV dataformat supports 28 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>formatRef</code>		<b>String</b>	The reference format to use, it will be updated with the other format options, the default value is <code>CSVFormat.DEFAULT</code>
<code>formatName</code>		<b>String</b>	The name of the format to use, the default value is <code>CSVFormat.DEFAULT</code>
<code>commentMarkerDisabled</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Disables the comment marker of the reference format.
<code>commentMarker</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the comment marker of the reference format.
<code>delimiter</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the delimiter to use. The default value is <code>,</code> (comma)
<code>escapeDisabled</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Use for disabling using escape character
<code>escape</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the escape character to use
<code>headerDisabled</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Use for disabling headers
<code>header</code>		<b>List</b>	To configure the CSV headers
<code>allowMissingColumnNames</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to allow missing column names.
<code>ignoreEmptyLines</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to ignore empty lines.
<code>ignoreSurroundingSpaces</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to ignore surrounding spaces
<code>nullStringDisabled</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used to disable null strings

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>nullString</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the null string
<code>quoteDisabled</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used to disable quotes
<code>quote</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the quote which by default is
<code>recordSeparatorDisabled</code>		<b>String</b>	Used for disabling record separator
<code>recordSeparator</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the record separator (aka new line) which by default is new line characters (CRLF)
<code>skipHeaderRecord</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to skip the header record in the output
<code>quoteMode</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the quote mode
<code>ignoreHeaderCase</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Sets whether or not to ignore case when accessing header names.
<code>trim</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Sets whether or not to trim leading and trailing blanks.
<code>trailingDelimiter</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Sets whether or not to add a trailing delimiter.
<code>lazyLoad</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce an iterator that reads the lines on the fly or if all the lines must be read at one.
<code>useMaps</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce maps (HashMap) for the lines values instead of lists. It requires to have header (either defined or collected).
<code>useOrderedMaps</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce ordered maps (LinkedHashMap) for the lines values instead of lists. It requires to have header (either defined or collected).
<code>recordConverterRef</code>		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom CsvRecordConverter to lookup from the registry to use.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 76.2. MARSHALLING A MAP TO CSV

The component allows you to marshal a Java Map (or any other message type that can be converted in a Map) into a CSV payload.

Considering the following body

```
Map<String, Object> body = new LinkedHashMap<>();
body.put("foo", "abc");
body.put("bar", 123);
```

and this Java route definition

```
from("direct:start")
  .marshal().csv()
  .to("mock:result");
```

or this XML route definition

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <marshal>
    <csv />
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>
```

then it will produce

```
abc,123
```

## 76.3. UNMARSHALLING A CSV MESSAGE INTO A JAVA LIST

Unmarshalling will transform a CSV message into a Java List with CSV file lines (containing another List with all the field values).

An example: we have a CSV file with names of persons, their IQ and their current activity.

```
Jack Dalton, 115, mad at Averell
Joe Dalton, 105, calming Joe
William Dalton, 105, keeping Joe from killing Averell
Averell Dalton, 80, playing with Rantanplan
Lucky Luke, 120, capturing the Daltons
```

We can now use the CSV component to unmarshal this file:

```
from("file:src/test/resources/?fileName=daltons.csv&noop=true")
  .unmarshal().csv()
  .to("mock:daltons");
```

The resulting message will contain a **List<List<String>>** like...

```
List<List<String>> data = (List<List<String>>) exchange.getIn().getBody();
for (List<String> line : data) {
    LOG.debug(String.format("%s has an IQ of %s and is currently %s", line.get(0), line.get(1),
line.get(2)));
}
```

## 76.4. MARSHALLING A LIST<MAP> TO CSV

Available as of Camel 2.1

If you have multiple rows of data you want to be marshalled into CSV format you can now store the message payload as a **List<Map<String, Object>>** object where the list contains a Map for each row.

## 76.5. FILE POLLER OF CSV, THEN UNMARSHALING

Given a bean which can handle the incoming data...

**MyCsvHandler.java**

```
// Some comments here
public void doHandleCsvData(List<List<String>> csvData)
{
    // do magic here
}
```

i. your route then looks as follows

```
<route>
  <!-- poll every 10 seconds -->
  <from uri="file:///some/path/to/pickup/csvfiles?delete=true&consumer.delay=10000" />
  <unmarshal><csv /></unmarshal>
  <to uri="bean:myCsvHandler?method=doHandleCsvData" />
</route>
```

## 76.6. MARSHALING WITH A PIPE AS DELIMITER

Considering the following body

```
Map<String, Object> body = new LinkedHashMap<>();
body.put("foo", "abc");
body.put("bar", 123);
```

and this Java route definition

```
// Camel version < 2.15
CsvDataFormat oldCSV = new CsvDataFormat();
oldCSV.setDelimiter("|");
from("direct:start")
    .marshal(oldCSV)
    .to("mock:result")

// Camel version >= 2.15
```

```
from("direct:start")
  .marshal(new CsvDataFormat().setDelimiter('&#39;|&#39;))
  .to("mock:result")
```

or this XML route definition

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <marshal>
    <csv delimiter="|" />
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>
```

then it will produce

```
abc|123
```

Using `autogenColumns`, `configRef` and `strategyRef` attributes inside XML # DSL

**Available as of Camel 2.9.2 / 2.10 and deleted for Camel 2.15**

You can customize the CSV Data Format to make use of your own **CSVConfig** and/or **CSVStrategy**. Also note that the default value of the **autogenColumns** option is true. The following example should illustrate this customization.

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <marshal>
    <!-- make use of a strategy other than the default one which is
    'org.apache.commons.csv.CSVStrategy.DEFAULT_STRATEGY' -->
    <csv autogenColumns="false" delimiter="|" configRef="csvConfig" strategyRef="excelStrategy" />
  </marshal>
  <convertBodyTo type="java.lang.String" />
  <to uri="mock:result" />
</route>

<bean id="csvConfig" class="org.apache.commons.csv.writer.CSVConfig">
  <property name="fields">
    <list>
      <bean class="org.apache.commons.csv.writer.CSVField">
        <property name="name" value="orderId" />
      </bean>
      <bean class="org.apache.commons.csv.writer.CSVField">
        <property name="name" value="amount" />
      </bean>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>

<bean id="excelStrategy"
class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.FieldRetrievingFactoryBean">
  <property name="staticField" value="org.apache.commons.csv.CSVStrategy.EXCEL_STRATEGY"
/>
</bean>
```

## 76.7. USING SKIPFIRSTLINE OPTION WHILE UNMARSHALING

Available as of Camel 2.10 and deleted for Camel 2.15

You can instruct the CSV Data Format to skip the first line which contains the CSV headers. Using the Spring/XML DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <unmarshal>
    <csv skipFirstLine="true" />
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="bean:myCsvHandler?method=doHandleCsv" />
</route>
```

Or the Java DSL:

```
CsvDataFormat csv = new CsvDataFormat();
csv.setSkipFirstLine(true);

from("direct:start")
  .unmarshal(csv)
  .to("bean:myCsvHandler?method=doHandleCsv");
```

## 76.8. UNMARSHALING WITH A PIPE AS DELIMITER

Using the Spring/XML DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <unmarshal>
    <csv delimiter="|" />
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="bean:myCsvHandler?method=doHandleCsv" />
</route>
```

Or the Java DSL:

```
CsvDataFormat csv = new CsvDataFormat();
CSVStrategy strategy = CSVStrategy.DEFAULT_STRATEGY;
strategy.setDelimiter('|');
csv.setStrategy(strategy);
```

```
from("direct:start")
  .unmarshal(csv)
  .to("bean:myCsvHandler?method=doHandleCsv");
```

```
CsvDataFormat csv = new CsvDataFormat();
csv.setDelimiter("|");
```

```
from("direct:start")
  .unmarshal(csv)
  .to("bean:myCsvHandler?method=doHandleCsv");
```



```
CsvDataFormat csv = new CsvDataFormat();
CSVConfig csvConfig = new CSVConfig();
csvConfig.setDelimiter(";");
csv.setConfig(csvConfig);

from("direct:start")
    .unmarshal(csv)
    .to("bean:myCsvHandler?method=doHandleCsv");
```

### Issue in CSVConfig

It looks like that

```
CSVConfig csvConfig = new CSVConfig();
csvConfig.setDelimiter(';');
```

doesn't work. You have to set the delimiter as a String!

## 76.9. DEPENDENCIES

To use CSV in your Camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-csv**, which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest and greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-csv</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 77. CXF

### CXF COMPONENT

The **cxf:** component provides integration with [Apache CXF](#) for connecting to JAX-WS services hosted in CXF.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-cxf</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```



#### NOTE

If you want to learn about CXF dependencies, see the [WHICH-JARS](#) text file.



#### NOTE

When using CXF in streaming modes (see `DataFormat` option), then also read about [Stream caching](#).

### CAMEL ON EAP DEPLOYMENT

This component is supported by the Camel on EAP (Wildfly Camel) framework, which offers a simplified deployment model on the Red Hat JBoss Enterprise Application Platform (JBoss EAP) container.

The CXF component integrates with the JBoss EAP **webservices** subsystem that also uses Apache CXF. For more information, see [JAX-WS](#).



#### NOTE

At present, the Camel on EAP subsystem does **not** support CXF or Restlet consumers. However, it is possible to mimic CXF consumer behaviour, using the **CamelProxy**.

### URI FORMAT

```
cxf:bean:cxfEndpoint[?options]
```

Where **cxfEndpoint** represents a bean ID that references a bean in the Spring bean registry. With this URI format, most of the endpoint details are specified in the bean definition.

```
cxf://someAddress[?options]
```

Where **someAddress** specifies the CXF endpoint's address. With this URI format, most of the endpoint details are specified using options.

For either style above, you can append options to the URI as follows:

cxf:bean:cxfeEndpoint?wsdlURL=wsdl/hello\_world.wsdl&dataFormat=PAYLOAD

## OPTIONS

Name	Required	Description
<b>wsdlURL</b>	No	<p>The location of the WSDL. WSDL is obtained from endpoint address by default. For example:</p> <p><b>file://local/wsdl/hello.wsdl</b> or <b>wsdl/hello.wsdl</b></p>
<b>serviceClass</b>	Yes	<p>The name of the SEI (Service Endpoint Interface) class. This class can have, but does not require, JSR181 annotations. <b>Since 2.0</b>, this option is only required by POJO mode. If the wsdlURL option is provided, serviceClass is not required for PAYLOAD and MESSAGE mode. When wsdlURL option is used without serviceClass, the serviceName and portName (endpointName for Spring configuration) options <b>MUST</b> be provided.</p> <p>Since 2.0, it is possible to use <b>\#</b> notation to reference a <b>serviceClass</b> object instance from the registry..</p> <p><b>Please be advised that the referenced object cannot be a Proxy (Spring AOP Proxy is OK)</b> as it relies on <b>Object.getClass().getName()</b> method for non Spring AOP Proxy.</p> <p><b>Since 2.8</b>, it is possible to omit both wsdlURL and serviceClass options for PAYLOAD and MESSAGE mode. When they are omitted, arbitrary XML elements can be put in CxfPayload's body in PAYLOAD mode to facilitate CXF Dispatch Mode.</p> <p>For example: <b>org.apache.camel.Hello</b></p>

<b>serviceName</b>	Only if more than one <b>serviceName</b> present in WSDL	The service name this service is implementing, it maps to the <b>wsdl:serviceName</b> . For example:  <b>{http://org.apache.camel}ServiceName</b>
<b>endpointName</b>	Only if more than one <b>portName</b> under the <b>serviceName</b> is present, and it is required for camel-cxf consumer since camel 2.2	The port name this service is implementing, it maps to the <b>wsdl:portName</b> . For example:  <b>{http://org.apache.camel}PortName</b>
<b>dataFormat</b>	No	Which message data format the CXF endpoint supports. Possible values are: <b>POJO (default), PAYLOAD, MESSAGE</b> .
<b>relayHeaders</b>	No	Please see the <b>Description of relayHeaders option</b> section for this option. Should a CXF endpoint relay headers along the route. Currently only available when <b>dataFormat=POJO</b> Default: <b>true</b> Example: <b>true, false</b>
<b>wrapped</b>	No	Which kind of operation the CXF endpoint producer will invoke. Possible values are: <b>true, false (default)</b> .
<b>wrappedStyle</b>	No	<b>Since 2.5.0</b> The WSDL style that describes how parameters are represented in the SOAP body. If the value is <b>false</b> , CXF will chose the document-literal unwrapped style, If the value is <b>true</b> , CXF will chose the document-literal wrapped style
<b>setDefaultBus</b>	No	<b>Deprecated:</b> Specifies whether or not to use the default CXF bus for this endpoint. Possible values are: <b>true, false (default)</b> . This option is deprecated and you should use <b>defaultBus</b> from Camel 2.16 onwards.

<b>defaultBus</b>	No	<b>Deprecated:</b> Specifies whether or not to use the default CXF bus for this endpoint. Possible values are: <b>true, false (default)</b> . This option is deprecated and you should use <b>defaultBus</b> from Camel 2.16 onwards.
<b>bus</b>	No	Use <b>\#</b> notation to reference a bus object from the registry – for example, <b>bus=\#busName</b> . The referenced object must be an instance of <b>org.apache.cxf.Bus</b> .  By default, uses the default bus created by CXF Bus Factory.
<b>cxfBinding</b>	No	Use <b>\#</b> notation to reference a CXF binding object from the registry – for example, <b>cxfBinding=\#bindingName</b> . The referenced object must be an instance of <b>org.apache.camel.component.cxf.CxfBinding</b> .
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b>	No	Use <b>\#</b> notation to reference a header filter strategy object from the registry – for example, <b>headerFilterStrategy=\#strategyName</b> . The referenced object must be an instance of <b>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</b> .
<b>loggingFeatureEnabled</b>	No	New in 2.3, this option enables CXF Logging Feature which writes inbound and outbound SOAP messages to log. Possible values are: <b>true, false (default)</b> .
<b>defaultOperationName</b>	No	New in 2.4, this option will set the default <b>operationName</b> that will be used by the <b>CxfProducer</b> that invokes the remote service. For example:  <b>defaultOperationName=greetMe</b>

<b>defaultOperationNamespace</b>	No	<p>New in 2.4, this option will set the default operationNamespace that will be used by the CxfProducer which invokes the remote service. For example:</p> <p><b>defaultOperationNamespace</b> =<a href="http://apache.org/hello_world_soap_http">http://apache.org/hello_world_soap_http</a></p>
<b>synchronous</b>	No	<p>New in 2.5, this option will let CXF endpoint decide to use sync or async API to do the underlying work. The default value is <b>false</b>, which means <b>camel-cxf</b> endpoint will try to use async API by default.</p>
<b>publishedEndpointUrl</b>	No	<p>New in 2.5, this option overrides the endpoint URL that appears in the published WSDL that is accessed using the service address URL plus <b>?wsdl</b>. For example:</p> <p><b>publishedEndpointUrl</b>=<a href="http://example.com/service">http://example.com/service</a></p>
<b>properties.propName</b>	No	<p><b>Camel 2.8:</b> Allows you to set custom CXF properties in the endpoint URI. For example, setting <b>properties.mtom-enabled=true</b> to enable MTOM. To make sure that CXF does not switch the thread when starting the invocation, you can set <b>properties.org.apache.cxf.interceptor.OneWayProcessorInterceptor.USE_ORIGINAL_THREAD=true</b>.</p>
<b>allowStreaming</b>	No	<p>New in 2.8.2. This option controls whether the CXF component, when running in PAYLOAD mode (see below), will DOM parse the incoming messages into DOM Elements or keep the payload as a javax.xml.transform.Source object that would allow streaming in some cases.</p>

<b>skipFaultLogging</b>	No	New in 2.11. This option controls whether the PhaseInterceptorChain skips logging the Fault that it catches.
<b>cxfEndpointConfigurer</b>	No	New in <b>Camel 2.11</b> . This option could apply the implementation of <b>org.apache.camel.component.cxf.CxfEndpointConfigurer</b> which supports to configure the CXF endpoint in programmatic way. Since <b>Camel 2.15.0</b> , user can configure the CXF server and client by implementing <code>configure{Server/Client}</code> method of <b>CxfEndpointConfigurer</b> .
<b>username</b>	No	New in <b>Camel 2.12.3</b> This option is used to set the basic authentication information of username for the CXF client.
<b>password</b>	No	New in <b>Camel 2.12.3</b> This option is used to set the basic authentication information of password for the CXF client.
<b>continuationTimeout</b>	No	New in <b>Camel 2.14.0</b> This option is used to set the CXF continuation timeout which could be used in CxfConsumer by default when the CXF server is using Jetty or Servlet transport. (Before <b>Camel 2.14.0</b> , CxfConsumer just set the continuation timeout to be 0, which means the continuation suspend operation never timeout.)  <b>Default:</b> 30000 <b>Example:</b> continuation=80000

The **serviceName** and **portName** are [QNames](#), so if you provide them be sure to prefix them with their **{namespace}** as shown in the examples above.

## THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DATAFORMATS

DataFormat	Description
------------	-------------

<b>POJO</b>	POJOs (plain old Java objects) are the Java parameters to the method being invoked on the target server. Both Protocol and Logical JAX-WS handlers are supported.
<b>PAYLOAD</b>	<b>PAYLOAD</b> is the message payload (the contents of the <b>soap:body</b> ) after message configuration in the CXF endpoint is applied. Only Protocol JAX-WS handler is supported. Logical JAX-WS handler is not supported.
<b>MESSAGE</b>	<b>MESSAGE</b> is the raw message that is received from the transport layer. It is not suppose to touch or change Stream, some of the CXF interceptors will be removed if you are using this kind of DataFormat so you can't see any soap headers after the camel-cxf consumer and JAX-WS handler is not supported.
<b>CXF_MESSAGE</b>	New in <b>Camel 2.8.2</b> , <b>CXF_MESSAGE</b> allows for invoking the full capabilities of CXF interceptors by converting the message from the transport layer into a raw SOAP message

You can determine the data format mode of an exchange by retrieving the exchange property, **CamelCXFDataFormat**. The exchange key constant is defined in **org.apache.camel.component.cxf.CxfConstants.DATA\_FORMAT\_PROPERTY**.

## CONFIGURING THE CXF ENDPOINTS WITH APACHE ARIES BLUEPRINT.

Since Camel 2.8, there is support for using Aries blueprint dependency injection for your CXF endpoints. The schema is very similar to the Spring schema, so the transition is fairly transparent.

For example:

```
<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cm="http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:camel-cxf="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint/cxf"
  xmlns:cxfcore="http://cxf.apache.org/blueprint/core"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
https://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd">

  <camel-cxf:cxfEndpoint id="routerEndpoint"
    address="http://localhost:9001/router"
    serviceClass="org.apache.servicemix.examples.cxf.HelloWorld">
    <camel-cxf:properties>
      <entry key="dataFormat" value="MESSAGE"/>
    </camel-cxf:properties>
  </camel-cxf:cxfEndpoint>

  <camel-cxf:cxfEndpoint id="serviceEndpoint"
```



```

address="http://localhost:9000/SoapContext/SoapPort"
    serviceClass="org.apache.servicemix.examples.cxf.HelloWorld">
</camel-cxf:cxfEndpoint>

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <route>
    <from uri="routerEndpoint"/>
    <to uri="log:request"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

</blueprint>

```

Currently the endpoint element is the first supported CXF namespacehandler.

You can also use the bean references just as in spring

```

<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cm="http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:jaxws="http://cxf.apache.org/blueprint/jaxws"
  xmlns:cxf="http://cxf.apache.org/blueprint/core"
  xmlns:camel="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint"
  xmlns:camelcxf="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint/cxf"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
    https://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd
    http://cxf.apache.org/blueprint/jaxws http://cxf.apache.org/schemas/blueprint/jaxws.xsd
    http://cxf.apache.org/blueprint/core http://cxf.apache.org/schemas/blueprint/core.xsd
  ">

  <camelcxf:cxfEndpoint id="reportIncident"
    address="/camel-example-cxf-blueprint/webservices/incident"
    wsdlURL="META-INF/wsdl/report_incident.wsdl"
    serviceClass="org.apache.camel.example.reportincident.ReportIncidentEndpoint">
  </camelcxf:cxfEndpoint>

  <bean id="reportIncidentRoutes"
class="org.apache.camel.example.reportincident.ReportIncidentRoutes" />

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
    <routeBuilder ref="reportIncidentRoutes"/>
  </camelContext>

</blueprint>

```

## HOW TO ENABLE CXF'S LOGGINGOUTINTERCEPTOR IN MESSAGE MODE

CXF's **LoggingOutInterceptor** outputs outbound message that goes on the wire to logging system (**java.util.logging**). Since the **LoggingOutInterceptor** is in **PRE\_STREAM** phase (but **PRE\_STREAM** phase is removed in **MESSAGE** mode), you have to configure **LoggingOutInterceptor** to be run during the **WRITE** phase. The following is an example.

```

<bean id="loggingOutInterceptor" class="org.apache.cxf.interceptor.LoggingOutInterceptor">
  <!-- it really should have been user-prestream but CXF does have such phase! -->
  <constructor-arg value="target/write"/>
</bean>

<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="serviceEndpoint" address="http://localhost:9002/helloworld"
serviceClass="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.HelloService">
  <cxf:outInterceptors>
    <ref bean="loggingOutInterceptor"/>
  </cxf:outInterceptors>
  <cxf:properties>
    <entry key="dataFormat" value="MESSAGE"/>
  </cxf:properties>
</cxf:cxfEndpoint>

```

## DESCRIPTION OF RELAYHEADERS OPTION

There are **in-band** and **out-of-band** on-the-wire headers from the perspective of a JAXWS WSDL-first developer.

The **in-band** headers are headers that are explicitly defined as part of the WSDL binding contract for an endpoint such as SOAP headers.

The **out-of-band** headers are headers that are serialized over the wire, but are not explicitly part of the WSDL binding contract.

Headers relaying/filtering is bi-directional.

When a route has a CXF endpoint and the developer needs to have on-the-wire headers, such as SOAP headers, be relayed along the route to be consumed say by another JAXWS endpoint, then **relayHeaders** should be set to **true**, which is the default value.

## AVAILABLE ONLY IN POJO MODE

The **relayHeaders=true** setting expresses an intent to relay the headers. The actual decision on whether a given header is relayed is delegated to a pluggable instance that implements the **MessageHeadersRelay** interface. A concrete implementation of **MessageHeadersRelay** will be consulted to decide if a header needs to be relayed or not. There is already an implementation of **SoapMessageHeadersRelay** which binds itself to well-known SOAP name spaces. Currently only out-of-band headers are filtered, and in-band headers will always be relayed when **relayHeaders=true**. If there is a header on the wire, whose name space is unknown to the runtime, then a fall back **DefaultMessageHeadersRelay** will be used, which simply allows all headers to be relayed.

The **relayHeaders=false** setting asserts that all headers, in-band and out-of-band, will be dropped.

You can plugin your own **MessageHeadersRelay** implementations overriding or adding additional ones to the list of relays. In order to override a preloaded relay instance just make sure that your **MessageHeadersRelay** implementation services the same name spaces as the one you looking to override. Also note, that the overriding relay has to service all of the name spaces as the one you looking to override, or else a runtime exception on route start up will be thrown as this would introduce an ambiguity in name spaces to relay instance mappings.

```

<cxf:cxfEndpoint ...>
  <cxf:properties>

```

```

<entry key="org.apache.camel.cxf.message.headers.relays">
  <list>
    <ref bean="customHeadersRelay"/>
  </list>
</entry>
</cxf:properties>
</cxf:cxfEndpoint>
<bean id="customHeadersRelay"
class="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.soap.headers.CustomHeadersRelay"/>

```

Take a look at the tests that show how you'd be able to relay/drop headers here:

link:<https://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/camel/branches/camel-1.x/components/camel-cxf/src/test/java/org/apache/camel/component/cxf/soap/headers/CxfMessageHeadersRelayTest.java>[1.x/components/camel-cxf/src/test/java/org/apache/camel/component/cxf/soap/headers/CxfMessageHeadersRelayTest.java]

## CHANGES SINCE RELEASE 2.0

- **POJO** and **PAYLOAD** modes are supported. In **POJO** mode, only out-of-band message headers are available for filtering as the in-band headers have been processed and removed from the header list by CXF. The in-band headers are incorporated into the **MessageContentList** in **POJO** mode. The **camel-cxf** component does not make any attempt to remove the in-band headers from the **MessageContentList**. If filtering of in-band headers is required, please use **PAYLOAD** mode or plug in a (pretty straightforward) CXF interceptor/JAXWS Handler to the CXF endpoint.
- The Message Header Relay mechanism has been merged into **CxfHeaderFilterStrategy**. The **relayHeaders** option, its semantics, and default value remain the same, but it is a property of **CxfHeaderFilterStrategy**. Here is an example of configuring it.

```

<bean id="dropAllMessageHeadersStrategy"
class="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.common.header.CxfHeaderFilterStrategy">

  <!-- Set relayHeaders to false to drop all SOAP headers -->
  <property name="relayHeaders" value="false"/>

</bean>

```

Then, your endpoint can reference the **CxfHeaderFilterStrategy**.

```

<route>
  <from uri="cxf:bean:routerNoRelayEndpoint?
headerFilterStrategy=#dropAllMessageHeadersStrategy"/>
  <to uri="cxf:bean:serviceNoRelayEndpoint?
headerFilterStrategy=#dropAllMessageHeadersStrategy"/>
</route>

```

- The **MessageHeadersRelay** interface has changed slightly and has been renamed to **MessageHeaderFilter**. It is a property of **CxfHeaderFilterStrategy**. Here is an example of configuring user defined Message Header Filters:

```

<bean id="customMessageFilterStrategy"
class="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.common.header.CxfHeaderFilterStrategy">

```

```

<property name="messageHeaderFilters">
  <list>
    <!-- SoapMessageHeaderFilter is the built in filter. It can be removed by omitting it. -
->
    <bean
class="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.common.header.SoopMessageHeaderFilter"/>

    <!-- Add custom filter here -->
    <bean class="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.soap.headers.CustomHeaderFilter"/>
  </list>
</property>
</bean>

```

- Other than **relayHeaders**, there are new properties that can be configured in **CxfHeaderFilterStrategy**.

Name	Description	type	Required?	Default value
<b>relayHeaders</b>	All message headers will be processed by Message Header Filters	<b>boolean</b>	No	<b>true</b> (1.6.1 behavior)
<b>relayAllMessage Headers</b>	All message headers will be propagated (without processing by Message Header Filters)	<b>boolean</b>	No	<b>false</b> (1.6.1 behavior)
<b>allowFilterName spaceClash</b>	If two filters overlap in activation namespace, the property control how it should be handled. If the value is <b>true</b> , last one wins. If the value is <b>false</b> , it will throw an exception	<b>boolean</b>	No	<b>false</b> (1.6.1 behavior)

## CONFIGURE THE CXF ENDPOINTS WITH SPRING

You can configure the CXF endpoint with the Spring configuration file shown below, and you can also embed the endpoint into the **camelContext** tags. When you are invoking the service endpoint, you can set the **operationName** and **operationNamespace** headers to explicitly state which operation you are calling.

**NOTE** In Camel 2.x we change to use <http://camel.apache.org/schema/cxf> as the CXF endpoint's target namespace.

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cxf="http://camel.apache.org/schema/cxf"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.0.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/cxf http://camel.apache.org/schema/cxf/camel-cxf.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-spring.xsd"
  >
  ..
```



## NOTE

In Apache Camel 2.x, the <http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/cxfEndpoint> namespace was changed to <http://camel.apache.org/schema/cxf>.

Be sure to include the JAX-WS **schemaLocation** attribute specified on the root beans element. This allows CXF to validate the file and is required. Also note the namespace declarations at the end of the `<cxf:cxfEndpoint/>` tag—these are required because the combined `{namespace}localName` syntax is presently not supported for this tag's attribute values.

The `cxf:cxfEndpoint` element supports many additional attributes:

Name	Value
<b>PortName</b>	The endpoint name this service is implementing, it maps to the <code>wsdl:port@name</code> . In the format of <code>ns:PORT_NAME</code> where <code>ns</code> is a namespace prefix valid at this scope.
<b>serviceName</b>	The service name this service is implementing, it maps to the <code>wsdl:service@name</code> . In the format of <code>ns:SERVICE_NAME</code> where <code>ns</code> is a namespace prefix valid at this scope.
<b>wsdlURL</b>	The location of the WSDL. Can be on the classpath, file system, or be hosted remotely.
<b>bindingId</b>	The <b>bindingId</b> for the service model to use.
<b>address</b>	The service publish address.
<b>bus</b>	The bus name that will be used in the JAX-WS endpoint.
<b>serviceClass</b>	The class name of the SEI (Service Endpoint Interface) class which could have JSR181 annotation or not.

It also supports many child elements:

Name	Value
<b>cxf:inInterceptors</b>	The incoming interceptors for this endpoint. A list of <b>&lt;bean&gt;</b> or <b>&lt;ref&gt;</b> .
<b>cxf:inFaultInterceptors</b>	The incoming fault interceptors for this endpoint. A list of <b>&lt;bean&gt;</b> or <b>&lt;ref&gt;</b> .
<b>cxf:outInterceptors</b>	The outgoing interceptors for this endpoint. A list of <b>&lt;bean&gt;</b> or <b>&lt;ref&gt;</b> .
<b>cxf:outFaultInterceptors</b>	The outgoing fault interceptors for this endpoint. A list of <b>&lt;bean&gt;</b> or <b>&lt;ref&gt;</b> .
<b>cxf:properties</b>	A properties map which should be supplied to the JAX-WS endpoint. See below.
<b>cxf:handlers</b>	A JAX-WS handler list which should be supplied to the JAX-WS endpoint. See below.
<b>cxf:dataBinding</b>	You can specify the which <b>DataBinding</b> will be use in the endpoint. This can be supplied using the Spring <b>&lt;bean class="MyDataBinding"/&gt;</b> syntax.
<b>cxf:binding</b>	You can specify the <b>BindingFactory</b> for this endpoint to use. This can be supplied using the Spring <b>&lt;bean class="MyBindingFactory"/&gt;</b> syntax.
<b>cxf:features</b>	The features that hold the interceptors for this endpoint. A list of <b>&lt;bean&gt;</b> s or <b>&lt;ref&gt;</b> s
<b>cxf:schemaLocations</b>	The schema locations for endpoint to use. A list of <b>&lt;schemaLocation&gt;</b> s
<b>cxf:serviceFactory</b>	The service factory for this endpoint to use. This can be supplied using the Spring <b>&lt;bean class="MyServiceFactory"/&gt;</b> syntax

You can find more advanced examples which show how to provide interceptors, properties and handlers here: <http://cwiki.apache.org/CXF20DOC/jax-ws-configuration.html>



## NOTE

You can use CXF:properties to set the CXF endpoint's **dataFormat** and **setDefaultBus** properties from a Spring configuration file, as follows:

```
<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="testEndpoint" address="http://localhost:9000/router"
  serviceClass="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.HelloService"
  endpointName="s:PortName"
  serviceName="s:ServiceName"
  xmlns:s="http://www.example.com/test">
  <cxf:properties>
    <entry key="dataFormat" value="MESSAGE"/>
    <entry key="setDefaultBus" value="true"/>
  </cxf:properties>
</cxf:cxfEndpoint>
```

## HOW TO MAKE THE CAMEL-CXF COMPONENT USE LOG4J INSTEAD OF JAVA.UTIL.LOGGING

CXF's default logger is **java.util.logging**. If you want to change it to **log4j**, proceed as follows. Create a file, in the classpath, named **META-INF/cxf/org.apache.cxf.logger**. This file should contain the fully-qualified name of the class, **org.apache.cxf.common.logging.Log4jLogger**, with no comments, on a single line.

## HOW TO LET CAMEL-CXF RESPONSE MESSAGE WITH XML START DOCUMENT

If you are using some SOAP client such as PHP, you will get this kind of error, because CXF doesn't add the XML start document **<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>**.

Error:sendSms: SoapFault exception: [Client] looks like we got no XML document in [...]

To resolved this issue, you just need to tell StaxOutInterceptor to write the XML start document for you.

```
public class WriteXmlDeclarationInterceptor extends AbstractPhaseInterceptor<SoapMessage> {
  public WriteXmlDeclarationInterceptor() {
    super(Phase.PRE_STREAM);
    addBefore(StaxOutInterceptor.class.getName());
  }

  public void handleMessage(SoapMessage message) throws Fault {
    message.put("org.apache.cxf.stax.force-start-document", Boolean.TRUE);
  }
}
```

You can add a customer interceptor like this and configure it into you **camel-cxf** endpoint

```
<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="routerEndpoint"
  address="http://localhost:${CXFTestSupport.port2}/CXFGreeterRouterTest/CamelContext/RouterPort"

  serviceClass="org.apache.hello_world_soap_http.GreeterImpl"
  skipFaultLogging="true">
```

```

<cx:outInterceptors>
  <!-- This interceptor will force the CXF server send the XML start document to client -->
  <bean class="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.WriteXmlDeclarationInterceptor"/>
</cx:outInterceptors>
<cx:properties>
  <!-- Set the publishedEndpointUrl which could override the service address from generated
WSDL as you want -->
  <entry key="publishedEndpointUrl" value="http://www.simple.com/services/test" />
</cx:properties>
</cx:cxfEndpoint>

```

Or adding a message header for it like this if you are using **Camel 2.4**.

```

// set up the response context which force start document
Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
map.put("org.apache.cxf.stax.force-start-document", Boolean.TRUE);
exchange.getOut().setHeader(Client.RESPONSE_CONTEXT, map);

```

## HOW TO CONSUME A MESSAGE FROM A CAMEL-CXF ENDPOINT IN POJO DATA FORMAT

The **camel-cxf** endpoint consumer **POJO** data format is based on the [cxf invoker](#), so the message header has a property with the name of **CxfConstants.OPERATION\_NAME** and the message body is a list of the SEI method parameters.

```

public class PersonProcessor implements Processor {

    private static final transient Logger LOG = LoggerFactory.getLogger(PersonProcessor.class);

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        LOG.info("processing exchange in camel");

        BindingOperationInfo boi =
        (BindingOperationInfo)exchange.getProperty(BindingOperationInfo.class.toString());
        if (boi != null) {
            LOG.info("boi.isUnwrapped" + boi.isUnwrapped());
        }
        // Get the parameters list which element is the holder.
        MessageContentsList msgList = (MessageContentsList)exchange.getIn().getBody();
        Holder<String> personId = (Holder<String>)msgList.get(0);
        Holder<String> ssn = (Holder<String>)msgList.get(1);
        Holder<String> name = (Holder<String>)msgList.get(2);

        if (personId.value == null || personId.value.length() == 0) {
            LOG.info("person id 123, so throwing exception");
            // Try to throw out the soap fault message
            org.apache.camel.wsd1_first.types.UnknownPersonFault personFault =
                new org.apache.camel.wsd1_first.types.UnknownPersonFault();
            personFault.setPersonId("");
            org.apache.camel.wsd1_first.UnknownPersonFault fault =
                new org.apache.camel.wsd1_first.UnknownPersonFault("Get the null value of person name",
            personFault);
            // Since camel has its own exception handler framework, we can't throw the exception to

```



```

trigger it
    // We just set the fault message in the exchange for camel-cxf component handling and return
    exchange.getOut().setFault(true);
    exchange.getOut().setBody(fault);
    return;
}

name.value = "Bonjour";
ssn.value = "123";
LOG.info("setting Bonjour as the response");
// Set the response message, first element is the return value of the operation,
// the others are the holders of method parameters
exchange.getOut().setBody(new Object[] {null, personId, ssn, name});
}
}

```

## HOW TO PREPARE THE MESSAGE FOR THE CAMEL-CXF ENDPOINT IN POJO DATA FORMAT

The **camel-cxf** endpoint producer is based on the [cxf client API](#). First you need to specify the operation name in the message header, then add the method parameters to a list, and initialize the message with this parameter list. The response message's body is a **messageContentsList**, you can get the result from that list.

If you don't specify the operation name in the message header, **CxfProducer** will try to use the **defaultOperationName** from **CxfEndpoint**. If there is no **defaultOperationName** set on **CxfEndpoint**, it will pick up the first operation name from the operation list.

If you want to get the object array from the message body, you can get the body using **message.getBody(Object[].class)**, as follows:

```

Exchange senderExchange = new DefaultExchange(context, ExchangePattern.InOut);
final List<String> params = new ArrayList<String>();
// Prepare the request message for the camel-cxf procedure
params.add(TEST_MESSAGE);
senderExchange.getIn().setBody(params);
senderExchange.getIn().setHeader(CxfConstants.OPERATION_NAME, ECHO_OPERATION);

Exchange exchange = template.send("direct:EndpointA", senderExchange);

org.apache.camel.Message out = exchange.getOut();
// The response message's body is an MessageContentsList which first element is the return value of
the operation,
// If there are some holder parameters, the holder parameter will be filled in the reset of List.
// The result will be extract from the MessageContentsList with the String class type
MessageContentsList result = (MessageContentsList)out.getBody();
LOG.info("Received output text: " + result.get(0));
Map<String, Object> responseContext = CastUtils.cast((Map<?, ?
>)out.getHeader(Client.RESPONSE_CONTEXT));
assertNotNull(responseContext);
assertEquals("We should get the response context here", "UTF-8",
responseContext.get(org.apache.cxf.message.Message.ENCODING));
assertEquals("Reply body on Camel is wrong", "echo " + TEST_MESSAGE, result.get(0));

```

## HOW TO DEAL WITH THE MESSAGE FOR A CAMEL-CXF ENDPOINT IN PAYLOAD DATA FORMAT

In Apache Camel 2.0: `CxfMessage.getBody()` will return an `org.apache.camel.component.cxf.CxfPayload` object, which has getters for SOAP message headers and Body elements. This change enables decoupling the native CXF message from the Apache Camel message.

```
protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() {
    return new RouteBuilder() {
        public void configure() {
            from(SIMPLE_ENDPOINT_URI + "&dataFormat=PAYLOAD").to("log:info").process(new
Processor() {
                @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
                public void process(final Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                    CxfPayload<SoapHeader> requestPayload =
exchange.getIn().getBody(CxfPayload.class);
                    List<Source> inElements = requestPayload.getBodySources();
                    List<Source> outElements = new ArrayList<Source>();
                    // You can use a customer toStringConverter to turn a CxfPayload message into String
as you want
                    String request = exchange.getIn().getBody(String.class);
                    XmlConverter converter = new XmlConverter();
                    String documentString = ECHO_RESPONSE;

                    Element in = new XmlConverter().toDOMElement(inElements.get(0));
                    // Just check the element namespace
                    if (!in.getNamespaceURI().equals(ELEMENT_NAMESPACE)) {
                        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Wrong element namespace");
                    }
                    if (in.getLocalName().equals("echoBoolean")) {
                        documentString = ECHO_BOOLEAN_RESPONSE;
                        checkRequest("ECHO_BOOLEAN_REQUEST", request);
                    } else {
                        documentString = ECHO_RESPONSE;
                        checkRequest("ECHO_REQUEST", request);
                    }
                    Document outDocument = converter.toDOMDocument(documentString);
                    outElements.add(new DOMSource(outDocument.getDocumentElement()));
                    // set the payload header with null
                    CxfPayload<SoapHeader> responsePayload = new CxfPayload<SoapHeader>(null,
outElements, null);
                    exchange.getOut().setBody(responsePayload);
                }
            });
        }
    };
}
```

## HOW TO GET AND SET SOAP HEADERS IN POJO MODE

**POJO** means that the data format is a **list of Java objects** when the CXF endpoint produces or consumes Camel exchanges. Even though Apache Camel exposes the message body as POJOs in this mode, the CXF component still provides access to read and write SOAP headers. However, since CXF

interceptors remove in-band SOAP headers from the header list after they have been processed, only out-of-band SOAP headers are available in POJO mode.

The following example illustrates how to get/set SOAP headers. Suppose we have a route that forwards from one CXF endpoint to another. That is, SOAP Client → Apache Camel → CXF service. We can attach two processors to obtain/insert SOAP headers at (1) before request goes out to the CXF service and (2) before response comes back to the SOAP Client. Processor (1) and (2) in this example are `InsertRequestOutHeaderProcessor` and `InsertResponseOutHeaderProcessor`. Our route looks like this:

```
<route>
  <from uri="cxf:bean:routerRelayEndpointWithInsertion"/>
  <process ref="InsertRequestOutHeaderProcessor" />
  <to uri="cxf:bean:serviceRelayEndpointWithInsertion"/>
  <process ref="InsertResponseOutHeaderProcessor" />
</route>
```

In 2.x SOAP headers are propagated to and from Apache Camel Message headers. The Apache Camel message header name is `org.apache.cxf.headers.Header.list`, which is a constant defined in CXF (`org.apache.cxf.headers.Header.HEADER_LIST`). The header value is a `List<>` of CXF `SoapHeader` objects (`org.apache.cxf.binding.soap.SoapHeader`). The following snippet is the `InsertResponseOutHeaderProcessor` (that inserts a new SOAP header in the response message). The way to access SOAP headers in both `InsertResponseOutHeaderProcessor` and `InsertRequestOutHeaderProcessor` are actually the same. The only difference between the two processors is setting the direction of the inserted SOAP header.

```
public static class InsertResponseOutHeaderProcessor implements Processor {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        // You should be able to get the header if exchange is routed from camel-cxf endpoint
        List<SoapHeader> soapHeaders = CastUtils.cast((List<?>
    >)exchange.getIn().getHeader(Header.HEADER_LIST));
        if (soapHeaders == null) {
            // we just create a new soap headers in case the header is null
            soapHeaders = new ArrayList<SoapHeader>();
        }

        // Insert a new header
        String xml = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"utf-8\"?><outofbandHeader "
            + "xmlns=\"http://cxf.apache.org/outofband/Header\" hdrAttribute=\"testHdrAttribute\" "
            + "xmlns:soap=\"http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/\" soap:mustUnderstand=\"1\">"
            + "<name>New_testOobHeader</name><value>New_testOobHeaderValue</value>"
        </outofbandHeader>";
        SoapHeader newHeader = new SoapHeader(soapHeaders.get(0).getName(),
            DOMUtils.readXml(new StringReader(xml)).getDocumentElement());
        // make sure direction is OUT since it is a response message.
        newHeader.setDirection(Direction.DIRECTION_OUT);
        //newHeader.setMustUnderstand(false);
        soapHeaders.add(newHeader);
    }
}
```

## HOW TO GET AND SET SOAP HEADERS IN PAYLOAD MODE

We have already shown how to access SOAP message (**CxfPayload** object) in **PAYLOAD** mode (see [the section called "How to deal with the message for a camel-cxf endpoint in PAYLOAD data format"](#) ).

Once you obtain a **CxfPayload** object, you can invoke the **CxfPayload.getHeaders()** method that returns a **List** of DOM Elements (SOAP headers).

```
from(getRouterEndpointURI()).process(new Processor() {
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        CxfPayload<SoapHeader> payload = exchange.getIn().getBody(CxfPayload.class);
        List<Source> elements = payload.getBodySources();
        assertNotNull("We should get the elements here", elements);
        assertEquals("Get the wrong elements size", 1, elements.size());

        Element el = new XmlConverter().toDOMElement(elements.get(0));
        elements.set(0, new DOMSource(el));
        assertEquals("Get the wrong namespace URI", "http://camel.apache.org/pizza/types",
            el.getNamespaceURI());

        List<SoapHeader> headers = payload.getHeaders();
        assertNotNull("We should get the headers here", headers);
        assertEquals("Get the wrong headers size", headers.size(), 1);
        assertEquals("Get the wrong namespace URI",
            ((Element)(headers.get(0).getObject())).getNamespaceURI(),
            "http://camel.apache.org/pizza/types");
    }
})
.to(getServiceEndpointURI());
```

Since Camel 2.16.0, you can use the same approach as described in [the section called "How to get and set SOAP headers in POJO mode"](#) to set or get the SOAP headers. You can now use the **org.apache.cxf.headers.Header.list** header to get and set a list of SOAP headers. This means that if you have a route that forwards from one Camel CXF endpoint to another (SOAP Client → Camel → CXF service), the SOAP headers sent by the SOAP client are now also forwarded to the CXF service. If you do not want the headers to be forwarded, remove them from the **org.apache.cxf.headers.Header.list** Camel header.

## SOAP HEADERS ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN MESSAGE MODE

SOAP headers are not available in **MESSAGE** mode as SOAP processing is skipped.

## HOW TO THROW A SOAP FAULT FROM APACHE CAMEL

If you are using a CXF endpoint to consume the SOAP request, you may need to throw the SOAP **Fault** from the camel context. Basically, you can use the **throwFault** DSL to do that; it works for **POJO**, **PAYLOAD** and **MESSAGE** data format. You can define the soap fault like this:

```
SOAP_FAULT = new SoapFault(EXCEPTION_MESSAGE, SoapFault.FAULT_CODE_CLIENT);
Element detail = SOAP_FAULT.getOrCreateDetail();
Document doc = detail.getOwnerDocument();
```

```
Text tn = doc.createTextNode(DETAIL_TEXT);
detail.appendChild(tn);
```

Then throw it as you like:

```
from(routerEndpointURI).setFaultBody(constant(SOAP_FAULT));
```

If your CXF endpoint is working in the **MESSAGE** data format, you could set the the SOAP Fault message in the message body and set the response code in the message header.

```
from(routerEndpointURI).process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        Message out = exchange.getOut();
        // Set the message body with the
        out.setBody(this.getClass().getResourceAsStream("SoapFaultMessage.xml"));
        // Set the response code here
        out.setHeader(org.apache.cxf.message.Message.RESPONSE_CODE, new Integer(500));
    }
});
```

The same is true for the POJO data format. You can set the SOAP Fault on the **Out** body and also indicate it's a fault by calling **Message.setFault(true)**, as follows:

```
from("direct:start").onException(SoapFault.class).maximumRedeliveries(0).handled(true)
    .process(new Processor() {
        public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
            SoapFault fault = exchange
                .getProperty(Exchange.EXCEPTION_CAUGHT, SoapFault.class);
            exchange.getOut().setFault(true);
            exchange.getOut().setBody(fault);
        }
    })
    .end().to(serviceURI);
```

## HOW TO PROPAGATE A CXF ENDPOINT'S REQUEST AND RESPONSE CONTEXT

[cxf client API](#) provides a way to invoke the operation with request and response context. If you are using a CXF endpoint producer to invoke the external Web service, you can set the request context and get the response context with the following code:

```
CxfExchange exchange = (CxfExchange)template.send(getJaxwsEndpointUri(), new
Processor() {
    public void process(final Exchange exchange) {
        final List<String> params = new ArrayList<String>();
        params.add(TEST_MESSAGE);
        // Set the request context to the inMessage
        Map<String, Object> requestContext = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        requestContext.put(BindingProvider.ENDPOINT_ADDRESS_PROPERTY,
JAXWS_SERVER_ADDRESS);
        exchange.getIn().setBody(params);
```

```

        exchange.getIn().setHeader(Client.REQUEST_CONTEXT , requestContext);
        exchange.getIn().setHeader(CxfConstants.OPERATION_NAME,
GREET_ME_OPERATION);
    }
});
org.apache.camel.Message out = exchange.getOut();
// The output is an object array, the first element of the array is the return value
Object[] output = out.getBody(Object[].class);
LOG.info("Received output text: " + output[0]);
// Get the response context form outMessage
Map<String, Object> responseContext =
CastUtils.cast((Map)out.getHeader(Client.RESPONSE_CONTEXT));
assertNotNull(responseContext);
assertEquals("Get the wrong wsdl operation name", "
{http://apache.org/hello_world_soap_http}greetMe",
responseContext.get("javax.xml.ws.wsdl.operation").toString());

```

## ATTACHMENT SUPPORT

**POJO Mode:** Both SOAP with Attachment and MTOM are supported (see example in Payload Mode for enabling MTOM). However, SOAP with Attachment is not tested. Since attachments are marshalled and unmarshalled into POJOs, users typically do not need to deal with the attachment themselves. Attachments are propagated to Camel message's attachments since 2.1. So, it is possible to retrieve attachments by Camel Message API

```
DataHandler Message.getAttachment(String id)
```

**Payload Mode:** MTOM is supported since 2.1. Attachments can be retrieved by Camel Message APIs mentioned above. SOAP with Attachment is not supported as there is no SOAP processing in this mode.

To enable MTOM, set the CXF endpoint property "mtom\_enabled" to **true**. (I believe you can only do it with Spring.)

```

<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="routerEndpoint"
address="http://localhost:${CXFTestSupport.port1}/CxfMtomRouterPayloadModeTest/jaxws-
mtom/hello"
    wsdlURL="mtom.wsdl"
    serviceName="ns:HelloService"
    endpointName="ns:HelloPort"
    xmlns:ns="http://apache.org/camel/cxf/mtom_feature">

<cxf:properties>
    <!-- enable mtom by setting this property to true -->
    <entry key="mtom-enabled" value="true"/>

    <!-- set the camel-cxf endpoint data format to PAYLOAD mode -->
    <entry key="dataFormat" value="PAYLOAD"/>
</cxf:properties>

```

You can produce a Camel message with attachment to send to a CXF endpoint in Payload mode.

```
Exchange exchange = context.createProducerTemplate().send("direct:testEndpoint", new
```

```

Processor() {

    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        exchange.setPattern(ExchangePattern.InOut);
        List<Source> elements = new ArrayList<Source>();
        elements.add(new DOMSource(DOMUtils.readXml(new
StringReader(MtomTestHelper.REQ_MESSAGE)).getDocumentElement()));
        CxfPayload<SoapHeader> body = new CxfPayload<SoapHeader>(new ArrayList<SoapHeader>
(),
        elements, null);
        exchange.getIn().setBody(body);
        exchange.getIn().addAttachment(MtomTestHelper.REQ_PHOTO_CID,
        new DataHandler(new ByteArrayDataSource(MtomTestHelper.REQ_PHOTO_DATA,
"application/octet-stream")));

        exchange.getIn().addAttachment(MtomTestHelper.REQ_IMAGE_CID,
        new DataHandler(new ByteArrayDataSource(MtomTestHelper.requestJpeg, "image/jpeg")));

    }

});

// process response

CxfPayload<SoapHeader> out = exchange.getOut().getBody(CxfPayload.class);
Assert.assertEquals(1, out.getBody().size());

Map<String, String> ns = new HashMap<String, String>();
ns.put("ns", MtomTestHelper.SERVICE_TYPES_NS);
ns.put("xop", MtomTestHelper.XOP_NS);

XPathUtils xu = new XPathUtils(ns);
Element oute = new XmlConverter().toDOMElement(out.getBody().get(0));
Element ele = (Element)xu.getValue("//ns:DetailResponse/ns:photo/xop:Include", oute,
        XPathConstants.NODE);
String photold = ele.getAttribute("href").substring(4); // skip "cid:"

ele = (Element)xu.getValue("//ns:DetailResponse/ns:image/xop:Include", oute,
        XPathConstants.NODE);
String imageld = ele.getAttribute("href").substring(4); // skip "cid:"

DataHandler dr = exchange.getOut().getAttachment(photold);
Assert.assertEquals("application/octet-stream", dr.getContentType());
MtomTestHelper.assertEquals(MtomTestHelper.RESP_PHOTO_DATA,
        IOUtils.readBytesFromStream(dr.getInputStream()));

dr = exchange.getOut().getAttachment(imageld);
Assert.assertEquals("image/jpeg", dr.getContentType());

BufferedImage image = ImageIO.read(dr.getInputStream());
Assert.assertEquals(560, image.getWidth());
Assert.assertEquals(300, image.getHeight());

```

You can also consume a Camel message received from a CXF endpoint in Payload mode.

```

public static class MyProcessor implements Processor {

```

```

@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
    CxfPayload<SoapHeader> in = exchange.getIn().getBody(CxfPayload.class);

    // verify request
    assertEquals(1, in.getBody().size());

    Map<String, String> ns = new HashMap<String, String>();
    ns.put("ns", MtomTestHelper.SERVICE_TYPES_NS);
    ns.put("xop", MtomTestHelper.XOP_NS);

    XPathUtils xu = new XPathUtils(ns);
    Element body = new XmlConverter().toDOMElement(in.getBody().get(0));
    Element ele = (Element)xu.getValue("//ns:Detail/ns:photo/xop:Include", body,
        XPathConstants.NODE);
    String photold = ele.getAttribute("href").substring(4); // skip "cid:"
    assertEquals(MtomTestHelper.REQ_PHOTO_CID, photold);

    ele = (Element)xu.getValue("//ns:Detail/ns:image/xop:Include", body,
        XPathConstants.NODE);
    String imageld = ele.getAttribute("href").substring(4); // skip "cid:"
    assertEquals(MtomTestHelper.REQ_IMAGE_CID, imageld);

    DataHandler dr = exchange.getIn().getAttachment(photold);
    assertEquals("application/octet-stream", dr.getContentType());
    MtomTestHelper.assertEquals(MtomTestHelper.REQ_PHOTO_DATA,
    IOUtils.readBytesFromStream(dr.getInputStream()));

    dr = exchange.getIn().getAttachment(imageld);
    assertEquals("image/jpeg", dr.getContentType());
    MtomTestHelper.assertEquals(MtomTestHelper.requestJpeg,
    IOUtils.readBytesFromStream(dr.getInputStream()));

    // create response
    List<Source> elements = new ArrayList<Source>();
    elements.add(new DOMSource(DOMUtils.readXml(new
    StringReader(MtomTestHelper.RESP_MESSAGE)).getDocumentElement()));
    CxfPayload<SoapHeader> sbody = new CxfPayload<SoapHeader>(new
    ArrayList<SoapHeader>(),
        elements, null);
    exchange.getOut().setBody(sbody);
    exchange.getOut().addAttachment(MtomTestHelper.RESP_PHOTO_CID,
        new DataHandler(new ByteArrayDataSource(MtomTestHelper.RESP_PHOTO_DATA,
    "application/octet-stream"))));

    exchange.getOut().addAttachment(MtomTestHelper.RESP_IMAGE_CID,
        new DataHandler(new ByteArrayDataSource(MtomTestHelper.responseJpeg, "image/jpeg"))));
}
}

```

**Message Mode:** Attachments are not supported as it does not process the message at all.

**CXF\_MESSAGE Mode:** MTOM is supported, and Attachments can be retrieved by Camel Message APIs mentioned above. Note that when receiving a multipart (that is, MTOM) message the default



**SOAPMessage** to **String** converter will provide the complete multi-part payload on the body. If you require just the SOAP XML as a **String**, you can set the message body with **message.getSOAPPart()**, and Camel convert can do the rest of work for you.

## HOW TO PROPAGATE STACK TRACE INFORMATION

It is possible to configure a CXF endpoint so that, when a Java exception is thrown on the server side, the stack trace for the exception is marshalled into a fault message and returned to the client. To enable this feature, set the **dataFormat** to **PAYLOAD** and set the **faultStackTraceEnabled** property to **true** in the **cxfEndpoint** element, as follows:

```
<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="router" address="http://localhost:9002/TestMessage"
  wsdlURL="ship.wsdl"
  endpointName="s:TestSoapEndpoint"
  serviceName="s:TestService"
  xmlns:s="http://test">
<cxf:properties>
  <!-- enable sending the stack trace back to client; the default value is false-->
  <entry key="faultStackTraceEnabled" value="true" /> <entry key="dataFormat" value="PAYLOAD"
/>
  </cxf:properties>
</cxf:cxfEndpoint>
```

For security reasons, the stack trace does not include the causing exception (that is, the part of a stack trace that follows **Caused by**). If you want to include the causing exception in the stack trace, set the **exceptionMessageCauseEnabled** property to **true** in the **cxfEndpoint** element, as follows:

```
<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="router" address="http://localhost:9002/TestMessage"
  wsdlURL="ship.wsdl"
  endpointName="s:TestSoapEndpoint"
  serviceName="s:TestService"
  xmlns:s="http://test">
<cxf:properties>
  <!-- enable to show the cause exception message and the default value is false -->
  <entry key="exceptionMessageCauseEnabled" value="true" />
  <!-- enable to send the stack trace back to client, the default value is false-->
  <entry key="faultStackTraceEnabled" value="true" />
  <entry key="dataFormat" value="PAYLOAD" />
  </cxf:properties>
</cxf:cxfEndpoint>
```



### WARNING

You should only enable the **exceptionMessageCauseEnabled** flag for testing and diagnostic purposes. It is normal practice for servers to conceal the original cause of an exception to make it harder for hostile users to probe the server.

## STREAMING SUPPORT IN PAYLOAD MODE

In 2.8.2, the camel-cxf component now supports streaming of incoming messages when using PAYLOAD mode. Previously, the incoming messages would have been completely DOM parsed. For large messages, this is time consuming and uses a significant amount of memory. Starting in 2.8.2, the incoming messages can remain as a `javax.xml.transform.Source` while being routed and, if nothing modifies the payload, can then be directly streamed out to the target destination. For common "simple proxy" use cases (example: `from("cxf:...").to("cxf:...")`), this can provide very significant performance increases as well as significantly lowered memory requirements.

However, there are cases where streaming may not be appropriate or desired. Due to the streaming nature, invalid incoming XML may not be caught until later in the processing chain. Also, certain actions may require the message to be DOM parsed anyway (like WS-Security or message tracing and such) in which case the advantages of the streaming is limited. At this point, there are two ways to control the streaming:

- Endpoint property: you can add `"allowStreaming=false"` as an endpoint property to turn the streaming on/off.
- Component property: the `CxfComponent` object also has an `allowStreaming` property that can set the default for endpoints created from that component.
- Global system property: you can add a system property of `"org.apache.camel.component.cxf.streaming"` to `"false"` to turn it off. That sets the global default, but setting the endpoint property above will override this value for that endpoint.

## USING THE GENERIC CXF DISPATCH MODE

From 2.8.0, the camel-cxf component supports the generic [CXF dispatch mode](#) that can transport messages of arbitrary structures (i.e., not bound to a specific XML schema). To use this mode, you simply omit specifying the `wsdlURL` and `serviceClass` attributes of the CXF endpoint.

```
<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="testEndpoint" address="http://localhost:9000/SoapContext/SoapAnyPort">
  <cxf:properties>
    <entry key="dataFormat" value="PAYLOAD"/>
  </cxf:properties>
</cxf:cxfEndpoint>
```

It is noted that the default CXF dispatch client does not send a specific SOAPAction header. Therefore, when the target service requires a specific SOAPAction value, it is supplied in the Camel header using the key `SOAPAction` (case-insensitive).

### 77.1. CXF CONSUMERS ON {WILDFLY}

The configuration of camel-cxf consumers on `{wildfly}` is different to that of standalone Camel. Producer endpoints work as per normal.

On `{wildfly}`, camel-cxf consumers leverage the default Undertow HTTP server provided by the container. The server is defined within the undertow subsystem configuration. Here's an excerpt of the default configuration from `standalone.xml`:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:undertow:4.0">
  <buffer-cache name="default" />
  <server name="default-server">
    <http-listener name="default" socket-binding="http" redirect-socket="https" enable-http2="true" />
    <https-listener name="https" socket-binding="https" security-realm="ApplicationRealm" enable-http2="true" />
  </server>
</subsystem>
```

```

<host name="default-host" alias="localhost">
  <location name="/" handler="welcome-content" />
  <filter-ref name="server-header" />
  <filter-ref name="x-powered-by-header" />
  <http-invoker security-realm="ApplicationRealm" />
</host>
</server>
</subsystem>

```

In this instance, Undertow is configured to listen on interfaces / ports specified by the http and https socket-binding. By default this is port 8080 for http and 8443 for https.

For example, if you configure an endpoint consumer using different host or port combinations, a warning will appear within the server log file. For example the following host & port configurations would be ignored:

```

<cxf:rsServer id="cxfRsConsumer"
  address="http://somehost:1234/path/to/resource"
  serviceClass="org.example.ServiceClass" />

```

```

<cxf:cxfEndpoint id="cxfWsConsumer"
  address="http://somehost:1234/path/to/resource"
  serviceClass="org.example.ServiceClass" />

```

```

[org.wildfly.extension.camel] (pool-2-thread-1) Ignoring configured host:
http://somehost:1234/path/to/resource

```

However, the consumer is still available on the default host & port localhost:8080 or localhost:8443.



## NOTE

Applications which use camel-cxf consumers **must** be packaged as a WAR. In previous {wildfly-camel} releases, other types of archive such as JAR were permitted, but this is no longer supported.

### 77.1.1. Configuring alternative ports

If alternative ports are to be accepted, then these must be configured via the {wildfly} subsystem configuration. This is explained in the server documentation:

[https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_jboss\\_enterprise\\_application\\_platform/7.1/html/configuration\\_guide/configuring\\_the\\_web\\_ser](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_jboss_enterprise_application_platform/7.1/html/configuration_guide/configuring_the_web_ser)

### 77.1.2. Configuring SSL

To configure SSL, refer to the {wildfly} SSL configuration guide:

[https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_jboss\\_enterprise\\_application\\_platform/7.1/html-single/how\\_to\\_configure\\_server\\_security/#configure\\_one\\_way\\_and\\_two\\_way\\_ssl\\_tls\\_for\\_application](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_jboss_enterprise_application_platform/7.1/html-single/how_to_configure_server_security/#configure_one_way_and_two_way_ssl_tls_for_application)

### 77.1.3. Configuring security with Elytron

{wildfly-camel} supports securing camel-cxf consumer endpoints with the [Elytron](#) security framework.

### 77.1.3.1. Configuring a security domain

To secure a {wildfly-camel} application with Elytron, an application security domain needs to be referenced within **WEB-INF/jboss-web.xml** of your WAR deployment:

```
<jboss-web>
  <security-domain>my-application-security-domain</security-domain>
</jboss-web>
```

The **<security-domain>** configuration references the name of an **<application-security-domain>** defined by the Undertow subsystem. For example, the Undertow subsystem **<application-security-domain>** is configured within the {wildfly} server **standalone.xml** configuration file as follows:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:undertow:6.0">
  ...
  <application-security-domains>
    <application-security-domain name="my-application-security-domain" http-authentication-
factory="application-http-authentication"/>
  </application-security-domains>
</subsystem>
```

The **<http-authentication-factory>** **application-http-authentication** is defined within the Elytron subsystem. **application-http-authentication** is available by default in both the **standalone.xml** and **standalone-full.xml** server configuration files. For example:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:wildfly:elytron:1.2">
  ...
  <http>
    ...
    <http-authentication-factory name="application-http-authentication" http-server-mechanism-
factory="global" security-domain="ApplicationDomain">
      <mechanism-configuration>
        <mechanism mechanism-name="BASIC">
          <mechanism-realm realm-name="Application Realm" />
        </mechanism>
        <mechanism mechanism-name="FORM" />
      </mechanism-configuration>
    </http-authentication-factory>
    <provider-http-server-mechanism-factory name="global" />
  </http>
  ...
</subsystem>
```

The **<http-authentication-factory>** named **application-http-authentication**, holds a reference to a Elytron security domain called **ApplicationDomain**.

For more information on how to configure the Elytron subsystem, refer to the [Elytron documentation](#).

### 77.1.3.2. Configuring security constraints, authentication methods and security roles

Security constraints, authentication methods and security roles for camel-cxf consumer endpoints can be configured within your WAR deployment **WEB-INF/web.xml**. For example, to configure BASIC Authentication:

```
<web-app>
  <security-constraint>
    <web-resource-collection>
      <web-resource-name>secure</web-resource-name>
      <url-pattern>/webservices/*</url-pattern>
    </web-resource-collection>
    <auth-constraint>
      <role-name>my-role</role-name>
    </auth-constraint>
  </security-constraint>
  <security-role>
    <description>The role that is required to log in to /webservices/*</description>
    <role-name>my-role</role-name>
  </security-role>
  <login-config>
    <auth-method>BASIC</auth-method>
    <realm-name>my-realm</realm-name>
  </login-config>
</web-app>
```

Note that the **<url-pattern>** defined by the Servlet Specification is relative to the context path of the web application. If your application is packaged as **my-app.war**, {wildfly} will make it accessible under the context path **/my-app** and the **<url-pattern>** **/webservices/\*** will be applied to paths relative to **/my-app**.

For example, requests against <http://my-server/my-app/webservices/my-endpoint> will match the **/webservices/\*** pattern, while <http://my-server/webservices/my-endpoint> will not match.

This is important because {wildfly-camel} allows the creation of camel-cxf endpoint consumers whose base path is outside of the host web application context path. For example, it is possible to create a camel-cxf consumer for <http://my-server/webservices/my-endpoint> inside **my-app.war**.

In order to define security constraints for such out-of-context endpoints, {wildfly-camel} supports a custom, *non-standard* **<url-pattern>** convention where prefixing the pattern with three forward slashes **///** will be interpreted as absolute to server host name. For example, to secure <http://my-server/webservices/my-endpoint> inside **my-app.war**, you would add the following configuration to **web.xml**:

```
<web-app>
  <security-constraint>
    <web-resource-collection>
      <web-resource-name>secure</web-resource-name>
      <url-pattern>///webservices/*</url-pattern>
    </web-resource-collection>
    <auth-constraint>
      <role-name>my-role</role-name>
    </auth-constraint>
  </security-constraint>
  <security-role>
    <description>The role that is required to log in to /webservices/*</description>
    <role-name>my-role</role-name>
  </security-role>
```

```
<login-config>  
  <auth-method>BASIC</auth-method>  
  <realm-name>my-realm</realm-name>  
</login-config>  
</web-app>
```

## CHAPTER 78. CXF-RS COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 2.0

The **cxfrs**: component provides integration with [Apache CXF](#) for connecting to JAX-RS 1.1 and 2.0 services hosted in CXF.

When using CXF as a consumer, the [CXF Bean Component](#) allows you to factor out how message payloads are received from their processing as a RESTful or SOAP web service. This has the potential of using a multitude of transports to consume web services. The bean component's configuration is also simpler and provides the fastest method to implement web services using Camel and CXF.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-cxf</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 78.1. URI FORMAT

```
cxfrs://address?options
```

Where **address** represents the CXF endpoint's address

```
cxfrs:bean:rsEndpoint
```

Where **rsEndpoint** represents the spring bean's name which presents the CXFRS client or server

For either style above, you can append options to the URI as follows:

```
cxfrs:bean:cxfrsEndpoint?resourceClasses=org.apache.camel.rs.Example
```

### 78.2. OPTIONS

The CXF-RS component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The CXF-RS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
cxfrs:beanId:address
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 78.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>beanId</b>	To lookup an existing configured CxfRsEndpoint. Must used bean: as prefix.		String
<b>address</b>	The service publish address.		String

### 78.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>features</b> (common)	Set the feature list to the CxfRs endpoint.		List
<b>loggingFeatureEnabled</b> (common)	This option enables CXF Logging Feature which writes inbound and outbound REST messages to log.	false	boolean
<b>loggingSizeLimit</b> (common)	To limit the total size of number of bytes the logger will output when logging feature has been enabled.		int
<b>modelRef</b> (common)	This option is used to specify the model file which is useful for the resource class without annotation. When using this option, then the service class can be omitted, to emulate document-only endpoints		String
<b>providers</b> (common)	Set custom JAX-RS provider(s) list to the CxfRs endpoint. You can specify a string with a list of providers to lookup in the registry separated by comma.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceClasses</b> (common)	The resource classes which you want to export as REST service. Multiple classes can be separated by comma.		List
<b>schemaLocations</b> (common)	Sets the locations of the schema(s) which can be used to validate the incoming XML or JAXB-driven JSON.		List
<b>skipFaultLogging</b> (common)	This option controls whether the PhaseInterceptorChain skips logging the Fault that it catches.	false	boolean
<b>bindingStyle</b> (consumer)	Sets how requests and responses will be mapped to/from Camel. Two values are possible: SimpleConsumer: This binding style processes request parameters, multipart, etc. and maps them to IN headers, IN attachments and to the message body. It aims to eliminate low-level processing of org.apache.cxf.message.MessageContentsList. It also adds more flexibility and simplicity to the response mapping. Only available for consumers. Default: The default style. For consumers this passes on a MessageContentsList to the route, requiring low-level processing in the route. This is the traditional binding style, which simply dumps the org.apache.cxf.message.MessageContentsList coming in from the CXF stack onto the IN message body. The user is then responsible for processing it according to the contract defined by the JAX-RS method signature. Custom: allows you to specify a custom binding through the binding option.	Default	BindingStyle
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which means any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>publishedEndpointUrl</b> (consumer)	This option can override the endpointUrl that published from the WADL which can be accessed with resource address url plus _wadl		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>hostnameVerifier</b> (producer)	The hostname verifier to be used. Use the notation to reference a HostnameVerifier from the registry.		HostnameVerifier
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (producer)	The Camel SSL setting reference. Use the notation to reference the SSL Context.		SSLContextParameters
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	This option tells the CxfRsProducer to inspect return codes and will generate an Exception if the return code is larger than 207.	true	boolean
<b>httpClientAPI</b> (producer)	If it is true, the CxfRsProducer will use the HttpClientAPI to invoke the service. If it is false, the CxfRsProducer will use the ProxyClientAPI to invoke the service	true	boolean
<b>ignoreDeleteMethodMessageBody</b> (producer)	This option is used to tell CxfRsProducer to ignore the message body of the DELETE method when using HTTP API.	false	boolean
<b>maxClientCacheSize</b> (producer)	This option allows you to configure the maximum size of the cache. The implementation caches CXF clients or ClientFactoryBean in CxfProvider and CxfRsProvider.	10	int
<b>binding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom CxfBinding to control the binding between Camel Message and CXF Message.		CxfRsBinding
<b>bus</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured CXF Bus.		Bus
<b>continuationTimeout</b> (advanced)	This option is used to set the CXF continuation timeout which could be used in CxfConsumer by default when the CXF server is using Jetty or Servlet transport.	30000	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cxfrsEndpointConfigurer</b> (advanced)	This option could apply the implementation of <code>org.apache.camel.component.cxf.jaxrs.CxfRsEndpointConfigurer</code> which supports to configure the CXF endpoint in programmatic way. User can configure the CXF server and client by implementing <code>configureServer/Client</code> method of <code>CxfEndpointConfigurer</code> .		CxfRsEndpointConfigurer
<b>defaultBus</b> (advanced)	Will set the default bus when CXF endpoint create a bus by itself	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>performInvocation</b> (advanced)	When the option is true, Camel will perform the invocation of the resource class instance and put the response object into the exchange for further processing.	false	boolean
<b>propagateContexts</b> (advanced)	When the option is true, JAXRS <code>UriInfo</code> , <code>HttpHeaders</code> , <code>Request</code> and <code>SecurityContext</code> contexts will be available to custom CXFRS processors as typed Camel exchange properties. These contexts can be used to analyze the current requests using JAX-RS API.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

You can also configure the CXF REST endpoint through the spring configuration. Since there are lots of difference between the CXF REST client and CXF REST Server, we provide different configuration for them. Please check out the [schema file](#) and [CXF JAX-RS documentation](#) for more information.

### 78.3. HOW TO CONFIGURE THE REST ENDPOINT IN CAMEL

In [camel-cxf schema file](#), there are two elements for the REST endpoint definition. `cxfrs:rsServer` for REST consumer, `cxfrs:rsClient` for REST producer.

You can find a Camel REST service route configuration example here.

### 78.4. HOW TO OVERRIDE THE CXF PRODUCER ADDRESS FROM MESSAGE HEADER

The `camel-cxfrs` producer supports to override the services address by setting the message with the key of "CamelDestinationOverrideUrl".

```
// set up the service address from the message header to override the setting of CXF endpoint
exchange.getIn().setHeader(Exchange.DESTINATION_OVERRIDE_URL,
constant(getServiceAddress()));
```

## 78.5. CONSUMING A REST REQUEST - SIMPLE BINDING STYLE

Available as of Camel 2.11

The **Default** binding style is rather low-level, requiring the user to manually process the **MessageContentsList** object coming into the route. Thus, it tightly couples the route logic with the method signature and parameter indices of the JAX-RS operation. Somewhat inelegant, difficult and error-prone.

In contrast, the **SimpleConsumer** binding style performs the following mappings, in order to **make the request data more accessible** to you within the Camel Message:

- JAX-RS Parameters (@HeaderParam, @QueryParam, etc.) are injected as IN message headers. The header name matches the value of the annotation.
- The request entity (POJO or other type) becomes the IN message body. If a single entity cannot be identified in the JAX-RS method signature, it falls back to the original **MessageContentsList**.
- Binary **@Multipart** body parts become IN message attachments, supporting **DataHandler**, **InputStream**, **DataSource** and CXF's **Attachment** class.
- Non-binary **@Multipart** body parts are mapped as IN message headers. The header name matches the Body Part name.

Additionally, the following rules apply to the **Response mapping**:

- If the message body type is different to **javax.ws.rs.core.Response** (user-built response), a new **Response** is created and the message body is set as the entity (so long it's not null). The response status code is taken from the **Exchange.HTTP\_RESPONSE\_CODE** header, or defaults to 200 OK if not present.
- If the message body type is equal to **javax.ws.rs.core.Response**, it means that the user has built a custom response, and therefore it is respected and it becomes the final response.
- In all cases, Camel headers permitted by custom or default **HeaderFilterStrategy** are added to the HTTP response.

### 78.5.1. Enabling the Simple Binding Style

This binding style can be activated by setting the **bindingStyle** parameter in the consumer endpoint to value **SimpleConsumer**:

```
from("cxfrs:bean:rsServer?bindingStyle=SimpleConsumer")
.to("log:TEST?showAll=true");
```

### 78.5.2. Examples of request binding with different method signatures

Below is a list of method signatures along with the expected result from the Simple binding.

**public Response doAction(BusinessObject request);**

Request payload is placed in IN message body, replacing the original MessageContentsList.

**public Response doAction(BusinessObject request, @HeaderParam("abcd") String abcd, @QueryParam("defg") String defg);** Request payload placed in IN message body, replacing the original MessageContentsList. Both request params mapped as IN message headers with names abcd and defg.

**public Response doAction(@HeaderParam("abcd") String abcd, @QueryParam("defg") String defg);** Both request params mapped as IN message headers with names abcd and defg. The original MessageContentsList is preserved, even though it only contains the 2 parameters.

**public Response doAction(@Multipart(value="body1") BusinessObject request, @Multipart(value="body2") BusinessObject request2);** The first parameter is transferred as a header with name body1, and the second one is mapped as header body2. The original MessageContentsList is preserved as the IN message body.

**public Response doAction(InputStream abcd);** The InputStream is unwrapped from the MessageContentsList and preserved as the IN message body.

**public Response doAction(DataHandler abcd);** The DataHandler is unwrapped from the MessageContentsList and preserved as the IN message body.

### 78.5.3. More examples of the Simple Binding Style

Given a JAX-RS resource class with this method:

```
@POST @Path("/customers/{type}")
public Response newCustomer(Customer customer, @PathParam("type") String type,
@QueryParam("active") @DefaultValue("true") boolean active) {
    return null;
}
```

Serviced by the following route:

```
from("cxfrs:bean:rsServer?bindingStyle=SimpleConsumer")
    .recipientList(simple("direct:${header.operationName}"));

from("direct:newCustomer")
    .log("Request: type=${header.type}, active=${header.active}, customerData=${body}");
```

The following HTTP request with XML payload (given that the Customer DTO is JAXB-annotated):

```
POST /customers/gold?active=true

Payload:
<Customer>
  <fullName>Raul Kripalani</fullName>
  <country>Spain</country>
  <project>Apache Camel</project>
</Customer>
```

Will print the message:

```
Request: type=gold, active=true, customerData=<Customer.toString() representation>
```

For more examples on how to process requests and write responses can be found [here](#).

## 78.6. CONSUMING A REST REQUEST - DEFAULT BINDING STYLE

The [CXF JAXRS front end](#) implements the [JAX-RS \(JSR-311\) API](#), so we can export the resources classes as a REST service. And we leverage the [CXF Invoker API](#) to turn a REST request into a normal Java object method invocation.

Unlike the [Camel Restlet](#) component, you don't need to specify the URI template within your endpoint, CXF takes care of the REST request URI to resource class method mapping according to the JSR-311 specification. All you need to do in Camel is delegate this method request to a right processor or endpoint.

Here is an example of a CXFRS route...

```
private static final String CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI =
    "cxfrs://http://localhost:" + CXT + "/rest?
resourceClasses=org.apache.camel.component.cxf.jaxrs.testbean.CustomerServiceResource";
private static final String CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI2 =
    "cxfrs://http://localhost:" + CXT + "/rest2?
resourceClasses=org.apache.camel.component.cxf.jaxrs.testbean.CustomerService";
private static final String CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI3 =
    "cxfrs://http://localhost:" + CXT + "/rest3?"
    +
    "resourceClasses=org.apache.camel.component.cxf.jaxrs.testbean.CustomerServiceNoAnnotations&"
    + "modelRef=classpath:/org/apache/camel/component/cxf/jaxrs/CustomerServiceModel.xml";
private static final String CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI4 =
    "cxfrs://http://localhost:" + CXT + "/rest4?"
    +
    "modelRef=classpath:/org/apache/camel/component/cxf/jaxrs/CustomerServiceDefaultHandlerModel.xml";
private static final String CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI5 =
    "cxfrs://http://localhost:" + CXT + "/rest5?"
    + "propagateContexts=true&"
    +
    "modelRef=classpath:/org/apache/camel/component/cxf/jaxrs/CustomerServiceDefaultHandlerModel.xml";
protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
    final Processor testProcessor = new TestProcessor();
    final Processor testProcessor2 = new TestProcessor2();
    final Processor testProcessor3 = new TestProcessor3();
    return new RouteBuilder() {
        public void configure() {
            errorHandler(new NoErrorHandlerBuilder());
            from(CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI).process(testProcessor);
            from(CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI2).process(testProcessor);
            from(CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI3).process(testProcessor);
            from(CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI4).process(testProcessor2);
            from(CXF_RS_ENDPOINT_URI5).process(testProcessor3);
        }
    };
}
```

And the corresponding resource class used to configure the endpoint...

INFO:\*Note about resource classes\*

By default, JAX-RS resource classes are **only** used to configure JAX-RS properties. Methods will **not** be executed during routing of messages to the endpoint. Instead, it is the responsibility of the route to do all processing.

Note that starting from Camel 2.15 it is also sufficient to provide an interface only as opposed to a no-op service implementation class for the default mode.

Starting from Camel 2.15, if a **performInvocation** option is enabled, the service implementation will be invoked first, the response will be set on the Camel exchange and the route execution will continue as usual. This can be useful for integrating the existing JAX-RS implementations into Camel routes and for post-processing JAX-RS Responses in custom processors.

## 78.7. HOW TO INVOKE THE REST SERVICE THROUGH CAMEL-CXFRS PRODUCER

The [CXF JAXRS front end](#) implements a [proxy-based client API](#), with this API you can invoke the remote REST service through a proxy. The **camel-cxfrs** producer is based on this [proxy API](#). You just need to specify the operation name in the message header and prepare the parameter in the message body, the camel-cxfrs producer will generate right REST request for you.

Here is an example:

```
Exchange exchange = template.send("direct://proxy", new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        exchange.setPattern(ExchangePattern.InOut);
        Message inMessage = exchange.getIn();
        // set the operation name
        inMessage.setHeader(CxfConstants.OPERATION_NAME, "getCustomer");
        // using the proxy client API
        inMessage.setHeader(CxfConstants.CAMEL_CXF_RS_USING_HTTP_API, Boolean.FALSE);
        // set a customer header
        inMessage.setHeader("key", "value");
        // setup the accept content type
        inMessage.setHeader(Exchange.ACCEPT_CONTENT_TYPE, "application/json");
        // set the parameters , if you just have one parameter
        // camel will put this object into an Object[] itself
        inMessage.setBody("123");
    }
});

// get the response message
Customer response = (Customer) exchange.getOut().getBody();

assertNotNull("The response should not be null ", response);
assertEquals("Get a wrong customer id ", 123, response.getId());
assertEquals("Get a wrong customer name", "John", response.getName());
assertEquals("Get a wrong response code", 200,
exchange.getOut().getHeader(Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE));
assertEquals("Get a wrong header value", "value", exchange.getOut().getHeader("key"));
```

The [CXF JAXRS front end](#) also provides a [http centric client API](#). You can also invoke this API from **camel-cxfrs** producer. You need to specify the [HTTP\\_PATH](#) and the [HTTP\\_METHOD](#) and let the producer use the http centric client API by using the URI option **httpClientAPI** or by setting the

message header `CxfConstants.CAMEL_CXF_RS_USING_HTTP_API`. You can turn the response object to the type class specified with the message header `CxfConstants.CAMEL_CXF_RS_RESPONSE_CLASS`.

From Camel 2.1, we also support to specify the query parameters from cxf:rs URI for the CXFRS http centric client.

Error formatting macro: snippet: java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index: 20, Size: 20

To support the Dynamical routing, you can override the URI's query parameters by using the `CxfConstants.CAMEL_CXF_RS_QUERY_MAP` header to set the parameter map for it.

## 78.8. WHAT'S THE CAMEL TRANSPORT FOR CXF

In CXF you offer or consume a webservice by defining its address. The first part of the address specifies the protocol to use. For example `address="http://localhost:9000"` in an endpoint configuration means your service will be offered using the http protocol on port 9000 of localhost. When you integrate Camel Transport into CXF you get a new transport "camel". So you can specify `address="camel://direct:MyEndpointName"` to bind the CXF service address to a camel direct endpoint.

Technically speaking Camel transport for CXF is a component which implements the [CXF transport API](#) with the Camel core library. This allows you to easily use Camel's routing engine and integration patterns support together with your CXF services.

## 78.9. INTEGRATE CAMEL INTO CXF TRANSPORT LAYER

To include the Camel Transport into your CXF bus you use the `CamelTransportFactory`. You can do this in Java as well as in Spring.

### 78.9.1. Setting up the Camel Transport in Spring

You can use the following snippet in your application context if you want to configure anything special. If you only want to activate the camel transport you do not have to do anything in your application context. As soon as you include the camel-cxf-transport jar (or camel-cxf.jar if your camel version is less than 2.7.x) in your app, cxf will scan the jar and load a `CamelTransportFactory` for you.

```
<!-- you don't need to specify the CamelTransportFactory configuration as it is auto load by CXF bus -->
-->
<bean class="org.apache.camel.component.cxf.transport.CamelTransportFactory">
  <property name="bus" ref="cxf" />
  <property name="camelContext" ref="camelContext" />
  <!-- checkException new added in Camel 2.1 and Camel 1.6.2 -->
  <!-- If checkException is true , CamelDestination will check the outMessage's
       exception and set it into camel exchange. You can also override this value
       in CamelDestination's configuration. The default value is false.
       This option should be set true when you want to leverage the camel's error
       handler to deal with fault message -->
  <property name="checkException" value="true" />
  <property name="transportIds">
    <list>
      <value>http://cxf.apache.org/transport/camel</value>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```



## 78.9.2. Integrating the Camel Transport in a programmatic way

Camel transport provides a `setContext` method that you could use to set the Camel context into the transport factory. If you want this factory take effect, you need to register the factory into the CXF bus. Here is a full example for you.

```
import org.apache.cxf.Bus;
import org.apache.cxf.BusFactory;
import org.apache.cxf.transport.ConduitInitiatorManager;
import org.apache.cxf.transport.DestinationFactoryManager;
...

BusFactory bf = BusFactory.newInstance();
Bus bus = bf.createBus();
CamelTransportFactory camelTransportFactory = new CamelTransportFactory();
// set up the CamelContext which will be use by the CamelTransportFactory
camelTransportFactory.setCamelContext(context)
// if you are using CXF higher then 2.4.x the
camelTransportFactory.setBus(bus);

// if you are lower CXF, you need to register the ConduitInitiatorManager and
// DestinationFactoryManager like below
// register the conduit initiator
ConduitInitiatorManager cim = bus.getExtension(ConduitInitiatorManager.class);
cim.registerConduitInitiator(CamelTransportFactory.TRANSPORT_ID, camelTransportFactory);
// register the destination factory
DestinationFactoryManager dfm = bus.getExtension(DestinationFactoryManager.class);
dfm.registerDestinationFactory(CamelTransportFactory.TRANSPORT_ID, camelTransportFactory);
// set or bus as the default bus for cxf
BusFactory.setDefaultBus(bus);
```

## 78.10. CONFIGURE THE DESTINATION AND CONDUIT WITH SPRING

### 78.10.1. Namespace

The elements used to configure an Camel transport endpoint are defined in the namespace <http://cxf.apache.org/transports/camel>. It is commonly referred to using the prefix **camel**. In order to use the Camel transport configuration elements, you will need to add the lines shown below to the beans element of your endpoint's configuration file. In addition, you will need to add the configuration elements' namespace to the **xsi:schemaLocation** attribute.

#### Adding the Configuration Namespace

```
<beans ...
  xmlns:camel="http://cxf.apache.org/transports/camel
  ...
  xsi:schemaLocation="...
    http://cxf.apache.org/transports/camel
    http://cxf.apache.org/transports/camel.xsd
  ...>
```

### 78.10.2. The destination element

You configure an Camel transport server endpoint using the **camel:destination** element and its children. The **camel:destination** element takes a single attribute, **name**, that specifies the WSDL port element that corresponds to the endpoint. The value for the **name** attribute takes the form *portQName` .camel-destination`*. The example below shows the **camel:destination** element that would be used to add configuration for an endpoint that was specified by the WSDL fragment **<port binding="widgetSOAPBinding" name="widgetSOAPPort">** if the endpoint's target namespace was <http://widgets.widgetvendor.net>.

#### camel:destination Element

```

...
<camel:destination name="{http://widgets/widgetvendor.net}widgetSOAPPort.http-destination">
  <camelContext id="context" xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
    <route>
      <from uri="direct:EndpointC" />
      <to uri="direct:EndpointD" />
    </route>
  </camelContext>
</camel:destination>

<!-- new added feature since Camel 2.11.x
<camel:destination name="{http://widgets/widgetvendor.net}widgetSOAPPort.camel-destination"
camelContextId="context" />
...

```

The **camel:destination** element for Spring has a number of child elements that specify configuration information. They are described below.

#### Element

#### Description

#### camel-spring:camelContext

You can specify the camel context in the camel destination

#### camel:camelContextRef

The camel context id which you want inject into the camel destination

### 78.10.3. The conduit element

You configure a Camel transport client using the **camel:conduit** element and its children. The **camel:conduit** element takes a single attribute, **name**, that specifies the WSDL port element that corresponds to the endpoint. The value for the **name** attribute takes the form *portQName` .camel-conduit`*. For example, the code below shows the **camel:conduit** element that would be used to add configuration for an endpoint that was specified by the WSDL fragment **<port binding="widgetSOAPBinding" name="widgetSOAPPort">** if the endpoint's target namespace was <http://widgets.widgetvendor.net>.

#### http-conf:conduit Element

```

...
<camelContext id="conduit_context" xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">

```

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:EndpointA" />
  <to uri="direct:EndpointB" />
</route>
</camelContext>

<camel:conduit name="{http://widgets/widgetvendor.net}widgetSOAPPort.camel-conduit">
  <camel:camelContextRef>conduit_context</camel:camelContextRef>
</camel:conduit>

<!-- new added feature since Camel 2.11.x
<camel:conduit name="{http://widgets/widgetvendor.net}widgetSOAPPort.camel-conduit"
camelContextId="conduit_context" />

<camel:conduit name="*.camel-conduit">
<!-- you can also using the wild card to specify the camel-conduit that you want to configure -->
...
</camel:conduit>
...

```

The **camel:conduit** element has a number of child elements that specify configuration information. They are described below.

Element

Description

#### **camel-spring:camelContext**

You can specify the camel context in the camel conduit

#### **camel:camelContextRef**

The camel context id which you want inject into the camel conduit

## 78.11. CONFIGURE THE DESTINATION AND CONDUIT WITH BLUEPRINT

From **Camel 2.11.x**, Camel Transport supports to be configured with Blueprint.

If you are using blueprint, you should use the the namespace <http://cxf.apache.org/transports/camel/blueprint> and import the schema like the blow.

#### Adding the Configuration Namespace for blueprint

```

<beans ...
  xmlns:camel="http://cxf.apache.org/transports/camel/blueprint"
  ...
  xsi:schemaLocation="...
    http://cxf.apache.org/transports/camel/blueprint
    http://cxf.apache.org/schememas/blueprint/camel.xsd
  ...>

```

In blueprint **camel:conduit** **camel:destination** only has one camelContextId attribute, they doesn't support to specify the camel context in the camel destination.

```
<camel:conduit id="*.camel-conduit" camelContextId="camel1" />
<camel:destination id="*.camel-destination" camelContextId="camel1" />
```

## 78.12. EXAMPLE USING CAMEL AS A LOAD BALANCER FOR CXF

This example shows how to use the camel load balancing feature in CXF. You need to load the configuration file in CXF and publish the endpoints on the address "camel://direct:EndpointA" and "camel://direct:EndpointB"

## 78.13. COMPLETE HOWTO AND EXAMPLE FOR ATTACHING CAMEL TO CXF

[Better JMS Transport for CXF Webservice using Apache Camel](#)

# CHAPTER 79. DATA FORMAT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The `dataformat:` component allows to use [Data Format](#) as a Camel Component.

## 79.1. URI FORMAT

```
dataformat:name:(marshal|unmarshal)[?options]
```

Where **name** is the name of the Data Format. And then followed by the operation which must either be **marshal** or **unmarshal**. The options is used for configuring the [Data Format](#) in use. See the Data Format documentation for which options it support.

## 79.2. DATAFORMAT OPTIONS

The Data Format component has no options.

The Data Format endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
dataformat:name:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 79.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>name</code>	<b>Required</b> Name of data format		String
<code>operation</code>	<b>Required</b> Operation to use either marshal or unmarshal		String

### 79.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>synchronous</code> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 79.3. SAMPLES

For example to use the [JAXB Data Format](#) we can do as follows:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").  
  to("dataformat:jaxb:unmarshal?contextPath=com.acme.model").  
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

And in XML DSL you do:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">  
  <route>  
    <from uri="activemq:My.Queue"/>  
    <to uri="dataformat:jaxb:unmarshal?contextPath=com.acme.model"/>  
    <to uri="mqseries:Another.Queue"/>  
  </route>  
</camelContext>
```

# CHAPTER 80. DATASET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

Testing of distributed and asynchronous processing is notoriously difficult. The [Mock](#), [Test](#) and [DataSet](#) endpoints work great with the Camel Testing Framework to simplify your unit and integration testing using [Enterprise Integration Patterns](#) and Camel's large range of Components together with the powerful Bean Integration.

The DataSet component provides a mechanism to easily perform load & soak testing of your system. It works by allowing you to create [DataSet instances](#) both as a source of messages and as a way to assert that the data set is received.

Camel will use the [throughput logger](#) when sending dataset's.

## 80.1. URI FORMAT

```
dataset:name[?options]
```

Where **name** is used to find the [DataSet instance](#) in the Registry

Camel ships with a support implementation of **org.apache.camel.component.dataset.DataSet**, the **org.apache.camel.component.dataset.DataSetSupport** class, that can be used as a base for implementing your own DataSet. Camel also ships with some implementations that can be used for testing:

**org.apache.camel.component.dataset.SimpleDataSet**, **org.apache.camel.component.dataset.ListDataSet** and **org.apache.camel.component.dataset.FileDataSet**, all of which extend **DataSetSupport**.

## 80.2. OPTIONS

The Dataset component has no options.

The Dataset endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
dataset:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 80.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	Required Name of DataSet to lookup in the registry		DataSet

### 80.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataSetIndex</b> (common)	Controls the behaviour of the CamelDataSetIndex header. For Consumers: - off = the header will not be set - strict/lenient = the header will be set For Producers: - off = the header value will not be verified, and will not be set if it is not present = strict = the header value must be present and will be verified = lenient = the header value will be verified if it is present, and will be set if it is not present	lenient	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (consumer)	Time period in millis to wait before starting sending messages.	1000	long
<b>minRate</b> (consumer)	Wait until the DataSet contains at least this number of messages	0	int
<b>preloadSize</b> (consumer)	Sets how many messages should be preloaded (sent) before the route completes its initialization	0	long
<b>produceDelay</b> (consumer)	Allows a delay to be specified which causes a delay when a message is sent by the consumer (to simulate slow processing)	3	long
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>assertPeriod</b> (producer)	Sets a grace period after which the mock endpoint will re-assert to ensure the preliminary assertion is still valid. This is used for example to assert that exactly a number of messages arrives. For example if link <code>expectedMessageCount(int)</code> was set to 5, then the assertion is satisfied when 5 or more message arrives. To ensure that exactly 5 messages arrives, then you would need to wait a little period to ensure no further message arrives. This is what you can use this link <code>setAssertPeriod(long)</code> method for. By default this period is disabled.	0	long
<b>consumeDelay</b> (producer)	Allows a delay to be specified which causes a delay when a message is consumed by the producer (to simulate slow processing)	0	long
<b>expectedCount</b> (producer)	Specifies the expected number of message exchanges that should be received by this endpoint. Beware: If you want to expect that 0 messages, then take extra care, as 0 matches when the tests starts, so you need to set a assert period time to let the test run for a while to make sure there are still no messages arrived; for that use link <code>setAssertPeriod(long)</code> . An alternative is to use <code>NotifyBuilder</code> , and use the notifier to know when Camel is done routing some messages, before you call the link <code>assertIsSatisfied()</code> method on the mocks. This allows you to not use a fixed assert period, to speedup testing times. If you want to assert that exactly n'th message arrives to this mock endpoint, then see also the link <code>setAssertPeriod(long)</code> method for further details.	-1	int
<b>reportGroup</b> (producer)	A number that is used to turn on throughput logging based on groups of the size.		int
<b>resultMinimumWaitTime</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum expected amount of time (in millis) the link <code>assertIsSatisfied()</code> will wait on a latch until it is satisfied	0	long
<b>resultWaitTime</b> (producer)	Sets the maximum amount of time (in millis) the link <code>assertIsSatisfied()</code> will wait on a latch until it is satisfied	0	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>retainFirst</b> (producer)	Specifies to only retain the first n'th number of received Exchanges. This is used when testing with big data, to reduce memory consumption by not storing copies of every Exchange this mock endpoint receives. Important: When using this limitation, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return the actual number of received Exchanges. For example if we have received 5000 Exchanges, and have configured to only retain the first 10 Exchanges, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return 5000 but there is only the first 10 Exchanges in the link <code>getExchanges()</code> and link <code>getReceivedExchanges()</code> methods. When using this method, then some of the other expectation methods is not supported, for example the link <code>expectedBodiesReceived(Object...)</code> sets a expectation on the first number of bodies received. You can configure both link <code>setRetainFirst(int)</code> and link <code>setRetainLast(int)</code> methods, to limit both the first and last received.	-1	int
<b>retainLast</b> (producer)	Specifies to only retain the last n'th number of received Exchanges. This is used when testing with big data, to reduce memory consumption by not storing copies of every Exchange this mock endpoint receives. Important: When using this limitation, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return the actual number of received Exchanges. For example if we have received 5000 Exchanges, and have configured to only retain the last 20 Exchanges, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return 5000 but there is only the last 20 Exchanges in the link <code>getExchanges()</code> and link <code>getReceivedExchanges()</code> methods. When using this method, then some of the other expectation methods is not supported, for example the link <code>expectedBodiesReceived(Object...)</code> sets a expectation on the first number of bodies received. You can configure both link <code>setRetainFirst(int)</code> and link <code>setRetainLast(int)</code> methods, to limit both the first and last received.	-1	int
<b>sleepForEmptyTest</b> (producer)	Allows a sleep to be specified to wait to check that this endpoint really is empty when link <code>expectedMessageCount(int)</code> is called with zero	0	long
<b>copyOnExchange</b> (producer)	Sets whether to make a deep copy of the incoming Exchange when received at this mock endpoint. Is by default true.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 80.3. CONFIGURING DATASET

Camel will lookup in the Registry for a bean implementing the DataSet interface. So you can register your own DataSet as:

```
<bean id="myDataSet" class="com.mycompany.MyDataSet">
  <property name="size" value="100"/>
</bean>
```

## 80.4. EXAMPLE

For example, to test that a set of messages are sent to a queue and then consumed from the queue without losing any messages:

```
// send the dataset to a queue
from("dataset:foo").to("activemq:SomeQueue");

// now lets test that the messages are consumed correctly
from("activemq:SomeQueue").to("dataset:foo");
```

The above would look in the Registry to find the **foo** DataSet instance which is used to create the messages.

Then you create a DataSet implementation, such as using the **SimpleDataSet** as described below, configuring things like how big the data set is and what the messages look like etc.

## 80.5. DATASETSUPPORT (ABSTRACT CLASS)

The DataSetSupport abstract class is a nice starting point for new DataSets, and provides some useful features to derived classes.

### 80.5.1. Properties on DataSetSupport

Property	Type	Default	Description
<b>defaultHeaders</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</b>	<b>null</b>	Specifies the default message body. For SimpleDataSet it is a constant payload; though if you want to create custom payloads per message, create your own derivation of <b>DataSetSupport</b> .

Property	Type	Default	Description
<b>outputTransformer</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.Processor</b>	null	
<b>size</b>	<b>long</b>	<b>10</b>	Specifies how many messages to send/consume.
<b>reportCount</b>	<b>long</b>	<b>-1</b>	Specifies the number of messages to be received before reporting progress. Useful for showing progress of a large load test. If < 0, then <b>size</b> / 5, if is 0 then <b>size</b> , else set to <b>reportCount</b> value.

## 80.6. SIMPLEDATASET

The **SimpleDataSet** extends **DataSetSupport**, and adds a default body.

### 80.6.1. Additional Properties on SimpleDataSet

Property	Type	Default	Description
<b>defaultBody</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>&lt;hello&gt;world!&lt;/hello&gt;</b>	Specifies the default message body. By default, the <b>SimpleDataSet</b> produces the same constant payload for each exchange. If you want to customize the payload for each exchange, create a Camel <b>Processor</b> and configure the <b>SimpleDataSet</b> to use it by setting the <b>outputTransformer</b> property.

## 80.7. LISTDATASET

Available since Camel 2.17

The List`DataSet` extends **DataSetSupport**, and adds a list of default bodies.

### 80.7.1. Additional Properties on ListDataSet

Property	Type	Default	Description
<b>defaultBodies</b>	<b>List&lt;Object&gt;</b>	<b>emptyLinkedList&lt;Object&gt;</b>	Specifies the default message body. By default, the <b>ListDataSet</b> selects a constant payload from the list of <b>defaultBodies</b> using the <b>CamelDataSetIndex</b> . If you want to customize the payload, create a Camel <b>Processor</b> and configure the <b>ListDataSet</b> to use it by setting the <b>outputTransformer</b> property.

Property	Type	Default	Description
<b>size</b>	<b>long</b>	the size of the default Bodies list	Specifies how many messages to send/consume. This value can be different from the size of the <b>defaultBodies</b> list. If the value is less than the size of the <b>defaultBodies</b> list, some of the list elements will not be used. If the value is greater than the size of the <b>defaultBodies</b> list, the payload for the exchange will be selected using the modulus of the <b>CamelDataSetIndex</b> and the size of the <b>defaultBodies</b> list (i.e. <b>CamelDataSetIndex % defaultBodies.size()</b> )

## 80.8. FILEDATASET

Available since Camel 2.17

The **FileDataSet** extends **ListDataSet**, and adds support for loading the bodies from a file.

### 80.8.1. Additional Properties on FileDataSet

Property	Type	Default	Description
<b>sourceFile</b>	<b>File</b>	null	Specifies the source file for payloads
<b>delimiter</b>	<b>String</b>	\z	Specifies the delimiter pattern used by a <b>java.util.Scanner</b> to split the file into multiple payloads.

## CHAPTER 81. DIGITALOCEAN COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **DigitalOcean** component allows you to manage Droplets and resources within the DigitalOcean cloud with **Camel** by encapsulating [digitalocean-api-java] (<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/projects/api-client-in-java>). All of the functionality that you are familiar with in the DigitalOcean control panel is also available through this Camel component.

### 81.1. PREREQUISITES

You must have a valid DigitalOcean account and a valid OAuth token. You can generate an OAuth token by visiting the [Apps & API](<https://cloud.digitalocean.com/settings/applications>) section of the DigitalOcean control panel for your account.

### 81.2. URI FORMAT

The **DigitalOcean Component** uses the following URI format:

```
digitalocean://endpoint?[options]
```

where **endpoint** is a DigitalOcean resource type.

Example : to list your droplets:

```
digitalocean://droplets?operation=list&oAuthToken=XXXXXX&page=1&perPage=10
```

The DigitalOcean component only supports producer endpoints so you cannot use this component at the beginning of a route to listen to messages in a channel.

### 81.3. OPTIONS

The DigitalOcean component has no options.

The DigitalOcean endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
digitalocean:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 81.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
operation	The operation to perform to the given resource.		DigitalOceanOperations

#### 81.3.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>page</b> (producer)	Use for pagination. Force the page number.	1	Integer
<b>perPage</b> (producer)	Use for pagination. Set the number of item per request. The maximum number of results per page is 200.	25	Integer
<b>resource</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The DigitalOcean resource type on which perform the operation.		DigitalOceanResources
<b>digitalOceanClient</b> (advanced)	To use a existing configured DigitalOceanClient as client		DigitalOceanClient
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	Set a proxy host if needed		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	Set a proxy password if needed		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	Set a proxy port if needed		Integer
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	Set a proxy host if needed		String
<b>oAuthToken</b> (security)	DigitalOcean OAuth Token		String

You have to provide an **operation** value for each endpoint, with the **operation** URI option or the **CamelDigitalOceanOperation** message header.

All **operation** values are defined in **DigitalOceanOperations** enumeration.

All **header** names used by the component are defined in **DigitalOceanHeaders** enumeration.

## 81.4. MESSAGE BODY RESULT

All message bodies returned are using objects provided by the **digitalocean-api-java** library.

## 81.5. API RATE LIMITS

DigitalOcean REST API encapsulated by camel-digitalocean component is subjected to API Rate Limiting. You can find the per method limits in the [API Rate Limits documentation] (<https://developers.digitalocean.com/documentation/v2/#rate-limit>).

## 81.6. ACCOUNT ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **get** | get account info  
| | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Account** |

## 81.7. BLOCKSTORAGES ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all of the Block Storage volumes available on your account | | **List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Volume>** | | **get** | show information about a Block Storage volume | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Volume** | | **get** | show information about a Block Storage volume by name | **CamelDigitalOceanName String** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanRegion` `String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Volume** | | **listSnapshots** | retrieve the snapshots that have been created from a volume | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Snapshot>** | | **create** | create a new volume | **CamelDigitalOceanVolumeSizeGigabytes Integer** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanName` `String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDescription` `\* String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanRegion` `\* String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Volume** | | **delete** | delete a Block Storage volume, destroying all data and removing it from your account | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** | | **delete** | delete a Block Storage volume by name | **CamelDigitalOceanName String** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanRegion` `String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** | | **attach** | attach a Block Storage volume to a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletId` `Integer` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletRegion` `String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **attach** | attach a Block Storage volume to a Droplet by name | **CamelDigitalOceanName String** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletId` `Integer` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletRegion` `String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **detach** | detach a Block Storage volume from a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletId` `Integer` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletRegion` `String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **attach** | detach a Block Storage volume from a Droplet by name | **CamelDigitalOceanName String** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletId` `Integer` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletRegion` `String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **resize** | resize a Block Storage volume | **CamelDigitalOceanVolumeSizeGigabytes Integer** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanRegion` `String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **listActions** | retrieve all actions that have been executed on a volume | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action>** |

## 81.8. DROPLETS ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all Droplets in your account | | **List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Droplet>** | | **get** | show an individual droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Droplet** | | **create** | create a new Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanName String** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletImage` `String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanRegion` `String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletSize` `String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletSSHKeys` `\* List<String>` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletEnableBackups` `\* Boolean` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletEnableIpv6` `\* Boolean` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletEnablePrivateNetworking` `\* Boolean` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletUserData` `\* String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletVolumes` `\* List<String>` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletTags` `List<String>`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Droplet** | | **create** | create multiple Droplets | **CamelDigitalOceanNames List<String>** <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletImage` `String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanRegion` `String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletSize` `String` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletSSHKeys` `\* List<String>` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletEnableBackups` `\* Boolean` <br> `CamelDigitalOceanDropletEnableIpv6` `\* Boolean`



`<br>`CamelDigitalOceanDropletEnablePrivateNetworking` * Boolean`  
`<br>`CamelDigitalOceanDropletUserData` * String <br>`CamelDigitalOceanDropletVolumes` * List<`  
`<String>` `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanDropletTags` List<String>`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Droplet** | | **delete** | delete a Droplet, | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** | | **enableBackups** | enable backups on an existing Droplet |  
**CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **disableBackups** | disable  
backups on an existing Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **enableIpv6** | enable IPv6 networking on an existing Droplet  
| **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **enablePrivateNetworking**  
| enable private networking on an existing Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **reboot** | reboot a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **powerCycle** | power cycle a Droplet |  
**CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **shutdown** | shutdown a  
Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **powerOff** | power  
off a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **powerOn** |  
power on a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **restore**  
| shutdown a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanImageId` Integer`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **passwordReset** | reset the password for a Droplet |  
**CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **resize** | resize a Droplet |  
**CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanDropletSize` String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **rebuild** | rebuild a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
`<br>`CamelDigitalOceanImageId` Integer` | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **rename** |  
rename a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanName` String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **changeKernel** | change the kernel of a Droplet |  
**CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanKernelId` Integer`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **takeSnapshot** | snapshot a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId**  
**Integer** `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanName` * String` | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **tag** | tag a  
Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanName` String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Response** | | **untag** | untag a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
`<br>`CamelDigitalOceanName` String` | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Response** | | **listKernels** |  
retrieve a list of all kernels available to a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** |  
**List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Kernel>** | | **listSnapshots** | retrieve the snapshots that have  
been created from a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** |  
**List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Snapshot>** | | **listBackups** | retrieve any backups associated  
with a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Backup>** | |  
**listActions** | retrieve all actions that have been executed on a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** |  
**List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action>** | | **listNeighbors** | retrieve a list of droplets that are  
running on the same physical server | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** |  
**List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Droplet>** | | **listAllNeighbors** | retrieve a list of any droplets that  
are running on the same physical hardware | | **List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Droplet>** |

## 81.9. IMAGES ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list images  
available on your account | **CamelDigitalOceanType** \* *DigitalOceanImageTypes* |  
**List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Image>** | | **ownList** | retrieve only the private images of a user | |  
**List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Image>** | | **listActions** | retrieve all actions that have been  
executed on a Image | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** | **List<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action>** |  
| **get** | retrieve information about an image (public or private) by id | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer**  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Image** | | **get** | retrieve information about a public image by slug |  
**CamelDigitalOceanDropletImage String** | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Image** | | **update** | update  
an image | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** `<br>`CamelDigitalOceanName` String`  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Image** | | **delete** | delete an image | **CamelDigitalOceanId Integer** |  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** | | **transfer** | transfer an image to another region |

**CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer* <br> **CamelDigitalOceanRegion** *String*  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | **convert** | convert an image, for example, a backup to a snapshot| **CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer* | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** |

## 81.10. SNAPSHOTS ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all of the snapshots available on your account | **CamelDigitalOceanType**\* *DigitalOceanSnapshotTypes* |  
**List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Snapshot**> | | **get** | retrieve information about a snapshot|  
**CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer*| **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Snapshot** | | **delete** | delete an snapshot| **CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer* | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** |

## 81.11. KEYS ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all of the keys in your account | | **List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Key**> | | **get** | retrieve information about a key by id| **CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer*| **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Key** | | **get** | retrieve information about a key by fingerprint| **CamelDigitalOceanKeyFingerprint** *String*|  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Key** | | **update** | update a key by id| **CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer* <br> **CamelDigitalOceanName** *String*| **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Key** | | **update** | update a key by fingerprint| **CamelDigitalOceanKeyFingerprint** *String* <br> **CamelDigitalOceanName** *String*|  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Key** | | **delete** | delete a key by id| **CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer* | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** | | **delete** | delete a key by fingerprint| **CamelDigitalOceanKeyFingerprint** *String* | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** |

## 81.12. REGIONS ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all of the regions that are available | | **List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Region**> |

## 81.13. SIZES ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all of the sizes that are available | | **List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Size**> |

## 81.14. FLOATING IPS ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all of the Floating IPs available on your account | | **List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.FloatingIP**> | | **create** | create a new Floating IP assigned to a Droplet | **CamelDigitalOceanId** *Integer* |  
**List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.FloatingIP**> | | **create** | create a new Floating IP assigned to a Region | **CamelDigitalOceanRegion** *String* | **List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.FloatingIP**> | | **get** | retrieve information about a Floating IP| **CamelDigitalOceanFloatingIPAddress** *String*|  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Key** | | **delete** | delete a Floating IP and remove it from your account| **CamelDigitalOceanFloatingIPAddress** *String*| **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** | | **assign** | assign a Floating IP to a Droplet| **CamelDigitalOceanFloatingIPAddress** *String* <br> **CamelDigitalOceanDropletId** *Integer*| **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **unassign** | unassign a Floating IP | **CamelDigitalOceanFloatingIPAddress** *String* |  
**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action** | | **listActions** | retrieve all actions that have been executed on a Floating IP | **CamelDigitalOceanFloatingIPAddress** *String* |  
**List**<**com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Action**> |

## 81.15. TAGS ENDPOINT

| operation | Description | Headers | Result | | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | | **list** | list all of your tags | | **List**<com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Tag> | | **create** | create a Tag | **CamelDigitalOceanName** String | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Tag** | | **get** | retrieve an individual tag | **CamelDigitalOceanName** String | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Tag** | | **delete** | delete a tag | **CamelDigitalOceanName** String | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Delete** | | **update** | update a tag | **CamelDigitalOceanName** String <br>`CamelDigitalOceanNewName` String | **com.myjeeva.digitalocean.pojo.Tag** |

## 81.16. EXAMPLES

Get your account info

```
from("direct:getAccountInfo")
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanConstants.OPERATION, constant(DigitalOceanOperations.get))
  .to("digitalocean:account?oAuthToken=XXXXXX")
```

Create a droplet

```
from("direct:createDroplet")
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanConstants.OPERATION, constant("create"))
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanHeaders.NAME, constant("myDroplet"))
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanHeaders.REGION, constant("fra1"))
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanHeaders.DROPLET_IMAGE, constant("ubuntu-14-04-x64"))
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanHeaders.DROPLET_SIZE, constant("512mb"))
  .to("digitalocean:droplet?oAuthToken=XXXXXX")
```

List all your droplets

```
from("direct:getDroplets")
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanConstants.OPERATION, constant("list"))
  .to("digitalocean:droplets?oAuthToken=XXXXXX")
```

Retrieve information for the Droplet (dropletId = 34772987)

```
from("direct:getDroplet")
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanConstants.OPERATION, constant("get"))
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanConstants.ID, 34772987)
  .to("digitalocean:droplet?oAuthToken=XXXXXX")
```

Shutdown information for the Droplet (dropletId = 34772987)

```
from("direct:shutdown")
  .setHeader(DigitalOceanConstants.ID, 34772987)
  .to("digitalocean:droplet?operation=shutdown&oAuthToken=XXXXXX")
```

## CHAPTER 82. DIRECT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The **direct:** component provides direct, synchronous invocation of any consumers when a producer sends a message exchange.

This endpoint can be used to connect existing routes in the **same** camel context.

### TIP

**Asynchronous** The [SEDA](#) component provides asynchronous invocation of any consumers when a producer sends a message exchange.

### TIP

**Connection to other camel contexts**The [VM](#) component provides connections between Camel contexts as long they run in the same **JVM**.

### 82.1. URI FORMAT

```
direct:someName[?options]
```

Where **someName** can be any string to uniquely identify the endpoint

### 82.2. OPTIONS

The Direct component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>block</b> (producer)	If sending a message to a direct endpoint which has no active consumer, then we can tell the producer to block and wait for the consumer to become active.	true	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	The timeout value to use if block is enabled.	30000	long
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Direct endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
direct:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 82.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of direct endpoint		String

### 82.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>block</b> (producer)	If sending a message to a direct endpoint which has no active consumer, then we can tell the producer to block and wait for the consumer to become active.	true	boolean
<b>failIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should fail by throwing an exception, when sending to a DIRECT endpoint with no active consumers.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	The timeout value to use if block is enabled.	30000	long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 82.3. SAMPLES

In the route below we use the direct component to link the two routes together:

```
from("activemq:queue:order.in")
```

```
.to("bean:orderServer?method=validate")
.to("direct:processOrder");

from("direct:processOrder")
.to("bean:orderService?method=process")
.to("activemq:queue:order.out");
```

And the sample using spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="activemq:queue:order.in"/>
  <to uri="bean:orderService?method=validate"/>
  <to uri="direct:processOrder"/>
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="direct:processOrder"/>
  <to uri="bean:orderService?method=process"/>
  <to uri="activemq:queue:order.out"/>
</route>
```

See also samples from the [SEDA](#) component, how they can be used together.

## 82.4. SEE ALSO

- [SEDA](#)
- [VM](#)

## CHAPTER 83. DIRECT VM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The **direct-vm**: component provides direct, synchronous invocation of any consumers in the JVM when a producer sends a message exchange.

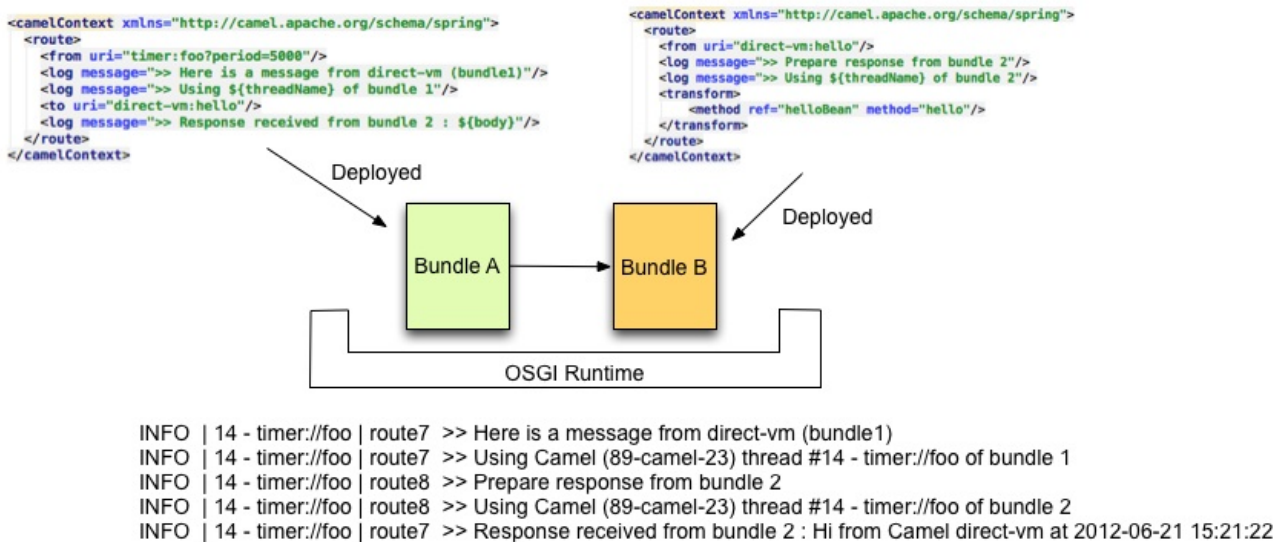
This endpoint can be used to connect existing routes in the same camel context, as well from other camel contexts in the **same** JVM.

This component differs from the [Direct](#) component in that [Direct-VM](#) supports communication across CamelContext instances - so you can use this mechanism to communicate across web applications (provided that camel-core.jar is on the system/boot classpath).

At runtime you can swap in new consumers, by stopping the existing consumer(s) and start new consumers.

But at any given time there can be at most only one active consumer for a given endpoint.

This component allows also to connect routes deployed in different OSGI Bundles as you can see here after. Even if they are running in different bundles, the camel routes will use the same thread. That autorises to develop applications using Transactions - Tx.



### 83.1. URI FORMAT

`direct-vm:someName`

Where **someName** can be any string to uniquely identify the endpoint

### 83.2. OPTIONS

The Direct VM component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
		t	

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>block</b> (producer)	If sending a message to a direct endpoint which has no active consumer, then we can tell the producer to block and wait for the consumer to become active.	true	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	The timeout value to use if block is enabled.	30000	long
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	Sets a HeaderFilterStrategy that will only be applied on producer endpoints (on both directions: request and response). Default value: none.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>propagateProperties</b> (advanced)	Whether to propagate or not properties from the producer side to the consumer side, and vice versa. Default value: true.	true	boolean
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Direct VM endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
direct-vm:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 83.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of direct-vm endpoint		String

### 83.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>block</b> (producer)	If sending a message to a direct endpoint which has no active consumer, then we can tell the producer to block and wait for the consumer to become active.	true	boolean
<b>failIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should fail by throwing an exception, when sending to a Direct-VM endpoint with no active consumers.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	The timeout value to use if block is enabled.	30000	long
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (producer)	Sets a <code>HeaderFilterStrategy</code> that will only be applied on producer endpoints (on both directions: request and response). Default value: none.		<code>HeaderFilterStrategy</code>
<b>propagateProperties</b> (advanced)	Whether to propagate or not properties from the producer side to the consumer side, and vice versa. Default value: true.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 83.3. SAMPLES

In the route below we use the direct component to link the two routes together:

-

```
from("activemq:queue:order.in")
  .to("bean:orderServer?method=validate")
  .to("direct-vm:processOrder");
```

And now in another CamelContext, such as another OSGi bundle

```
from("direct-vm:processOrder")
  .to("bean:orderService?method=process")
  .to("activemq:queue:order.out");
```

And the sample using spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="activemq:queue:order.in"/>
  <to uri="bean:orderService?method=validate"/>
  <to uri="direct-vm:processOrder"/>
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="direct-vm:processOrder"/>
  <to uri="bean:orderService?method=process"/>
  <to uri="activemq:queue:order.out"/>
</route>
```

## 83.4. SEE ALSO

- [Direct](#)
- [SEDA](#)
- [VM](#)

## CHAPTER 84. DISRUPTOR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **disruptor**: component provides asynchronous [SEDA](#) behavior much as the standard SEDA Component, but utilizes a [Disruptor](#) instead of a [BlockingQueue](#) utilized by the standard [SEDA](#). Alternatively, a

**disruptor-vm**: endpoint is supported by this component, providing an alternative to the standard [VM](#). As with the SEDA component, buffers of the **disruptor**: endpoints are only visible within a **single** CamelContext and no support is provided for persistence or recovery. The buffers of the **disruptor-vm**: endpoints also provides support for communication across CamelContexts instances so you can use this mechanism to communicate across web applications (provided that **camel-disruptor.jar** is on the **system/boot** classpath).

The main advantage of choosing to use the Disruptor Component over the SEDA or the VM Component is performance in use cases where there is high contention between producer(s) and/or multicasted or concurrent Consumers. In those cases, significant increases of throughput and reduction of latency has been observed. Performance in scenarios without contention is comparable to the SEDA and VM Components.

The Disruptor is implemented with the intention of mimicing the behaviour and options of the SEDA and VM Components as much as possible. The main differences with the them are the following:

- The buffer used is always bounded in size (default 1024 exchanges).
- As a the buffer is always bouded, the default behaviour for the Disruptor is to block while the buffer is full instead of throwing an exception. This default behaviour may be configured on the component (see options).
- The Disruptor enpoints don't implement the `BrowsableEndpoint` interface. As such, the exchanges currently in the Disruptor can't be retrieved, only the amount of exchanges.
- The Disruptor requires its consumers (multicasted or otherwise) to be statically configured. Adding or removing consumers on the fly requires complete flushing of all pending exchanges in the Disruptor.
- As a result of the reconfiguration: Data sent over a Disruptor is directly processed and 'gone' if there is at least one consumer, late joiners only get new exchanges published after they've joined.
- The **pollTimeout** option is not supported by the Disruptor Component.
- When a producer blocks on a full Disruptor, it does not respond to thread interrupts.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-disruptor</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 84.1. URI FORMAT

`disruptor:someName[?options]`

or

`disruptor-vm:someName[?options]`

Where **someName** can be any string that uniquely identifies the endpoint within the current CamelContext (or across contexts in case of **disruptor-vm**).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format:

`?option=value&option=value&...`

## 84.2. OPTIONS

All the following options are valid for both the **disruptor**: and **disruptor-vm**: components.

The Disruptor component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	To configure the default number of concurrent consumers	1	int
<b>defaultMultipleConsumers</b> (consumer)	To configure the default value for multiple consumers	false	boolean
<b>defaultProducerType</b> (producer)	To configure the default value for DisruptorProducerType The default value is Multi.	Multi	DisruptorProducerType
<b>defaultWaitStrategy</b> (consumer)	To configure the default value for DisruptorWaitStrategy The default value is Blocking.	Blocking	DisruptorWaitStrategy
<b>defaultBlockWhenFull</b> (producer)	To configure the default value for block when full The default value is true.	true	boolean
<b>queueSize</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> To configure the ring buffer size		int
<b>bufferSize</b> (common)	To configure the ring buffer size	1024	int
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Disruptor endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
disruptor:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 84.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	Required Name of queue		String

### 84.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
size (common)	The maximum capacity of the Disruptors ringbuffer Will be effectively increased to the nearest power of two. Notice: Mind if you use this option, then its the first endpoint being created with the queue name, that determines the size. To make sure all endpoints use same size, then configure the size option on all of them, or the first endpoint being created.	1024	int
bridgeErrorHandler (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
concurrentConsumers (consumer)	Number of concurrent threads processing exchanges.	1	int
multipleConsumers (consumer)	Specifies whether multiple consumers are allowed. If enabled, you can use Disruptor for Publish-Subscribe messaging. That is, you can send a message to the queue and have each consumer receive a copy of the message. When enabled, this option should be specified on every consumer endpoint.	false	boolean
waitStrategy (consumer)	Defines the strategy used by consumer threads to wait on new exchanges to be published. The options allowed are:Blocking, Sleeping, BusySpin and Yielding.	Blocking	DisruptorWaitStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>blockWhenFull</b> (producer)	Whether a thread that sends messages to a full Disruptor will block until the ringbuffer's capacity is no longer exhausted. By default, the calling thread will block and wait until the message can be accepted. By disabling this option, an exception will be thrown stating that the queue is full.	false	boolean
<b>producerType</b> (producer)	Defines the producers allowed on the Disruptor. The options allowed are: Multi to allow multiple producers and Single to enable certain optimizations only allowed when one concurrent producer (on one thread or otherwise synchronized) is active.	Multi	DisruptorProducer Type
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	Timeout (in milliseconds) before a producer will stop waiting for an asynchronous task to complete. You can disable timeout by using 0 or a negative value.	30000	long
<b>waitForTaskToComplete</b> (producer)	Option to specify whether the caller should wait for the async task to complete or not before continuing. The following three options are supported: Always, Never or IfReplyExpected. The first two values are self-explanatory. The last value, IfReplyExpected, will only wait if the message is Request Reply based.	IfReply Expected	WaitForTaskToComplete
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 84.3. WAIT STRATEGIES

The wait strategy effects the type of waiting performed by the consumer threads that are currently waiting for the next exchange to be published. The following strategies can be chosen:

Name	Description	Advice
Blocking	Blocking strategy that uses a lock and condition variable for Consumers waiting on a barrier.	This strategy can be used when throughput and low-latency are not as important as CPU resource.

Name	Description	Advice
Sleeping	Sleeping strategy that initially spins, then uses a <code>Thread.yield()</code> , and eventually for the minimum number of nanos the OS and JVM will allow while the Consumers are waiting on a barrier.	This strategy is a good compromise between performance and CPU resource. Latency spikes can occur after quiet periods.
BusySpin	Busy Spin strategy that uses a busy spin loop for Consumers waiting on a barrier.	This strategy will use CPU resource to avoid syscalls which can introduce latency jitter. It is best used when threads can be bound to specific CPU cores.
Yielding	Yielding strategy that uses a <code>Thread.yield()</code> for Consumers waiting on a barrier after an initially spinning.	This strategy is a good compromise between performance and CPU resource without incurring significant latency spikes.

## 84.4. USE OF REQUEST REPLY

The Disruptor component supports using [Request Reply](#), where the caller will wait for the Async route to complete. For instance:

```
from("mina:tcp://0.0.0.0:9876?textline=true&sync=true").to("disruptor:input");
from("disruptor:input").to("bean:processInput").to("bean:createResponse");
```

In the route above, we have a TCP listener on port 9876 that accepts incoming requests. The request is routed to the `disruptor:input` buffer. As it is a Request Reply message, we wait for the response. When the consumer on the `disruptor:input` buffer is complete, it copies the response to the original message response.

## 84.5. CONCURRENT CONSUMERS

By default, the Disruptor endpoint uses a single consumer thread, but you can configure it to use concurrent consumer threads. So instead of thread pools you can use:

```
from("disruptor:stageName?concurrentConsumers=5").process(...)
```

As for the difference between the two, note a thread pool can increase/shrink dynamically at runtime depending on load, whereas the number of concurrent consumers is always fixed and supported by the Disruptor internally so performance will be higher.

## 84.6. THREAD POOLS

Be aware that adding a thread pool to a Disruptor endpoint by doing something like:

```
from("disruptor:stageName").thread(5).process(...)
```

Can wind up with adding a normal [BlockingQueue](#) to be used in conjunction with the Disruptor, effectively negating part of the performance gains achieved by using the Disruptor. Instead, it is advised to directly configure number of threads that process messages on a Disruptor endpoint using the `concurrentConsumers` option.

## 84.7. SAMPLE

In the route below we use the Disruptor to send the request to this async queue to be able to send a fire-and-forget message for further processing in another thread, and return a constant reply in this thread to the original caller.

```
public void configure() throws Exception {
    from("direct:start")
        // send it to the disruptor that is async
        .to("disruptor:next")
        // return a constant response
        .transform(constant("OK"));

    from("disruptor:next").to("mock:result");
}
```

Here we send a Hello World message and expects the reply to be OK.

```
Object out = template.requestBody("direct:start", "Hello World");
assertEquals("OK", out);
```

The "Hello World" message will be consumed from the Disruptor from another thread for further processing. Since this is from a unit test, it will be sent to a mock endpoint where we can do assertions in the unit test.

## 84.8. USING MULTIPLECONSUMERS

In this example we have defined two consumers and registered them as spring beans.

```
<!-- define the consumers as spring beans -->
<bean id="consumer1" class="org.apache.camel.spring.example.FooEventConsumer"/>

<bean id="consumer2" class="org.apache.camel.spring.example.AnotherFooEventConsumer"/>

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    <!-- define a shared endpoint which the consumers can refer to instead of using url -->
    <endpoint id="foo" uri="disruptor:foo?multipleConsumers=true"/>
</camelContext>
```

Since we have specified `multipleConsumers=true` on the Disruptor `foo` endpoint we can have those two or more consumers receive their own copy of the message as a kind of pub-sub style messaging. As the beans are part of an unit test they simply send the message to a mock endpoint, but notice how we can use `@Consume` to consume from the Disruptor.

```
public class FooEventConsumer {

    @EndpointInject(uri = "mock:result")
    private ProducerTemplate destination;

    @Consume(ref = "foo")
    public void doSomething(String body) {
        destination.sendBody("foo" + body);
    }
}
```



```
    }  
}
```

## 84.9. EXTRACTING DISRUPTOR INFORMATION

If needed, information such as buffer size, etc. can be obtained without using JMX in this fashion:

```
DisruptorEndpoint disruptor = context.getEndpoint("disruptor:xxxx");  
int size = disruptor.getBufferSize();
```

## CHAPTER 85. DNS COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 2.7

This is an additional component for Camel to run DNS queries, using DNSJava. The component is a thin layer on top of [DNSJava](#).

The component offers the following operations:

- `ip`, to resolve a domain by its ip
- `lookup`, to lookup information about the domain
- `dig`, to run DNS queries

INFO:\*Requires SUN JVM\* The DNSJava library requires running on the SUN JVM.

If you use Apache ServiceMix or Apache Karaf, you'll need to adjust the `etc/jre.properties` file, to add `sun.net.spi.nameservice` to the list of Java platform packages exported. The server will need restarting before this change takes effect.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-dns</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 85.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for a DNS component is as follows

```
dns://operation[?options]
```

This component only supports producers.

### 85.2. OPTIONS

The DNS component has no options.

The DNS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
dns:dnsType
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 85.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>dnsType</code>	<b>Required</b> The type of the lookup.		DnsType

### 85.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 85.3. HEADERS

Header	Type	Operations	Description
dns.domain	String	ip	The domain name. Mandatory.
dns.name	String	lookup	The name to lookup. Mandatory.
dns.type		lookup, dig	The type of the lookup. Should match the values of <b>org.xbill.dns.Type</b> . Optional.
dns.class		lookup, dig	The DNS class of the lookup. Should match the values of <b>org.xbill.dns.DClass</b> . Optional.
dns.query	String	dig	The query itself. Mandatory.
dns.server	String	dig	The server in particular for the query. If none is given, the default one specified by the OS will be used. Optional.

## 85.4. EXAMPLES

### 85.4.1. IP lookup

```
<route id="IPCheck">
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="dns:ip"/>
</route>
```

This looks up a domain's IP. For example, `www.example.com` resolves to `192.0.32.10`. The IP address to lookup must be provided in the header with key **"dns.domain"**.

### 85.4.2. DNS lookup

```
<route id="IPCheck">
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
```

```
<to uri="dns:lookup"/>
</route>
```

This returns a set of DNS records associated with a domain.  
The name to lookup must be provided in the header with key **"dns.name"**.

### 85.4.3. DNS Dig

Dig is a Unix command-line utility to run DNS queries.

```
<route id="IPCheck">
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="dns:dig"/>
</route>
```

The query must be provided in the header with key **"dns.query"**.

## 85.5. DNS ACTIVATION POLICY

DnsActivationPolicy can be used to dynamically start and stop routes based on dns state.

If you have instances of the same component running in different regions you can configure a route in each region to activate only if dns is pointing to its region.

i.e. You may have an instance in NYC and an instance in SFO. You would configure a service CNAME service.example.com to point to nyc-service.example.com to bring NYC instance up and SFO instance down. When you change the CNAME service.example.com to point to sfo-service.example.com – nyc instance would stop its routes and sfo will bring its routes up. This allows you to switch regions without restarting actual components.

```
<bean id="dnsActivationPolicy"
class="org.apache.camel.component.dns.policy.DnsActivationPolicy">
  <property name="hostname" value="service.example.com" />
  <property name="resolvesTo" value="nyc-service.example.com" />
  <property name="ttl" value="60000" />
</bean>

<route id="routeId" autoStartup="false" routePolicyRef="dnsActivationPolicy">
</route>
```

## CHAPTER 86. DOCKER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

Camel component for communicating with Docker.

The Docker Camel component leverages the [docker-java](#) via the [Docker Remote API](#).

### 86.1. URI FORMAT

```
docker://[operation]?[options]
```

Where **operation** is the specific action to perform on Docker.

### 86.2. GENERAL OPTIONS

The Docker component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared docker configuration		DockerConfigurati on
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Docker endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
docker:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 86.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operation</b>	<b>Required</b> Which operation to use		DockerOperation

#### 86.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>email</b> (common)	Email address associated with the user		String
<b>host</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> Docker host	localhost	String
<b>port</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> Docker port	2375	Integer
<b>requestTimeout</b> (common)	Request timeout for response (in seconds)		Integer
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>cmdExecFactory</b> (advanced)	The fully qualified class name of the DockerCmdExecFactory implementation to use	com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory	String
<b>followRedirectFilter</b> (advanced)	Whether to follow redirect filter	false	boolean
<b>loggingFilter</b> (advanced)	Whether to use logging filter	false	boolean
<b>maxPerRouteConnections</b> (advanced)	Maximum route connections	100	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxTotalConnections</b> (advanced)	Maximum total connections	100	Integer
<b>serverAddress</b> (advanced)	Server address for docker registry.	<a href="https://index.docker.io/v1/">https://index.docker.io/v1/</a>	String
<b>socket</b> (advanced)	Socket connection mode	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>certPath</b> (security)	Location containing the SSL certificate chain		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to authenticate with		String
<b>secure</b> (security)	Use HTTPS communication	false	boolean
<b>tlsVerify</b> (security)	Check TLS	false	boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	User name to authenticate with		String

### 86.3. HEADER STRATEGY

All URI option can be passed as Header properties. Values found in a message header take precedence over URI parameters. A header property takes the form of a URI option prefixed with **CamelDocker** as shown below

URI Option	Header Property
containerId	CamelDockerContainerId

### 86.4. EXAMPLES

The following example consumes events from Docker:

```
from("docker://events?host=192.168.59.103&port=2375").to("log:event");
```

The following example queries Docker for system wide information

```
from("docker://info?host=192.168.59.103&port=2375").to("log:info");
```

## 86.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use Docker in your Camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-docker**, which implements the component.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest and greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-docker</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```



## CHAPTER 87. DOZER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The **dozer**: component provides the ability to map between Java beans using the [Dozer](#) mapping framework since **Camel 2.15.0**. Camel also supports the ability to trigger Dozer mappings [as a type converter](#). The primary differences between using a Dozer endpoint and a Dozer converter are:

- The ability to manage Dozer mapping configuration on a per-endpoint basis vs. global configuration via the converter registry.
- A Dozer endpoint can be configured to marshal/unmarshal input and output data using Camel data formats to support a single, any-to-any transformation endpoint
- The Dozer component allows for fine-grained integration and extension of Dozer to support additional functionality (e.g. mapping literal values, using expressions for mappings, etc.).

In order to use the Dozer component, Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-dozer</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 87.1. URI FORMAT

The Dozer component only supports producer endpoints.

```
dozer:endpointId[?options]
```

Where **endpointId** is a name used to uniquely identify the Dozer endpoint configuration.

An example Dozer endpoint URI:

```
from("direct:orderInput").
  to("dozer:transformOrder?mappingFile=orderMapping.xml&targetModel=example.XYZOrder").
  to("direct:orderOutput");
```

### 87.2. OPTIONS

The Dozer component has no options.

The Dozer endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
dozer:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 87.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>name</code>	<b>Required</b> A human readable name of the mapping.		String

### 87.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>mappingConfiguration</code> (producer)	The name of a DozerBeanMapperConfiguration bean in the Camel registry which should be used for configuring the Dozer mapping. This is an alternative to the <code>mappingFile</code> option that can be used for fine-grained control over how Dozer is configured. Remember to use a prefix in the value to indicate that the bean is in the Camel registry (e.g. <code>myDozerConfig</code> ).		DozerBeanMapperConfiguration
<code>mappingFile</code> (producer)	The location of a Dozer configuration file. The file is loaded from the classpath by default, but you can use <code>file;</code> , <code>classpath;</code> , or <code>http:</code> to load the configuration from a specific location.	<code>dozerBeanMapping.xml</code>	String
<code>marshallId</code> (producer)	The id of a <code>dataFormat</code> defined within the Camel Context to use for marshalling the mapping output to a non-Java type.		String
<code>sourceModel</code> (producer)	Fully-qualified class name for the source type used in the mapping. If specified, the input to the mapping is converted to the specified type before being mapped with Dozer.		String
<code>targetModel</code> (producer)	<b>Required</b> Fully-qualified class name for the target type used in the mapping.		String
<code>unmarshallId</code> (producer)	The id of a <code>dataFormat</code> defined within the Camel Context to use for unmarshalling the mapping input from a non-Java type.		String
<code>synchronous</code> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	<code>false</code>	boolean

## 87.3. USING DATA FORMATS WITH DOZER

Dozer does not support non-Java sources and targets for mappings, so it cannot, for example, map an XML document to a Java object on its own. Luckily, Camel has extensive support for marshalling between Java and a wide variety of formats using [data formats](#). The Dozer component takes advantage of this support by allowing you to specify that input and output data should be passed through a data

format prior to processing via Dozer. You can always do this on your own outside the call to Dozer, but supporting it directly in the Dozer component allows you to use a single endpoints to configure any-to-any transformation within Camel.

As an example, let's say you wanted to map between an XML data structure and a JSON data structure using the Dozer component. If you had the following data formats defined in a Camel Context:

```
<dataFormats>
  <json library="Jackson" id="myjson"/>
  <jaxb contextPath="org.example" id="myjxb"/>
</dataFormats>
```

You could then configure a Dozer endpoint to unmarshal the input XML using a JAXB data format and marshal the mapping output using Jackson.

```
<endpoint uri="dozer:xml2json?
  marshallId=myjson&unmarshalId=myjxb&targetModel=org.example.Order"/>
```

## 87.4. CONFIGURING DOZER

All Dozer endpoints require a Dozer mapping configuration file which defines mappings between source and target objects. The component will default to a location of META-INF/dozerBeanMapping.xml if the mappingFile or mappingConfiguration options are not specified on an endpoint. If you need to supply multiple mapping configuration files for a single endpoint or specify additional configuration options (e.g. event listeners, custom converters, etc.), then you can use an instance of **org.apache.camel.converter.dozer.DozerBeanMapperConfiguration**.

```
<bean id="mapper" class="org.apache.camel.converter.dozer.DozerBeanMapperConfiguration">
  <property name="mappingFiles">
    <list>
      <value>mapping1.xml</value>
      <value>mapping2.xml</value>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```

## 87.5. MAPPING EXTENSIONS

The Dozer component implements a number of extensions to the Dozer mapping framework as custom converters. These converters implement mapping functions that are not supported directly by Dozer itself.

### 87.5.1. Variable Mappings

Variable mappings allow you to map the value of a variable definition within a Dozer configuration into a target field instead of using the value of a source field. This is equivalent to constant mapping in other mapping frameworks, where can you assign a literal value to a target field. To use a variable mapping, simply define a variable within your mapping configuration and then map from the VariableMapper class into your target field of choice:

```
<mappings xmlns="http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping
```

```

http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping.xsd">
<configuration>
  <variables>
    <variable name="CUST_ID">ACME-SALES</variable>
  </variables>
</configuration>
<mapping>
  <class-a>org.apache.camel.component.dozer.VariableMapper</class-a>
  <class-b>org.example.Order</class-b>
  <field custom-converter-id="_variableMapping" custom-converter-param="{CUST_ID}">
    <a>literal</a>
    <b>custId</b>
  </field>
</mapping>
</mappings>

```

## 87.5.2. Custom Mappings

Custom mappings allow you to define your own logic for how a source field is mapped to a target field. They are similar in function to Dozer customer converters, with two notable differences:

- You can have multiple converter methods in a single class with custom mappings.
- There is no requirement to implement a Dozer-specific interface with custom mappings.

A custom mapping is declared by using the built-in '\_customMapping' converter in your mapping configuration. The parameter to this converter has the following syntax:

```
[class-name][,method-name]
```

Method name is optional - the Dozer component will search for a method that matches the input and output types required for a mapping. An example custom mapping and configuration are provided below.

```

public class CustomMapper {
  // All customer ids must be wrapped in "[" ]"
  public Object mapCustomer(String customerId) {
    return "[" + customerId + "]";
  }
}

```

```

<mappings xmlns="http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping
http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping.xsd">
  <mapping>
    <class-a>org.example.A</class-a>
    <class-b>org.example.B</class-b>
    <field custom-converter-id="_customMapping"
      custom-converter-param="org.example.CustomMapper,mapCustomer">
      <a>header.customerNum</a>
      <b>custId</b>
    </field>
  </mapping>
</mappings>

```

```

</field>
</mapping>
</mappings>

```

### 87.5.3. Expression Mappings

Expression mappings allow you to use the powerful [language](#) capabilities of Camel to evaluate an expression and assign the result to a target field in a mapping. Any language that Camel supports can be used in an expression mapping. Basic examples of expressions include the ability to map a Camel message header or exchange property to a target field or to concatenate multiple source fields into a target field. The syntax of a mapping expression is:

```
[language]:[expression]
```

An example of mapping a message header into a target field:

```

<mappings xmlns="http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping
http://dozermapper.github.io/schema/bean-mapping.xsd">
  <mapping>
    <class-a>org.apache.camel.component.dozer.ExpressionMapper</class-a>
    <class-b>org.example.B</class-b>
    <field custom-converter-id="_expressionMapping" custom-converter-
param="simple:${header.customerNumber}">
      <a>expression</a>
      <b>custId</b>
    </field>
  </mapping>
</mappings>

```

Note that any properties within your expression must be escaped with `"\"` to prevent an error when Dozer attempts to resolve variable values defined using the EL.

## CHAPTER 88. DRILL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **drill:** component gives you the ability to querying to [Apache Drill Cluster](#)

Drill is an Apache open-source SQL query engine for Big Data exploration. Drill is designed from the ground up to support high-performance analysis on the semi-structured and rapidly evolving data coming from modern Big Data applications, while still providing the familiarity and ecosystem of ANSI SQL, the industry-standard query language

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-drill</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 88.1. URI FORMAT

```
drill://host[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 88.2. DRILL PRODUCER

The producer execute query using **CamelDrillQuery** header and put results into body.

### 88.3. OPTIONS

The Drill component has no options.

The Drill endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
drill:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 88.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	<b>Required</b> ZooKeeper host name or IP address. Use local instead of a host name or IP address to connect to the local Drillbit		String

#### 88.3.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clusterId</b> (producer)	Cluster ID <a href="https://drill.apache.org/docs/using-the-jdbc-driver/determining-the-cluster-id">https://drill.apache.org/docs/using-the-jdbc-driver/determining-the-cluster-id</a>		String
<b>directory</b> (producer)	Drill directory in ZooKeeper		String
<b>mode</b> (producer)	Connection mode: zk: Zookeeper drillbit: Drillbit direct connection <a href="https://drill.apache.org/docs/using-the-jdbc-driver/">https://drill.apache.org/docs/using-the-jdbc-driver/</a>	ZK	DrillConnectionMode
<b>port</b> (producer)	ZooKeeper port number		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 88.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 89. DROPBOX COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The **dropbox**: component allows you to treat [Dropbox](#) remote folders as a producer or consumer of messages. Using the [Dropbox Java Core API](#) (reference version for this component is 1.7.x), this camel component has the following features:

- As a consumer, download files and search files by queries
- As a producer, download files, move files between remote directories, delete files/dir, upload files and search files by queries

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-dropbox</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 89.1. URI FORMAT

```
dropbox://[operation]?[options]
```

Where **operation** is the specific action (typically is a CRUD action) to perform on Dropbox remote folder.

### 89.2. OPERATIONS

Operation	Description
<b>del</b>	deletes files or directories on Dropbox
<b>get</b>	download files from Dropbox
<b>move</b>	move files from folders on Dropbox
<b>put</b>	upload files on Dropbox
<b>search</b>	search files on Dropbox based on string queries

**Operations** require additional options to work, some are mandatory for the specific operation.

### 89.3. OPTIONS

In order to work with Dropbox API you need to obtain an **accessToken** and a **clientId**. You can refer to the [Dropbox documentation](#) that explains how to get them.



The Dropbox component has no options.

The Dropbox endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
dropbox:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 89.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operation</b>	<b>Required</b> The specific action (typically is a CRUD action) to perform on Dropbox remote folder.		DropboxOperation

### 89.3.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The access token to make API requests for a specific Dropbox user		String
<b>client</b> (common)	To use an existing DbxClient instance as DropBox client.		DbxClientV2
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Name of the app registered to make API requests		String
<b>localPath</b> (common)	Optional folder or file to upload on Dropbox from the local filesystem. If this option has not been configured then the message body is used as the content to upload.		String
<b>newRemotePath</b> (common)	Destination file or folder		String
<b>query</b> (common)	A space-separated list of sub-strings to search for. A file matches only if it contains all the sub-strings. If this option is not set, all files will be matched.		String
<b>remotePath</b> (common)	Original file or folder to move		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>uploadMode</b> (common)	Which mode to upload. in case of add the new file will be renamed if a file with the same name already exists on dropbox. in case of force if a file with the same name already exists on dropbox, this will be overwritten.		DropboxUploadMode
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 89.4. DEL OPERATION

Delete files on Dropbox.

Works only as Camel producer.

Below are listed the options for this operation:

Property	Mandatory	Description
<b>remotePath</b>	<b>true</b>	Folder or file to delete on Dropbox

### 89.4.1. Samples

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("dropbox://del?accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&remotePath=/root/folder1")
  .to("mock:result");
```

```

from("direct:start")
.to("dropbox://del?accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&remotePath=/root/folder1/file1.tar.gz")
.to("mock:result");

```

### 89.4.2. Result Message Headers

The following headers are set on message result:

Property	Value
<b>DELETED_PATH</b>	name of the path deleted on dropbox

### 89.4.3. Result Message Body

The following objects are set on message body result:

Object type	Description
<b>String</b>	name of the path deleted on dropbox

## 89.5. GET (DOWNLOAD) OPERATION

Download files from Dropbox.

Works as Camel producer or Camel consumer.

Below are listed the options for this operation:

Property	Mandatory	Description
<b>remotePath</b>	<b>true</b>	Folder or file to download from Dropbox

### 89.5.1. Samples

```

from("direct:start")
.to("dropbox://get?accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&remotePath=/root/folder1/file1.tar.gz")
.to("file:///home/kernit/?fileName=file1.tar.gz");

```

```

from("direct:start")
.to("dropbox://get?accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&remotePath=/root/folder1")
.to("mock:result");

```

```

from("dropbox://get?accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&remotePath=/root/folder1")
.to("file:///home/kernit/");

```

### 89.5.2. Result Message Headers

The following headers are set on message result:

Property	Value
<b>DOWNLOADED_FILE</b>	in case of single file download, path of the remote file downloaded
<b>DOWNLOADED_FILES</b>	in case of multiple files download, path of the remote files downloaded

### 89.5.3. Result Message Body

The following objects are set on message body result:

Object type	Description
<b>ByteArrayOutputStream</b>	in case of single file download, stream representing the file downloaded
<b>Map&lt;String, ByteArrayOutputStream&gt;</b>	in case of multiple files download, a map with as key the path of the remote file downloaded and as value the stream representing the file downloaded

## 89.6. MOVE OPERATION

Move files on Dropbox between one folder to another.

Works only as Camel producer.

Below are listed the options for this operation:

Property	Mandatory	Description
<b>remotePath</b>	<b>true</b>	Original file or folder to move
<b>newRemotePath</b>	<b>true</b>	Destination file or folder

### 89.6.1. Samples

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("dropbox://move?
  accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&remotePath=/root/folder1&newRemotePath=/root/folder2")
  .to("mock:result");
```

### 89.6.2. Result Message Headers

The following headers are set on message result:

Property	Value
<b>MOVED_PATH</b>	name of the path moved on dropbox

### 89.6.3. Result Message Body

The following objects are set on message body result:

Object type	Description
<b>String</b>	name of the path moved on dropbox

## 89.7. PUT (UPLOAD) OPERATION

Upload files on Dropbox.

Works as Camel producer.

Below are listed the options for this operation:

Property	Mandatory	Description
<b>uploadMode</b>	<b>true</b>	add or force this option specifies how a file should be saved on dropbox: in case of "add" the new file will be renamed if a file with the same name already exists on dropbox. In case of "force" if a file with the same name already exists on dropbox, this will be overwritten.
<b>localPath</b>	<b>false</b>	Folder or file to upload on Dropbox from the local filesystem. If this option has been configured then it takes precedence over uploading as a single file with content from the Camel message body (message body is converted into a byte array).
<b>remotePath</b>	<b>false</b>	Folder destination on Dropbox. If the property is not set, the component will upload the file on a remote path equal to the local path. With Windows or without an absolute localPath you may run into an exception like the following:  Caused by: java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: 'path': bad path: must start with "/": "C:/My/File" OR Caused by: java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: 'path': bad path: must start with "/": "MyFile"

### 89.7.1. Samples

```
from("direct:start").to("dropbox://put?
accessToken=XXX&clientIdentifier=XXX&uploadMode=add&localPath=/root/folder1")
.to("mock:result");
```

```
from("direct:start").to("dropbox://put?
accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&uploadMode=add&localPath=/root/folder1&remotePath=/root/f
older2")
.to("mock:result");
```

And to upload a single file with content from the message body

```
from("direct:start")
.setHeader(DropboxConstants.HEADER_PUT_FILE_NAME, constant("myfile.txt"))
.to("dropbox://put?
accessToken=XXX&clientId=XXX&uploadMode=add&remotePath=/root/folder2")
.to("mock:result");
```

The name of the file can be provided in the header **DropboxConstants.HEADER\_PUT\_FILE\_NAME** or **Exchange.FILE\_NAME** in that order of precedence. If no header has been provided then the message id (uuid) is used as the file name.

### 89.7.2. Result Message Headers

The following headers are set on message result:

Property	Value
<b>UPLOADED_FILE</b>	in case of single file upload, path of the remote path uploaded
<b>UPLOADED_FILES</b>	in case of multiple files upload, string with the remote paths uploaded

### 89.7.3. Result Message Body

The following objects are set on message body result:

Object type	Description
<b>String</b>	in case of single file upload, result of the upload operation, OK or KO
<b>Map&lt;String, DropboxResultCode&gt;</b>	in case of multiple files upload, a map with as key the path of the remote file uploaded and as value the result of the upload operation, OK or KO

## 89.8. SEARCH OPERATION

Search inside a remote Dropbox folder including its sub directories.

Works as Camel producer and as Camel consumer.

Below are listed the options for this operation:

Property	Mandatory	Description
<b>remotePath</b>	<b>true</b>	Folder on Dropbox where to search in.
<b>query</b>	<b>true</b>	A space-separated list of sub-strings to search for. A file matches only if it contains all the sub-strings. If this option is not set, all files will be matched. The query is required to be provided in either the endpoint configuration or as a header <b>CamelDropboxQuery</b> on the Camel message.

### 89.8.1. Samples

```

from("dropbox://search?accessToken=XXX&clientIdIdentifier=XXX&remotePath=/XXX&query=XXX")
.to("mock:result");

from("direct:start")
.setHeader("CamelDropboxQuery", constant("XXX"))
.to("dropbox://search?accessToken=XXX&clientIdIdentifier=XXX&remotePath=/XXX")
.to("mock:result");

```

### 89.8.2. Result Message Headers

The following headers are set on message result:

Property	Value
<b>FOUNDED_FILES</b>	list of file path founded

### 89.8.3. Result Message Body

The following objects are set on message body result:

Object type	Description
<b>List&lt;DbxEntry&gt;</b>	list of file path founded. For more information on this object refer to Dropbox documentation,

## CHAPTER 90. EHCACHE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The **ehcache** component enables you to perform caching operations using Ehcache 3 as the Cache Implementation.

This component supports producer and event based consumer endpoints.

The Cache consumer is an event based consumer and can be used to listen and respond to specific cache activities.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ehcache</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 90.1. URI FORMAT

```
ehcache://cacheName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=#beanRef&...**

### 90.2. OPTIONS

The Ehcache component supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	Sets the global component configuration		EhcacheConfigura tion
<b>cacheManager</b> (common)	The cache manager		CacheManager
<b>cacheManager Configuration</b> (common)	The cache manager configuration		Configuration
<b>cacheConfigurati on</b> (common)	The default cache configuration to be used to create caches.		CacheConfigurati on<?,?>
<b>cachesConfigurat ions</b> (common)	A map of caches configurations to be used to create caches.		Map



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheConfigurationUri</b> (common)	URI pointing to the Ehcache XML configuration file's location		String
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ehcache endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ehcache:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 90.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> the cache name		String

### 90.2.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheManager</b> (common)	The cache manager		CacheManager
<b>cacheManagerConfiguration</b> (common)	The cache manager configuration		Configuration
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	URI pointing to the Ehcache XML configuration file's location		String
<b>createCacheIfNotExist</b> (common)	Configure if a cache need to be created if it does exist or can't be pre-configured.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>eventFiring</b> (consumer)	Set the the delivery mode (synchronous, asynchronous)	ASYNCHRONOUS	EventFiring
<b>eventOrdering</b> (consumer)	Set the the delivery mode (ordered, unordered)	ORDERED	EventOrdering
<b>eventTypes</b> (consumer)	Set the type of events to listen for	EVICTED,EXPIRED,REMOVED,CREATED,UPDATED	Set
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>action</b> (producer)	To configure the default cache action. If an action is set in the message header, then the operation from the header takes precedence.		String
<b>key</b> (producer)	To configure the default action key. If a key is set in the message header, then the key from the header takes precedence.		Object
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The default cache configuration to be used to create caches.		CacheConfiguration<?,?>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configurations</b> (advanced)	A map of cache configuration to be used to create caches.		Map
<b>keyType</b> (advanced)	The cache key type, default java.lang.Object	java.lang.Object	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>valueType</b> (advanced)	The cache value type, default java.lang.Object	java.lang.Object	String

### 90.2.3. Message Headers Camel

Header	Type	Description
CamelEhcacheAction	<b>String</b>	The operation to be performed on the cache, valid options are:  * CLEAR * PUT * PUT_ALL * PUT_IF_ABSENT * GET * GET_ALL * REMOVE * REMOVE_ALL * REPLACE
CamelEhcacheActionHasResult	Boolean	Set to true if the action has a result
CamelEhcacheActionSucceeded	<b>Boolean</b>	Set to true if the actionsucceeded
CamelEhcacheKey	Object	The cache key used for an action
CamelEhcacheKeys	Set<Object>	A list of keys, used in  * PUT_ALL * GET_ALL * REMOVE_ALL

Header	Type	Description
CamelEhcacheValue	Object	The value to put in the cache or the result of an operation
CamelEhcacheOldValue	Object	The old value associated to a key for actions like PUT_IF_ABSENT or the Object used for comparison for actions like REPLACE
CamelEhcacheEventType	EventType	The type of event received

### 90.3. EHCACHE BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY EXAMPLE:

```
CacheManager manager = CacheManagerBuilder.newCacheManager(new
XmlConfiguration("ehcache.xml"));
EhcacheIdempotentRepository repo = new EhcacheIdempotentRepository(manager, "idempotent-
cache");

from("direct:in")
    .idempotentConsumer(header("messageId"), idempotentRepo)
    .to("mock:out");
```

### 90.4. EHCACHE BASED AGGREGATION REPOSITORY EXAMPLE:

```
public class EhcacheAggregationRepositoryRoutesTest extends CamelTestSupport {
    private static final String ENDPOINT_MOCK = "mock:result";
    private static final String ENDPOINT_DIRECT = "direct:one";
    private static final int[] VALUES = generateRandomArrayOfInt(10, 0, 30);
    private static final int SUM = IntStream.of(VALUES).reduce(0, (a, b) -> a + b);
    private static final String CORRELATOR = "CORRELATOR";

    @EndpointInject(uri = ENDPOINT_MOCK)
    private MockEndpoint mock;

    @Produce(uri = ENDPOINT_DIRECT)
    private ProducerTemplate producer;

    @Test
    public void checkAggregationFromOneRoute() throws Exception {
        mock.expectedMessageCount(VALUES.length);
    }
}
```

```

mock.expectedBodiesReceived(SUM);

IntStream.of(VALUES).forEach(
    i -> producer.sendBodyAndHeader(i, CORRELATOR, CORRELATOR)
);

mock.assertIsSatisfied();
}

private Exchange aggregate(Exchange oldExchange, Exchange newExchange) {
    if (oldExchange == null) {
        return newExchange;
    } else {
        Integer n = newExchange.getIn().getBody(Integer.class);
        Integer o = oldExchange.getIn().getBody(Integer.class);
        Integer v = (o == null ? 0 : o) + (n == null ? 0 : n);

        oldExchange.getIn().setBody(v, Integer.class);

        return oldExchange;
    }
}

@Override
protected RoutesBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
    return new RouteBuilder() {
        @Override
        public void configure() throws Exception {
            from(ENDPOINT_DIRECT)
                .routeId("AggregatingRouteOne")
                .aggregate(header(CORRELATOR))
                .aggregationRepository(createAggregateRepository())
                .aggregationStrategy(EhcacheAggregationRepositoryRoutesTest.this::aggregate)
                .completionSize(VALUES.length)

.to("log:org.apache.camel.component.ehcache.processor.aggregate.level=INFO&showAll=true&multiline=true")
                .to(ENDPOINT_MOCK);
        }
    };
}

protected EhcacheAggregationRepository createAggregateRepository() throws Exception {
    CacheManager cacheManager = CacheManagerBuilder.newCacheManager(new
    XmlConfiguration("ehcache.xml"));
    cacheManager.init();

    EhcacheAggregationRepository repository = new EhcacheAggregationRepository();
    repository.setCacheManager(cacheManager);
    repository.setCacheName("aggregate");

    return repository;
}
}

```

## CHAPTER 91. EJB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.4

The **ejb:** component binds EJBs to Camel message exchanges.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ejb</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 91.1. URI FORMAT

```
ejb:ejbName[?options]
```

Where **ejbName** can be any string which is used to look up the EJB in the Application Server JNDI Registry

### 91.2. OPTIONS

The EJB component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>context</b> (producer)	The Context to use for looking up the EJBs		Context
<b>properties</b> (producer)	Properties for creating javax.naming.Context if a context has not been configured.		Properties
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The EJB endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ejb:beanName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 91.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>beanName</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the name of the bean to invoke		String

### 91.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>method</b> (producer)	Sets the name of the method to invoke on the bean		String
<b>cache</b> (advanced)	If enabled, Camel will cache the result of the first Registry look-up. Cache can be enabled if the bean in the Registry is defined as a singleton scope.	false	boolean
<b>multiParameterArray</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> How to treat the parameters which are passed from the message body.true means the message body should be an array of parameters.. Deprecation note: This option is used internally by Camel, and is not intended for end users to use. Deprecation note: This option is used internally by Camel, and is not intended for end users to use.	false	boolean
<b>parameters</b> (advanced)	Used for configuring additional properties on the bean		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 91.3. BEAN BINDING

How bean methods to be invoked are chosen (if they are not specified explicitly through the **method** parameter) and how parameter values are constructed from the Message are all defined by the Bean Binding mechanism which is used throughout all of the various Bean Integration mechanisms in Camel.

## 91.4. EXAMPLES

In the following examples we use the Greater EJB which is defined as follows:

### GreaterLocal.java

```
public interface GreaterLocal {
    String hello(String name);
}
```

```
String bye(String name);
}
```

And the implementation

### GreaterImpl.java

```
@Stateless
public class GreaterImpl implements GreaterLocal {

    public String hello(String name) {
        return "Hello " + name;
    }

    public String bye(String name) {
        return "Bye " + name;
    }
}
```

#### 91.4.1. Using Java DSL

In this example we want to invoke the **hello** method on the EJB. Since this example is based on an unit test using Apache OpenEJB we have to set a **JndiContext** on the **EJB** component with the OpenEJB settings.

```
@Override
protected CamelContext createCamelContext() throws Exception {
    CamelContext answer = new DefaultCamelContext();

    // enlist EJB component using the JndiContext
    EjbComponent ejb = answer.getComponent("ejb", EjbComponent.class);
    ejb.setContext(createEjbContext());

    return answer;
}

private static Context createEjbContext() throws NamingException {
    // here we need to define our context factory to use OpenEJB for our testing
    Properties properties = new Properties();
    properties.setProperty(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY,
        "org.apache.openejb.client.LocalInitialContextFactory");

    return new InitialContext(properties);
}
```

Then we are ready to use the EJB in the Camel route:

```
from("direct:start")
    // invoke the greater EJB using the local interface and invoke the hello method
    .to("ejb:GreaterImplLocal?method=hello")
    .to("mock:result");
```



## In a real application server

In a real application server you most likely do not have to setup a **JndiContext** on the [EJB](#) component as it will create a default **JndiContext** on the same JVM as the application server, which usually allows it to access the JNDI registry and lookup the [EJBs](#). However if you need to access a application server on a remote JVM or the likes, you have to prepare the properties beforehand.

### 91.4.2. Using Spring XML

And this is the same example using Spring XML instead:

Again since this is based on an unit test we need to setup the [EJB](#) component:

```
<!-- setup Camel EJB component -->
<bean id="ejb" class="org.apache.camel.component.ejb.EjbComponent">
  <property name="properties" ref="jndiProperties"/>
</bean>

<!-- use OpenEJB context factory -->
<p:properties id="jndiProperties">
  <prop
key="java.naming.factory.initial">org.apache.openejb.client.LocalInitialContextFactory</prop>
</p:properties>
```

Before we are ready to use [EJB](#) in the Camel routes:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="ejb:GreaterImplLocal?method=hello"/>
    <to uri="mock:result"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 91.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Bean](#)
- [Bean Binding](#)
- [Bean Integration](#)

## CHAPTER 92. ELASTICSEARCH COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The ElasticSearch component allows you to interface with an [ElasticSearch](#) server.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-elasticsearch</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 92.1. URI FORMAT

```
elasticsearch://clusterName[?options]
```

### 92.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Elasticsearch component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>client</b> (advanced)	To use an existing configured Elasticsearch client, instead of creating a client per endpoint.		Client
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Elasticsearch endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
elasticsearch:clusterName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 92.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clusterName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of cluster or use local for local mode		String

#### 92.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientTransportSniff</b> (producer)	Is the client allowed to sniff the rest of the cluster or not (default true). This setting map to the client.transport.sniff setting.	true	Boolean
<b>consistencyLevel</b> (producer)	The write consistency level to use with INDEX and BULK operations (can be any of ONE, QUORUM, ALL or DEFAULT)	DEFAULT	WriteConsistencyLevel
<b>data</b> (producer)	Is the node going to be allowed to allocate data (shards) to it or not. This setting map to the node.data setting.		Boolean
<b>indexName</b> (producer)	The name of the index to act against		String
<b>indexType</b> (producer)	The type of the index to act against		String
<b>ip</b> (producer)	The TransportClient remote host ip to use		String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	What operation to perform		String
<b>pathHome</b> (producer)	The path.home property of ElasticSearch configuration. You need to provide a valid path, otherwise the default, \$user.home/.elasticsearch, will be used.	`\${user.home}/.elasticsearch	String
<b>port</b> (producer)	The TransportClient remote port to use (defaults to 9300)	9300	int
<b>transportAddresses</b> (producer)	Comma separated list with ip:port formatted remote transport addresses to use. The ip and port options must be left blank for transportAddresses to be considered instead.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 92.3. LOCAL TESTING

If you want to run against a local (in JVM/classloader) ElasticSearch server, just set the clusterName value in the URI to "local". See the [client guide](#) for more details.

## 92.4. MESSAGE OPERATIONS

The following Elasticsearch operations are currently supported. Simply set an endpoint URI option or exchange header with a key of "operation" and a value set to one of the following. Some operations also require other parameters or the message body to be set.

operation	message body	description
INDEX	Map, String, byte[] or XContentBuilder content to index	adds content to an index and returns the content's indexId in the body. <b>Camel 2.15</b> , you can set the indexId by setting the message header with the key "indexId".
GET_BODY_ID	index id of content to retrieve	retrieves the specified index and returns a GetResult object in the body
DELETE	index id of content to delete	deletes the specified indexId and returns a DeleteResult object in the body
BULK_INDEX	a List or <b>Collection</b> of any type that is already accepted (XContentBuilder, Map, byte[], String)	*Camel 2.14,*adds content to an index and return a List of the id of the successfully indexed documents in the body

operation	message body	description
BULK	a <b>List</b> or <b>Collection</b> of any type that is already accepted (XContentBuilder, Map, byte[], String)	<b>Camel 2.15:</b> Adds content to an index and returns the BulkResponse object in the body
SEARCH	Map or Search Request Object	<b>Camel 2.15:</b> search the content with the map of query string
MULTI GET	List of MultigetRequest.Item object	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> retrieves the specified indexes, types etc. in MultigetRequest and returns a MultigetResponse object in the body
MULTI SEARCH	List of Search Request object	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> search for parameters specified in MultiSearchRequest and returns a MultiSearchResponse object in the body
EXISTS	Index name as header	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> Returns a Boolean object in the body

operation	message body	description
UPDATE	Map, String, byte[] or XContentBuilder content to update	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> Updates content to an index and returns the content's indexId in the body.

## 92.5. INDEX EXAMPLE

Below is a simple INDEX example

```
from("direct:index")
.to("elasticsearch://local?operation=INDEX&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet");
```

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:index" />
  <to uri="elasticsearch://local?operation=INDEX&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet"/>
</route>
```

A client would simply need to pass a body message containing a Map to the route. The result body contains the indexId created.

```
Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();
map.put("content", "test");
String indexId = template.requestBody("direct:index", map, String.class);
```

## 92.6. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES

[ElasticSearch Main Site](#)

[ElasticSearch Java API](#)

## 92.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 93. ELASTICSEARCH5 COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The ElasticSearch component allows you to interface with an [ElasticSearch 5.x API](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-elasticsearch5</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 93.1. URI FORMAT

```
elasticsearch5://clusterName[?options]
```

### 93.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Elasticsearch5 component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>client</b> (advanced)	To use an existing configured Elasticsearch client, instead of creating a client per endpoint. This allow to customize the client with specific settings.		TransportClient
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Elasticsearch5 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
elasticsearch5:clusterName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 93.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clusterName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the cluster		String

## 93.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientTransportSniff</b> (producer)	Is the client allowed to sniff the rest of the cluster or not. This setting map to the client.transport.sniff setting.	false	boolean
<b>indexName</b> (producer)	The name of the index to act against		String
<b>indexType</b> (producer)	The type of the index to act against		String
<b>ip</b> (producer)	The TransportClient remote host ip to use		String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	What operation to perform		ElasticsearchOperation
<b>pingSchedule</b> (producer)	The time(in unit) the client ping the cluster.	5s	String
<b>pingTimeout</b> (producer)	The time(in unit) to wait for a ping response from a node too return.	5s	String
<b>port</b> (producer)	The TransportClient remote port to use (defaults to 9300)	9300	int
<b>tcpCompress</b> (producer)	true if compression (LZF) enable between all nodes.	false	boolean
<b>tcpConnectTimeout</b> (producer)	The time( in unit) to wait for connection timeout.	30s	String
<b>transportAddresses</b> (producer)	Comma separated list with ip:port formatted remote transport addresses to use. The ip and port options must be left blank for transportAddresses to be considered instead.		String
<b>waitForActiveShards</b> (producer)	Index creation waits for the write consistency number of shards to be available	1	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>enableSSL</b> (security)	Enable SSL. Require XPack client jar on the classpath	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>password</b> (authentication)	Password for authenticate against the cluster. Require XPack client jar on the classpath		String
<b>user</b> (authentication)	User for authenticate against the cluster. Requires transport_client role for accessing the cluster. Require XPack client jar on the classpath		String

### 93.3. MESSAGE OPERATIONS

The following Elasticsearch operations are currently supported. Simply set an endpoint URI option or exchange header with a key of "operation" and a value set to one of the following. Some operations also require other parameters or the message body to be set.

operation	message body	description
INDEX	Map, String, byte[] or XContentBuilder content to index	Adds content to an index and returns the content's indexId in the body. You can set the indexId by setting the message header with the key "indexId".
GET_BODY_ID	index id of content to retrieve	Retrieves the specified index and returns a GetResult object in the body
DELETE	index name and type of content to delete	Deletes the specified indexName and indexType and returns a DeleteResponse object in the body

operation	message body	description
DELETE_INDEX	index name of content to delete	Deletes the specified indexName and returns a DeleteIndexResponse object in the body
BULK_INDEX	a List or Collection of any type that is already accepted (XContentBuilder, Map, byte[], String)	Adds content to an index and return a List of the id of the successfully indexed documents in the body
BULK	a List or Collection of any type that is already accepted (XContentBuilder, Map, byte[], String)	Adds content to an index and returns the BulkResponse object in the body

operation	message body	description
SEARCH	Map, String or SearchRequest Object	Search the content with the map of query string
MULTI GET	List of MultiGetRequest.Item object	Retrieves the specified indexes, types etc. in MultiGetRequest and returns a MultiGetResponse object in the body
MULTI SEARCH	List of SearchRequest object	Search for parameters specified in MultiSearchRequest and returns a MultiSearchResponse object in the body
EXISTS	Index name as header	Checks the index exists or not and returns a Boolean flag in the body
UPDATE	Map, String, byte[] or XContentBuilder content to update	Updates content to an index and returns the content's indexId in the body.

## 93.4. INDEX EXAMPLE

Below is a simple INDEX example

```
from("direct:index")
.to("elasticsearch5://elasticsearch?operation=INDEX&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet");
```

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:index" />
  <to uri="elasticsearch5://elasticsearch?operation=INDEX&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet"/>
</route>
```

A client would simply need to pass a body message containing a Map to the route. The result body contains the indexId created.

```
Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();  
map.put("content", "test");  
String indexId = template.requestBody("direct:index", map, String.class);
```

## 93.5. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES

[Elastic Main Site](#)

[ElasticSearch Java API](#)

## 93.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 94. ELASTICSEARCH REST COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.21

The ElasticSearch component allows you to interface with an [ElasticSearch](#) 6.x API using the REST Client library.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-elasticsearch-rest</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 94.1. URI FORMAT

```
elasticsearch-rest://clusterName[?options]
```

### 94.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The ElasticSearch Rest component supports 12 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>client</b> (advanced)	To use an existing configured Elasticsearch client, instead of creating a client per endpoint. This allow to customize the client with specific settings.		RestClient
<b>hostAddresses</b> (advanced)	Comma separated list with ip:port formatted remote transport addresses to use. The ip and port options must be left blank for hostAddresses to be considered instead.		String
<b>socketTimeout</b> (advanced)	The timeout in ms to wait before the socket will timeout.	30000	int
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	The time in ms to wait before connection will timeout.	30000	int
<b>user</b> (security)	Basic authenticate user		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password for authenticate		String
<b>enableSSL</b> (security)	Enable SSL	false	Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxRetryTimeout</b> (advanced)	The time in ms before retry	30000	int
<b>enableSniffer</b> (advanced)	Enable automatically discover nodes from a running Elasticsearch cluster	false	Boolean
<b>snifferInterval</b> (advanced)	The interval between consecutive ordinary sniff executions in milliseconds. Will be honoured when sniffOnFailure is disabled or when there are no failures between consecutive sniff executions	30000 0	int
<b>sniffAfterFailure Delay</b> (advanced)	The delay of a sniff execution scheduled after a failure (in milliseconds)	60000	int
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The ElasticSearch Rest endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
elasticsearch-rest:clusterName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 94.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clusterName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the cluster		String

#### 94.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (producer)	The time in ms to wait before connection will timeout.	30000	int
<b>disconnect</b> (producer)	Disconnect after it finish calling the producer	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>enableSSL</b> (producer)	Enable SSL	false	boolean
<b>hostAddresses</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> Comma separated list with ip:port formatted remote transport addresses to use.		String
<b>indexName</b> (producer)	The name of the index to act against		String
<b>indexType</b> (producer)	The type of the index to act against		String
<b>maxRetryTimeout</b> (producer)	The time in ms before retry	30000	int
<b>operation</b> (producer)	What operation to perform		ElasticsearchOperation
<b>scrollKeepAliveMs</b> (producer)	Time in ms during which elasticsearch will keep search context alive	60000	int
<b>socketTimeout</b> (producer)	The timeout in ms to wait before the socket will timeout.	30000	int
<b>useScroll</b> (producer)	Enable scroll usage	false	boolean
<b>waitForActiveShards</b> (producer)	Index creation waits for the write consistency number of shards to be available	1	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 94.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 13 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.client</code>	To use an existing configured Elasticsearch client, instead of creating a client per endpoint. This allow to customize the client with specific settings. The option is a <code>org.elasticsearch.client.RestClient</code> type.		String
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.connection-timeout</code>	The time in ms to wait before connection will timeout.	30000	Integer
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.enable-s-s-l</code>	Enable SSL	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.enable-sniffer</code>	Enable automatically discover nodes from a running Elasticsearch cluster	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the <code>elasticsearch-rest</code> component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.host-addresses</code>	Comma separated list with <code>ip:port</code> formatted remote transport addresses to use. The <code>ip</code> and <code>port</code> options must be left blank for <code>hostAddresses</code> to be considered instead.		String
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.max-retry-timeout</code>	The time in ms before retry	30000	Integer
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.password</code>	Password for authenticate		String
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.sniff-after-failure-delay</code>	The delay of a sniff execution scheduled after a failure (in milliseconds)	60000	Integer



Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.sniffer-interval</code>	The interval between consecutive ordinary sniff executions in milliseconds. Will be honoured when <code>sniffOnFailure</code> is disabled or when there are no failures between consecutive sniff executions	30000 0	Integer
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.socket-timeout</code>	The timeout in ms to wait before the socket will timeout.	30000	Integer
<code>camel.component.elasticsearch-rest.user</code>	Basic authenticate user		String

## 94.4. MESSAGE OPERATIONS

The following ElasticSearch operations are currently supported. Simply set an endpoint URI option or exchange header with a key of "operation" and a value set to one of the following. Some operations also require other parameters or the message body to be set.

operation	message body	description
Index	<b>Map</b> , <b>String</b> , <b>byte[]</b> , <b>XContentBuilder</b> or <b>IndexRequest</b> content to index	Adds content to an index and returns the content's indexId in the body. You can set the indexId by setting the message header with the key "indexId".
GetById	<b>String</b> or <b>GetRequest</b> index id of content to retrieve	Retrieves the specified index and returns a <code>GetResult</code> object in the body

operation	message body	description
Delete	<b>String</b> or <b>Delete Request</b> index name and type of content to delete	Deletes the specified indexName and indexType and returns a DeleteResponse object in the body
DeleteIndex	<b>String</b> or <b>Delete Request</b> index name of the index to delete	Deletes the specified indexName and returns a status code the body
BulkIndex	a <b>List</b> , <b>BulkRequest</b> , or <b>Collection</b> of any type that is already accepted (XContentBuilder, Map, byte[], String)	Adds content to an index and return a List of the id of the successfully indexed documents in the body

operation	message body	description
Bulk	a <b>List</b> , <b>BulkRequest</b> , or <b>Collection</b> of any type that is already accepted (XContentBuilder, Map, byte[], String)	Adds content to an index and returns the BulkItemResponse[] object in the body
Search	<b>Map</b> , <b>String</b> or <b>SearchRequest</b>	Search the content with the map of query string
MultiSearch	<b>MultiSearchRequest</b>	Multiple search in one
Exists	Index name(indexName) as header	Checks the index exists or not and returns a Boolean flag in the body

operation	message body	description
Update	<b>Map, UpdateRequest, String, byte[]</b> or <b>XContentBuilder</b> content to update	Updates content to an index and returns the content's indexId in the body.
Ping	None	Pings the remote Elasticsearch cluster and returns true if the ping succeeded, false otherwise
Info	None	Get the info of the Elasticsearch cluster and returns them as MainResponse class instance

## 94.5. CONFIGURE THE COMPONENT AND ENABLE BASIC AUTHENTICATION

To use the Elasticsearch component it has to be configured with a minimum configuration.

```
ElasticsearchComponent elasticsearchComponent = new ElasticsearchComponent();
elasticsearchComponent.setHostAddresses("myelkhost:9200");
camelContext.addComponent("elasticsearch-rest", elasticsearchComponent);
```

For basic authentication with elasticsearch or using reverse http proxy in front of the elasticsearch cluster, simply setup basic authentication and SSL on the component like the example below

```
ElasticsearchComponent elasticsearchComponent = new ElasticsearchComponent();
elasticsearchComponent.setHostAddresses("myelkhost:9200");
elasticsearchComponent.setUser("elkuser");
elasticsearchComponent.setPassword("secure!!!");
elasticsearchComponent.setEnableSSL(true);

camelContext.addComponent("elasticsearch-rest", elasticsearchComponent);
```

## 94.6. INDEX EXAMPLE

Below is a simple INDEX example

```
from("direct:index")
    .to("elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?operation=Index&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet");
```

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:index" />
  <to uri="elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?
operation=Index&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet"/>
</route>

```

For this operation you'll need to specify a `indexId` header.

A client would simply need to pass a body message containing a `Map` to the route. The result body contains the `indexId` created.

```

Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();
map.put("content", "test");
String indexId = template.requestBody("direct:index", map, String.class);

```

## 94.7. SEARCH EXAMPLE

Searching on specific field(s) and value use the Operation `Search`. Pass in the query JSON String or the `Map`

```

from("direct:search")
  .to("elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?operation=Search&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet");

```

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:search" />
  <to uri="elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?
operation=Search&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet"/>
</route>

```

```

String query = "{\"query\":{\"match\":{\"content\":\"new release of ApacheCamel\"}}}";
SearchHits response = template.requestBody("direct:search", query, SearchHits.class);

```

Search on specific field(s) using `Map`.

```

Map<String, Object> actualQuery = new HashMap<>();
actualQuery.put("content", "new release of ApacheCamel");

Map<String, Object> match = new HashMap<>();
match.put("match", actualQuery);

Map<String, Object> query = new HashMap<>();
query.put("query", match);
SearchHits response = template.requestBody("direct:search", query, SearchHits.class);

```

Search using Elasticsearch scroll api in order to fetch all results.

```

from("direct:search")
  .to("elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?
operation=Search&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet&useScroll=true&scrollKeepAliveMs=30000"
);

```

```

<route>

```

```

<from uri="direct:search" />
<to uri="elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?
operation=Search&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet&useScroll=true&scrollKeepAliveMs=30000"
/>
</route>

```

```

String query = "{\"query\":{\"match\":{\"content\":{\"new release of ApacheCamel\"}}}}";
try (ElasticsearchScrollRequestIterator response = template.requestBody("direct:search", query,
ElasticsearchScrollRequestIterator.class)) {
    // do something smart with results
}

```

[Split EIP](#) can also be used.

```

from("direct:search")
.to("elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?
operation=Search&indexName=twitter&indexType=tweet&useScroll=true&scrollKeepAliveMs=30000"
)
.split()
.body()
.streaming()
.to("mock:output")
.end();

```

## 94.8. MULTISEARCH EXAMPLE

MultiSearching on specific field(s) and value use the Operation `MultiSearch`. Pass in the `MultiSearchRequest` instance

```

from("direct:multiSearch")
.to("elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?operation=MultiSearch");

```

```

<route>
<from uri="direct:multiSearch" />
<to uri="elasticsearch-rest://elasticsearch?operation=MultiSearch"/>
</route>

```

MultiSearch on specific field(s)

```

SearchRequest req = new SearchRequest();
req.indices("twitter");
req.types("tweet");
SearchRequest req1 = new SearchRequest();
req1.indices("twitter");
req1.types("tweets");
MultiSearchRequest request = new MultiSearchRequest().add(req1).add(req);
Item[] response = template.requestBody("direct:search", request, Item[].class);

```

## CHAPTER 95. ELSQL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The `elsql` component is an extension to the existing [SQL Component](#) that uses [EISql](#) to define the SQL queries.

This component uses `spring-jdbc` behind the scenes for the actual SQL handling.

This component can be used as a [Transactional Client](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-elsql</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The SQL component uses the following endpoint URI notation:

```
sql:elSqlName:resourceUri[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

The parameters to the SQL queries are named parameters in the `elsql` mapping files, and maps to corresponding keys from the Camel message, in the given precedence:

1. **Camel 2.16.1:** from message body if [Simple](#) expression.
2. from message body if its a ``java.util.Map``
3. from message headers

If a named parameter cannot be resolved, then an exception is thrown.

### 95.1. OPTIONS

The EISQL component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>databaseVendor</code> (common)	To use a vendor specific <code>com.opengamma.elsql.EISqlConfig</code>		<code>EISqlDatabaseVendor</code>
<code>dataSource</code> (common)	Sets the <code>DataSource</code> to use to communicate with the database.		<code>DataSource</code>
<code>elSqlConfig</code> (advanced)	To use a specific configured <code>EISqlConfig</code> . It may be better to use the <code>databaseVendor</code> option instead.		<code>EISqlConfig</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b> (common)	The resource file which contains the elsql SQL statements to use. You can specify multiple resources separated by comma. The resources are loaded on the classpath by default, you can prefix with file: to load from file system. Notice you can set this option on the component and then you do not have to configure this on the endpoint.		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The EISQL endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
elsql:elsqlName:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 95.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>elsqlName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the elsql to use (is NAMED in the elsql file)		String
<b>resourceUri</b>	The resource file which contains the elsql SQL statements to use. You can specify multiple resources separated by comma. The resources are loaded on the classpath by default, you can prefix with file: to load from file system. Notice you can set this option on the component and then you do not have to configure this on the endpoint.		String

### 95.1.2. Query Parameters (47 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowNamedParameters</b> (common)	Whether to allow using named parameters in the queries.	true	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>databaseVendor</b> (common)	To use a vendor specific com.opengamma.elsql.EISqlConfig		EISqlDatabaseVendor
<b>dataSource</b> (common)	Sets the DataSource to use to communicate with the database.		DataSource
<b>dataSourceRef</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> Sets the reference to a DataSource to lookup from the registry, to use for communicating with the database.		String
<b>outputClass</b> (common)	Specify the full package and class name to use as conversion when outputType=SelectOne.		String
<b>outputHeader</b> (common)	Store the query result in a header instead of the message body. By default, outputHeader == null and the query result is stored in the message body, any existing content in the message body is discarded. If outputHeader is set, the value is used as the name of the header to store the query result and the original message body is preserved.		String
<b>outputType</b> (common)	Make the output of consumer or producer to SelectList as List of Map, or SelectOne as single Java object in the following way:a) If the query has only single column, then that JDBC Column object is returned. (such as SELECT COUNT( ) FROM PROJECT will return a Long object.b) If the query has more than one column, then it will return a Map of that result.c) If the outputClass is set, then it will convert the query result into an Java bean object by calling all the setters that match the column names.It will assume your class has a default constructor to create instance with.d) If the query resulted in more than one rows, it throws an non-unique result exception.StreamList streams the result of the query using an Iterator. This can be used with the Splitter EIP in streaming mode to process the ResultSet in streaming fashion.	Select List	SqlOutputType
<b>separator</b> (common)	The separator to use when parameter values is taken from message body (if the body is a String type), to be inserted at placeholders.Notice if you use named parameters, then a Map type is used instead. The default value is comma	,	char
<b>breakBatchOnConsumeFail</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to break batch if onConsume failed.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>expectedUpdateCount</b> (consumer)	Sets an expected update count to validate when using <code>onConsume</code> .	-1	int
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	Sets the maximum number of messages to poll		int
<b>onConsume</b> (consumer)	After processing each row then this query can be executed, if the Exchange was processed successfully, for example to mark the row as processed. The query can have parameter.		String
<b>onConsumeBatchComplete</b> (consumer)	After processing the entire batch, this query can be executed to bulk update rows etc. The query cannot have parameters.		String
<b>onConsumeFailed</b> (consumer)	After processing each row then this query can be executed, if the Exchange failed, for example to mark the row as failed. The query can have parameter.		String
<b>routeEmptyResultSet</b> (consumer)	Sets whether empty resultset should be allowed to be sent to the next hop. Defaults to false. So the empty resultset will be filtered out.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>transacted</b> (consumer)	Enables or disables transaction. If enabled then if processing an exchange failed then the consumer break out processing any further exchanges to cause a rollback eager.	false	boolean
<b>useliterator</b> (consumer)	Sets how resultset should be delivered to route. Indicates delivery as either a list or individual object. defaults to true.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>processingStrategy</b> (consumer)	Allows to plugin to use a custom org.apache.camel.component.sql.SqlProcessingStrategy to execute queries when the consumer has processed the rows/batch.		SqlProcessingStrategy
<b>batch</b> (producer)	Enables or disables batch mode	false	boolean
<b>noop</b> (producer)	If set, will ignore the results of the SQL query and use the existing IN message as the OUT message for the continuation of processing	false	boolean
<b>useMessageBodyForSql</b> (producer)	Whether to use the message body as the SQL and then headers for parameters. If this option is enabled then the SQL in the uri is not used.	false	boolean
<b>alwaysPopulateStatement</b> (producer)	If enabled then the populateStatement method from org.apache.camel.component.sql.SqlPrepareStatementStrategy is always invoked, also if there is no expected parameters to be prepared. When this is false then the populateStatement is only invoked if there is 1 or more expected parameters to be set; for example this avoids reading the message body/headers for SQL queries with no parameters.	false	boolean
<b>parametersCount</b> (producer)	If set greater than zero, then Camel will use this count value of parameters to replace instead of querying via JDBC metadata API. This is useful if the JDBC vendor could not return correct parameters count, then user may override instead.		int
<b>elSqlConfig</b> (advanced)	To use a specific configured EISqlConfig. It may be better to use the databaseVendor option instead.		EISqlConfig

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>placeholder</b> (advanced)	Specifies a character that will be replaced to in SQL query. Notice, that it is simple <code>String.replaceAll()</code> operation and no SQL parsing is involved (quoted strings will also change).	#	String
<b>prepareStatementStrategy</b> (advanced)	Allows to plugin to use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.sql.SqlPreparedStatementStrategy</code> to control preparation of the query and prepared statement.		SqlPreparedStatementStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>templateOptions</b> (advanced)	Configures the Spring <code>JdbcTemplate</code> with the key/values from the Map		Map
<b>usePlaceholder</b> (advanced)	Sets whether to use placeholder and replace all placeholder characters with sign in the SQL queries.	true	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

## 95.2. RESULT OF THE QUERY

For **select** operations, the result is an instance of **List<Map<String, Object>>** type, as returned by the `JdbcTemplate.queryForList()` method. For **update** operations, the result is the number of updated rows, returned as an **Integer**.

By default, the result is placed in the message body. If the `outputHeader` parameter is set, the result is placed in the header. This is an alternative to using a full message enrichment pattern to add headers, it provides a concise syntax for querying a sequence or some other small value into a header. It is convenient to use `outputHeader` and `outputType` together:

## 95.3. HEADER VALUES

When performing **update** operations, the SQL Component stores the update count in the following message headers:

Header	Description
<b>Camel SqlUpdateCount</b>	The number of rows updated for <b>update</b> operations, returned as an <b>Integer</b> object.
<b>Camel SqlRowCount</b>	The number of rows returned for <b>select</b> operations, returned as an <b>Integer</b> object.

### 95.3.1. Sample

In the given route below, we want to get all the projects from the projects table. Notice the SQL query has 2 named parameters, `:#lic` and `:#min`.

Camel will then lookup for these parameters from the message body or message headers. Notice in the example above we set two headers with constant value for the named parameters:

```
from("direct:projects")
  .setHeader("lic", constant("ASF"))
  .setHeader("min", constant(123))
  .to("elsql:projects:com/foo/orders.elsql")
```

And the `elsql` mapping file

```
@NAME(projects)
SELECT *
FROM projects
WHERE license = :lic AND id > :min
ORDER BY id
```

Though if the message body is a `java.util.Map` then the named parameters will be taken from the body.

```
from("direct:projects")
  .to("elsql:projects:com/foo/orders.elsql")
```

In from Camel 2.16.1 onwards you can use Simple expressions as well, which allows to use an OGNL like notation on the message body, where it assumes to have `getLicense` and `getMinimum` methods:

```
@NAME(projects)
SELECT *
FROM projects
WHERE license = :${body.license} AND id > :${body.minimum}
ORDER BY id
```

### 95.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)

- Component
- Endpoint
- Getting Started
- [SQL Component](#)
- [MyBatis](#)
- [JDBC](#)

## CHAPTER 96. ETCD COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The camel etcd component allows you to work with Etcd, a distributed reliable key-value store.

### 96.1. URI FORMAT

```
etcd:namespace/path[?options]
```

### 96.2. URI OPTIONS

The etcd component supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>uris</b> (common)	To set the URIs the client connects.		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (common)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters.		SSLContextParameters
<b>userName</b> (common)	The user name to use for basic authentication.		String
<b>password</b> (common)	The password to use for basic authentication.		String
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	Sets the common configuration shared among endpoints		EtcdConfiguration
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The etcd endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
etcd:namespace/path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 96.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>namespace</b>	<b>Required</b> The API namespace to use		EtcNamespace
<b>path</b>	The path the endpoint refers to		String

### 96.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>recursive</b> (common)	To apply an action recursively.	false	boolean
<b>servicePath</b> (common)	The path to look for for service discovery	/services/	String
<b>timeout</b> (common)	To set the maximum time an action could take to complete.		Long
<b>uris</b> (common)	To set the URIs the client connects.	<a href="http://localhost:2379">http://localhost:2379</a> , <a href="http://localhost:4001">http://localhost:4001</a>	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyExchangeOnTimeout</b> (consumer)	To send an empty message in case of timeout watching for a key.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>fromIndex</b> (consumer)	The index to watch from	0	Long
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>timeToLive</b> (producer)	To set the lifespan of a key in milliseconds.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	The password to use for basic authentication.		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters.		SSLContextParameters
<b>userName</b> (security)	The user name to use for basic authentication.		String

## CHAPTER 97. OSGI EVENTADMIN COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.6

The **eventadmin** component can be used in an OSGi environment to receive OSGi EventAdmin events and process them.

### 97.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-eventadmin</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.6.0 or higher).

### 97.2. URI FORMAT

```
eventadmin:topic[?options]
```

where **topic** is the name of the topic to listen too.

### 97.3. URI OPTIONS

The OSGi EventAdmin component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bundleContext</b> (common)	The OSGi BundleContext is automatic injected by Camel		BundleContext
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The OSGi EventAdmin endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
eventadmin:topic
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 97.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topic</b>	Name of topic to listen or send to		String

### 97.3.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>send</b> (common)	Whether to use 'send' or 'synchronous' deliver. Default false (async delivery)	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 97.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Type	Message
Description		

## 97.5. MESSAGE BODY

The **in** message body will be set to the received Event.

## 97.6. EXAMPLE USAGE

```
<route>  
  <from uri="eventadmin:*/>  
  <to uri="stream:out"/>  
</route>
```

# CHAPTER 98. EXEC COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.3

The **exec** component can be used to execute system commands.

## 98.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-exec</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.3.0 or higher).

## 98.2. URI FORMAT

```
exec://executable[?options]
```

where **executable** is the name, or file path, of the system command that will be executed. If executable name is used (e.g. **exec:java**), the executable must in the system path.

## 98.3. URI OPTIONS

The Exec component has no options.

The Exec endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
exec:executable
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 98.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>executable</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the executable to be executed. The executable must not be empty or null.		String

### 98.3.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>args</b> (producer)	The arguments may be one or many whitespace-separated tokens.		String
<b>binding</b> (producer)	A reference to a <code>org.apache.commons.exec.ExecBinding</code> in the Registry.		ExecBinding
<b>commandExecutor</b> (producer)	A reference to a <code>org.apache.commons.exec.ExecCommandExecutor</code> in the Registry that customizes the command execution. The default command executor utilizes the <code>commons-exec</code> library, which adds a shutdown hook for every executed command.		ExecCommandExecutor
<b>outFile</b> (producer)	The name of a file, created by the executable, that should be considered as its output. If no <code>outFile</code> is set, the standard output ( <code>stdout</code> ) of the executable will be used instead.		String
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	The timeout, in milliseconds, after which the executable should be terminated. If execution has not completed within the timeout, the component will send a termination request.		long
<b>useStderrOnEmptyStdout</b> (producer)	A boolean indicating that when <code>stdout</code> is empty, this component will populate the Camel Message Body with <code>stderr</code> . This behavior is disabled ( <code>false</code> ) by default.	false	boolean
<b>workingDir</b> (producer)	The directory in which the command should be executed. If null, the working directory of the current process will be used.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 98.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

The supported headers are defined in `org.apache.camel.component.exec.ExecBinding`.



Name	Type	Message	Description
ExecBinding.EXEC_COMMAND_EXECUTABLE	String	in	The name of the system command that will be executed. Overrides <b>executable</b> in the URI.
ExecBinding.EXEC_COMMAND_ARGS	java.util.List<String>	in	Command-line arguments to pass to the executed process. The arguments are used literally - no quoting is applied. Overrides any existing <b>args</b> in the URI.
ExecBinding.EXEC_COMMAND_ARGS	String	in	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> The arguments of the executable as a Single string where each argument is whitespace separated (see <b>args</b> in URI option). The arguments are used literally, no quoting is applied. Overrides any existing <b>args</b> in the URI.
ExecBinding.EXEC_COMMAND_OUTPUT_FILE	String	in	The name of a file, created by the executable, that should be considered as its output. Overrides any existing <b>outFile</b> in the URI.
ExecBinding.EXEC_COMMAND_TIMEOUT	long	in	The timeout, in milliseconds, after which the executable should be terminated. Overrides any existing <b>timeout</b> in the URI.
ExecBinding.EXEC_COMMAND_WORKING_DIR	String	in	The directory in which the command should be executed. Overrides any existing <b>workingDir</b> in the URI.

Name	Type	Message	Description
<b>ExecBinding.EXEC_EXIT_VALUE</b>	<b>int</b>	<b>out</b>	The value of this header is the <i>exit value</i> of the executable. Non-zero exit values typically indicate abnormal termination. Note that the exit value is OS-dependent.
<b>ExecBinding.EXEC_STDERR</b>	<b>java.io.InputStream</b>	<b>out</b>	The value of this header points to the standard error stream (stderr) of the executable. If no stderr is written, the value is <b>null</b> .
<b>ExecBinding.EXEC_USE_STDERR_ON_EMPTY_STDOUT</b>	<b>boolean</b>	<b>in</b>	Indicates that when <b>stdout</b> is empty, this component will populate the Camel Message Body with <b>stderr</b> . This behavior is disabled ( <b>false</b> ) by default.

## 98.5. MESSAGE BODY

If the **Exec** component receives an **in** message body that is convertible to **java.io.InputStream**, it is used to feed input to the executable via its stdin. After execution, [the message body](#) is the result of the execution, - that is, an **org.apache.camel.components.exec.ExecResult** instance containing the stdout, stderr, exit value, and out file. This component supports the following **ExecResult** [type converters](#) for convenience:

From	To
<b>ExecResult</b>	<b>java.io.InputStream</b>
<b>ExecResult</b>	<b>String</b>
<b>ExecResult</b>	<b>byte []</b>
<b>ExecResult</b>	<b>org.w3c.dom.Document</b>

If an out file is specified (in the endpoint via **outFile** or the message headers via **ExecBinding.EXEC\_COMMAND\_OUT\_FILE**), converters will return the content of the out file. If no out file is used, then this component will convert the stdout of the process to the target type. For more details, please refer to the [usage examples](#) below.

## 98.6. USAGE EXAMPLES

### 98.6.1. Executing word count (Linux)

The example below executes **wc** (word count, Linux) to count the words in file `/usr/share/dict/words`. The word count (output) is written to the standard output stream of **wc**.

```
from("direct:exec")
.to("exec:wc?args=--words /usr/share/dict/words")
.process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        // By default, the body is ExecResult instance
        assertInstanceOf(ExecResult.class, exchange.getIn().getBody());
        // Use the Camel Exec String type converter to convert the ExecResult to String
        // In this case, the stdout is considered as output
        String wordCountOutput = exchange.getIn().getBody(String.class);
        // do something with the word count
    }
});
```

### 98.6.2. Executing java

The example below executes **java** with 2 arguments: **-server** and **-version**, provided that **java** is in the system path.

```
from("direct:exec")
.to("exec:java?args=-server -version")
```

The example below executes **java** in `c:\temp` with 3 arguments: **-server**, **-version** and the system property **user.name**.

```
from("direct:exec")
.to("exec:c:/program files/jdk/bin/java?args=-server -version -Duser.name=Camel&workingDir=c:/temp")
```

### 98.6.3. Executing Ant scripts

The following example executes [Apache Ant](#) (Windows only) with the build file **CamelExecBuildFile.xml**, provided that **ant.bat** is in the system path, and that **CamelExecBuildFile.xml** is in the current directory.

```
from("direct:exec")
.to("exec:ant.bat?args=-f CamelExecBuildFile.xml")
```

In the next example, the **ant.bat** command redirects its output to **CamelExecOutFile.txt** with **-l**. The file **CamelExecOutFile.txt** is used as the out file with **outFile=CamelExecOutFile.txt**. The example assumes that **ant.bat** is in the system path, and that **CamelExecBuildFile.xml** is in the current directory.

```
from("direct:exec")
.to("exec:ant.bat?args=-f CamelExecBuildFile.xml -l CamelExecOutFile.txt&outFile=CamelExecOutFile.txt")
```

```
.process(new Processor() {  
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {  
        InputStream outFile = exchange.getIn().getBody(InputStream.class);  
        assertInstanceOf(InputStream.class, outFile);  
        // do something with the out file here  
    }  
});
```

#### 98.6.4. Executing echo (Windows)

Commands such as **echo** and **dir** can be executed only with the command interpreter of the operating system. This example shows how to execute such a command - **echo** - in Windows.

```
from("direct:exec").to("exec:cmd?args=/C echo echoString")
```

#### 98.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 99. FACEBOOK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The Facebook component provides access to all of the Facebook APIs accessible using [Facebook4J](#). It allows producing messages to retrieve, add, and delete posts, likes, comments, photos, albums, videos, photos, checkins, locations, links, etc. It also supports APIs that allow polling for posts, users, checkins, groups, locations, etc.

Facebook requires the use of OAuth for all client application authentication. In order to use camel-facebook with your account, you'll need to create a new application within Facebook at <https://developers.facebook.com/apps> and grant the application access to your account. The Facebook application's id and secret will allow access to Facebook APIs which do not require a current user. A user access token is required for APIs that require a logged in user. More information on obtaining a user access token can be found at <https://developers.facebook.com/docs/facebook-login/access-tokens/>.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-facebook</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 99.1. URI FORMAT

```
facebook://[endpoint]?[options]
```

### 99.2. FACEBOOKCOMPONENT

The facebook component can be configured with the Facebook account settings below, which are mandatory. The values can be provided to the component using the bean property **configuration** of type **org.apache.camel.component.facebook.config.FacebookConfiguration**. The **oAuthAccessToken** option may be omitted but that will only allow access to application APIs.

The Facebook component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared configuration		FacebookConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Facebook endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

facebook:methodName

with the following path and query parameters:

### 99.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
methodName	<b>Required</b> What operation to perform		String

### 99.2.2. Query Parameters (102 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>achievementURL</b> (common)	The unique URL of the achievement		URL
<b>albumId</b> (common)	The album ID		String
<b>albumUpdate</b> (common)	The facebook Album to be created or updated		AlbumUpdate
<b>appId</b> (common)	The ID of the Facebook Application		String
<b>center</b> (common)	Location latitude and longitude		GeoLocation
<b>checkinId</b> (common)	The checkin ID		String
<b>checkinUpdate</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> The checkin to be created. Deprecated, instead create a Post with an attached location		CheckinUpdate
<b>clientURL</b> (common)	Facebook4J API client URL		String
<b>clientVersion</b> (common)	Facebook4J client API version		String
<b>commentId</b> (common)	The comment ID		String
<b>commentUpdate</b> (common)	The facebook Comment to be created or updated		CommentUpdate

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>debugEnabled</b> (common)	Enables debug output. Effective only with the embedded logger	false	Boolean
<b>description</b> (common)	The description text		String
<b>distance</b> (common)	Distance in meters		Integer
<b>domainId</b> (common)	The domain ID		String
<b>domainName</b> (common)	The domain name		String
<b>domainNames</b> (common)	The domain names		List
<b>eventId</b> (common)	The event ID		String
<b>eventUpdate</b> (common)	The event to be created or updated		EventUpdate
<b>friendId</b> (common)	The friend ID		String
<b>friendlistId</b> (common)	The friend list ID		String
<b>friendlistName</b> (common)	The friend list Name		String
<b>friendUserId</b> (common)	The friend user ID		String
<b>groupId</b> (common)	The group ID		String
<b>gzipEnabled</b> (common)	Use Facebook GZIP encoding	true	Boolean
<b>httpConnectionTimeout</b> (common)	Http connection timeout in milliseconds	20000	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpDefaultMaxP erRoute</b> (common)	HTTP maximum connections per route	2	Integer
<b>httpMaxTotalCon nections</b> (common)	HTTP maximum total connections	20	Integer
<b>httpReadTimeout</b> (common)	Http read timeout in milliseconds	12000 0	Integer
<b>httpRetryCount</b> (common)	Number of HTTP retries	0	Integer
<b>httpRetryInterval Seconds</b> (common)	HTTP retry interval in seconds	5	Integer
<b>httpStreamingRe adTimeout</b> (common)	HTTP streaming read timeout in milliseconds	40000	Integer
<b>ids</b> (common)	The ids of users		List
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>includeRead</b> (common)	Enables notifications that the user has already read in addition to unread ones		Boolean
<b>isHidden</b> (common)	Whether hidden		Boolean
<b>jsonStoreEnabled</b> (common)	If set to true, raw JSON forms will be stored in DataObjectFactory	false	Boolean
<b>link</b> (common)	Link URL		URL
<b>linkId</b> (common)	Link ID		String
<b>locale</b> (common)	Desired FQL locale		Locale
<b>mbeanEnabled</b> (common)	If set to true, Facebook4J mbean will be registerd	false	Boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>message</b> (common)	The message text		String
<b>messageId</b> (common)	The message ID		String
<b>metric</b> (common)	The metric name		String
<b>milestoneId</b> (common)	The milestone id		String
<b>name</b> (common)	Test user name, must be of the form 'first last'		String
<b>noteId</b> (common)	The note ID		String
<b>notificationId</b> (common)	The notification ID		String
<b>objectId</b> (common)	The insight object ID		String
<b>offerId</b> (common)	The offer id		String
<b>optionDescription</b> (common)	The question's answer option description		String
<b>pageId</b> (common)	The page id		String
<b>permissionName</b> (common)	The permission name		String
<b>permissions</b> (common)	Test user permissions in the format perm1,perm2,...		String
<b>photoId</b> (common)	The photo ID		String
<b>pictureId</b> (common)	The picture id		Integer
<b>pictureId2</b> (common)	The picture2 id		Integer
<b>pictureSize</b> (common)	The picture size		PictureSize

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>placeId</b> (common)	The place ID		String
<b>postId</b> (common)	The post ID		String
<b>postUpdate</b> (common)	The post to create or update		PostUpdate
<b>prettyDebugEnabled</b> (common)	Prettify JSON debug output if set to true	false	Boolean
<b>queries</b> (common)	FQL queries		Map
<b>query</b> (common)	FQL query or search terms for search endpoints		String
<b>questionId</b> (common)	The question id		String
<b>reading</b> (common)	Optional reading parameters. See Reading Options(reading)		Reading
<b>readingOptions</b> (common)	To configure Reading using key/value pairs from the Map.		Map
<b>restBaseURL</b> (common)	API base URL	<a href="https://graph.facebook.com/">https://graph.facebook.com/</a>	String
<b>scoreValue</b> (common)	The numeric score with value		Integer
<b>size</b> (common)	The picture size, one of large, normal, small or square		PictureSize
<b>source</b> (common)	The media content from either a java.io.File or java.io.InputStream		Media
<b>subject</b> (common)	The note of the subject		String
<b>tabId</b> (common)	The tab id		String
<b>tagUpdate</b> (common)	Photo tag information		TagUpdate
<b>testUser1</b> (common)	Test user 1		TestUser

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>testUser2</b> (common)	Test user 2		TestUser
<b>testUserId</b> (common)	The ID of the test user		String
<b>title</b> (common)	The title text		String
<b>toUserId</b> (common)	The ID of the user to tag		String
<b>toUserIds</b> (common)	The IDs of the users to tag		List
<b>userId</b> (common)	The Facebook user ID		String
<b>userId1</b> (common)	The ID of a user 1		String
<b>userId2</b> (common)	The ID of a user 2		String
<b>userIds</b> (common)	The IDs of users to invite to event		List
<b>userLocale</b> (common)	The test user locale		String
<b>useSSL</b> (common)	Use SSL	true	Boolean
<b>videoBaseURL</b> (common)	Video API base URL	<a href="https://graph-video.facebook.com/">https://graph-video.facebook.com/</a>	String
<b>videoid</b> (common)	The video ID		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	HTTP proxy server host name		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	HTTP proxy server password		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	HTTP proxy server port		Integer
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	HTTP proxy server user name		String
<b>oAuthAccessToken</b> (security)	The user access token		String
<b>oAuthAccessTokenURL</b> (security)	OAuth access token URL	<a href="https://graph.facebook.com/oauth/access_token">https://graph.facebook.com/oauth/access_token</a>	String
<b>oAuthAppId</b> (security)	The application Id		String
<b>oAuthAppSecret</b> (security)	The application Secret		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>oAuthAuthorizationURL</b> (security)	OAuth authorization URL	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/dialog/oauth">https://www.facebook.com/dialog/oauth</a>	String
<b>oAuthPermissions</b> (security)	Default OAuth permissions. Comma separated permission names. See <a href="https://developers.facebook.com/docs/reference/login/permissions">https://developers.facebook.com/docs/reference/login/permissions</a> for the detail		String

### 99.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:

Producer endpoints can use endpoint names and options from the table below. Endpoints can also use the short name without the **get** or **search** prefix, except **checkin** due to ambiguity between **getCheckin** and **searchCheckin**. Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by [].

Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message. For example, the facebook endpoint in the following route retrieves activities for the user id value in the incoming message body.

```
from("direct:test").to("facebook://activities?inBody=userId")...
```

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format

**CamelFacebook.https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/pages/createpage.action?spaceKey=CAMEL&title=option&linkCreation=true&fromPageId=34020899[option]**. For example, the **userId** option value in the previous route could alternately be provided in the message header **CamelFacebook.userId**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, e.g. the endpoint option **inBody=user** would override a **CamelFacebook.userId** header.

Endpoints that return a String return an Id for the created or modified entity, e.g. **addAlbumPhoto** returns the new album Id. Endpoints that return a boolean, return true for success and false otherwise. In case of Facebook API errors the endpoint will throw a **RuntimeCamelException** with a **facebook4j.FacebookException** cause.

### 99.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:

Any of the producer endpoints that take a **reading#reading** parameter can be used as a consumer endpoint. The polling consumer uses the **since** and **until** fields to get responses within the polling interval. In addition to other reading fields, an initial **since** value can be provided in the endpoint for the first poll.

Rather than the endpoints returning a List (or **facebook4j.ResponseList**) through a single route exchange, camel-facebook creates one route exchange per returned object. As an example, if **"facebook://home"** results in five posts, the route will be executed five times (once for each Post).

## 99.5. READING OPTIONS

The **reading** option of type **facebook4j.Reading** adds support for reading parameters, which allow selecting specific fields, limits the number of results, etc. For more information see [Graph API#reading - Facebook Developers](#).

It is also used by consumer endpoints to poll Facebook data to avoid sending duplicate messages across polls.

The reading option can be a reference or value of type **facebook4j.Reading**, or can be specified using the following reading options in either the endpoint URI or exchange header with **CamelFacebook.** prefix.

## 99.6. MESSAGE HEADER

Any of the [URI options#urioptions](#) can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with **CamelFacebook.** prefix.

## 99.7. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the Facebook4J API. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint parameter.

For endpoints that return an array, or **facebook4j.ResponseList**, or **java.util.List**, a consumer endpoint will map every elements in the list to distinct messages.

## 99.8. USE CASES

To create a post within your Facebook profile, send this producer a **facebook4j.PostUpdate** body.

```
from("direct:foo")
  .to("facebook://postFeed/inBody=postUpdate);
```

To poll, every 5 sec (You can set the [polling consumer](#) options by adding a prefix of "consumer"), all statuses on your home feed:

```
from("facebook://home?consumer.delay=5000")
  .to("bean:blah");
```

Searching using a producer with dynamic options from header.

In the bar header we have the Facebook search string we want to execute in public posts, so we need to assign this value to the **CamelFacebook.query** header.

```
from("direct:foo")
  .setHeader("CamelFacebook.query", header("bar"))
  .to("facebook://posts");
```

# CHAPTER 100. FHIR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The FHIR component integrates with the [HAPI-FHIR](#) library which is an open-source implementation of the [FHIR](#) (Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources) specification in Java.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-fhir</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

## 100.1. URI FORMAT

The FHIR Component uses the following URI format:

```
fhir://endpoint-prefix/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint prefix can be one of:

- capabilities
- create
- delete
- history
- load-page
- meta
- operation
- patch
- read
- search
- transaction
- update
- validate

The FHIR component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		FhirConfiguration
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The FHIR endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
fhir:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 100.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		FhirApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 100.1.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>encoding</b> (common)	Encoding to use for all request		String
<b>fhirVersion</b> (common)	The FHIR Version to use	DSTU3	String
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>log</b> (common)	Will log every requests and responses	false	boolean
<b>prettyPrint</b> (common)	Pretty print all request	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serverUrl</b> (common)	The FHIR server base URL		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>compress</b> (advanced)	Compresses outgoing (POST/PUT) contents to the GZIP format	false	boolean
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	How long to try and establish the initial TCP connection (in ms)	10000	Integer
<b>deferModelScanning</b> (advanced)	When this option is set, model classes will not be scanned for children until the child list for the given type is actually accessed.	false	boolean
<b>fhirContext</b> (advanced)	FhirContext is an expensive object to create. To avoid creating multiple instances, it can be set directly.		FhirContext
<b>forceConformanceCheck</b> (advanced)	Force conformance check	false	boolean
<b>sessionCookie</b> (advanced)	HTTP session cookie to add to every request		String
<b>socketTimeout</b> (advanced)	How long to block for individual read/write operations (in ms)	10000	Integer
<b>summary</b> (advanced)	Request that the server modify the response using the <code>_summary</code> param		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>validationMode</b> (advanced)	When should Camel validate the FHIR Server's conformance statement	ONCE	String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	The proxy host		String
<b>proxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The proxy password		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	The proxy port		Integer
<b>proxyUser</b> (proxy)	The proxy username		String
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	OAuth access token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Username to use for basic authentication		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use for basic authentication		String

## 100.2. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 23 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.fhir.configuration.access-token</b>	OAuth access token		String
<b>camel.component.fhir.configuration.api-name</b>	What kind of operation to perform		FhirApiName
<b>camel.component.fhir.configuration.client</b>	To use the custom client		IGenericClient

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.client-factory</code>	To use the custom client factory		<code>IRestfulClientFactory</code>
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.compress</code>	Compresses outgoing (POST/PUT) contents to the GZIP format	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.connection-timeout</code>	How long to try and establish the initial TCP connection (in ms)	10000	Integer
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.defer-model-scanning</code>	When this option is set, model classes will not be scanned for children until the child list for the given type is actually accessed.	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.fhir-context</code>	<code>FhirContext</code> is an expensive object to create. To avoid creating multiple instances, it can be set directly.		<code>FhirContext</code>
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.force-conformance-check</code>	Force conformance check	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.log</code>	Will log every requests and responses	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.method-name</code>	What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.password</code>	Username to use for basic authentication		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.pretty-print</code>	Pretty print all request	false	Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.proxy-host</code>	The proxy host		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.proxy-password</code>	The proxy password		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.proxy-port</code>	The proxy port		Integer
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.proxy-user</code>	The proxy username		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.server-url</code>	The FHIR server base URL		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.session-cookie</code>	HTTP session cookie to add to every request		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.socket-timeout</code>	How long to block for individual read/write operations (in ms)	10000	Integer
<code>camel.component.fhir.configuration.username</code>	Username to use for basic authentication		String
<code>camel.component.fhir.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the fhir component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.fhir.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## CHAPTER 101. FHIR JSON DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.21Available as of Camel version 2.21Available as of Camel version 2.21

The FHIR-JSON Data Format leverages [HAPI-FHIR's](#) JSON parser to parse to/from JSON format to/from a HAPI-FHIR's **IBaseResource**.

### 101.1. FHIR JSON FORMAT OPTIONS

The FHIR JSon dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>fhirVersion</b>	<b>DSTU3</b>	<b>String</b>	The version of FHIR to use. Possible values are: DSTU2,DSTU2_HL7ORG,DSTU2_1,DSTU3,R4
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## CHAPTER 102. FHIR XML DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.21 Available as of Camel version 2.21

The FHIR-XML Data Format leverages [HAPI-FHIR's](#) XML parser to parse to/from XML format to/from a HAPI-FHIR's **IBaseResource**.

### 102.1. FHIR XML FORMAT OPTIONS

The FHIR XML dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>fhirVersion</b>	<b>DSTU3</b>	<b>String</b>	The version of FHIR to use. Possible values are: DSTU2,DSTU2_HL7ORG,DSTU2_1,DSTU3,R4
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## CHAPTER 103. FILE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The File component provides access to file systems, allowing files to be processed by any other Camel Components or messages from other components to be saved to disk.

### 103.1. URI FORMAT

```
file:directoryName[?options]
```

or

```
file://directoryName[?options]
```

Where **directoryName** represents the underlying file directory.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

#### Only directories

Camel supports only endpoints configured with a starting directory. So the **directoryName** must be a directory.

If you want to consume a single file only, you can use the **fileName** option, e.g. by setting **fileName=thefilename**.

Also, the starting directory must not contain dynamic expressions with `${ }` placeholders. Again use the **fileName** option to specify the dynamic part of the filename.



#### WARNING

**Avoid reading files currently being written by another application** Beware the JDK File IO API is a bit limited in detecting whether another application is currently writing/copying a file. And the implementation can be different depending on OS platform as well. This could lead to that Camel thinks the file is not locked by another process and start consuming it. Therefore you have to do your own investigation what suits your environment. To help with this Camel provides different **readLock** options and **doneFileName** option that you can use. See also the section *Consuming files from folders where others drop files directly* .

### 103.2. URI OPTIONS

The File component has no options.

The File endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
file:directoryName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 103.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>directoryName</b>	<b>Required</b> The starting directory		File

### 103.2.2. Query Parameters (81 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>charset</b> (common)	This option is used to specify the encoding of the file. You can use this on the consumer, to specify the encodings of the files, which allow Camel to know the charset it should load the file content in case the file content is being accessed. Likewise when writing a file, you can use this option to specify which charset to write the file as well. Do mind that when writing the file Camel may have to read the message content into memory to be able to convert the data into the configured charset, so do not use this if you have big messages.		String
<b>doneFileName</b> (common)	Producer: If provided, then Camel will write a 2nd done file when the original file has been written. The done file will be empty. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file will always be written in the same folder as the original file. Consumer: If provided, Camel will only consume files if a done file exists. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file is always expected in the same folder as the original file. Only \$file.name and \$file.name.noext is supported as dynamic placeholders.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fileName</b> (common)	Use Expression such as File Language to dynamically set the filename. For consumers, it's used as a filename filter. For producers, it's used to evaluate the filename to write. If an expression is set, it take precedence over the CamelFileName header. (Note: The header itself can also be an Expression). The expression options support both String and Expression types. If the expression is a String type, it is always evaluated using the File Language. If the expression is an Expression type, the specified Expression type is used - this allows you, for instance, to use OGNL expressions. For the consumer, you can use it to filter filenames, so you can for instance consume today's file using the File Language syntax: mydata-\$date:now:yyyyMMdd.txt. The producers support the CamelOverruleFileName header which takes precedence over any existing CamelFileName header; the CamelOverruleFileName is a header that is used only once, and makes it easier as this avoids to temporary store CamelFileName and have to restore it afterwards.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delete</b> (consumer)	If true, the file will be deleted after it is processed successfully.	false	boolean
<b>moveFailed</b> (consumer)	Sets the move failure expression based on Simple language. For example, to move files into a .error subdirectory use: .error. Note: When moving the files to the fail location Camel will handle the error and will not pick up the file again.		String
<b>noop</b> (consumer)	If true, the file is not moved or deleted in any way. This option is good for readonly data, or for ETL type requirements. If noop=true, Camel will set idempotent=true as well, to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>preMove</b> (consumer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it before processing. For example to move in-progress files into the order directory set this value to order.		String
<b>preSort</b> (consumer)	When pre-sort is enabled then the consumer will sort the file and directory names during polling, that was retrieved from the file system. You may want to do this in case you need to operate on the files in a sorted order. The pre-sort is executed before the consumer starts to filter, and accept files to process by Camel. This option is default=false meaning disabled.	false	boolean
<b>recursive</b> (consumer)	If a directory, will look for files in all the sub-directories as well.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>directoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Similar to startingDirectoryMustExist but this applies during polling recursive sub directories.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>extendedAttributes</b> (consumer)	To define which file attributes of interest. Like posix:permissions,posix:owner,basic:lastAccessTime, it supports basic wildcard like posix:;, basic:lastAccessTime		String
<b>inProgressRepository</b> (consumer)	A pluggable in-progress repository org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository. The in-progress repository is used to account the current in progress files being consumed. By default a memory based repository is used.		String>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>localWorkDirectory</b> (consumer)	When consuming, a local work directory can be used to store the remote file content directly in local files, to avoid loading the content into memory. This is beneficial, if you consume a very big remote file and thus can conserve memory.		String
<b>onCompletionExceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to handle any thrown exceptions that happens during the file on completion process where the consumer does either a commit or rollback. The default implementation will log any exception at WARN level and ignore.		ExceptionHandler
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel. In other words the error occurred while the polling was gathering information, for instance access to a file network failed so Camel cannot access it to scan for files. The default implementation will log the caused exception at WARN level and ignore it.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>probeContentType</b> (consumer)	Whether to enable probing of the content type. If enable then the consumer uses <code>linkFilesprobeContentType(java.nio.file.Path)</code> to determine the content-type of the file, and store that as a header with key <code>linkExchangeFILE_CONTENT_TYPE</code> on the Message.	false	boolean
<b>processStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileProcessStrategy</code> allowing you to implement your own <code>readLock</code> option or similar. Can also be used when special conditions must be met before a file can be consumed, such as a special ready file exists. If this option is set then the <code>readLock</code> option does not apply.		GenericFileProcessStrategy<T>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>startingDirectoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Whether the starting directory must exist. Mind that the autoCreate option is default enabled, which means the starting directory is normally auto created if it doesn't exist. You can disable autoCreate and enable this to ensure the starting directory must exist. Will thrown an exception if the directory doesn't exist.	false	boolean
<b>fileExist</b> (producer)	What to do if a file already exists with the same name. Override, which is the default, replaces the existing file. Append - adds content to the existing file. Fail - throws a GenericFileOperationException, indicating that there is already an existing file. Ignore - silently ignores the problem and does not override the existing file, but assumes everything is okay. Move - option requires to use the moveExisting option to be configured as well. The option eagerDeleteTargetFile can be used to control what to do if an moving the file, and there exists already an existing file, otherwise causing the move operation to fail. The Move option will move any existing files, before writing the target file. TryRename is only applicable if tempFileName option is in use. This allows to try renaming the file from the temporary name to the actual name, without doing any exists check. This check may be faster on some file systems and especially FTP servers.	Override	GenericFileExist
<b>flatten</b> (producer)	Flatten is used to flatten the file name path to strip any leading paths, so it's just the file name. This allows you to consume recursively into sub-directories, but when you eg write the files to another directory they will be written in a single directory. Setting this to true on the producer enforces that any file name in CamelFileName header will be stripped for any leading paths.	false	boolean
<b>moveExisting</b> (producer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to compute file name to use when fileExist=Move is configured. To move files into a backup subdirectory just enter backup. This option only supports the following File Language tokens: file:name, file:name.ext, file:name.noext, file:onlyname, file:onlyname.noext, file:ext, and file:parent. Notice the file:parent is not supported by the FTP component, as the FTP component can only move any existing files to a relative directory based on current dir as base.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tempFileName</b> (producer)	The same as tempPrefix option but offering a more fine grained control on the naming of the temporary filename as it uses the File Language.		String
<b>tempPrefix</b> (producer)	This option is used to write the file using a temporary name and then, after the write is complete, rename it to the real name. Can be used to identify files being written and also avoid consumers (not using exclusive read locks) reading in progress files. Is often used by FTP when uploading big files.		String
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Used to specify if a null body is allowed during file writing. If set to true then an empty file will be created, when set to false, and attempting to send a null body to the file component, a GenericFileWriteException of 'Cannot write null body to file.' will be thrown. If the fileExist option is set to 'Override', then the file will be truncated, and if set to append the file will remain unchanged.	false	boolean
<b>chmod</b> (producer)	Specify the file permissions which is sent by the producer, the chmod value must be between 000 and 777; If there is a leading digit like in 0755 we will ignore it.		String
<b>chmodDirectory</b> (producer)	Specify the directory permissions used when the producer creates missing directories, the chmod value must be between 000 and 777; If there is a leading digit like in 0755 we will ignore it.		String
<b>eagerDeleteTargetFile</b> (producer)	Whether or not to eagerly delete any existing target file. This option only applies when you use fileExists=Override and the tempFileName option as well. You can use this to disable (set it to false) deleting the target file before the temp file is written. For example you may write big files and want the target file to exist during the temp file is being written. This ensure the target file is only deleted until the very last moment, just before the temp file is being renamed to the target filename. This option is also used to control whether to delete any existing files when fileExist=Move is enabled, and an existing file exists. If this option copyAndDeleteOnRenameFails false, then an exception will be thrown if an existing file existed, if its true, then the existing file is deleted before the move operation.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>forceWrites</b> (producer)	Whether to force syncing writes to the file system. You can turn this off if you do not want this level of guarantee, for example if writing to logs / audit logs etc; this would yield better performance.	true	boolean
<b>keepLastModified</b> (producer)	Will keep the last modified timestamp from the source file (if any). Will use the Exchange.FILE_LAST_MODIFIED header to located the timestamp. This header can contain either a java.util.Date or long with the timestamp. If the timestamp exists and the option is enabled it will set this timestamp on the written file. Note: This option only applies to the file producer. You cannot use this option with any of the ftp producers.	false	boolean
<b>autoCreate</b> (advanced)	Automatically create missing directories in the file's pathname. For the file consumer, that means creating the starting directory. For the file producer, it means the directory the files should be written to.	true	boolean
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	Write buffer sized in bytes.	131072	int
<b>copyAndDeleteOnRenameFail</b> (advanced)	Whether to fallback and do a copy and delete file, in case the file could not be renamed directly. This option is not available for the FTP component.	true	boolean
<b>renameUsingCopy</b> (advanced)	Perform rename operations using a copy and delete strategy. This is primarily used in environments where the regular rename operation is unreliable (e.g. across different file systems or networks). This option takes precedence over the copyAndDeleteOnRenameFail parameter that will automatically fall back to the copy and delete strategy, but only after additional delays.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>antExclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter exclusion. If both antInclude and antExclude are used, antExclude takes precedence over antInclude. Multiple exclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String
<b>antFilterCaseSensitive</b> (filter)	Sets case sensitive flag on ant filter	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>antInclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter inclusion. Multiple inclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String
<b>eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	Allows for controlling whether the limit from <code>maxMessagesPerPoll</code> is eager or not. If eager then the limit is during the scanning of files. Where as false would scan all files, and then perform sorting. Setting this option to false allows for sorting all files first, and then limit the poll. Mind that this requires a higher memory usage as all file details are in memory to perform the sorting.	true	boolean
<b>exclude</b> (filter)	Is used to exclude files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the RAW() syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>filter</b> (filter)	Pluggable filter as a <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileFilter</code> class. Will skip files if filter returns false in its <code>accept()</code> method.		GenericFileFilter<T>
<b>filterDirectory</b> (filter)	Filters the directory based on Simple language. For example to filter on current date, you can use a simple date pattern such as <code>\$date:now:yyMMdd</code>		String
<b>filterFile</b> (filter)	Filters the file based on Simple language. For example to filter on file size, you can use <code>\$file:size 5000</code>		String
<b>idempotent</b> (filter)	Option to use the Idempotent Consumer EIP pattern to let Camel skip already processed files. Will by default use a memory based LRU Cache that holds 1000 entries. If <code>noop=true</code> then idempotent will be enabled as well to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	Boolean
<b>idempotentKey</b> (filter)	To use a custom idempotent key. By default the absolute path of the file is used. You can use the File Language, for example to use the file name and file size, you can do: <code>idempotentKey=\$file:name-\$file:size</code>		String
<b>idempotentRepository</b> (filter)	A pluggable repository <code>org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository</code> which by default use <code>MemoryMessageIdRepository</code> if none is specified and idempotent is true.		String>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>include</b> (filter)	Is used to include files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the RAW() syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>maxDepth</b> (filter)	The maximum depth to traverse when recursively processing a directory.	2147483647	int
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	To define a maximum messages to gather per poll. By default no maximum is set. Can be used to set a limit of e.g. 1000 to avoid when starting up the server that there are thousands of files. Set a value of 0 or negative to disabled it. Notice: If this option is in use then the File and FTP components will limit before any sorting. For example if you have 100000 files and use maxMessagesPerPoll=500, then only the first 500 files will be picked up, and then sorted. You can use the eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll option and set this to false to allow to scan all files first and then sort afterwards.		int
<b>minDepth</b> (filter)	The minimum depth to start processing when recursively processing a directory. Using minDepth=1 means the base directory. Using minDepth=2 means the first sub directory.		int
<b>move</b> (filter)	Expression (such as Simple Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it after processing. To move files into a .done subdirectory just enter .done.		String
<b>exclusiveReadLockStrategy</b> (lock)	Pluggable read-lock as a org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy implementation.		GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy<T>



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLock</b> (lock)	<p>Used by consumer, to only poll the files if it has exclusive read-lock on the file (i.e. the file is not in-progress or being written). Camel will wait until the file lock is granted. This option provides the build in strategies: none - No read lock is in use markerFile - Camel creates a marker file (fileName.camelLock) and then holds a lock on it. This option is not available for the FTP component changed - Changed is using file length/modification timestamp to detect whether the file is currently being copied or not. Will at least use 1 sec to determine this, so this option cannot consume files as fast as the others, but can be more reliable as the JDK IO API cannot always determine whether a file is currently being used by another process. The option readLockCheckInterval can be used to set the check frequency. fileLock - is for using java.nio.channels.FileLock. This option is not avail for the FTP component. This approach should be avoided when accessing a remote file system via a mount/share unless that file system supports distributed file locks. rename - rename is for using a try to rename the file as a test if we can get exclusive read-lock. idempotent - (only for file component) idempotent is for using a idempotentRepository as the read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-changed - (only for file component) idempotent-changed is for using a idempotentRepository and changed as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-rename - (only for file component) idempotent-rename is for using a idempotentRepository and rename as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. Notice: The various read locks is not all suited to work in clustered mode, where concurrent consumers on different nodes is competing for the same files on a shared file system. The markerFile using a close to atomic operation to create the empty marker file, but its not guaranteed to work in a cluster. The fileLock may work better but then the file system need to support distributed file locks, and so on. Using the idempotent read lock can support clustering if the idempotent repository supports clustering, such as Hazelcast Component or Infinispan.</p>	none	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockCheckInterval</b> (lock)	Interval in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read lock. This interval is used for sleeping between attempts to acquire the read lock. For example when using the changed read lock, you can set a higher interval period to cater for slow writes. The default of 1 sec. may be too fast if the producer is very slow writing the file. Notice: For FTP the default readLockCheckInterval is 5000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	1000	long
<b>readLockDeleteOrphanLockFiles</b> (lock)	Whether or not read lock with marker files should upon startup delete any orphan read lock files, which may have been left on the file system, if Camel was not properly shutdown (such as a JVM crash). If turning this option to false then any orphaned lock file will cause Camel to not attempt to pickup that file, this could also be due another node is concurrently reading files from the same shared directory.	true	boolean
<b>readLockLoggingLevel</b> (lock)	Logging level used when a read lock could not be acquired. By default a WARN is logged. You can change this level, for example to OFF to not have any logging. This option is only applicable for readLock of types: changed, fileLock, idempotent, idempotent-changed, idempotent-rename, rename.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>readLockMarkerFile</b> (lock)	Whether to use marker file with the changed, rename, or exclusive read lock types. By default a marker file is used as well to guard against other processes picking up the same files. This behavior can be turned off by setting this option to false. For example if you do not want to write marker files to the file systems by the Camel application.	true	boolean
<b>readLockMinAge</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=change. This option allows to specify a minimum age the file must be before attempting to acquire the read lock. For example use readLockMinAge=300s to require the file is at last 5 minutes old. This can speedup the changed read lock as it will only attempt to acquire files which are at least that given age.	0	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockMinLength</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=changed. This option allows you to configure a minimum file length. By default Camel expects the file to contain data, and thus the default value is 1. You can set this option to zero, to allow consuming zero-length files.	1	long
<b>readLockRemoveOnCommit</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file is succeeded and a commit happens. By default the file is not removed which ensures that any race-condition do not occur so another active node may attempt to grab the file. Instead the idempotent repository may support eviction strategies that you can configure to evict the file name entry after X minutes - this ensures no problems with race conditions.	false	boolean
<b>readLockRemoveOnRollback</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file failed and a rollback happens. If this option is false, then the file name entry is confirmed (as if the file did a commit).	true	boolean
<b>readLockTimeout</b> (lock)	Optional timeout in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read-lock. If the read-lock could not be granted and the timeout triggered, then Camel will skip the file. At next poll Camel, will try the file again, and this time maybe the read-lock could be granted. Use a value of 0 or lower to indicate forever. Currently fileLock, changed and rename support the timeout. Notice: For FTP the default readLockTimeout value is 20000 instead of 10000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	10000	long
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. The default value is 500. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. The default value is 1000. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool. This option allows you to share a thread pool among multiple consumers.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	Allow to plugin a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler</code> to use as the scheduler for firing when the polling consumer runs. The default implementation uses the <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> and there is a Quartz2, and Spring based which supports CRON expressions. Notice: If using a custom scheduler then the options for <code>initialDelay</code> , <code>useFixedDelay</code> , <code>timeUnit</code> , and <code>scheduledExecutorService</code> may not be in use. Use the text <code>quartz2</code> to refer to use the Quartz2 scheduler; and use the text <code>spring</code> to use the Spring based; and use the text <code>myScheduler</code> to refer to a custom scheduler by its id in the Registry. See Quartz2 page for an example.	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>shuffle</b> (sort)	To shuffle the list of files (sort in random order)	false	boolean
<b>sortBy</b> (sort)	Built-in sort by using the File Language. Supports nested sorts, so you can have a sort by file name and as a 2nd group sort by modified date.		String
<b>sorter</b> (sort)	Pluggable sorter as a java.util.Comparator class.		GenericFile<T>>

## TIP

**Default behavior for file producer** By default it will override any existing file, if one exist with the same name.

## 103.3. MOVE AND DELETE OPERATIONS

Any move or delete operations is executed after (post command) the routing has completed; so during processing of the **Exchange** the file is still located in the inbox folder.

Lets illustrate this with an example:

```
from("file://inbox?move=.done").to("bean:handleOrder");
```

When a file is dropped in the **inbox** folder, the file consumer notices this and creates a new **FileExchange** that is routed to the **handleOrder** bean. The bean then processes the **File** object. At this point in time the file is still located in the **inbox** folder. After the bean completes, and thus the route is completed, the file consumer will perform the move operation and move the file to the **.done** sub-folder.

The **move** and the **preMove** options are considered as a directory name (though if you use an expression such as [File Language](#), or [Simple](#) then the result of the expression evaluation is the file name to be used - eg if you set

```
move=../backup/copy-of-${file:name}
```

then that's using the [File Language](#) which we use return the file name to be used), which can be either relative or absolute. If relative, the directory is created as a sub-folder from within the folder where the file was consumed.

By default, Camel will move consumed files to the **.camel** sub-folder relative to the directory where the file was consumed.

If you want to delete the file after processing, the route should be:

```
from("file://inbox?delete=true").to("bean:handleOrder");
```

We have introduced a **pre** move operation to move files **before** they are processed. This allows you to mark which files have been scanned as they are moved to this sub folder before being processed.

```
from("file://inbox?preMove=inprogress").to("bean:handleOrder");
```

You can combine the **pre** move and the regular move:

```
from("file://inbox?preMove=inprogress&move=.done").to("bean:handleOrder");
```

So in this situation, the file is in the **inprogress** folder when being processed and after it's processed, it's moved to the **.done** folder.

## 103.4. FINE GRAINED CONTROL OVER MOVE AND PREMOVE OPTION

The **move** and **preMove** options are Expression-based, so we have the full power of the [File Language](#) to do advanced configuration of the directory and name pattern.

Camel will, in fact, internally convert the directory name you enter into a [File Language](#) expression. So when we enter **move=.done** Camel will convert this into: **\${file:parent}/.done/\${`file:onlyname`}**. This is only done if Camel detects that you have not provided a **`\${`}`}** in the option value yourself. So when you enter a **`\${`}`}** Camel will **not** convert it and thus you have the full power.

So if we want to move the file into a backup folder with today's date as the pattern, we can do:

```
move=backup/${date:now:yyyyMMdd}/${file:name}
```

## 103.5. ABOUT MOVEFAILED

The **moveFailed** option allows you to move files that **could not** be processed successfully to another location such as a error folder of your choice. For example to move the files in an error folder with a timestamp you can use **moveFailed=/error/\${file:name.noext}-\${date:now:yyyyMMddHHmmssSSS}.\${`file:ext`}**.

See more examples at [File Language](#)

## 103.6. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following headers are supported by this component:

### 103.6.1. File producer only

Header	Description
<b>Camel FileName</b>	Specifies the name of the file to write (relative to the endpoint directory). This name can be a <b>String</b> ; a <b>String</b> with a <a href="#">File Language</a> or <a href="#">Simple</a> expression; or an Expression object. If it's <b>null</b> then Camel will auto-generate a filename based on the message unique ID.
<b>Camel FileNameProduced</b>	The actual absolute filepath (path + name) for the output file that was written. This header is set by Camel and its purpose is providing end-users with the name of the file that was written.
<b>Camel OverrideFileName</b>	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> Is used for overruling <b>CamelFileName</b> header and use the value instead (but only once, as the producer will remove this header after writing the file). The value can be only be a String. Notice that if the option <b>fileName</b> has been configured, then this is still being evaluated.

### 103.6.2. File consumer only

Header	Description
<b>Camel FileName</b>	Name of the consumed file as a relative file path with offset from the starting directory configured on the endpoint.
<b>Camel FileNameOnly</b>	Only the file name (the name with no leading paths).
<b>Camel FileAbsolute</b>	A <b>boolean</b> option specifying whether the consumed file denotes an absolute path or not. Should normally be <b>false</b> for relative paths. Absolute paths should normally not be used but we added to the move option to allow moving files to absolute paths. But can be used elsewhere as well.
<b>Camel FileAbsolutePath</b>	The absolute path to the file. For relative files this path holds the relative path instead.
<b>Camel FilePath</b>	The file path. For relative files this is the starting directory + the relative filename. For absolute files this is the absolute path.
<b>Camel FileRelativePath</b>	The relative path.

Header	Description
<b>Camel FileParent</b>	The parent path.
<b>Camel FileLength</b>	A <b>long</b> value containing the file size.
<b>Camel FileLastModified</b>	A <b>Long</b> value containing the last modified timestamp of the file. In <b>Camel 2.10.3 and older</b> the type is <b>Date</b> .

## 103.7. BATCH CONSUMER

This component implements the Batch Consumer.

## 103.8. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES, FILE CONSUMER ONLY

As the file consumer implements the **BatchConsumer** it supports batching the files it polls. By batching we mean that Camel will add the following additional properties to the Exchange, so you know the number of files polled, the current index, and whether the batch is already completed.

Property	Description
<b>Camel Batch Size</b>	The total number of files that was polled in this batch.
<b>Camel Batch Index</b>	The current index of the batch. Starts from 0.
<b>Camel Batch Complete</b>	A <b>boolean</b> value indicating the last Exchange in the batch. Is only <b>true</b> for the last entry.

This allows you for instance to know how many files exist in this batch and for instance let the Aggregator2 aggregate this number of files.

## 103.9. USING CHARSET



### Available as of Camel 2.9.3

The `charset` option allows for configuring an encoding of the files on both the consumer and producer endpoints. For example if you read utf-8 files, and want to convert the files to iso-8859-1, you can do:

```
from("file:inbox?charset=utf-8")
  .to("file:outbox?charset=iso-8859-1")
```

You can also use the `convertBodyTo` in the route. In the example below we have still input files in utf-8 format, but we want to convert the file content to a byte array in iso-8859-1 format. And then let a bean process the data. Before writing the content to the outbox folder using the current charset.

```
from("file:inbox?charset=utf-8")
  .convertBodyTo(byte[].class, "iso-8859-1")
  .to("bean:myBean")
  .to("file:outbox");
```

If you omit the charset on the consumer endpoint, then Camel does not know the charset of the file, and would by default use "UTF-8". However you can configure a JVM system property to override and use a different default encoding with the key `org.apache.camel.default.charset`.

In the example below this could be a problem if the files is not in UTF-8 encoding, which would be the default encoding for read the files.

In this example when writing the files, the content has already been converted to a byte array, and thus would write the content directly as is (without any further encodings).

```
from("file:inbox")
  .convertBodyTo(byte[].class, "iso-8859-1")
  .to("bean:myBean")
  .to("file:outbox");
```

You can also override and control the encoding dynamic when writing files, by setting a property on the exchange with the key `Exchange.CHARSET_NAME`. For example in the route below we set the property with a value from a message header.

```
from("file:inbox")
  .convertBodyTo(byte[].class, "iso-8859-1")
  .to("bean:myBean")
  .setProperty(Exchange.CHARSET_NAME, header("someCharsetHeader"))
  .to("file:outbox");
```

We suggest to keep things simpler, so if you pickup files with the same encoding, and want to write the files in a specific encoding, then favor to use the `charset` option on the endpoints.

Notice that if you have explicit configured a `charset` option on the endpoint, then that configuration is used, regardless of the `Exchange.CHARSET_NAME` property.

If you have some issues then you can enable DEBUG logging on `org.apache.camel.component.file`, and Camel logs when it reads/write a file using a specific charset.

For example the route below will log the following:

```
from("file:inbox?charset=utf-8")
  .to("file:outbox?charset=iso-8859-1")
```

And the logs:

```
DEBUG GenericFileConverter      - Read file /Users/davsclaus/workspace/camel/camel-
core/target/charset/input/input.txt with charset utf-8
DEBUG FileOperations            - Using Reader to write file: target/charset/output.txt with charset:
iso-8859-1
```

## 103.10. COMMON GOTCHAS WITH FOLDER AND FILENAMES

When Camel is producing files (writing files) there are a few gotchas affecting how to set a filename of your choice. By default, Camel will use the message ID as the filename, and since the message ID is normally a unique generated ID, you will end up with filenames such as: **ID-MACHINENAME-2443-1211718892437-1-0**. If such a filename is not desired, then you must provide a filename in the **CamelFileName** message header. The constant, **Exchange.FILE\_NAME**, can also be used.

The sample code below produces files using the message ID as the filename:

```
from("direct:report").to("file:target/reports");
```

To use **report.txt** as the filename you have to do:

```
from("direct:report").setHeader(Exchange.FILE_NAME, constant("report.txt")).to("file:target/reports");
```

- i. the same as above, but with **CamelFileName**:

```
from("direct:report").setHeader("CamelFileName", constant("report.txt")).to("file:target/reports");
```

And a syntax where we set the filename on the endpoint with the **fileName** URI option.

```
from("direct:report").to("file:target/reports/?fileName=report.txt");
```

## 103.11. FILENAME EXPRESSION

Filename can be set either using the **expression** option or as a string-based [File Language](#) expression in the **CamelFileName** header. See the [File Language](#) for syntax and samples.

## 103.12. CONSUMING FILES FROM FOLDERS WHERE OTHERS DROP FILES DIRECTLY

Beware if you consume files from a folder where other applications write files to directly. Take a look at the different readLock options to see what suits your use cases. The best approach is however to write to another folder and after the write move the file in the drop folder. However if you write files directly to the drop folder then the option changed could better detect whether a file is currently being written/copied as it uses a file changed algorithm to see whether the file size / modification changes over a period of time. The other readLock options rely on Java File API that sadly is not always very good at detecting this. You may also want to look at the doneFileName option, which uses a marker file (done file) to signal when a file is done and ready to be consumed.

## 103.13. USING DONE FILES

Available as of Camel 2.6

See also section *writing done files* below.

If you want only to consume files when a done file exists, then you can use the **doneFileName** option on the endpoint.

```
from("file:bar?doneFileName=done");
```

Will only consume files from the bar folder, if a done *file* exists in the same directory as the target files. Camel will automatically delete the *done file* when it's done consuming the files. From Camel **2.9.3** onwards Camel will not automatically delete the *done file* if **noop=true** is configured.

However it is more common to have one *done file* per target file. This means there is a 1:1 correlation. To do this you must use dynamic placeholders in the **doneFileName** option. Currently Camel supports the following two dynamic tokens: **file:name** and **file:name.noext** which must be enclosed in  $\${}$ . The consumer only supports the static part of the *done file* name as either prefix or suffix (not both).

```
from("file:bar?doneFileName=${file:name}.done");
```

In this example only files will be polled if there exists a done file with the name *file name.done*. For example

- **hello.txt** - is the file to be consumed
- **hello.txt.done** - is the associated done file

You can also use a prefix for the done file, such as:

```
from("file:bar?doneFileName=ready-${file:name}");
```

- **hello.txt** - is the file to be consumed
- **ready-hello.txt** - is the associated done file

## 103.14. WRITING DONE FILES

Available as of Camel 2.6

After you have written a file you may want to write an additional *donefile* as a kind of marker, to indicate to others that the file is finished and has been written. To do that you can use the **doneFileName** option on the file producer endpoint.

```
.to("file:bar?doneFileName=done");
```

Will simply create a file named **done** in the same directory as the target file.

However it is more common to have one done file per target file. This means there is a 1:1 correlation. To do this you must use dynamic placeholders in the **doneFileName** option. Currently Camel supports the following two dynamic tokens: **file:name** and **file:name.noext** which must be enclosed in  $\${}$ .

```
.to("file:bar?doneFileName=done-${file:name}");
```

Will for example create a file named **done-foo.txt** if the target file was **foo.txt** in the same directory as the target file.

```
.to("file:bar?doneFileName=${file:name}.done");
```

Will for example create a file named **foo.txt.done** if the target file was **foo.txt** in the same directory as the target file.

```
.to("file:bar?doneFileName=${file:name.noext}.done");
```

Will for example create a file named **foo.done** if the target file was **foo.txt** in the same directory as the target file.

## 103.15. SAMPLES

#=== Read from a directory and write to another directory

```
from("file://inputdir/?delete=true").to("file://outputdir")
```

### 103.15.1. Read from a directory and write to another directory using a overrule dynamic name

```
from("file://inputdir/?delete=true").to("file://outputdir?overruleFile=copy-of-${file:name}")
```

Listen on a directory and create a message for each file dropped there. Copy the contents to the **outputdir** and delete the file in the **inputdir**.

### 103.15.2. Reading recursively from a directory and writing to another

```
from("file://inputdir/?recursive=true&delete=true").to("file://outputdir")
```

Listen on a directory and create a message for each file dropped there. Copy the contents to the **outputdir** and delete the file in the **inputdir**. Will scan recursively into sub-directories. Will lay out the files in the same directory structure in the **outputdir** as the **inputdir**, including any sub-directories.

```
inputdir/foo.txt
inputdir/sub/bar.txt
```

Will result in the following output layout:

```
outputdir/foo.txt
outputdir/sub/bar.txt
```

## 103.16. USING FLATTEN

If you want to store the files in the outputdir directory in the same directory, disregarding the source directory layout (e.g. to flatten out the path), you just add the **flatten=true** option on the file producer side:

```
from("file://inputdir/?recursive=true&delete=true").to("file://outputdir?flatten=true")
```

Will result in the following output layout:

```
outputdir/foo.txt
outputdir/bar.txt
```

## 103.17. READING FROM A DIRECTORY AND THE DEFAULT MOVE OPERATION

Camel will by default move any processed file into a **.camel** subdirectory in the directory the file was consumed from.

```
from("file://inputdir/?recursive=true&delete=true").to("file://outputdir")
```

Affects the layout as follows:

**before**

```
inputdir/foo.txt
inputdir/sub/bar.txt
```

**after**

```
inputdir/.camel/foo.txt
inputdir/sub/.camel/bar.txt
outputdir/foo.txt
outputdir/sub/bar.txt
```

## 103.18. READ FROM A DIRECTORY AND PROCESS THE MESSAGE IN JAVA

```
from("file://inputdir/").process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        Object body = exchange.getIn().getBody();
        // do some business logic with the input body
    }
});
```

The body will be a **File** object that points to the file that was just dropped into the **inputdir** directory.

## 103.19. WRITING TO FILES

Camel is of course also able to write files, i.e. produce files. In the sample below we receive some reports on the SEDA queue that we process before they are being written to a directory.

### 103.19.1. Write to subdirectory using `Exchange.FILE_NAME`

Using a single route, it is possible to write a file to any number of subdirectories. If you have a route setup as such:

```
<route>
  <from uri="bean:myBean"/>
  <to uri="file:/rootDirectory"/>
</route>
```

You can have **myBean** set the header **Exchange.FILE\_NAME** to values such as:

```
Exchange.FILE_NAME = hello.txt => /rootDirectory/hello.txt
Exchange.FILE_NAME = foo/bye.txt => /rootDirectory/foo/bye.txt
```

This allows you to have a single route to write files to multiple destinations.

### 103.19.2. Writing file through the temporary directory relative to the final destination

Sometime you need to temporarily write the files to some directory relative to the destination directory. Such situation usually happens when some external process with limited filtering capabilities is reading from the directory you are writing to. In the example below files will be written to the `/var/myapp/filesInProgress` directory and after data transfer is done, they will be atomically moved to the `/var/myapp/finalDirectory` directory.`

```
from("direct:start").
  to("file:///var/myapp/finalDirectory?tempPrefix=./filesInProgress/");
```

## 103.20. USING EXPRESSION FOR FILENAMES

In this sample we want to move consumed files to a backup folder using today's date as a sub-folder name:

```
from("file://inbox?move=backup/${date:now:yyyyMMdd}/${file:name}").to("...");
```

See [File Language](#) for more samples.

## 103.21. AVOIDING READING THE SAME FILE MORE THAN ONCE (IDEMPOTENT CONSUMER)

Camel supports Idempotent Consumer directly within the component so it will skip already processed files. This feature can be enabled by setting the `idempotent=true` option.

```
from("file://inbox?idempotent=true").to("...");
```

Camel uses the absolute file name as the idempotent key, to detect duplicate files. From **Camel 2.11** onwards you can customize this key by using an expression in the `idempotentKey` option. For example to use both the name and the file size as the key

```
<route>
  <from uri="file://inbox?idempotent=true&idempotentKey=${file:name}-${file:size}"/>
  <to uri="bean:processInbox"/>
</route>
```

By default Camel uses a in memory based store for keeping track of consumed files, it uses a least recently used cache holding up to 1000 entries. You can plugin your own implementation of this store by using the `idempotentRepository` option using the `#` sign in the value to indicate it's a referring to a bean in the Registry with the specified `id`.

```
<!-- define our store as a plain spring bean -->
<bean id="myStore" class="com.mycompany.MyIdempotentStore"/>
```

```
<route>
  <from uri="file://inbox?idempotent=true&idempotentRepository=#myStore"/>
  <to uri="bean:processInbox"/>
</route>
```

Camel will log at **DEBUG** level if it skips a file because it has been consumed before:

```
DEBUG FileConsumer is idempotent and the file has been consumed before. Will skip this file:
target\idempotent\report.txt
```

## 103.22. USING A FILE BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

In this section we will use the file based idempotent repository

**org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.FileIdempotentRepository** instead of the in-memory based that is used as default.

This repository uses a 1st level cache to avoid reading the file repository. It will only use the file repository to store the content of the 1st level cache. Thereby the repository can survive server restarts. It will load the content of the file into the 1st level cache upon startup. The file structure is very simple as it stores the key in separate lines in the file. By default, the file store has a size limit of 1mb. When the file grows larger Camel will truncate the file store, rebuilding the content by flushing the 1st level cache into a fresh empty file.

We configure our repository using Spring XML creating our file idempotent repository and define our file consumer to use our repository with the **idempotentRepository** using # sign to indicate Registry lookup:

## 103.23. USING A JPA BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

In this section we will use the JPA based idempotent repository instead of the in-memory based that is used as default.

First we need a persistence-unit in **META-INF/persistence.xml** where we need to use the class **org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.jpa.MessageProcessed** as model.

```
<persistence-unit name="idempotentDb" transaction-type="RESOURCE_LOCAL">
  <class>org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.jpa.MessageProcessed</class>

  <properties>
    <property name="openjpa.ConnectionURL" value="jdbc:derby:target/idempotentTest;create=true"/>
    <property name="openjpa.ConnectionDriverName"
value="org.apache.derby.jdbc.EmbeddedDriver"/>
    <property name="openjpa.jdbc.SynchronizeMappings" value="buildSchema"/>
    <property name="openjpa.Log" value="DefaultLevel=WARN, Tool=INFO"/>
    <property name="openjpa.Multithreaded" value="true"/>
  </properties>
</persistence-unit>
```

Next, we can create our JPA idempotent repository in the spring XML file as well:

```
<!-- we define our jpa based idempotent repository we want to use in the file consumer -->
<bean id="jpaStore" class="org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.jpa.JpaMessageIdRepository">
  <!-- Here we refer to the entityManagerFactory -->
  <constructor-arg index="0" ref="entityManagerFactory"/>
  <!-- This 2nd parameter is the name (= a category name). -->
```

```

    You can have different repositories with different names -->
    <constructor-arg index="1" value="FileConsumer"/>
  </bean>

```

And yes then we just need to refer to the **jpaStore** bean in the file consumer endpoint using the **idempotentRepository** using the **#** syntax option:

```

<route>
  <from uri="file://inbox?idempotent=true&idempotentRepository=#jpaStore"/>
  <to uri="bean:processInbox"/>
</route>

```

## 103.24. FILTER USING ORG.APACHE.CAMEL.COMPONENT.FILE.GENERICFILEFILTER

Camel supports pluggable filtering strategies. You can then configure the endpoint with such a filter to skip certain files being processed.

In the sample we have built our own filter that skips files starting with **skip** in the filename:

And then we can configure our route using the **filter** attribute to reference our filter (using **#** notation) that we have defined in the spring XML file:

```

<!-- define our filter as a plain spring bean -->
<bean id="myFilter" class="com.mycompany.MyFileFilter"/>

<route>
  <from uri="file://inbox?filter=#myFilter"/>
  <to uri="bean:processInbox"/>
</route>

```

## 103.25. FILTERING USING ANT PATH MATCHER

The ANT path matcher is shipped out-of-the-box in the **camel-spring** jar. So you need to depend on **camel-spring** if you are using Maven.

The reasons is that we leverage Spring's [AntPathMatcher](#) to do the actual matching.

The file paths is matched with the following rules:

- **?** matches one character
- **\*** matches zero or more characters
- **\*\*** matches zero or more directories in a path

### TIP

**New options from Camel 2.10 onwards** There are now **antInclude** and **antExclude** options to make it easy to specify ANT style include/exclude without having to define the filter. See the URI options above for more information.

The sample below demonstrates how to use it:



### 103.25.1. Sorting using Comparator

Camel supports pluggable sorting strategies. This strategy it to use the build in **java.util.Comparator** in Java. You can then configure the endpoint with such a comparator and have Camel sort the files before being processed.

In the sample we have built our own comparator that just sorts by file name:

And then we can configure our route using the **sorter** option to reference to our sorter ( **mySorter**) we have defined in the spring XML file:

```
<!-- define our sorter as a plain spring bean -->
<bean id="mySorter" class="com.mycompany.MyFileSorter"/>

<route>
  <from uri="file://inbox?sorter=#mySorter"/>
  <to uri="bean:processInbox"/>
</route>
```

#### TIP

**URI options can reference beans using the # syntax** In the Spring DSL route above notice that we can refer to beans in the Registry by prefixing the id with **#**. So writing **sorter=#mySorter**, will instruct Camel to go look in the Registry for a bean with the ID, **mySorter**.

### 103.25.2. Sorting using sortBy

Camel supports pluggable sorting strategies. This strategy it to use the [File Language](#) to configure the sorting. The **sortBy** option is configured as follows:

```
sortBy=group 1;group 2;group 3;...
```

Where each group is separated with semi colon. In the simple situations you just use one group, so a simple example could be:

```
sortBy=file:name
```

This will sort by file name, you can reverse the order by prefixing **reverse:** to the group, so the sorting is now Z..A:

```
sortBy=reverse:file:name
```

As we have the full power of [File Language](#) we can use some of the other parameters, so if we want to sort by file size we do:

```
sortBy=file:length
```

You can configure to ignore the case, using **ignoreCase:** for string comparison, so if you want to use file name sorting but to ignore the case then we do:

```
sortBy=ignoreCase:file:name
```

You can combine ignore case and reverse, however reverse must be specified first:

```
sortBy=reverse:ignoreCase:file:name
```

In the sample below we want to sort by last modified file, so we do:

```
sortBy=file:modified
```

And then we want to group by name as a 2nd option so files with same modification is sorted by name:

```
sortBy=file:modified;file:name
```

Now there is an issue here, can you spot it? Well the modified timestamp of the file is too fine as it will be in milliseconds, but what if we want to sort by date only and then subgroup by name?

Well as we have the true power of [File Language](#) we can use its date command that supports patterns. So this can be solved as:

```
sortBy=date:file:yyyyMMdd;file:name
```

Yeah, that is pretty powerful, oh by the way you can also use reverse per group, so we could reverse the file names:

```
sortBy=date:file:yyyyMMdd;reverse:file:name
```

## 103.26. USING GENERICFILEPROCESSSTRATEGY

The option **processStrategy** can be used to use a custom **GenericFileProcessStrategy** that allows you to implement your own *begin*, *commit* and *rollback* logic.

For instance lets assume a system writes a file in a folder you should consume. But you should not start consuming the file before another *ready* file has been written as well.

So by implementing our own **GenericFileProcessStrategy** we can implement this as:

- In the **begin()** method we can test whether the special *ready* file exists. The begin method returns a **boolean** to indicate if we can consume the file or not.
- In the **abort()** method (Camel 2.10) special logic can be executed in case the **begin** operation returned **false**, for example to cleanup resources etc.
- in the **commit()** method we can move the actual file and also delete the *ready* file.

## 103.27. USING FILTER

The **filter** option allows you to implement a custom filter in Java code by implementing the **org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileFilter** interface. This interface has an **accept** method that returns a boolean. Return **true** to include the file, and **false** to skip the file. From Camel 2.10 onwards, there is a **isDirectory** method on **GenericFile** whether the file is a directory. This allows you to filter unwanted directories, to avoid traversing down unwanted directories.

For example to skip any directories which starts with **"skip"** in the name, can be implemented as follows:

## 103.28. USING CONSUMER.BRIDGEERRORHANDLER

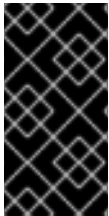
Available as of Camel 2.10

If you want to use the Camel Error Handler to deal with any exception occurring in the file consumer, then you can enable the **consumer.bridgeErrorHandler** option as shown below:

```
// to handle any IOException being thrown
onException(IOException.class)
    .handled(true)
    .log("IOException occurred due: ${exception.message}")
    .transform().simple("Error ${exception.message}")
    .to("mock:error");

// this is the file route that pickup files, notice how we bridge the consumer to use the Camel routing
// error handler
// the exclusiveReadLockStrategy is only configured because this is from an unit test, so we use that
// to simulate exceptions
from("file:target/nospace?consumer.bridgeErrorHandler=true")
    .convertBodyTo(String.class)
    .to("mock:result");
```

So all you have to do is to enable this option, and the error handler in the route will take it from there.



### IMPORTANT

**Important when using consumer.bridgeErrorHandler** When using consumer.bridgeErrorHandler, then interceptors, OnCompletions does **not** apply. The Exchange is processed directly by the Camel Error Handler, and does not allow prior actions such as interceptors, onCompletion to take action.

## 103.29. DEBUG LOGGING

This component has log level **TRACE** that can be helpful if you have problems.

## 103.30. SEE ALSO

- [File Language](#)
- [FTP](#)
- [Polling Consumer](#)

## CHAPTER 104. FILE LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 1.1

INFO:\*File language is now merged with Simple language\* From Camel 2.2 onwards, the file language is now merged with [Simple](#) language which means you can use all the file syntax directly within the simple language.

The File Expression Language is an extension to the [Simple](#) language, adding file related capabilities. These capabilities are related to common use cases working with file path and names. The goal is to allow expressions to be used with the File and FTP components for setting dynamic file patterns for both consumer and producer.

### 104.1. FILE LANGUAGE OPTIONS

The File language supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
resultType		<b>String</b>	Sets the class name of the result type (type from output)
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

### 104.2. SYNTAX

This language is an **extension** to the [Simple](#) language so the [Simple](#) syntax applies also. So the table below only lists the additional.

As opposed to [Simple](#) language [File Language](#) also supports [Constant](#) expressions so you can enter a fixed filename.

All the file tokens use the same expression name as the method on the **java.io.File** object, for instance **file:absolute** refers to the **java.io.File.getAbsolute()** method. Notice that not all expressions are supported by the current Exchange. For instance the [FTP](#) component supports some of the options, where as the File component supports all of them.

Expression	Type	File Consumer	File Producer	FTP Consumer	FTP Producer	Description
file:name	String	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file name (is relative to the starting directory, see note below)
file:name.ext	String	yes	no	yes	no	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> refers to the file extension only

Expression	Type	File Consumer	File Producer	FTP Consumer	FTP Producer	Description
file:name.ext.single	String	yes	no	yes	no	<b>Camel 2.14.4/2.15.3:</b> refers to the file extension. If the file extension has multiple dots, then this expression strips and only returns the last part.
file:name.noext	String	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file name with no extension (is relative to the starting directory, see note below)
file:name.noext.single	String	yes	no	yes	no	<b>Camel 2.14.4/2.15.3:</b> refers to the file name with no extension (is relative to the starting directory, see note below). If the file extension has multiple dots, then this expression strips only the last part, and keep the others.
file:onlyname	String	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file name only with no leading paths.
file:onlyname.noext	String	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file name only with no extension and with no leading paths.
file:onlyname.noext.single	String	yes	no	yes	no	*Camel 2.14.4/2.15.3:*refers to the file name only with no extension and with no leading paths. If the file extension has multiple dots, then this expression strips only the last part, and keep the others.

Expression	Type	File Consumer	File Producer	FTP Consumer	FTP Producer	Description
file:ext	String	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file extension only
file:parent	String	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file parent
file:path	String	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file path
file:absolute	Boolean	yes	no	no	no	refers to whether the file is regarded as absolute or relative
file:absolute.path	String	yes	no	no	no	refers to the absolute file path
file:length	Long	yes	no	yes	no	refers to the file length returned as a Long type
file:size	Long	yes	no	yes	no	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> refers to the file length returned as a Long type
file:modified	Date	yes	no	yes	no	Refers to the file last modified returned as a Date type
date:_command:pattern_	String	yes	yes	yes	yes	for date formatting using the <b>java.text.SimpleDateFormat</b> patterns. Is an <b>extension</b> to the <a href="#">Simple</a> language. Additional command is: <b>file</b> (consumers only) for the last modified timestamp of the file. Notice: all the commands from the <a href="#">Simple</a> language can also be used.

## 104.3. FILE TOKEN EXAMPLE

### 104.3.1. Relative paths

We have a **java.io.File** handle for the file **hello.txt** in the following **relative** directory: **filelanguage\test**. And we configure our endpoint to use this starting directory **filelanguage**. The file tokens will return as:

Expression	Returns
file:name	test\hello.txt
file:name.ext	txt
file:name.noext	test\hello
file:onlyname	hello.txt
file:onlyname.noext	hello
file:ext	txt
file:parent	filelanguage\test
file:path	filelanguage\test\hello.txt
file:absolute	false
file:absolute.path	\workspace\camel\camel-core\target\filelanguage\test\hello.txt

### 104.3.2. Absolute paths

We have a **java.io.File** handle for the file **hello.txt** in the following **absolute** directory: **\workspace\camel\camel-core\target\filelanguage\test**. And we configure our endpoint to use the absolute starting directory **\workspace\camel\camel-core\target\filelanguage**. The file tokens will return as:

Expression	Returns
file:name	test\hello.txt
file:name.ext	txt
file:name.noext	test\hello
file:onlyname	hello.txt
file:onlyname.noext	hello
file:ext	txt

Expression	Returns
file:parent	\workspace\camel\camel-core\target\filelanguage\test
file:path	\workspace\camel\camel-core\target\filelanguage\test\hello.txt
file:absolute	true
file:absolute.path	\workspace\camel\camel-core\target\filelanguage\test\hello.txt

## 104.4. SAMPLES

You can enter a fixed [Constant](#) expression such as **myfile.txt**:

```
fileName="myfile.txt"
```

Lets assume we use the file consumer to read files and want to move the read files to backup folder with the current date as a sub folder. This can be achieved using an expression like:

```
fileName="backup/${date:now:yyyyMMdd}/${file:name.noext}.bak"
```

relative folder names are also supported so suppose the backup folder should be a sibling folder then you can append .. as:

```
fileName="../backup/${date:now:yyyyMMdd}/${file:name.noext}.bak"
```

As this is an extension to the [Simple](#) language we have access to all the goodies from this language also, so in this use case we want to use the in.header.type as a parameter in the dynamic expression:

```
fileName="../backup/${date:now:yyyyMMdd}/type-${in.header.type}/backup-of-${file:name.noext}.bak"
```

If you have a custom Date you want to use in the expression then Camel supports retrieving dates from the message header.

```
fileName="orders/order-${in.header.customerId}-${date:in.header.orderDate:yyyyMMdd}.xml"
```

And finally we can also use a bean expression to invoke a POJO class that generates some String output (or convertible to String) to be used:

```
fileName="uniquefile-${bean:myguidgenerator.generateid}.txt"
```

And of course all this can be combined in one expression where you can use the [File Language](#), [Simple](#) and the [Bean](#) language in one combined expression. This is pretty powerful for those common file path patterns.



## 104.5. USING SPRING PROPERTYPLACEHOLDERCONFIGURER TOGETHER WITH THE FILE COMPONENT

In Camel you can use the [File Language](#) directly from the [Simple](#) language which makes a Content Based Router easier to do in Spring XML, where we can route based on file extensions as shown below:

```
<from uri="file://input/orders"/>
  <choice>
    <when>
      <simple>${file:ext} == 'txt'</simple>
      <to uri="bean:orderService?method=handleTextFiles"/>
    </when>
    <when>
      <simple>${file:ext} == 'xml'</simple>
      <to uri="bean:orderService?method=handleXmlFiles"/>
    </when>
    <otherwise>
      <to uri="bean:orderService?method=handleOtherFiles"/>
    </otherwise>
  </choice>
```

If you use the **fileName** option on the File endpoint to set a dynamic filename using the [File Language](#) then make sure you use the alternative syntax (available from Camel 2.5 onwards) to avoid clashing with Springs **PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer**.

### bundle-context.xml

```
<bean id="propertyPlaceholder"
class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer">
  <property name="location" value="classpath:bundle-context.cfg" />
</bean>

<bean id="sampleRoute" class="SampleRoute">
  <property name="fromEndpoint" value="${fromEndpoint}" />
  <property name="toEndpoint" value="${toEndpoint}" />
</bean>
```

### bundle-context.cfg

```
fromEndpoint=activemq:queue:test
toEndpoint=file://fileRoute/out?fileName=test-${simple{date:now:yyyyMMdd}.txt
```

Notice how we use the `${simple{...}}` syntax in the **toEndpoint** above. If you don't do this, there is a clash and Spring will throw an exception like

```
org.springframework.beans.factory.BeanDefinitionStoreException:
Invalid bean definition with name 'sampleRoute' defined in class path resource [bundle-context.xml]:
Could not resolve placeholder 'date:now:yyyyMMdd'
```

## 104.6. DEPENDENCIES

The File language is part of **camel-core**.

## CHAPTER 105. FLATPACK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.4

The Flatpack component supports fixed width and delimited file parsing via the [FlatPack library](#).

**Notice:** This component only supports consuming from flatpack files to Object model. You can not (yet) write from Object model to flatpack format.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-flatpack</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 105.1. URI FORMAT

```
flatpack:[delim|fixed]:flatPackConfig.pzmap.xml[?options]
```

Or for a delimited file handler with no configuration file just use

```
flatpack:someName[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 105.2. URI OPTIONS

The Flatpack component has no options.

The Flatpack endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
flatpack:type:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 105.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>type</b>	Whether to use fixed or delimiter	delim	FlatpackType
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> URL for loading the flatpack mapping file from classpath or file system		String

#### 105.2.2. Query Parameters (25 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowShortLines</b> (common)	Allows for lines to be shorter than expected and ignores the extra characters	false	boolean
<b>delimiter</b> (common)	The default character delimiter for delimited files.	,	char
<b>ignoreExtraColumns</b> (common)	Allows for lines to be longer than expected and ignores the extra characters	false	boolean
<b>ignoreFirstRecord</b> (common)	Whether the first line is ignored for delimited files (for the column headers).	true	boolean
<b>splitRows</b> (common)	Sets the Component to send each row as a separate exchange once parsed	true	boolean
<b>textQualifier</b> (common)	The text qualifier for delimited files.		char
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPoll Strategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 105.3. EXAMPLES

- **flatpack:fixed:foo.pzmap.xml** creates a fixed-width endpoint using the **foo.pzmap.xml** file configuration.
- **flatpack:delim:bar.pzmap.xml** creates a delimited endpoint using the **bar.pzmap.xml** file configuration.
- **flatpack:foo** creates a delimited endpoint called **foo** with no file configuration.

### 105.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel will store the following headers on the IN message:

Header	Description
<b>camelFlatpackCounter</b>	The current row index. For <b>splitRows=false</b> the counter is the total number of rows.

### 105.5. MESSAGE BODY

The component delivers the data in the IN message as a **org.apache.camel.component.flatpack.DataSetList** object that has converters for **java.util.Map** or **java.util.List**.

Usually you want the **Map** if you process one row at a time ( **splitRows=true**). Use **List** for the entire content ( **splitRows=false**), where each element in the list is a **Map**.

Each **Map** contains the key for the column name and its corresponding value.

For example to get the firstname from the sample below:

```
Map row = exchange.getIn().getBody(Map.class);
String firstName = row.get("FIRSTNAME");
```

However, you can also always get it as a **List** (even for **splitRows=true**). The same example:

```
List data = exchange.getIn().getBody(List.class);
Map row = (Map)data.get(0);
String firstName = row.get("FIRSTNAME");
```

## 105.6. HEADER AND TRAILER RECORDS

The header and trailer notions in Flatpack are supported. However, you **must** use fixed record IDs:

- **header** for the header record (must be lowercase)
- **trailer** for the trailer record (must be lowercase)

The example below illustrates this fact that we have a header and a trailer. You can omit one or both of them if not needed.

```
<RECORD id="header" startPosition="1" endPosition="3" indicator="HBT">
  <COLUMN name="INDICATOR" length="3"/>
  <COLUMN name="DATE" length="8"/>
</RECORD>

<COLUMN name="FIRSTNAME" length="35" />
<COLUMN name="LASTNAME" length="35" />
<COLUMN name="ADDRESS" length="100" />
<COLUMN name="CITY" length="100" />
<COLUMN name="STATE" length="2" />
<COLUMN name="ZIP" length="5" />

<RECORD id="trailer" startPosition="1" endPosition="3" indicator="FBT">
  <COLUMN name="INDICATOR" length="3"/>
  <COLUMN name="STATUS" length="7"/>
</RECORD>
```

## 105.7. USING THE ENDPOINT

A common use case is sending a file to this endpoint for further processing in a separate route. For example:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="file://someDirectory"/>
    <to uri="flatpack:foo"/>
  </route>

  <route>
    <from uri="flatpack:foo"/>
    ...
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

You can also convert the payload of each message created to a **Map** for easy Bean Integration

## 105.8. FLATPACK DATAFORMAT

The [Flatpack](#) component ships with the Flatpack data format that can be used to format between fixed width or delimited text messages to a **List** of rows as **Map**.

- marshal = from **List<Map<String, Object>>** to **OutputStream** (can be converted to **String**)
- unmarshal = from **java.io.InputStream** (such as a **File** or **String**) to a **java.util.List** as an **org.apache.camel.component.flatpack.DataSetList** instance.  
The result of the operation will contain all the data. If you need to process each row one by one you can split the exchange, using `Splitter`.

**Notice:** The Flatpack library does currently not support header and trailers for the marshal operation.

## 105.9. OPTIONS

The data format has the following options:

Option	Default	Description
<b>definition</b>	<b>null</b>	The flatpack pzmap configuration file. Can be omitted in simpler situations, but its preferred to use the pzmap.
<b>fixed</b>	<b>false</b>	Delimited or fixed.
<b>ignoreFirstRecord</b>	<b>true</b>	Whether the first line is ignored for delimited files (for the column headers).
<b>textQualifier</b>	<b>"</b>	If the text is qualified with a char such as <b>"</b> .
<b>delimiter</b>	<b>,</b>	The delimiter char (could be <b>;</b> , or similar)
<b>parserFactory</b>	<b>null</b>	Uses the default Flatpack parser factory.
<b>allowShortLines</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Camel 2.9.7 and 2.10.5 onwards:</b> Allows for lines to be shorter than expected and ignores the extra characters.
<b>ignoreExtraColumns</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Camel 2.9.7 and 2.10.5 onwards:</b> Allows for lines to be longer than expected and ignores the extra characters.

## 105.10. USAGE

To use the data format, simply instantiate an instance and invoke the marshal or unmarshal operation in the route builder:

```
FlatpackDataFormat fp = new FlatpackDataFormat();
fp.setDefinition(new ClassPathResource("INVENTORY-Delimited.pzmap.xml"));
...
from("file:order/in").unmarshal(df).to("seda:queue:neworder");
```

The sample above will read files from the **order/in** folder and unmarshal the input using the Flatpack configuration file **INVENTORY-Delimited.pzmap.xml** that configures the structure of the files. The result is a **DataSetList** object we store on the SEDA queue.

```
FlatpackDataFormat df = new FlatpackDataFormat();
df.setDefinition(new ClassPathResource("PEOPLE-FixedLength.pzmap.xml"));
df.setFixed(true);
df.setIgnoreFirstRecord(false);

from("seda:people").marshal(df).convertBodyTo(String.class).to("jms:queue:people");
```

In the code above we marshal the data from a Object representation as a **List** of rows as **Maps**. The rows as **Map** contains the column name as the key, and the the corresponding value. This structure can be created in Java code from e.g. a processor. We marshal the data according to the Flatpack format and convert the result as a **String** object and store it on a JMS queue.

## 105.11. DEPENDENCIES

To use Flatpack in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-flatpack** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-flatpack</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

## 105.12. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)



## CHAPTER 106. FLATPACK DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.1

The [Flatpack](#) component ships with the Flatpack data format that can be used to format between fixed width or delimited text messages to a **List** of rows as **Map**.

- marshal = from **List<Map<String, Object>>** to **OutputStream** (can be converted to **String**)
- unmarshal = from **java.io.InputStream** (such as a **File** or **String**) to a **java.util.List** as an **org.apache.camel.component.flatpack.DataSetList** instance.  
The result of the operation will contain all the data. If you need to process each row one by one you can split the exchange, using **Splitter**.

**Notice:** The Flatpack library does currently not support header and trailers for the marshal operation.

### 106.1. OPTIONS

The Flatpack dataformat supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
definition		<b>String</b>	The flatpack pzmap configuration file. Can be omitted in simpler situations, but its preferred to use the pzmap.
fixed	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Delimited or fixed. Is by default false = delimited
ignoreFirstRecord	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the first line is ignored for delimited files (for the column headers). Is by default true.
textQualifier		<b>String</b>	If the text is qualified with a character. Uses quote character by default.
delimiter	,	<b>String</b>	The delimiter char (could be ; , or similar)
allowShortLines	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Allows for lines to be shorter than expected and ignores the extra characters
ignoreExtraColumns	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Allows for lines to be longer than expected and ignores the extra characters.
parserFactoryRef		<b>String</b>	References to a custom parser factory to lookup in the registry
contentTypeHeader	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 106.2. USAGE

To use the data format, simply instantiate an instance and invoke the marshal or unmarshal operation in the route builder:

```
FlatpackDataFormat fp = new FlatpackDataFormat();
fp.setDefinition(new ClassPathResource("INVENTORY-Delimited.pzmap.xml"));
...
from("file:order/in").unmarshal(df).to("seda:queue:neworder");
```

The sample above will read files from the **order/in** folder and unmarshal the input using the Flatpack configuration file **INVENTORY-Delimited.pzmap.xml** that configures the structure of the files. The result is a **DataSetList** object we store on the SEDA queue.

```
FlatpackDataFormat df = new FlatpackDataFormat();
df.setDefinition(new ClassPathResource("PEOPLE-FixedLength.pzmap.xml"));
df.setFixed(true);
df.setIgnoreFirstRecord(false);

from("seda:people").marshal(df).convertBodyTo(String.class).to("jms:queue:people");
```

In the code above we marshal the data from a Object representation as a **List** of rows as **Maps**. The rows as **Map** contains the column name as the key, and the the corresponding value. This structure can be created in Java code from e.g. a processor. We marshal the data according to the Flatpack format and convert the result as a **String** object and store it on a JMS queue.

## 106.3. DEPENDENCIES

To use Flatpack in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-flatpack** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-flatpack</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

# CHAPTER 107. APACHE FLINK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

This documentation page covers the [Apache Flink](#) component for the Apache Camel. The **camel-flink** component provides a bridge between Camel connectors and Flink tasks.

This Camel Flink connector provides a way to route message from various transports, dynamically choosing a flink task to execute, use incoming message as input data for the task and finally deliver the results back to the Camel pipeline.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-flink</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 107.1. URI FORMAT

Currently, the Flink Component supports only Producers. One can create DataSet, DataStream jobs.

```
flink:dataset?dataset=#myDataSet&dataSetCallback=#dataSetCallback
flink:datastream?datastream=#myDataStream&dataStreamCallback=#dataStreamCallback
```

FlinkEndpoint Options

The Apache Flink endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
flink:endpointType
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 107.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>endpointType</b>	<b>Required</b> Type of the endpoint (dataset, datastream).		EndpointType

### 107.1.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>collect</b> (producer)	Indicates if results should be collected or counted.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataSet</b> (producer)	DataSet to compute against.		DataSet
<b>dataSetCallback</b> (producer)	Function performing action against a DataSet.		DataSetCallback
<b>dataStream</b> (producer)	DataStream to compute against.		DataStream
<b>dataStreamCallback</b> (producer)	Function performing action against a DataStream.		DataStreamCallback
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 107.2. FLINKCOMPONENT OPTIONS

The Apache Flink component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataSet</b> (producer)	DataSet to compute against.		DataSet
<b>dataStream</b> (producer)	DataStream to compute against.		DataStream
<b>dataSetCallback</b> (producer)	Function performing action against a DataSet.		DataSetCallback
<b>dataStreamCallback</b> (producer)	Function performing action against a DataStream.		DataStreamCallback
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

## 107.3. FLINK DATASET CALLBACK

```
@Bean
public DataSetCallback<Long> dataSetCallback() {
    return new DataSetCallback<Long>() {
```

```

public Long onDataSet(DataSet dataSet, Object... objects) {
    try {
        dataSet.print();
        return new Long(0);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        return new Long(-1);
    }
}
};
}

```

## 107.4. FLINK DATASTREAM CALLBACK

```

@Bean
public VoidDataStreamCallback dataStreamCallback() {
    return new VoidDataStreamCallback() {
        @Override
        public void doOnDataStream(DataStream dataStream, Object... objects) throws Exception {
            dataStream.flatMap(new Splitter()).print();

            environment.execute("data stream test");
        }
    };
}
}

```

## 107.5. CAMEL-FLINK PRODUCER CALL

```

CamelContext camelContext = new SpringCamelContext(context);

String pattern = "foo";

try {
    ProducerTemplate template = camelContext.createProducerTemplate();
    camelContext.start();
    Long count = template.requestBody("flink:dataSet?
dataSet=#myDataSet&dataSetCallback=#countLinesContaining", pattern, Long.class);
} finally {
    camelContext.stop();
}
}

```

## 107.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 108. FOP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The FOP component allows you to render a message into different output formats using [Apache FOP](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-fop</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 108.1. URI FORMAT

```
fop://outputFormat?[options]
```

### 108.2. OUTPUT FORMATS

The primary output format is PDF but other output [formats](#) are also supported:

name	output Format	description
PDF	application/pdf	Portable Document Format
PS	application/postscript	Adobe Postscript
PCL	application/x-pcl	Printer Control Language
PNG	image/png	PNG images
JPEG	image/jpeg	JPEG images
SVG	image/svg+xml	Scalable Vector Graphics

name	output Format	description
XML	application/X-fop-areatree	Area tree representation
MIF	application/mif	FrameMaker's MIF
RTF	application/rtf	Rich Text Format
TXT	text/plain	Text

The complete list of valid output formats can be found [here](#)

### 108.3. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The FOP component has no options.

The FOP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
fop:outputType
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 108.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>outputType</b>	<b>Required</b> The primary output format is PDF but other output formats are also supported.		FopOutputType

#### 108.3.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fopFactory</b> (producer)	Allows to use a custom configured or implementation of org.apache.fop.apps.FopFactory.		FopFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>userConfigURL</b> (producer)	The location of a configuration file which can be loaded from classpath or file system.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

The location of a configuration file with the following [structure](#). From **Camel 2.12** onwards the file is loaded from the classpath by default. You can use **file:**, or **classpath:** as prefix to load the resource from file or classpath. In previous releases the file is always loaded from file system.

fopFactory

Allows to use a custom configured or implementation of **org.apache.fop.apps.FopFactory**.

## 108.4. MESSAGE OPERATIONS

name	default value	description
CamelFop.Output.Format		Overrides the output format for that message
CamelFop.Encrypt.userPassword		PDF user password
CamelFop.Encrypt.ownerPassword		PDF owner password
CamelFop.Encrypt.allowPrint	true	Allows printing the PDF



name	default value	description
CamelFop.Encrypt.allowCopyContent	true	Allows copying content of the PDF
CamelFop.Encrypt.allowEditContent	true	Allows editing content of the PDF
CamelFop.Encrypt.allowEditAnnotations	true	Allows editing annotation of the PDF
CamelFop.Render.producer	Apache FOP	Metadata element for the system/software that produces the document
CamelFop.Render.creator		Metadata element for the user that created the document
CamelFop.Render.creationDate		Creation Date
CamelFop.Render.author		Author of the content of the document
CamelFop.Render.title		Title of the document

name	default value	description
CamelFop.Render.subject		Subject of the document
CamelFop.Render.keywords		Set of keywords applicable to this document

## 108.5. EXAMPLE

Below is an example route that renders PDFs from xml data and xslt template and saves the PDF files in target folder:

```
from("file:source/data/xml")
  .to("xslt:xslt/template.xsl")
  .to("fop:application/pdf")
  .to("file:target/data");
```

For more information, see these resources...

## 108.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 109. FREEMARKER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The **freemarker**: component allows for processing a message using a [FreeMarker](#) template. This can be ideal when using Templating to generate responses for requests.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-freemarker</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 109.1. URI FORMAT

```
freemarker:templateName[?options]
```

Where **templateName** is the classpath-local URI of the template to invoke; or the complete URL of the remote template (eg: [file://folder/myfile.ftl](#)).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 109.2. OPTIONS

The Freemarker component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use an existing freemarker.template.Configuration instance as the configuration.		Configuration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Freemarker endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
freemarker:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 109.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

### 109.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (producer)	Sets the Freemarker configuration to use		Configuration
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>encoding</b> (producer)	Sets the encoding to be used for loading the template file.		String
<b>templateUpdatedDelay</b> (producer)	Number of seconds the loaded template resource will remain in the cache.		int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 109.3. HEADERS

Headers set during the FreeMarker evaluation are returned to the message and added as headers. This provides a mechanism for the FreeMarker component to return values to the Message.

An example: Set the header value of **fruit** in the FreeMarker template:

```
${request.setHeader('fruit', 'Apple')}
```

The header, **fruit**, is now accessible from the **message.out.headers**.

## 109.4. FREEMARKER CONTEXT

Camel will provide exchange information in the FreeMarker context (just a **Map**). The **Exchange** is transferred as:

key	value
<b>exchange</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> itself.
<b>exchange.properties</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> properties.
<b>headers</b>	The headers of the In message.
<b>camelContext</b>	The Camel Context.
<b>request</b>	The In message.
<b>body</b>	The In message body.
<b>response</b>	The Out message (only for InOut message exchange pattern).

From Camel 2.14, you can setup your custom FreeMarker context in the message header with the key "**CamelFreemarkerDataModel**" just like this

```
Map<String, Object> variableMap = new HashMap<String, Object>();
variableMap.put("headers", headersMap);
variableMap.put("body", "Monday");
variableMap.put("exchange", exchange);
exchange.getIn().setHeader("CamelFreemarkerDataModel", variableMap);
```

## 109.5. HOT RELOADING

The FreeMarker template resource is by default **not** hot reloadable for both file and classpath resources (expanded jar). If you set **contentCache=false**, then Camel will not cache the resource and hot reloading is thus enabled. This scenario can be used in development.

## 109.6. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES

Camel provides two headers by which you can define a different resource location for a template or the template content itself. If any of these headers is set then Camel uses this over the endpoint configured resource. This allows you to provide a dynamic template at runtime.

Header	Type	Description	Support Version
FreemarkerConstants.FREEMARKER_RESOURCE	org.springframework.io.Resource	The template resource	← 2.1

Header	Type	Description	Support Version
FreemarkerConstants.FREEMARKER_RESOURCE_URI	String	A URI for the template resource to use instead of the endpoint configured.	>= 2.1
FreemarkerConstants.FREEMARKER_TEMPLATE	String	The template to use instead of the endpoint configured.	>= 2.1

## 109.7. SAMPLES

For example you could use something like:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("freemarker:com/acme/MyResponse.ftl");
```

To use a FreeMarker template to formulate a response for a message for InOut message exchanges (where there is a **JMSReplyTo** header).

If you want to use InOnly and consume the message and send it to another destination you could use:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("freemarker:com/acme/MyResponse.ftl").
  to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

And to disable the content cache, e.g. for development usage where the **.ftl** template should be hot reloaded:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("freemarker:com/acme/MyResponse.ftl?contentCache=false").
  to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

And a file-based resource:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("freemarker:file://myfolder/MyResponse.ftl?contentCache=false").
  to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

In **Camel 2.1** it's possible to specify what template the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").

setHeader(FreemarkerConstants.FREEMARKER_RESOURCE_URI).constant("path/to/my/template.ftl").
  to("freemarker:dummy");
```

## 109.8. THE EMAIL SAMPLE

In this sample we want to use FreeMarker templating for an order confirmation email. The email template is laid out in FreeMarker as:

```
Dear ${headers.lastName}, ${headers.firstName}

Thanks for the order of ${headers.item}.

Regards Camel Riders Bookstore
${body}
```

And the java code:

## 109.9. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 110. FTP COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 1.1

This component provides access to remote file systems over the FTP and SFTP protocols.

When consuming from remote FTP server make sure you read the section titled *Default when consuming files* further below for details related to consuming files.

Absolute path is **not** supported. **Camel 2.16** will translate absolute path to relative by trimming all leading slashes from **directoryname**. There'll be WARN message printed in the logs.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ftp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>See the documentation of the Apache Commons
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 110.1. URI FORMAT

```
ftp://[username@]hostname[:port]/directoryname[?options]
sftp://[username@]hostname[:port]/directoryname[?options]
ftps://[username@]hostname[:port]/directoryname[?options]
```

Where **directoryname** represents the underlying directory. The directory name is a relative path. Absolute path's is **not** supported. The relative path can contain nested folders, such as /inbox/us.

For Camel versions before **Camel 2.16**, the `directoryName` **must** exist already as this component does not support the **autoCreate** option (which the file component does). The reason is that its the FTP administrator (FTP server) task to properly setup user accounts, and home directories with the right file permissions etc.

For **Camel 2.16**, **autoCreate** option is supported. When consumer starts, before polling is scheduled, there's additional FTP operation performed to create the directory configured for endpoint. The default value for **autoCreate** is **true**.

If no **username** is provided, then **anonymous** login is attempted using no password.

If no **port** number is provided, Camel will provide default values according to the protocol (ftp = 21, sftp = 22, ftps = 2222).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

This component uses two different libraries for the actual FTP work. FTP and FTPS uses [Apache Commons Net](#) while SFTP uses [JCraft JSCH](#).

The FTPS component is only available in Camel 2.2 or newer.

FTPS (also known as FTP Secure) is an extension to FTP that adds support for the Transport Layer Security (TLS) and the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) cryptographic protocols.

### 110.2. URI OPTIONS



The options below are exclusive for the FTP component.

The FTP component has no options.

The FTP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ftp:host:port/directoryName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 110.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname of the FTP server		String
<b>port</b>	Port of the FTP server		int
<b>directoryName</b>	The starting directory		String

### 110.2.2. Query Parameters (108 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>binary</b> (common)	Specifies the file transfer mode, BINARY or ASCII. Default is ASCII (false).	false	boolean
<b>charset</b> (common)	This option is used to specify the encoding of the file. You can use this on the consumer, to specify the encodings of the files, which allow Camel to know the charset it should load the file content in case the file content is being accessed. Likewise when writing a file, you can use this option to specify which charset to write the file as well. Do mind that when writing the file Camel may have to read the message content into memory to be able to convert the data into the configured charset, so do not use this if you have big messages.		String
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after use. Disconnect will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server. If you have a consumer which you want to stop, then you need to stop the consumer/route instead.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>doneFileName</b> (common)	Producer: If provided, then Camel will write a 2nd done file when the original file has been written. The done file will be empty. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file will always be written in the same folder as the original file. Consumer: If provided, Camel will only consume files if a done file exists. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file is always expected in the same folder as the original file. Only \$file.name and \$file.name.noext is supported as dynamic placeholders.		String
<b>fileName</b> (common)	Use Expression such as File Language to dynamically set the filename. For consumers, it's used as a filename filter. For producers, it's used to evaluate the filename to write. If an expression is set, it take precedence over the CamelFileName header. (Note: The header itself can also be an Expression). The expression options support both String and Expression types. If the expression is a String type, it is always evaluated using the File Language. If the expression is an Expression type, the specified Expression type is used - this allows you, for instance, to use OGNL expressions. For the consumer, you can use it to filter filenames, so you can for instance consume today's file using the File Language syntax: mydata-\$date:now:yyyyMMdd.txt. The producers support the CamelOverrideFileName header which takes precedence over any existing CamelFileName header; the CamelOverrideFileName is a header that is used only once, and makes it easier as this avoids to temporary store CamelFileName and have to restore it afterwards.		String
<b>passiveMode</b> (common)	Sets passive mode connections. Default is active mode connections.	false	boolean
<b>separator</b> (common)	Sets the path separator to be used. UNIX = Uses unix style path separator Windows = Uses windows style path separator Auto = (is default) Use existing path separator in file name	UNIX	PathSeparator
<b>transferLoggingInterval Seconds</b> (common)	Configures the interval in seconds to use when logging the progress of upload and download operations that are in-flight. This is used for logging progress when operations takes longer time.	5	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferLoggingLevel</b> (common)	Configure the logging level to use when logging the progress of upload and download operations.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>transferLoggingVerbose</b> (common)	Configures whether the perform verbose (fine grained) logging of the progress of upload and download operations.	false	boolean
<b>fastExistsCheck</b> (common)	If set this option to be true, camel-ftp will use the list file directly to check if the file exists. Since some FTP server may not support to list the file directly, if the option is false, camel-ftp will use the old way to list the directory and check if the file exists. This option also influences readLock=changed to control whether it performs a fast check to update file information or not. This can be used to speed up the process if the FTP server has a lot of files.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delete</b> (consumer)	If true, the file will be deleted after it is processed successfully.	false	boolean
<b>moveFailed</b> (consumer)	Sets the move failure expression based on Simple language. For example, to move files into a .error subdirectory use: .error. Note: When moving the files to the fail location Camel will handle the error and will not pick up the file again.		String
<b>noop</b> (consumer)	If true, the file is not moved or deleted in any way. This option is good for readonly data, or for ETL type requirements. If noop=true, Camel will set idempotent=true as well, to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	boolean
<b>preMove</b> (consumer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it before processing. For example to move in-progress files into the order directory set this value to order.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>preSort</b> (consumer)	When pre-sort is enabled then the consumer will sort the file and directory names during polling, that was retrieved from the file system. You may want to do this in case you need to operate on the files in a sorted order. The pre-sort is executed before the consumer starts to filter, and accept files to process by Camel. This option is default=false meaning disabled.	false	boolean
<b>recursive</b> (consumer)	If a directory, will look for files in all the sub-directories as well.	false	boolean
<b>resumeDownload</b> (consumer)	Configures whether resume download is enabled. This must be supported by the FTP server (almost all FTP servers support it). In addition the options localWorkDirectory must be configured so downloaded files are stored in a local directory, and the option binary must be enabled, which is required to support resuming of downloads.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>streamDownload</b> (consumer)	Sets the download method to use when not using a local working directory. If set to true, the remote files are streamed to the route as they are read. When set to false, the remote files are loaded into memory before being sent into the route.	false	boolean
<b>directoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Similar to startingDirectoryMustExist but this applies during polling recursive sub directories.	false	boolean
<b>download</b> (consumer)	Whether the FTP consumer should download the file. If this option is set to false, then the message body will be null, but the consumer will still trigger a Camel Exchange that has details about the file such as file name, file size, etc. It's just that the file will not be downloaded.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option errorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>handleDirectoryParserAbsoluteResult</b> (consumer)	Allows you to set how the consumer will handle subfolders and files in the path if the directory parser results in with absolute paths. The reason for this is that some FTP servers may return file names with absolute paths, and if so then the FTP component needs to handle this by converting the returned path into a relative path.	false	boolean
<b>ignoreFileNotFoundOrPermissionError</b> (consumer)	Whether to ignore when (trying to list files in directories or when downloading a file), which does not exist or due to permission error. By default when a directory or file does not exist or insufficient permission, then an exception is thrown. Setting this option to true allows to ignore that instead.	false	boolean
<b>inProgressRepository</b> (consumer)	A pluggable in-progress repository <code>org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository</code> . The in-progress repository is used to account the current in-progress files being consumed. By default a memory based repository is used.		String>
<b>localWorkDirectory</b> (consumer)	When consuming, a local work directory can be used to store the remote file content directly in local files, to avoid loading the content into memory. This is beneficial, if you consume a very big remote file and thus can conserve memory.		String
<b>onCompletionExceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to handle any thrown exceptions that happens during the file on completion process where the consumer does either a commit or rollback. The default implementation will log any exception at WARN level and ignore.		ExceptionHandler
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>processStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileProcessStrategy</code> allowing you to implement your own <code>readLock</code> option or similar. Can also be used when special conditions must be met before a file can be consumed, such as a special ready file exists. If this option is set then the <code>readLock</code> option does not apply.		<code>GenericFileProcessStrategy&lt;T&gt;</code>
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (producer, consumer)	The <code>receiveBufferSize</code> parameter is used for both upload and download; Used only by <code>FTPClient</code>	32768	int
<b>startingDirectoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Whether the starting directory must exist. Mind that the <code>autoCreate</code> option is default enabled, which means the starting directory is normally auto created if it doesn't exist. You can disable <code>autoCreate</code> and enable this to ensure the starting directory must exist. Will throw an exception if the directory doesn't exist.	false	boolean
<b>useList</b> (consumer)	Whether to allow using <code>LIST</code> command when downloading a file. Default is <code>true</code> . In some use cases you may want to download a specific file and are not allowed to use the <code>LIST</code> command, and therefore you can set this option to <code>false</code> . Notice when using this option, then the specific file to download does not include meta-data information such as file size, timestamp, permissions etc, because those information is only possible to retrieve when <code>LIST</code> command is in use.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fileExist</b> (producer)	What to do if a file already exists with the same name. Override, which is the default, replaces the existing file. Append - adds content to the existing file. Fail - throws a <code>GenericFileOperationException</code> , indicating that there is already an existing file. Ignore - silently ignores the problem and does not override the existing file, but assumes everything is okay. Move - option requires to use the <code>moveExisting</code> option to be configured as well. The option <code>eagerDeleteTargetFile</code> can be used to control what to do if an moving the file, and there exists already an existing file, otherwise causing the move operation to fail. The Move option will move any existing files, before writing the target file. <code>TryRename</code> is only applicable if <code>tempFileName</code> option is in use. This allows to try renaming the file from the temporary name to the actual name, without doing any exists check. This check may be faster on some file systems and especially FTP servers.	Override	GenericFileExist
<b>flatten</b> (producer)	Flatten is used to flatten the file name path to strip any leading paths, so it's just the file name. This allows you to consume recursively into sub-directories, but when you eg write the files to another directory they will be written in a single directory. Setting this to true on the producer enforces that any file name in <code>CamelFileName</code> header will be stripped for any leading paths.	false	boolean
<b>moveExisting</b> (producer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to compute file name to use when <code>fileExist=Move</code> is configured. To move files into a backup subdirectory just enter <code>backup</code> . This option only supports the following File Language tokens: <code>file:name</code> , <code>file:name.ext</code> , <code>file:name.noext</code> , <code>file:onlyname</code> , <code>file:onlyname.noext</code> , <code>file:ext</code> , and <code>file:parent</code> . Notice the <code>file:parent</code> is not supported by the FTP component, as the FTP component can only move any existing files to a relative directory based on current dir as base.		String
<b>tempFileName</b> (producer)	The same as <code>tempPrefix</code> option but offering a more fine grained control on the naming of the temporary filename as it uses the File Language.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tempPrefix</b> (producer)	This option is used to write the file using a temporary name and then, after the write is complete, rename it to the real name. Can be used to identify files being written and also avoid consumers (not using exclusive read locks) reading in progress files. Is often used by FTP when uploading big files.		String
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Used to specify if a null body is allowed during file writing. If set to true then an empty file will be created, when set to false, and attempting to send a null body to the file component, a <code>GenericFileWriteException</code> of 'Cannot write null body to file.' will be thrown. If the <code>fileExist</code> option is set to 'Override', then the file will be truncated, and if set to append the file will remain unchanged.	false	boolean
<b>chmod</b> (producer)	Allows you to set chmod on the stored file. For example <code>chmod=640</code> .		String
<b>disconnectOnBatchComplete</b> (producer)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after a Batch upload is complete. <code>disconnectOnBatchComplete</code> will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server.	false	boolean
<b>eagerDeleteTargetFile</b> (producer)	Whether or not to eagerly delete any existing target file. This option only applies when you use <code>fileExists=Override</code> and the <code>tempFileName</code> option as well. You can use this to disable (set it to false) deleting the target file before the temp file is written. For example you may write big files and want the target file to exist during the temp file is being written. This ensure the target file is only deleted until the very last moment, just before the temp file is being renamed to the target filename. This option is also used to control whether to delete any existing files when <code>fileExist=Move</code> is enabled, and an existing file exists. If this option <code>copyAndDeleteOnRenameFails</code> false, then an exception will be thrown if an existing file existed, if true, then the existing file is deleted before the move operation.	true	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keepLastModified</b> (producer)	Will keep the last modified timestamp from the source file (if any). Will use the Exchange.FILE_LAST_MODIFIED header to locate the timestamp. This header can contain either a java.util.Date or long with the timestamp. If the timestamp exists and the option is enabled it will set this timestamp on the written file. Note: This option only applies to the file producer. You cannot use this option with any of the ftp producers.	false	boolean
<b>sendNoop</b> (producer)	Whether to send a noop command as a pre-write check before uploading files to the FTP server. This is enabled by default as a validation of the connection is still valid, which allows to silently re-connect to be able to upload the file. However if this causes problems, you can turn this option off.	true	boolean
<b>activePortRange</b> (advanced)	Set the client side port range in active mode. The syntax is: minPort-maxPort Both port numbers are inclusive, eg 10000-19999 to include all 1xxxx ports.		String
<b>autoCreate</b> (advanced)	Automatically create missing directories in the file's pathname. For the file consumer, that means creating the starting directory. For the file producer, it means the directory the files should be written to.	true	boolean
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	Write buffer sized in bytes.	131072	int
<b>connectTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the connect timeout for waiting for a connection to be established Used by both FTPClient and JSCH	10000	int
<b>ftpClient</b> (advanced)	To use a custom instance of FTPClient		FTPClient
<b>ftpClientConfig</b> (advanced)	To use a custom instance of FTPClientConfig to configure the FTP client the endpoint should use.		FTPClientConfig
<b>ftpClientConfigParameters</b> (advanced)	Used by FtpComponent to provide additional parameters for the FTPClientConfig		Map
<b>ftpClientParameters</b> (advanced)	Used by FtpComponent to provide additional parameters for the FTPClient		Map
<b>maximumReconnectAttempts</b> (advanced)	Specifies the maximum reconnect attempts Camel performs when it tries to connect to the remote FTP server. Use 0 to disable this behavior.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>reconnectDelay</b> (advanced)	Delay in millis Camel will wait before performing a reconnect attempt.		long
<b>siteCommand</b> (advanced)	Sets optional site command(s) to be executed after successful login. Multiple site commands can be separated using a new line character.		String
<b>soTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the so timeout FTP and FTPS Only for Camel 2.4. SFTP for Camel 2.14.3/2.15.3/2.16 onwards. Is the SocketOptions.SO_TIMEOUT value in millis. Recommended option is to set this to 300000 so as not have a hanged connection. On SFTP this option is set as timeout on the JSCH Session instance.	30000 0	int
<b>stepwise</b> (advanced)	Sets whether we should stepwise change directories while traversing file structures when downloading files, or as well when uploading a file to a directory. You can disable this if you for example are in a situation where you cannot change directory on the FTP server due security reasons.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>throwExceptionOnConnect Failed</b> (advanced)	Should an exception be thrown if connection failed (exhausted) By default exception is not thrown and a WARN is logged. You can use this to enable exception being thrown and handle the thrown exception from the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.PollingConsumerPollStrategy</code> rollback method.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the data timeout for waiting for reply Used only by FTPClient	30000	int
<b>antExclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter exclusion. If both antInclude and antExclude are used, antExclude takes precedence over antInclude. Multiple exclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String
<b>antFilterCaseSensitive</b> (filter)	Sets case sensitive flag on ant filter	true	boolean
<b>antInclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter inclusion. Multiple inclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	Allows for controlling whether the limit from <code>maxMessagesPerPoll</code> is eager or not. If eager then the limit is during the scanning of files. Where as false would scan all files, and then perform sorting. Setting this option to false allows for sorting all files first, and then limit the poll. Mind that this requires a higher memory usage as all file details are in memory to perform the sorting.	true	boolean
<b>exclude</b> (filter)	Is used to exclude files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the <code>RAW()</code> syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>filter</b> (filter)	Pluggable filter as a <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileFilter</code> class. Will skip files if filter returns false in its <code>accept()</code> method.		<code>GenericFileFilter&lt;T&gt;</code>
<b>filterDirectory</b> (filter)	Filters the directory based on Simple language. For example to filter on current date, you can use a simple date pattern such as <code>\$date:now:yyyMMdd</code>		String
<b>filterFile</b> (filter)	Filters the file based on Simple language. For example to filter on file size, you can use <code>\$file:size 5000</code>		String
<b>idempotent</b> (filter)	Option to use the Idempotent Consumer EIP pattern to let Camel skip already processed files. Will by default use a memory based <code>LRUCache</code> that holds 1000 entries. If <code>noop=true</code> then idempotent will be enabled as well to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	Boolean
<b>idempotentKey</b> (filter)	To use a custom idempotent key. By default the absolute path of the file is used. You can use the File Language, for example to use the file name and file size, you can do: <code>idempotentKey=\$file:name-\$file:size</code>		String
<b>idempotentRepository</b> (filter)	A pluggable repository <code>org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository</code> which by default use <code>MemoryMessageIdRepository</code> if none is specified and idempotent is true.		String>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>include</b> (filter)	Is used to include files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the RAW() syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>maxDepth</b> (filter)	The maximum depth to traverse when recursively processing a directory.	2147483647	int
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	To define a maximum messages to gather per poll. By default no maximum is set. Can be used to set a limit of e.g. 1000 to avoid when starting up the server that there are thousands of files. Set a value of 0 or negative to disabled it. Notice: If this option is in use then the File and FTP components will limit before any sorting. For example if you have 100000 files and use maxMessagesPerPoll=500, then only the first 500 files will be picked up, and then sorted. You can use the eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll option and set this to false to allow to scan all files first and then sort afterwards.		int
<b>minDepth</b> (filter)	The minimum depth to start processing when recursively processing a directory. Using minDepth=1 means the base directory. Using minDepth=2 means the first sub directory.		int
<b>move</b> (filter)	Expression (such as Simple Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it after processing. To move files into a .done subdirectory just enter .done.		String
<b>exclusiveReadLockStrategy</b> (lock)	Pluggable read-lock as a org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy implementation.		GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy<T>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLock</b> (lock)	<p>Used by consumer, to only poll the files if it has exclusive read-lock on the file (i.e. the file is not in-progress or being written). Camel will wait until the file lock is granted. This option provides the build in strategies: none - No read lock is in use markerFile - Camel creates a marker file (fileName.camelLock) and then holds a lock on it. This option is not available for the FTP component changed - Changed is using file length/modification timestamp to detect whether the file is currently being copied or not. Will at least use 1 sec to determine this, so this option cannot consume files as fast as the others, but can be more reliable as the JDK IO API cannot always determine whether a file is currently being used by another process. The option readLockCheckInterval can be used to set the check frequency. fileLock - is for using java.nio.channels.FileLock. This option is not avail for the FTP component. This approach should be avoided when accessing a remote file system via a mount/share unless that file system supports distributed file locks. rename - rename is for using a try to rename the file as a test if we can get exclusive read-lock. idempotent - (only for file component) idempotent is for using a idempotentRepository as the read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-changed - (only for file component) idempotent-changed is for using a idempotentRepository and changed as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-rename - (only for file component) idempotent-rename is for using a idempotentRepository and rename as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. Notice: The various read locks is not all suited to work in clustered mode, where concurrent consumers on different nodes is competing for the same files on a shared file system. The markerFile using a close to atomic operation to create the empty marker file, but its not guaranteed to work in a cluster. The fileLock may work better but then the file system need to support distributed file locks, and so on. Using the idempotent read lock can support clustering if the idempotent repository supports clustering, such as Hazelcast Component or Infinispan.</p>	none	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockCheckInterval</b> (lock)	Interval in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read lock. This interval is used for sleeping between attempts to acquire the read lock. For example when using the changed read lock, you can set a higher interval period to cater for slow writes. The default of 1 sec. may be too fast if the producer is very slow writing the file. Notice: For FTP the default readLockCheckInterval is 5000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	1000	long
<b>readLockDeleteOrphanLock Files</b> (lock)	Whether or not read lock with marker files should upon startup delete any orphan read lock files, which may have been left on the file system, if Camel was not properly shutdown (such as a JVM crash). If turning this option to false then any orphaned lock file will cause Camel to not attempt to pickup that file, this could also be due another node is concurrently reading files from the same shared directory.	true	boolean
<b>readLockLogging Level</b> (lock)	Logging level used when a read lock could not be acquired. By default a WARN is logged. You can change this level, for example to OFF to not have any logging. This option is only applicable for readLock of types: changed, fileLock, idempotent, idempotent-changed, idempotent-rename, rename.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>readLockMarkerFile</b> (lock)	Whether to use marker file with the changed, rename, or exclusive read lock types. By default a marker file is used as well to guard against other processes picking up the same files. This behavior can be turned off by setting this option to false. For example if you do not want to write marker files to the file systems by the Camel application.	true	boolean
<b>readLockMinAge</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=change. This option allows to specify a minimum age the file must be before attempting to acquire the read lock. For example use readLockMinAge=300s to require the file is at last 5 minutes old. This can speedup the changed read lock as it will only attempt to acquire files which are at least that given age.	0	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockMinLength</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=changed. This option allows you to configure a minimum file length. By default Camel expects the file to contain data, and thus the default value is 1. You can set this option to zero, to allow consuming zero-length files.	1	long
<b>readLockRemoveOnCommit</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file is succeeded and a commit happens. By default the file is not removed which ensures that any race-condition do not occur so another active node may attempt to grab the file. Instead the idempotent repository may support eviction strategies that you can configure to evict the file name entry after X minutes - this ensures no problems with race conditions.	false	boolean
<b>readLockRemoveOnRollback</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file failed and a rollback happens. If this option is false, then the file name entry is confirmed (as if the file did a commit).	true	boolean
<b>readLockTimeout</b> (lock)	Optional timeout in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read-lock. If the read-lock could not be granted and the timeout triggered, then Camel will skip the file. At next poll Camel, will try the file again, and this time maybe the read-lock could be granted. Use a value of 0 or lower to indicate forever. Currently fileLock, changed and rename support the timeout. Notice: For FTP the default readLockTimeout value is 20000 instead of 10000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	10000	long
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLISECONDS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>shuffle</b> (sort)	To shuffle the list of files (sort in random order)	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sortBy</b> (sort)	Built-in sort by using the File Language. Supports nested sorts, so you can have a sort by file name and as a 2nd group sort by modified date.		String
<b>sorter</b> (sort)	Pluggable sorter as a java.util.Comparator class.		GenericFile<T>>
<b>account</b> (security)	Account to use for login		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use for login		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use for login		String

### 110.3. FTPS COMPONENT DEFAULT TRUST STORE

When using the **ftpClient**, properties related to SSL with the FTPS component, the trust store accept all certificates. If you only want trust selective certificates, you have to configure the trust store with the **ftpClient.trustStore.xxx** options or by configuring a custom **ftpClient**.

When using **sslContextParameters**, the trust store is managed by the configuration of the provided **SSLContextParameters** instance.

You can configure additional options on the **ftpClient** and **ftpClientConfig** from the URI directly by using the **ftpClient.** or **ftpClientConfig.** prefix.

For example to set the **setDataTimeout** on the **FTPClient** to 30 seconds you can do:

```
from("ftp://foo@myserver?password=secret&ftpClient.dataTimeout=30000").to("bean:foo");
```

You can mix and match and have use both prefixes, for example to configure date format or timezones.

```
from("ftp://foo@myserver?password=secret&ftpClient.dataTimeout=30000&ftpClientConfig.serverLanguageCode=fr").to("bean:foo");
```

You can have as many of these options as you like.

See the documentation of the Apache Commons FTP **FTPClientConfig** for possible options and more details. And as well for Apache Commons FTP **FTPClient**.

If you do not like having many and long configuration in the url you can refer to the **ftpClient** or **ftpClientConfig** to use by letting Camel lookup in the Registry for it.

For example:

```
<bean id="myConfig" class="org.apache.commons.net.ftp.FTPClientConfig">
  <property name="lenientFutureDates" value="true"/>
  <property name="serverLanguageCode" value="fr"/>
</bean>
```

```
</bean>
```

And then let Camel lookup this bean when you use the # notation in the url.

```
from("ftp://foo@myserver?password=secret&ftpClientConfig=#myConfig").to("bean:foo");
```

## 110.4. EXAMPLES

```
ftp://someone@someftpserver.com/public/upload/images/holiday2008?  
password=secret&binary=true
```

```
ftp://someoneelse@someotherftpserver.co.uk:12049/reports/2008/password=secret&binary=false  
ftp://publicftpserver.com/download
```

## 110.5. CONCURRENCY

FTP Consumer does not support concurrency

The FTP consumer (with the same endpoint) does not support concurrency (the backing FTP client is not thread safe).

You can use multiple FTP consumers to poll from different endpoints. It is only a single endpoint that does not support concurrent consumers.

The FTP producer does **not** have this issue, it supports concurrency.

## 110.6. MORE INFORMATION

This component is an extension of the File component. So there are more samples and details on the File component page.

## 110.7. DEFAULT WHEN CONSUMING FILES

The FTP consumer will by default leave the consumed files untouched on the remote FTP server. You have to configure it explicitly if you want it to delete the files or move them to another location. For example you can use **delete=true** to delete the files, or use **move=.done** to move the files into a hidden done sub directory.

The regular File consumer is different as it will by default move files to a **.camel** sub directory. The reason Camel does **not** do this by default for the FTP consumer is that it may lack permissions by default to be able to move or delete files.

### 110.7.1. limitations

The option **readLock** can be used to force Camel **not** to consume files that is currently in the progress of being written. However, this option is turned off by default, as it requires that the user has write access. See the options table at File2 for more details about read locks.

There are other solutions to avoid consuming files that are currently being written over FTP; for instance, you can write to a temporary destination and move the file after it has been written.

When moving files using **move** or **preMove** option the files are restricted to the FTP\_ROOT folder. That prevents you from moving files outside the FTP area. If you want to move files to another area you can use soft links and move files into a soft linked folder.

## 110.8. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following message headers can be used to affect the behavior of the component

Header	Description
<b>CamelFileName</b>	Specifies the output file name (relative to the endpoint directory) to be used for the output message when sending to the endpoint. If this is not present and no expression either, then a generated message ID is used as the filename instead.
<b>CamelFileNameProduced</b>	The actual filepath (path + name) for the output file that was written. This header is set by Camel and its purpose is providing end-users the name of the file that was written.
<b>CamelFileIndex</b>	Current index out of total number of files being consumed in this batch.
<b>CamelFileSize</b>	Total number of files being consumed in this batch.
<b>CamelFileHost</b>	The remote hostname.
<b>CamelFileLocalWorkPath</b>	Path to the local work file, if local work directory is used.

In addition the FTP/FTPS consumer and producer will enrich the Camel **Message** with the following headers

Header	Description
<b>CamelFtpReplyCode</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.1:</b> The FTP client reply code (the type is a integer)
<b>CamelFtpReplyString</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.1:</b> The FTP client reply string

## 110.9. ABOUT TIMEOUTS

The two set of libraries (see top) has different API for setting timeout. You can use the **connectTimeout** option for both of them to set a timeout in millis to establish a network connection. An individual **soTimeout** can also be set on the FTP/FTPS, which corresponds to using **ftpClient.soTimeout**. Notice SFTP will automatically use **connectTimeout** as its **soTimeout**. The **timeout** option only applies for FTP/FTSP as the data timeout, which corresponds to the **ftpClient.dataTimeout** value. All timeout values are in millis.

## 110.10. USING LOCAL WORK DIRECTORY

Camel supports consuming from remote FTP servers and downloading the files directly into a local work directory. This avoids reading the entire remote file content into memory as it is streamed directly into the local file using **FileOutputStream**.

Camel will store to a local file with the same name as the remote file, though with **.inprogress** as extension while the file is being downloaded. Afterwards, the file is renamed to remove the **.inprogress** suffix. And finally, when the Exchange is complete the local file is deleted.

So if you want to download files from a remote FTP server and store it as files then you need to route to a file endpoint such as:

```
from("ftp://someone@someserver.com?password=secret&localWorkDirectory=/tmp").to("file://inbox");
```

## TIP

The route above is ultra efficient as it avoids reading the entire file content into memory. It will download the remote file directly to a local file stream. The **java.io.File** handle is then used as the Exchange body. The file producer leverages this fact and can work directly on the work file **java.io.File** handle and perform a **java.io.File.rename** to the target filename. As Camel knows it's a local work file, it can optimize and use a rename instead of a file copy, as the work file is meant to be deleted anyway.

## 110.11. STEPWISE CHANGING DIRECTORIES

Camel FTP can operate in two modes in terms of traversing directories when consuming files (eg downloading) or producing files (eg uploading)

- stepwise
- not stepwise

You may want to pick either one depending on your situation and security issues. Some Camel end users can only download files if they use stepwise, while others can only download if they do not. At least you have the choice to pick (from Camel 2.6 onwards).

In Camel 2.0 - 2.5 there is only one mode and it is:

- before 2.5 not stepwise
- 2.5 stepwise

From Camel 2.6 onwards there is now an option **stepwise** you can use to control the behavior.

Note that stepwise changing of directory will in most cases only work when the user is confined to it's home directory and when the home directory is reported as **"/"**.

The difference between the two of them is best illustrated with an example. Suppose we have the following directory structure on the remote FTP server we need to traverse and download files:

```
/
/one
/one/two
/one/two/sub-a
/one/two/sub-b
```

And that we have a file in each of sub-a (a.txt) and sub-b (b.txt) folder.

### 110.11.1. Using stepwise=true (default mode)

```
TYPE A
200 Type set to A
PWD
257 "/" is current directory.
CWD one
250 CWD successful. "/one" is current directory.
CWD two
250 CWD successful. "/one/two" is current directory.
SYST
215 UNIX emulated by FileZilla
PORT 127,0,0,1,17,94
200 Port command successful
LIST
150 Opening data channel for directory list.
226 Transfer OK
CWD sub-a
250 CWD successful. "/one/two/sub-a" is current directory.
PORT 127,0,0,1,17,95
200 Port command successful
LIST
150 Opening data channel for directory list.
226 Transfer OK
CDUP
200 CDUP successful. "/one/two" is current directory.
CWD sub-b
250 CWD successful. "/one/two/sub-b" is current directory.
PORT 127,0,0,1,17,96
200 Port command successful
LIST
150 Opening data channel for directory list.
226 Transfer OK
CDUP
200 CDUP successful. "/one/two" is current directory.
CWD /
250 CWD successful. "/" is current directory.
PWD
257 "/" is current directory.
CWD one
250 CWD successful. "/one" is current directory.
CWD two
250 CWD successful. "/one/two" is current directory.
PORT 127,0,0,1,17,97
200 Port command successful
RETR foo.txt
150 Opening data channel for file transfer.
226 Transfer OK
CWD /
250 CWD successful. "/" is current directory.
PWD
257 "/" is current directory.
CWD one
250 CWD successful. "/one" is current directory.
CWD two
250 CWD successful. "/one/two" is current directory.
```

```
CWD sub-a
250 CWD successful. "/one/two/sub-a" is current directory.
PORT 127,0,0,1,17,98
200 Port command successful
RETR a.txt
150 Opening data channel for file transfer.
226 Transfer OK
CWD /
250 CWD successful. "/" is current directory.
PWD
257 "/" is current directory.
CWD one
250 CWD successful. "/one" is current directory.
CWD two
250 CWD successful. "/one/two" is current directory.
CWD sub-b
250 CWD successful. "/one/two/sub-b" is current directory.
PORT 127,0,0,1,17,99
200 Port command successful
RETR b.txt
150 Opening data channel for file transfer.
226 Transfer OK
CWD /
250 CWD successful. "/" is current directory.
QUIT
221 Goodbye
disconnected.
```

As you can see when stepwise is enabled, it will traverse the directory structure using CD xxx.

### 110.11.2. Using stepwise=false

```
230 Logged on
TYPE A
200 Type set to A
SYST
215 UNIX emulated by FileZilla
PORT 127,0,0,1,4,122
200 Port command successful
LIST one/two
150 Opening data channel for directory list
226 Transfer OK
PORT 127,0,0,1,4,123
200 Port command successful
LIST one/two/sub-a
150 Opening data channel for directory list
226 Transfer OK
PORT 127,0,0,1,4,124
200 Port command successful
LIST one/two/sub-b
150 Opening data channel for directory list
226 Transfer OK
PORT 127,0,0,1,4,125
200 Port command successful
RETR one/two/foo.txt
```

```

150 Opening data channel for file transfer.
226 Transfer OK
PORT 127,0,0,1,4,126
200 Port command successful
RETR one/two/sub-a/a.txt
150 Opening data channel for file transfer.
226 Transfer OK
PORT 127,0,0,1,4,127
200 Port command successful
RETR one/two/sub-b/b.txt
150 Opening data channel for file transfer.
226 Transfer OK
QUIT
221 Goodbye
disconnected.

```

As you can see when not using stepwise, there are no CD operation invoked at all.

## 110.12. SAMPLES

In the sample below we set up Camel to download all the reports from the FTP server once every hour (60 min) as BINARY content and store it as files on the local file system.

And the route using Spring DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="ftp://scott@localhost/public/reports?
password=tiger&binary=true&delay=60000"/>
  <to uri="file://target/test-reports"/>
</route>

```

### 110.12.1. Consuming a remote FTPS server (implicit SSL) and client authentication

```

from("ftps://admin@localhost:2222/public/camel?
password=admin&securityProtocol=SSL&isImplicit=true
  &ftpClient.keyStore.file=./src/test/resources/server.jks
  &ftpClient.keyStore.password=password&ftpClient.keyStore.keyPassword=password")
.to("bean:foo");

```

### 110.12.2. Consuming a remote FTPS server (explicit TLS) and a custom trust store configuration

```

from("ftps://admin@localhost:2222/public/camel?
password=admin&ftpClient.trustStore.file=./src/test/resources/server.jks&ftpClient.trustStore.password=
password")
.to("bean:foo");

```

## 110.13. FILTER USING `ORG.APACHE.CAMEL.COMPONENT.FILE.GENERICFILEFILTER`

Camel supports pluggable filtering strategies. This strategy it to use the build in **`org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileFilter`** in Java. You can then configure the endpoint with such a filter to skip certain filters before being processed.

In the sample we have built our own filter that only accepts files starting with report in the filename.

And then we can configure our route using the **filter** attribute to reference our filter (using **#** notation) that we have defined in the spring XML file:

```
<!-- define our sorter as a plain spring bean -->
<bean id="myFilter" class="com.mycompany.MyFileFilter"/>

<route>
  <from uri="ftp://someuser@someftpserver.com?password=secret&filter=#myFilter"/>
  <to uri="bean:processInbox"/>
</route>
```

## 110.14. FILTERING USING ANT PATH MATCHER

The ANT path matcher is a filter that is shipped out-of-the-box in the **camel-spring** jar. So you need to depend on **camel-spring** if you are using Maven.

The reason is that we leverage Spring's [AntPathMatcher](#) to do the actual matching.

The file paths are matched with the following rules:

- **?** matches one character
- **\*** matches zero or more characters
- **\*\*** matches zero or more directories in a path

The sample below demonstrates how to use it:

## 110.15. USING A PROXY WITH SFTP

To use an HTTP proxy to connect to your remote host, you can configure your route in the following way:

```
<!-- define our sorter as a plain spring bean -->
<bean id="proxy" class="com.jcraft.jsch.ProxyHTTP">
  <constructor-arg value="localhost"/>
  <constructor-arg value="7777"/>
</bean>

<route>
  <from uri="sftp://localhost:9999/root?username=admin&password=admin&proxy=#proxy"/>
  <to uri="bean:processFile"/>
</route>
```

You can also assign a user name and password to the proxy, if necessary. Please consult the documentation for **com.jcraft.jsch.Proxy** to discover all options.

## 110.16. SETTING PREFERRED SFTP AUTHENTICATION METHOD

If you want to explicitly specify the list of authentication methods that should be used by **sftp** component, use **preferredAuthentications** option. If for example you would like Camel to attempt to authenticate with private/public SSH key and fallback to user/password authentication in the case when no public key is available, use the following route configuration:



```
from("sftp://localhost:9999/root?
username=admin&password=admin&preferredAuthentications=publickey,password").
to("bean:processFile");
```

## 110.17. CONSUMING A SINGLE FILE USING A FIXED NAME

When you want to download a single file and knows the file name, you can use **fileName=myFileName.txt** to tell Camel the name of the file to download. By default the consumer will still do a FTP LIST command to do a directory listing and then filter these files based on the **fileName** option. Though in this use-case it may be desirable to turn off the directory listing by setting **useList=false**. For example the user account used to login to the FTP server may not have permission to do a FTP LIST command. So you can turn off this with **useList=false**, and then provide the fixed name of the file to download with **fileName=myFileName.txt**, then the FTP consumer can still download the file. If the file for some reason does not exist, then Camel will by default throw an exception, you can turn this off and ignore this by setting **ignoreFileNotFoundOrPermissionError=true**.

For example to have a Camel route that pickup a single file, and delete it after use you can do

```
from("ftp://admin@localhost:21/nolist/?
password=admin&stepwise=false&useList=false&ignoreFileNotFoundOrPermissionError=true&fileName
=report.txt&delete=true")
.to("activemq:queue:report");
```

Notice that we have use all the options we talked above above.

You can also use this with **ConsumerTemplate**. For example to download a single file (if it exists) and grab the file content as a String type:

```
String data = template.retrieveBodyNoWait("ftp://admin@localhost:21/nolist/?
password=admin&stepwise=false&useList=false&ignoreFileNotFoundOrPermissionError=true&fileName
=report.txt&delete=true", String.class);
```

## 110.18. DEBUG LOGGING

This component has log level **TRACE** that can be helpful if you have problems.

## 110.19. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [File2](#)

## CHAPTER 111. FTPS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.2

This component provides access to remote file systems over the FTP and SFTP protocols.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ftp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

For more information you can look at [FTP component](#)

### 111.1. URI OPTIONS

The options below are exclusive for the FTPS component.

The FTPS component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The FTPS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ftps:host:port/directoryName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 111.1.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname of the FTP server		String
<b>port</b>	Port of the FTP server		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>directoryName</b>	The starting directory		String

### 111.1.2. Query Parameters (116 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>binary</b> (common)	Specifies the file transfer mode, BINARY or ASCII. Default is ASCII (false).	false	boolean
<b>charset</b> (common)	This option is used to specify the encoding of the file. You can use this on the consumer, to specify the encodings of the files, which allow Camel to know the charset it should load the file content in case the file content is being accessed. Likewise when writing a file, you can use this option to specify which charset to write the file as well. Do mind that when writing the file Camel may have to read the message content into memory to be able to convert the data into the configured charset, so do not use this if you have big messages.		String
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after use. Disconnect will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server. If you have a consumer which you want to stop, then you need to stop the consumer/route instead.	false	boolean
<b>doneFileName</b> (common)	Producer: If provided, then Camel will write a 2nd done file when the original file has been written. The done file will be empty. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file will always be written in the same folder as the original file. Consumer: If provided, Camel will only consume files if a done file exists. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file is always expected in the same folder as the original file. Only \$file.name and \$file.name.noext is supported as dynamic placeholders.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fileName</b> (common)	Use Expression such as File Language to dynamically set the filename. For consumers, it's used as a filename filter. For producers, it's used to evaluate the filename to write. If an expression is set, it take precedence over the CamelFileName header. (Note: The header itself can also be an Expression). The expression options support both String and Expression types. If the expression is a String type, it is always evaluated using the File Language. If the expression is an Expression type, the specified Expression type is used - this allows you, for instance, to use OGNL expressions. For the consumer, you can use it to filter filenames, so you can for instance consume today's file using the File Language syntax: mydata-\$date:now:yyyyMMdd.txt. The producers support the CamelOverruleFileName header which takes precedence over any existing CamelFileName header; the CamelOverruleFileName is a header that is used only once, and makes it easier as this avoids to temporary store CamelFileName and have to restore it afterwards.		String
<b>passiveMode</b> (common)	Sets passive mode connections. Default is active mode connections.	false	boolean
<b>separator</b> (common)	Sets the path separator to be used. UNIX = Uses unix style path separator Windows = Uses windows style path separator Auto = (is default) Use existing path separator in file name	UNIX	PathSeparator
<b>transferLoggingInterval Seconds</b> (common)	Configures the interval in seconds to use when logging the progress of upload and download operations that are in-flight. This is used for logging progress when operations takes longer time.	5	int
<b>transferLoggingLevel</b> (common)	Configure the logging level to use when logging the progress of upload and download operations.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>transferLoggingVerbose</b> (common)	Configures whether the perform verbose (fine grained) logging of the progress of upload and download operations.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fastExistsCheck</b> (common)	If set this option to be true, camel-ftp will use the list file directly to check if the file exists. Since some FTP server may not support to list the file directly, if the option is false, camel-ftp will use the old way to list the directory and check if the file exists. This option also influences readLock=changed to control whether it performs a fast check to update file information or not. This can be used to speed up the process if the FTP server has a lot of files.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delete</b> (consumer)	If true, the file will be deleted after it is processed successfully.	false	boolean
<b>moveFailed</b> (consumer)	Sets the move failure expression based on Simple language. For example, to move files into a .error subdirectory use: .error. Note: When moving the files to the fail location Camel will handle the error and will not pick up the file again.		String
<b>noop</b> (consumer)	If true, the file is not moved or deleted in any way. This option is good for readonly data, or for ETL type requirements. If noop=true, Camel will set idempotent=true as well, to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	boolean
<b>preMove</b> (consumer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it before processing. For example to move in-progress files into the order directory set this value to order.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>preSort</b> (consumer)	When pre-sort is enabled then the consumer will sort the file and directory names during polling, that was retrieved from the file system. You may want to do this in case you need to operate on the files in a sorted order. The pre-sort is executed before the consumer starts to filter, and accept files to process by Camel. This option is default=false meaning disabled.	false	boolean
<b>recursive</b> (consumer)	If a directory, will look for files in all the sub-directories as well.	false	boolean
<b>resumeDownload</b> (consumer)	Configures whether resume download is enabled. This must be supported by the FTP server (almost all FTP servers support it). In addition the options localWorkDirectory must be configured so downloaded files are stored in a local directory, and the option binary must be enabled, which is required to support resuming of downloads.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>streamDownload</b> (consumer)	Sets the download method to use when not using a local working directory. If set to true, the remote files are streamed to the route as they are read. When set to false, the remote files are loaded into memory before being sent into the route.	false	boolean
<b>directoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Similar to startingDirectoryMustExist but this applies during polling recursive sub directories.	false	boolean
<b>download</b> (consumer)	Whether the FTP consumer should download the file. If this option is set to false, then the message body will be null, but the consumer will still trigger a Camel Exchange that has details about the file such as file name, file size, etc. It's just that the file will not be downloaded.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>handleDirectoryParserAbsoluteResult</b> (consumer)	Allows you to set how the consumer will handle subfolders and files in the path if the directory parser results in with absolute paths. The reason for this is that some FTP servers may return file names with absolute paths, and if so then the FTP component needs to handle this by converting the returned path into a relative path.	false	boolean
<b>ignoreFileNotFoundOrPermissionError</b> (consumer)	Whether to ignore when (trying to list files in directories or when downloading a file), which does not exist or due to permission error. By default when a directory or file does not exist or insufficient permission, then an exception is thrown. Setting this option to true allows to ignore that instead.	false	boolean
<b>inProgressRepository</b> (consumer)	A pluggable in-progress repository <code>org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository</code> . The in-progress repository is used to account the current in-progress files being consumed. By default a memory based repository is used.		String>
<b>localWorkDirectory</b> (consumer)	When consuming, a local work directory can be used to store the remote file content directly in local files, to avoid loading the content into memory. This is beneficial, if you consume a very big remote file and thus can conserve memory.		String
<b>onCompletionExceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to handle any thrown exceptions that happens during the file on completion process where the consumer does either a commit or rollback. The default implementation will log any exception at WARN level and ignore.		ExceptionHandler
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>processStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileProcessStrategy</code> allowing you to implement your own <code>readLock</code> option or similar. Can also be used when special conditions must be met before a file can be consumed, such as a special ready file exists. If this option is set then the <code>readLock</code> option does not apply.		<code>GenericFileProcessStrategy&lt;T&gt;</code>
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (consumer)	The receive (download) buffer size Used only by <code>FTPClient</code>	32768	int
<b>startingDirectoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Whether the starting directory must exist. Mind that the <code>autoCreate</code> option is default enabled, which means the starting directory is normally auto created if it doesn't exist. You can disable <code>autoCreate</code> and enable this to ensure the starting directory must exist. Will thrown an exception if the directory doesn't exist.	false	boolean
<b>useList</b> (consumer)	Whether to allow using <code>LIST</code> command when downloading a file. Default is true. In some use cases you may want to download a specific file and are not allowed to use the <code>LIST</code> command, and therefore you can set this option to false. Notice when using this option, then the specific file to download does not include meta-data information such as file size, timestamp, permissions etc, because those information is only possible to retrieve when <code>LIST</code> command is in use.	true	boolean
<b>fileExist</b> (producer)	What to do if a file already exists with the same name. <code>Override</code> , which is the default, replaces the existing file. <code>Append</code> - adds content to the existing file. <code>Fail</code> - throws a <code>GenericFileOperationException</code> , indicating that there is already an existing file. <code>Ignore</code> - silently ignores the problem and does not override the existing file, but assumes everything is okay. <code>Move</code> - option requires to use the <code>moveExisting</code> option to be configured as well. The option <code>eagerDeleteTargetFile</code> can be used to control what to do if an moving the file, and there exists already an existing file, otherwise causing the move operation to fail. The <code>Move</code> option will move any existing files, before writing the target file. <code>TryRename</code> is only applicable if <code>tempFileName</code> option is in use. This allows to try renaming the file from the temporary name to the actual name, without doing any exists check. This check may be faster on some file systems and especially FTP servers.	Override	<code>GenericFileExist</code>



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>flatten</b> (producer)	Flatten is used to flatten the file name path to strip any leading paths, so it's just the file name. This allows you to consume recursively into sub-directories, but when you eg write the files to another directory they will be written in a single directory. Setting this to true on the producer enforces that any file name in CamelFileName header will be stripped for any leading paths.	false	boolean
<b>moveExisting</b> (producer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to compute file name to use when fileExist=Move is configured. To move files into a backup subdirectory just enter backup. This option only supports the following File Language tokens: file:name, file:name.ext, file:name.noext, file:onlyname, file:onlyname.noext, file:ext, and file:parent. Notice the file:parent is not supported by the FTP component, as the FTP component can only move any existing files to a relative directory based on current dir as base.		String
<b>tempFileName</b> (producer)	The same as tempPrefix option but offering a more fine grained control on the naming of the temporary filename as it uses the File Language.		String
<b>tempPrefix</b> (producer)	This option is used to write the file using a temporary name and then, after the write is complete, rename it to the real name. Can be used to identify files being written and also avoid consumers (not using exclusive read locks) reading in progress files. Is often used by FTP when uploading big files.		String
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Used to specify if a null body is allowed during file writing. If set to true then an empty file will be created, when set to false, and attempting to send a null body to the file component, a GenericFileWriteException of 'Cannot write null body to file.' will be thrown. If the fileExist option is set to 'Override', then the file will be truncated, and if set to append the file will remain unchanged.	false	boolean
<b>chmod</b> (producer)	Allows you to set chmod on the stored file. For example chmod=640.		String
<b>disconnectOnBatchComplete</b> (producer)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after a Batch upload is complete. disconnectOnBatchComplete will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eagerDeleteTargetFile</b> (producer)	Whether or not to eagerly delete any existing target file. This option only applies when you use <code>fileExists=Override</code> and the <code>tempFileName</code> option as well. You can use this to disable (set it to false) deleting the target file before the temp file is written. For example you may write big files and want the target file to exist during the temp file is being written. This ensures the target file is only deleted until the very last moment, just before the temp file is being renamed to the target filename. This option is also used to control whether to delete any existing files when <code>fileExist=Move</code> is enabled, and an existing file exists. If this option <code>copyAndDeleteOnRenameFails</code> is false, then an exception will be thrown if an existing file existed, if its true, then the existing file is deleted before the move operation.	true	boolean
<b>keepLastModified</b> (producer)	Will keep the last modified timestamp from the source file (if any). Will use the <code>Exchange.FILE_LAST_MODIFIED</code> header to locate the timestamp. This header can contain either a <code>java.util.Date</code> or long with the timestamp. If the timestamp exists and the option is enabled it will set this timestamp on the written file. Note: This option only applies to the file producer. You cannot use this option with any of the ftp producers.	false	boolean
<b>sendNoop</b> (producer)	Whether to send a noop command as a pre-write check before uploading files to the FTP server. This is enabled by default as a validation of the connection is still valid, which allows to silently re-connect to be able to upload the file. However if this causes problems, you can turn this option off.	true	boolean
<b>activePortRange</b> (advanced)	Set the client side port range in active mode. The syntax is: <code>minPort-maxPort</code> Both port numbers are inclusive, eg <code>10000-19999</code> to include all 1xxxx ports.		String
<b>autoCreate</b> (advanced)	Automatically create missing directories in the file's pathname. For the file consumer, that means creating the starting directory. For the file producer, it means the directory the files should be written to.	true	boolean
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	Write buffer sized in bytes.	131072	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the connect timeout for waiting for a connection to be established Used by both FTPClient and JSCH	10000	int
<b>ftpClient</b> (advanced)	To use a custom instance of FTPClient		FTPClient
<b>ftpClientConfig</b> (advanced)	To use a custom instance of FTPClientConfig to configure the FTP client the endpoint should use.		FTPClientConfig
<b>ftpClientConfigParameters</b> (advanced)	Used by FtpComponent to provide additional parameters for the FTPClientConfig		Map
<b>ftpClientParameters</b> (advanced)	Used by FtpComponent to provide additional parameters for the FTPClient		Map
<b>maximumReconnectAttempts</b> (advanced)	Specifies the maximum reconnect attempts Camel performs when it tries to connect to the remote FTP server. Use 0 to disable this behavior.		int
<b>reconnectDelay</b> (advanced)	Delay in millis Camel will wait before performing a reconnect attempt.		long
<b>siteCommand</b> (advanced)	Sets optional site command(s) to be executed after successful login. Multiple site commands can be separated using a new line character.		String
<b>soTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the so timeout FTP and FTPS Only for Camel 2.4. SFTP for Camel 2.14.3/2.15.3/2.16 onwards. Is the SocketOptions.SO_TIMEOUT value in millis. Recommended option is to set this to 300000 so as not have a hanged connection. On SFTP this option is set as timeout on the JSCH Session instance.	30000 0	int
<b>stepwise</b> (advanced)	Sets whether we should stepwise change directories while traversing file structures when downloading files, or as well when uploading a file to a directory. You can disable this if you for example are in a situation where you cannot change directory on the FTP server due security reasons.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>throwExceptionOnConnectFailed</b> (advanced)	Should an exception be thrown if connection failed (exhausted) By default exception is not thrown and a WARN is logged. You can use this to enable exception being thrown and handle the thrown exception from the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.PollingConsumerPollStrategy</code> rollback method.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the data timeout for waiting for reply Used only by FTPClient	30000	int
<b>antExclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter exclusion. If both <code>antInclude</code> and <code>antExclude</code> are used, <code>antExclude</code> takes precedence over <code>antInclude</code> . Multiple exclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String
<b>antFilterCaseSensitive</b> (filter)	Sets case sensitive flag on ant filter	true	boolean
<b>antInclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter inclusion. Multiple inclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String
<b>eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	Allows for controlling whether the limit from <code>maxMessagesPerPoll</code> is eager or not. If eager then the limit is during the scanning of files. Where as false would scan all files, and then perform sorting. Setting this option to false allows for sorting all files first, and then limit the poll. Mind that this requires a higher memory usage as all file details are in memory to perform the sorting.	true	boolean
<b>exclude</b> (filter)	Is used to exclude files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the <code>RAW()</code> syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>filter</b> (filter)	Pluggable filter as a <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileFilter</code> class. Will skip files if filter returns false in its <code>accept()</code> method.		<code>GenericFileFilter&lt;T&gt;</code>
<b>filterDirectory</b> (filter)	Filters the directory based on Simple language. For example to filter on current date, you can use a simple date pattern such as <code>\$date:now:yyyMMdd</code>		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>filterFile</b> (filter)	Filters the file based on Simple language. For example to filter on file size, you can use <code>\$file:size 5000</code>		String
<b>idempotent</b> (filter)	Option to use the Idempotent Consumer EIP pattern to let Camel skip already processed files. Will by default use a memory based LRU Cache that holds 1000 entries. If <code>noop=true</code> then idempotent will be enabled as well to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	Boolean
<b>idempotentKey</b> (filter)	To use a custom idempotent key. By default the absolute path of the file is used. You can use the File Language, for example to use the file name and file size, you can do: <code>idempotentKey=\$file:name-\$file:size</code>		String
<b>idempotentRepository</b> (filter)	A pluggable repository <code>org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository</code> which by default use <code>MemoryMessageIdRepository</code> if none is specified and idempotent is true.		String
<b>include</b> (filter)	Is used to include files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the <code>RAW()</code> syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>maxDepth</b> (filter)	The maximum depth to traverse when recursively processing a directory.	2147483647	int
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	To define a maximum messages to gather per poll. By default no maximum is set. Can be used to set a limit of e.g. 1000 to avoid when starting up the server that there are thousands of files. Set a value of 0 or negative to disabled it. Notice: If this option is in use then the File and FTP components will limit before any sorting. For example if you have 100000 files and use <code>maxMessagesPerPoll=500</code> , then only the first 500 files will be picked up, and then sorted. You can use the <code>eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll</code> option and set this to false to allow to scan all files first and then sort afterwards.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>minDepth</b> (filter)	The minimum depth to start processing when recursively processing a directory. Using minDepth=1 means the base directory. Using minDepth=2 means the first sub directory.		int
<b>move</b> (filter)	Expression (such as Simple Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it after processing. To move files into a .done subdirectory just enter .done.		String
<b>exclusiveReadLockStrategy</b> (lock)	Pluggable read-lock as a <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy</code> implementation.		GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy <T>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLock</b> (lock)	<p>Used by consumer, to only poll the files if it has exclusive read-lock on the file (i.e. the file is not in-progress or being written). Camel will wait until the file lock is granted. This option provides the build in strategies: none - No read lock is in use markerFile - Camel creates a marker file (fileName.camelLock) and then holds a lock on it. This option is not available for the FTP component changed - Changed is using file length/modification timestamp to detect whether the file is currently being copied or not. Will at least use 1 sec to determine this, so this option cannot consume files as fast as the others, but can be more reliable as the JDK IO API cannot always determine whether a file is currently being used by another process. The option readLockCheckInterval can be used to set the check frequency. fileLock - is for using java.nio.channels.FileLock. This option is not avail for the FTP component. This approach should be avoided when accessing a remote file system via a mount/share unless that file system supports distributed file locks. rename - rename is for using a try to rename the file as a test if we can get exclusive read-lock. idempotent - (only for file component) idempotent is for using a idempotentRepository as the read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-changed - (only for file component) idempotent-changed is for using a idempotentRepository and changed as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-rename - (only for file component) idempotent-rename is for using a idempotentRepository and rename as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. Notice: The various read locks is not all suited to work in clustered mode, where concurrent consumers on different nodes is competing for the same files on a shared file system. The markerFile using a close to atomic operation to create the empty marker file, but its not guaranteed to work in a cluster. The fileLock may work better but then the file system need to support distributed file locks, and so on. Using the idempotent read lock can support clustering if the idempotent repository supports clustering, such as Hazelcast Component or Infinispan.</p>	none	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockCheckInterval</b> (lock)	Interval in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read lock. This interval is used for sleeping between attempts to acquire the read lock. For example when using the changed read lock, you can set a higher interval period to cater for slow writes. The default of 1 sec. may be too fast if the producer is very slow writing the file. Notice: For FTP the default readLockCheckInterval is 5000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	1000	long
<b>readLockDeleteOrphanLock Files</b> (lock)	Whether or not read lock with marker files should upon startup delete any orphan read lock files, which may have been left on the file system, if Camel was not properly shutdown (such as a JVM crash). If turning this option to false then any orphaned lock file will cause Camel to not attempt to pickup that file, this could also be due another node is concurrently reading files from the same shared directory.	true	boolean
<b>readLockLogging Level</b> (lock)	Logging level used when a read lock could not be acquired. By default a WARN is logged. You can change this level, for example to OFF to not have any logging. This option is only applicable for readLock of types: changed, fileLock, idempotent, idempotent-changed, idempotent-rename, rename.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>readLockMarkerFile</b> (lock)	Whether to use marker file with the changed, rename, or exclusive read lock types. By default a marker file is used as well to guard against other processes picking up the same files. This behavior can be turned off by setting this option to false. For example if you do not want to write marker files to the file systems by the Camel application.	true	boolean
<b>readLockMinAge</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=change. This option allows to specify a minimum age the file must be before attempting to acquire the read lock. For example use readLockMinAge=300s to require the file is at least 5 minutes old. This can speedup the changed read lock as it will only attempt to acquire files which are at least that given age.	0	long



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockMinLength</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=changed. This option allows you to configure a minimum file length. By default Camel expects the file to contain data, and thus the default value is 1. You can set this option to zero, to allow consuming zero-length files.	1	long
<b>readLockRemoveOnCommit</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file is succeeded and a commit happens. By default the file is not removed which ensures that any race-condition do not occur so another active node may attempt to grab the file. Instead the idempotent repository may support eviction strategies that you can configure to evict the file name entry after X minutes - this ensures no problems with race conditions.	false	boolean
<b>readLockRemoveOnRollback</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file failed and a rollback happens. If this option is false, then the file name entry is confirmed (as if the file did a commit).	true	boolean
<b>readLockTimeout</b> (lock)	Optional timeout in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read-lock. If the read-lock could not be granted and the timeout triggered, then Camel will skip the file. At next poll Camel, will try the file again, and this time maybe the read-lock could be granted. Use a value of 0 or lower to indicate forever. Currently fileLock, changed and rename support the timeout. Notice: For FTP the default readLockTimeout value is 20000 instead of 10000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	10000	long
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>shuffle</b> (sort)	To shuffle the list of files (sort in random order)	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sortBy</b> (sort)	Built-in sort by using the File Language. Supports nested sorts, so you can have a sort by file name and as a 2nd group sort by modified date.		String
<b>sorter</b> (sort)	Pluggable sorter as a java.util.Comparator class.		GenericFile<T>>
<b>account</b> (security)	Account to use for login		String
<b>disableSecureDataChannelDefaults</b> (security)	Use this option to disable default options when using secure data channel. This allows you to be in full control what the execPbsz and execProt setting should be used. Default is false	false	boolean
<b>execPbsz</b> (security)	When using secure data channel you can set the exec protection buffer size		Long
<b>execProt</b> (security)	The exec protection level PROT command. C - Clear S - Safe(SSL protocol only) E - Confidential(SSL protocol only) P - Private		String
<b>ftpClientKeyStoreParameters</b> (security)	Set the key store parameters		Map
<b>ftpClientTrustStoreParameters</b> (security)	Set the trust store parameters		Map
<b>isImplicit</b> (security)	Set the security mode(Implicit/Explicit). true - Implicit Mode / False - Explicit Mode	false	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use for login		String
<b>securityProtocol</b> (security)	Set the underlying security protocol.	TLS	String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	Gets the JSSE configuration that overrides any settings in link FtpsEndpointftpClientKeyStoreParameters, link ftpClientTrustStoreParameters, and link FtpsConfigurationgetSecurityProtocol().		SSLContextParameters
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use for login		String

## CHAPTER 112. GANGLIA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

Provides a mechanism to send a value (the message body) as a metric to the [Ganglia](#) monitoring system. Uses the gmetric4j library. Can be used in conjunction with standard [Ganglia](#) and [JMXetric](#) for monitoring metrics from the OS, JVM and business processes through a single platform.

You should have a Ganglia gmond agent running on the machine where your JVM runs. The gmond sends a heartbeat to the Ganglia infrastructure, camel-ganglia can't send the heartbeat itself currently.

On most Linux systems (Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora and RHEL/CentOS with EPEL) you can just install the Ganglia agent package and it runs automatically using multicast configuration. You can configure it to use regular UDP unicast if you prefer.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ganglia</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 112.1. URI FORMAT

```
ganglia:address:port[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 112.2. GANGLIA COMPONENT AND ENDPOINT URI OPTIONS

The Ganglia component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared configuration		GangliaConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ganglia endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ganglia:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 112.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	Host name for Ganglia server	239.2.11.71	String
<b>port</b>	Port for Ganglia server	8649	int

### 112.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dmax</b> (producer)	Minimum time in seconds before Ganglia will purge the metric value if it expires. Set to 0 and the value will remain in Ganglia indefinitely until a gmond agent restart.	0	int
<b>groupName</b> (producer)	The group that the metric belongs to.	java	String
<b>metricName</b> (producer)	The name to use for the metric.	metric	String
<b>mode</b> (producer)	Send the UDP metric packets using MULTICAST or UNICAST	MULTICAST	UDPAAddressingMode
<b>prefix</b> (producer)	Prefix the metric name with this string and an underscore.		String
<b>slope</b> (producer)	The slope	BOTH	GMetricSlope
<b>spoofHostname</b> (producer)	Spoofing information IP:hostname		String
<b>tmax</b> (producer)	Maximum time in seconds that the value can be considered current. After this, Ganglia considers the value to have expired.	60	int
<b>ttl</b> (producer)	If using multicast, set the TTL of the packets	5	int
<b>type</b> (producer)	The type of value	STRING	GMetricType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>units</b> (producer)	Any unit of measurement that qualifies the metric, e.g. widgets, litres, bytes. Do not include a prefix such as k (kilo) or m (milli), other tools may scale the units later. The value should be unscaled.		String
<b>wireFormat31x</b> (producer)	Use the wire format of Ganglia 3.1.0 and later versions. Set this to false to use Ganglia 3.0.x or earlier.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 112.3. MESSAGE BODY

Any value (such as a string or numeric type) in the body is sent to the Ganglia system.

## 112.4. RETURN VALUE / RESPONSE

Ganglia sends metrics using unidirectional UDP or multicast. There is no response or change to the message body.

## 112.5. EXAMPLES

### 112.5.1. Sending a String metric

The message body will be converted to a String and sent as a metric value. Unlike numeric metrics, String values can't be charted but Ganglia makes them available for reporting. The `os_version` string at the top of every Ganglia host page is an example of a String metric.

```
from("direct:string.for.ganglia")
  .setHeader(GangliaConstants.METRIC_NAME, simple("my_string_metric"))
  .setHeader(GangliaConstants.METRIC_TYPE, GMetricType.STRING)
  .to("direct:ganglia.tx");

from("direct:ganglia.tx")
  .to("ganglia:239.2.11.71:8649?mode=MULTICAST&prefix=test");
```

### 112.5.2. Sending a numeric metric

```
from("direct:value.for.ganglia")
  .setHeader(GangliaConstants.METRIC_NAME, simple("widgets_in_stock"))
  .setHeader(GangliaConstants.METRIC_TYPE, GMetricType.UINT32)
  .setHeader(GangliaConstants.METRIC_UNITS, simple("widgets"))
  .to("direct:ganglia.tx");
```

```
from("direct:ganglia.tx")  
  .to("ganglia:239.2.11.71:8649?mode=MULTICAST&prefix=test");
```

## CHAPTER 113. GEOCODER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **geocoder**: component is used for looking up geocodes (latitude and longitude) for a given address, or reverse lookup. The component uses the [Java API for Google Geocoder](#) library.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-geocoder</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 113.1. URI FORMAT

```
geocoder:address:name[?options]
geocoder:latlng:latitude,longitude[?options]
```

### 113.2. OPTIONS

The Geocoder component has no options.

The Geocoder endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
geocoder:address:latlng
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 113.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>address</b>	The geo address which should be prefixed with address:		String
<b>latlng</b>	The geo latitude and longitude which should be prefixed with latlng:		String

#### 113.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientId</b> (producer)	To use google premium with this client id		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientKey</b> (producer)	To use google premium with this client key		String
<b>headersOnly</b> (producer)	Whether to only enrich the Exchange with headers, and leave the body as-is.	false	boolean
<b>language</b> (producer)	The language to use.	en	String
<b>httpClientConfigurer</b> (advanced)	Register a custom configuration strategy for new HttpClient instances created by producers or consumers such as to configure authentication mechanisms etc		HttpClientConfigurer
<b>httpClientConnectionManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpClientConnectionManager to manage connections		HttpClientConnectionManager
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>proxyAuthDomain</b> (proxy)	Domain for proxy NTLM authentication		String
<b>proxyAuthHost</b> (proxy)	Optional host for proxy NTLM authentication		String
<b>proxyAuthMethod</b> (proxy)	Authentication method for proxy, either as Basic, Digest or NTLM.		String
<b>proxyAuthPassword</b> (proxy)	Password for proxy authentication		String
<b>proxyAuthUsername</b> (proxy)	Username for proxy authentication		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	The proxy host name		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	The proxy port number		Integer

### 113.3. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT

Camel will deliver the body as a **com.google.code.geocoder.model.GeocodeResponse** type. And if the address is **"current"** then the response is a String type with a JSON representation of the current location.

If the option **headersOnly** is set to **true** then the message body is left as-is, and only headers will be added to the Exchange.

## 113.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Header	Description
<b>CamelGeoCoderStatus</b>	Mandatory. Status code from the geocoder library. If status is <b>GeocoderStatus.OK</b> then additional headers is enriched
<b>CamelGeoCoderAddress</b>	The formatted address
<b>CamelGeoCoderLat</b>	The latitude of the location.
<b>CamelGeoCoderLng</b>	The longitude of the location.
<b>CamelGeoCoderLatlng</b>	The latitude and longitude of the location. Separated by comma.
<b>CamelGeoCoderCity</b>	The city long name.
<b>CamelGeoCoderRegionCode</b>	The region code.
<b>CamelGeoCoderRegionName</b>	The region name.
<b>CamelGeoCoderCountryLong</b>	The country long name.
<b>CamelGeoCoderCountryShort</b>	The country short name.

Notice not all headers may be provided depending on available data and mode in use (address vs latlng).

## 113.5. SAMPLES

In the example below we get the latitude and longitude for Paris, France

```
from("direct:start")
.to("geocoder:address:Paris, France")
```

If you provide a header with the **CamelGeoCoderAddress** then that overrides the endpoint configuration, so to get the location of Copenhagen, Denmark we can send a message with a headers as shown:

```
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:start", "Hello", GeoCoderConstants.ADDRESS, "Copenhagen, Denmark");
```

To get the address for a latitude and longitude we can do:

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("geocoder:latlng:40.714224,-73.961452")
  .log("Location ${header.CamelGeocoderAddress} is at lat/lng: ${header.CamelGeocoderLatlng}
and in country ${header.CamelGeoCoderCountryShort}")
```

Which will log

```
Location 285 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11211, USA is at lat/lng: 40.71412890,-73.96140740
and in country US
```

To get the current location you can use "current" as the address as shown:

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("geocoder:address:current")
```

## CHAPTER 114. GIT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The `git`: component allows you to work with a generic Git repository.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-git</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### URI Format

```
git://localRepositoryPath[?options]
```

### 114.1. URI OPTIONS

The producer allows to do operations on a specific repository.

The consumer allows consuming commits, tags and branches on a specific repository.

The Git component has no options.

The Git endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
git:localPath
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 114.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>localPath</code>	Required Local repository path		String

#### 114.1.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>branchName</code> (common)	The branch name to work on		String
<code>password</code> (common)	Remote repository password		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>remoteName</b> (common)	The remote repository name to use in particular operation like pull		String
<b>remotePath</b> (common)	The remote repository path		String
<b>tagName</b> (common)	The tag name to work on		String
<b>username</b> (common)	Remote repository username		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>type</b> (consumer)	The consumer type		GitType
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>allowEmpty</b> (producer)	The flag to manage empty git commits	true	boolean
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do on the repository		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 114.2. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Default Value	Type	Context	Description
Camel GitOperation	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The operation to do on a repository, if not specified as endpoint option
Camel GitFileName	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The file name in an add operation
Camel GitCommitMessage	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The commit message related in a commit operation
Camel GitCommitUsername	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The commit username in a commit operation
Camel GitCommitEmail	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The commit email in a commit operation
Camel GitCommitId	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The commit id
Camel GitAllowEmpty	<b>null</b>	Boolean	Producer	The flag to manage empty git commits

### 114.3. PRODUCER EXAMPLE

Below is an example route of a producer that add a file test.java to a local repository, commit it with a specific message on master branch and then push it to remote repository.

```

from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(GitConstants.GIT_FILE_NAME, constant("test.java"))
  .to("git:///tmp/testRepo?operation=add")
  .setHeader(GitConstants.GIT_COMMIT_MESSAGE, constant("first commit"))
  .to("git:///tmp/testRepo?operation=commit")
  .to("git:///tmp/testRepo?
operation=push&remotePath=https://foo.com/test/test.git&username=xxx&password=xxx")

```

### 114.4. CONSUMER EXAMPLE

Below is an example route of a consumer that consumes commit:

```
from("git://tmp/testRepo?type=commit")  
    .to(....)
```

## CHAPTER 115. GITHUB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The GitHub component interacts with the GitHub API by encapsulating [egit-github](#). It currently provides polling for new pull requests, pull request comments, tags, and commits. It is also able to produce comments on pull requests, as well as close the pull request entirely.

Rather than webhooks, this endpoint relies on simple polling. Reasons include:

- Concern for reliability/stability
- The types of payloads we're polling aren't typically large (plus, paging is available in the API)
- The need to support apps running somewhere not publicly accessible where a webhook would fail

Note that the GitHub API is fairly expansive. Therefore, this component could be easily expanded to provide additional interactions.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-github</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 115.1. URI FORMAT

```
github://endpoint[?options]
```

### 115.2. MANDATORY OPTIONS:

Note that these can be configured directly through the endpoint.

The GitHub component has no options.

The GitHub endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
github:type/branchName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 115.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
type	Required What git operation to execute	t	GitHubType



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>branchName</b>	Name of branch		String

### 115.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>oauthToken</b> (common)	GitHub OAuth token, required unless username & password are provided		String
<b>password</b> (common)	GitHub password, required unless oauthToken is provided		String
<b>repoName</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> GitHub repository name		String
<b>repoOwner</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> GitHub repository owner (organization)		String
<b>username</b> (common)	GitHub username, required unless oauthToken is provided		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>encoding</b> (producer)	To use the given encoding when getting a git commit file		String
<b>state</b> (producer)	To set git commit status state		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>targetUrl</b> (producer)	To set git commit status target url		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 115.3. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:

Endpoint	Context	Body Type
pullRequest	polling	org.eclipse.egit.github.core.PullRequest
pullRequestComment	polling	org.eclipse.egit.github.core.Comment (comment on the general pull request discussion) or org.eclipse.egit.github.core.CommitComment (inline comment on a pull request diff)
tag	polling	org.eclipse.egit.github.core.RepositoryTag
commit	polling	org.eclipse.egit.github.core.RepositoryCommit

### 115.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:

Endpoint	Body	Message Headers
pullRequestComment	String (comment text)	- GitHubPullRequest (integer) (REQUIRED): Pull request number.  - GitHubInResponseTo (integer): Required if responding to another inline comment on the pull request diff. If left off, a general comment on the pull request discussion is assumed.
closePullRequest	none	- GitHubPullRequest (integer) (REQUIRED): Pull request number.
createIssue (From Camel 2.18)	String (issue body text)	- GitHubIssueTitle (String) (REQUIRED): Issue Title.

## CHAPTER 116. GZIP DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

The GZip Data Format is a message compression and de-compression format. It uses the same deflate algorithm that is used in [Zip DataFormat](#), although some additional headers are provided. This format is produced by popular **gzip/gunzip** tool. Messages marshalled using GZip compression can be unmarshalled using GZip decompression just prior to being consumed at the endpoint. The compression capability is quite useful when you deal with large XML and Text based payloads or when you read messages previously compressed using **gzip** tool.

### 116.1. OPTIONS

The GZip dataformat supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 116.2. MARSHAL

In this example we marshal a regular text/XML payload to a compressed payload employing gzip compression format and send it an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE.

```
from("direct:start").marshal().gzip().to("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE");
```

### 116.3. UNMARSHAL

In this example we unmarshal a gzipped payload from an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE to its original format, and forward it for processing to the **UnGzippedMessageProcessor**.

```
from("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE").unmarshal().gzip().process(new UnGzippedMessageProcessor());
```

### 116.4. DEPENDENCIES

This data format is provided in **camel-core** so no additional dependencies is needed.

## CHAPTER 117. GOOGLE BIGQUERY COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

### 117.1. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

The Google Bigquery component provides access to [Cloud BigQuery Infrastructure](#) via the [Google Client Services API](#).

The current implementation does not use gRPC.

The current implementation does not support querying BigQuery i.e. is a producer only.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-bigquery</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 117.2. AUTHENTICATION CONFIGURATION

Google BigQuery component authentication is targeted for use with the GCP Service Accounts. For more information please refer to [Google Cloud Platform Auth Guide](#)

Google security credentials can be set explicitly via one of the two options:

- Service Account Email and Service Account Key (PEM format)
- GCP credentials file location

If both are set, the Service Account Email/Key will take precedence.

Or implicitly, where the connection factory falls back on [Application Default Credentials](#).

**OBS!** The location of the default credentials file is configurable - via `GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS` environment variable.

Service Account Email and Service Account Key can be found in the GCP JSON credentials file as `client_email` and `private_key` respectively.

### 117.3. URI FORMAT

```
google-bigquery://project-id:datasetId[:tableId]?[options]
```

### 117.4. OPTIONS

The Google BigQuery component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>projectId</b> (producer)	Google Cloud Project Id		String
<b>datasetId</b> (producer)	BigQuery Dataset Id		String
<b>connectionFactory</b> (producer)	ConnectionFactory to obtain connection to Bigquery Service. If non provided the default one will be used		GoogleBigQuery ConnectionFactory
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google BigQuery endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-bigquery:projectId:datasetId:tableName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 117.4.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>projectId</b>	<b>Required</b> Google Cloud Project Id		String
<b>datasetId</b>	<b>Required</b> BigQuery Dataset Id		String
<b>tableId</b>	BigQuery table id		String

#### 117.4.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionFactory</b> (producer)	ConnectionFactory to obtain connection to Bigquery Service. If non provided the default will be used.		GoogleBigQuery ConnectionFactory
<b>useAsInsertId</b> (producer)	Field name to use as insert id		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 117.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel GoogleBigQuery.TableSuffix</b>	<b>String</b>	Table suffix to use when inserting data
<b>Camel GoogleBigQuery.InsertId</b>	<b>String</b>	InsertId to use when inserting data
<b>Camel GoogleBigQuery.PartitionDecorator</b>	<b>String</b>	Partition decorator to indicate partition to use when inserting data
<b>Camel GoogleBigQuery.TableId</b>	<b>String</b>	Table id where data will be submitted. If specified will override endpoint configuration

## 117.6. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can accept and deliver to BigQuery individual and grouped exchanges alike. Grouped exchanges have **Exchange.GROUPED\_EXCHANGE** property set.

Goole BigQuery producer will send a grouped exchange in a single api call unless different table suffix or partition decorators are specified in which case it will break it down to ensure data is written with the correct suffix or partition decorator.

Google BigQuery endpoint expects the payload to be either a map or list of maps. A payload containing a map will insert a single row and a payload containing a list of map's will insert a row for each entry in the list.

## 117.7. TEMPLATE TABLES

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/streaming-data-into-bigquery#template-tables>

Templated tables can be specified using the **GoogleBigQueryConstants.TABLE\_SUFFIX** header.

I.e. the following route will create tables and insert records sharded on a per day basis:

```
from("direct:start")
.header(GoogleBigQueryConstants.TABLE_SUFFIX, "_${date:now:yyyyMMdd}")
.to("google-bigquery:sampleDataset:sampleTable")
```

Note it is recommended to use partitioning for this use case.

## 117.8. PARTITIONING

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/creating-partitioned-tables>

Partitioning is specified when creating a table and if set data will be automatically partitioned into separate tables. When inserting data a specific partition can be specified by setting the **GoogleBigQueryConstants.PARTITION\_DECORATOR** header on the exchange.

## 117.9. ENSURING DATA CONSISTENCY

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/streaming-data-into-bigquery#dataconsistency>

An insert id can be set on the exchange with the header **GoogleBigQueryConstants.INSERT\_ID** or by specifying query parameter **useAsInsertId**. As an insert id need to be specified per row inserted the exchange header can't be used when the payload is a list - if the payload is a list the **GoogleBigQueryConstants.INSERT\_ID** will be ignored. In that case use the query parameter **useAsInsertId**.

## CHAPTER 118. GOOGLE CALENDAR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The Google Calendar component provides access to [Google Calendar](#) via the [Google Calendar Web APIs](#).

Google Calendar uses the [OAuth 2.0 protocol](#) for authenticating a Google account and authorizing access to user data. Before you can use this component, you will need to [create an account and generate OAuth credentials](#). Credentials comprise of a clientId, clientSecret, and a refreshToken. A handy resource for generating a long-lived refreshToken is the [OAuth playground](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-calendar</artifactId>
  <version>2.15.0</version>
</dependency>
```

### 118.1.1. GOOGLE CALENDAR OPTIONS

The Google Calendar component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		GoogleCalendarConfiguration
<b>clientFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the GoogleCalendarClientFactory as factory for creating the client. Will by default use BatchGoogleCalendarClientFactory		GoogleCalendarClientFactory
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Calendar endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-calendar:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 118.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		GoogleCalendarApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 118.1.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (common)	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so refreshToken is recommended for long term usage.		String
<b>applicationName</b> (common)	Google calendar application name. Example would be camel-google-calendar/1.0		String
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Client ID of the calendar application		String
<b>clientSecret</b> (common)	Client secret of the calendar application		String
<b>emailAddress</b> (common)	The emailAddress of the Google Service Account.		String
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>p12FileName</b> (common)	The name of the p12 file which has the private key to use with the Google Service Account.		String
<b>refreshToken</b> (common)	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<b>scopes</b> (common)	Specifies the level of permissions you want a calendar application to have to a user account. You can separate multiple scopes by comma. See <a href="https://developers.google.com/google-apps/calendar/auth">https://developers.google.com/google-apps/calendar/auth</a> for more info.	<a href="https://www.googleapis.com/auth/calendar">https://www.googleapis.com/auth/calendar</a>	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>user</b> (common)	The email address of the user the application is trying to impersonate in the service account flow		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 118.2. URI FORMAT

The `GoogleCalendar` Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-calendar://endpoint-prefix/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint prefix can be one of:

- `acl`
- `calendars`
- `channels`
- `colors`
- `events`
- `freebusy`
- `list`
- `settings`

## 118.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can use endpoint prefixes followed by endpoint names and associated options described next. A shorthand alias can be used for some endpoints. The endpoint URI MUST contain a prefix.

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options MUST be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelGoogleCalendar.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelGoogleCalendar.option** header.

## 118.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Any of the producer endpoints can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. Consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange.

## 118.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

Any URI option can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with a **CamelGoogleCalendar.** prefix.

## 118.6. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the underlying APIs used by the `GoogleCalendarComponent`. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint URI parameter. For endpoints that return an array or collection, a consumer endpoint will map every element to distinct messages.

## CHAPTER 119. GOOGLE CALENDAR STREAM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The Google Calendar component provides access to [Calendar](#) via the [Google Calendar Web APIs](#).

Google Calendar uses the [OAuth 2.0 protocol](#) for authenticating a Google account and authorizing access to user data. Before you can use this component, you will need to [create an account and generate OAuth credentials](#). Credentials comprise of a clientId, clientSecret, and a refreshToken. A handy resource for generating a long-lived refreshToken is the [OAuth playground](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-calendar</artifactId>
  <version>2.23.0</version>
</dependency>
```

### 119.1. URI FORMAT

The Google Calendar Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-calendar-stream://index?[options]
```

### 119.2. GOOGLECALENDARSTREAMCOMPONENT

The Google Calendar Stream component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The configuration		GoogleCalendarStreamConfiguration
<b>clientFactory</b> (advanced)	The client Factory		GoogleCalendarClientFactory
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Calendar Stream endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-calendar-stream:index
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 119.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>index</b>	Specifies an index for the endpoint		String

### 119.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (consumer)	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so refreshToken is recommended for long term usage.		String
<b>applicationName</b> (consumer)	Google Calendar application name. Example would be camel-google-calendar/1.0		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>calendarId</b> (consumer)	The calendarId to be used	primary	String
<b>clientId</b> (consumer)	Client ID of the calendar application		String
<b>clientSecret</b> (consumer)	Client secret of the calendar application		String
<b>considerLastUpdate</b> (consumer)	Take into account the lastUpdate of the last event polled as start date for the next poll	false	boolean
<b>consumeFromNow</b> (consumer)	Consume events in the selected calendar from now on	true	boolean
<b>maxResults</b> (consumer)	Max results to be returned	10	int
<b>query</b> (consumer)	The query to execute on calendar		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>refreshToken</b> (consumer)	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<b>scopes</b> (consumer)	Specifies the level of permissions you want a calendar application to have to a user account. See <a href="https://developers.google.com/calendar/auth">https://developers.google.com/calendar/auth</a> for more info.		List
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option errorHandler is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 119.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 15 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.client-factory</code>	The client Factory. The option is a <code>org.apache.camel.component.google.calendar.GoogleCalendarClientFactory</code> type.		String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.access-token</code>	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so <code>refreshToken</code> is recommended for long term usage.		String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.application-name</code>	Google Calendar application name. Example would be <code>camel-google-calendar/1.0</code>		String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.calendar-id</code>	The <code>calendarId</code> to be used	primary	String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.client-id</code>	Client ID of the calendar application		String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.client-secret</code>	Client secret of the calendar application		String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.consider-last-update</code>	Take into account the <code>lastUpdate</code> of the last event polled as start date for the next poll	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.consume-from-now</code>	Consume events in the selected calendar from now on	true	Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.index</code>	Specifies an index for the endpoint		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.max-results</code>	Max results to be returned	10	Integer
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.query</code>	The query to execute on calendar		String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.refresh-token</code>	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.configuration.scopes</code>	Specifies the level of permissions you want a calendar application to have to a user account. See <a href="https://developers.google.com/calendar/auth">https://developers.google.com/calendar/auth</a> for more info.		List
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the google-calendar-stream component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-calendar-stream.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## 119.4. CONSUMER

The consumer will poll by default with `maxResults` equals to 5.

For example

```
from("google-calendar-stream://test?
markAsRead=true&delay=5000&maxResults=5").to("mock:result");
```

This route will consume the next five events starting from the date of polling.

## CHAPTER 120. GOOGLE DRIVE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The Google Drive component provides access to the [Google Drive file storage service](#) via the [Google Drive Web APIs](#).

Google Drive uses the [OAuth 2.0 protocol](#) for authenticating a Google account and authorizing access to user data. Before you can use this component, you will need to [create an account and generate OAuth credentials](#). Credentials comprise of a clientId, clientSecret, and a refreshToken. A handy resource for generating a long-lived refreshToken is the [OAuth playground](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-drive</artifactId>
  <version>2.14-SNAPSHOT</version>
</dependency>
```

### 120.1. URI FORMAT

The GoogleDrive Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-drive://endpoint-prefix/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint prefix can be one of:

- drive-about
- drive-apps
- drive-changes
- drive-channels
- drive-children
- drive-comments
- drive-files
- drive-parents
- drive-permissions
- drive-properties
- drive-realtime
- drive-replies
- drive-revisions

## 120.2. GOOGLEDRIVECOMPONENT

The Google Drive component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		GoogleDrive Configuration
<b>clientFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the GoogleCalendarClientFactory as factory for creating the client. Will by default use BatchGoogleDriveClientFactory		GoogleDriveClient Factory
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Drive endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-drive:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 120.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		GoogleDriveApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 120.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (common)	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so refreshToken is recommended for long term usage.		String
<b>applicationName</b> (common)	Google drive application name. Example would be camel-google-drive/1.0		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientFactory</b> (common)	To use the GoogleCalendarClientFactory as factory for creating the client. Will by default use BatchGoogleDriveClientFactory		GoogleDriveClientFactory
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Client ID of the drive application		String
<b>clientSecret</b> (common)	Client secret of the drive application		String
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>refreshToken</b> (common)	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<b>scopes</b> (common)	Specifies the level of permissions you want a drive application to have to a user account. See <a href="https://developers.google.com/drive/web/scopes">https://developers.google.com/drive/web/scopes</a> for more info.		List
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 120.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can use endpoint prefixes followed by endpoint names and associated options described next. A shorthand alias can be used for some endpoints. The endpoint URI MUST contain a prefix.

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options MUST be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelGoogleDrive.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelGoogleDrive.option** header.

For more information on the endpoints and options see API documentation at: <https://developers.google.com/drive/v2/reference/>

## 120.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Any of the producer endpoints can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. Consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange.

## 120.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

Any URI option can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with a **CamelGoogleDrive.** prefix.

## 120.6. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the underlying APIs used by the `GoogleDriveComponent`. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint URI parameter. For endpoints that return an array or collection, a consumer endpoint will map every element to distinct messages.

## CHAPTER 121. GOOGLE MAIL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The Google Mail component provides access to [Gmail](#) via the [Google Mail Web APIs](#).

Google Mail uses the [OAuth 2.0 protocol](#) for authenticating a Google account and authorizing access to user data. Before you can use this component, you will need to [create an account and generate OAuth credentials](#). Credentials comprise of a clientId, clientSecret, and a refreshToken. A handy resource for generating a long-lived refreshToken is the [OAuth playground](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-mail</artifactId>
  <version>2.15-SNAPSHOT</version>
</dependency>
```

### 121.1. URI FORMAT

The GoogleMail Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-mail://endpoint-prefix/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint prefix can be one of:

- attachments
- drafts
- history
- labels
- messages
- threads
- users

### 121.2. GOOGLEMAILCOMPONENT

The Google Mail component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		GoogleMailConfiguration

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the GoogleCalendarClientFactory as factory for creating the client. Will by default use BatchGoogleMailClientFactory		GoogleMailClientFactory
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Mail endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-mail:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 121.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		GoogleMailApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 121.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (common)	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so refreshToken is recommended for long term usage.		String
<b>applicationName</b> (common)	Google mail application name. Example would be camel-google-mail/1.0		String
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Client ID of the mail application		String
<b>clientSecret</b> (common)	Client secret of the mail application		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>refreshToken</b> (common)	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<b>scopes</b> (common)	Specifies the level of permissions you want a mail application to have to a user account. See <a href="https://developers.google.com/gmail/api/auth/scopes">https://developers.google.com/gmail/api/auth/scopes</a> for more info.		List
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 121.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can use endpoint prefixes followed by endpoint names and associated options described next. A shorthand alias can be used for some endpoints. The endpoint URI MUST contain a prefix.

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options MUST be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelGoogleMail.<option>**. Note that the



**inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelGoogleMail.option** header.

For more information on the endpoints and options see API documentation at: <https://developers.google.com/gmail/api/v1/reference/>

## 121.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Any of the producer endpoints can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. Consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange.

## 121.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

Any URI option can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with a **CamelGoogleMail.** prefix.

## 121.6. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the underlying APIs used by the `GoogleMailComponent`. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint URI parameter. For endpoints that return an array or collection, a consumer endpoint will map every element to distinct messages.

## CHAPTER 122. GOOGLE MAIL STREAM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.22

The Google Mail component provides access to [Gmail](#) via the [Google Mail Web APIs](#).

Google Mail uses the [OAuth 2.0 protocol](#) for authenticating a Google account and authorizing access to user data. Before you can use this component, you will need to [create an account and generate OAuth credentials](#). Credentials comprise of a clientId, clientSecret, and a refreshToken. A handy resource for generating a long-lived refreshToken is the [OAuth playground](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-mail</artifactId>
  <version>2.22-SNAPSHOT</version>
</dependency>
```

### 122.1. URI FORMAT

The GoogleMail Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-mail-stream://index?[options]
```

### 122.2. GOOGLEMAILSTREAMCOMPONENT

The Google Mail Stream component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The configuration		GoogleMailStream Configuration
<b>clientFactory</b> (advanced)	The client Factory		GoogleMailClient Factory
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Mail Stream endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-mail-stream:index
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 122.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>index</b>	Specifies an index for the endpoint		String

### 122.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (consumer)	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so refreshToken is recommended for long term usage.		String
<b>applicationName</b> (consumer)	Google mail application name. Example would be camel-google-mail/1.0		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>clientId</b> (consumer)	Client ID of the mail application		String
<b>clientSecret</b> (consumer)	Client secret of the mail application		String
<b>labels</b> (consumer)	Comma separated list of labels to take into account		String
<b>markAsRead</b> (consumer)	Mark the message as read once it has been consumed	false	boolean
<b>maxResults</b> (consumer)	Max results to be returned	10	long
<b>query</b> (consumer)	The query to execute on gmail box	is:unread	String
<b>refreshToken</b> (consumer)	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 122.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 13 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.google-mail-stream.client-factory</b>	The client Factory. The option is a <code>org.apache.camel.component.google.mail.GoogleMailClientFactory</code> type.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.access-token</code>	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so refreshToken is recommended for long term usage.		String
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.application-name</code>	Google mail application name. Example would be camel-google-mail/1.0		String
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.client-id</code>	Client ID of the mail application		String
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.client-secret</code>	Client secret of the mail application		String
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.index</code>	Specifies an index for the endpoint		String
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.labels</code>	Comma separated list of labels to take into account		String
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.mark-as-read</code>	Mark the message as read once it has been consumed	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.max-results</code>	Max results to be returned	10	Long
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.query</code>	The query to execute on gmail box	is:unread	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.configuration.refresh-token</code>	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the google-mail-stream component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-mail-stream.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## 122.4. CONSUMER

The consumer will poll by default with the query "is:unread" and maxResults equals to 10.

For example

```
from("google-mail-stream://test?
markAsRead=true&delay=5000&maxResults=5&labels=GitHub,Apache").to("mock:result");
```

This route will consume unread messages with labels Github and Apache and it will mark the messages as read.

## CHAPTER 123. GOOGLE PUBSUB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The Google Pubsub component provides access to [Cloud Pub/Sub Infrastructure](#) via the [Google Client Services API](#).

The current implementation does not use gRPC.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-pubsub</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 123.1. URI FORMAT

The GoogleMail Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-pubsub://project-id:destinationName?[options]
```

Destination Name can be either a topic or a subscription name.

### 123.2. OPTIONS

The Google Pubsub component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	Sets the connection factory to use; provides the ability to explicitly manage connection credentials: - the path to the key file - the Service Account Key / Email pair		GooglePubsubConnectionFactory
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Pubsub endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-pubsub:projectId:destinationName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 123.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>projectId</b>	<b>Required</b> Project Id		String
<b>destinationName</b>	<b>Required</b> Destination Name		String

### 123.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ackMode</b> (common)	AUTO = exchange gets ack'ed/nack'ed on completion. NONE = downstream process has to ack/nack explicitly	AUTO	AckMode
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (common)	The number of parallel streams consuming from the subscription	1	Integer
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	ConnectionFactory to obtain connection to PubSub Service. If non provided the default will be used.		GooglePubsubConnectionFactory
<b>loggerId</b> (common)	Logger ID to use when a match to the parent route required		String
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (common)	The max number of messages to receive from the server in a single API call	1	Integer
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 123.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can accept and deliver to PubSub individual and grouped exchanges alike. Grouped exchanges have **Exchange.GROUPED\_EXCHANGE** property set.

Google PubSub expects the payload to be byte[] array, Producer endpoints will send:

- String body as byte[] encoded as UTF-8
- byte[] body as is
- Everything else will be serialised into byte[] array

A Map set as message header **GooglePubsubConstants.ATTRIBUTES** will be sent as PubSub attributes. Once exchange has been delivered to PubSub the PubSub Message ID will be assigned to the header **GooglePubsubConstants.MESSAGE\_ID**.

### 123.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Google PubSub will redeliver the message if it has not been acknowledged within the time period set as a configuration option on the subscription.

The component will acknowledge the message once exchange processing has been completed.

If the route throws an exception, the exchange is marked as failed and the component will NACK the message - it will be redelivered immediately.

To ack/nack the message the component uses Acknowledgement ID stored as header **GooglePubsubConstants.ACK\_ID**. If the header is removed or tampered with, the ack will fail and the message will be redelivered again after the ack deadline.

### 123.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

Headers set by the consumer endpoints:

- GooglePubsubConstants.MESSAGE\_ID
- GooglePubsubConstants.ATTRIBUTES
- GooglePubsubConstants.PUBLISH\_TIME
- GooglePubsubConstants.ACK\_ID

### 123.6. MESSAGE BODY

The consumer endpoint returns the content of the message as `byte[]` - exactly as the underlying system sends it. It is up for the route to convert/unmarshall the contents.

## 123.7. AUTHENTICATION CONFIGURATION

Google Pubsub component authentication is targeted for use with the GCP Service Accounts. For more information please refer to [Google Cloud Platform Auth Guide](#)

Google security credentials can be set explicitly via one of the two options:

- Service Account Email and Service Account Key (PEM format)
- GCP credentials file location

If both are set, the Service Account Email/Key will take precedence.

Or implicitly, where the connection factory falls back on [Application Default Credentials](#).

**OBS!** The location of the default credentials file is configurable - via `GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS` environment variable.

Service Account Email and Service Account Key can be found in the GCP JSON credentials file as `client_email` and `private_key` respectively.

## 123.8. ROLLBACK AND REDELIVERY

The rollback for Google PubSub relies on the idea of the Acknowledgement Deadline - the time period where Google PubSub expects to receive the acknowledgement. If the acknowledgement has not been received, the message is redelivered.

Google provides an API to extend the deadline for a message.

More information in [Google PubSub Documentation](#)

So, rollback is effectively a deadline extension API call with zero value - i.e. deadline is reached now and message can be redelivered to the next consumer.

It is possible to delay the message redelivery by setting the acknowledgement deadline explicitly for the rollback by setting the message header **GooglePubsubConstants.ACK\_DEADLINE** to the value in seconds.

## CHAPTER 124. GOOGLE SHEETS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The Google Sheets component provides access to [Google Sheets](#) via the [Google Sheets Web APIs](#).

Google Sheets uses the [OAuth 2.0 protocol](#) for authenticating a Google account and authorizing access to user data. Before you can use this component, you will need to [create an account and generate OAuth credentials](#). Credentials comprise of a clientId, clientSecret, and a refreshToken. A handy resource for generating a long-lived refreshToken is the [OAuth playground](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-sheets</artifactId>
  <version>2.23.0</version>
</dependency>
```

### 124.1. URI FORMAT

The GoogleSheets Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-sheets://endpoint-prefix/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint prefix can be one of:

- spreadsheets
- data

### 124.2. GOOGLESHEETSCOMPONENT

The Google Sheets component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		GoogleSheets Configuration
<b>clientFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the GoogleSheetsClientFactory as factory for creating the client. Will by default use BatchGoogleSheetsClientFactory		GoogleSheetsClient Factory
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Sheets endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

`google-sheets:apiName/methodName`

with the following path and query parameters:

### 124.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>apiName</code>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		GoogleSheetsApiName
<code>methodName</code>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 124.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>accessToken</code> (common)	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so <code>refreshToken</code> is recommended for long term usage.		String
<code>applicationName</code> (common)	Google Sheets application name. Example would be <code>camel-google-sheets/1.0</code>		String
<code>clientId</code> (common)	Client ID of the sheets application		String
<code>clientSecret</code> (common)	Client secret of the sheets application		String
<code>inBody</code> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<code>refreshToken</code> (common)	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Sheets component can obtain a new <code>accessToken</code> whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 124.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 10 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.google-sheets.client-factory</b>	To use the <code>GoogleSheetsClientFactory</code> as factory for creating the client. Will by default use <code>BatchGoogleSheetsClientFactory</code> . The option is a <code>org.apache.camel.component.google.sheets.GoogleSheetsClientFactory</code> type.		String
<b>camel.component.google-sheets.configuration.access-token</b>	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so <code>refreshToken</code> is recommended for long term usage.		String
<b>camel.component.google-sheets.configuration.api-name</b>	What kind of operation to perform		GoogleSheetsApi Name
<b>camel.component.google-sheets.configuration.application-name</b>	Google Sheets application name. Example would be <code>camel-google-sheets/1.0</code>		String
<b>camel.component.google-sheets.configuration.client-id</b>	Client ID of the sheets application		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.google-sheets.configuration.client-secret</code>	Client secret of the sheets application		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets.configuration.method-name</code>	What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets.configuration.refresh-token</code>	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Sheets component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the google-sheets component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-sheets.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## 124.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can use endpoint prefixes followed by endpoint names and associated options described next. A shorthand alias can be used for some endpoints. The endpoint URI MUST contain a prefix.

Endpoint options that are not mandatory are denoted by []. When there are no mandatory options for an endpoint, one of the set of [] options MUST be provided. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelGoogleSheets.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelGoogleSheets.option** header.

For more information on the endpoints and options see API documentation at: <https://developers.google.com/sheets/api/reference/rest/>

## 124.5. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Any of the producer endpoints can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. Consumer

endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange.

## 124.6. MESSAGE HEADERS

Any URI option can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with a **CamelGoogleSheets.** prefix.

## 124.7. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the underlying APIs used by the `GoogleSheetsComponent`. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint URI parameter. For endpoints that return an array or collection, a consumer endpoint will map every element to distinct messages.



## CHAPTER 125. GOOGLE SHEETS STREAM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The Google Sheets component provides access to [Sheets](#) via the [Google Sheets Web APIs](#).

Google Sheets uses the [OAuth 2.0 protocol](#) for authenticating a Google account and authorizing access to user data. Before you can use this component, you will need to [create an account and generate OAuth credentials](#). Credentials comprise of a `clientId`, `clientSecret`, and a `refreshToken`. A handy resource for generating a long-lived `refreshToken` is the [OAuth playground](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-google-sheets</artifactId>
  <version>2.23.0</version>
</dependency>
```

### 125.1. URI FORMAT

The Google Sheets Component uses the following URI format:

```
google-sheets-stream://apiName?[options]
```

### 125.2. GOOGLESHEETSSTREAMCOMPONENT

The Google Sheets Stream component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (consumer)	To use the shared configuration		GoogleSheetsStream Configuration
<b>clientFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the <code>GoogleSheetsClientFactory</code> as factory for creating the client. Will by default use <code>BatchGoogleSheetsClientFactory</code>		GoogleSheetsClient Factory
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of <code>String</code> type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Google Sheets Stream endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
google-sheets-stream:apiName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 125.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	Sets the apiName.		String

### 125.2.2. Query Parameters (31 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (consumer)	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so refreshToken is recommended for long term usage.		String
<b>applicationName</b> (consumer)	Google sheets application name. Example would be camel-google-sheets/1.0		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>clientId</b> (consumer)	Client ID of the sheets application		String
<b>clientSecret</b> (consumer)	Client secret of the sheets application		String
<b>includeGridData</b> (consumer)	True if grid data should be returned.	false	boolean
<b>majorDimension</b> (consumer)	Specifies the major dimension that results should use..	ROWS	String
<b>maxResults</b> (consumer)	Specify the maximum number of returned results. This will limit the number of rows in a returned value range data set or the number of returned value ranges in a batch request.	10	int
<b>range</b> (consumer)	Specifies the range of rows and columns in a sheet to get data from.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>refreshToken</b> (consumer)	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<b>scopes</b> (consumer)	Specifies the level of permissions you want a sheets application to have to a user account. See <a href="https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/googlescopes">https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/googlescopes</a> for more info.		List
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>spreadsheetId</b> (consumer)	Specifies the spreadsheet identifier that is used to identify the target to obtain.		String
<b>valueRenderOption</b> (consumer)	Determines how values should be rendered in the output.	FORMATTED_VALUE	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option errorHandler is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

## 125.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 16 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.client-factory</code>	To use the <code>GoogleSheetsClientFactory</code> as factory for creating the client. Will by default use <code>BatchGoogleSheetsClientFactory</code> . The option is a <code>org.apache.camel.component.google.sheets.GoogleSheetsClientFactory</code> type.		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.access-token</code>	OAuth 2 access token. This typically expires after an hour so <code>refreshToken</code> is recommended for long term usage.		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.api-name</code>	Sets the <code>apiName</code> .		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.application-name</code>	Google sheets application name. Example would be <code>camel-google-sheets/1.0</code>		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.client-id</code>	Client ID of the sheets application		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.client-secret</code>	Client secret of the sheets application		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.include-grid-data</code>	True if grid data should be returned.	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.major-dimension</code>	Specifies the major dimension that results should use..	ROWS	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.max-results</code>	Specify the maximum number of returned results. This will limit the number of rows in a returned value range data set or the number of returned value ranges in a batch request.	10	Integer
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.range</code>	Specifies the range of rows and columns in a sheet to get data from.		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.refresh-token</code>	OAuth 2 refresh token. Using this, the Google Calendar component can obtain a new accessToken whenever the current one expires - a necessity if the application is long-lived.		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.scopes</code>	Specifies the level of permissions you want a sheets application to have to a user account. See <a href="https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/googlescopes">https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/googlescopes</a> for more info.		List
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.spreadsheet-id</code>	Specifies the spreadsheet identifier that is used to identify the target to obtain.		String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.configuration.value-render-option</code>	Determines how values should be rendered in the output.	FORMATTED_VALUE	String
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the google-sheets-stream component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.google-sheets-stream.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## 125.4. CONSUMER

The consumer will poll by default with `maxResults` equals to 5.

For example

```
from("google-sheets-stream://data?range=A:B&delay=5000&maxResults=5").to("mock:result");
```

This route will consume the next ten events starting from the date of polling.

## CHAPTER 126. GROOVY LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 1.3

Camel supports [Groovy](#) among other Scripting Languages to allow an Expression or Predicate to be used in the DSL or [Xml Configuration](#).

To use a Groovy expression use the following Java code

```
... groovy("someGroovyExpression") ...
```

For example you could use the **groovy** function to create an Predicate in a [Message Filter](#) or as an Expression for a Recipient List

### 126.1. GROOVY OPTIONS

The Groovy language supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

### 126.2. CUSTOMIZING GROOVY SHELL

Sometimes you may need to use custom **GroovyShell** instance in your Groovy expressions. To provide custom **GroovyShell**, add implementation of the **org.apache.camel.language.groovy.GroovyShellFactory** SPI interface to your Camel registry. For example after adding the following bean to your Spring context...

```
public class CustomGroovyShellFactory implements GroovyShellFactory {

    public GroovyShell createGroovyShell(Exchange exchange) {
        ImportCustomizer importCustomizer = new ImportCustomizer();
        importCustomizer.addStaticStars("com.example.Utils");
        CompilerConfiguration configuration = new CompilerConfiguration();
        configuration.addCompilationCustomizers(importCustomizer);
        return new GroovyShell(configuration);
    }

}
```

...Camel will use your custom GroovyShell instance (containing your custom static imports), instead of the default one.

### 126.3. EXAMPLE

```
// lets route if a line item is over $100
from("queue:foo").filter(groovy("request.lineItems.any { i -> i.value > 100 }")).to("queue:bar")
```



And the Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="queue:foo"/>
  <filter>
    <groovy>request.lineltems.any { i -> i.value > 100 }</groovy>
    <to uri="queue:bar"/>
  </filter>
</route>
```

## 126.4. SCRIPTCONTEXT

The JSR-223 scripting languages ScriptContext is pre configured with the following attributes all set at **ENGINE\_SCOPE**:

Attribute	Type	Value
context	<b>org.apache.camel.CamelContext</b>	The Camel Context ( It cannot be used in groovy)
camelContext	<b>org.apache.camel.CamelContext</b>	The Camel Context
exchange	<b>org.apache.camel.Exchange</b>	The current Exchange
request	<b>org.apache.camel.Message</b>	The message (IN message)
response	<b>org.apache.camel.Message</b>	<b>Deprecated:</b> The OUT message. The OUT message if null by default. Use IN message instead.

Attribute	Type	Value
properties	<b>org.apache.camel.builder.ScriptPropertiesFunction</b>	<b>Camel 2.9:</b> Function with a <b>resolve</b> method to make it easier to use Camels <a href="#">Properties</a> component from scripts. See further below for example.

See Scripting Languages for the list of languages with explicit DSL support.

## 126.5. ADDITIONAL ARGUMENTS TO SCRIPTINGENGINE

Available as of Camel 2.8

You can provide additional arguments to the **ScriptingEngine** using a header on the Camel message with the key **CamelScriptArguments**.

See this example:

## 126.6. USING PROPERTIES FUNCTION

Available as of Camel 2.9

If you need to use the [Properties](#) component from a script to lookup property placeholders, then its a bit cumbersome to do so. For example to set a header name myHeader with a value from a property placeholder, which key is provided in a header named "foo".

```
.setHeader("myHeader").groovy("""context.resolvePropertyPlaceholders( + '{{' +
request.headers.get(&#39;foo&#39;) + '}}' + """)
```

From Camel 2.9 onwards you can now use the properties function and the same example is simpler:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").groovy("properties.resolve(request.headers.get(&#39;foo&#39;))")
```

## 126.7. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can externalize the script and have Camel load it from a resource such as **"classpath:"**, **"file:"**, or **"http:"**.

This is done using the following syntax: **"resource:scheme:location"**, eg to refer to a file on the classpath you can do:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").groovy("resource:classpath:mygroovy.groovy")
```

## 126.8. HOW TO GET THE RESULT FROM MULTIPLE STATEMENTS SCRIPT

Available as of Camel 2.14

As the `scriptengine eval` method just return a Null if it runs a multiple statements script. Camel now look up the value of script result by using the key of "result" from the value set. If you have multiple statements script, you need to make sure you set the value of result variable as the script return value.

```
bar = "baz";  
# some other statements ...  
# camel take the result value as the script evaluation result  
result = body * 2 + 1
```

## 126.9. DEPENDENCIES

To use scripting languages in your camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-groovy**.

If you use Maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-groovy</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 127. GRPC COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The gRPC component allows you to call or expose Remote Procedure Call (RPC) services using [Protocol Buffers \(protobuf\)](#) exchange format over HTTP/2 transport.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-grpc</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 127.1. URI FORMAT

```
grpc://service[?options]
```

### 127.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The gRPC component has no options.

The gRPC endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
grpc:host:port/service
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 127.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	<b>Required</b> The gRPC server host name. This is localhost or 0.0.0.0 when being a consumer or remote server host name when using producer.		String
port	<b>Required</b> The gRPC local or remote server port		int
service	<b>Required</b> Fully qualified service name from the protocol buffer descriptor file (package dot service definition name)		String

#### 127.2.2. Query Parameters (25 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>flowControlWindow</b> (common)	The HTTP/2 flow control window size (MiB)	1048576	int
<b>maxMessageSize</b> (common)	The maximum message size allowed to be received/sent (MiB)	4194304	int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>consumerStrategy</b> (consumer)	This option specifies the top-level strategy for processing service requests and responses in streaming mode. If an aggregation strategy is selected, all requests will be accumulated in the list, then transferred to the flow, and the accumulated responses will be sent to the sender. If a propagation strategy is selected, request is sent to the stream, and the response will be immediately sent back to the sender.	PROPAGATION	GrpcConsumerStrategy
<b>forwardOnCompleted</b> (consumer)	Determines if onCompleted events should be pushed to the Camel route.	false	boolean
<b>forwardOnError</b> (consumer)	Determines if onError events should be pushed to the Camel route. Exceptions will be set as message body.	false	boolean
<b>maxConcurrentCallsPerConnection</b> (consumer)	The maximum number of concurrent calls permitted for each incoming server connection	2147483647	int
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>method</b> (producer)	gRPC method name		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>producerStrategy</b> (producer)	The mode used to communicate with a remote gRPC server. In SIMPLE mode a single exchange is translated into a remote procedure call. In STREAMING mode all exchanges will be sent within the same request (input and output of the recipient gRPC service must be of type 'stream').	SIMPLE	GrpcProducerStrategy
<b>streamRepliesTo</b> (producer)	When using STREAMING client mode, it indicates the endpoint where responses should be forwarded.		String
<b>userAgent</b> (producer)	The user agent header passed to the server		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>authenticationType</b> (security)	Authentication method type in advance to the SSL/TLS negotiation	NONE	GrpcAuthType
<b>jwtAlgorithm</b> (security)	JSON Web Token sign algorithm	HMAC256	JwtAlgorithm
<b>jwtIssuer</b> (security)	JSON Web Token issuer		String
<b>jwtSecret</b> (security)	JSON Web Token secret		String
<b>jwtSubject</b> (security)	JSON Web Token subject		String
<b>keyCertChainResource</b> (security)	The X.509 certificate chain file resource in PEM format link		String
<b>keyPassword</b> (security)	The PKCS8 private key file password		String
<b>keyResource</b> (security)	The PKCS8 private key file resource in PEM format link		String
<b>negotiationType</b> (security)	Identifies the security negotiation type used for HTTP/2 communication	PLAINTEXT	NegotiationType
<b>serviceAccountResource</b> (security)	Service Account key file in JSON format resource link supported by the Google Cloud SDK		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>trustCertCollectionResource</b> (security)	The trusted certificates collection file resource in PEM format for verifying the remote endpoint's certificate		String

### 127.3. TRANSPORT SECURITY AND AUTHENTICATION SUPPORT (AVAILABLE FROM CAMEL 2.20)

The following [authentication](#) mechanisms are built-in to gRPC and available in this component:

- **SSL/TLS:** gRPC has SSL/TLS integration and promotes the use of SSL/TLS to authenticate the server, and to encrypt all the data exchanged between the client and the server. Optional mechanisms are available for clients to provide certificates for mutual authentication.
- **Token-based authentication with Google:** gRPC provides a generic mechanism to attach metadata based credentials to requests and responses. Additional support for acquiring access tokens while accessing Google APIs through gRPC is provided. In general this mechanism must be used as well as SSL/TLS on the channel.

To enable these features the following component properties combinations must be configured:

Num.	Option	Parameter	Value	Required/Optional
1	<b>SSL/TLS</b>	negotiationType	TLS	Required
		keyCertChainResource		Required
		keyResource		Required
		keyPassword		Optional
		trustCertCollectionResource		Optional
2	<b>Token-based authentication with Google API</b>	authenticationType	GOOGLE	Required
		negotiationType	TLS	Required
		serviceAccountResource		Required
3	<b>Custom JSON Web Token implementation authentication</b>	authenticationType	JWT	Required

Num.	Option	Parameter	Value	Required/Optional
		negotiationType	NONE or TLS	Optional. The TLS/SSL not checking for this type, but strongly recommended.
		jwtAlgorithm	HMAC256(default) or (HMAC384, HMAC512)	Optional
		jwtSecret		Required
		jwtIssuer		Optional
		jwtSubject		Optional

TLS with OpenSSL is currently the recommended approach for using gRPC over TLS component. Using the JDK for ALPN is generally much slower and may not support the necessary ciphers for HTTP2. This function is not implemented in the component.

## 127.4. GRPC PRODUCER RESOURCE TYPE MAPPING

The table below shows the types of objects in the message body, depending on the types (simple or stream) of incoming and outgoing parameters, as well as the invocation style (synchronous or asynchronous). Please note, that invocation of the procedures with incoming stream parameter in asynchronous style are not allowed.

Invocation style	Request type	Response type	Request Body Type	Result Body Type
<b>synchronous</b>	simple	simple	Object	Object
<b>synchronous</b>	simple	stream	Object	List<Object>
synchronous	stream	simple	not allowed	not allowed
synchronous	stream	stream	not allowed	not allowed
<b>asynchronous</b>	simple	simple	Object	List<Object>
<b>asynchronous</b>	simple	stream	Object	List<Object>
<b>asynchronous</b>	stream	simple	Object or List<Object>	List<Object>
<b>asynchronous</b>	stream	stream	Object or List<Object>	List<Object>



## 127.5. GRPC CONSUMER HEADERS (WILL BE INSTALLED AFTER THE CONSUMER INVOCATION)

Header name	Description	Possible values
<b>CamelGrpcMethodName</b>	Method name handled by the consumer service	
<b>CamelGrpcEventType</b>	Received event type from the sent request	onNext, onCompleted or onError
<b>CamelGrpcUserAgent</b>	If provided, the given agent will prepend the gRPC library's user agent information	

## 127.6. EXAMPLES

Below is a simple synchronous method invoke with host and port parameters

```
from("direct:grpc-sync")
.to("grpc://remotehost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.grpc.PingPong?
method=sendPing&synchronous=true");
```

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:grpc-sync" />
  <to uri="grpc://remotehost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.grpc.PingPong?
method=sendPing&synchronous=true"/>
</route>
```

An asynchronous method invoke

```
from("direct:grpc-async")
.to("grpc://remotehost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.grpc.PingPong?
method=pingAsyncResponse");
```

gRPC service consumer with propagation consumer strategy

```
from("grpc://localhost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.grpc.PingPong?
consumerStrategy=PROPAGATION")
.to("direct:grpc-service");
```

gRPC service producer with streaming producer strategy (requires a service that uses "stream" mode as input and output)

```
from("direct:grpc-request-stream")
.to("grpc://remotehost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.grpc.PingPong?
method=PingAsyncAsync&producerStrategy=STREAMING&streamRepliesTo=direct:grpc-response-
stream");

from("direct:grpc-response-stream")
.log("Response received: ${body}");
```

gRPC service consumer TLS/SLL security negotiation enable

```
from("grpc://localhost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.grpc.PingPong?
consumerStrategy=PROPAGATION&negotiationType=TLS&keyCertChainResource=file:src/test/resources/certs/server.pem&keyResource=file:src/test/resources/certs/server.key&trustCertCollectionResource=file:src/test/resources/certs/ca.pem")
.to("direct:tls-enable")
```

gRPC service producer with custom JSON Web Token implementation authentication

```
from("direct:grpc-jwt")
.to("grpc://localhost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.grpc.PingPong?
method=pingSyncSync&synchronous=true&authenticationType=JWT&jwtSecret=supersecuredsecret"
);
```

## 127.7. CONFIGURATION

It's it is recommended to use Maven Protocol Buffers Plugin which calls Protocol Buffer Compiler (protoc) tool to generate Java source files from .proto (protocol buffer definition) files for the custom project. This plugin will generate procedures request and response classes, their builders and gRPC procedures stubs classes as well.

Following steps are required:

Insert operating system and CPU architecture detection extension inside **<build>** tag of the project pom.xml or set `os.detected.classifier` parameter manually

```
<extensions>
  <extension>
    <groupId>kr.motd.maven</groupId>
    <artifactId>os-maven-plugin</artifactId>
    <version>1.4.1.Final</version>
  </extension>
</extensions>
```

Insert gRPC and protobuf Java code generator plugin **<plugins>** tag of the project pom.xml

```
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.xolstice.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>protobuf-maven-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>0.5.0</version>
  <configuration>
    <protocArtifact>com.google.protobuf:protoc:${protobuf-
version}:exe:${os.detected.classifier}</protocArtifact>
    <pluginId>grpc-java</pluginId>
    <pluginArtifact>io.grpc:protoc-gen-grpc-java:${grpc-
version}:exe:${os.detected.classifier}</pluginArtifact>
  </configuration>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <goals>
        <goal>compile</goal>
        <goal>compile-custom</goal>
        <goal>test-compile</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>
```

```
<goal>test-compile-custom</goal>  
</goals>  
</execution>  
</executions>  
</plugin>
```

## 127.8. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES

[gRPC project site](#)

[Maven Protocol Buffers Plugin](#)

## 127.9. SEE ALSO

- [Getting Started](#)
- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Protocol Buffers Data Format](#)

## CHAPTER 128. GUAVA EVENTBUS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The [Google Guava EventBus](#) allows publish-subscribe-style communication between components without requiring the components to explicitly register with one another (and thus be aware of each other). The **guava-eventbus** component provides integration bridge between Camel and [Google Guava EventBus](#) infrastructure. With the latter component, messages exchanged with the Guava **EventBus** can be transparently forwarded to the Camel routes. EventBus component allows also to route body of Camel exchanges to the Guava **EventBus**.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-guava-eventbus</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 128.1. URI FORMAT

```
guava-eventbus:busName[?options]
```

Where **busName** represents the name of the **com.google.common.eventbus.EventBus** instance located in the Camel registry.

### 128.2. OPTIONS

The Guava EventBus component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eventBus</b> (common)	To use the given Guava EventBus instance		EventBus
<b>listenerInterface</b> (common)	The interface with method(s) marked with the Subscribe annotation. Dynamic proxy will be created over the interface so it could be registered as the EventBus listener. Particularly useful when creating multi-event listeners and for handling DeadEvent properly. This option cannot be used together with eventClass option.		Class<?>
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Guava EventBus endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

**guava-eventbus:eventBusRef**

with the following path and query parameters:

**128.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):**

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eventBusRef</b>	To lookup the Guava EventBus from the registry with the given name		String

**128.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):**

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eventClass</b> (common)	If used on the consumer side of the route, will filter events received from the EventBus to the instances of the class and superclasses of eventClass. Null value of this option is equal to setting it to the java.lang.Object i.e. the consumer will capture all messages incoming to the event bus. This option cannot be used together with listenerInterface option.		Class<?>
<b>listenerInterface</b> (common)	The interface with method(s) marked with the Subscribe annotation. Dynamic proxy will be created over the interface so it could be registered as the EventBus listener. Particularly useful when creating multi-event listeners and for handling DeadEvent properly. This option cannot be used together with eventClass option.		Class<?>
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 128.3. USAGE

Using **guava-eventbus** component on the consumer side of the route will capture messages sent to the Guava **EventBus** and forward them to the Camel route. Guava EventBus consumer processes incoming messages [asynchronously](#).

```
SimpleRegistry registry = new SimpleRegistry();
EventBus eventBus = new EventBus();
registry.put("busName", eventBus);
CamelContext camel = new DefaultCamelContext(registry);

from("guava-eventbus:busName").to("seda:queue");

eventBus.post("Send me to the SEDA queue.");
```

Using **guava-eventbus** component on the producer side of the route will forward body of the Camel exchanges to the Guava **EventBus** instance.

```
SimpleRegistry registry = new SimpleRegistry();
EventBus eventBus = new EventBus();
registry.put("busName", eventBus);
CamelContext camel = new DefaultCamelContext(registry);

from("direct:start").to("guava-eventbus:busName");

ProducerTemplate producerTemplate = camel.createProducerTemplate();
producer.sendBody("direct:start", "Send me to the Guava EventBus.");

eventBus.register(new Object(){
    @Subscribe
    public void messageHandler(String message) {
        System.out.println("Message received from the Camel: " + message);
    }
});
```

### 128.4. DEADEVENT CONSIDERATIONS

Keep in mind that due to the limitations caused by the design of the Guava EventBus, you cannot specify event class to be received by the listener without creating class annotated with **@Subscribe** method. This limitation implies that endpoint with **eventClass** option specified actually listens to all

possible events (**java.lang.Object**) and filter appropriate messages programmatically at runtime. The snippet below demonstrates an appropriate excerpt from the Camel code base.

```
@Subscribe
public void eventReceived(Object event) {
    if (eventClass == null || eventClass.isAssignableFrom(event.getClass())) {
        doEventReceived(event);
    }
    ...
}
```

This drawback of this approach is that **EventBus** instance used by Camel will never generate **com.google.common.eventbus.DeadEvent** notifications. If you want Camel to listen only to the precisely specified event (and therefore enable **DeadEvent** support), use **listenerInterface** endpoint option. Camel will create dynamic proxy over the interface you specify with the latter option and listen only to messages specified by the interface handler methods. The example of the listener interface with single method handling only **SpecificEvent** instances is demonstrated below.

```
package com.example;

public interface CustomListener {

    @Subscribe
    void eventReceived(SpecificEvent event);

}
```

The listener presented above could be used in the endpoint definition as follows.

```
from("guava-eventbus:busName?listenerInterface=com.example.CustomListener").to("seda:queue");
```

## 128.5. CONSUMING MULTIPLE TYPE OF EVENTS

In order to define multiple type of events to be consumed by Guava EventBus consumer use **listenerInterface** endpoint option, as listener interface could provide multiple methods marked with the **@Subscribe** annotation.

```
package com.example;

public interface MultipleEventsListener {

    @Subscribe
    void someEventReceived(SomeEvent event);

    @Subscribe
    void anotherEventReceived(AnotherEvent event);

}
```

The listener presented above could be used in the endpoint definition as follows.

```
from("guava-eventbus:busName?
listenerInterface=com.example.MultipleEventsListener").to("seda:queue");
```

## 128.6. HAWTDB

Available as of Camel 2.3

[HawtDB](#) is a very lightweight and embedable key value database. It allows together with Camel to provide persistent support for various Camel features such as Aggregator.

### Deprecated

The [HawtDB](#) project is being deprecated and replaced by [leveldb](#) as the lightweight and embedable key value database. To make using leveldb easy there is a [leveldbjni](#) project for that. The Apache ActiveMQ project is planning on using leveldb as their primary file based message store in the future, to replace kahadb.

There is a camel-leveldb component we recommend to use instead of this.

### Issue with HawtDB 1.4 or older

There is a bug in HawtDB 1.4 or older which means the filestore will not free unused space. That means the file keeps growing. This has been fixed in HawtDB 1.5 which is shipped with Camel 2.5 onwards.

Current features it provides:

- `HawtDBAggregationRepository`

### 128.6.1. Using HawtDBAggregationRepository

**HawtDBAggregationRepository** is an **AggregationRepository** which on the fly persists the aggregated messages. This ensures that you will not loose messages, as the default aggregator will use an in memory only **AggregationRepository**.

It has the following options:

Option	Type	Description
<b>repositoryName</b>	String	A mandatory repository name. Allows you to use a shared <b>HawtDBFile</b> for multiple repositories.
<b>persistentFileName</b>	String	Filename for the persistent storage. If no file exists on startup a new file is created.
<b>bufferSize</b>	int	The size of the memory segment buffer which is mapped to the file store. By default its 8mb. The value is in bytes.
<b>sync</b>	boolean	Whether or not the <b>HawtDBFile</b> should sync on write or not. Default is <b>true</b> . By sync on write ensures that its always waiting for all writes to be spooled to disk and thus will not loose updates. If you disable this option, then HawtDB will auto sync when it has batched up a number of writes.



Option	Type	Description
<b>pageSize</b>	short	The size of memory pages. By default its 512 bytes. The value is in bytes.
<b>hawtDBFile</b>	HawtDBFile	Use an existing configured <b>org.apache.camel.component.hawtdb.HawtDBFile</b> instance.
<b>returnOldExchange</b>	boolean	Whether the get operation should return the old existing Exchange if any existed. By default this option is <b>false</b> to optimize as we do not need the old exchange when aggregating.
<b>useRecovery</b>	boolean	Whether or not recovery is enabled. This option is by default <b>true</b> . When enabled the Camel Aggregator automatic recover failed aggregated exchange and have them resubmitted.
<b>recoveryInterval</b>	long	If recovery is enabled then a background task is run every x'th time to scan for failed exchanges to recover and resubmit. By default this interval is 5000 millis.
<b>maximumRedeliveries</b>	int	Allows you to limit the maximum number of redelivery attempts for a recovered exchange. If enabled then the Exchange will be moved to the dead letter channel if all redelivery attempts failed. By default this option is disabled. If this option is used then the <b>deadLetterUri</b> option must also be provided.
<b>deadLetterUri</b>	String	An endpoint uri for a Dead Letter Channel where exhausted recovered Exchanges will be moved. If this option is used then the <b>maximumRedeliveries</b> option must also be provided.
<b>optimisticLocking</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Camel 2.12:</b> To turn on optimistic locking, which often would be needed in clustered environments where multiple Camel applications shared the same HawtDB based aggregation repository.

The **repositoryName** option must be provided. Then either the **persistentFileName** or the **hawtDBFile** must be provided.

### 128.6.2. What is preserved when persisting

**HawtDBAggregationRepository** will only preserve any **Serializable** compatible data types. If a data type is not such a type its dropped and a **WARN** is logged. And it only persists the **Message** body and the **Message** headers. The **Exchange** properties are **not** persisted.

### 128.6.3. Recovery

The **HawtDBAggregationRepository** will by default recover any failed Exchange. It does this by having a background tasks that scans for failed Exchanges in the persistent store. You can use the **checkInterval** option to set how often this task runs. The recovery works as transactional which ensures

that Camel will try to recover and redeliver the failed Exchange. Any Exchange which was found to be recovered will be restored from the persistent store and resubmitted and send out again.

The following headers is set when an Exchange is being recovered/redelivered:

Header	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.REDELIVERED</b>	Boolean	Is set to true to indicate the Exchange is being redelivered.
<b>Exchange.REDELIVERY_COUNTER</b>	Integer	The redelivery attempt, starting from 1.

Only when an Exchange has been successfully processed it will be marked as complete which happens when the **confirm** method is invoked on the **AggregationRepository**. This means if the same Exchange fails again it will be kept retried until it success.

You can use option **maximumRedeliveries** to limit the maximum number of redelivery attempts for a given recovered Exchange. You must also set the **deadLetterUri** option so Camel knows where to send the Exchange when the **maximumRedeliveries** was hit.

You can see some examples in the unit tests of camel-hawtdb, for example [this test](#).

### 128.6.3.1. Using HawtDBAggregationRepository in Java DSL

In this example we want to persist aggregated messages in the **target/data/hawtdb.dat** file.

### 128.6.3.2. Using HawtDBAggregationRepository in Spring XML

The same example but using Spring XML instead:

### 128.6.4. Dependencies

To use HawtDB in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-hawtdb**.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hawtdb</artifactId>
  <version>2.3.0</version>
</dependency>
```

### 128.6.5. See Also

- Configuring Camel
- Component
- Endpoint
- Getting Started
- Aggregator
- Components

## CHAPTER 129. HAZELCAST COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The `hazelcast`- component allows you to work with the [Hazelcast](#) distributed data grid / cache. Hazelcast is a in memory data grid, entirely written in Java (single jar). It offers a great palette of different data stores like map, multi map (same key, n values), queue, list and atomic number. The main reason to use Hazelcast is its simple cluster support. If you have enabled multicast on your network you can run a cluster with hundred nodes with no extra configuration. Hazelcast can simply configured to add additional features like n copies between nodes (default is 1), cache persistence, network configuration (if needed), near cache, eviction and so on. For more information consult the Hazelcast documentation on <http://www.hazelcast.com/docs.jsp>.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hazelcast</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 129.1. HAZELCAST COMPONENTS

See followings for each component usage: `* map` `* multimap` `* queue` `* topic` `* list` `* seda` `* set` `* atomic number` `* cluster support (instance)` `* replicatedmap` `* ringbuffer`

### 129.2. USING HAZELCAST REFERENCE

#### 129.2.1. By its name

```
<bean id="hazelcastLifecycle" class="com.hazelcast.core.LifecycleService"
  factory-bean="hazelcastInstance" factory-method="getLifecycleService"
  destroy-method="shutdown" />

<bean id="config" class="com.hazelcast.config.Config">
  <constructor-arg type="java.lang.String" value="HZ.INSTANCE" />
</bean>

<bean id="hazelcastInstance" class="com.hazelcast.core.Hazelcast" factory-
method="newHazelcastInstance">
  <constructor-arg type="com.hazelcast.config.Config" ref="config"/>
</bean>

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route id="testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefPut">
    <from uri="direct:testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefPut"/>
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHazelcastOperationType">
      <constant>put</constant>
    </setHeader>
    <to uri="hazelcast-map:testmap?hazelcastInstanceName=HZ.INSTANCE"/>
  </route>

  <route id="testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefGet">
```

```

<from uri="direct:testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefGet" />
<setHeader headerName="CamelHazelcastOperationType">
  <constant>get</constant>
</setHeader>
<to uri="hazelcast-map:testmap?hazelcastInstanceName=HZ.INSTANCE"/>
<to uri="seda:out" />
</route>
</camelContext>

```

### 129.2.2. By instance

```

<bean id="hazelcastInstance" class="com.hazelcast.core.Hazelcast"
  factory-method="newHazelcastInstance" />
<bean id="hazelcastLifecycle" class="com.hazelcast.core.LifecycleService"
  factory-bean="hazelcastInstance" factory-method="getLifecycleService"
  destroy-method="shutdown" />

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route id="testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefPut">
    <from uri="direct:testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefPut"/>
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHazelcastOperationType">
      <constant>put</constant>
    </setHeader>
    <to uri="hazelcast-map:testmap?hazelcastInstance=#hazelcastInstance"/>
  </route>

  <route id="testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefGet">
    <from uri="direct:testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefGet" />
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHazelcastOperationType">
      <constant>get</constant>
    </setHeader>
    <to uri="hazelcast-map:testmap?hazelcastInstance=#hazelcastInstance"/>
    <to uri="seda:out" />
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

## 129.3. PUBLISHING HAZELCAST INSTANCE AS AN OSGI SERVICE

If operating in an OSGI container and you would want to use one instance of hazelcast across all bundles in the same container. You can publish the instance as an OSGI service and bundles using the cache all need is to reference the service in the hazelcast endpoint.

### 129.3.1. Bundle A create an instance and publishes it as an OSGI service

```

<bean id="config" class="com.hazelcast.config.FileSystemXmlConfig">
  <argument type="java.lang.String" value="{hazelcast.config}"/>
</bean>

<bean id="hazelcastInstance" class="com.hazelcast.core.Hazelcast" factory-
method="newHazelcastInstance">
  <argument type="com.hazelcast.config.Config" ref="config"/>
</bean>

```

```
<!-- publishing the hazelcastInstance as a service -->  
<service ref="hazelcastInstance" interface="com.hazelcast.core.HazelcastInstance" />
```

### 129.3.2. Bundle B uses the instance

```
<!-- referencing the hazelcastInstance as a service -->  
<reference ref="hazelcastInstance" interface="com.hazelcast.core.HazelcastInstance" />  
  
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">  
  <route id="testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefPut">  
    <from uri="direct:testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefPut"/>  
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHazelcastOperationType">  
      <constant>put</constant>  
    </setHeader>  
    <to uri="hazelcast-map:testmap?hazelcastInstance=#hazelcastInstance"/>  
  </route>  
  
  <route id="testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefGet">  
    <from uri="direct:testHazelcastInstanceBeanRefGet" />  
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHazelcastOperationType">  
      <constant>get</constant>  
    </setHeader>  
    <to uri="hazelcast-map:testmap?hazelcastInstance=#hazelcastInstance"/>  
    <to uri="seda:out" />  
  </route>  
</camelContext>
```

## CHAPTER 130. HAZELCAST ATOMIC NUMBER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) atomic number component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast atomic number. An atomic number is an object that simply provides a grid wide number (long).

**There is no consumer for this endpoint!**

### 130.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Atomic Number component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Atomic Number endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-atomicvalue:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 130.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 130.1.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>defaultOperation</b> (producer)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (producer)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (producer)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 130.2. ATOMIC NUMBER PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-ATOMICVALUE:FOO")

The operations for this producer are: \* setvalue (set the number with a given value) \* get \* increase (+1) \* decrease (-1) \* destroy

Header Variables for the request message:



Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastOperationType</b>	<b>String</b>	valid values are: setvalue, get, increase, decrease, destroy

### 130.2.1. Sample for set:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:set")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.SET_VALUE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.ATOMICNUMBER_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:set" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>setvalue</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-atomicvalue:foo" />
</route>
```

Provide the value to set inside the message body (here the value is 10):

```
template.sendBody("direct:set", 10);
```

### 130.2.2. Sample for get:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:get")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.GET))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.ATOMICNUMBER_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:get" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>get</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-atomicvalue:foo" />
</route>
```

You can get the number with **long body = template.requestBody("direct:get", null, Long.class);**

### 130.2.3. Sample for increment:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:increment")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.INCREMENT))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.ATOMICNUMBER_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:increment" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>increment</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-atomicvalue:foo" />
</route>
```

The actual value (after increment) will be provided inside the message body.

### 130.2.4. Sample for decrement:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:decrement")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.DECREMENT))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.ATOMICNUMBER_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:decrement" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>decrement</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-atomicvalue:foo" />
</route>
```

The actual value (after decrement) will be provided inside the message body.

### 130.2.5. Sample for destroy

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:destroy")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.DESTROY))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.ATOMICNUMBER_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
```

```
<from uri="direct:destroy" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>destroy</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-atomicvalue:foo" />
</route>
```

## CHAPTER 131. HAZELCAST INSTANCE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) instance component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to consume join/leave events of the cache instance in the cluster. Hazelcast makes sense in one single "server node", but it's extremely powerful in a clustered environment.

**This endpoint provides no producer!**

### 131.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Instance component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Instance endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-instance:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 131.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 131.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>defaultOperation</b> (consumer)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (consumer)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (consumer)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumerMode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 131.2. INSTANCE CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-INSTANCE:FOO")

The instance consumer fires if a new cache instance will join or leave the cluster.

Here's a sample:

```
fromF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.INSTANCE_PREFIX)
.log("instance...")
.choice()
  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ADDED))
    .log("...added")
    .to("mock:added")
  .otherwise()
    .log("...removed")
    .to("mock:removed");
```

Each event provides the following information inside the message header:

Header Variables inside the response message:

Name	Type	Description
Camel HazelcastListenerTime	Long	time of the event in millis
Camel HazelcastListenerType	String	the map consumer sets here "instancelistener"
Camel HazelcastListenerAction	String	type of event - here <b>added</b> or <b>removed</b> .
Camel HazelcastInstanceHost	String	host name of the instance
Camel HazelcastInstancePort	Integer	port number of the instance

## CHAPTER 132. HAZELCAST LIST COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) List component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast distributed list.

### 132.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast List component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast List endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-list:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 132.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 132.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumerMode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 132.2. LIST PRODUCER – TO(“HAZELCAST-LIST:FOO”)

The list producer provides 7 operations: \* add \* addAll \* set \* get \* removevalue \* removeAll \* clear

### 132.2.1. Sample for add:

```
from("direct:add")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.ADD))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.LIST_PREFIX);
```

### 132.2.2. Sample for get:

```
from("direct:get")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.GET))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.LIST_PREFIX)
.to("seda:out");
```

### 132.2.3. Sample for setvalue:

```
from("direct:set")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.SET_VALUE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.LIST_PREFIX);
```

### 132.2.4. Sample for removevalue:

```

from("direct:removevalue")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.REMOVE_VALUE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.LIST_PREFIX);

```

Note that `CamelHazelcastObjectIndex` header is used for indexing purpose.

### 132.3. LIST CONSUMER – FROM("HAZELCAST-LIST:FOO")

The list consumer provides 2 operations: \* add \* remove

```

fromF("hazelcast-%smm", HazelcastConstants.LIST_PREFIX)
  .log("object...")
  .choice()

  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ADDED))
    .log("...added")
    .to("mock:added")

  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.REMOVED))

    .log("...removed")
    .to("mock:removed")
    .otherwise()
    .log("fail!");

```

## CHAPTER 133. HAZELCAST MAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) Map component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast distributed map.

### 133.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Map component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Map endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-map:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 133.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 133.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumerMode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 133.2. MAP CACHE PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-MAP:FOO")

If you want to store a value in a map you can use the map cache producer.

The map cache producer provides follow operations specified by **CamelHazelcastOperationType** header:

- put
- putIfAbsent
- get
- getAll
- keySet
- containsKey
- containsValue
- delete
- update
- query
- clear
- evict
- evictAll

All operations are provide the inside the "hazelcast.operation.type" header variable. In Java DSL you can use the constants from **org.apache.camel.component.hazelcast.HazelcastOperation**.

Header Variables for the request message:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastOperationType</b>	<b>String</b>	as already described.
<b>Camel HazelcastObjectId</b>	<b>String</b>	the object id to store / find your object inside the cache (not needed for the query operation)

**put** and **putIfAbsent** operations provide an eviction mechanism:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastObjectTtlValue</b>	<b>Integer</b>	value of TTL.
<b>Camel HazelcastObjectTtlUnit</b>	<b>java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit</b>	value of time unit ( DAYS / HOURS / MINUTES / ....

You can call the samples with:

```
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:[put|get|update|delete|query|evict]", "my-foo",
HazelcastConstants.OBJECT_ID, "4711");
```

### 133.2.1. Sample for put:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:put")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.PUT))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.MAP_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
```

```

<from uri="direct:put" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>put</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-map:foo" />
</route>

```

Sample for **put** with eviction:

Java DSL:

```

from("direct:put")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.PUT))
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.TTL_VALUE, constant(Long.valueOf(1)))
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.TTL_UNIT, constant(TimeUnit.MINUTES))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.MAP_PREFIX);

```

Spring DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:put" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>put</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <setHeader headerName="HazelcastConstants.TTL_VALUE">
    <simple resultType="java.lang.Long">1</simple>
  </setHeader>
  <setHeader headerName="HazelcastConstants.TTL_UNIT">
    <simple resultType="java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit">TimeUnit.MINUTES</simple>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-map:foo" />
</route>

```

### 133.2.2. Sample for get:

Java DSL:

```

from("direct:get")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.GET))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.MAP_PREFIX)
.to("seda:out");

```

Spring DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:get" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>get</constant>
  </setHeader>

```



```

<to uri="hazelcast-map:foo" />
<to uri="seda:out" />
</route>

```

### 133.2.3. Sample for update:

Java DSL:

```

from("direct:update")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.UPDATE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.MAP_PREFIX);

```

Spring DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:update" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>update</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-map:foo" />
</route>

```

### 133.2.4. Sample for delete:

Java DSL:

```

from("direct:delete")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.DELETE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.MAP_PREFIX);

```

Spring DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:delete" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>delete</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-map:foo" />
</route>

```

### 133.2.5. Sample for query

Java DSL:

```

from("direct:query")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.QUERY))
.toF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.MAP_PREFIX)
.to("seda:out");

```

Spring DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:query" />
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>query</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-map:foo" />
  <to uri="seda:out" />
</route>

```

For the query operation Hazelcast offers a SQL like syntax to query your distributed map.

```

String q1 = "bar > 1000";
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:query", null, HazelcastConstants.QUERY, q1);

```

### 133.3. MAP CACHE CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-MAP:FOO")

Hazelcast provides event listeners on their data grid. If you want to be notified if a cache will be manipulated, you can use the map consumer. There're 4 events: **put**, **update**, **delete** and **evict**. The event type will be stored in the "**hazelcast.listener.action**" header variable. The map consumer provides some additional information inside these variables:

Header Variables inside the response message:

Name	Type	Description
Camel HazelcastListenerTime	Long	time of the event in millis
Camel HazelcastListenerType	String	the map consumer sets here "cachelister"
Camel HazelcastListenerAction	String	type of event - here <b>added</b> , <b>updated</b> , <b>evicted</b> and <b>removed</b> .
Camel HazelcastObjectId	String	the oid of the object

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastCacheName</b>	<b>String</b>	the name of the cache - e.g. "foo"
<b>Camel HazelcastCacheType</b>	<b>String</b>	the type of the cache - here map

The object value will be stored within **put** and **update** actions inside the message body.

Here's a sample:

```

fromF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.MAP_PREFIX)
.log("object...")
.choice()
  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ADDED))
    .log("...added")
    .to("mock:added")

  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ENVICTED))

    .log("...envicted")
    .to("mock:envicted")

  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.UPDATED))
    .log("...updated")
    .to("mock:updated")

  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.REMOVED))

    .log("...removed")
    .to("mock:removed")
  .otherwise()
    .log("fail!");

```

## CHAPTER 134. HAZELCAST MULTIMAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) Multimap component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast distributed multimap.

### 134.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Multimap component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Multimap endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-multimap:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 134.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 134.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumerMode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 134.2. MULTIMAP CACHE PRODUCER - TO("HAZELCAST-MULTIMAP:FOO")

A multimap is a cache where you can store n values to one key. The multimap producer provides 4 operations (put, get, removevalue, delete).

Header Variables for the request message:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastOperationType</b>	<b>String</b>	valid values are: put, get, removevalue, delete <b>From Camel 2.16:</b> clear.
<b>Camel HazelcastObjectId</b>	<b>String</b>	the object id to store / find your object inside the cache

### 134.2.1. Sample for put:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:put")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.PUT))
.to(String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.MULTIMAP_PREFIX));
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:put" />
  <log message="put.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>put</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-multimap:foo" />
</route>
```

### 134.2.2. Sample for removevalue:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:removevalue")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.REMOVE_VALUE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.MULTIMAP_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:removevalue" />
  <log message="removevalue.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>removevalue</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-multimap:foo" />
</route>
```

To remove a value you have to provide the value you want to remove inside the message body. If you have a multimap object `\{key: "4711" values: { "my-foo", "my-bar"}\}` you have to put "my-foo" inside the message body to remove the "my-foo" value.

### 134.2.3. Sample for get:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:get")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.GET))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.MULTIMAP_PREFIX)
.to("seda:out");
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:get" />
  <log message="get.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>get</constant>
```

```

</setHeader>
<to uri="hazelcast-multimap:foo" />
<to uri="seda:out" />
</route>

```

#### 134.2.4. Sample for delete:

Java DSL:

```

from("direct:delete")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.DELETE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.MULTIMAP_PREFIX);

```

Spring DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:delete" />
  <log message="delete.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>delete</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-multimap:foo" />
</route>

```

you can call them in your test class with:

```

template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:[put|get|removevalue|delete]", "my-foo",
HazelcastConstants.OBJECT_ID, "4711");

```

### 134.3. MULTIMAP CACHE CONSUMER - FROM("HAZELCAST-MULTIMAP:FOO")

For the multimap cache this component provides the same listeners / variables as for the map cache consumer (except the update and eviction listener). The only difference is the **multimap** prefix inside the URI. Here is a sample:

```

fromF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.MULTIMAP_PREFIX)
.log("object...")
.choice()
  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ADDED))
    .log("...added")
    .to("mock:added")

//.when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ENVICTED))

//  .log("...envicted")
//  .to("mock:envicted")

.when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.REMOVED))

  .log("...removed")

```



```

        .to("mock:removed")
        .otherwise()
        .log("fail!");

```

Header Variables inside the response message:

Name	Type	Description
Camel HazelcastListenerTime	Long	time of the event in millis
Camel HazelcastListenerType	String	the map consumer sets here "cachelister"
Camel HazelcastListenerAction	String	type of event - here <b>added</b> and <b>removed</b> (and soon <b>evicted</b> )
Camel HazelcastObjectid	String	the oid of the object
Camel HazelcastCacheName	String	the name of the cache - e.g. "foo"
Camel HazelcastCacheType	String	the type of the cache - here multimap

## CHAPTER 135. HAZELCAST QUEUE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) Queue component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast distributed queue.

### 135.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Queue component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Queue endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-queue:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 135.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 135.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumerMode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 135.2. QUEUE PRODUCER – TO("HAZELCAST-QUEUE:FOO")

The queue producer provides 10 operations: \* add \* put \* poll \* peek \* offer \* remove value \* remaining capacity \* remove all \* remove if \* drain to \* take \* retain all

### 135.2.1. Sample for add:

```
from("direct:add")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.ADD))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX);
```

### 135.2.2. Sample for put:

```
from("direct:put")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.PUT))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX);
```

### 135.2.3. Sample for poll:

```
from("direct:poll")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.POLL))
.toF("hazelcast:%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX);
```

### 135.2.4. Sample for peek:

```
from("direct:peek")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.PEEK))
.toF("hazelcast:%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX);
```

### 135.2.5. Sample for offer:

```
from("direct:offer")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.OFFER))
.toF("hazelcast:%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX);
```

### 135.2.6. Sample for removevalue:

```
from("direct:removevalue")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.REMOVE_VALUE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX);
```

### 135.2.7. Sample for remaining capacity:

```
from("direct:remaining-capacity").setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION,
constant(HazelcastOperation.REMAINING_CAPACITY)).to(
String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX));
```

### 135.2.8. Sample for remove all:

```
from("direct:removeAll").setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION,
constant(HazelcastOperation.REMOVE_ALL)).to(
String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX));
```

### 135.2.9. Sample for remove if:

```
from("direct:removeIf").setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION,
constant(HazelcastOperation.REMOVE_IF)).to(
String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX));
```

### 135.2.10. Sample for drain to:

```
from("direct:drainTo").setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION,
constant(HazelcastOperation.DRAIN_TO)).to(
String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX));
```

### 135.2.11. Sample for take:

```
from("direct:take").setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION,
constant(HazelcastOperation.TAKE)).to(
String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX));
```

### 135.2.12. Sample for retain all:

-

```
from("direct:retainAll").setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION,
constant(HazelcastOperation.RETAIN_ALL)).to(
String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX));
```

### 135.3. QUEUE CONSUMER – FROM("HAZELCAST-QUEUE:FOO")

The queue consumer provides two different modes:

- Poll
- Listen

Sample for **Poll** mode

```
fromF("hazelcast-%sfoo?queueConsumerMode=Poll",
HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX).to("mock:result");
```

In this way the consumer will poll the queue and return the head of the queue or null after a timeout.

In Listen mode instead the consumer will listen for events on queue.

The queue consumer in Listen mode provides 2 operations: \* add \* remove

Sample for **Listen** mode

```
fromF("hazelcast-%smm", HazelcastConstants.QUEUE_PREFIX)
.log("object...")
.choice()
.when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ADDED))
.log("...added")
.to("mock:added")

.when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.REMOVED))

.log("...removed")
.to("mock:removed")
.otherwise()
.log("fail!");
```

## CHAPTER 136. HAZELCAST REPLICATED MAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The [Hazelcast](#) instance component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to consume join/leave events of the cache instance in the cluster. A replicated map is a weakly consistent, distributed key-value data structure with no data partition.

### 136.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Replicated Map component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Replicated Map endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-replicatedmap:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 136.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 136.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstance Name</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumer Mode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 136.2. REPLICATEDMAP CACHE PRODUCER

The replicatedmap producer provides 4 operations: \* put \* get \* delete \* clear

Header Variables for the request message:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastOperationType</b>	<b>String</b>	valid values are: put, get, removevalue, delete
<b>Camel HazelcastObjectid</b>	<b>String</b>	the object id to store / find your object inside the cache

### 136.2.1. Sample for put:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:put")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.PUT))
.to(String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.REPLICATEDMAP_PREFIX));
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:put" />
  <log message="put.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>put</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-replicatedmap:foo" />
</route>
```

### 136.2.2. Sample for get:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:get")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.GET))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.REPLICATEDMAP_PREFIX)
.to("seda:out");
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:get" />
  <log message="get.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>get</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-replicatedmap:foo" />
  <to uri="seda:out" />
</route>
```

### 136.2.3. Sample for delete:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:delete")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.DELETE))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.REPLICATEDMAP_PREFIX);
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:delete" />
  <log message="delete.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>delete</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-replicatedmap:foo" />
</route>
```

you can call them in your test class with:

```
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:[put|get|delete|clear]", "my-foo",
HazelcastConstants.OBJECT_ID, "4711");
```

### 136.3. REPLICATEDMAP CACHE CONSUMER

For the multimap cache this component provides the same listeners / variables as for the map cache consumer (except the update and eviction listener). The only difference is the **multimap** prefix inside the URI. Here is a sample:

```
fromF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.MULTIMAP_PREFIX)
.log("object...")
.choice()
  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ADDED))
    .log("...added")
    .to("mock:added")

//.when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.ENVICTED))

//  .log("...envicted")
//  .to("mock:envicted")

.when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.REMOVED))

  .log("...removed")
  .to("mock:removed")
.otherwise()
  .log("fail!");
```

Header Variables inside the response message:

Name	Type	Description
Camel HazelcastListenerTime	Long	time of the event in millis
Camel HazelcastListenerType	String	the map consumer sets here "cachelister"
Camel HazelcastListenerAction	String	type of event - here <b>added</b> and <b>removed</b> (and soon <b>envicted</b> )

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastObjectId</b>	<b>String</b>	the oid of the object
<b>Camel HazelcastCacheName</b>	<b>String</b>	the name of the cache - e.g. "foo"
<b>Camel HazelcastCacheType</b>	<b>String</b>	the type of the cache - here replicatedmap

## CHAPTER 137. HAZELCAST RINGBUFFER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

Available from Camel 2.16

The [Hazelcast](#) ringbuffer component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast ringbuffer. Ringbuffer is a distributed data structure where the data is stored in a ring-like structure. You can think of it as a circular array with a certain capacity.

### 137.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Ringbuffer component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Ringbuffer endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-ringbuffer:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 137.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 137.1.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>defaultOperation</b> (producer)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (producer)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (producer)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 137.2. RINGBUFFER CACHE PRODUCER

The ringbuffer producer provides 5 operations: \* add \* readonceHead \* readonceTail \* remainingCapacity \* capacity

Header Variables for the request message:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HazelcastOperationType</b>	<b>String</b>	valid values are: put, get, removevalue, delete
<b>Camel HazelcastObjectid</b>	<b>String</b>	the object id to store / find your object inside the cache

### 137.2.1. Sample for put:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:put")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.ADD))
.to(String.format("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.RINGBUFFER_PREFIX));
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:put" />
  <log message="put.."/>
  <!-- If using version 2.8 and above set headerName to "CamelHazelcastOperationType" -->
  <setHeader headerName="hazelcast.operation.type">
    <constant>add</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hazelcast-ringbuffer:foo" />
</route>
```

### 137.2.2. Sample for readonce from head:

Java DSL:

```
from("direct:get")
.setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.READ_ONCE_HEAD))
.toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.RINGBUFFER_PREFIX)
.to("seda:out");
```

## CHAPTER 138. HAZELCAST SEDA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) SEDA component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast BlockingQueue. SEDA component differs from the rest components provided. It implements a work-queue in order to support asynchronous SEDA architectures, similar to the core "SEDA" component.

### 138.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast SEDA component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast SEDA endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-seda:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 138.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 138.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstance Name</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumer Mode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 138.2. SEDA PRODUCER – TO(“HAZELCAST-SEDA:FOO”)

The SEDA producer provides no operations. You only send data to the specified queue.

Java DSL :

```
from("direct:foo")
.to("hazelcast-seda:foo");
```

Spring DSL :

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <to uri="hazelcast-seda:foo" />
</route>
```

## 138.3. SEDA CONSUMER – FROM(“HAZELCAST-SEDA:FOO”)

The SEDA consumer provides no operations. You only retrieve data from the specified queue.

Java DSL :

```
from("hazelcast-seda:foo")
.to("mock:result");
```

Spring DSL:

```
<route>  
  <from uri="hazelcast-seda:foo" />  
  <to uri="mock:result" />  
</route>
```

## CHAPTER 139. HAZELCAST SET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The [Hazelcast](#) Set component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast distributed set.

### 139.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Set component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Set endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-set:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 139.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 139.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumerMode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 140. HAZELCAST TOPIC COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The [Hazelcast](#) Topic component is one of Camel Hazelcast Components which allows you to access Hazelcast distributed topic.

### 140.1. OPTIONS

The Hazelcast Topic component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastMode</b> (advanced)	The hazelcast mode reference which kind of instance should be used. If you don't specify the mode, then the node mode will be the default.	node	String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Hazelcast Topic endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hazelcast-topic:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 140.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 140.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultOperation</b> (common)	To specify a default operation to use, if no operation header has been provided.		HazelcastOperation

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hazelcastInstance</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference which can be used for hazelcast endpoint.		HazelcastInstance
<b>hazelcastInstanceName</b> (common)	The hazelcast instance reference name which can be used for hazelcast endpoint. If you don't specify the instance reference, camel use the default hazelcast instance from the camel-hazelcast instance.		String
<b>reliable</b> (common)	Define if the endpoint will use a reliable Topic struct or not.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollingTimeout</b> (consumer)	Define the polling timeout of the Queue consumer in Poll mode	10000	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Define the Pool size for Queue Consumer Executor	1	int
<b>queueConsumerMode</b> (consumer)	Define the Queue Consumer mode: Listen or Poll	Listen	HazelcastQueueConsumer Mode
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (seda)	To use concurrent consumers polling from the SEDA queue.	1	int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onErrorDelay</b> (seda)	Milliseconds before consumer continues polling after an error has occurred.	1000	int
<b>pollTimeout</b> (seda)	The timeout used when consuming from the SEDA queue. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>transacted</b> (seda)	If set to true then the consumer runs in transaction mode, where the messages in the seda queue will only be removed if the transaction commits, which happens when the processing is complete.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (seda)	If set to true the whole Exchange will be transferred. If header or body contains not serializable objects, they will be skipped.	false	boolean

## 140.2. TOPIC PRODUCER – TO("HAZELCAST-TOPIC:FOO")

The topic producer provides only one operation (publish).

### 140.2.1. Sample for publish:

```
from("direct:add")
  .setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, constant(HazelcastOperation.PUBLISH))
  .toF("hazelcast-%sbar", HazelcastConstants.PUBLISH_OPERATION);
```

## 140.3. TOPIC CONSUMER – FROM("HAZELCAST-TOPIC:FOO")

The topic consumer provides only one operation (received). This component is supposed to support multiple consumption as it's expected when it comes to topics so you are free to have as much consumers as you need on the same hazelcast topic.

```
fromF("hazelcast-%sfoo", HazelcastConstants.TOPIC_PREFIX)
  .choice()

  .when(header(HazelcastConstants.LISTENER_ACTION).isEqualTo(HazelcastConstants.RECEIVED))

    .log("...message received")
  .otherwise()
    .log("...this should never have happened")
```

## CHAPTER 141. HBASE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

This component provides an idempotent repository, producers and consumers for [Apache HBase](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hbase</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 141.1. APACHE HBASE OVERVIEW

HBase is an open-source, distributed, versioned, column-oriented store modeled after Google's Bigtable: A Distributed Storage System for Structured Data. You can use HBase when you need random, realtime read/write access to your Big Data. More information at [Apache HBase](#).

### 141.2. CAMEL AND HBASE

When using a datastore inside a camel route, there is always the challenge of specifying how the camel message will be stored to the datastore. In document based stores things are more easy as the message body can be directly mapped to a document. In relational databases an ORM solution can be used to map properties to columns etc. In column based stores things are more challenging as there is no standard way to perform that kind of mapping.

HBase adds two additional challenges:

- HBase groups columns into families, so just mapping a property to a column using a name convention is just not enough.
- HBase doesn't have the notion of type, which means that it stores everything as byte[] and doesn't know if the byte[] represents a String, a Number, a serialized Java object or just binary data.

To overcome these challenges, camel-hbase makes use of the message headers to specify the mapping of the message to HBase columns. It also provides the ability to use some camel-hbase provided classes that model HBase data and can be easily converted to and from xml/json etc. Finally it provides the ability to the user to implement and use his own mapping strategy.

Regardless of the mapping strategy camel-hbase will convert a message into an `org.apache.camel.component.hbase.model.HBaseData` object and use that object for its internal operations.

### 141.3. CONFIGURING THE COMPONENT

The HBase component can be provided a custom `HBaseConfiguration` object as a property or it can create an HBase configuration object on its own based on the HBase related resources that are found on classpath.

```
<bean id="hbase" class="org.apache.camel.component.hbase.HBaseComponent">
  <property name="configuration" ref="config"/>
</bean>
```

If no configuration object is provided to the component, the component will create one. The created configuration will search the class path for an `hbase-site.xml` file, from which it will draw the configuration. You can find more information about how to configure HBase clients at: [HBase client configuration and dependencies](#)

## 141.4. HBASE PRODUCER

As mentioned above camel provides producers endpoints for HBase. This allows you to store, delete, retrieve or query data from HBase using your camel routes.

```
hbase://table[?options]
```

where **table** is the table name.

The supported operations are:

- Put
- Get
- Delete
- Scan

### 141.4.1. Supported URI options

The HBase component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared configuration		Configuration
<b>poolMaxSize</b> (common)	Maximum number of references to keep for each table in the HTable pool. The default value is 10.	10	int
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The HBase endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hbase:tableName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 141.4.2. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tableName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the table		String

### 141.4.3. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cellMappingStrategyFactory</b> (common)	To use a custom CellMappingStrategyFactory that is responsible for mapping cells.		CellMappingStrategyFactory
<b>filters</b> (common)	A list of filters to use.		List
<b>mappingStrategyClassName</b> (common)	The class name of a custom mapping strategy implementation.		String
<b>mappingStrategyName</b> (common)	The strategy to use for mapping Camel messages to HBase columns. Supported values: header, or body.		String
<b>rowMapping</b> (common)	To map the key/values from the Map to a HBaseRow. The following keys is supported: rowId - The id of the row. This has limited use as the row usually changes per Exchange. rowType - The type to covert row id to. Supported operations: CamelHBaseScan. family - The column family. Supports a number suffix for referring to more than one columns. qualifier - The column qualifier. Supports a number suffix for referring to more than one columns. value - The value. Supports a number suffix for referring to more than one columns valueType - The value type. Supports a number suffix for referring to more than one columns. Supported operations: CamelHBaseGet, and CamelHBaseScan.		Map
<b>rowModel</b> (common)	An instance of org.apache.camel.component.hbase.model.HBaseRow which describes how each row should be modeled		HBaseRow
<b>userGroupInformation</b> (common)	Defines privileges to communicate with HBase such as using kerberos.		UserGroupInformation

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	Gets the maximum number of messages as a limit to poll at each polling. Is default unlimited, but use 0 or negative number to disable it as unlimited.		int
<b>operation</b> (consumer)	The HBase operation to perform		String
<b>remove</b> (consumer)	If the option is true, Camel HBase Consumer will remove the rows which it processes.	true	boolean
<b>removeHandler</b> (consumer)	To use a custom HBaseRemoveHandler that is executed when a row is to be removed.		HBaseRemoveHandler
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>maxResults</b> (producer)	The maximum number of rows to scan.	100	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

#### 141.4.4. Put Operations.

HBase is a column based store, which allows you to store data into a specific column of a specific row. Columns are grouped into families, so in order to specify a column you need to specify the column family and the qualifier of that column. To store data into a specific column you need to specify both the column and the row.

The simplest scenario for storing data into HBase from a camel route, would be to store part of the message body to specified HBase column.

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:in"/>
  <!-- Set the HBase Row -->
  <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseRowId">
    <el>${in.body.id}</el>
  </setHeader>
  <!-- Set the HBase Value -->
  <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseValue">
    <el>${in.body.value}</el>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hbase:mytable?
operation=CamelHBasePut&family=myfamily&qualifier=myqualifier"/>
</route>

```

The route above assumes that the message body contains an object that has an id and value property and will store the content of value in the HBase column myfamily:myqualifier in the row specified by id. If we needed to specify more than one column/value pairs we could just specify additional column mappings. Notice that you must use numbers from the 2nd header onwards, eg RowId2, RowId3, RowId4, etc. Only the 1st header does not have the number 1.

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:in"/>
  <!-- Set the HBase Row 1st column -->
  <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseRowId">
    <el>${in.body.id}</el>
  </setHeader>
  <!-- Set the HBase Row 2nd column -->
  <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseRowId2">
    <el>${in.body.id}</el>
  </setHeader>
  <!-- Set the HBase Value for 1st column -->
  <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseValue">
    <el>${in.body.value}</el>
  </setHeader>
  <!-- Set the HBase Value for 2nd column -->
  <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseValue2">
    <el>${in.body.othervalue}</el>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hbase:mytable?
operation=CamelHBasePut&family=myfamily&qualifier=myqualifier&family2=myfamily&a
p;qualifier2=myqualifier2"/>
</route>

```

It is important to remember that you can use uri options, message headers or a combination of both. It is recommended to specify constants as part of the uri and dynamic values as headers. If something is defined both as header and as part of the uri, the header will be used.

#### 141.4.5. Get Operations.

A Get Operation is an operation that is used to retrieve one or more values from a specified HBase row. To specify what are the values that you want to retrieve you can just specify them as part of the uri or as message headers.

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:in"/>

```

```

<!-- Set the HBase Row of the Get -->
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseRowId">
  <el>${in.body.id}</el>
</setHeader>
<to uri="hbase:mytable?
operation=CamelHBaseGet&family=myfamily&qualifier=myqualifier&valueType=java.lang
Long"/>
  <to uri="log:out"/>
</route>

```

In the example above the result of the get operation will be stored as a header with name CamelHBaseValue.

#### 141.4.6. Delete Operations.

You can also you camel-hbase to perform HBase delete operation. The delete operation will remove an entire row. All that needs to be specified is one or more rows as part of the message headers.

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:in"/>
  <!-- Set the HBase Row of the Get -->
  <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseRowId">
    <el>${in.body.id}</el>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="hbase:mytable?operation=CamelHBaseDelete"/>
</route>

```

#### 141.4.7. Scan Operations.

A scan operation is the equivalent of a query in HBase. You can use the scan operation to retrieve multiple rows. To specify what columns should be part of the result and also specify how the values will be converted to objects you can use either uri options or headers.

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:in"/>
  <to uri="hbase:mytable?
operation=CamelHBaseScan&family=myfamily&qualifier=myqualifier&valueType=java.la
g.Long&rowType=java.lang.String"/>
  <to uri="log:out"/>
</route>

```

In this case its probable that you also also need to specify a list of filters for limiting the results. You can specify a list of filters as part of the uri and camel will return only the rows that satisfy **ALL** the filters. To have a filter that will be aware of the information that is part of the message, camel defines the ModelAwareFilter. This will allow your filter to take into consideration the model that is defined by the message and the mapping strategy.

When using a ModelAwareFilter camel-hbase will apply the selected mapping strategy to the in message, will create an object that models the mapping and will pass that object to the Filter.

For example to perform scan using as criteria the message headers, you can make use of the ModelAwareColumnMatchingFilter as shown below.

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:scan"/>

```

```

<!-- Set the Criteria -->
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseFamily">
  <constant>name</constant>
</setHeader>
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseQualifier">
  <constant>first</constant>
</setHeader>
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseValue">
  <el>in.body.firstName</el>
</setHeader>
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseFamily2">
  <constant>name</constant>
</setHeader>
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseQualifier2">
  <constant>last</constant>
</setHeader>
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseValue2">
  <el>in.body.lastName</el>
</setHeader>
<!-- Set additional fields that you want to be return by skipping value -->
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseFamily3">
  <constant>address</constant>
</setHeader>
<setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseQualifier3">
  <constant>country</constant>
</setHeader>
<to uri="hbase:mytable?operation=CamelHBaseScan&filters=#myFilterList"/>
</route>

<bean id="myFilters" class="java.util.ArrayList">
  <constructor-arg>
    <list>
      <bean
class="org.apache.camel.component.hbase.filters.ModelAwareColumnMatchingFilter"/>
    </list>
  </constructor-arg>
</bean>

```

The route above assumes that a pojo is with properties `firstName` and `lastName` is passed as the message body, it takes those properties and adds them as part of the message headers. The default mapping strategy will create a model object that will map the headers to HBase columns and will pass that model to the `ModelAwareColumnMatchingFilter`. The filter will filter out any rows, that do not contain columns that match the model. It is like query by example.

## 141.5. HBASE CONSUMER

The Camel HBase Consumer, will perform repeated scan on the specified HBase table and will return the scan results as part of the message. You can either specify header mapping (default) or body mapping. The later will just add the `org.apache.camel.component.hbase.model.HBaseData` as part of the message body.

```
hbase://table[?options]
```

You can specify the columns that you want to be return and their types as part of the uri options:



```
hbase:mutable?
family=name&qualifer=first&valueType=java.lang.String&family=address&qualifer=number&valueType2:
ava.lang.Integer&rowType=java.lang.Long
```

The example above will create a model object that is consisted of the specified fields and the scan results will populate the model object with values. Finally the mapping strategy will be used to map this model to the camel message.

## 141.6. HBASE IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

The camel-hbase component also provides an idempotent repository which can be used when you want to make sure that each message is processed only once. The HBase idempotent repository is configured with a table, a column family and a column qualifier and will create to that table a row per message.

```
HBaseConfiguration configuration = HBaseConfiguration.create();
HBaseIdempotentRepository repository = new HBaseIdempotentRepository(configuration,
tableName, family, qualifier);

from("direct:in")
  .idempotentConsumer(header("messageId"), repository)
  .to("log:out");
```

## 141.7. HBASE MAPPING

It was mentioned above that you the default mapping strategies are **header** and **body** mapping. Below you can find some detailed examples of how each mapping strategy works.

### 141.7.1. HBase Header mapping Examples

The header mapping is the default mapping. To put the value "myvalue" into HBase row "myrow" and column "myfamily:mycolumn" the message should contain the following headers:

Header	Value
Camel HBase RowId	myrow
Camel HBase Family	myfamily
Camel HBase Qualifi er	myqualifier
Camel HBase Value	myvalue

To put more values for different columns and / or different rows you can specify additional headers suffixed with the index of the headers, e.g:

Header	Value
Camel HBase RowId	myrow
Camel HBase Family	myfamily
Camel HBase Qualifier	myqualifier
Camel HBase Value	myvalue
Camel HBase RowId2	myrow2
Camel HBase Family2	myfamily
Camel HBase Qualifier2	myqualifier
Camel HBase Value2	myvalue2

In the case of retrieval operations such as get or scan you can also specify for each column the type that you want the data to be converted to. For example:

Header	Value
Camel HBase Family	myfamily

Header	Value
Camel HBase Qualifi er	myqualifier
Camel HBase ValueT ype	Long

Please note that in order to avoid boilerplate headers that are considered constant for all messages, you can also specify them as part of the endpoint uri, as you will see below.

### 141.7.2. Body mapping Examples

In order to use the body mapping strategy you will have to specify the option `mappingStrategy` as part of the uri, for example:

```
hbase:mytable?mappingStrategyName=body
```

To use the body mapping strategy the body needs to contain an instance of `org.apache.camel.component.hbase.model.HBaseData`. You can construct it

```
HBaseData data = new HBaseData();
HBaseRow row = new HBaseRow();
row.setId("myRowId");
HBaseCell cell = new HBaseCell();
cell.setFamily("myfamily");
cell.setQualifier("myqualifier");
cell.setValue("myValue");
row.getCells().add(cell);
data.addRows().add(row);
```

The object above can be used for example in a put operation and will result in creating or updating the row with id `myRowId` and add the value `myvalue` to the column `myfamily:myqualifier`.

The body mapping strategy might not seem very appealing at first. The advantage it has over the header mapping strategy is that the `HBaseData` object can be easily converted to or from xml/json.

### 141.8. SEE ALSO

- [Polling Consumer](#)
- [Apache HBase](#)

## CHAPTER 142. HDFS COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.8

The `hdfs` component enables you to read and write messages from/to an HDFS file system. HDFS is the distributed file system at the heart of [Hadoop](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hdfs</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 142.1. URI FORMAT

```
hdfs://hostname[:port][/path][?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`. The path is treated in the following way:

1. as a consumer, if it's a file, it just reads the file, otherwise if it represents a directory it scans all the file under the path satisfying the configured pattern. All the files under that directory must be of the same type.
2. as a producer, if at least one split strategy is defined, the path is considered a directory and under that directory the producer creates a different file per split named using the configured `UuidGenerator`.

#### Note

When consuming from `hdfs` then in normal mode, a file is split into chunks, producing a message per chunk. You can configure the size of the chunk using the `chunkSize` option. If you want to read from `hdfs` and write to a regular file using the `file` component, then you can use the `fileMode=Append` to append each of the chunks together.

### 142.2. OPTIONS

The HDFS component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>jaasConfiguration</code> (common)	To use the given configuration for security with JAAS.		Configuration

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The HDFS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hdfs:hostName:port/path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 142.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hostName</b>	<b>Required</b> HDFS host to use		String
<b>port</b>	HDFS port to use	8020	int
<b>path</b>	<b>Required</b> The directory path to use		String

### 142.2.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectOnStartup</b> (common)	Whether to connect to the HDFS file system on starting the producer/consumer. If false then the connection is created on-demand. Notice that HDFS may take up till 15 minutes to establish a connection, as it has hardcoded 45 x 20 sec redelivery. By setting this option to false allows your application to startup, and not block for up till 15 minutes.	true	boolean
<b>fileSystemType</b> (common)	Set to LOCAL to not use HDFS but local java.io.File instead.	HDFS	HdfsFileSystemType
<b>fileType</b> (common)	The file type to use. For more details see Hadoop HDFS documentation about the various files types.	NORMAL_FILE	HdfsFileType
<b>keyType</b> (common)	The type for the key in case of sequence or map files.	NULL	WritableType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>owner</b> (common)	The file owner must match this owner for the consumer to pickup the file. Otherwise the file is skipped.		String
<b>valueType</b> (common)	The type for the key in case of sequence or map files	BYTES	WritableType
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delay</b> (consumer)	The interval (milliseconds) between the directory scans.	1000	long
<b>initialDelay</b> (consumer)	For the consumer, how much to wait (milliseconds) before to start scanning the directory.		long
<b>pattern</b> (consumer)	The pattern used for scanning the directory	*	String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>append</b> (producer)	Append to existing file. Notice that not all HDFS file systems support the append option.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>overwrite</b> (producer)	Whether to overwrite existing files with the same name	true	boolean
<b>blockSize</b> (advanced)	The size of the HDFS blocks	67108864	long
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	The buffer size used by HDFS	4096	int
<b>checkIdleInterval</b> (advanced)	How often (time in millis) in to run the idle checker background task. This option is only in use if the splitter strategy is IDLE.	500	int
<b>chunkSize</b> (advanced)	When reading a normal file, this is split into chunks producing a message per chunk.	4096	int
<b>compressionCodec</b> (advanced)	The compression codec to use	DEFAULT	HdfsCompressionCodec
<b>compressionType</b> (advanced)	The compression type to use (is default not in use)	NONE	CompressionType
<b>openedSuffix</b> (advanced)	When a file is opened for reading/writing the file is renamed with this suffix to avoid to read it during the writing phase.	opened	String
<b>readSuffix</b> (advanced)	Once the file has been read is renamed with this suffix to avoid to read it again.	read	String
<b>replication</b> (advanced)	The HDFS replication factor	3	short

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>splitStrategy</b> (advanced)	In the current version of Hadoop opening a file in append mode is disabled since it's not very reliable. So, for the moment, it's only possible to create new files. The Camel HDFS endpoint tries to solve this problem in this way: If the split strategy option has been defined, the hdfs path will be used as a directory and files will be created using the configured UuidGenerator. Every time a splitting condition is met, a new file is created. The splitStrategy option is defined as a string with the following syntax: splitStrategy=ST:value,ST:value,... where ST can be: BYTES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written bytes is more than value MESSAGES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written messages is more than value IDLE a new file is created, and the old is closed when no writing happened in the last value milliseconds		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLISECONDS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 142.2.3. KeyType and ValueType

- NULL it means that the key or the value is absent
- BYTE for writing a byte, the java Byte class is mapped into a BYTE
- BYTES for writing a sequence of bytes. It maps the java ByteBuffer class
- INT for writing java integer
- FLOAT for writing java float
- LONG for writing java long
- DOUBLE for writing java double
- TEXT for writing java strings

BYTES is also used with everything else, for example, in Camel a file is sent around as an InputStream, in this case is written in a sequence file or a map file as a sequence of bytes.

## 142.3. SPLITTING STRATEGY

In the current version of Hadoop opening a file in append mode is disabled since it's not very reliable. So, for the moment, it's only possible to create new files. The Camel HDFS endpoint tries to solve this problem in this way:

- If the split strategy option has been defined, the hdfs path will be used as a directory and files will be created using the configured UuidGenerator
- Every time a splitting condition is met, a new file is created.  
The splitStrategy option is defined as a string with the following syntax:  
splitStrategy=<ST>:<value>,<ST>:<value>,\*

where <ST> can be:

- BYTES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written bytes is more than <value>
- MESSAGES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written messages is more than <value>
- IDLE a new file is created, and the old is closed when no writing happened in the last <value> milliseconds

### Note

note that this strategy currently requires either setting an IDLE value or setting the HdfsConstants.HDFS\_CLOSE header to false to use the BYTES/MESSAGES configuration...otherwise, the file will be closed with each message

for example:

```
hdfs://localhost/tmp/simple-file?splitStrategy=IDLE:1000,BYTES:5
```

it means: a new file is created either when it has been idle for more than 1 second or if more than 5 bytes have been written. So, running **hadoop fs -ls /tmp/simple-file** you'll see that multiple files have been created.

## 142.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following headers are supported by this component:

### 142.4.1. Producer only

Header	Description
<b>Camel FileName</b>	<b>Camel 2.13:</b> Specifies the name of the file to write (relative to the endpoint path). The name can be a <b>String</b> or an Expression object. Only relevant when not using a split strategy.

## 142.5. CONTROLLING TO CLOSE FILE STREAM

Available as of Camel 2.10.4

When using the **HDFS** producer **without** a split strategy, then the file output stream is by default closed after the write. However you may want to keep the stream open, and only explicitly close the stream later. For that you can use the header **HdfsConstants.HDFS\_CLOSE** (value = "**CamelHdfsClose**") to control this. Setting this value to a boolean allows you to explicit control whether the stream should be closed or not.

Notice this does not apply if you use a split strategy, as there are various strategies that can control when the stream is closed.

## 142.6. USING THIS COMPONENT IN OSGI

This component is fully functional in an OSGi environment, however, it requires some actions from the user. Hadoop uses the thread context class loader in order to load resources. Usually, the thread context classloader will be the bundle class loader of the bundle that contains the routes. So, the default configuration files need to be visible from the bundle class loader. A typical way to deal with it is to keep a copy of `core-default.xml` in your bundle root. That file can be found in the `hadoop-common.jar`.

## CHAPTER 143. HDFS2 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The `hdfs2` component enables you to read and write messages from/to an HDFS file system using Hadoop 2.x. HDFS is the distributed file system at the heart of [Hadoop](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hdfs2</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 143.1. URI FORMAT

```
hdfs2://hostname[:port][[/path]][?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`. The path is treated in the following way:

1. as a consumer, if it's a file, it just reads the file, otherwise if it represents a directory it scans all the file under the path satisfying the configured pattern. All the files under that directory must be of the same type.
2. as a producer, if at least one split strategy is defined, the path is considered a directory and under that directory the producer creates a different file per split named using the configured `UuidGenerator`.

When consuming from `hdfs2` then in normal mode, a file is split into chunks, producing a message per chunk. You can configure the size of the chunk using the `chunkSize` option. If you want to read from `hdfs` and write to a regular file using the `file` component, then you can use the `fileMode=Append` to append each of the chunks together.

### 143.2. OPTIONS

The HDFS2 component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>jaasConfiguration</code> (common)	To use the given configuration for security with JAAS.		Configuration
<code>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</code> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The HDFS2 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

hdfs2:hostName:port/path

with the following path and query parameters:

### 143.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
hostName	<b>Required</b> HDFS host to use		String
port	HDFS port to use	8020	int
path	<b>Required</b> The directory path to use		String

### 143.2.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectOnStartup</b> (common)	Whether to connect to the HDFS file system on starting the producer/consumer. If false then the connection is created on-demand. Notice that HDFS may take up till 15 minutes to establish a connection, as it has hardcoded 45 x 20 sec redelivery. By setting this option to false allows your application to startup, and not block for up till 15 minutes.	true	boolean
<b>fileSystemType</b> (common)	Set to LOCAL to not use HDFS but local java.io.File instead.	HDFS	HdfsFileSystemType
<b>fileType</b> (common)	The file type to use. For more details see Hadoop HDFS documentation about the various files types.	NORMAL_FILE	HdfsFileType
<b>keyType</b> (common)	The type for the key in case of sequence or map files.	NULL	WritableType
<b>owner</b> (common)	The file owner must match this owner for the consumer to pickup the file. Otherwise the file is skipped.		String
<b>valueType</b> (common)	The type for the key in case of sequence or map files	BYTES	WritableType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pattern</b> (consumer)	The pattern used for scanning the directory	*	String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		<code>PollingConsumerPollStrategy</code>
<b>append</b> (producer)	Append to existing file. Notice that not all HDFS file systems support the append option.	false	boolean
<b>overwrite</b> (producer)	Whether to overwrite existing files with the same name	true	boolean
<b>blockSize</b> (advanced)	The size of the HDFS blocks	67108864	long
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	The buffer size used by HDFS	4096	int
<b>checkIdleInterval</b> (advanced)	How often (time in millis) in to run the idle checker background task. This option is only in use if the splitter strategy is IDLE.	500	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>chunkSize</b> (advanced)	When reading a normal file, this is split into chunks producing a message per chunk.	4096	int
<b>compressionCode</b> <b>c</b> (advanced)	The compression codec to use	DEFAULT	HdfsCompressionCodec
<b>compressionType</b> (advanced)	The compression type to use (is default not in use)	NONE	CompressionType
<b>openedSuffix</b> (advanced)	When a file is opened for reading/writing the file is renamed with this suffix to avoid to read it during the writing phase.	opened	String
<b>readSuffix</b> (advanced)	Once the file has been read is renamed with this suffix to avoid to read it again.	read	String
<b>replication</b> (advanced)	The HDFS replication factor	3	short
<b>splitStrategy</b> (advanced)	In the current version of Hadoop opening a file in append mode is disabled since it's not very reliable. So, for the moment, it's only possible to create new files. The Camel HDFS endpoint tries to solve this problem in this way: If the split strategy option has been defined, the hdfs path will be used as a directory and files will be created using the configured UuidGenerator. Every time a splitting condition is met, a new file is created. The splitStrategy option is defined as a string with the following syntax: splitStrategy=ST:value,ST:value,... where ST can be: BYTES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written bytes is more than value MESSAGES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written messages is more than value IDLE a new file is created, and the old is closed when no writing happened in the last value milliseconds		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThre</b> <b>shold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultipler should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThres</b> <b>hold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultipler should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 143.2.3. KeyType and ValueType



- NULL it means that the key or the value is absent
- BYTE for writing a byte, the java Byte class is mapped into a BYTE
- BYTES for writing a sequence of bytes. It maps the java ByteBuffer class
- INT for writing java integer
- FLOAT for writing java float
- LONG for writing java long
- DOUBLE for writing java double
- TEXT for writing java strings

BYTES is also used with everything else, for example, in Camel a file is sent around as an InputStream, in this case is written in a sequence file or a map file as a sequence of bytes.

### 143.3. SPLITTING STRATEGY

In the current version of Hadoop opening a file in append mode is disabled since it's not very reliable. So, for the moment, it's only possible to create new files. The Camel HDFS endpoint tries to solve this problem in this way:

- If the split strategy option has been defined, the hdfs path will be used as a directory and files will be created using the configured UuidGenerator
- Every time a splitting condition is met, a new file is created.  
The splitStrategy option is defined as a string with the following syntax: splitStrategy=<ST>:<value>,<ST>:<value>,\*

where <ST> can be:

- BYTES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written bytes is more than <value>
- MESSAGES a new file is created, and the old is closed when the number of written messages is more than <value>
- IDLE a new file is created, and the old is closed when no writing happened in the last <value> milliseconds

note that this strategy currently requires either setting an IDLE value or setting the HdfsConstants.HDFS\_CLOSE header to false to use the BYTES/MESSAGES configuration...otherwise, the file will be closed with each message

for example:

```
hdfs2://localhost/tmp/simple-file?splitStrategy=IDLE:1000,BYTES:5
```

it means: a new file is created either when it has been idle for more than 1 second or if more than 5 bytes have been written. So, running **hadoop fs -ls /tmp/simple-file** you'll see that multiple files have been created.

## 143.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following headers are supported by this component:

### 143.4.1. Producer only

Header	Description
<b>Camel FileName</b>	<b>Camel 2.13:</b> Specifies the name of the file to write (relative to the endpoint path). The name can be a <b>String</b> or an Expression object. Only relevant when not using a split strategy.

## 143.5. CONTROLLING TO CLOSE FILE STREAM

When using the [HDFS2](#) producer **without** a split strategy, then the file output stream is by default closed after the write. However you may want to keep the stream open, and only explicitly close the stream later. For that you can use the header **HdfsConstants.HDFS\_CLOSE** (value = "**CamelHdfsClose**") to control this. Setting this value to a boolean allows you to explicit control whether the stream should be closed or not.

Notice this does not apply if you use a split strategy, as there are various strategies that can control when the stream is closed.

## 143.6. USING THIS COMPONENT IN OSGI

There are some quirks when running this component in an OSGi environment related to the mechanism Hadoop 2.x uses to discover different **org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem** implementations. Hadoop 2.x uses **java.util.ServiceLoader** which looks for **/META-INF/services/org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem** files defining available filesystem types and implementations. These resources are not available when running inside OSGi.

As with **camel-hdfs** component, the default configuration files need to be visible from the bundle class loader. A typical way to deal with it is to keep a copy of **core-default.xml** (and e.g., **hdfs-default.xml**) in your bundle root.

### 143.6.1. Using this component with manually defined routes

There are two options:

1. Package **/META-INF/services/org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem** resource with bundle that defines the routes. This resource should list all the required Hadoop 2.x filesystem implementations.
2. Provide boilerplate initialization code which populates internal, static cache inside **org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem** class:

```
org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration conf = new org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration();
conf.setClass("fs.file.impl", org.apache.hadoop.fs.LocalFileSystem.class, FileSystem.class);
conf.setClass("fs.hdfs.impl", org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.DistributedFileSystem.class, FileSystem.class);
...
```

```

FileSystem.get("file://", conf);
FileSystem.get("hdfs://localhost:9000/", conf);
...

```

### 143.6.2. Using this component with Blueprint container

Two options:

1. Package **/META-INF/services/org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem** resource with bundle that contains blueprint definition.
2. Add the following to the blueprint definition file:

```

<bean id="hdfsOsgiHelper" class="org.apache.camel.component.hdfs2.HdfsOsgiHelper">
  <argument>
    <map>
      <entry key="file://" value="org.apache.hadoop.fs.LocalFileSystem" />
      <entry key="hdfs://localhost:9000/" value="org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.DistributedFileSystem" />
      ...
    </map>
  </argument>
</bean>

<bean id="hdfs2" class="org.apache.camel.component.hdfs2.HdfsComponent" depends-
on="hdfsOsgiHelper" />

```

This way Hadoop 2.x will have correct mapping of URI schemes to filesystem implementations.

## CHAPTER 144. HEADERSMAP

Available as of Camel 2.20

The camel-headersmap is a faster implementation of a case-insensitive map which can be plugged in and used by Camel at runtime to have slight faster performance in the Camel Message headers.

### 144.1. AUTO DETECTION FROM CLASSPATH

To use this implementation all you need to do is to add the **camel-headersmap** dependency to the classpath, and Camel should auto-detect this on startup and log as follows:

```
Detected and using custom HeadersMapFactory:  
org.apache.camel.component.headersmap.FastHeadersMapFactory@71e9ebae
```

For spring-boot there is a **camel-headersmap-starter** dependency you should use.

### 144.2. MANUAL ENABLING

If you use OSGi or the implementation is not added to the classpath, you need to enable this explicit such `.Title`

```
CamelContext camel = ...  
  
camel.setHeadersMapFactory(new FastHeadersMapFactory());
```

Or in XML DSL (spring or blueprint XML file) you can declare the factory as a **<bean>**

```
<bean id="fastMapFactory"  
class="org.apache.camel.component.headersmap.FastHeadersMapFactory"/>
```

and then Camel should detect the bean and use the factory, which is logged:

## CHAPTER 145. HESSIAN DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.17

Hessian is Data Format for marshalling and unmarshalling messages using Caucho's Hessian format.

If you want to use Hessian Data Format from Maven, add the following dependency to your **pom.xml**:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hessian</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 145.1. OPTIONS

The Hessian dataformat supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
whitelistEnabled	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Define if Whitelist feature is enabled or not
allowedUnmarshalledObjects		<b>String</b>	Define the allowed objects to be unmarshalled
deniedUnmarshalledObjects		<b>String</b>	Define the denied objects to be unmarshalled
contentTypeHeader	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 145.2. USING THE HESSIAN DATA FORMAT IN JAVA DSL

```
from("direct:in")
  .marshal().hessian();
```

### 145.3. USING THE HESSIAN DATA FORMAT IN SPRING DSL

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:in"/>
    <marshal ref="hessian"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

-

## CHAPTER 146. HIPCHAT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The Hipchat component supports producing and consuming messages from/to [Hipchat](#) service.

### Prerequisites

You must have a valid Hipchat user account and get a [personal access token](#) that you can use to produce/consume messages.

### 146.1. URI FORMAT

```
hipchat://[host][:port]?options
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, ?options=value&option2=value&...

### 146.2. URI OPTIONS

The Hipchat component has no options.

The Hipchat endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
hipchat:protocol:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 146.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> The protocol for the hipchat server, such as http.		String
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The host for the hipchat server, such as api.hipchat.com		String
<b>port</b>	The port for the hipchat server. Is by default 80.	80	Integer

#### 146.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>authToken</b> (common)	OAuth 2 auth token		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>consumeUsers</b> (common)	Username(s) when consuming messages from the hiptchat server. Multiple user names can be separated by comma.		String
<b>httpClient</b> (common)	The CloseableHttpClient reference from registry to be used during API HTTP requests.	CloseableHttpClient default from HttpClient library	CloseableHttpClient
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 146.3. SCHEDULED POLL CONSUMER

This component implements the ScheduledPollConsumer. Only the last message from the provided 'consumeUsers' are retrieved and sent as Exchange body. If you do not want the same message to be retrieved again when there are no new messages on next poll then you can add the idempotent consumer as shown below. All the options on the ScheduledPollConsumer can also be used for more control on the consumer.

```
@Override
public void configure() throws Exception {
    String hipchatEndpointUri = "hipchat:///?authToken=XXXX&consumeUsers=@Joe,@John";
    from(hipchatEndpointUri)
        .idempotentConsumer(
            simple("${in.header.HipchatMessageDate} ${in.header.HipchatFromUser}"),
            MemoryIdempotentRepository.memoryIdempotentRepository(200)
        )
        .to("mock:result");
}
```

#### 146.3.1. Message headers set by the Hipchat consumer

Header	Constant	Type	Description
HipchatFromUser	HipchatConstants.FROM_USER	String	The body has the message that was sent from this user to the owner of authToken
HipchatMessageDate	HipchatConstants.MESSAGE_DATE	String	The date message was sent. The format is ISO-8601 as present in the Hipchat <a href="#">response</a> .

### 146.4. HIPCHAT PRODUCER

Producer can send messages to both Room's and User's simultaneously. The body of the exchange is sent as message. Sample usage is shown below. Appropriate headers needs to be set.

```
@Override
public void configure() throws Exception {
    String hipchatEndpointUri = "hipchat://?authToken=XXXX";
    from("direct:start")
    .to(hipchatEndpointUri)
    .to("mock:result");
}
```

#### 146.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the Hipchat producer

Header	Constant	Type	Description
HipchatToUser	HipchatConstants.T O_USER	String	The Hipchat user to which the message needs to be sent.
HipchatToRoom	HipchatConstants.T O_ROOM	String	The Hipchat room to which the message needs to be sent.
HipchatMessageFormat	HipchatConstants.M ESSAG E_FOR MAT	String	Valid formats are 'text' or 'html'. <b>Default: 'text'</b>
HipchatMessageBackgroundColor	HipchatConstants.M ESSAG E_BAC KGRO UND_C OLOR	String	Valid color values are 'yellow', 'green', 'red', 'purple', 'gray', 'random'. <b>Default: 'yellow' (Room Only)</b>
HipchatTriggerNotification	HipchatConstants.T RIGGER _NOTI FY	String	Valid values are 'true' or 'false'. Whether this message should trigger a user notification (change the tab color, play a sound, notify mobile phones, etc). <b>Default: 'false' (Room Only)</b>

#### 146.4.2. Message headers set by the Hipchat producer

Header	Constant	Type	Description
HipchatToUseResponseStatus	HipchatConstants.T_O_USE_RESPONSE_STATUS	<i>StatusLine</i> The status of the API response received when message sent to the user.	HipchatFromUserResponseStatus

### 146.4.3. Configuring Http Client

The HipChat component allow your own **HttpClient** configuration. This can be done by defining a reference for **CloseableHttpClient** in the [registry](#) (e.g. Spring Context) and then, set the parameter during the Endpoint definition, for example: **hipchat:http://api.hipchat.com?httpClient=#myHttpClient**.

```
CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.custom()
    .setConnectionManager(connManager)
    .setDefaultCookieStore(cookieStore)
    .setDefaultCredentialsProvider(credentialsProvider)
    .setProxy(new HttpHost("myproxy", 8080))
    .setDefaultRequestConfig(defaultRequestConfig)
    .build();
```

To see more information about Http Client configuration, please check the [official documentation](#).

### 146.4.4. Dependencies

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hipchat</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.15.0 or higher)

## CHAPTER 147. HL7 DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

The **HL7** component is used for working with the HL7 MLLP protocol and [HL7 v2 messages](#) using the [HAPI library](#).

This component supports the following:

- HL7 MLLP codec for [Mina](#)
- HL7 MLLP codec for [Netty4](#) from **Camel 2.15** onwards
- Type Converter from/to HAPI and String
- HL7 DataFormat using the HAPI library
- Even more ease-of-use as it's integrated well with the [camel-mina2](#) component.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hl7</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 147.1. HL7 MLLP PROTOCOL

HL7 is often used with the HL7 MLLP protocol, which is a text based TCP socket based protocol. This component ships with a Mina and Netty4 Codec that conforms to the MLLP protocol so you can easily expose an HL7 listener accepting HL7 requests over the TCP transport layer. To expose a HL7 listener service, the [camel-mina2](#) or [camel-netty4](#) component is used with the **HL7MLLPCodec** (mina2) or **HL7MLLPNettyDecoder/HL7MLLPNettyEncoder** (Netty4).

HL7 MLLP codec can be configured as follows:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>startByte</b>	<b>0x0b</b>	The start byte spanning the HL7 payload.
<b>endByte1</b>	<b>0x1c</b>	The first end byte spanning the HL7 payload.
<b>endByte2</b>	<b>0x0d</b>	The 2nd end byte spanning the HL7 payload.
<b>charset</b>	JVM Default	The encoding (a <a href="#">charset name</a> ) to use for the codec. If not provided, Camel will use the <a href="#">JVM default Charset</a> .

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>produceString</b>	<b>true</b>	(as of Camel 2.14.1) If true, the codec creates a string using the defined charset. If false, the codec sends a plain byte array into the route, so that the HL7 Data Format can determine the actual charset from the HL7 message content.
<b>convertLFtoCR</b>	<b>false</b>	Will convert <code>\n</code> to <code>\r</code> ( <b>0x0d</b> , 13 decimal) as HL7 stipulates <code>\r</code> as segment terminators. The HAPI library requires the use of <code>\r</code> .

### 147.1.1. Exposing an HL7 listener using Mina

In the Spring XML file, we configure a mina2 endpoint to listen for HL7 requests using TCP on port **8888**:

```
<endpoint id="hl7MinaListener" uri="mina2:tcp://localhost:8888?sync=true&codec=#hl7codec"/>
```

**sync=true** indicates that this listener is synchronous and therefore will return a HL7 response to the caller. The HL7 codec is setup with **codec=#hl7codec**. Note that **hl7codec** is just a Spring bean ID, so it could be named **mygreatcodecforhl7** or whatever. The codec is also set up in the Spring XML file:

```
<bean id="hl7codec" class="org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7MLLPCodec">
  <property name="charset" value="iso-8859-1"/>
</bean>
```

The endpoint **hl7MinaListener** can then be used in a route as a consumer, as this Java DSL example illustrates:

```
from("hl7MinaListener")
  .bean("patientLookupService");
```

This is a very simple route that will listen for HL7 and route it to a service named **patientLookupService**. This is also Spring bean ID, configured in the Spring XML as:

```
<bean id="patientLookupService"
  class="com.mycompany.healthcare.service.PatientLookupService"/>
```

The business logic can be implemented in POJO classes that do not depend on Camel, as shown here:

```
import ca.uhn.hl7v2.HL7Exception;
import ca.uhn.hl7v2.model.Message;
import ca.uhn.hl7v2.model.v24.segment.QRD;

public class PatientLookupService {
  public Message lookupPatient(Message input) throws HL7Exception {
    QRD qrd = (QRD)input.get("QRD");
    String patientId = qrd.getWhoSubjectFilter(0).getIDNumber().getValue();

    // find patient data based on the patient id and create a HL7 model object with the response
  }
}
```

```

    Message response = ... create and set response data
    return response
}

```

### 147.1.2. Exposing an HL7 listener using Netty (available from Camel 2.15 onwards)

In the Spring XML file, we configure a netty4 endpoint to listen for HL7 requests using TCP on port **8888**:

```

<endpoint id="hl7NettyListener" uri="netty4:tcp://localhost:8888?
sync=true&encoder=#hl7encoder&decoder=#hl7decoder"/>

```

**sync=true** indicates that this listener is synchronous and therefore will return a HL7 response to the caller. The HL7 codec is setup with **encoder=#hl7encoder\*and\*decoder=#hl7decoder**. Note that **hl7encoder** and **hl7decoder** are just bean IDs, so they could be named differently. The beans can be set in the Spring XML file:

```

<bean id="hl7decoder" class="org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7MLLPNettyDecoderFactory"/>
<bean id="hl7encoder" class="org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7MLLPNettyEncoderFactory"/>

```

The endpoint **hl7NettyListener** can then be used in a route as a consumer, as this Java DSL example illustrates:

```

from("hl7NettyListener")
    .bean("patientLookupService");

```

## 147.2. HL7 MODEL USING JAVA.LANG.STRING OR BYTE[]

The HL7 MLLP codec uses plain String as its data format. Camel uses its Type Converter to convert to/from strings to the HAPI HL7 model objects, but you can use the plain String objects if you prefer, for instance if you wish to parse the data yourself.

As of Camel 2.14.1 you can also let both the Mina and Netty codecs use a plain **byte[]** as its data format by setting the **produceString** property to false. The Type Converter is also capable of converting the **byte[]** to/from HAPI HL7 model objects.

### 147.3. HL7V2 MODEL USING HAPI

The HL7v2 model uses Java objects from the HAPI library. Using this library, you can encode and decode from the EDI format (ER7) that is mostly used with HL7v2.

The sample below is a request to lookup a patient with the patient ID **0101701234**.

```

MSH|^~\&|MYSENDER|MYRECEIVER|MYAPPLICATION||200612211200||QRY^A19|1234|P|2.4
QRD|200612211200|R||GetPatient||1^RD|0101701234|DEM||

```

Using the HL7 model you can work with a **ca.uhn.hl7v2.model.Message** object, e.g. to retrieve a patient ID:

```

Message msg = exchange.getIn().getBody(Message.class);
QRD qrd = (QRD)msg.get("QRD");
String patientId = qrd.getWhoSubjectFilter(0).getIDNumber().getValue(); // 0101701234

```

This is powerful when combined with the HL7 listener, because you don't have to work with **byte[]**, **String** or any other simple object formats. You can just use the HAPI HL7v2 model objects. If you know the message type in advance, you can be more type-safe:

```
QRY_A19 msg = exchange.getIn().getBody(QRY_A19.class);
String patientId = msg.getQRD().getWhoSubjectFilter(0).getIDNumber().getValue();
```

## 147.4. HL7 DATAFORMAT

The [HL7](#) component ships with a HL7 data format that can be used to marshal or unmarshal HL7 model objects.

The HL7 dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>validate</b>	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to validate the HL7 message is by default true.
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

- **marshal** = from Message to byte stream (can be used when responding using the HL7 MLLP codec)
- **unmarshal** = from byte stream to Message (can be used when receiving streamed data from the HL7 MLLP)

To use the data format, simply instantiate an instance and invoke the marshal or unmarshal operation in the route builder:

```
DataFormat hl7 = new HL7DataFormat();

from("direct:hl7in")
    .marshal(hl7)
    .to("jms:queue:hl7out");
```

In the sample above, the HL7 is marshalled from a HAPI Message object to a byte stream and put on a JMS queue.

The next example is the opposite:

```
DataFormat hl7 = new HL7DataFormat();

from("jms:queue:hl7out")
    .unmarshal(hl7)
    .to("patientLookupService");
```



Here we unmarshal the byte stream into a HAPI Message object that is passed to our patient lookup service.

### 147.4.1. Serializable messages

As of HAPI 2.0 (used by **Camel 2.11**), the HL7v2 model classes are fully serializable. So you can put HL7v2 messages directly into a JMS queue (i.e. without calling **marshal()**) and read them again directly from the queue (i.e. without calling **unmarshal()**).

### 147.4.2. Segment separators

As of **Camel 2.11**, **unmarshal** does not automatically fix segment separators anymore by converting `\n` to `\r`. If you need this conversion, **org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7#convertLFToCR** provides a handy **Expression** for this purpose.

### 147.4.3. Charset

As of **Camel 2.14.1**, both **marshal** and **unmarshal** evaluate the charset provided in the field **MSH-18**. If this field is empty, by default the charset contained in the corresponding Camel charset property/header is assumed. You can even change this default behavior by overriding the **guessCharsetName** method when inheriting from the **HL7DataFormat** class.

There is a shorthand syntax in Camel for well-known data formats that are commonly used. Then you don't need to create an instance of the **HL7DataFormat** object:

```
from("direct:hl7in")
  .marshal().hl7()
  .to("jms:queue:hl7out");

from("jms:queue:hl7out")
  .unmarshal().hl7()
  .to("patientLookupService");
```

## 147.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

The unmarshal operation adds these fields from the MSH segment as headers on the Camel message:

Key	MSH field	Example
Camel HL7Sending Application	MSH-3	MYSERVER

Key	MSH field	Example
Camel HL7Sending Facility	MSH-4	MYSERVERAPP
Camel HL7Receiving Application	MSH-5	MYCLIENT
Camel HL7Receiving Facility	MSH-6	MYCLIENTAPP
Camel HL7Timestamp	MSH-7	20071231235900
Camel HL7Security	MSH-8	null
Camel HL7Message Type	MSH-9-1	ADT
Camel HL7Trigger Event	MSH-9-2	A01
Camel HL7Message Control	MSH-10	1234

Key	MSH field	Example
CamelHL7ProcessingId	MSH-11	P
CamelHL7VersionId	MSH-12	2.4
CamelHL7Context	` `	` (Camel 2.14) contains the <a href="#">HapiContext</a> that was used to parse the message
CamelHL7CharacterSet	MSH-18	(Camel 2.14.1) <b>UNICODE UTF-8</b>

All headers except **CamelHL7Context** are **String** types. If a header value is missing, its value is **null**.

## 147.6. OPTIONS

The HL7 Data Format supports the following options:

Option	Default	Description
<b>validate</b>	true	Whether the HAPI Parser should validate the message using the default validation rules. It is recommended to use the <b>parser</b> or <b>hapiContext</b> option and initialize it with the desired HAPI <a href="#">ValidationContext</a>
<b>parser</b>	<b>ca.uhn.hl7v2.parser.GenericParser</b>	Custom parser to be used. Must be of type <a href="#">ca.uhn.hl7v2.parser.Parser</a> . Note that <a href="#">GenericParser</a> also allows to parse XML-encoded HL7v2 messages
<b>hapiContext</b>	<b>ca.uhn.hl7v2.DefaultHapiContext</b>	<b>Camel 2.14:</b> Custom HAPI context that can define a custom parser, custom ValidationContext etc. This gives you full control over the HL7 parsing and rendering process.

## 147.7. DEPENDENCIES

To use HL7 in your Camel routes you'll need to add a dependency on **camel-hl7** listed above, which implements this data format.

The HAPI library is split into a [base library](#) and several structure libraries, one for each HL7v2 message version:

- [v2.1 structures library](#)
- [v2.2 structures library](#)
- [v2.3 structures library](#)
- [v2.3.1 structures library](#)
- [v2.4 structures library](#)
- [v2.5 structures library](#)
- [v2.5.1 structures library](#)
- [v2.6 structures library](#)

By default **camel-hl7** only references the HAPI [base library](#). Applications are responsible for including structure libraries themselves. For example, if an application works with HL7v2 message versions 2.4 and 2.5 then the following dependencies must be added:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>ca.uhn.hapi</groupId>
  <artifactId>hapi-structures-v24</artifactId>
  <version>2.2</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your hapi-base version -->
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>ca.uhn.hapi</groupId>
  <artifactId>hapi-structures-v25</artifactId>
  <version>2.2</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your hapi-base version -->
</dependency>
```

Alternatively, an OSGi bundle containing the base library, all structures libraries and required dependencies (on the bundle classpath) can be downloaded from the [central Maven repository](#).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>ca.uhn.hapi</groupId>
  <artifactId>hapi-osgi-base</artifactId>
  <version>2.2</version>
</dependency>
```

## 147.8. TERSER LANGUAGE

HAPI provides a [Terser](#) class that provides access to fields using a commonly used terse location specification syntax. The Terser language allows to use this syntax to extract values from messages and to use them as expressions and predicates for filtering, content-based routing etc.

Sample:

```
import static org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7.terser;

// extract patient ID from field QRD-8 in the QRY_A19 message above and put into message
header
from("direct:test1")
  .setHeader("PATIENT_ID",terser("QRD-8(0)-1"))
  .to("mock:test1");

// continue processing if extracted field equals a message header
from("direct:test2")
  .filter(terser("QRD-8(0)-1").isEqualTo(header("PATIENT_ID")))
  .to("mock:test2");
```

## 147.9. HL7 VALIDATION PREDICATE

Often it is preferable to first parse a HL7v2 message and in a separate step validate it against a HAPI [ValidationContext](#).

Sample:

```
import static org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7.messageConformsTo;
import ca.uhn.hl7v2.validation.impl.DefaultValidation;

// Use standard or define your own validation rules
ValidationContext defaultContext = new DefaultValidation();

// Throws PredicateValidationException if message does not validate
from("direct:test1")
  .validate(messageConformsTo(defaultContext))
  .to("mock:test1");
```

## 147.10. HL7 VALIDATION PREDICATE USING THE HAPICONTEXT (CAMEL 2.14)

The HAPI Context is always configured with a [ValidationContext](#) (or a [ValidationRuleBuilder](#)), so you can access the validation rules indirectly. Furthermore, when unmarshalling the HL7DataFormat forwards the configured HAPI context in the **CamelHL7Context** header, and the validation rules of this context can be easily reused:

```
import static org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7.messageConformsTo;
import static org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7.messageConforms

HapiContext hapiContext = new DefaultHapiContext();
hapiContext.getParserConfiguration().setValidating(false); // don't validate during parsing

// customize HapiContext some more ... e.g. enforce that PID-8 in ADT_A01 messages of version
2.4 is not empty
ValidationRuleBuilder builder = new ValidationRuleBuilder() {
  @Override
  protected void configure() {
    forVersion(Version.V24)
      .message("ADT", "A01")
      .terser("PID-8", not(empty()));
```

```

    }
  };
  hapiContext.setValidationRuleBuilder(builder);

  HL7DataFormat hl7 = new HL7DataFormat();
  hl7.setHapiContext(hapiContext);

  from("direct:test1")
    .unmarshal(hl7)           // uses the GenericParser returned from the HapiContext
    .validate(messageConforms()) // uses the validation rules returned from the HapiContext
                                // equivalent with .validate(messageConformsTo(hapiContext))
    // route continues from here

```

## 147.11. HL7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT EXPRESSION

A common task in HL7v2 processing is to generate an acknowledgement message as response to an incoming HL7v2 message, e.g. based on a validation result. The **ack** expression lets us accomplish this very elegantly:

```

import static org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7.messageConformsTo;
import static org.apache.camel.component.hl7.HL7.ack;
import ca.uhn.hl7v2.validation.impl.DefaultValidation;

// Use standard or define your own validation rules
ValidationContext defaultContext = new DefaultValidation();

from("direct:test1")
  .onException(Exception.class)
  .handled(true)
  .transform(ack()) // auto-generates negative ack because of exception in Exchange
  .end()
  .validate(messageConformsTo(defaultContext))
  // do something meaningful here

  // acknowledgement
  .transform(ack())

```

## 147.12. MORE SAMPLES

In the following example, a plain **String** HL7 request is sent to an HL7 listener that sends back a response:

In the next sample, HL7 requests from the HL7 listener are routed to the business logic, which is implemented as plain POJO registered in the registry as **hl7service**.

Then the Camel routes using the **RouteBuilder** may look as follows:

Note that by using the HL7 DataFormat the Camel message headers are populated with the fields from the MSH segment. The headers are particularly useful for filtering or content-based routing as shown in the example above.

## CHAPTER 148. HTTP COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The **http:** component provides HTTP based endpoints for consuming external HTTP resources (as a client to call external servers using HTTP).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-http</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 148.1. URI FORMAT

```
http:hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?param1=value1][&param2=value2]
```

Will by default use port 80 for HTTP and 443 for HTTPS.

#### camel-http vs camel-jetty

You can only produce to endpoints generated by the HTTP component. Therefore it should never be used as input into your camel Routes. To bind/expose an HTTP endpoint via a HTTP server as input to a camel route, you can use the [Jetty Component](#) or the [Servlet Component](#)

### 148.2. EXAMPLES

Call the url with the body using POST and return response as out message. If body is null call URL using GET and return response as out message

Java DSL

Spring DSL

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("http://myhost/mypath");
```

```
<from uri="direct:start"/>
<to uri="http://oldhost"/>
```

You can override the HTTP endpoint URI by adding a header. Camel will call the [http://newhost](#). This is very handy for e.g. REST urls.

Java DSL

```
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_URI, simple("http://myserver/orders/${header.orderId}"))
  .to("http://dummyhost");
```

URI parameters can either be set directly on the endpoint URI or as a header

Java DSL

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("http://oldhost?order=123&detail=short");
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, constant("order=123&detail=short"))
  .to("http://oldhost");
```

Set the HTTP request method to POST

Java DSL

Spring DSL

```
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_METHOD, constant("POST"))
  .to("http://www.google.com");
```

```
<from uri="direct:start"/>
<setHeader headerName="CamelHttpMethod">
  <constant>POST</constant>
</setHeader>
<to uri="http://www.google.com"/>
<to uri="mock:results"/>
```

## 148.3. HTTP OPTIONS

The HTTP component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpClientConfigurer</b> (advanced)	To use the custom HttpClientConfigurer to perform configuration of the HttpClient that will be used.		HttpClientConfigurer
<b>httpClientConnectionManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpClientConnectionManager to manage connections		HttpClientConnectionManager
<b>httpClientBinding</b> (producer)	To use a custom HttpClientBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		HttpClientBinding
<b>httpClientConfiguration</b> (producer)	To use the shared HttpClientConfiguration as base configuration.		HttpClientConfiguration
<b>allowJavaSerializedObject</b> (producer)	Whether to allow java serialization when a request uses context-type=application/x-java-serialized-object This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The HTTP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
http:httpUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 148.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The url of the HTTP endpoint to call.		URI

### 148.3.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (common)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Servlet is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in memory/overflow to file, Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Servlet input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure it Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. DefaultHttpBinding will copy the request input stream into a stream cache and put it into message body if this option is false to support reading the stream multiple times. If you use Servlet to bridge/proxy an endpoint then consider enabling this option to improve performance, in case you do not need to read the message payload multiple times. The http/http4 producer will by default cache the response body stream. If setting this option to true, then the producers will not cache the response body stream but use the response stream as-is as the message body.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>httpBinding</b> (common)	To use a custom HttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		HttpBinding
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (producer)	If the option is true, HttpProducer will ignore the Exchange.HTTP_URI header, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the option <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the HttpProducer send all the fault response back.	false	boolean
<b>chunked</b> (producer)	If this option is false the Servlet will disable the HTTP streaming and set the content-length header on the response	true	boolean
<b>connectionClose</b> (producer)	Specifies whether a Connection Close header must be added to HTTP Request. By default <code>connectionClose</code> is false.	false	boolean
<b>copyHeaders</b> (producer)	If this option is true then IN exchange headers will be copied to OUT exchange headers according to copy strategy. Setting this to false, allows to only include the headers from the HTTP response (not propagating IN headers).	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpMethod</b> (producer)	Configure the HTTP method to use. The <code>HttpMethod</code> header cannot override this option if set.		<code>HttpMethods</code>
<b>ignoreResponseBody</b> (producer)	If this option is true, The http producer won't read response body and cache the input stream	false	boolean
<b>preserveHostHeader</b> (producer)	If the option is true, <code>HttpProducer</code> will set the Host header to the value contained in the current exchange Host header, useful in reverse proxy applications where you want the Host header received by the downstream server to reflect the URL called by the upstream client, this allows applications which use the Host header to generate accurate URL's for a proxied service	false	boolean
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (producer)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a <code>application/x-java-serialized-object</code> content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> . The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		<code>CookieHandler</code>
<b>okStatusCodeRange</b> (producer)	The status codes which are considered a success response. The values are inclusive. Multiple ranges can be defined, separated by comma, e.g. 200-204,209,301-304. Each range must be a single number or from-to with the dash included.	200-299	String
<b>urlRewrite</b> (producer)	<b>Deprecated</b> Refers to a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.http.UrlRewrite</code> which allows you to rewrite urls when you bridge/proxy endpoints. See more details at <a href="http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html">http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html</a>		<code>UrlRewrite</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpClientConfigurer</b> (advanced)	Register a custom configuration strategy for new HttpClient instances created by producers or consumers such as to configure authentication mechanisms etc		HttpClientConfigurer
<b>httpClientOptions</b> (advanced)	To configure the HttpClient using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>httpClientConnectionManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpClientConnectionManager to manage connections		HttpClientConnectionManager
<b>httpClientConnectionManagerOptions</b> (advanced)	To configure the HttpClientConnectionManager using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>mapHttpMessageBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP body. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpMessageFormUrlEncodedBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Form Encoded body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Form Encoded body mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpMessageHeaders</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Headers of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP headers. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Headers mapping.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>proxyAuthDomain</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication domain to use with NTLM		String
<b>proxyAuthHost</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication host		String
<b>proxyAuthMethod</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication method to use		String
<b>proxyAuthPassword</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication password		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>proxyAuthPort</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication port		int
<b>proxyAuthScheme</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication scheme to use		String
<b>proxyAuthUsername</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication username		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	Proxy hostname to use		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	Proxy port to use		int
<b>authDomain</b> (security)	Authentication domain to use with NTLM		String
<b>authHost</b> (security)	Authentication host to use with NTLM		String
<b>authMethod</b> (security)	Authentication methods allowed to use as a comma separated list of values Basic, Digest or NTLM.		String
<b>authMethodPriority</b> (security)	Which authentication method to prioritize to use, either as Basic, Digest or NTLM.		String
<b>authPassword</b> (security)	Authentication password		String
<b>authUsername</b> (security)	Authentication username		String

## 148.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.HTTP_URI</b>	<b>String</b>	URI to call. Will override existing URI set directly on the endpoint. This uri is the uri of the http server to call. Its not the same as the Camel endpoint uri, where you can configure endpoint options such as security etc. This header does not support that, its only the uri of the http server.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_METHOD</b>	<b>String</b>	HTTP Method / Verb to use (GET/POST/PUT/DELETE/HEAD/OPTIONS/TRACE)

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.HTTP_PATH</b>	<b>String</b>	Request URI's path, the header will be used to build the request URI with the HTTP_URI. <b>Camel 2.3.0:</b> If the path is start with "/", http producer will try to find the relative path based on the Exchange.HTTP_BASE_URI header or the exchange.getFromEndpoint().getEndpointUri();
<b>Exchange.HTTP_QUERY</b>	<b>String</b>	URI parameters. Will override existing URI parameters set directly on the endpoint.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE</b>	<b>int</b>	The HTTP response code from the external server. Is 200 for OK.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_CHARACTER_ENCODING</b>	<b>String</b>	Character encoding.
<b>Exchange.CONTENT_TYPE</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP content type. Is set on both the IN and OUT message to provide a content type, such as <b>text/html</b> .
<b>Exchange.CONTENT_ENCODING</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP content encoding. Is set on both the IN and OUT message to provide a content encoding, such as <b>gzip</b> .
<b>Exchange.HTTP_SERVLET_REQUEST</b>	<b>HttpServlet Request</b>	The <b>HttpServletRequest</b> object.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.HTTP_SERVLET_RESPONSE</b>	<b>HttpServletResponse</b>	The <b>HttpServletResponse</b> object.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_PROTOCOL_VERSION</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> You can set the http protocol version with this header, eg. "HTTP/1.0". If you didn't specify the header, HttpProducer will use the default value "HTTP/1.1"

The header name above are constants. For the spring DSL you have to use the value of the constant instead of the name.

## 148.5. MESSAGE BODY

Camel will store the HTTP response from the external server on the OUT body. All headers from the IN message will be copied to the OUT message, so headers are preserved during routing. Additionally Camel will add the HTTP response headers as well to the OUT message headers.

## 148.6. RESPONSE CODE

Camel will handle according to the HTTP response code:

- Response code is in the range 100..299, Camel regards it as a success response.
- Response code is in the range 300..399, Camel regards it as a redirection response and will throw a **HttpOperationFailedException** with the information.
- Response code is 400+, Camel regards it as an external server failure and will throw a **HttpOperationFailedException** with the information.

### throwExceptionOnFailure

The option, **throwExceptionOnFailure**, can be set to **false** to prevent the **HttpOperationFailedException** from being thrown for failed response codes. This allows you to get any response from the remote server.

There is a sample below demonstrating this.

## 148.7. HTTPOPERATIONFAILEDEXCEPTION

This exception contains the following information:

- The HTTP status code

- The HTTP status line (text of the status code)
- Redirect location, if server returned a redirect
- Response body as a **java.lang.String**, if server provided a body as response

## 148.8. WHICH HTTP METHOD WILL BE USED

The following algorithm is used to determine what HTTP method should be used:

1. Use method provided as endpoint configuration (**httpMethod**).
2. Use method provided in header (**Exchange.HTTP\_METHOD**).
3. **GET** if query string is provided in header.
4. **GET** if endpoint is configured with a query string.
5. **POST** if there is data to send (body is not **null**).
6. **GET** otherwise.

## 148.9. HOW TO GET ACCESS TO HTTPSERVLETREQUEST AND HTTPSERVLETRESPONSE

You can get access to these two using the Camel type converter system using

```
HttpServletRequest request = exchange.getIn().getBody(HttpServletRequest.class);
HttpServletRequest response = exchange.getIn().getBody(HttpServletRequestResponse.class);
```

## 148.10. USING CLIENT TIMEOUT - SO\_TIMEOUT

See the unit test in [this link](#)

## 148.11. MORE EXAMPLES

### 148.11.1. Configuring a Proxy

Java DSL

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("http://oldhost?proxyHost=www.myproxy.com&proxyPort=80");
```

There is also support for proxy authentication via the **proxyUsername** and **proxyPassword** options.

### 148.11.2. Using proxy settings outside of URI

Java DSL

Spring DSL

```
context.getProperties().put("http.proxyHost", "172.168.18.9");
context.getProperties().put("http.proxyPort", "8080");
```

```
<camelContext>
  <properties>
    <property key="http.proxyHost" value="172.168.18.9"/>
```



```
<property key="http.proxyPort" value="8080"/>
</properties>
</camelContext>
```

Options on Endpoint will override options on the context.

## 148.12. CONFIGURING CHARSET

If you are using **POST** to send data you can configure the **charset**

```
setProperty(Exchange.CHARSET_NAME, "iso-8859-1");
```

## 148.13. SAMPLE WITH SCHEDULED POLL

The sample polls the Google homepage every 10 seconds and write the page to the file **message.html**:

```
from("timer://foo?fixedRate=true&delay=0&period=10000")
.to("http://www.google.com")
.setHeader(FileComponent.HEADER_FILE_NAME, "message.html").to("file:target/google");
```

## 148.14. GETTING THE RESPONSE CODE

You can get the HTTP response code from the HTTP component by getting the value from the Out message header with **Exchange.HTTP\_RESPONSE\_CODE**.

```
Exchange exchange = template.send("http://www.google.com/search", new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        exchange.getIn().setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, constant("hl=en&q=activemq"));
    }
});
Message out = exchange.getOut();
int responseCode = out.getHeader(Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE, Integer.class);
```

## 148.15. USING THROWEXCEPTIONONFAILURE=FALSE TO GET ANY RESPONSE BACK

In the route below we want to route a message that we enrich with data returned from a remote HTTP call. As we want any response from the remote server, we set the **throwExceptionOnFailure** option to **false** so we get any response in the **AggregationStrategy**. As the code is based on a unit test that simulates a HTTP status code 404, there is some assertion code etc.

## 148.16. DISABLING COOKIES

To disable cookies you can set the HTTP Client to ignore cookies by adding this URI option: **httpClient.cookiePolicy=ignoreCookies**

## 148.17. ADVANCED USAGE

If you need more control over the HTTP producer you should use the **HttpComponent** where you can set various classes to give you custom behavior.

### 148.17.1. Setting MaxConnectionsPerHost

The [HTTP](#) Component has a `org.apache.commons.httpclient.HttpConnectionManager` where you can configure various global configuration for the given component.

By global, we mean that any endpoint the component creates has the same shared

**HttpConnectionManager**. So, if we want to set a different value for the max connection per host, we need to define it on the HTTP component and **not** on the endpoint URI that we usually use. So here comes:

First, we define the **http** component in Spring XML. Yes, we use the same scheme name, **http**, because otherwise Camel will auto-discover and create the component with default settings. What we need is to overrule this so we can set our options. In the sample below we set the max connection to 5 instead of the default of 2.

And then we can just use it as we normally do in our routes:

### 148.17.2. Using preemptive authentication

An end user reported that he had problem with authenticating with HTTPS. The problem was eventually resolved when he discovered the HTTPS server did not return a HTTP code 401 Authorization Required. The solution was to set the following URI option: **httpClient.authenticationPreemptive=true**

### 148.17.3. Accepting self signed certificates from remote server

See this [link](#) from a mailing list discussion with some code to outline how to do this with the Apache Commons HTTP API.

### 148.17.4. Setting up SSL for HTTP Client

Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.8, the HTTP4 component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the HTTP4 component.

The version of the Apache HTTP client used in this component resolves SSL/TLS information from a global "protocol" registry. This component provides an implementation, **org.apache.camel.component.http.SSLContextParametersSecureProtocolSocketFactory**, of the HTTP client's protocol socket factory in order to support the use of the Camel JSSE Configuration utility. The following example demonstrates how to configure the protocol registry and use the registered protocol information in a route.

```

KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);

ProtocolSocketFactory factory =

```

```

new SSLContextParametersSecureProtocolSocketFactory(scp);

Protocol.registerProtocol("https",
    new Protocol(
        "https",
        factory,
        443));

from("direct:start")
    .to("https://mail.google.com/mail/").to("mock:results");

```

### Configuring Apache HTTP Client Directly

Basically camel-http component is built on the top of Apache HTTP client, and you can implement a custom **org.apache.camel.component.http.HttpClientConfigurer** to do some configuration on the http client if you need full control of it.

However if you *just* want to specify the keystore and truststore you can do this with Apache HTTP **HttpClientConfigurer**, for example:

```

Protocol authhttps = new Protocol("https", new AuthSSLProtocolSocketFactory(
    new URL("file:my.keystore"), "mypassword",
    new URL("file:my.truststore"), "mypassword"), 443);

Protocol.registerProtocol("https", authhttps);

```

And then you need to create a class that implements **HttpClientConfigurer**, and registers https protocol providing a keystore or truststore per example above. Then, from your camel route builder class you can hook it up like so:

```

HttpClientComponent httpComponent = getContext().getComponent("http", HttpClientComponent.class);
httpComponent.setHttpClientConfigurer(new MyHttpClientConfigurer());

```

If you are doing this using the Spring DSL, you can specify your **HttpClientConfigurer** using the URI. For example:

```

<bean id="myHttpClientConfigurer"
    class="my.https.HttpClientConfigurer">
</bean>

<to uri="https://myhostname.com:443/myURL?httpClientConfigurerRef=myHttpClientConfigurer"/>

```

As long as you implement the **HttpClientConfigurer** and configure your keystore and truststore as described above, it will work fine.

## 148.18. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

- [Jetty](#)

## CHAPTER 149. HTTP4 COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 2.3

The **http4:** component provides HTTP based endpoints for calling external HTTP resources (as a client to call external servers using HTTP).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-http4</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### camel-http4 vs camel-http

Camel-http4 uses [Apache HttpClient 4.x](#) while camel-http uses [Apache HttpClient 3.x](#).

## 149.1. URI FORMAT

For HTTP

```
http4:hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
```

For HTTPS

```
https4:hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
```

For HTTPS

```
https4:hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
```

Will by default use port 80 for HTTP and 443 for HTTPS.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### camel-http4 vs camel-jetty

You can only produce to endpoints generated by the HTTP4 component. Therefore it should never be used as input into your Camel Routes. To bind/expose an HTTP endpoint via a HTTP server as input to a Camel route, use the [Jetty Component](#) instead.

## 149.2. HTTP4 COMPONENT OPTIONS

The HTTP4 component supports 18 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpClientConfigurer</b> (advanced)	To use the custom <code>HttpClientConfigurer</code> to perform configuration of the <code>HttpClient</code> that will be used.		<code>HttpClientConfigurer</code>
<b>clientConnectionManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom and shared <code>HttpClientConnectionManager</code> to manage connections. If this has been configured then this is always used for all endpoints created by this component.		<code>HttpClientConnectionManager</code>
<b>httpContext</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.http.protocol.HttpContext</code> when executing requests.		<code>HttpContext</code>
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using <code>SSLContextParameters</code> . Important: Only one instance of <code>org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters</code> is supported per <code>HttpComponent</code> . If you need to use 2 or more different instances, you need to define a new <code>HttpComponent</code> per instance you need.		<code>SSLContextParameters</code>
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>x509HostnameVerifier</b> (security)	To use a custom <code>X509HostnameVerifier</code> such as <code>DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> or <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> .		<code>HostnameVerifier</code>
<b>maxTotalConnections</b> (advanced)	The maximum number of connections.	200	int
<b>connectionsPerRoute</b> (advanced)	The maximum number of connections per route.	20	int
<b>connectionTimeToLive</b> (advanced)	The time for connection to live, the time unit is millisecond, the default value is always keep alive.		long
<b>cookieStore</b> (producer)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.http.client.CookieStore</code> . By default the <code>org.apache.http.impl.client.BasicCookieStore</code> is used which is an in-memory only cookie store. Notice if <code>bridgeEndpoint=true</code> then the cookie store is forced to be a noop cookie store as cookie shouldn't be stored as we are just bridging (eg acting as a proxy).		<code>CookieStore</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionRequest Timeout</b> (timeout)	The timeout in milliseconds used when requesting a connection from the connection manager. A timeout value of zero is interpreted as an infinite timeout. A timeout value of zero is interpreted as an infinite timeout. A negative value is interpreted as undefined (system default). Default: code -1	-1	int
<b>connectTimeout</b> (timeout)	Determines the timeout in milliseconds until a connection is established. A timeout value of zero is interpreted as an infinite timeout. A timeout value of zero is interpreted as an infinite timeout. A negative value is interpreted as undefined (system default). Default: code -1	-1	int
<b>socketTimeout</b> (timeout)	Defines the socket timeout (SO_TIMEOUT) in milliseconds, which is the timeout for waiting for data or, put differently, a maximum period inactivity between two consecutive data packets). A timeout value of zero is interpreted as an infinite timeout. A negative value is interpreted as undefined (system default). Default: code -1	-1	int
<b>httpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		HttpBinding
<b>httpConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared HttpConfiguration as base configuration.		HttpConfiguration
<b>allowJavaSerialized Object</b> (advanced)	Whether to allow java serialization when a request uses context-type=application/x-java-serialized-object. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The HTTP4 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
http4:httpUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 149.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The url of the HTTP endpoint to call.		URI

### 149.2.2. Query Parameters (48 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (common)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Servlet is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in memory/overflow to file, Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Servlet input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure it Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. DefaultHttpBinding will copy the request input stream into a stream cache and put it into message body if this option is false to support reading the stream multiple times. If you use Servlet to bridge/proxy an endpoint then consider enabling this option to improve performance, in case you do not need to read the message payload multiple times. The http/http4 producer will by default cache the response body stream. If setting this option to true, then the producers will not cache the response body stream but use the response stream as-is as the message body.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>httpBinding</b> (common)	To use a custom HttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		HttpBinding
<b>authenticationPreemptive</b> (producer)	If this option is true, camel-http4 sends preemptive basic authentication to the server.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (producer)	If the option is true, HttpProducer will ignore the Exchange.HTTP_URI header, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the option <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the HttpProducer send all the fault response back.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>chunked</b> (producer)	If this option is false the Servlet will disable the HTTP streaming and set the content-length header on the response	true	boolean
<b>clearExpiredCookies</b> (producer)	Whether to clear expired cookies before sending the HTTP request. This ensures the cookies store does not keep growing by adding new cookies which is newer removed when they are expired.	true	boolean
<b>connectionClose</b> (producer)	Specifies whether a Connection Close header must be added to HTTP Request. By default connectionClose is false.	false	boolean
<b>cookieStore</b> (producer)	To use a custom CookieStore. By default the BasicCookieStore is used which is an in-memory only cookie store. Notice if bridgeEndpoint=true then the cookie store is forced to be a noop cookie store as cookie shouldn't be stored as we are just bridging (eg acting as a proxy). If a cookieHandler is set then the cookie store is also forced to be a noop cookie store as cookie handling is then performed by the cookieHandler.		CookieStore
<b>copyHeaders</b> (producer)	If this option is true then IN exchange headers will be copied to OUT exchange headers according to copy strategy. Setting this to false, allows to only include the headers from the HTTP response (not propagating IN headers).	true	boolean
<b>deleteWithBody</b> (producer)	Whether the HTTP DELETE should include the message body or not. By default HTTP DELETE do not include any HTTP message. However in some rare cases users may need to be able to include the message body.	false	boolean
<b>httpMethod</b> (producer)	Configure the HTTP method to use. The HttpMethod header cannot override this option if set.		HttpMethods
<b>ignoreResponseBody</b> (producer)	If this option is true, The http producer won't read response body and cache the input stream	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>preserveHostHeader</b> (producer)	If the option is true, HttpProducer will set the Host header to the value contained in the current exchange Host header, useful in reverse proxy applications where you want the Host header received by the downstream server to reflect the URL called by the upstream client, this allows applications which use the Host header to generate accurate URL's for a proxied service	false	boolean
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the HttpOperationFailedException in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (producer)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a application/x-java-serialized-object content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the HttpOperationFailedException. The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>okStatusCodeRange</b> (producer)	The status codes which are considered a success response. The values are inclusive. Multiple ranges can be defined, separated by comma, e.g. 200-204,209,301-304. Each range must be a single number or from-to with the dash included.	200-299	String
<b>urlRewrite</b> (producer)	<b>Deprecated</b> Refers to a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.http.UrlRewrite</code> which allows you to rewrite urls when you bridge/proxy endpoints. See more details at <a href="http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html">http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html</a>		UrlRewrite
<b>clientBuilder</b> (advanced)	Provide access to the http client request parameters used on new RequestConfig instances used by producers or consumers of this endpoint.		HttpClientBuilder
<b>clientConnectionManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpClientConnectionManager to manage connections		HttpClientConnectionManager

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionsPerRoute</b> (advanced)	The maximum number of connections per route.	20	int
<b>httpClient</b> (advanced)	Sets a custom HttpClient to be used by the producer		HttpClient
<b>httpClientConfigurer</b> (advanced)	Register a custom configuration strategy for new HttpClient instances created by producers or consumers such as to configure authentication mechanisms etc		HttpClientConfigurer
<b>httpClientOptions</b> (advanced)	To configure the HttpClient using the key/values from the Map.		Map
<b>httpClientContext</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpClientContext instance		HttpClientContext
<b>mapHttpRequestBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP body. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpRequestFormUrlEncodedBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Form Encoded body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Form Encoded body mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpRequestHeaders</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Headers of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP headers. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Headers mapping.	true	boolean
<b>maxTotalConnections</b> (advanced)	The maximum number of connections.	200	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>useSystemProperties</b> (advanced)	To use System Properties as fallback for configuration	false	boolean
<b>proxyAuthDomain</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication domain to use with NTLM		String
<b>proxyAuthHost</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication host		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>proxyAuthMethod</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication method to use		String
<b>proxyAuthPassword</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication password		String
<b>proxyAuthPort</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication port		int
<b>proxyAuthScheme</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication scheme to use		String
<b>proxyAuthUsername</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication username		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	Proxy hostname to use		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	Proxy port to use		int
<b>authDomain</b> (security)	Authentication domain to use with NTLM		String
<b>authHost</b> (security)	Authentication host to use with NTLM		String
<b>authMethod</b> (security)	Authentication methods allowed to use as a comma separated list of values Basic, Digest or NTLM.		String
<b>authMethodPriority</b> (security)	Which authentication method to prioritize to use, either as Basic, Digest or NTLM.		String
<b>authPassword</b> (security)	Authentication password		String
<b>authUsername</b> (security)	Authentication username		String
<b>x509HostnameVerifier</b> (security)	To use a custom X509HostnameVerifier such as DefaultHostnameVerifier or org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier.		HostnameVerifier

### 149.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.HTTP_URI</b>	<b>String</b>	URI to call. Will override existing URI set directly on the endpoint. This uri is the uri of the http server to call. Its not the same as the Camel endpoint uri, where you can configure endpoint options such as security etc. This header does not support that, its only the uri of the http server.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_PATH</b>	<b>String</b>	Request URI's path, the header will be used to build the request URI with the HTTP_URI.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_QUERY</b>	<b>String</b>	URI parameters. Will override existing URI parameters set directly on the endpoint.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE</b>	<b>int</b>	The HTTP response code from the external server. Is 200 for OK.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_TEXT</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP response text from the external server.
<b>Exchange.HTTP_CHARACTER_ENCODING</b>	<b>String</b>	Character encoding.
<b>Exchange.CONTENT_TYPE</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP content type. Is set on both the IN and OUT message to provide a content type, such as <b>text/html</b> .

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.CONTENT_ENCODING</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP content encoding. Is set on both the IN and OUT message to provide a content encoding, such as <b>gzip</b> .

## 149.4. MESSAGE BODY

Camel will store the HTTP response from the external server on the OUT body. All headers from the IN message will be copied to the OUT message, so headers are preserved during routing. Additionally Camel will add the HTTP response headers as well to the OUT message headers.

## 149.5. USING SYSTEM PROPERTIES

When setting `useSystemProperties` to true, the HTTP Client will look for the following System Properties and it will use it:

- `ssl.TrustManagerFactory.algorithm`
- [javax.net.ssl.trustStoreType](#)
- [javax.net.ssl.trustStore](#)
- [javax.net.ssl.trustStoreProvider](#)
- [javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword](#)
- `java.home`
- `ssl.KeyManagerFactory.algorithm`
- [javax.net.ssl.keyStoreType](#)
- [javax.net.ssl.keyStore](#)
- [javax.net.ssl.keyStoreProvider](#)
- [javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword](#)
- `http.proxyHost`
- `http.proxyPort`
- `http.nonProxyHosts`
- `http.keepAlive`
- `http.maxConnections`

## 149.6. RESPONSE CODE

Camel will handle according to the HTTP response code:

- Response code is in the range 100..299, Camel regards it as a success response.
- Response code is in the range 300..399, Camel regards it as a redirection response and will throw a **HttpOperationFailedException** with the information.
- Response code is 400+, Camel regards it as an external server failure and will throw a **HttpOperationFailedException** with the information.

**throwExceptionOnFailure** The option, **throwExceptionOnFailure**, can be set to **false** to prevent the **HttpOperationFailedException** from being thrown for failed response codes. This allows you to get any response from the remote server.

There is a sample below demonstrating this.

## 149.7. HTTPOPERATIONFAILEDEXCEPTION

This exception contains the following information:

- The HTTP status code
- The HTTP status line (text of the status code)
- Redirect location, if server returned a redirect
- Response body as a **java.lang.String**, if server provided a body as response

## 149.8. WHICH HTTP METHOD WILL BE USED

The following algorithm is used to determine what HTTP method should be used:

1. Use method provided as endpoint configuration (**httpMethod**).
2. Use method provided in header (**Exchange.HTTP\_METHOD**).
3. **GET** if query string is provided in header.
4. **GET** if endpoint is configured with a query string.
5. **POST** if there is data to send (body is not **null**).
6. **GET** otherwise.

## 149.9. HOW TO GET ACCESS TO HTTPSERVLETREQUEST AND HTTPSERVLETRESPONSE

You can get access to these two using the Camel type converter system using

**NOTE** You can get the request and response not just from the processor after the camel-jetty or camel-cxf endpoint.

```
HttpServletRequest request = exchange.getIn().getBody(HttpServletRequest.class);
HttpServletRequest response = exchange.getIn().getBody(HttpServletRequestResponse.class);
```

## 149.10. CONFIGURING URI TO CALL

You can set the HTTP producer's URI directly from the endpoint URI. In the route below, Camel will call out to the external server, **oldhost**, using HTTP.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("http4://oldhost");
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="http4://oldhost"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

You can override the HTTP endpoint URI by adding a header with the key, **Exchange.HTTP\_URI**, on the message.

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_URI, constant("http://newhost"))
    .to("http4://oldhost");
```

In the sample above Camel will call the <http://newhost> despite the endpoint is configured with `http4://oldhost`.

If the `http4` endpoint is working in bridge mode, it will ignore the message header of **Exchange.HTTP\_URI**.

## 149.11. CONFIGURING URI PARAMETERS

The **http** producer supports URI parameters to be sent to the HTTP server. The URI parameters can either be set directly on the endpoint URI or as a header with the key **Exchange.HTTP\_QUERY** on the message.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("http4://oldhost?order=123&detail=short");
```

Or options provided in a header:

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, constant("order=123&detail=short"))
    .to("http4://oldhost");
```

## 149.12. HOW TO SET THE HTTP METHOD (GET/PATCH/POST/PUT/DELETE/HEAD/OPTIONS/TRACE) TO THE HTTP PRODUCER

### Using the `http PATCH` method

The `http PATCH` method is supported starting with Camel 2.11.3 / 2.12.1.

The HTTP4 component provides a way to set the HTTP request method by setting the message header. Here is an example:

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_METHOD,
```



```
constant(org.apache.camel.component.http4.HttpMethods.POST))
    .to("http4://www.google.com")
    .to("mock:results");
```

The method can be written a bit shorter using the string constants:

```
.setHeader("CamelHttpMethod", constant("POST"))
```

And the equivalent Spring sample:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHttpMethod">
      <constant>POST</constant>
    </setHeader>
    <to uri="http4://www.google.com"/>
    <to uri="mock:results"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 149.13. USING CLIENT TIMEOUT - SO\_TIMEOUT

See the [HttpSOTimeoutTest](#) unit test.

Since Camel 2.13.0: See the updated [HttpSOTimeoutTest](#) unit test.

## 149.14. CONFIGURING A PROXY

The HTTP4 component provides a way to configure a proxy.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("http4://oldhost?proxyAuthHost=www.myproxy.com&proxyAuthPort=80");
```

There is also support for proxy authentication via the **proxyAuthUsername** and **proxyAuthPassword** options.

### 149.14.1. Using proxy settings outside of URI

To avoid System properties conflicts, you can set proxy configuration only from the CamelContext or URI.

Java DSL :

```
context.getProperties().put("http.proxyHost", "172.168.18.9");
context.getProperties().put("http.proxyPort", "8080");
```

Spring XML

```
<camelContext>
  <properties>
    <property key="http.proxyHost" value="172.168.18.9"/>
  </properties>
</camelContext>
```

```
<property key="http.proxyPort" value="8080"/>
</properties>
</camelContext>
```

Camel will first set the settings from Java System or CamelContext Properties and then the endpoint proxy options if provided.

So you can override the system properties with the endpoint options.

Notice in **Camel 2.8** there is also a **http.proxyScheme** property you can set to explicit configure the scheme to use.

## 149.15. CONFIGURING CHARSET

If you are using **POST** to send data you can configure the **charset** using the **Exchange** property:

```
exchange.setProperty(Exchange.CHARSET_NAME, "ISO-8859-1");
```

### 149.15.1. Sample with scheduled poll

This sample polls the Google homepage every 10 seconds and write the page to the file **message.html**:

```
from("timer://foo?fixedRate=true&delay=0&period=10000")
.to("http4://www.google.com")
.setHeader(FileComponent.HEADER_FILE_NAME, "message.html")
.to("file:target/google");
```

### 149.15.2. URI Parameters from the endpoint URI

In this sample we have the complete URI endpoint that is just what you would have typed in a web browser. Multiple URI parameters can of course be set using the **&** character as separator, just as you would in the web browser. Camel does no tricks here.

```
// we query for Camel at the Google page
template.sendBody("http4://www.google.com/search?q=Camel", null);
```

### 149.15.3. URI Parameters from the Message

```
Map headers = new HashMap();
headers.put(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, "q=Camel&lr=lang_en");
// we query for Camel and English language at Google
template.sendBody("http4://www.google.com/search", null, headers);
```

In the header value above notice that it should **not** be prefixed with **?** and you can separate parameters as usual with the **&** char.

### 149.15.4. Getting the Response Code

You can get the HTTP response code from the HTTP4 component by getting the value from the Out message header with **Exchange.HTTP\_RESPONSE\_CODE**.

```
Exchange exchange = template.send("http4://www.google.com/search", new Processor() {
```

```

public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
    exchange.getIn().setHeader(Exchange.HTTP_QUERY, constant("hl=en&q=activemq"));
}
});
Message out = exchange.getOut();
int responseCode = out.getHeader(Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE, Integer.class);

```

## 149.16. DISABLING COOKIES

To disable cookies you can set the HTTP Client to ignore cookies by adding this URI option:  
**httpClient.cookieSpec=ignoreCookies**

## 149.17. ADVANCED USAGE

If you need more control over the HTTP producer you should use the **HttpComponent** where you can set various classes to give you custom behavior.

### 149.17.1. Setting up SSL for HTTP Client

Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.8, the HTTP4 component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the HTTP4 component.

Programmatic configuration of the component

```

KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);

HttpComponent httpComponent = getContext().getComponent("https4", HttpComponent.class);
httpComponent.setSslContextParameters(scp);

```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:keyManagers
    keyPassword="keyPassword">
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:keyManagers>

```

```

</camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="https4://127.0.0.1/mail/?sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/>...

```

### Configuring Apache HTTP Client Directly

Basically camel-http4 component is built on the top of [Apache HttpClient](#). Please refer to [SSL/TLS customization](#) for details or have a look into the

**org.apache.camel.component.http4.HttpsServerTestSupport** unit test base class.

You can also implement a custom **org.apache.camel.component.http4.HttpClientConfigurer** to do some configuration on the http client if you need full control of it.

However if you *just* want to specify the keystore and truststore you can do this with Apache HTTP **HttpClientConfigurer**, for example:

```

KeyStore keystore = ...;
KeyStore truststore = ...;

SchemeRegistry registry = new SchemeRegistry();
registry.register(new Scheme("https", 443, new SSLSocketFactory(keystore, "mypassword",
truststore)));

```

And then you need to create a class that implements **HttpClientConfigurer**, and registers https protocol providing a keystore or truststore per example above. Then, from your camel route builder class you can hook it up like so:

```

HttpComponent httpComponent = getContext().getComponent("http4", HttpComponent.class);
httpComponent.setHttpClientConfigurer(new MyHttpClientConfigurer());

```

If you are doing this using the Spring DSL, you can specify your **HttpClientConfigurer** using the URI. For example:

```

<bean id="myHttpClientConfigurer"
class="my.https.HttpClientConfigurer">
</bean>

<to uri="https4://myhostname.com:443/myURL?httpClientConfigurer=myHttpClientConfigurer"/>

```

As long as you implement the HttpClientConfigurer and configure your keystore and truststore as described above, it will work fine.

### Using HTTPS to authenticate gotchas

An end user reported that he had problem with authenticating with HTTPS. The problem was eventually resolved by providing a custom configured **org.apache.http.protocol.HttpContext**:

- 1. Create a (Spring) factory for HttpContexts:

```

public class HttpContextFactory {

private String httpHost = "localhost";
private String httpPort = 9001;

private BasicHttpContext httpContext = new BasicHttpContext();
private BasicAuthCache authCache = new BasicAuthCache();

```

```

private BasicScheme basicAuth = new BasicScheme();

public HttpContext getObject() {
    authCache.put(new HttpHost(httpHost, httpPort), basicAuth);

    httpContext.setAttribute(ClientContext.AUTH_CACHE, authCache);

    return httpContext;
}

// getter and setter
}

```

- 2. Declare an HttpContext in the Spring application context file:

```
<bean id="myHttpContext" factory-bean="httpContextFactory" factory-method="getObject"/>
```

- 3. Reference the context in the http4 URL:

```
<to uri="https4://myhostname.com:443/myURL?httpContext=myHttpContext"/>
```

#### Using different SSLContextParameters

The [HTTP4](#) component only support one instance of **org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters** per component. If you need to use 2 or more different instances, then you need to setup multiple [HTTP4](#) components as shown below. Where we have 2 components, each using their own instance of **sslContextParameters** property.

```

<bean id="http4-foo" class="org.apache.camel.component.http4.HttpComponent">
  <property name="sslContextParameters" ref="sslContextParams1"/>
  <property name="x509HostnameVerifier" ref="hostnameVerifier"/>
</bean>

<bean id="http4-bar" class="org.apache.camel.component.http4.HttpComponent">
  <property name="sslContextParameters" ref="sslContextParams2"/>
  <property name="x509HostnameVerifier" ref="hostnameVerifier"/>
</bean>

```

## CHAPTER 150. HYSTRIX COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The hystrix component integrates Netflix Hystrix circuit breaker in Camel routes.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-hystrix</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

For more information see the [Hystrix EIP](#)

## CHAPTER 151. ICAL DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **ICal** dataformat is used for working with [iCalendar](#) messages.

A typical iCalendar message looks like:

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
VERSION:2.0
PRODID:-//Events Calendar//iCal4j 1.0//EN
CALSCALE:GREGORIAN
BEGIN:VEVENT
DTSTAMP:20130324T180000Z
DTSTART:20130401T170000
DTEND:20130401T210000
SUMMARY:Progress Meeting
TZID:America/New_York
UID:00000000
ATTENDEE;ROLE=REQ-PARTICIPANT;CN=Developer 1:mailto:dev1@mycompany.com
ATTENDEE;ROLE=OPT-PARTICIPANT;CN=Developer 2:mailto:dev2@mycompany.com
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR
```

### 151.1. OPTIONS

The iCal dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>validating</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to validate.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 151.2. BASIC USAGE

To unmarshal and marshal the message shown above, your route will look like the following:

```
from("direct:ical-unmarshal")
  .unmarshal("ical")
  .to("mock:unmarshaled")
  .marshal("ical")
  .to("mock:marshaled");
```

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-ical</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->  
</dependency>
```

### 151.3. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)



## CHAPTER 152. IEC 60870 CLIENT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The **IEC 60870-5-104 Client** component provides access to IEC 60870 servers using the [Eclipse NeoSCADA™](#) implementation.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-iec60870</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The IEC 60870 Client component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultConnectionOptions</b> (common)	Default connection options		ClientOptions
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 152.1. URI FORMAT

The URI syntax of the endpoint is:

```
iec60870-client:host:port/00-01-02-03-04
```

The information object address is encoded in the path in the syntax shows above. Please note that always the full, 5 octet address format is being used. Unused octets have to be filled with zero.

### 152.2. URI OPTIONS

The IEC 60870 Client endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
iec60870-client:uriPath
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 152.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>uriPath</b>	<b>Required</b> The object information address		ObjectAddress

### 152.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataModuleOptions</b> (common)	Data module options		DataModuleOptions
<b>protocolOptions</b> (common)	Protocol options		ProtocolOptions
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgeWindow</b> (connection)	Parameter W - Acknowledgment window.	10	short
<b>adsuAddressType</b> (connection)	The common ASDU address size. May be either SIZE_1 or SIZE_2.		ASDUAddressType
<b>causeOfTransmissionType</b> (connection)	The cause of transmission type. May be either SIZE_1 or SIZE_2.		CauseOfTransmissionType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>informationObjectAddressType</b> (connection)	The information address size. May be either SIZE_1, SIZE_2 or SIZE_3.		InformationObjectAddressType
<b>maxUnacknowledged</b> (connection)	Parameter K - Maximum number of unacknowledged messages.	15	short
<b>timeout1</b> (connection)	Timeout T1 in milliseconds.	15000	int
<b>timeout2</b> (connection)	Timeout T2 in milliseconds.	10000	int
<b>timeout3</b> (connection)	Timeout T3 in milliseconds.	20000	int
<b>ignoreBackgroundScan</b> (data)	Whether background scan transmissions should be ignored.	true	boolean
<b>ignoreDaylightSavingTime</b> (data)	Whether to ignore or respect DST	false	boolean
<b>timeZone</b> (data)	The timezone to use. May be any Java time zone string	UTC	TimeZone
<b>connectionId</b> (id)	An identifier grouping connection instances		String

A connection instance is identified by the host and port part of the URI, plus all parameters in the "id" group. If a new connection id is encountered the connection options will be evaluated and the connection instance is created with those options.



#### NOTE

If two URIs specify the same connection (host, port, ...) but different connection options, then it is undefined which of those connection options will be used.

The final connection options will be evaluated in the following order:

- If present, the connectionOptions parameter will be used
- Otherwise the defaultConnectionOptions instance is copied and customized in the following steps
- Apply protocolOptions if present
- Apply dataModuleOptions if present

- Apply all explicit connection parameters (e.g. timeZone)

## CHAPTER 153. IEC 60870 SERVER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The **IEC 60870-5-104 Server** component provides access to IEC 60870 servers using the [Eclipse NeoSCADA™](#) implementation.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-iec60870</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The IEC 60870 Server component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultConnectionOptions</b> (common)	Default connection options		ServerOptions
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 153.1. URI FORMAT

The URI syntax of the endpoint is:

```
iec60870-server:host:port/00-01-02-03-04
```

The information object address is encoded in the path in the syntax shows above. Please note that always the full, 5 octet address format is being used. Unused octets have to be filled with zero.

### 153.2. URI OPTIONS

The IEC 60870 Server endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
iec60870-server:uriPath
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 153.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>uriPath</b>	<b>Required</b> The object information address		ObjectAddress

### 153.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataModuleOptions</b> (common)	Data module options		DataModuleOptions
<b>filterNonExecute</b> (common)	Filter out all requests which don't have the execute bit set	true	boolean
<b>protocolOptions</b> (common)	Protocol options		ProtocolOptions
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgeWindow</b> (connection)	Parameter W - Acknowledgment window.	10	short
<b>adsuAddressType</b> (connection)	The common ASDU address size. May be either SIZE_1 or SIZE_2.		ASDUAddressType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>causeOfTransmissionType</b> (connection)	The cause of transmission type. May be either SIZE_1 or SIZE_2.		CauseOfTransmissionType
<b>informationObjectAddressType</b> (connection)	The information address size. May be either SIZE_1, SIZE_2 or SIZE_3.		InformationObjectAddressType
<b>maxUnacknowledged</b> (connection)	Parameter K - Maximum number of unacknowledged messages.	15	short
<b>timeout1</b> (connection)	Timeout T1 in milliseconds.	15000	int
<b>timeout2</b> (connection)	Timeout T2 in milliseconds.	10000	int
<b>timeout3</b> (connection)	Timeout T3 in milliseconds.	20000	int
<b>ignoreBackgroundScan</b> (data)	Whether background scan transmissions should be ignored.	true	boolean
<b>ignoreDaylightSavingTime</b> (data)	Whether to ignore or respect DST	false	boolean
<b>timeZone</b> (data)	The timezone to use. May be any Java time zone string	UTC	TimeZone
<b>connectionId</b> (id)	An identifier grouping connection instances		String

## CHAPTER 154. IGNITE CACHE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Ignite Cache endpoint is one of camel-ignite endpoints which allows you to interact with an [Ignite Cache](#). This offers both a Producer (to invoke cache operations on an Ignite cache) and a Consumer (to consume changes from a continuous query).

The cache value is always the body of the message, whereas the cache key is always stored in the **IgniteConstants.IGNITE\_CACHE\_KEY** message header.

Even if you configure a fixed operation in the endpoint URI, you can vary it per-exchange by setting the **IgniteConstants.IGNITE\_CACHE\_OPERATION** message header.

### 154.1. OPTIONS

The Ignite Cache component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignite</b> (common)	Sets the Ignite instance.		Ignite
<b>configurationResource</b> (common)	Sets the resource from where to load the configuration. It can be a: URI, String (URI) or an InputStream.		Object
<b>igniteConfiguration</b> (common)	Allows the user to set a programmatic IgniteConfiguration.		IgniteConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ignite Cache endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ignite-cache:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 154.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheName</b>	<b>Required</b> The cache name.		String

#### 154.1.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>propagateIncomingBodyIfNoReturnValue</b> (common)	Sets whether to propagate the incoming body if the return type of the underlying Ignite operation is void.	true	boolean
<b>treatCollectionsAsCache Objects</b> (common)	Sets whether to treat Collections as cache objects or as Collections of items to insert/update/compute, etc.	false	boolean
<b>autoUnsubscribe</b> (consumer)	Whether auto unsubscribe is enabled in the Continuous Query Consumer.	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>fireExistingQuery Results</b> (consumer)	Whether to process existing results that match the query. Used on initialization of the Continuous Query Consumer.	false	boolean
<b>oneExchangePer Update</b> (consumer)	Whether to pack each update in an individual Exchange, even if multiple updates are received in one batch. Only used by the Continuous Query Consumer.	true	boolean
<b>pageSize</b> (consumer)	The page size. Only used by the Continuous Query Consumer.	1	int
<b>query</b> (consumer)	The Query to execute, only needed for operations that require it, and for the Continuous Query Consumer.		Object>>
<b>remoteFilter</b> (consumer)	The remote filter, only used by the Continuous Query Consumer.		Object>
<b>timeInterval</b> (consumer)	The time interval for the Continuous Query Consumer.	0	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>cachePeekMode</b> (producer)	The CachePeekMode, only needed for operations that require it (link IgniteCacheOperationSIZE).	ALL	CachePeekMode
<b>failIfInexistentCache</b> (producer)	Whether to fail the initialization if the cache doesn't exist.	false	boolean
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The cache operation to invoke. Possible values: GET, PUT, REMOVE, SIZE, REBALANCE, QUERY, CLEAR.		IgniteCacheOperation
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 154.1.3. Headers used

This endpoint uses the following headers:

Header name	Constant	Expected type	Description
CamelligniteCacheKey	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_CACHE_KEY	String	The cache key for the entry value in the message body.
CamelligniteCacheQuery	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_CACHE_QUERY	Query	The query to run (producer) when invoking the QUERY operation.
CamelligniteCacheOperation	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_CACHE_OPERATION	IgniteCacheOperation enum	Allows you to dynamically change the cache operation to execute (producer).

Header name	Constant	Expected type	Description
Camellignite CachePeek Mode	IgniteConst ants.IGNITE _CACHE_P EEK_MODE	CachePeek Mode enum	Allows you to dynamically change the cache peek mode when running the SIZE operation.
Camellignite CacheEvent Type	IgniteConst ants.IGNITE _CACHE_E VENT_TYP E	int (EventType constants)	This header carries the received event type when using the continuous query consumer.
Camellignite CacheName	IgniteConst ants.IGNITE _CACHE_N AME	String	This header carries the cache name for which a continuous query event was received (consumer). It does not allow you to dynamically change the cache against which a producer operation is performed. Use EIPs for that (e.g. recipient list, dynamic router).
Camellignite CacheOldV alue	IgniteConst ants.IGNITE _CACHE_O LD_VALUE	Object	This header carries the old cache value when passed in the incoming cache event (consumer).

## CHAPTER 155. IGNITE COMPUTE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Ignite Compute endpoint is one of camel-ignite endpoints which allows you to run [compute operations](#) on the cluster by passing in an IgniteCallable, an IgniteRunnable, an IgniteClosure, or collections of them, along with their parameters if necessary.

This endpoint only supports producers.

The host part of the endpoint URI is a symbolic endpoint ID, it is not used for any purposes.

The endpoint tries to run the object passed in the body of the IN message as the compute job. It expects different payload types depending on the execution type.

### 155.1. OPTIONS

The Ignite Compute component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignite</b> (producer)	Sets the Ignite instance.		Ignite
<b>configurationResource</b> (producer)	Sets the resource from where to load the configuration. It can be a: URI, String (URI) or an InputStream.		Object
<b>igniteConfiguration</b> (producer)	Allows the user to set a programmatic IgniteConfiguration.		IgniteConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ignite Compute endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ignite-compute:endpointId
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 155.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>endpointId</b>	<b>Required</b> The endpoint ID (not used).		String

### 155.1.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clusterGroupExpression</b> (producer)	An expression that returns the Cluster Group for the IgniteCompute instance.		ClusterGroupExpression
<b>computeName</b> (producer)	The name of the compute job, which will be set via link IgniteComputewithName(String).		String
<b>executionType</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The compute operation to perform. Possible values: CALL, BROADCAST, APPLY, EXECUTE, RUN, AFFINITY_CALL, AFFINITY_RUN. The component expects different payload types depending on the operation.		IgniteComputeExecutionType
<b>propagateIncomingBodyIfNoReturnValue</b> (producer)	Sets whether to propagate the incoming body if the return type of the underlying Ignite operation is void.	true	boolean
<b>taskName</b> (producer)	The task name, only applicable if using the link IgniteComputeExecutionTypeEXECUTE execution type.		String
<b>timeoutMillis</b> (producer)	The timeout interval for triggered jobs, in milliseconds, which will be set via link IgniteComputewithTimeout(long).		Long
<b>treatCollectionsAsCache Objects</b> (producer)	Sets whether to treat Collections as cache objects or as Collections of items to insert/update/compute, etc.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 155.1.3. Expected payload types

Each operation expects the indicated types:

Operation	Expected payloads
CALL	Collection of IgniteCallable, or a single IgniteCallable.
BROADCAST	IgniteCallable, IgniteRunnable, IgniteClosure.
APPLY	IgniteClosure.

Operation	Expected payloads
EXECUTE	ComputeTask, Class<? extends ComputeTask> or an object representing parameters if the taskName option is not null.
RUN	A Collection of IgniteRunnables, or a single IgniteRunnable.
AFFINITY_CALL	IgniteCallable.
AFFINITY_RUN	IgniteRunnable.

### 155.1.4. Headers used

This endpoint uses the following headers:

Header name	Constant	Expected type	Description
CamelligniteComputeExecutionType	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_COMPUTE_EXECUTION_TYPE	IgniteComputeExecutionType enum	Allows you to dynamically change the compute operation to perform.
CamelligniteComputeParameters	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_COMPUTE_PARAMS	Any object or Collection of objects.	Parameters for APPLY, BROADCAST and EXECUTE operations.
CamelligniteComputeReducer	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_COMPUTE_REDUCER	IgniteReducer	Reducer for the APPLY and CALL operations.
CamelligniteComputeAffinityCacheName	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_COMPUTE_AFFINITY_CACHE_NAME	String	Affinity cache name for the AFFINITY_CALL and AFFINITY_RUN operations.
CamelligniteComputeAffinityKey	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_COMPUTE_AFFINITY_KEY	Object	Affinity key for the AFFINITY_CALL and AFFINITY_RUN operations.

## CHAPTER 156. IGNITE EVENTS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Ignite Events endpoint is one of camel-ignite endpoints which allows you to [receive events](#) from the Ignite cluster by creating a local event listener.

This endpoint only supports consumers. The Exchanges created by this consumer put the received Event object into the body of the IN message.

### 156.1. OPTIONS

The Ignite Events component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignite</b> (consumer)	Sets the Ignite instance.		Ignite
<b>configurationResource</b> (consumer)	Sets the resource from where to load the configuration. It can be a: URI, String (URI) or an InputStream.		Object
<b>igniteConfiguration</b> (consumer)	Allows the user to set a programmatic IgniteConfiguration.		IgniteConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ignite Events endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ignite-events:endpointId
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 156.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>endpointId</b>	The endpoint ID (not used).		String

#### 156.1.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>clusterGroupExpression</b> (consumer)	The cluster group expression.		ClusterGroupExpression
<b>events</b> (consumer)	The event IDs to subscribe to as a Set directly where the IDs are the different constants in <code>org.apache.ignite.events.EventType</code> .	EventType.ALL	Set<Integer>OrString
<b>propagateIncomingBodyIfNoReturnValue</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to propagate the incoming body if the return type of the underlying Ignite operation is void.	true	boolean
<b>treatCollectionsAsCache Objects</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to treat Collections as cache objects or as Collections of items to insert/update/compute, etc.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean



# CHAPTER 157. IGNITE ID GENERATOR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Ignite ID Generator endpoint is one of camel-ignite endpoints which allows you to interact with [Ignite Atomic Sequences and ID Generators](#).

This endpoint only supports producers.

## 157.1. OPTIONS

The Ignite ID Generator component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignite</b> (producer)	Sets the Ignite instance.		Ignite
<b>configurationResource</b> (producer)	Sets the resource from where to load the configuration. It can be a: URI, String (URI) or an InputStream.		Object
<b>igniteConfiguration</b> (producer)	Allows the user to set a programmatic IgniteConfiguration.		IgniteConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ignite ID Generator endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ignite-idgen:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 157.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> The sequence name.		String

### 157.1.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>batchSize</b> (producer)	The batch size.		Integer
<b>initialValue</b> (producer)	The initial value.	0	Long
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to invoke on the Ignite ID Generator. Superseded by the IgniteConstants.IGNITE_IDGEN_OPERATION header in the IN message. Possible values: ADD_AND_GET, GET, GET_AND_ADD, GET_AND_INCREMENT, INCREMENT_AND_GET.		IgniteIdGenOperation
<b>propagateIncomingBodyIfNoReturnValue</b> (producer)	Sets whether to propagate the incoming body if the return type of the underlying Ignite operation is void.	true	boolean
<b>treatCollectionsAsCache Objects</b> (producer)	Sets whether to treat Collections as cache objects or as Collections of items to insert/update/compute, etc.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 158. IGNITE MESSAGING COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Ignite Messaging endpoint is one of camel-ignite endpoints which allows you to send and consume messages from an [ignite topic](#).

This endpoint supports producers (to send messages) and consumers (to receive messages).

### 158.1. OPTIONS

The Ignite Messaging component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignite</b> (common)	Sets the Ignite instance.		Ignite
<b>configurationResource</b> (common)	Sets the resource from where to load the configuration. It can be a: URI, String (URI) or an InputStream.		Object
<b>igniteConfiguration</b> (common)	Allows the user to set a programmatic IgniteConfiguration.		IgniteConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ignite Messaging endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ignite-messaging:topic
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 158.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topic</b>	<b>Required</b> The topic name.		String

#### 158.1.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>propagateIncomingBodyIfNoReturnValue</b> (common)	Sets whether to propagate the incoming body if the return type of the underlying Ignite operation is void.	true	boolean
<b>treatCollectionsAsCache Objects</b> (common)	Sets whether to treat Collections as cache objects or as Collections of items to insert/update/compute, etc.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>clusterGroupExpression</b> (producer)	The cluster group expression.		ClusterGroupExpression
<b>sendMode</b> (producer)	The send mode to use. Possible values: UNORDERED, ORDERED.	UNORDERED	IgniteMessagingSend Mode
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	The timeout for the send operation when using ordered messages.		Long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 158.1.3. Headers used

This endpoint uses the following headers:

Header name	Constant	Expected type	Description
Camellgnite MessagingTopic	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_MESSAGING_TOPIC	String	Allows you to dynamically change the topic to send messages to (producer). It also carries the topic on which a message was received (consumer).
Camellgnite MessagingUUID	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_MESSAGING_UUID	UUID	This header is filled in with the UUID of the subscription when a message arrives (consumer).

## CHAPTER 159. IGNITE QUEUES COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Ignite Queue endpoint is one of camel-ignite endpoints which allows you to interact with [Ignite Queue data structures](#).

This endpoint only supports producers.

### 159.1. OPTIONS

The Ignite Queues component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignite</b> (producer)	Sets the Ignite instance.		Ignite
<b>configurationResource</b> (producer)	Sets the resource from where to load the configuration. It can be a: URI, String (URI) or an InputStream.		Object
<b>igniteConfiguration</b> (producer)	Allows the user to set a programmatic IgniteConfiguration.		IgniteConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ignite Queues endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ignite-queue:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 159.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> The queue name.		String

#### 159.1.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>capacity</b> (producer)	The queue capacity. Default: non-bounded.		int
<b>configuration</b> (producer)	The collection configuration. Default: empty configuration. You can also conveniently set inner properties by using <code>configuration.xyz=123</code> options.		CollectionConfiguration
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to invoke on the Ignite Queue. Superseded by the <code>IgniteConstants.IGNITE_QUEUE_OPERATION</code> header in the IN message. Possible values: CONTAINS, ADD, SIZE, REMOVE, ITERATOR, CLEAR, RETAIN_ALL, ARRAY, DRAIN, ELEMENT, PEEK, OFFER, POLL, TAKE, PUT.		IgniteQueueOperation
<b>propagateIncomingBodyIfNoReturnValue</b> (producer)	Sets whether to propagate the incoming body if the return type of the underlying Ignite operation is void.	true	boolean
<b>timeoutMillis</b> (producer)	The queue timeout in milliseconds. Default: no timeout.		Long
<b>treatCollectionsAsCache Objects</b> (producer)	Sets whether to treat Collections as cache objects or as Collections of items to insert/update/compute, etc.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 159.1.3. Headers used

This endpoint uses the following headers:

Header name	Constant	Expected type	Description
CamelligniteQueueOperation	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_QUEUE_OPERATION	IgniteQueueOperation enum	Allows you to dynamically change the queue operation.

Header name	Constant	Expected type	Description
CamellgniteQueueMaxElements	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_QUEUE_MAX_ELEMENTS	Integer or int	When invoking the DRAIN operation, the amount of items to drain.
CamellgniteQueueTransferredCount	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_QUEUE_TRANSFERRED_COUNT	Integer or int	The amount of items transferred as the result of the DRAIN operation.
CamellgniteQueueTimeoutMillis	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_QUEUE_TIMEOUT_MILLIS	Long or long	Dynamically sets the timeout in milliseconds to use when invoking the OFFER or POLL operations.



## CHAPTER 160. IGNITE SETS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The Ignite Sets endpoint is one of camel-ignite endpoints which allows you to interact with [Ignite Set data structures](#).

This endpoint only supports producers.

### 160.1. OPTIONS

The Ignite Sets component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignite</b> (producer)	Sets the Ignite instance.		Ignite
<b>configurationResource</b> (producer)	Sets the resource from where to load the configuration. It can be a: URI, String (URI) or an InputStream.		Object
<b>igniteConfiguration</b> (producer)	Allows the user to set a programmatic IgniteConfiguration.		IgniteConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Ignite Sets endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ignite-set:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 160.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> The set name.		String

#### 160.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (producer)	The collection configuration. Default: empty configuration. You can also conveniently set inner properties by using configuration.xyz=123 options.		CollectionConfiguration
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to invoke on the Ignite Set. Superseded by the IgniteConstants.IGNITE_SETS_OPERATION header in the IN message. Possible values: CONTAINS, ADD, SIZE, REMOVE, ITERATOR, CLEAR, RETAIN_ALL, ARRAY. The set operation to perform.		IgniteSetOperation
<b>propagateIncomingBodyIfNoReturnValue</b> (producer)	Sets whether to propagate the incoming body if the return type of the underlying Ignite operation is void.	true	boolean
<b>treatCollectionsAsCache Objects</b> (producer)	Sets whether to treat Collections as cache objects or as Collections of items to insert/update/compute, etc.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 160.1.3. Headers used

This endpoint uses the following headers:

Header name	Constant	Expected type	Description
CamelligniteSetsOperation	IgniteConstants.IGNITE_SETS_OPERATION	IgniteSetOperation enum	Allows you to dynamically change the set operation.

## CHAPTER 161. INFINISPAN COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.13

This component allows you to interact with [Infinispan](#) distributed data grid / cache. Infinispan is an extremely scalable, highly available key/value data store and data grid platform written in Java.

From **Camel 2.17** onwards Infinispan requires Java 8.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-infinispan</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 161.1. URI FORMAT

```
infinispan://cacheName?[options]
```

### 161.2. URI OPTIONS

The producer allows sending messages to a local infinispan cache configured in the registry, or to a remote cache using the HotRod protocol. The consumer allows listening for events from local infinispan cache accessible from the registry.

The Infinispan component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	The default configuration shared among endpoints.		InfinispanConfiguration
<b>cacheContainer</b> (common)	The default cache container.		BasicCacheContainer
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Infinispan endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
infinispan:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 161.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>cacheName</code>	<b>Required</b> The cache to use		String

### 161.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>hosts</code> (common)	Specifies the host of the cache on Infinispan instance		String
<code>queryBuilder</code> (common)	Specifies the query builder.		InfinispanQueryBuilder
<code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<code>clusteredListener</code> (consumer)	If true, the listener will be installed for the entire cluster	false	boolean
<code>command</code> (consumer)	<b>Deprecated</b> The operation to perform.	PUT	String
<code>customListener</code> (consumer)	Returns the custom listener in use, if provided		InfinispanCustomListener

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eventTypes</b> (consumer)	Specifies the set of event types to register by the consumer. Multiple event can be separated by comma. The possible event types are: CACHE_ENTRY_ACTIVATED, CACHE_ENTRY_PASSIVATED, CACHE_ENTRY_VISITED, CACHE_ENTRY_LOADED, CACHE_ENTRY_EVICTED, CACHE_ENTRY_CREATED, CACHE_ENTRY_REMOVED, CACHE_ENTRY_MODIFIED, TRANSACTION_COMPLETED, TRANSACTION_REGISTERED, CACHE_ENTRY_INVALIDATED, DATA_REHASHED, TOPOLOGY_CHANGED, PARTITION_STATUS_CHANGED		String
<b>sync</b> (consumer)	If true, the consumer will receive notifications synchronously	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to perform.	PUT	InfinispanOperation
<b>cacheContainer</b> (advanced)	Specifies the cache Container to connect		BasicCacheContainer
<b>cacheContainerConfiguration</b> (advanced)	The CacheContainer configuration		Object
<b>configurationProperties</b> (advanced)	Implementation specific properties for the CacheManager		Map
<b>configurationUri</b> (advanced)	An implementation specific URI for the CacheManager		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>flags</b> (advanced)	A comma separated list of Flag to be applied by default on each cache invocation, not applicable to remote caches.		String
<b>resultHeader</b> (advanced)	Store the operation result in a header instead of the message body. By default, resultHeader == null and the query result is stored in the message body, any existing content in the message body is discarded. If resultHeader is set, the value is used as the name of the header to store the query result and the original message body is preserved. This value can be overridden by an in message header named: CamelInfinispanOperationResultHeader		Object
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 161.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Default Value	Type	Context	Description
CamellnfinispanCacheName	<b>null</b>	String	Shared	The cache participating in the operation or event.
CamellnfinispanOperation	<b>PUT</b>	InfinispanOperation	Producer	The operation to perform.
CamellnfinispanMap	<b>null</b>	Map	Producer	A Map to use in case of CamelInfinispanOperationPutAll operation
CamellnfinispanKey	<b>null</b>	Object	Shared	The key to perform the operation to or the key generating the event.
CamellnfinispanValue	<b>null</b>	Object	Producer	The value to use for the operation.

Name	Default Value	Type	Context	Description
CamelInfinispanEventTypes	<b>null</b>	String	Consumer	The type of the received event. Possible values defined here <a href="http://org.infinispan.notifications.cachelistener.event.Event.Type">org.infinispan.notifications.cachelistener.event.Event.Type</a>
CamelInfinispanPre	<b>null</b>	Boolean	Consumer	Infinispan fires two events for each operation: one before and one after the operation.
CamelInfinispanLifespanTime	<b>null</b>	long	Producer	The Lifespan time of a value inside the cache. Negative values are interpreted as infinity.
CamelInfinispanTimeUnit	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The Time Unit of an entry Lifespan Time.
CamelInfinispanMaxIdleTime	<b>null</b>	long	Producer	The maximum amount of time an entry is allowed to be idle for before it is considered as expired.
CamelInfinispanMaxIdleTimeUnit	<b>null</b>	String	Producer	The Time Unit of an entry Max Idle Time.
CamelInfinispanQueryBuilder	null	InfinispanQueryBuilder	Producer	<b>From Camel 2.17:</b> The QueryBuilder to use for QUERY command, if not present the command defaults to InfinispanConfiguration's one
CamelInfinispanIgnoreReturns	null	Boolean	Producer	<b>From Camel 2.17:</b> If this header is set, the return value for cache operation returning something is ignored by the client application

Name	Default Value	Type	Context	Description
CamellnfinispnanOperationResultHeader	null	String	Producer	<b>From Camel 2.20:</b> Store the operation result in a header instead of the message body

## 161.4. EXAMPLES

- Retrieve a specific key from the default cache using a custom cache container:

```
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.OPERATION).constant(InfinispanOperation.GET)
  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.KEY).constant("123")
  .to("infinispan?cacheContainer=#cacheContainer");
```

- Retrieve a specific key from a named cache:

```
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.OPERATION).constant(InfinispanOperation.PUT)
  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.KEY).constant("123")
  .to("infinispan:myCacheName");
```

- Put a value with lifespan

```
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.OPERATION).constant(InfinispanOperation.GET)
  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.KEY).constant("123")
  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.LIFESPAN_TIME).constant(100L)

  .setHeader(InfinispanConstants.LIFESPAN_TIME_UNIT).constant(TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS.toString())
  .to("infinispan:myCacheName");
```

## 161.5. USING THE INFINISPAN BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

In this section we will use the Infinispan based idempotent repository.

First, we need to create a cacheManager and then configure our

```
org.apache.camel.component.infinispan.processor.idempotent.InfinispanIdempotentRepository:
```

```
<!-- set up the cache manager -->
<bean id="cacheManager"
  class="org.infinispan.manager.DefaultCacheManager"
  init-method="start"
  destroy-method="stop"/>
```



```
<!-- set up the repository -->
<bean id="infinispanRepo"

class="org.apache.camel.component.infinispan.processor.idempotent.InfinispanIdempotentRepository"

    factory-method="infinispanIdempotentRepository">
    <argument ref="cacheManager"/>
    <argument value="idempotent"/>
</bean>
```

Then we can create our Infinispan idempotent repository in the spring XML file as well:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route id="JpaMessageIdRepositoryTest">
    <from uri="direct:start" />
    <idempotentConsumer messageIdRepositoryRef="infinispanStore">
      <header>messageId</header>
      <to uri="mock:result" />
    </idempotentConsumer>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 161.6. USING THE INFINISPAN BASED ROUTE POLICY

### 161.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 162. INFLUXDB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

This component allows you to interact with InfluxDB <https://influxdata.com/time-series-platform/influxdb/> a time series database. The native body type for this component is Point (the native influxdb class), but it can also accept Map<String, Object> as message body and it will get converted to Point.class, please note that the map must contain an element with InfluxDbConstants.MEASUREMENT\_NAME as key.

Additionally of course you may register your own Converters to your data type to Point, or use the (un)marshalling tools provided by camel.

From **Camel 2.18** onwards Influxdb requires Java 8.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-influxdb</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 162.1. URI FORMAT

```
influxdb://beanName?[options]
```

### 162.2. URI OPTIONS

The producer allows sending messages to a influxdb configured in the registry, using the native java driver.

The InfluxDB component has no options.

The InfluxDB endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
influxdb:connectionBean
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 162.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
connectionBean	Required Connection to the influx database, of class InfluxDB.class	t	String

#### 162.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>batch</b> (producer)	Define if this operation is a batch operation or not	false	boolean
<b>databaseName</b> (producer)	The name of the database where the time series will be stored		String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Define if this operation is an insert or a query	insert	String
<b>query</b> (producer)	Define the query in case of operation query		String
<b>retentionPolicy</b> (producer)	The string that defines the retention policy to the data created by the endpoint	default	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 162.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Default Value	Type	Context	Description

### 162.4. EXAMPLE

Below is an example route that stores a point into the db (taking the db name from the URI) specific key:

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader(InfluxDbConstants.DBNAME_HEADER, constant("myTimeSeriesDB"))
    .to("influxdb://connectionBean");
```

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("influxdb://connectionBean?databaseName=myTimeSeriesDB");
```

For more information, see these resources...

### 162.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)

- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 163. IPFS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The **ipfs:** component provides access to the Interplanetary File System ([IPFS](#)).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ipfs</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 163.1. URI FORMAT

```
ipfs://cmd?options
```

### 163.2. OPTIONS

The IPFS component has no options.

The IPFS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ipfs:host:port/cmd
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 163.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ipfsCmd</b>	The ipfs command		String

#### 163.2.2. Query Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>outdir</b> (producer)	The ipfs output directory		Path
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 163.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.ipfs.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the ipfs component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.ipfs.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## 163.4. KARAF SUPPORT

Actually this component is not supported in Karaf

## 163.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

<TODO><title>Samples</title>

In this sample we add a file to IPFS, get a file from IPFS and finally access the content of an IPFS file.

```
from("direct:start").to("ipfs:add")
from("direct:start").to("ipfs:get?outdir=target")
from("direct:start").to("ipfs:cat");
```

</TODO>

## CHAPTER 164. IRC COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

The `irc` component implements an [IRC](#) (Internet Relay Chat) transport.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-irc</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 164.1. URI FORMAT

```
irc:nick@host[:port]/#room[?options]
irc:nick@host[:port]?channels=#channel1,#channel2,#channel3[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

### 164.2. OPTIONS

The IRC component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The IRC endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
irc:hostname:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 164.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hostname</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname for the IRC chat server		String
<b>port</b>	Port number for the IRC chat server. If no port is configured then a default port of either 6667, 6668 or 6669 is used.		int

### 164.2.2. Query Parameters (24 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>autoRejoin</b> (common)	Whether to auto re-join when being kicked	true	boolean
<b>namesOnJoin</b> (common)	Sends NAMES command to channel after joining it. link onReply has to be true in order to process the result which will have the header value irc.num = '353'.	false	boolean
<b>nickname</b> (common)	The nickname used in chat.		String
<b>persistent</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> Use persistent messages.	true	boolean
<b>realname</b> (common)	The IRC user's actual name.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>colors</b> (advanced)	Whether or not the server supports color codes.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>onJoin</b> (filter)	Handle user join events.	true	boolean
<b>onKick</b> (filter)	Handle kick events.	true	boolean
<b>onMode</b> (filter)	Handle mode change events.	true	boolean
<b>onNick</b> (filter)	Handle nickname change events.	true	boolean
<b>onPart</b> (filter)	Handle user part events.	true	boolean
<b>onPrivmsg</b> (filter)	Handle private message events.	true	boolean
<b>onQuit</b> (filter)	Handle user quit events.	true	boolean
<b>onReply</b> (filter)	Whether or not to handle general responses to commands or informational messages.	false	boolean
<b>onTopic</b> (filter)	Handle topic change events.	true	boolean
<b>nickPassword</b> (security)	Your IRC server nickname password.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	The IRC server password.		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	Used for configuring security using SSL. Reference to a <code>org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters</code> in the Registry. This reference overrides any configured <code>SSLContextParameters</code> at the component level. Note that this setting overrides the <code>trustManager</code> option.		<code>SSLContextParameters</code>
<b>trustManager</b> (security)	The trust manager used to verify the SSL server's certificate.		<code>SSLTrustManager</code>
<b>username</b> (security)	The IRC server user name.		String

### 164.3. SSL SUPPORT

### 164.3.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.9, the IRC component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the IRC component.

Programmatic configuration of the endpoint

```

KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/truststore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

TrustManagersParameters tmp = new TrustManagersParameters();
tmp.setKeyStore(ksp);

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setTrustManagers(tmp);

Registry registry = ...
registry.bind("sslContextParameters", scp);

...

from(...)
    .to("ircs://camel-prd-user@server:6669/#camel-test?nickname=camel-
    prd&password=password&sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters");

```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:trustManagers>
  <camel:keyStore
    resource="/users/home/server/truststore.jks"
    password="keystorePassword"/>
  </camel:keyManagers>
  </camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="ircs://camel-prd-user@server:6669/#camel-test?nickname=camel-
    prd&password=password&sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/>...

```

### 164.3.2. Using the legacy basic configuration options

You can also connect to an SSL enabled IRC server, as follows:

```
ircs:host[:port]/#room?username=user&password=pass
```

By default, the IRC transport uses [SSLDefaultTrustManager](#). If you need to provide your own custom trust manager, use the **trustManager** parameter as follows:

```
ircs:host[:port]/#room?
username=user&password=pass&trustManager=#referenceToMyTrustManagerBean
```

## 164.4. USING KEYS

Available as of Camel 2.2

Some irc rooms requires you to provide a key to be able to join that channel. The key is just a secret word.

For example we join 3 channels where as only channel 1 and 3 uses a key.

```
irc:nick@irc.server.org?channels=#chan1,#chan2,#chan3&keys=chan1Key,,chan3key
```

## 164.5. GETTING A LIST OF USERS OF THE CHANNEL

Using the **namesOnJoin** option one can invoke the IRC- **NAMES** command after the component has joined a channel. The server will reply with **irc.num = 353**. So in order to process the result the property **onReply** has to be **true**. Furthermore one has to filter the **onReply** exchanges in order to get the names.

For example we want to get all exchanges that contain the usernames of the channel:

```
from("ircs:nick@myserver:1234/#mychannelname?namesOnJoin=true&onReply=true")
  .choice()
  .when(header("irc.messageType").isEqualToIgnoreCase("REPLY"))
  .filter(header("irc.num").isEqualTo("353"))
  .to("mock:result").stop();
```

## 164.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 165. JACKSONXML DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

Jackson XML is a Data Format which uses the [Jackson library](#) with the [XMLMapper extension](#) to unmarshal an XML payload into Java objects or to marshal Java objects into an XML payload.

INFO:If you are familiar with Jackson, this XML data format behaves in the same way as its JSON counterpart, and thus can be used with classes annotated for JSON serialization/deserialization.

This extension also mimics [JAXB's "Code first" approach](#).

This data format relies on [Woodstox](#) (especially for features like pretty printing), a fast and efficient XML processor.

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  unmarshal().jacksonxml().
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 165.1. JACKSONXML OPTIONS

The JacksonXML dataformat supports 15 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
xmlMapper		<b>String</b>	Lookup and use the existing XmlMapper with the given id.
prettyPrint	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
unmarshalTypeName		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unmarshalling
jsonView		<b>Class</b> <?>	When marshalling a POJO to JSON you might want to exclude certain fields from the JSON output. With Jackson you can use JSON views to accomplish this. This option is to refer to the class which has JsonView annotations
include		<b>String</b>	If you want to marshal a pojo to JSON, and the pojo has some fields with null values. And you want to skip these null values, you can set this option to NOT_NULL
allowJmsType	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used for JMS users to allow the JMSType header from the JMS spec to specify a FQN classname to use to unmarshal to.
collectionTypeName		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom collection type to lookup in the registry to use. This option should rarely be used, but allows to use different collection types than java.util.Collection based as default.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>useList</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To unarmshal to a List of Map or a List of Pojo.
<code>enableJaxbAnnotationModule</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable the JAXB annotations module when using jackson. When enabled then JAXB annotations can be used by Jackson.
<code>moduleClassNames</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.Module specified as a String with FQN class names. Multiple classes can be separated by comma.
<code>moduleRefs</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules referred from the Camel registry. Multiple modules can be separated by comma.
<code>enableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to enable on the Jackson com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper. The features should be a name that matches a enum from com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature, com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature, or com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>disableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to disable on the Jackson com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper. The features should be a name that matches a enum from com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature, com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature, or com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>allowUnmarshallType</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If enabled then Jackson is allowed to attempt to use the CamelJacksonUnmarshalType header during the unmarshalling. This should only be enabled when desired to be used.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 165.1.1. Using Jackson XML in Spring DSL

When using Data Format in Spring DSL you need to declare the data formats first. This is done in the `DataFormats` XML tag.

```
<dataFormats>
```

```
  <!-- here we define a Xml data format with the id jack and that it should use the TestPojo as
```

```

the class type when
    doing unmarshal. The unmarshalTypeName is optional, if not provided Camel will use a
Map as the type -->
    <jacksonxml id="jack"
unmarshalTypeName="org.apache.camel.component.jacksonxml.TestPojo"/>
    </dataFormats>

```

And then you can refer to this id in the route:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:back"/>
  <unmarshal ref="jack"/>
  <to uri="mock:reverse"/>
</route>

```

## 165.2. EXCLUDING POJO FIELDS FROM MARSHALLING

When marshalling a POJO to XML you might want to exclude certain fields from the XML output. With Jackson you can use [JSON views](#) to accomplish this. First create one or more marker classes.

Use the marker classes with the **@JsonView** annotation to include/exclude certain fields. The annotation also works on getters.

Finally use the Camel **JacksonXMLDataFormat** to marshal the above POJO to XML.

Note that the weight field is missing in the resulting XML:

```
<pojo age="30" weight="70"/>
```

## 165.3. INCLUDE/EXCLUDE FIELDS USING THE JSONVIEW ATTRIBUTE WITH `JACKSONXML` DATAFORMAT

As an example of using this attribute you can instead of:

```

JacksonXMLDataFormat ageViewFormat = new JacksonXMLDataFormat(TestPojoView.class,
Views.Age.class);
from("direct:inPojoAgeView").
  marshal(ageViewFormat);

```

Directly specify your [JSON view](#) inside the Java DSL as:

```

from("direct:inPojoAgeView").
  marshal().jacksonxml(TestPojoView.class, Views.Age.class);

```

And the same in XML DSL:

```

<from uri="direct:inPojoAgeView"/>
  <marshal>
    <jacksonxml unmarshalTypeName="org.apache.camel.component.jacksonxml.TestPojoView"
jsonView="org.apache.camel.component.jacksonxml.Views$Age"/>
  </marshal>

```

## 165.4. SETTING SERIALIZATION INCLUDE OPTION

If you want to marshal a pojo to XML, and the pojo has some fields with null values. And you want to skip these null values, then you need to set either an annotation on the pojo,

```
@JsonInclude(Include.NON_NULL)
public class MyPojo {
    ...
}
```

But this requires you to include that annotation in your pojo source code. You can also configure the Camel JacksonXMLDataFormat to set the include option, as shown below:

```
JacksonXMLDataFormat format = new JacksonXMLDataFormat();
format.setInclude("NON_NULL");
```

Or from XML DSL you configure this as

```
<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jacksonxml" include="NOT_NULL"/>
</dataFormats>
```

## 165.5. UNMARSHALLING FROM XML TO POJO WITH DYNAMIC CLASS NAME

If you use jackson to unmarshal XML to POJO, then you can now specify a header in the message that indicate which class name to unmarshal to.

The header has key **CamelJacksonUnmarshalType** if that header is present in the message, then Jackson will use that as FQN for the POJO class to unmarshal the XML payload as.

For JMS end users there is the JMSType header from the JMS spec that indicates that also. To enable support for JMSType you would need to turn that on, on the jackson data format as shown:

```
JacksonDataFormat format = new JacksonDataFormat();
format.setAllowJmsType(true);
```

Or from XML DSL you configure this as

```
<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jacksonxml" allowJmsType="true"/>
</dataFormats>
```

## 165.6. UNMARSHALLING FROM XML TO LIST<MAP> OR LIST<POJO>

If you are using Jackson to unmarshal XML to a list of map/pojo, you can now specify this by setting **useList="true"** or use

the **org.apache.camel.component.jacksonxml.ListJacksonXMLDataFormat**. For example with Java you can do as shown below:

```
JacksonXMLDataFormat format = new ListJacksonXMLDataFormat();
// or
JacksonXMLDataFormat format = new JacksonXMLDataFormat();
```

```
format.useList();
// and you can specify the pojo class type also
format.setUnmarshalType(MyPojo.class);
```

And if you use XML DSL then you configure to use list using **useList** attribute as shown below:

```
<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jack" useList="true"/>
</dataFormats>
```

And you can specify the pojo type also

```
<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jack" useList="true" unmarshalTypeName="com.foo.MyPojo"/>
</dataFormats>
```

## 165.7. USING CUSTOM JACKSON MODULES

You can use custom Jackson modules by specifying the class names of those using the `moduleClassNames` option as shown below.

```
<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jack" useList="true" unmarshalTypeName="com.foo.MyPojo"
  moduleClassNames="com.foo.MyModule,com.foo.MyOtherModule"/>
</dataFormats>
```

When using `moduleClassNames` then the custom jackson modules are not configured, by created using default constructor and used as-is. If a custom module needs any custom configuration, then an instance of the module can be created and configured, and then use `modulesRefs` to refer to the module as shown below:

```
<bean id="myJacksonModule" class="com.foo.MyModule">
  ... // configure the module as you want
</bean>

<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jacksonxml" useList="true" unmarshalTypeName="com.foo.MyPojo"
  moduleRefs="myJacksonModule"/>
</dataFormats>
```

Multiple modules can be specified separated by comma, such as `moduleRefs="myJacksonModule,myOtherModule"`

## 165.8. ENABLING OR DISABLE FEATURES USING JACKSON

Jackson has a number of features you can enable or disable, which its `ObjectMapper` uses. For example to disable failing on unknown properties when marshalling, you can configure this using the `disableFeatures`:

```
<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jacksonxml" unmarshalTypeName="com.foo.MyPojo"
  disableFeatures="FAIL_ON_UNKNOWN_PROPERTIES"/>
</dataFormats>
```



You can disable multiple features by separating the values using comma. The values for the features must be the name of the enums from Jackson from the following enum classes

- `com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature`
- `com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature`
- `com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature`

To enable a feature use the `enableFeatures` options instead.

From Java code you can use the type safe methods from `camel-jackson` module:

```
JacksonDataFormat df = new JacksonDataFormat(MyPojo.class);
df.disableFeature(DeserializationFeature.FAIL_ON_UNKNOWN_PROPERTIES);
df.disableFeature(DeserializationFeature.FAIL_ON_NULL_FOR_PRIMITIVES);
```

## 165.9. CONVERTING MAPS TO POJO USING JACKSON

Jackson **ObjectMapper** can be used to convert maps to POJO objects. Jackson component comes with the data converter that can be used to convert `java.util.Map` instance to non-String, non-primitive and non-Number objects.

```
Map<String, Object> invoiceData = new HashMap<String, Object>();
invoiceData.put("netValue", 500);
producerTemplate.sendBody("direct:mapToInvoice", invoiceData);
...
// Later in the processor
Invoice invoice = exchange.getIn().getBody(Invoice.class);
```

If there is a single **ObjectMapper** instance available in the Camel registry, it will be used by the converter to perform the conversion. Otherwise the default mapper will be used.

## 165.10. FORMATTED XML MARSHALLING (PRETTY-PRINTING)

Using the **prettyPrint** option one can output a well formatted XML while marshalling:

```
<dataFormats>
  <jacksonxml id="jack" prettyPrint="true"/>
</dataFormats>
```

And in Java DSL:

```
from("direct:inPretty").marshal().jacksonxml(true);
```

Please note that there are 5 different overloaded **jacksonxml()** DSL methods which support the **prettyPrint** option in combination with other settings for **unmarshalType**, **jsonView** etc.

## 165.11. DEPENDENCIES

To use Jackson XML in your camel routes you need to add the dependency on `camel-jacksonxml` which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-jacksonxml</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 166. JASYPT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.5

**Jasypt** is a simplified encryption library which makes encryption and decryption easy. Camel integrates with Jasypt to allow sensitive information in [Properties](#) files to be encrypted. By dropping **camel-jasypt** on the classpath those encrypted values will automatically be decrypted on-the-fly by Camel. This ensures that human eyes can't easily spot sensitive information such as usernames and passwords.

If you are using Maven, you need to add the following dependency to your **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jasypt</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

If you are using an Apache Karaf container, you need to add the following dependency to your **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.karaf.jaas</groupId>
  <artifactId>org.apache.karaf.jaas.jasypt</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 166.1. TOOLING

The Jasypt component provides a little command line tooling to encrypt or decrypt values.

The console output the syntax and which options it provides:

Apache Camel Jasypt takes the following options

- h or -help = Displays the help screen
- c or -command <command> = Command either encrypt or decrypt
- p or -password <password> = Password to use
- i or -input <input> = Text to encrypt or decrypt
- a or -algorithm <algorithm> = Optional algorithm to use

For example to encrypt the value **tiger** you run with the following parameters. In the apache camel kit, you cd into the lib folder and run the following java cmd, where <CAMEL\_HOME> is where you have downloaded and extract the Camel distribution.

```
$ cd <CAMEL_HOME>/lib
$ java -jar camel-jasypt-2.5.0.jar -c encrypt -p secret -i tiger
```

Which outputs the following result

```
Encrypted text: qaEEacuW7BUti8LcMgyjKw==
```

This means the encrypted representation **qaEEacuW7BUti8LcMgyjKw==** can be decrypted back to **tiger** if you know the master password which was **secret**.

If you run the tool again then the encrypted value will return a different result. But decrypting the value will always return the correct original value.

So you can test it by running the tooling using the following parameters:

```
$ cd <CAMEL_HOME>/lib
$ java -jar camel-jasypt-2.5.0.jar -c decrypt -p secret -i qaEEacuW7BUti8LcMgyjKw==
```

Which outputs the following result:

```
Decrypted text: tiger
```

The idea is then to use those encrypted values in your [Properties](#) files. Notice how the password value is encrypted and the value has the tokens surrounding **ENC(value here)**

## TIP

When running jasypt tooling, if you come across **java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: org/jasypt/encryption/pbe/StandardPBEStrngEncryptor** this means you have to include jasypt7.7.jar in your classpath. Example of adding jar to classpath may be copying jasypt7.7.jar to `$JAVA_HOME\jre\lib\ext` if you are going to run as **java -jar ...**. The latter may be adding jasypt7.7.jar to classpath using **-cp**, in that case you should provide main class to execute as eg: **java -cp jasypt-1.9.2.jar:camel-jasypt-2.18.2.jar org.apache.camel.component.jasypt.Main -c encrypt -p secret -i tiger**

## 166.2. URI OPTIONS

The options below are exclusive for the Jasypt component.

Name	Default Value	Type	Description
<b>password</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>String</b>	Specifies the master password to use for decrypting. This option is mandatory. See below for more details.
<b>algorithm</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>String</b>	Name of an optional algorithm to use.

## 166.3. PROTECTING THE MASTER PASSWORD

The master password used by Jasypt must be provided, so that it's capable of decrypting the values. However having this master password out in the open may not be an ideal solution. Therefore you could for example provide it as a JVM system property or as a OS environment setting. If you decide to do so then the **password** option supports prefixes which dictates this. **sysenv:** means to lookup the OS system environment with the given key. **sys:** means to lookup a JVM system property.

For example you could provided the password before you start the application

```
$ export CAMEL_ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD=secret
```

Then start the application, such as running the start script.

When the application is up and running you can unset the environment

```
$ unset CAMEL_ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD
```

The **password** option is then a matter of defining as follows:  
**password=sysenv:CAMEL\_ENCRYPTION\_PASSWORD.**

## 166.4. EXAMPLE WITH JAVA DSL

In Java DSL you need to configure Jasypt as a **JasyptPropertiesParser** instance and set it on the [Properties](#) component as show below:

The properties file **myproperties.properties** then contain the encrypted value, such as shown below. Notice how the password value is encrypted and the value has the tokens surrounding **ENC(value here)**

## 166.5. EXAMPLE WITH SPRING XML

In Spring XML you need to configure the **JasyptPropertiesParser** which is shown below. Then the Camel [Properties](#) component is told to use **jasypt** as the properties parser, which means Jasypt has its chance to decrypt values looked up in the properties.

```
<!-- define the jasypt properties parser with the given password to be used -->
<bean id="jasypt" class="org.apache.camel.component.jasypt.JasyptPropertiesParser">
  <property name="password" value="secret"/>
</bean>

<!-- define the camel properties component -->
<bean id="properties" class="org.apache.camel.component.properties.PropertiesComponent">
  <!-- the properties file is in the classpath -->
  <property name="location"
value="classpath:org/apache/camel/component/jasypt/myproperties.properties"/>
  <!-- and let it leverage the jasypt parser -->
  <property name="propertiesParser" ref="jasypt"/>
</bean>
```

The [Properties](#) component can also be inlined inside the **<camelContext>** tag which is shown below. Notice how we use the **propertiesParserRef** attribute to refer to Jasypt.

```
<!-- define the jasypt properties parser with the given password to be used -->
<bean id="jasypt" class="org.apache.camel.component.jasypt.JasyptPropertiesParser">
  <!-- password is mandatory, you can prefix it with sysenv: or sys: to indicate it should use
  an OS environment or JVM system property value, so you dont have the master password
  defined here -->
  <property name="password" value="secret"/>
</bean>

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <!-- define the camel properties placeholder, and let it leverage jasypt -->
  <propertyPlaceholder id="properties"
    location="classpath:org/apache/camel/component/jasypt/myproperties.properties"
    propertiesParserRef="jasypt"/>
  <route>
```

```

    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="{{cool.result}}"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

## 166.6. EXAMPLE WITH BLUEPRINT XML

In Blueprint XML you need to configure the **JasyptPropertiesParser** which is shown below. Then the Camel **Properties** component is told to use **jasypt** as the properties parser, which means Jasypt has its chance to decrypt values looked up in the properties.

```

<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cm="http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
    http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd">

  <cm:property-placeholder id="myblue" persistent-id="mypersistent">
    <!-- list some properties for this test -->
    <cm:default-properties>
      <cm:property name="cool.result" value="mock:{{cool.password}}"/>
      <cm:property name="cool.password" value="ENC(bsW9uV37gQ0QHFu7KO03Ww==)"/>
    </cm:default-properties>
  </cm:property-placeholder>

  <!-- define the jasypt properties parser with the given password to be used -->
  <bean id="jasypt" class="org.apache.camel.component.jasypt.JasyptPropertiesParser">
    <property name="password" value="secret"/>
  </bean>

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
    <!-- define the camel properties placeholder, and let it leverage jasypt -->
    <propertyPlaceholder id="properties"
      location="blueprint:myblue"
      propertiesParserRef="jasypt"/>

    <route>
      <from uri="direct:start"/>
      <to uri="{{cool.result}}"/>
    </route>
  </camelContext>

</blueprint>

```

The **Properties** component can also be inlined inside the **<camelContext>** tag which is shown below. Notice how we use the **propertiesParserRef** attribute to refer to Jasypt.

```

<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cm="http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
    http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd">

  <!-- define the jasypt properties parser with the given password to be used -->

```

```
<bean id="jasypt" class="org.apache.camel.component.jasypt.JasyptPropertiesParser">
  <property name="password" value="secret"/>
</bean>

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <!-- define the camel properties placeholder, and let it leverage jasypt -->
  <propertyPlaceholder id="properties"
    location="classpath:org/apache/camel/component/jasypt/myproperties.properties"
    propertiesParserRef="jasypt"/>

  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="{{cool.result}}"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

</blueprint>
```

## 166.7. SEE ALSO

- [Security](#)
- [Properties](#)
- [Encrypted passwords in ActiveMQ](#) - ActiveMQ has a similar feature as this **camel-jasypt** component

## CHAPTER 167. JAXB DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

JAXB is a Data Format which uses the JAXB2 XML marshalling standard which is included in Java 6 to unmarshal an XML payload into Java objects or to marshal Java objects into an XML payload.

### 167.1. OPTIONS

The JAXB dataformat supports 18 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contextPath</code>		<b>String</b>	Package name where your JAXB classes are located.
<code>schema</code>		<b>String</b>	To validate against an existing schema. You can use the prefix <code>classpath:</code> , <code>file:</code> or <code>http:</code> to specify how the resource should be resolved. You can separate multiple schema files by using the <code>'</code> character.
<code>schemaSeverityLevel</code>	<b>0</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Sets the schema severity level to use when validating against a schema. This level determines the minimum severity error that triggers JAXB to stop continue parsing. The default value of 0 (warning) means that any error (warning, error or fatal error) will trigger JAXB to stop. There are the following three levels: 0=warning, 1=error, 2=fatal error.
<code>prettyPrint</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
<code>objectFactory</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to allow using ObjectFactory classes to create the POJO classes during marshalling. This only applies to POJO classes that has not been annotated with JAXB and providing <code>jaxb.index</code> descriptor files.
<code>ignoreJAXBElement</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to ignore JAXBElement elements - only needed to be set to false in very special use-cases.
<code>mustBeJAXBElement</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether marshalling must be java objects with JAXB annotations. And if not then it fails. This option can be set to false to relax that, such as when the data is already in XML format.
<code>filterNonXmlChars</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To ignore non xml characters and replace them with an empty space.
<code>encoding</code>		<b>String</b>	To overrule and use a specific encoding



Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>fragment</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	To turn on marshalling XML fragment trees. By default JAXB looks for <code>XmlRootElement</code> annotation on given class to operate on whole XML tree. This is useful but not always - sometimes generated code does not have <code>XmlRootElement</code> annotation, sometimes you need unmarshal only part of tree. In that case you can use partial unmarshalling. To enable this behaviours you need set property <code>partClass</code> . Camel will pass this class to JAXB's unmarshaller.
<code>partClass</code>		<b>String</b>	Name of class used for fragment parsing. See more details at the <code>fragment</code> option.
<code>partNamespace</code>		<b>String</b>	XML namespace to use for fragment parsing. See more details at the <code>fragment</code> option.
<code>namespacePrefix Ref</code>		<b>String</b>	When marshalling using JAXB or SOAP then the JAXB implementation will automatic assign namespace prefixes, such as <code>ns2</code> , <code>ns3</code> , <code>ns4</code> etc. To control this mapping, Camel allows you to refer to a map which contains the desired mapping.
<code>xmlStreamWriter Wrapper</code>		<b>String</b>	To use a custom xml stream writer.
<code>schemaLocation</code>		<b>String</b>	To define the location of the schema
<code>noNamespaceSchemaLocation</code>		<b>String</b>	To define the location of the namespaceless schema
<code>jaxbProviderProperties</code>		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom <code>java.util.Map</code> to lookup in the registry containing custom JAXB provider properties to be used with the JAXB marshaller.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 167.2. USING THE JAVA DSL

For example the following uses a named `DataFormat` of `jaxb` which is configured with a number of Java package names to initialize the `JAXBContext`.

```
DataFormat jaxb = new JaxbDataFormat("com.acme.model");

from("activemq:My.Queue").
  unmarshal(jaxb).
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

You can if you prefer use a named reference to a data format which can then be defined in your Registry such as via your Spring XML file. e.g.

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  unmarshal("myJaxbDataType").
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

## 167.3. USING SPRING XML

The following example shows how to use JAXB to unmarshal using Spring configuring the jaxb data type

This example shows how to configure the data type just once and reuse it on multiple routes.

### Multiple context paths

It is possible to use this data format with more than one context path. You can specify context path using `:` as separator, for example **com.mycompany:com.mycompany2**. Note that this is handled by JAXB implementation and might change if you use different vendor than RI.

## 167.4. PARTIAL MARSHALLING/UNMARSHALLING

This feature is new to Camel 2.2.0.

JAXB 2 supports marshalling and unmarshalling XML tree fragments. By default JAXB looks for **@XmlElement** annotation on given class to operate on whole XML tree. This is useful but not always - sometimes generated code does not have **@XmlElement** annotation, sometimes you need unmarshal only part of tree.

In that case you can use partial unmarshalling. To enable this behaviours you need set property **partClass**. Camel will pass this class to JAXB's unmarshaller. If **JaxbConstants.JAXB\_PART\_CLASS** is set as one of headers, (even if **partClass** property is set on **DataFormat**), the property on **DataFormat** is surpassed and the one set in the headers is used.

For marshalling you have to add **partNamespace** attribute with QName of destination namespace. Example of Spring DSL you can find above. If **JaxbConstants.JAXB\_PART\_NAMESPACE** is set as one of headers, (even if **partNamespace** property is set on **DataFormat**), the property on **DataFormat** is surpassed and the one set in the headers is used. While setting **partNamespace** through **JaxbConstants.JAXB\_PART\_NAMESPACE**, please note that you need to specify its value `{[namespaceUri]}/{[localPart]}`

```
...
.setHeader(JaxbConstants.JAXB_PART_NAMESPACE, simple("
{http://www.camel.apache.org/jaxb/example/address/1}address"));
...
```

## 167.5. FRAGMENT

This feature is new to Camel 2.8.0.

**JaxbDataFormat** has new property **fragment** which can set the the **Marshaller.JAXB\_FRAGMENT** encoding property on the JAXB Marshaller. If you don't want the JAXB Marshaller to generate the XML declaration, you can set this option to be true. The default value of this property is false.

## 167.6. IGNORING THE NONXML CHARACTER

This feature is new to Camel 2.2.0.

JaxbDataFormat supports to ignore the [NonXML Character](#), you just need to set the `filterNonXmlChars` property to be true, JaxbDataFormat will replace the NonXML character with " " when it is marshaling or unmarshaling the message. You can also do it by setting the Exchange property

**Exchange.FILTER\_NON\_XML\_CHARS.**

	JDK 1.5	JDK 1.6+
Filtering in use	StAX API and implementation	No
Filtering not in use	StAX API only	No

This feature has been tested with Woodstox 3.2.9 and Sun JDK 1.6 StAX implementation.

### New for Camel 2.12.1

JaxbDataFormat now allows you to customize the XMLStreamWriter used to marshal the stream to XML. Using this configuration, you can add your own stream writer to completely remove, escape, or replace non-xml characters.

```
JaxbDataFormat customWriterFormat = new JaxbDataFormat("org.apache.camel.foo.bar");
customWriterFormat.setXmlStreamWriterWrapper(new TestXmlStreamWriter());
```

The following example shows using the Spring DSL and also enabling Camel's NonXML filtering:

```
<bean id="testXmlStreamWriterWrapper" class="org.apache.camel.jaxb.TestXmlStreamWriter"/>
<jaxb filterNonXmlChars="true" contextPath="org.apache.camel.foo.bar"
xmlStreamWriterWrapper="#testXmlStreamWriterWrapper" />
```

## 167.7. WORKING WITH THE OBJECTFACTORY

If you use XJC to create the java class from the schema, you will get an ObjectFactory for you JAXB context. Since the ObjectFactory uses [JAXBElement](#) to hold the reference of the schema and element instance value, jaxbDataformat will ignore the JAXBElement by default and you will get the element instance value instead of the JAXBElement object form the unmarshaled message body.

If you want to get the JAXBElement object form the unmarshaled message body, you need to set the JaxbDataFormat object's `ignoreJAXBElement` property to be false.

## 167.8. SETTING ENCODING

You can set the `encoding` option to use when marshalling. Its the **Marshaller.JAXB\_ENCODING** encoding property on the JAXB Marshaller.

You can setup which encoding to use when you declare the JAXB data format. You can also provide the

encoding in the Exchange property **Exchange.CHARSET\_NAME**. This property will overrule the encoding set on the JAXB data format.

In this Spring DSL we have defined to use **iso-8859-1** as the encoding:

## 167.9. CONTROLLING NAMESPACE PREFIX MAPPING

Available as of Camel 2.11

When marshalling using [JAXB](#) or [SOAP](#) then the JAXB implementation will automatic assign namespace prefixes, such as ns2, ns3, ns4 etc. To control this mapping, Camel allows you to refer to a map which contains the desired mapping.

Notice this requires having JAXB-RI 2.1 or better (from SUN) on the classpath, as the mapping functionality is dependent on the implementation of JAXB, whether its supported.

For example in Spring XML we can define a Map with the mapping. In the mapping file below, we map SOAP to use soap as prefix. While our custom namespace "http://www.mycompany.com/foo/2" is not using any prefix.

```
<util:map id="myMap">
  <entry key="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" value="soap"/>
  <!-- we dont want any prefix for our namespace -->
  <entry key="http://www.mycompany.com/foo/2" value=""/>
</util:map>
```

To use this in [JAXB](#) or [SOAP](#) you refer to this map, using the **namespacePrefixRef** attribute as shown below. Then Camel will lookup in the Registry a **java.util.Map** with the id "myMap", which was what we defined above.

```
<marshal>
  <soapjaxb version="1.2" contextPath="com.mycompany.foo" namespacePrefixRef="myMap"/>
</marshal>
```

## 167.10. SCHEMA VALIDATION

Available as of Camel 2.11

The JAXB Data Format supports validation by marshalling and unmarshalling from/to XML. Your can use the prefix **classpath:**, **file:** or **http:** to specify how the resource should by resolved. You can separate multiple schema files by using the ',' character.

### Known issue

Camel 2.11.0 and 2.11.1 has a known issue by validation multiple `Exchange`s in parallel. See [CAMEL-6630](#). This is fixed with Camel 2.11.2/2.12.0.

Using the Java DSL, you can configure it in the following way:

```
JaxbDataFormat jaxbDataFormat = new JaxbDataFormat();
jaxbDataFormat.setContextPath(Person.class.getPackage().getName());
jaxbDataFormat.setSchema("classpath:person.xsd,classpath:address.xsd");
```

You can do the same using the XML DSL:

```
<marshal>
  <jaxb id="jaxb" schema="classpath:person.xsd,classpath:address.xsd"/>
</marshal>
```

Camel will create and pool the underlying **SchemaFactory** instances on the fly, because the **SchemaFactory** shipped with the JDK is not thread safe.

However, if you have a **SchemaFactory** implementation which is thread safe, you can configure the JAXB data format to use this one:

```
JaxbDataFormat jaxbDataFormat = new JaxbDataFormat();
jaxbDataFormat.setSchemaFactory(thradSafeSchemaFactory);
```

## 167.11. SCHEMA LOCATION

Available as of Camel 2.14

The JAXB Data Format supports to specify the SchemaLocation when marshaling the XML.

Using the Java DSL, you can configure it in the following way:

```
JaxbDataFormat jaxbDataFormat = new JaxbDataFormat();
jaxbDataFormat.setContextPath(Person.class.getPackage().getName());
jaxbDataFormat.setSchemaLocation("schema/person.xsd");
```

You can do the same using the XML DSL:

```
<marshal>
  <jaxb id="jaxb" schemaLocation="schema/person.xsd"/>
</marshal>
```

## 167.12. MARSHAL DATA THAT IS ALREADY XML

Available as of Camel 2.14.1

The JAXB marshaller requires that the message body is JAXB compatible, eg its a JAXBElement, eg a java instance that has JAXB annotations, or extend JAXBElement. There can be situations where the message body is already in XML, eg from a String type. There is a new option **mustBeJAXBElement** you can set to false, to relax this check, so the JAXB marshaller only attempts to marshal JAXBElements (javax.xml.bind.JAXBIntrospector#isElement returns true). And in those situations the marshaller fallbacks to marshal the message body as-is.

## 167.13. DEPENDENCIES

To use JAXB in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-jaxb** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jaxb</artifactId>
```

```
<version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 168. JCACHE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The jcache component enables you to perform caching operations using JSR107/JCache as cache implementation.

### 168.1. URI FORMAT

```
jcache:cacheName[?options]
```

### 168.2. URI OPTIONS

The JCache endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jcache:cacheName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 168.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
cacheName	<b>Required</b> The name of the cache		String

#### 168.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
cacheConfiguration (common)	A Configuration for the Cache		Configuration
cacheConfigurationProperties (common)	The Properties for the javax.cache.spi.CachingProvider to create the CacheManager		Properties
cachingProvider (common)	The fully qualified class name of the javax.cache.spi.CachingProvider		String
configurationUri (common)	An implementation specific URI for the CacheManager		String
managementEnabled (common)	Whether management gathering is enabled	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readThrough</b> (common)	If read-through caching should be used	false	boolean
<b>statisticsEnabled</b> (common)	Whether statistics gathering is enabled	false	boolean
<b>storeByValue</b> (common)	If cache should use store-by-value or store-by-reference semantics	true	boolean
<b>writeThrough</b> (common)	If write-through caching should be used	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>filteredEvents</b> (consumer)	Events a consumer should filter. If using <code>filteredEvents</code> option, then <code>eventFilters</code> one will be ignored		List
<b>oldValueRequired</b> (consumer)	if the old value is required for events	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (consumer)	if the the event listener should block the thread causing the event	false	boolean
<b>eventFilters</b> (consumer)	The <code>CacheEntryEventFilter</code> . If using <code>eventFilters</code> option, then <code>filteredEvents</code> one will be ignored		List
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>action</b> (producer)	To configure using a cache operation by default. If an operation in the message header, then the operation from the header takes precedence.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheLoaderFactory</b> (advanced)	The CacheLoader factory		CacheLoader>
<b>cacheWriterFactory</b> (advanced)	The CacheWriter factory		CacheWriter>
<b>createCacheIfNotExists</b> (advanced)	Configure if a cache need to be created if it does exist or can't be pre-configured.	true	boolean
<b>expiryPolicyFactory</b> (advanced)	The ExpiryPolicy factory		ExpiryPolicy>
<b>lookupProviders</b> (advanced)	Configure if a camel-cache should try to find implementations of jcache api in runtimes like OSGi.	false	boolean

The JCache component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cachingProvider</b> (common)	The fully qualified class name of the javax.cache.spi.CachingProvider		String
<b>cacheConfiguration</b> (common)	A Configuration for the Cache		Configuration
<b>cacheConfiguration Properties</b> (common)	The Properties for the javax.cache.spi.CachingProvider to create the CacheManager		Properties
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	An implementation specific URI for the CacheManager		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

## CHAPTER 169. JCLOUDS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.9

This component allows interaction with cloud provider key-value engines (blobstores) and compute services. The component uses [jclouds](#) which is a library that provides abstractions for blobstores and compute services.

**ComputeService** simplifies the task of managing machines in the cloud. For example, you can use `ComputeService` to start 5 machines and install your software on them.

**BlobStore** simplifies dealing with key-value providers such as Amazon S3. For example, `BlobStore` can give you a simple Map view of a container.

The camel jclouds component allows you to use both abstractions, as it specifies two types of endpoint the `JcloudsBlobStoreEndpoint` and the `JcloudsComputeEndpoint`. You can have both producers and consumers on a blobstore endpoint but you can only have producers on compute endpoints.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jclouds</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 169.1. CONFIGURING THE COMPONENT

The camel jclouds component will make use of multiple jclouds blobstores and compute services as long as they are passed to the component during initialization. The component accepts a list blobstores and compute services. Here is how it can be configured.

```
<bean id="jclouds" class="org.apache.camel.component.jclouds.JcloudsComponent">
  <property name="computeServices">
    <list>
      <ref bean="computeService"/>
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name="blobStores">
    <list>
      <ref bean="blobStore"/>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>

<!-- Creating a blobstore from spring / blueprint xml -->
<bean id="blobStoreContextFactory" class="org.jclouds.blobstore.BlobStoreContextFactory"/>

<bean id="blobStoreContext" factory-bean="blobStoreContextFactory" factory-
method="createContext">
  <constructor-arg name="provider" value="PROVIDER_NAME"/>
  <constructor-arg name="identity" value="IDENTITY"/>
  <constructor-arg name="credential" value="CREDENTIAL"/>
</bean>
```

```

<bean id="blobStore" factory-bean="blobStoreContext" factory-method="getBlobStore"/>

<!-- Creating a compute service from spring / blueprint xml -->
<bean id="computeServiceContextFactory"
class="org.jclouds.compute.ComputeServiceContextFactory"/>

<bean id="computeServiceContext" factory-bean="computeServiceContextFactory" factory-
method="createContext">
  <constructor-arg name="provider" value="PROVIDER_NAME"/>
  <constructor-arg name="identity" value="IDENTITY"/>
  <constructor-arg name="credential" value="CREDENTIAL"/>
</bean>

<bean id="computeService" factory-bean="computeServiceContext" factory-
method="getComputeService"/>

```

As you can see the component is capable of handling multiple blobstores and compute services. The actual implementation that will be used by each endpoint is specified by passing the provider inside the URI.

## 169.2. JCLOUDS OPTIONS

```

jclouds:blobstore:[provider id][?options]
jclouds:compute:[provider id][?options]

```

The **provider id** is the name of the cloud provider that provides the target service ( e.g. *aws-s3* or *aws\_ec2*).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 169.3. BLOBSTORE URI OPTIONS

The JClouds component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>blobStores</b> (common)	To use the given BlobStore which must be configured when using blobstore.		List
<b>computeServices</b> (common)	To use the given ComputeService which must be configured when use compute.		List
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The JClouds endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```

jclouds:command:providerId

```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 169.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>command</b>	<b>Required</b> What command to execute such as blobstore or compute.		JcloudsCommand
<b>providerId</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cloud provider that provides the target service (e.g. aws-s3 or aws_ec2).		String

### 169.3.2. Query Parameters (15 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>blobName</b> (blobstore)	The name of the blob.		String
<b>container</b> (blobstore)	The name of the blob container.		String
<b>directory</b> (blobstore)	An optional directory name to use		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>group</b> (compute)	The group that will be assigned to the newly created node. Values depend on the actual cloud provider.		String
<b>hardwareId</b> (compute)	The hardware that will be used for creating a node. Values depend on the actual cloud provider.		String
<b>imageId</b> (compute)	The imageId that will be used for creating a node. Values depend on the actual cloud provider.		String
<b>locationId</b> (compute)	The location that will be used for creating a node. Values depend on the actual cloud provider.		String
<b>nodeId</b> (compute)	The id of the node that will run the script or destroyed.		String
<b>nodeState</b> (compute)	To filter by node status to only select running nodes etc.		String
<b>operation</b> (compute)	Specifies the type of operation that will be performed to the blobstore.		String
<b>user</b> (compute)	The user on the target node that will run the script.		String

You can have as many of these options as you like.

```
jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3?
operation=CamelJcloudsGet&container=mycontainer&blobName=someblob
```

For producer endpoint you can override all of the above URI options by passing the appropriate headers to the message.

### 169.3.3. Message Headers for blobstore

Header	Description
<b>CamelJcloudsOperation</b>	The operation to be performed on the blob. The valid options are * PUT * GET
<b>CamelJcloudsContainer</b>	The name of the blob container.

Header	Description
<b>Camel Jclouds BlobName</b>	The name of the blob.

## 169.4. BLOBSTORE USAGE SAMPLES

### 169.4.1. Example 1: Putting to the blob

This example will show you how you can store any message inside a blob using the jclouds component.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3" +
    "?operation=PUT" +
    "&container=mycontainer" +
    "&blobName=myblob");
```

In the above example you can override any of the URI parameters with headers on the message. Here is how the above example would look like using xml to define our route.

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3?operation=PUT&container=mycontainer&blobName=myblob"/>
</route>
```

### 169.4.2. Example 2: Getting/Reading from a blob

This example will show you how you can read the content of a blob using the jclouds component.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3" +
    "?operation=GET" +
    "&container=mycontainer" +
    "&blobName=myblob");
```

In the above example you can override any of the URI parameters with headers on the message. Here is how the above example would look like using xml to define our route.

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3?operation=GET&container=mycontainer&blobName=myblob"/>
</route>
```

### 169.4.3. Example 3: Consuming a blob

This example will consume all blob that are under the specified container. The generated exchange will contain the payload of the blob as body.

```
from("jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3" +
    "?container=mycontainer")
    .to("direct:next");
```

You can achieve the same goal by using xml, as you can see below.

```
<route>
  <from uri="jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3?
operation=GET&container=mycontainer&blobName=myblob"/>
  <to uri="direct:next"/>
</route>
```

```
jclouds:compute:aws-ec2?
operation=CamelJcloudsCreateNode&imageId=AMI_XXXXX&locationId=eu-west-1&group=mygroup
```

## 169.5. COMPUTE USAGE SAMPLES

Below are some examples that demonstrate the use of jclouds compute producer in java dsl and spring/blueprint xml.

### 169.5.1. Example 1: Listing the available images.

```
from("jclouds:compute:aws-ec2" +
    "&operation=CamelJCloudsListImages")
    .to("direct:next");
```

This will create a message that will contain the list of images inside its body. You can also do the same using xml.

```
<route>
  <from uri="jclouds:compute:aws-ec2?operation=CamelJCloudsListImages"/>
  <to uri="direct:next"/>
</route>
```

### 169.5.2. Example 2: Create a new node.

```
from("direct:start").
to("jclouds:compute:aws-ec2" +
    "?operation=CamelJcloudsCreateNode" +
    "&imageId=AMI_XXXXX" +
    "&locationId=XXXXX" +
    "&group=myGroup");
```

This will create a new node on the cloud provider. The out message in this case will be a set of metadata that contains information about the newly created node (e.g. the ip, hostname etc). Here is the same using spring xml.

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
```

```
<to uri="jclouds:compute:aws-ec2?
operation=CamelJcloudsCreateNode&imageId=AMI_XXXXX&locationId=XXXXX&group=myGroup"/>
</route>
```

### 169.5.3. Example 3: Run a shell script on running node.

```
from("direct:start").
to("jclouds:compute:aws-ec2" +
"?operation=CamelJcloudsRunScript" +
"?nodeId=10" +
"&user=ubuntu");
```

The sample above will retrieve the body of the in message, which is expected to contain the shell script to be executed. Once the script is retrieved, it will be sent to the node for execution under the specified user (*in order case ubuntu*). The target node is specified using its nodeId. The nodeId can be retrieved either upon the creation of the node, it will be part of the resulting metadata or by a executing a LIST\_NODES operation.

**Note** This will require that the compute service that will be passed to the component, to be initialized with the appropriate jclouds ssh capable module (e.g. *jsch* or *sshj*).

Here is the same using spring xml.

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="jclouds:compute:aws-ec2?operation=CamelJcloudsListNodes&?
nodeId=10&user=ubuntu"/>
</route>
```

### 169.5.4. See also

If you want to find out more about jclouds here is list of interesting resources

[Jclouds Blobstore wiki](#)

[Jclouds Compute wiki](#)



## CHAPTER 170. JCR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

The **jcr** component allows you to add/read nodes to/from a JCR compliant content repository (for example, [Apache Jackrabbit](#)) with its producer, or register an EventListener with the consumer.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jcr</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 170.1. URI FORMAT

```
jcr://user:password@repository/path/to/node
```

#### Consumer added

From **Camel 2.10** onwards you can use consumer as an EventListener in JCR or a producer to read a node by identifier.

### 170.2. USAGE

The **repository** element of the URI is used to look up the JCR **Repository** object in the Camel context registry.

#### 170.2.1. JCR Options

The JCR component has no options.

The JCR endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jcr:host/base
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 170.2.2. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	<b>Required</b> Name of the javax.jcr.Repository to lookup from the Camel registry to be used.		String
base	Get the base node when accessing the repository		String

## 170.2.3. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>deep</b> (common)	When isDeep is true, events whose associated parent node is at absPath or within its subgraph are received.	false	boolean
<b>eventTypes</b> (common)	eventTypes (a combination of one or more event types encoded as a bit mask value such as javax.jcr.observation.Event.NODE_ADDED, javax.jcr.observation.Event.NODE_REMOVED, etc.).		int
<b>nodeTypeNames</b> (common)	When a comma separated nodeTypeName list string is set, only events whose associated parent node has one of the node types (or a subtype of one of the node types) in this list will be received.		String
<b>noLocal</b> (common)	If noLocal is true, then events generated by the session through which the listener was registered are ignored. Otherwise, they are not ignored.	false	boolean
<b>password</b> (common)	Password for login		String
<b>sessionLiveCheck Interval</b> (common)	Interval in milliseconds to wait before each session live checking The default value is 60000 ms.	60000	long
<b>sessionLiveCheck IntervalOn Start</b> (common)	Interval in milliseconds to wait before the first session live checking. The default value is 3000 ms.	3000	long
<b>username</b> (common)	Username for login		String
<b>uuids</b> (common)	When a comma separated uuid list string is set, only events whose associated parent node has one of the identifiers in the comma separated uuid list will be received.		String
<b>workspaceName</b> (common)	The workspace to access. If it's not specified then the default one will be used		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Please note that the JCR Producer used message properties instead of message headers in Camel versions earlier than 2.12.3. See <https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/CAMEL-7067> for more details.

### 170.3. EXAMPLE

The snippet below creates a node named **node** under the **/home/test** node in the content repository. One additional property is added to the node as well: **my.contents.property** which will contain the body of the message being sent.

```
from("direct:a").setHeader(JcrConstants.JCR_NODE_NAME, constant("node"))
    .setHeader("my.contents.property", body())
    .to("jcr://user:pass@repository/home/test");
```

The following code will register an `EventListener` under the path `import-application/inbox` for `Event.NODE_ADDED` and `Event.NODE_REMOVED` events (event types 1 and 2, both masked as 3) and listening deep for all the children.

```
<route>
  <from uri="jcr://user:pass@repository/import-application/inbox?eventTypes=3&deep=true" />
  <to uri="direct:execute-import-application" />
</route>
```

### 170.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 171. JDBC COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.2

The `jdbc` component enables you to access databases through JDBC, where SQL queries (SELECT) and operations (INSERT, UPDATE, etc) are sent in the message body. This component uses the standard JDBC API, unlike the [SQL Component](#) component, which uses `spring-jdbc`.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jdbc</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

This component can only be used to define producer endpoints, which means that you cannot use the JDBC component in a `from()` statement.

### 171.1. URI FORMAT

```
jdbc:dataSourceName[?options]
```

This component only supports producer endpoints.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

### 171.2. OPTIONS

The JDBC component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataSource</b> (producer)	To use the DataSource instance instead of looking up the data source by name from the registry.		DataSource
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The JDBC endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jdbc:dataSourceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 171.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataSourceName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of DataSource to lookup in the Registry.		String

### 171.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowNamedParameters</b> (producer)	Whether to allow using named parameters in the queries.	true	boolean
<b>outputClass</b> (producer)	Specify the full package and class name to use as conversion when outputType=SelectOne or SelectList.		String
<b>outputType</b> (producer)	Determines the output the producer should use.	Select List	JdbcOutputType
<b>parameters</b> (producer)	Optional parameters to the java.sql.Statement. For example to set maxRows, fetchSize etc.		Map
<b>readSize</b> (producer)	The default maximum number of rows that can be read by a polling query. The default value is 0.		int
<b>resetAutoCommit</b> (producer)	Camel will set the autoCommit on the JDBC connection to be false, commit the change after executed the statement and reset the autoCommit flag of the connection at the end, if the resetAutoCommit is true. If the JDBC connection doesn't support to reset the autoCommit flag, you can set the resetAutoCommit flag to be false, and Camel will not try to reset the autoCommit flag. When used with XA transactions you most likely need to set it to false so that the transaction manager is in charge of committing this tx.	true	boolean
<b>transacted</b> (producer)	Whether transactions are in use.	false	boolean
<b>useGetBytesForBlob</b> (producer)	To read BLOB columns as bytes instead of string data. This may be needed for certain databases such as Oracle where you must read BLOB columns as bytes.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useHeadersAsParameters</b> (producer)	Set this option to true to use the <code>prepareStatementStrategy</code> with named parameters. This allows to define queries with named placeholders, and use headers with the dynamic values for the query placeholders.	false	boolean
<b>useJDBC4ColumnNameAndLabelSemantics</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use JDBC 4 or JDBC 3.0 or older semantic when retrieving column name. JDBC 4.0 uses <code>columnName</code> to get the column name where as JDBC 3.0 uses both <code>columnName</code> or <code>columnLabel</code> . Unfortunately JDBC drivers behave differently so you can use this option to work out issues around your JDBC driver if you get problem using this component This option is default true.	true	boolean
<b>beanRowMapper</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.jdbc.BeanRowMapper</code> when using <code>outputClass</code> . The default implementation will lower case the row names and skip underscores, and dashes. For example <code>CUST_ID</code> is mapped as <code>custId</code> .		BeanRowMapper
<b>prepareStatementStrategy</b> (advanced)	Allows to plugin to use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.jdbc.JdbcPrepareStatementStrategy</code> to control preparation of the query and prepared statement.		JdbcPrepareStatementStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 171.3. RESULT

By default the result is returned in the OUT body as an **ArrayList<HashMap<String, Object>>**. The **List** object contains the list of rows and the **Map** objects contain each row with the **String** key as the column name. You can use the option **outputType** to control the result.

**Note:** This component fetches **ResultSetMetaData** to be able to return the column name as the key in the **Map**.

### 171.3.1. Message Headers

Header	Description
<b>CamelJdbcRowCount</b>	If the query is a <b>SELECT</b> , query the row count is returned in this OUT header.
<b>CamelJdbcUpdateCount</b>	If the query is an <b>UPDATE</b> , query the update count is returned in this OUT header.
<b>CamelGeneratedKeysRows</b>	Camel 2.10: Rows that contains the generated keys.
<b>CamelGeneratedKeysRowCount</b>	Camel 2.10: The number of rows in the header that contains generated keys.
<b>CamelJdbcColumnNames</b>	Camel 2.11.1: The column names from the ResultSet as <b>java.util.Set</b> type.
<b>CamelJdbcParameters</b>	Camel 2.12: A <b>java.util.Map</b> which has the headers to be used if <b>useHeadersAsParameters</b> has been enabled.

## 171.4. GENERATED KEYS

Available as of Camel 2.10

If you insert data using SQL INSERT, then the RDBMS may support auto generated keys. You can instruct the [JDBC](#) producer to return the generated keys in headers.

To do that set the header **CamelRetrieveGeneratedKeys=true**. Then the generated keys will be provided as headers with the keys listed in the table above.

You can see more details in this [unit test](#).

Using generated keys does not work with together with named parameters.

## 171.5. USING NAMED PARAMETERS

Available as of Camel 2.12



In the given route below, we want to get all the projects from the projects table. Notice the SQL query has 2 named parameters, `?:lic` and `?:min`.

Camel will then lookup these parameters from the message headers. Notice in the example above we set two headers with constant value for the named parameters:

```
from("direct:projects")
  .setHeader("lic", constant("ASF"))
  .setHeader("min", constant(123))
  .setBody("select * from projects where license = :?lic and id > :?min order by id")
  .to("jdbc:myDataSource?useHeadersAsParameters=true")
```

You can also store the header values in a `java.util.Map` and store the map on the headers with the key `CamelJdbcParameters`.

## 171.6. SAMPLES

In the following example, we fetch the rows from the customer table.

First we register our datasource in the Camel registry as `testdb`:

Then we configure a route that routes to the JDBC component, so the SQL will be executed. Note how we refer to the `testdb` datasource that was bound in the previous step:

Or you can create a `DataSource` in Spring like this:

We create an endpoint, add the SQL query to the body of the IN message, and then send the exchange. The result of the query is returned in the OUT body:

If you want to work on the rows one by one instead of the entire `ResultSet` at once you need to use the Splitter EIP such as:

In Camel 2.13.x or older

In Camel 2.14.x or newer

```
from("direct:hello")
  // here we split the data from the testdb into new messages one by one
  // so the mock endpoint will receive a message per row in the table
  // the StreamList option allows to stream the result of the query without creating a List of rows
  // and notice we also enable streaming mode on the splitter
  .to("jdbc:testdb?outputType=StreamList")
  .split(body()).streaming()
  .to("mock:result");
```

## 171.7. SAMPLE - POLLING THE DATABASE EVERY MINUTE

If we want to poll a database using the JDBC component, we need to combine it with a polling scheduler such as the `Timer` or `Quartz` etc. In the following example, we retrieve data from the database every 60 seconds:

```
from("timer://foo?period=60000").setBody(constant("select * from
customer")).to("jdbc:testdb").to("activemq:queue:customers");
```

## 171.8. SAMPLE - MOVE DATA BETWEEN DATA SOURCES

A common use case is to query for data, process it and move it to another data source (ETL operations). In the following example, we retrieve new customer records from the source table every hour, filter/transform them and move them to a destination table:

```
from("timer://MoveNewCustomersEveryHour?period=3600000")
  .setBody(constant("select * from customer where create_time > (sysdate-1/24)"))
  .to("jdbc:testdb")
  .split(body())
  .process(new MyCustomerProcessor()) //filter/transform results as needed
  .setBody(simple("insert into processed_customer values('${body[ID]}','${body[NAME]}')"))
  .to("jdbc:testdb");
```

## 171.9. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [SQL](#)

## CHAPTER 172. JETTY 9 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.2



### WARNING

The producer is deprecated - do not use. We only recommend using jetty as consumer (eg from jetty)

The **jetty** component provides HTTP-based endpoints for consuming and producing HTTP requests. That is, the Jetty component behaves as a simple Web server. Jetty can also be used as a http client which mean you can also use it with Camel as a producer.

### Stream

The **assert** call appears in this example, because the code is part of an unit test. Jetty is stream based, which means the input it receives is submitted to Camel as a stream. That means you will only be able to read the content of the stream **once**.

If you find a situation where the message body appears to be empty or you need to access the Exchange.HTTP\_RESPONSE\_CODE data multiple times (e.g.: doing multicasting, or redelivery error handling), you should use Stream caching or convert the message body to a **String** which is safe to be re-read multiple times.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jetty</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 172.1. URI FORMAT

```
jetty:http://hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 172.2. OPTIONS

The Jetty 9 component supports 33 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
		t	

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sslKeyPassword</b> (security)	The key password, which is used to access the certificate's key entry in the keystore (this is the same password that is supplied to the keystore command's -keypass option).		String
<b>sslPassword</b> (security)	The ssl password, which is required to access the keystore file (this is the same password that is supplied to the keystore command's -storepass option).		String
<b>keystore</b> (security)	Specifies the location of the Java keystore file, which contains the Jetty server's own X.509 certificate in a key entry.		String
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	This option is used to set the ErrorHandler that Jetty server uses.		ErrorHandler
<b>sslSocketConnectors</b> (security)	A map which contains per port number specific SSL connectors.		Map
<b>socketConnectors</b> (security)	A map which contains per port number specific HTTP connectors. Uses the same principle as sslSocketConnectors.		Map
<b>httpClientMinThreads</b> (producer)	To set a value for minimum number of threads in HttpClient thread pool. Notice that both a min and max size must be configured.		Integer
<b>httpClientMaxThreads</b> (producer)	To set a value for maximum number of threads in HttpClient thread pool. Notice that both a min and max size must be configured.		Integer
<b>minThreads</b> (consumer)	To set a value for minimum number of threads in server thread pool. Notice that both a min and max size must be configured.		Integer
<b>maxThreads</b> (consumer)	To set a value for maximum number of threads in server thread pool. Notice that both a min and max size must be configured.		Integer
<b>threadPool</b> (consumer)	To use a custom thread pool for the server. This option should only be used in special circumstances.		ThreadPool
<b>enableJmx</b> (common)	If this option is true, Jetty JMX support will be enabled for this endpoint.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>jettyHttpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.component.jetty.JettyHttpBinding, which are used to customize how a response should be written for the producer.		JettyHttpBinding
<b>httpBinding</b> (advanced)	Not to be used - use JettyHttpBinding instead.		HttpBinding
<b>httpConfiguration</b> (advanced)	Jetty component does not use HttpConfiguration.		HttpConfiguration
<b>mbContainer</b> (advanced)	To use a existing configured org.eclipse.jetty.jmx.MBeanContainer if JMX is enabled that Jetty uses for registering mbeans.		MBeanContainer
<b>sslSocketConnectorProperties</b> (security)	A map which contains general SSL connector properties.		Map
<b>socketConnectorProperties</b> (security)	A map which contains general HTTP connector properties. Uses the same principle as sslSocketConnectorProperties.		Map
<b>continuationTimeout</b> (consumer)	Allows to set a timeout in millis when using Jetty as consumer (server). By default Jetty uses 30000. You can use a value of = 0 to never expire. If a timeout occurs then the request will be expired and Jetty will return back a http error 503 to the client. This option is only in use when using Jetty with the Asynchronous Routing Engine.	30000	Long
<b>useContinuation</b> (consumer)	Whether or not to use Jetty continuations for the Jetty Server.	true	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters	false	boolean
<b>responseBufferSize</b> (common)	Allows to configure a custom value of the response buffer size on the Jetty connectors.		Integer
<b>requestBufferSize</b> (common)	Allows to configure a custom value of the request buffer size on the Jetty connectors.		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>requestHeaderSize</b> (common)	Allows to configure a custom value of the request header size on the Jetty connectors.		Integer
<b>responseHeaderSize</b> (common)	Allows to configure a custom value of the response header size on the Jetty connectors.		Integer
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	To use a http proxy to configure the hostname.		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	To use a http proxy to configure the port number.		Integer
<b>useXForwardedFor Header</b> (common)	To use the X-Forwarded-For header in <code>HttpServletRequest.getRemoteAddr</code> .	false	boolean
<b>sendServerVersion</b> (consumer)	If the option is true, jetty server will send the date header to the client which sends the request. NOTE please make sure there is no any other camel-jetty endpoint is share the same port, otherwise this option may not work as expected.	true	boolean
<b>allowJavaSerialized Object</b> (advanced)	Whether to allow java serialization when a request uses <code>context-type=application/x-java-serialized-object</code> . This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Jetty 9 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jetty:httpUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 172.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The url of the HTTP endpoint to call.		URI

### 172.2.2. Query Parameters (54 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>chunked</b> (common)	If this option is false the Servlet will disable the HTTP streaming and set the content-length header on the response	true	boolean
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (common)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Servlet is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in memory/overflow to file, Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Servlet input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure it Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. DefaultHttpBinding will copy the request input stream into a stream cache and put it into message body if this option is false to support reading the stream multiple times. If you use Servlet to bridge/proxy an endpoint then consider enabling this option to improve performance, in case you do not need to read the message payload multiple times. The http/http4 producer will by default cache the response body stream. If setting this option to true, then the producers will not cache the response body stream but use the response stream as-is as the message body.	false	boolean
<b>enableMultipartFilter</b> (common)	Whether Jetty org.eclipse.jetty.servlets.MultiPartFilter is enabled or not. You should set this value to false when bridging endpoints, to ensure multipart requests is proxied/bridged as well.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferException</b> (common)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a application/x-java-serialized-object content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> . The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>httpBinding</b> (common)	To use a custom <code>HttpBinding</code> to control the mapping between Camel message and <code>HttpClient</code> .		<code>HttpBinding</code>
<b>async</b> (consumer)	Configure the consumer to work in async mode	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>continuationTimeout</b> (consumer)	Allows to set a timeout in millis when using Jetty as consumer (server). By default Jetty uses 30000. You can use a value of = 0 to never expire. If a timeout occurs then the request will be expired and Jetty will return back a http error 503 to the client. This option is only in use when using Jetty with the Asynchronous Routing Engine.	30000	Long
<b>enableCORS</b> (consumer)	If the option is true, Jetty server will setup the <code>CrossOriginFilter</code> which supports the CORS out of box.	false	boolean
<b>enableJmx</b> (consumer)	If this option is true, Jetty JMX support will be enabled for this endpoint. See Jetty JMX support for more details.	false	boolean
<b>httpMethodRestrict</b> (consumer)	Used to only allow consuming if the <code>HttpMethod</code> matches, such as GET/POST/PUT etc. Multiple methods can be specified separated by comma.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>matchOnUriPrefix</b> (consumer)	Whether or not the consumer should try to find a target consumer by matching the URI prefix if no exact match is found.	false	boolean
<b>responseBufferSize</b> (consumer)	To use a custom buffer size on the <code>javax.servlet.ServletResponse</code> .		Integer
<b>sendDateHeader</b> (consumer)	If the option is true, jetty server will send the date header to the client which sends the request. NOTE please make sure there is no any other camel-jetty endpoint is share the same port, otherwise this option may not work as expected.	false	boolean
<b>sendServerVersion</b> (consumer)	If the option is true, jetty will send the server header with the jetty version information to the client which sends the request. NOTE please make sure there is no any other camel-jetty endpoint is share the same port, otherwise this option may not work as expected.	true	boolean
<b>sessionSupport</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable the session manager on the server side of Jetty.	false	boolean
<b>useContinuation</b> (consumer)	Whether or not to use Jetty continuations for the Jetty Server.		Boolean
<b>eagerCheckContentAvailable</b> (consumer)	Whether to eager check whether the HTTP requests has content if the content-length header is 0 or not present. This can be turned on in case HTTP clients do not send streamed data.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>filterInitParameters</b> (consumer)	Configuration of the filter init parameters. These parameters will be applied to the filter list before starting the jetty server.		Map
<b>filtersRef</b> (consumer)	Allows using a custom filters which is putted into a list and can be find in the Registry. Multiple values can be separated by comma.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>handlers</b> (consumer)	Specifies a comma-delimited set of Handler instances to lookup in your Registry. These handlers are added to the Jetty servlet context (for example, to add security). Important: You can not use different handlers with different Jetty endpoints using the same port number. The handlers is associated to the port number. If you need different handlers, then use different port numbers.		String
<b>httpBindingRef</b> (consumer)	<b>Deprecated</b> Option to disable throwing the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.		String
<b>multipartFilter</b> (consumer)	Allows using a custom multipart filter. Note: setting <code>multipartFilterRef</code> forces the value of <code>enableMultipartFilter</code> to true.		Filter
<b>multipartFilterRef</b> (consumer)	<b>Deprecated</b> Allows using a custom multipart filter. Note: setting <code>multipartFilterRef</code> forces the value of <code>enableMultipartFilter</code> to true.		String
<b>optionsEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP OPTIONS for this Servlet consumer. By default OPTIONS is turned off.	false	boolean
<b>traceEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP TRACE for this Servlet consumer. By default TRACE is turned off.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (producer)	If the option is true, <code>HttpProducer</code> will ignore the <code>Exchange.HTTP_URI</code> header, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the option <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the <code>HttpProducer</code> send all the fault response back.	false	boolean
<b>connectionClose</b> (producer)	Specifies whether a Connection Close header must be added to HTTP Request. By default <code>connectionClose</code> is false.	false	boolean
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>copyHeaders</b> (producer)	If this option is true then IN exchange headers will be copied to OUT exchange headers according to copy strategy. Setting this to false, allows to only include the headers from the HTTP response (not propagating IN headers).	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpClientMaxThreads</b> (producer)	To set a value for maximum number of threads in HttpClient thread pool. This setting override any setting configured on component level. Notice that both a min and max size must be configured. If not set it default to max 254 threads used in Jettys thread pool.	254	Integer
<b>httpClientMinThreads</b> (producer)	To set a value for minimum number of threads in HttpClient thread pool. This setting override any setting configured on component level. Notice that both a min and max size must be configured. If not set it default to min 8 threads used in Jettys thread pool.	8	Integer
<b>httpMethod</b> (producer)	Configure the HTTP method to use. The HttpMethod header cannot override this option if set.		HttpMethods
<b>ignoreResponseBody</b> (producer)	If this option is true, The http producer won't read response body and cache the input stream	false	boolean
<b>preserveHostHeader</b> (producer)	If the option is true, HttpProducer will set the Host header to the value contained in the current exchange Host header, useful in reverse proxy applications where you want the Host header received by the downstream server to reflect the URL called by the upstream client, this allows applications which use the Host header to generate accurate URL's for a proxied service	false	boolean
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the HttpOperationFailedException in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>httpClient</b> (producer)	Sets a shared HttpClient to use for all producers created by this endpoint. By default each producer will use a new http client, and not share. Important: Make sure to handle the lifecycle of the shared client, such as stopping the client, when it is no longer in use. Camel will call the start method on the client to ensure its started when this endpoint creates a producer. This options should only be used in special circumstances.		HttpClient

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpClientParameters</b> (producer)	Configuration of Jetty's HttpClient. For example, setting <code>httpClient.idleTimeout=30000</code> sets the idle timeout to 30 seconds. And <code>httpClient.timeout=30000</code> sets the request timeout to 30 seconds, in case you want to timeout sooner if you have long running request/response calls.		Map
<b>jettyBinding</b> (producer)	To use a custom JettyHttpBinding which be used to customize how a response should be written for the producer.		JettyHttpBinding
<b>jettyBindingRef</b> (producer)	<b>Deprecated</b> To use a custom JettyHttpBinding which be used to customize how a response should be written for the producer.		String
<b>okStatusCodeRange</b> (producer)	The status codes which are considered a success response. The values are inclusive. Multiple ranges can be defined, separated by comma, e.g. <code>200-204,209,301-304</code> . Each range must be a single number or from-to with the dash included.	200-299	String
<b>urlRewrite</b> (producer)	<b>Deprecated</b> Refers to a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.http.UrlRewrite</code> which allows you to rewrite urls when you bridge/proxy endpoints. See more details at <a href="http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html">http://camel.apache.org/urlrewrite.html</a>		UrlRewrite
<b>mapHttpMessageBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP body. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpMessageFormUrlEncodedBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Form Encoded body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Form Encoded body mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpMessageHeaders</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Headers of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP headers. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Headers mapping.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>proxyAuthScheme</b> (proxy)	Proxy authentication scheme to use		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	Proxy hostname to use		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	Proxy port to use		int
<b>authHost</b> (security)	Authentication host to use with NTML		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters

### 172.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel uses the same message headers as the [HTTP](#) component. From Camel 2.2, it also uses (`Exchange.HTTP_CHUNKED,CamelHttpChunked`) header to turn on or turn off the chunked encoding on the camel-jetty consumer.

Camel also populates **all** `request.parameter` and `request.headers`. For example, given a client request with the URL, <http://myserver/myserver?orderid=123>, the exchange will contain a header named **orderid** with the value 123.

Starting with Camel 2.2.0, you can get the `request.parameter` from the message header not only from `Get Method`, but also other HTTP method.

### 172.4. USAGE

The Jetty component supports both consumer and producer endpoints. Another option for producing to other HTTP endpoints, is to use the [HTTP Component](#)

### 172.5. PRODUCER EXAMPLE



#### WARNING

The producer is deprecated - do not use. We only recommend using jetty as consumer (eg from jetty)

The following is a basic example of how to send an HTTP request to an existing HTTP endpoint.

in Java DSL

```
from("direct:start").to("jetty://http://www.google.com");
```

or in Spring XML

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="jetty://http://www.google.com"/>
</route>
```

## 172.6. CONSUMER EXAMPLE

In this sample we define a route that exposes a HTTP service at <http://localhost:8080/myapp/myservice>:

### Usage of localhost

When you specify **localhost** in a URL, Camel exposes the endpoint only on the local TCP/IP network interface, so it cannot be accessed from outside the machine it operates on.

If you need to expose a Jetty endpoint on a specific network interface, the numerical IP address of this interface should be used as the host. If you need to expose a Jetty endpoint on all network interfaces, the **0.0.0.0** address should be used.

To listen across an entire URI prefix, see [How do I let Jetty match wildcards](#) .

If you actually want to expose routes by HTTP and already have a Servlet, you should instead refer to the [Servlet Transport](#).

Our business logic is implemented in the **MyBookService** class, which accesses the HTTP request contents and then returns a response.

**Note:** The **assert** call appears in this example, because the code is part of an unit test.

The following sample shows a content-based route that routes all requests containing the URI parameter, **one**, to the endpoint, **mock:one**, and all others to **mock:other**.

So if a client sends the HTTP request, <http://serverUri?one=hello>, the Jetty component will copy the HTTP request parameter, **one** to the exchange's **in.header**. We can then use the **simple** language to route exchanges that contain this header to a specific endpoint and all others to another. If we used a language more powerful than [Simple](#) (such as [OGNL](#)) we could also test for the parameter value and do routing based on the header value as well.

## 172.7. SESSION SUPPORT

The session support option, **sessionSupport**, can be used to enable a **HttpSession** object and access the session object while processing the exchange. For example, the following route enables sessions:

```
<route>
  <from uri="jetty:http://0.0.0.0/myapp/myservice/?sessionSupport=true"/>
  <processRef ref="myCode"/>
</route>
```

The **myCode** Processor can be instantiated by a Spring **bean** element:

```
<bean id="myCode" class="com.mycompany.MyCodeProcessor"/>
```

Where the processor implementation can access the **HttpSession** as follows:

```
public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
```

```

    HttpSession session = exchange.getIn(HttpMessage.class).getRequest().getSession();
    ...
}

```

## 172.8. SSL SUPPORT (HTTPS)

Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.8, the Jetty component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the Jetty component.

Programmatic configuration of the component

```

KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);

JettyComponent jettyComponent = getContext().getComponent("jetty", JettyComponent.class);
jettyComponent.setSslContextParameters(scp);

```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:keyManagers
    keyPassword="keyPassword">
  <camel:keyStore
    resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
    password="keystorePassword"/>
  </camel:keyManagers>
</camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="jetty:https://127.0.0.1/mail?sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/>
...

```

Configuring Jetty Directly

Jetty provides SSL support out of the box. To enable Jetty to run in SSL mode, simply format the URI with the **https://** prefix---for example:

```

<from uri="jetty:https://0.0.0.0/myapp/myservice"/>

```

Jetty also needs to know where to load your keystore from and what passwords to use in order to load the correct SSL certificate. Set the following JVM System Properties:

## until Camel 2.2

- **jetty.ssl.keystore** specifies the location of the Java keystore file, which contains the Jetty server's own X.509 certificate in a *key entry*. A key entry stores the X.509 certificate (effectively, the *public key*) and also its associated private key.
- **jetty.ssl.password** the store password, which is required to access the keystore file (this is the same password that is supplied to the **keystore** command's **-storepass** option).
- **jetty.ssl.keypassword** the key password, which is used to access the certificate's key entry in the keystore (this is the same password that is supplied to the **keystore** command's **-keypass** option).

## from Camel 2.3 onwards

- **org.eclipse.jetty.ssl.keystore** specifies the location of the Java keystore file, which contains the Jetty server's own X.509 certificate in a *key entry*. A key entry stores the X.509 certificate (effectively, the *public key*) and also its associated private key.
- **org.eclipse.jetty.ssl.password** the store password, which is required to access the keystore file (this is the same password that is supplied to the **keystore** command's **-storepass** option).
- **org.eclipse.jetty.ssl.keypassword** the key password, which is used to access the certificate's key entry in the keystore (this is the same password that is supplied to the **keystore** command's **-keypass** option).

For details of how to configure SSL on a Jetty endpoint, read the following documentation at the Jetty Site: <http://docs.codehaus.org/display/JETTY/How+to+configure+SSL>

Some SSL properties aren't exposed directly by Camel, however Camel does expose the underlying `SslSocketConnector`, which will allow you to set properties like `needClientAuth` for mutual authentication requiring a client certificate or `wantClientAuth` for mutual authentication where a client doesn't need a certificate but can have one. There's a slight difference between the various Camel versions:

## Up to Camel 2.2

```
<bean id="jetty" class="org.apache.camel.component.jetty.JettyHttpComponent">
  <property name="sslSocketConnectors">
    <map>
      <entry key="8043">
        <bean class="org.mortbay.jetty.security.SslSocketConnector">
          <property name="password" value="..."/>
          <property name="keyPassword" value="..."/>
          <property name="keystore" value="..."/>
          <property name="needClientAuth" value="..."/>
          <property name="truststore" value="..."/>
        </bean>
      </entry>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>
```

## Camel 2.3, 2.4

```
<bean id="jetty" class="org.apache.camel.component.jetty.JettyHttpComponent">
  <property name="sslSocketConnectors">
```



```

<map>
  <entry key="8043">
    <bean class="org.eclipse.jetty.server.ssl.SslSocketConnector">
      <property name="password" value="..."/>
      <property name="keyPassword" value="..."/>
      <property name="keystore" value="..."/>
      <property name="needClientAuth" value="..."/>
      <property name="truststore" value="..."/>
    </bean>
  </entry>
</map>
</property>
</bean>

```

\*From Camel 2.5 we switch to use SslSelectChannelConnector \*

```

<bean id="jetty" class="org.apache.camel.component.jetty.JettyHttpComponent">
  <property name="sslSocketConnectors">
    <map>
      <entry key="8043">
        <bean class="org.eclipse.jetty.server.ssl.SslSelectChannelConnector">
          <property name="password" value="..."/>
          <property name="keyPassword" value="..."/>
          <property name="keystore" value="..."/>
          <property name="needClientAuth" value="..."/>
          <property name="truststore" value="..."/>
        </bean>
      </entry>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>

```

The value you use as keys in the above map is the port you configure Jetty to listen on.

### 172.8.1. Configuring camel-jetty9 with TLS security on IBM Java

The default TLS security settings in the **camel-jetty9** component are not compatible with the IBM Java VM. All ciphers in IBM Java starts with **prefix SSL\_\***, even ciphers for TLS protocol starts with **SSL\_\***. **camel-jetty9** supports only RFC Cipher Suite names and all **SSL\_\* cipher** are not secured and are excluded. Jetty excludes all **SSL\_\*** ciphers, so there is no negotiable cipher usable for TLS 1.2 and connection fails. As there is no way to change behavior of Jetty's ssl context, only workaround is to override the default TLS security configuration on the Jetty9 component. To achieve this, add the following code at the end of the method "sslContextParameters()" in the **Application.java** file.

```

FilterParameters fp = new FilterParameters();
fp.getInclude().add(".*");

// Exclude weak / insecure ciphers
fp.getExclude().add("^.*(MD5|SHA|SHA1)$");
// Exclude ciphers that don't support forward secrecy
fp.getExclude().add("^TLS_RSA_.*$");
// The following exclusions are present to cleanup known bad cipher
// suites that may be accidentally included via include patterns.
// The default enabled cipher list in Java will not include these
// (but they are available in the supported list).

```

```

/* SSL_ ciphers are not excluded
fp.getExclude().add("^SSL_.*$"); */
fp.getExclude().add("^NULL.$");
fp.getExclude().add("^anon.$");

p.setCipherSuitesFilter(fp);

```

This code overrides excluded ciphers defined in Jetty by removing exclusion of all **SSL\_\*** ciphers.

## 172.8.2. Configuring general SSL properties

Available as of Camel 2.5

Instead of a per port number specific SSL socket connector (as shown above) you can now configure general properties which applies for all SSL socket connectors (which is not explicit configured as above with the port number as entry).

```

<bean id="jetty" class="org.apache.camel.component.jetty.JettyHttpComponent">
  <property name="sslSocketConnectorProperties">
    <map>
      <entry key="password" value="..."/>
      <entry key="keyPassword" value="..."/>
      <entry key="keystore" value="..."/>
      <entry key="needClientAuth" value="..."/>
      <entry key="truststore" value="..."/>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>

```

## 172.8.3. How to obtain reference to the X509Certificate

Jetty stores a reference to the certificate in the `HttpServletRequest` which you can access from code as follows:

```

HttpServletRequest req = exchange.getIn().getBody(HttpServletRequest.class);
X509Certificate cert = (X509Certificate) req.getAttribute("javax.servlet.request.X509Certificate")

```

## 172.8.4. Configuring general HTTP properties

Available as of Camel 2.5

Instead of a per port number specific HTTP socket connector (as shown above) you can now configure general properties which applies for all HTTP socket connectors (which is not explicit configured as above with the port number as entry).

```

<bean id="jetty" class="org.apache.camel.component.jetty.JettyHttpComponent">
  <property name="socketConnectorProperties">
    <map>
      <entry key="acceptors" value="4"/>
      <entry key="maxIdleTime" value="300000"/>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>

```

### 172.8.5. Obtaining X-Forwarded-For header with `HttpServletRequest.getRemoteAddr()`

If the HTTP requests are handled by an Apache server and forwarded to Jetty with `mod_proxy`, the original client IP address is in the `X-Forwarded-For` header and the `HttpServletRequest.getRemoteAddr()` will return the address of the Apache proxy.

Jetty has a `forwarded` property which takes the value from `X-Forwarded-For` and places it in the `HttpServletRequest.remoteAddr` property. This property is not available directly through the endpoint configuration but it can be easily added using the `socketConnectors` property:

```
<bean id="jetty" class="org.apache.camel.component.jetty.JettyHttpComponent">
  <property name="socketConnectors">
    <map>
      <entry key="8080">
        <bean class="org.eclipse.jetty.server.nio.SelectChannelConnector">
          <property name="forwarded" value="true"/>
        </bean>
      </entry>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>
```

This is particularly useful when an existing Apache server handles TLS connections for a domain and proxies them to application servers internally.

## 172.9. DEFAULT BEHAVIOR FOR RETURNING HTTP STATUS CODES

The default behavior of HTTP status codes is defined by the `org.apache.camel.component.http.DefaultHttpBinding` class, which handles how a response is written and also sets the HTTP status code.

If the exchange was processed successfully, the 200 HTTP status code is returned.

If the exchange failed with an exception, the 500 HTTP status code is returned, and the stacktrace is returned in the body. If you want to specify which HTTP status code to return, set the code in the `Exchange.HTTP_RESPONSE_CODE` header of the OUT message.

## 172.10. CUSTOMIZING HTTPBINDING

By default, Camel uses the `org.apache.camel.component.http.DefaultHttpBinding` to handle how a response is written. If you like, you can customize this behavior either by implementing your own `HttpBinding` class or by extending `DefaultHttpBinding` and overriding the appropriate methods.

The following example shows how to customize the `DefaultHttpBinding` in order to change how exceptions are returned:

We can then create an instance of our binding and register it in the Spring registry as follows:

```
<bean id="mybinding" class="com.mycompany.MyHttpBinding"/>
```

And then we can reference this binding when we define the route:

```
<route><from uri="jetty:http://0.0.0.0:8080/myapp/myservice?httpBindingRef=mybinding"/><to
uri="bean:doSomething"/></route>
```

## 172.11. JETTY HANDLERS AND SECURITY CONFIGURATION

You can configure a list of Jetty handlers on the endpoint, which can be useful for enabling advanced Jetty security features. These handlers are configured in Spring XML as follows:

```
<!-- Jetty Security handling -->
<bean id="userRealm" class="org.mortbay.jetty.plus.jaas.JAASUserRealm">
  <property name="name" value="tracker-users"/>
  <property name="loginModuleName" value="Idaploginmodule"/>
</bean>

<bean id="constraint" class="org.mortbay.jetty.security.Constraint">
  <property name="name" value="BASIC"/>
  <property name="roles" value="tracker-users"/>
  <property name="authenticate" value="true"/>
</bean>

<bean id="constraintMapping" class="org.mortbay.jetty.security.ConstraintMapping">
  <property name="constraint" ref="constraint"/>
  <property name="pathSpec" value="/*"/>
</bean>

<bean id="securityHandler" class="org.mortbay.jetty.security.SecurityHandler">
  <property name="userRealm" ref="userRealm"/>
  <property name="constraintMappings" ref="constraintMapping"/>
</bean>
```

And from Camel 2.3 onwards you can configure a list of Jetty handlers as follows:

```
<!-- Jetty Security handling -->
<bean id="constraint" class="org.eclipse.jetty.http.security.Constraint">
  <property name="name" value="BASIC"/>
  <property name="roles" value="tracker-users"/>
  <property name="authenticate" value="true"/>
</bean>

<bean id="constraintMapping" class="org.eclipse.jetty.security.ConstraintMapping">
  <property name="constraint" ref="constraint"/>
  <property name="pathSpec" value="/*"/>
</bean>

<bean id="securityHandler" class="org.eclipse.jetty.security.ConstraintSecurityHandler">
  <property name="authenticator">
    <bean class="org.eclipse.jetty.security.authentication.BasicAuthenticator"/>
  </property>
  <property name="constraintMappings">
    <list>
      <ref bean="constraintMapping"/>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```

You can then define the endpoint as:

```
from("jetty:http://0.0.0.0:9080/myservice?handlers=securityHandler")
```

If you need more handlers, set the **handlers** option equal to a comma-separated list of bean IDs.

## 172.12. HOW TO RETURN A CUSTOM HTTP 500 REPLY MESSAGE

You may want to return a custom reply message when something goes wrong, instead of the default reply message Camel [Jetty](#) replies with.

You could use a custom **HttpBinding** to be in control of the message mapping, but often it may be easier to use Camel's Exception Clause to construct the custom reply message. For example as show here, where we return **Dude something went wrong** with HTTP error code 500:

## 172.13. MULTI-PART FORM SUPPORT

From Camel 2.3.0, camel-jetty support to multipart form post out of box. The submitted form-data are mapped into the message header. Camel-jetty creates an attachment for each uploaded file. The file name is mapped to the name of the attachment. The content type is set as the content type of the attachment file name. You can find the example here.

**Note:** `getName()` functions as shown below in versions 2.5 and higher. In earlier versions you receive the temporary file name for the attachment instead

## 172.14. JETTY JMX SUPPORT

From Camel 2.3.0, camel-jetty supports the enabling of Jetty's JMX capabilities at the component and endpoint level with the endpoint configuration taking priority. Note that JMX must be enabled within the Camel context in order to enable JMX support in this component as the component provides Jetty with a reference to the MBeanServer registered with the Camel context. Because the camel-jetty component caches and reuses Jetty resources for a given protocol/host/port pairing, this configuration option will only be evaluated during the creation of the first endpoint to use a protocol/host/port pairing. For example, given two routes created from the following XML fragments, JMX support would remain enabled for all endpoints listening on "https://0.0.0.0".

```
<from uri="jetty:https://0.0.0.0/myapp/myservice1/?enableJmx=true"/>
```

```
<from uri="jetty:https://0.0.0.0/myapp/myservice2/?enableJmx=false"/>
```

The camel-jetty component also provides for direct configuration of the Jetty MBeanContainer. Jetty creates MBean names dynamically. If you are running another instance of Jetty outside of the Camel context and sharing the same MBeanServer between the instances, you can provide both instances with a reference to the same MBeanContainer in order to avoid name collisions when registering Jetty MBeans.

## 172.15. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [HTTP](#)

## CHAPTER 173. JGROUPS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.13

**JGroups** is a toolkit for reliable multicast communication. The **jgroups:** component provides exchange of messages between Camel infrastructure and **JGroups** clusters.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache-extras.camel-extra</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jgroups</artifactId>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
  <version>x.y.z</version>
</dependency>
```

Starting from the Camel **2.13.0**, JGroups component has been moved from Camel Extra under the umbrella of the Apache Camel. If you are using Camel **2.13.0** or higher, please use the following POM entry instead.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jgroups</artifactId>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
  <version>x.y.z</version>
</dependency>
```

### 173.1. URI FORMAT

```
jgroups:clusterName[?options]
```

Where **clusterName** represents the name of the JGroups cluster the component should connect to.

### 173.2. OPTIONS

The JGroups component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>channel</b> (common)	Channel to use		JChannel
<b>channelProperties</b> (common)	Specifies configuration properties of the JChannel used by the endpoint.		String
<b>enableViewMessages</b> (consumer)	If set to true, the consumer endpoint will receive org.jgroups.View messages as well (not only org.jgroups.Message instances). By default only regular messages are consumed by the endpoint.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The JGroups endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jgroups:clusterName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 173.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clusterName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the JGroups cluster the component should connect to.		String

### 173.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>channelProperties</b> (common)	Specifies configuration properties of the JChannel used by the endpoint.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>enableViewMessages</b> (consumer)	If set to true, the consumer endpoint will receive <code>org.jgroups.View</code> messages as well (not only <code>org.jgroups.Message</code> instances). By default only regular messages are consumed by the endpoint.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at <code>WARN</code> or <code>ERROR</code> level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 173.3. HEADERS

Header	Constant	Since version	Description
<b>JGROUPS_ORIGINAL_MESSAGE</b>	<b>JGroupsEndpoint.HEADER_JGROUPS_ORIGINAL_MESSAGE</b>	2.13.0	The original <b>org.jgroups.Message</b> instance from which the body of the consumed message has been extracted.
<b>JGROUPS_SRC</b>	<code>`JGroupsEndpoint.HEADER_JGROUPS_SRC</code>	2.10.0	<b>Consumer</b> : The <b>org.jgroups.Address</b> instance extracted by <b>org.jgroups.Message.getSrc()</b> method of the consumed message. <b>Producer</b> : The custom source <b>org.jgroups.Address</b> of the message to be sent.
<b>JGROUPS_DEST</b>	<code>`JGroupsEndpoint.HEADER_JGROUPS_DEST</code>	2.10.0	<b>Consumer</b> : The <b>org.jgroups.Address</b> instance extracted by <b>org.jgroups.Message.getDest()</b> method of the consumed message. <b>Producer</b> : The custom destination <b>org.jgroups.Address</b> of the message to be sent.



Header	Constant	Since version	Description
<b>JGROUPS_CHANNEL_ADDRESS</b>	<code>`JGroupsEndpoint.HEADER_JGROUPS_CHANNEL_ADDRESS</code>	2.13.0	Address ( <b>org.jgroups.Address</b> ) of the channel associated with the endpoint.

#### # Usage

Using **jgroups** component on the consumer side of the route will capture messages received by the **JChannel** associated with the endpoint and forward them to the Camel route. JGroups consumer processes incoming messages [asynchronously](#).

```
// Capture messages from cluster named
// 'clusterName' and send them to Camel route.
from("jgroups:clusterName").to("seda:queue");
```

Using **jgroups** component on the producer side of the route will forward body of the Camel exchanges to the **JChannel** instance managed by the endpoint.

```
// Send message to the cluster named 'clusterName'
from("direct:start").to("jgroups:clusterName");
```

## 173.4. PREDEFINED FILTERS

Starting from version 2.13.0 of Camel, JGroups component comes with predefined filters factory class named **JGroupsFilters**.

If you would like to consume only view changes notifications sent to coordinator of the cluster (and ignore these sent to the "slave" nodes), use the **JGroupsFilters.dropNonCoordinatorViews()** filter. This filter is particularly useful when you want a single Camel node to become the master in the cluster, because messages passing this filter notifies you when given node has become a coordinator of the cluster. The snippet below demonstrates how to collect only messages received by the master node.

```
import static org.apache.camel.component.jgroups.JGroupsFilters.dropNonCoordinatorViews;
...
from("jgroups:clusterName?enableViewMessages=true").
    filter(dropNonCoordinatorViews()).
    to("seda:masterNodeEventsQueue");
```

## 173.5. PREDEFINED EXPRESSIONS

Starting from version 2.13.0 of Camel, JGroups component comes with predefined expressions factory class named **JGroupsExpressions**.

If you would like to create a delayer that would affect the route only if the Camel context has not been started yet, use the **JGroupsExpressions.delayIfContextNotStarted(long delay)** factory method. The expression created by this factory method will return given delay value only if the Camel context is in the state different than **started**. This expression is particularly useful if you would like to use JGroups component for keeping singleton (master) route within the cluster. **Control Bus start** command won't initialize the singleton route if the Camel Context hasn't been yet started. So you need to delay a startup of the master route, to be sure that it has been initialized after the Camel Context startup. Because such scenario can happen only during the initialization of the cluster, we don't want to delay startup of the slave node becoming the new master - that's why we need a conditional delay expression.

The snippet below demonstrates how to use conditional delaying with the JGroups component to delay the initial startup of master node in the cluster.

```
import static java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit.SECONDS;
import static org.apache.camel.component.jgroups.JGroupsExpressions.delayIfContextNotStarted;
import static org.apache.camel.component.jgroups.JGroupsFilters.dropNonCoordinatorViews;
...
from("jgroups:clusterName?enableViewMessages=true").
    filter(dropNonCoordinatorViews()).
    threads().delay(delayIfContextNotStarted(SECONDS.toMillis(5))). // run in separated and delayed
    thread. Delay only if the context hasn't been started already.
    to("controlbus:route?routeId=masterRoute&action=start&async=true");

from("timer://master?repeatCount=1").routeId("masterRoute").autoStartup(false).to(masterMockUri);
```

## 173.6. EXAMPLES

### 173.6.1. Sending (receiving) messages to (from) the JGroups cluster

In order to send message to the JGroups cluster use producer endpoint, just as demonstrated on the snippet below.

```
from("direct:start").to("jgroups:myCluster");
...
producerTemplate.sendBody("direct:start", "msg")
```

To receive the message from the snippet above (on the same or the other physical machine) listen on the messages coming from the given cluster, just as demonstrated on the code fragment below.

```
mockEndpoint.setExpectedMessageCount(1);
mockEndpoint.message(0).body().isEqualTo("msg");
...
from("jgroups:myCluster").to("mock:messagesFromTheCluster");
...
mockEndpoint.assertIsSatisfied();
```

### 173.6.2. Receive cluster view change notifications

The snippet below demonstrates how to create the consumer endpoint listening to the notifications regarding cluster membership changes. By default only regular messages are consumed by the endpoint.

```
mockEndpoint.setExpectedMessageCount(1);
```

```
mockEndpoint.message(0).body().isInstanceOf(org.jgroups.View.class);
...
from("jgroups:clusterName?enableViewMessages=true").to(mockEndpoint);
...
mockEndpoint.assertIsSatisfied();
```

### 173.6.3. Keeping singleton route within the cluster

The snippet below demonstrates how to keep the singleton consumer route in the cluster of Camel Contexts. As soon as the master node dies, one of the slaves will be elected as a new master and started. In this particular example we want to keep singleton `jetty` instance listening for the requests on address `http://localhost:8080/orders``.

```
import static java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit.SECONDS;
import static org.apache.camel.component.jgroups.JGroupsExpressions.delayIfContextNotStarted;
import static org.apache.camel.component.jgroups.JGroupsFilters.dropNonCoordinatorViews;
...
from("jgroups:clusterName?enableViewMessages=true").
    filter(dropNonCoordinatorViews()).
    threads().delay(delayIfContextNotStarted(SECONDS.toMillis(5))). // run in separated and delayed
    thread. Delay only if the context hasn't been started already.
    to("controlbus:route?routeId=masterRoute&action=start&async=true");

from("jetty:http://localhost:8080/orders").routeId("masterRoute").autoStartup(false).to("jms:orders");
```

## CHAPTER 174. JIBX DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.6

JiBX is a Data Format which uses the [JiBX library](#) to marshal and unmarshal Java objects to and from XML.

```
// lets turn Object messages into XML then send to MQSeries
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  marshal().jibx().
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

Please note that marshaling process can recognize the message type at the runtime. However while unmarshaling message from XML we need to specify target class explicitly.

```
// lets turn XML into PurchaseOrder message
from("mqseries:Another.Queue").
  unmarshal().jibx(PurchaseOrder.class).
  to("activemq:My.Queue");
```

### 174.1. OPTIONS

The JiBX dataformat supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>unmarshallClass</code>		<b>String</b>	Class name to use when unmarshalling from XML to Java.
<code>bindingName</code>		<b>String</b>	To use a custom binding factory
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 174.2. JIBX SPRING DSL

JiBX data format is also supported by Camel Spring DSL.

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <!-- Define data formats -->
  <dataFormats>
    <jibx id="jibx" unmarshallClass="org.apache.camel.dataformat.jibx.PurchaseOrder"/>
  </dataFormats>

  <!-- Marshal message to XML -->
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:marshal"/>
```

```
<marshal ref="jibx"/>
<to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>

<!-- Unmarshal message from XML -->
<route>
  <from uri="direct:unmarshal"/>
  <unmarshal ref="jibx"/>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>

</camelContext>
```

### 174.3. DEPENDENCIES

To use JiBX in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-jibx** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jibx</artifactId>
  <version>2.6.0</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 175. JING COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

The Jing component uses the [Jing Library](#) to perform XML validation of the message body using either

- [RelaxNG XML Syntax](#)
- [RelaxNG Compact Syntax](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jing</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

Note that the [MSV](#) component can also support RelaxNG XML syntax.

### 175.1. URI FORMAT CAMEL 2.16

```
jing:someLocalOrRemoteResource
```

From Camel 2.16 the component use jing as name, and you can use the option compactSyntax to turn on either RNG or RNC mode.

### 175.2. OPTIONS

The Jing component has no options.

The Jing endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jing:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 175.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
resourceUri	<b>Required</b> URL to a local resource on the classpath or a full URL to a remote resource or resource on the file system which contains the schema to validate against.		String

#### 175.2.2. Query Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>compactSyntax</b> (producer)	Whether to validate using RelaxNG compact syntax or not. By default this is false for using RelaxNG XML Syntax (rng) And true is for using RelaxNG Compact Syntax (rnc)	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 175.3. EXAMPLE

The following [example](#) shows how to configure a route from the endpoint **direct:start** which then goes to one of two endpoints, either **mock:valid** or **mock:invalid** based on whether or not the XML matches the given [RelaxNG Compact Syntax](#) schema (which is supplied on the classpath).

### 175.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 176. JIRA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The JIRA component interacts with the JIRA API by encapsulating Atlassian’s [REST Java Client for JIRA](#). It currently provides polling for new issues and new comments. It is also able to create new issues.

Rather than webhooks, this endpoint relies on simple polling. Reasons include:

- Concern for reliability/stability
- The types of payloads we’re polling aren’t typically large (plus, paging is available in the API)
- The need to support apps running somewhere not publicly accessible where a webhook would fail

Note that the JIRA API is fairly expansive. Therefore, this component could be easily expanded to provide additional interactions.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jira</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 176.1. URI FORMAT

```
jira://endpoint[?options]
```

### 176.2. JIRA OPTIONS

The JIRA component has no options.

The JIRA endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jira:type
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 176.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
type	<b>Required</b> Operation to perform such as create a new issue or a new comment	t	JIRAType

#### 176.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>password</b> (common)	Password for login		String
<b>serverUrl</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> URL to the JIRA server		String
<b>username</b> (common)	Username for login		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delay</b> (consumer)	Delay in seconds when querying JIRA using the consumer.	6000	int
<b>jql</b> (consumer)	JQL is the query language from JIRA which allows you to retrieve the data you want. For example jql=project=MyProject Where MyProject is the product key in Jira.		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 176.3. JQL:

The JQL URI option is used by both consumer endpoints. Theoretically, items like "project key", etc. could be URI options themselves. However, by requiring the use of JQL, the consumers become much more flexible and powerful.

At the bare minimum, the consumers will require the following:

```
jira://[endpoint]?[required options]&jql=project=[project key]
```

One important thing to note is that the newIssue consumer will automatically append "ORDER BY key desc" to your JQL. This is in order to optimize startup processing, rather than having to index every single issue in the project.

Another note is that, similarly, the newComment consumer will have to index every single issue **and** comment in the project. Therefore, for large projects, it's **vital** to optimize the JQL expression as much as possible. For example, the JIRA Toolkit Plugin includes a "Number of comments" custom field – use "'Number of comments' > 0" in your query. Also try to minimize based on state (status=Open), increase the polling delay, etc. Example:

```
jira://[endpoint]?[required options]&jql=RAW(project=[project key] AND status in (Open, \"Coding In Progress\") AND \"Number of comments\">0)"
```

## CHAPTER 177. JMS COMPONENT

### 177.1. JMS COMPONENT

#### TIP

##### Using ActiveMQ

If you are using [Apache ActiveMQ](#), you should prefer the ActiveMQ component as it has been optimized for ActiveMQ. All of the options and samples on this page are also valid for the ActiveMQ component.



#### NOTE

##### Transacted and caching

See section *Transactions and Cache Levels* below if you are using transactions with [JMS](#) as it can impact performance.



#### NOTE

##### Request/Reply over JMS

Make sure to read the section *Request-reply over JMS* further below on this page for important notes about request/reply, as Camel offers a number of options to configure for performance, and clustered environments.

This component allows messages to be sent to (or consumed from) a [JMS](#) Queue or Topic. It uses Spring's JMS support for declarative transactions, including Spring's **JmsTemplate** for sending and a **MessageListenerContainer** for consuming.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jms</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 177.2. URI FORMAT

```
jms:[queue:|topic:]destinationName[?options]
```

Where **destinationName** is a JMS queue or topic name. By default, the **destinationName** is interpreted as a queue name. For example, to connect to the queue, **FOO.BAR** use:

```
jms:FOO.BAR
```

You can include the optional **queue:** prefix, if you prefer:

```
jms:queue:FOO.BAR
```

To connect to a topic, you *must* include the **topic:** prefix. For example, to connect to the topic, **Stocks.Prices**, use:

```
jms:topic:Stocks.Prices
```

You append query options to the URI using the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 177.3. NOTES

### 177.3.1. Using ActiveMQ

The JMS component reuses Spring 2's **JmsTemplate** for sending messages. This is not ideal for use in a non-J2EE container and typically requires some caching in the JMS provider to avoid [poor performance](#).

If you intend to use [Apache ActiveMQ](#) as your Message Broker - which is a good choice as ActiveMQ rocks, then we recommend that you either:

- Use the ActiveMQ component, which is already optimized to use ActiveMQ efficiently
- Use the **PoolingConnectionFactory** in ActiveMQ.

### 177.3.2. Transactions and Cache Levels

If you are consuming messages and using transactions (**transacted=true**) then the default settings for cache level can impact performance.

If you are using XA transactions then you cannot cache as it can cause the XA transaction to not work properly.

If you are **not** using XA, then you should consider caching as it speeds up performance, such as setting **cacheLevelName=CACHE\_CONSUMER**.

Through Camel 2.7.x, the default setting for **cacheLevelName** is **CACHE\_CONSUMER**. You will need to explicitly set **cacheLevelName=CACHE\_NONE**.

In Camel 2.8 onwards, the default setting for **cacheLevelName** is **CACHE\_AUTO**. This default auto detects the mode and sets the cache level accordingly to:

- **CACHE\_CONSUMER** if **transacted=false**
- **CACHE\_NONE** if **transacted=true**

So you can say the default setting is conservative. Consider using **cacheLevelName=CACHE\_CONSUMER** if you are using non-XA transactions.

### 177.3.3. Durable Subscriptions

If you wish to use durable topic subscriptions, you need to specify both **clientId** and **durableSubscriptionName**. The value of the **clientId** must be unique and can only be used by a single JMS connection instance in your entire network. You may prefer to use [Virtual Topics](#) instead to avoid this limitation. More background on durable messaging [here](#).

### 177.3.4. Message Header Mapping

When using message headers, the JMS specification states that header names must be valid Java identifiers. So try to name your headers to be valid Java identifiers. One benefit of doing this is that you can then use your headers inside a JMS Selector (whose SQL92 syntax mandates Java identifier syntax for headers).

A simple strategy for mapping header names is used by default. The strategy is to replace any dots and hyphens in the header name as shown below and to reverse the replacement when the header name is restored from a JMS message sent over the wire. What does this mean? No more losing method names to invoke on a bean component, no more losing the filename header for the File Component, and so on.

The current header name strategy for accepting header names in Camel is as follows:

- Dots are replaced by **DOT** and the replacement is reversed when Camel consume the message
- Hyphen is replaced by **HYPHEN** and the replacement is reversed when Camel consumes the message

## 177.4. OPTIONS

You can configure many different properties on the JMS endpoint which map to properties on the [JMSSConfiguration POJO](#).



### WARNING

#### Mapping to Spring JMS

Many of these properties map to properties on Spring JMS, which Camel uses for sending and receiving messages. So you can get more information about these properties by consulting the relevant Spring documentation.

### 177.4.1. Component options

The JMS component supports 80 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared JMS configuration		JmsConfiguration

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>acceptMessagesWhileStopping</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer accept messages while it is stopping. You may consider enabling this option, if you start and stop JMS routes at runtime, while there are still messages enqueued on the queue. If this option is false, and you stop the JMS route, then messages may be rejected, and the JMS broker would have to attempt redeliveries, which yet again may be rejected, and eventually the message may be moved at a dead letter queue on the JMS broker. To avoid this its recommended to enable this option.	false	boolean
<b>allowReplyManagerQuick Stop</b> (consumer)	Whether the DefaultMessageListenerContainer used in the reply managers for request-reply messaging allow the DefaultMessageListenerContainer.runningAllowed flag to quick stop in case JmsConfiguration.isAcceptMessagesWhileStopping is enabled, and org.apache.camel.CamelContext is currently being stopped. This quick stop ability is enabled by default in the regular JMS consumers but to enable for reply managers you must enable this flag.	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgementMode</b> (consumer)	The JMS acknowledgement mode defined as an Integer. Allows you to set vendor-specific extensions to the acknowledgment mode. For the regular modes, it is preferable to use the acknowledgementModeName instead.		int
<b>eagerLoadingOfProperties</b> (consumer)	Enables eager loading of JMS properties as soon as a message is loaded which generally is inefficient as the JMS properties may not be required but sometimes can catch early any issues with the underlying JMS provider and the use of JMS properties	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgementModeName</b> (consumer)	The JMS acknowledgement name, which is one of: SESSION_TRANSACTED, CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	String
<b>autoStartup</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer container should auto-startup.	true	boolean
<b>cacheLevel</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by ID for the underlying JMS resources. See cacheLevelName option for more details.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheLevelName</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by name for the underlying JMS resources. Possible values are: <code>CACHE_AUTO</code> , <code>CACHE_CONNECTION</code> , <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> , <code>CACHE_NONE</code> , and <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> . The default setting is <code>CACHE_AUTO</code> . See the Spring documentation and Transactions Cache Levels for more information.	<code>CACHE_AUTO</code>	String
<b>replyToCacheLevelName</b> (producer)	Sets the cache level by name for the reply consumer when doing request/reply over JMS. This option only applies when using fixed reply queues (not temporary). Camel will by default use: <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> for exclusive or shared w/ <code>replyToSelectorName</code> . And <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> for shared without <code>replyToSelectorName</code> . Some JMS brokers such as IBM WebSphere may require to set the <code>replyToCacheLevelName=CACHE_NONE</code> to work. Note: If using temporary queues then <code>CACHE_NONE</code> is not allowed, and you must use a higher value such as <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> or <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> .		String
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Sets the JMS client ID to use. Note that this value, if specified, must be unique and can only be used by a single JMS connection instance. It is typically only required for durable topic subscriptions. If using Apache ActiveMQ you may prefer to use Virtual Topics instead.		String
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option <code>replyToConcurrentConsumers</code> is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.	1	int
<b>replyToConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when doing request/reply over JMS. See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.	1	int
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	The connection factory to be use. A connection factory must be configured either on the component or endpoint.		ConnectionFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String
<b>deliveryPersistent</b> (producer)	Specifies whether persistent delivery is used by default.	true	boolean
<b>deliveryMode</b> (producer)	Specifies the delivery mode to be used. Possible values are those defined by javax.jms.DeliveryMode. NON_PERSISTENT = 1 and PERSISTENT = 2.		Integer
<b>durableSubscriptionName</b> (common)	The durable subscriber name for specifying durable topic subscriptions. The clientId option must be configured as well.		String
<b>exceptionListener</b> (advanced)	Specifies the JMS Exception Listener that is to be notified of any underlying JMS exceptions.		ExceptionListener
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	Specifies a org.springframework.util.ErrorHandler to be invoked in case of any uncaught exceptions thrown while processing a Message. By default these exceptions will be logged at the WARN level, if no errorHandler has been configured. You can configure logging level and whether stack traces should be logged using errorHandlerLogLevel and errorHandlerLogStackTrace options. This makes it much easier to configure, than having to code a custom errorHandler.		ErrorHandler
<b>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</b> (logging)	Allows to configure the default errorHandler logging level for logging uncaught exceptions.	WARN	LogLevel
<b>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</b> (logging)	Allows to control whether stacktraces should be logged or not, by the default errorHandler.	true	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>explicitQosEnabled</b> (producer)	Set if the deliveryMode, priority or timeToLive qualities of service should be used when sending messages. This option is based on Spring's JmsTemplate. The deliveryMode, priority and timeToLive options are applied to the current endpoint. This contrasts with the preserveMessageQos option, which operates at message granularity, reading QoS properties exclusively from the Camel In message headers.	false	boolean
<b>exposeListenerSession</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the listener session should be exposed when consuming messages.	false	boolean
<b>idleTaskExecutionLimit</b> (advanced)	Specifies the limit for idle executions of a receive task, not having received any message within its execution. If this limit is reached, the task will shut down and leave receiving to other executing tasks (in the case of dynamic scheduling; see the maxConcurrentConsumers setting). There is additional doc available from Spring.	1	int
<b>idleConsumerLimit</b> (advanced)	Specify the limit for the number of consumers that are allowed to be idle at any given time.	1	int
<b>maxConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the maxMessagesPerTask option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.		int
<b>replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when using request/reply over JMS. See also the maxMessagesPerTask option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.		int
<b>replyOnTimeoutToMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers for continue routing when timeout occurred when using request/reply over JMS.	1	int
<b>maxMessagesPerTask</b> (advanced)	The number of messages per task. -1 is unlimited. If you use a range for concurrent consumers (eg min max), then this option can be used to set a value to eg 100 to control how fast the consumers will shrink when less work is required.	-1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageConverter</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Spring <code>org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MessageConverter</code> so you can be in control how to map to/from a <code>javax.jms.Message</code> .		MessageConverter
<b>mapJmsMessage</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether Camel should auto map the received JMS message to a suited payload type, such as <code>javax.jms.TextMessage</code> to a <code>String</code> etc. See section about how mapping works below for more details.	true	boolean
<b>messageIdEnabled</b> (advanced)	When sending, specifies whether message IDs should be added. This is just an hint to the JMS Broker. If the JMS provider accepts this hint, these messages must have the message ID set to null; if the provider ignores the hint, the message ID must be set to its normal unique value	true	boolean
<b>messageTimestampEnabled</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether timestamps should be enabled by default on sending messages.	true	boolean
<b>alwaysCopyMessage</b> (producer)	If true, Camel will always make a JMS message copy of the message when it is passed to the producer for sending. Copying the message is needed in some situations, such as when a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set (incidentally, Camel will set the <code>alwaysCopyMessage</code> option to true, if a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set)	false	boolean
<b>useMessageIDAsCorrelationID</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether <code>JMSMessageID</code> should always be used as <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> for InOut messages.	false	boolean
<b>priority</b> (producer)	Values greater than 1 specify the message priority when sending (where 0 is the lowest priority and 9 is the highest). The <code>explicitQosEnabled</code> option must also be enabled in order for this option to have any effect.	4	int
<b>pubSubNoLocal</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether to inhibit the delivery of messages published by its own connection.	false	boolean
<b>receiveTimeout</b> (advanced)	The timeout for receiving messages (in milliseconds).	1000	long
<b>recoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Specifies the interval between recovery attempts, i.e. when a connection is being refreshed, in milliseconds. The default is 5000 ms, that is, 5 seconds.	5000	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>taskExecutor</b> (consumer)	Allows you to specify a custom task executor for consuming messages.		TaskExecutor
<b>timeToLive</b> (producer)	When sending messages, specifies the time-to-live of the message (in milliseconds).	-1	long
<b>transacted</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to use transacted mode	false	boolean
<b>lazyCreateTransactionManager</b> (transaction)	If true, Camel will create a JmsTransactionManager, if there is no transactionManager injected when option transacted=true.	true	boolean
<b>transactionManager</b> (transaction)	The Spring transaction manager to use.		PlatformTransactionManager
<b>transactionName</b> (transaction)	The name of the transaction to use.		String
<b>transactionTimeout</b> (transaction)	The timeout value of the transaction (in seconds), if using transacted mode.	-1	int
<b>testConnectionOnStartup</b> (common)	Specifies whether to test the connection on startup. This ensures that when Camel starts that all the JMS consumers have a valid connection to the JMS broker. If a connection cannot be granted then Camel throws an exception on startup. This ensures that Camel is not started with failed connections. The JMS producers is tested as well.	false	boolean
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean
<b>asyncStopListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to stop the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when stopping a route.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>forceSendOriginal Message</b> (producer)	When using <code>mapJmsMessage=false</code> Camel will create a new JMS message to send to a new JMS destination if you touch the headers (get or set) during the route. Set this option to true to force Camel to send the original JMS message that was received.	false	boolean
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	The timeout for waiting for a reply when using the InOut Exchange Pattern (in milliseconds). The default is 20 seconds. You can include the header <code>CamelJmsRequestTimeout</code> to override this endpoint configured timeout value, and thus have per message individual timeout values. See also the <code>requestTimeoutCheckerInterval</code> option.	20000	long
<b>requestTimeoutChecker Interval</b> (advanced)	Configures how often Camel should check for timed out Exchanges when doing request/reply over JMS. By default Camel checks once per second. But if you must react faster when a timeout occurs, then you can lower this interval, to check more frequently. The timeout is determined by the option <code>requestTimeout</code> .	1000	long
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body and headers. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, Fault body, In headers, Out headers, Fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level. You must enable this option on both the producer and consumer side, so Camel knows the payloads is an Exchange and not a regular payload.	false	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed on the consumer side, then the caused Exception will be send back in response as a <code>javax.jms.ObjectMessage</code> . If the client is Camel, the returned Exception is rethrown. This allows you to use Camel JMS as a bridge in your routing - for example, using persistent queues to enable robust routing. Notice that if you also have <code>transferExchange</code> enabled, this option takes precedence. The caught exception is required to be serializable. The original Exception on the consumer side can be wrapped in an outer exception such as <code>org.apache.camel.RuntimeCamelException</code> when returned to the producer.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferFault</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed with a SOAP fault (not exception) on the consumer side, then the fault flag on link <code>org.apache.camel.MessageisFault()</code> will be send back in the response as a JMS header with the key link <code>JmsConstantsJMS_TRANSFER_FAULT</code> . If the client is Camel, the returned fault flag will be set on the link <code>org.apache.camel.MessagesetFault(boolean)</code> . You may want to enable this when using Camel components that support faults such as SOAP based such as cxf or spring-ws.	false	boolean
<b>jmsOperations</b> (advanced)	Allows you to use your own implementation of the <code>org.springframework.jms.core.JmsOperations</code> interface. Camel uses <code>JmsTemplate</code> as default. Can be used for testing purpose, but not used much as stated in the spring API docs.		JmsOperations
<b>destinationResolver</b> (advanced)	A pluggable <code>org.springframework.jms.support.destination.DestinationResolver</code> that allows you to use your own resolver (for example, to lookup the real destination in a JNDI registry).		DestinationResolver
<b>replyToType</b> (producer)	Allows for explicitly specifying which kind of strategy to use for replyTo queues when doing request/reply over JMS. Possible values are: Temporary, Shared, or Exclusive. By default Camel will use temporary queues. However if replyTo has been configured, then Shared is used by default. This option allows you to use exclusive queues instead of shared ones. See Camel JMS documentation for more details, and especially the notes about the implications if running in a clustered environment, and the fact that Shared reply queues has lower performance than its alternatives Temporary and Exclusive.		ReplyToType
<b>preserveMessageQos</b> (producer)	Set to true, if you want to send message using the QoS settings specified on the message, instead of the QoS settings on the JMS endpoint. The following three headers are considered <code>JMSPriority</code> , <code>JMSDeliveryMode</code> , and <code>JMSExpiration</code> . You can provide all or only some of them. If not provided, Camel will fall back to use the values from the endpoint instead. So, when using this option, the headers override the values from the endpoint. The <code>explicitQosEnabled</code> option, by contrast, will only use options set on the endpoint, and not values from the message header.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncConsumer</b> (consumer)	Whether the JmsConsumer processes the Exchange asynchronously. If enabled then the JmsConsumer may pickup the next message from the JMS queue, while the previous message is being processed asynchronously (by the Asynchronous Routing Engine). This means that messages may be processed not 100% strictly in order. If disabled (as default) then the Exchange is fully processed before the JmsConsumer will pickup the next message from the JMS queue. Note if transacted has been enabled, then asyncConsumer=true does not run asynchronously, as transaction must be executed synchronously (Camel 3.0 may support async transactions).	false	boolean
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to allow sending messages with no body. If this option is false and the message body is null, then an JMSEException is thrown.	true	boolean
<b>includeSentJMS MessageID</b> (producer)	Only applicable when sending to JMS destination using InOnly (eg fire and forget). Enabling this option will enrich the Camel Exchange with the actual JMSMessageID that was used by the JMS client when the message was sent to the JMS destination.	false	boolean
<b>includeAllJMSX Properties</b> (advanced)	Whether to include all JMSXxxx properties when mapping from JMS to Camel Message. Setting this to true will include properties such as JMSXAppID, and JMSXUserID etc. Note: If you are using a custom headerFilterStrategy then this option does not apply.	false	boolean
<b>defaultTaskExecutor Type</b> (consumer)	Specifies what default TaskExecutor type to use in the DefaultMessageListenerContainer, for both consumer endpoints and the ReplyTo consumer of producer endpoints. Possible values: SimpleAsync (uses Spring's SimpleAsyncTaskExecutor) or ThreadPool (uses Spring's ThreadPoolTaskExecutor with optimal values - cached threadpool-like). If not set, it defaults to the previous behaviour, which uses a cached thread pool for consumer endpoints and SimpleAsync for reply consumers. The use of ThreadPool is recommended to reduce thread trash in elastic configurations with dynamically increasing and decreasing concurrent consumers.		DefaultTaskExecutor Type

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides two implementations out of the box: default and passthrough. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). The passthrough strategy leaves the key as is. Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the <code>org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy</code> and refer to it using the notation.		JmsKeyFormatStrategy
<b>allowAdditionalHeaders</b> (producer)	This option is used to allow additional headers which may have values that are invalid according to JMS specification. For example some message systems such as WMQ do this with header names using prefix <code>JMS_IBM_MQMD_</code> containing values with byte array or other invalid types. You can specify multiple header names separated by comma, and use <code>*</code> as suffix for wildcard matching.		String
<b>queueBrowseStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>QueueBrowseStrategy</code> when browsing queues		QueueBrowseStrategy
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given <code>MessageCreatedStrategy</code> which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of <code>javax.jms.Message</code> objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy
<b>waitForProvisionCorrelationToBeUpdated Counter</b> (advanced)	Number of times to wait for provisional correlation id to be updated to the actual correlation id when doing request/reply over JMS and when the option <code>useMessageIDAsCorrelationID</code> is enabled.	50	int
<b>waitForProvisionCorrelationToBeUpdated ThreadSleepingTime</b> (advanced)	Interval in millis to sleep each time while waiting for provisional correlation id to be updated.	100	long
<b>correlationProperty</b> (producer)	Use this JMS property to correlate messages in InOut exchange pattern (request-reply) instead of <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> property. This allows you to exchange messages with systems that do not correlate messages using <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> JMS property. If used <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> will not be used or set by Camel. The value of here named property will be generated if not supplied in the header of the message under the same name.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>subscriptionDurable</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription durable. The durable subscription name to be used can be specified through the <code>subscriptionName</code> property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a durable subscription, typically in combination with a <code>subscriptionName</code> value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the <code>pubSubDomain</code> flag as well.	false	boolean
<b>subscriptionShared</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription shared. The shared subscription name to be used can be specified through the <code>subscriptionName</code> property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a shared subscription, typically in combination with a <code>subscriptionName</code> value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Note that shared subscriptions may also be durable, so this flag can (and often will) be combined with <code>subscriptionDurable</code> as well. Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the <code>pubSubDomain</code> flag as well. Requires a JMS 2.0 compatible message broker.	false	boolean
<b>subscriptionName</b> (consumer)	Set the name of a subscription to create. To be applied in case of a topic (pub-sub domain) with a shared or durable subscription. The subscription name needs to be unique within this client's JMS client id. Default is the class name of the specified message listener. Note: Only 1 concurrent consumer (which is the default of this message listener container) is allowed for each subscription, except for a shared subscription (which requires JMS 2.0).		String
<b>streamMessageTypeEnabled</b> (producer)	Sets whether <code>StreamMessage</code> type is enabled or not. Message payloads of streaming kind such as files, <code>InputStream</code> , etc will either be sent as <code>BytesMessage</code> or <code>StreamMessage</code> . This option controls which kind will be used. By default <code>BytesMessage</code> is used which enforces the entire message payload to be read into memory. By enabling this option the message payload is read into memory in chunks and each chunk is then written to the <code>StreamMessage</code> until no more data.	false	boolean
<b>formatDateHeadersToIso8601</b> (producer)	Sets whether date headers should be formatted according to the ISO 8601 standard.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 177.4.2. Endpoint options

The JMS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jms:destinationType:destinationName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 177.4.3. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>destinationType</b>	The kind of destination to use	queue	String
<b>destinationName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the queue or topic to use as destination		String

### 177.4.4. Query Parameters (91 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Sets the JMS client ID to use. Note that this value, if specified, must be unique and can only be used by a single JMS connection instance. It is typically only required for durable topic subscriptions. If using Apache ActiveMQ you may prefer to use Virtual Topics instead.		String
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	Sets the default connection factory to be used if a connection factory is not specified for either link <code>setTemplateConnectionFactory(ConnectionFactory)</code> or link <code>setListenerConnectionFactory(ConnectionFactory)</code>		ConnectionFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disableReplyTo</b> (common)	Specifies whether Camel ignores the JMSReplyTo header in messages. If true, Camel does not send a reply back to the destination specified in the JMSReplyTo header. You can use this option if you want Camel to consume from a route and you do not want Camel to automatically send back a reply message because another component in your code handles the reply message. You can also use this option if you want to use Camel as a proxy between different message brokers and you want to route message from one system to another.	false	boolean
<b>durableSubscriptionName</b> (common)	The durable subscriber name for specifying durable topic subscriptions. The clientId option must be configured as well.		String
<b>jmsMessageType</b> (common)	Allows you to force the use of a specific javax.jms.Message implementation for sending JMS messages. Possible values are: Bytes, Map, Object, Stream, Text. By default, Camel would determine which JMS message type to use from the In body type. This option allows you to specify it.		JmsMessageType
<b>testConnectionOnStartup</b> (common)	Specifies whether to test the connection on startup. This ensures that when Camel starts that all the JMS consumers have a valid connection to the JMS broker. If a connection cannot be granted then Camel throws an exception on startup. This ensures that Camel is not started with failed connections. The JMS producers is tested as well.	false	boolean
<b>acknowledgmentModeName</b> (consumer)	The JMS acknowledgement name, which is one of: SESSION_TRANSACTED, CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncConsumer</b> (consumer)	Whether the JmsConsumer processes the Exchange asynchronously. If enabled then the JmsConsumer may pickup the next message from the JMS queue, while the previous message is being processed asynchronously (by the Asynchronous Routing Engine). This means that messages may be processed not 100% strictly in order. If disabled (as default) then the Exchange is fully processed before the JmsConsumer will pickup the next message from the JMS queue. Note if transacted has been enabled, then asyncConsumer=true does not run asynchronously, as transaction must be executed synchronously (Camel 3.0 may support async transactions).	false	boolean
<b>autoStartup</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer container should auto-startup.	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>cacheLevel</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by ID for the underlying JMS resources. See cacheLevelName option for more details.		int
<b>cacheLevelName</b> (consumer)	Sets the cache level by name for the underlying JMS resources. Possible values are: CACHE_AUTO, CACHE_CONNECTION, CACHE_CONSUMER, CACHE_NONE, and CACHE_SESSION. The default setting is CACHE_AUTO. See the Spring documentation and Transactions Cache Levels for more information.	CACHE_AUTO	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option <code>replyToConcurrentConsumers</code> is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.	1	int
<b>maxConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when consuming from JMS (not for request/reply over JMS). See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads. When doing request/reply over JMS then the option <code>replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers</code> is used to control number of concurrent consumers on the reply message listener.		int
<b>replyTo</b> (consumer)	Provides an explicit <code>ReplyTo</code> destination, which overrides any incoming value of <code>Message.getJMSReplyTo()</code> .		String
<b>replyToDeliveryPersistent</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to use persistent delivery by default for replies.	true	boolean
<b>selector</b> (consumer)	Sets the JMS selector to use		String
<b>subscriptionDurable</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription durable. The durable subscription name to be used can be specified through the <code>subscriptionName</code> property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a durable subscription, typically in combination with a <code>subscriptionName</code> value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the <code>pubSubDomain</code> flag as well.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>subscriptionName</b> (consumer)	Set the name of a subscription to create. To be applied in case of a topic (pub-sub domain) with a shared or durable subscription. The subscription name needs to be unique within this client's JMS client id. Default is the class name of the specified message listener. Note: Only 1 concurrent consumer (which is the default of this message listener container) is allowed for each subscription, except for a shared subscription (which requires JMS 2.0).		String
<b>subscriptionShared</b> (consumer)	Set whether to make the subscription shared. The shared subscription name to be used can be specified through the subscriptionName property. Default is false. Set this to true to register a shared subscription, typically in combination with a subscriptionName value (unless your message listener class name is good enough as subscription name). Note that shared subscriptions may also be durable, so this flag can (and often will) be combined with subscriptionDurable as well. Only makes sense when listening to a topic (pub-sub domain), therefore this method switches the pubSubDomain flag as well. Requires a JMS 2.0 compatible message broker.	false	boolean
<b>acceptMessagesWhileStopping</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the consumer accept messages while it is stopping. You may consider enabling this option, if you start and stop JMS routes at runtime, while there are still messages enqueued on the queue. If this option is false, and you stop the JMS route, then messages may be rejected, and the JMS broker would have to attempt redeliveries, which yet again may be rejected, and eventually the message may be moved at a dead letter queue on the JMS broker. To avoid this its recommended to enable this option.	false	boolean
<b>allowReplyManagerQuickStop</b> (consumer)	Whether the DefaultMessageListenerContainer used in the reply managers for request-reply messaging allow the link DefaultMessageListenerContainer.runningAllowed() flag to quick stop in case link JmsConfiguration.isAcceptMessagesWhileStopping() is enabled, and org.apache.camel.CamelContext is currently being stopped. This quick stop ability is enabled by default in the regular JMS consumers but to enable for reply managers you must enable this flag.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>consumerType</b> (consumer)	The consumer type to use, which can be one of: Simple, Default, or Custom. The consumer type determines which Spring JMS listener to use. Default will use <code>org.springframework.jms.listener.DefaultMessageListenerContainer</code> , Simple will use <code>org.springframework.jms.listener.SimpleMessageListenerContainer</code> . When Custom is specified, the <code>MessageListenerContainerFactory</code> defined by the <code>messageListenerContainerFactory</code> option will determine what <code>org.springframework.jms.listener.AbstractMessageListenerContainer</code> to use.	Default	ConsumerType
<b>defaultTaskExecutorType</b> (consumer)	Specifies what default <code>TaskExecutor</code> type to use in the <code>DefaultMessageListenerContainer</code> , for both consumer endpoints and the <code>ReplyTo</code> consumer of producer endpoints. Possible values: <code>SimpleAsync</code> (uses Spring's <code>SimpleAsyncTaskExecutor</code> ) or <code>ThreadPool</code> (uses Spring's <code>ThreadPoolTaskExecutor</code> with optimal values - cached threadpool-like). If not set, it defaults to the previous behaviour, which uses a cached thread pool for consumer endpoints and <code>SimpleAsync</code> for reply consumers. The use of <code>ThreadPool</code> is recommended to reduce thread trash in elastic configurations with dynamically increasing and decreasing concurrent consumers.		DefaultTaskExecutorType
<b>eagerLoadingOfProperties</b> (consumer)	Enables eager loading of JMS properties and payload as soon as a message is loaded which generally is inefficient as the JMS properties may not be required but sometimes can catch early any issues with the underlying JMS provider and the use of JMS properties	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at <code>WARN</code> or <code>ERROR</code> level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>exposeListenerSession</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether the listener session should be exposed when consuming messages.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>replyToSameDestination Allowed</b> (consumer)	Whether a JMS consumer is allowed to send a reply message to the same destination that the consumer is using to consume from. This prevents an endless loop by consuming and sending back the same message to itself.	false	boolean
<b>taskExecutor</b> (consumer)	Allows you to specify a custom task executor for consuming messages.		TaskExecutor
<b>deliveryMode</b> (producer)	Specifies the delivery mode to be used. Possible values are those defined by <code>javax.jms.DeliveryMode</code> . <code>NON_PERSISTENT = 1</code> and <code>PERSISTENT = 2</code> .		Integer
<b>deliveryPersistent</b> (producer)	Specifies whether persistent delivery is used by default.	true	boolean
<b>explicitQosEnabled</b> (producer)	Set if the <code>deliveryMode</code> , <code>priority</code> or <code>timeToLive</code> qualities of service should be used when sending messages. This option is based on Spring's <code>JmsTemplate</code> . The <code>deliveryMode</code> , <code>priority</code> and <code>timeToLive</code> options are applied to the current endpoint. This contrasts with the <code>preserveMessageQos</code> option, which operates at message granularity, reading QoS properties exclusively from the Camel In message headers.	false	Boolean
<b>formatDateHeadersToIso8601</b> (producer)	Sets whether date headers should be formatted according to the ISO 8601 standard.	false	boolean
<b>preserveMessageQos</b> (producer)	Set to true, if you want to send message using the QoS settings specified on the message, instead of the QoS settings on the JMS endpoint. The following three headers are considered <code>JMSPriority</code> , <code>JMSDeliveryMode</code> , and <code>JMSExpiration</code> . You can provide all or only some of them. If not provided, Camel will fall back to use the values from the endpoint instead. So, when using this option, the headers override the values from the endpoint. The <code>explicitQosEnabled</code> option, by contrast, will only use options set on the endpoint, and not values from the message header.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>priority</b> (producer)	Values greater than 1 specify the message priority when sending (where 0 is the lowest priority and 9 is the highest). The <code>explicitQosEnabled</code> option must also be enabled in order for this option to have any effect.	4	int
<b>replyToConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the default number of concurrent consumers when doing request/reply over JMS. See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.	1	int
<b>replyToMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers when using request/reply over JMS. See also the <code>maxMessagesPerTask</code> option to control dynamic scaling up/down of threads.		int
<b>replyToOnTimeoutMaxConcurrentConsumers</b> (producer)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent consumers for continue routing when timeout occurred when using request/reply over JMS.	1	int
<b>replyToOverride</b> (producer)	Provides an explicit <code>ReplyTo</code> destination in the JMS message, which overrides the setting of <code>replyTo</code> . It is useful if you want to forward the message to a remote Queue and receive the reply message from the <code>ReplyTo</code> destination.		String
<b>replyToType</b> (producer)	Allows for explicitly specifying which kind of strategy to use for <code>replyTo</code> queues when doing request/reply over JMS. Possible values are: <code>Temporary</code> , <code>Shared</code> , or <code>Exclusive</code> . By default Camel will use temporary queues. However if <code>replyTo</code> has been configured, then <code>Shared</code> is used by default. This option allows you to use exclusive queues instead of shared ones. See Camel JMS documentation for more details, and especially the notes about the implications if running in a clustered environment, and the fact that <code>Shared</code> reply queues has lower performance than its alternatives <code>Temporary</code> and <code>Exclusive</code> .		<code>ReplyToType</code>
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	The timeout for waiting for a reply when using the <code>InOut</code> Exchange Pattern (in milliseconds). The default is 20 seconds. You can include the header <code>CamelJmsRequestTimeout</code> to override this endpoint configured timeout value, and thus have per message individual timeout values. See also the <code>requestTimeoutCheckerInterval</code> option.	20000	long



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>timeToLive</b> (producer)	When sending messages, specifies the time-to-live of the message (in milliseconds).	-1	long
<b>allowAdditionalHeaders</b> (producer)	This option is used to allow additional headers which may have values that are invalid according to JMS specification. For example some message systems such as WMQ do this with header names using prefix JMS_IBM_MQMD_ containing values with byte array or other invalid types. You can specify multiple header names separated by comma, and use as suffix for wildcard matching.		String
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to allow sending messages with no body. If this option is false and the message body is null, then an JMSEException is thrown.	true	boolean
<b>alwaysCopyMessage</b> (producer)	If true, Camel will always make a JMS message copy of the message when it is passed to the producer for sending. Copying the message is needed in some situations, such as when a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set (incidentally, Camel will set the <code>alwaysCopyMessage</code> option to true, if a <code>replyToDestinationSelectorName</code> is set)	false	boolean
<b>correlationProperty</b> (producer)	Use this JMS property to correlate messages in InOut exchange pattern (request-reply) instead of JMSCorrelationID property. This allows you to exchange messages with systems that do not correlate messages using JMSCorrelationID JMS property. If used JMSCorrelationID will not be used or set by Camel. The value of here named property will be generated if not supplied in the header of the message under the same name.		String
<b>disableTimeToLive</b> (producer)	Use this option to force disabling time to live. For example when you do request/reply over JMS, then Camel will by default use the <code>requestTimeout</code> value as time to live on the message being sent. The problem is that the sender and receiver systems have to have their clocks synchronized, so they are in sync. This is not always so easy to archive. So you can use <code>disableTimeToLive=true</code> to not set a time to live value on the sent message. Then the message will not expire on the receiver system. See below in section About time to live for more details.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>forceSendOriginalMessage</b> (producer)	When using <code>mapJmsMessage=false</code> Camel will create a new JMS message to send to a new JMS destination if you touch the headers (get or set) during the route. Set this option to true to force Camel to send the original JMS message that was received.	false	boolean
<b>includeSentJMSMessageID</b> (producer)	Only applicable when sending to JMS destination using <code>InOnly</code> (eg fire and forget). Enabling this option will enrich the Camel Exchange with the actual <code>JMSMessageID</code> that was used by the JMS client when the message was sent to the JMS destination.	false	boolean
<b>replyToCacheLevelName</b> (producer)	Sets the cache level by name for the reply consumer when doing request/reply over JMS. This option only applies when using fixed reply queues (not temporary). Camel will by default use: <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> for exclusive or shared w/ <code>replyToSelectorName</code> . And <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> for shared without <code>replyToSelectorName</code> . Some JMS brokers such as IBM WebSphere may require to set the <code>replyToCacheLevelName=CACHE_NONE</code> to work. Note: If using temporary queues then <code>CACHE_NONE</code> is not allowed, and you must use a higher value such as <code>CACHE_CONSUMER</code> or <code>CACHE_SESSION</code> .		String
<b>replyToDestinationSelector Name</b> (producer)	Sets the JMS Selector using the fixed name to be used so you can filter out your own replies from the others when using a shared queue (that is, if you are not using a temporary reply queue).		String
<b>streamMessageTypeEnabled</b> (producer)	Sets whether <code>StreamMessage</code> type is enabled or not. Message payloads of streaming kind such as files, <code>InputStream</code> , etc will either be sent as <code>BytesMessage</code> or <code>StreamMessage</code> . This option controls which kind will be used. By default <code>BytesMessage</code> is used which enforces the entire message payload to be read into memory. By enabling this option the message payload is read into memory in chunks and each chunk is then written to the <code>StreamMessage</code> until no more data.	false	boolean
<b>allowSerializedHeaders</b> (advanced)	Controls whether or not to include serialized headers. Applies only when <code>linkIsTransferExchange()</code> is true. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at <code>WARN</code> level.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean
<b>asyncStopListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to stop the JmsConsumer message listener asynchronously, when stopping a route.	false	boolean
<b>destinationResolver</b> (advanced)	A pluggable <code>org.springframework.jms.support.destination.DestinationResolver</code> that allows you to use your own resolver (for example, to lookup the real destination in a JNDI registry).		DestinationResolver
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	Specifies a <code>org.springframework.util.ErrorHandler</code> to be invoked in case of any uncaught exceptions thrown while processing a Message. By default these exceptions will be logged at the WARN level, if no errorHandler has been configured. You can configure logging level and whether stack traces should be logged using <code>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</code> and <code>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</code> options. This makes it much easier to configure, than having to code a custom errorHandler.		ErrorHandler
<b>exceptionListener</b> (advanced)	Specifies the JMS Exception Listener that is to be notified of any underlying JMS exceptions.		ExceptionListener
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>idleConsumerLimit</b> (advanced)	Specify the limit for the number of consumers that are allowed to be idle at any given time.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>idleTaskExecutionLimit</b> (advanced)	Specifies the limit for idle executions of a receive task, not having received any message within its execution. If this limit is reached, the task will shut down and leave receiving to other executing tasks (in the case of dynamic scheduling; see the <code>maxConcurrentConsumers</code> setting). There is additional doc available from Spring.	1	int
<b>includeAllJMSXProperties</b> (advanced)	Whether to include all JMSXxxx properties when mapping from JMS to Camel Message. Setting this to true will include properties such as JMSXAppID, and JMSXUserID etc. Note: If you are using a custom <code>headerFilterStrategy</code> then this option does not apply.	false	boolean
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides two implementations out of the box: default and passthrough. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). The passthrough strategy leaves the key as is. Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the <code>org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy</code> and refer to it using the notation.		String
<b>mapJmsMessage</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether Camel should auto map the received JMS message to a suited payload type, such as <code>javax.jms.TextMessage</code> to a String etc.	true	boolean
<b>maxMessagesPerTask</b> (advanced)	The number of messages per task. -1 is unlimited. If you use a range for concurrent consumers (eg min max), then this option can be used to set a value to eg 100 to control how fast the consumers will shrink when less work is required.	-1	int
<b>messageConverter</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Spring <code>org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MessageConverter</code> so you can be in control how to map to/from a <code>javax.jms.Message</code> .		MessageConverter
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given <code>MessageCreatedStrategy</code> which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of <code>javax.jms.Message</code> objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageIdEnabled</b> (advanced)	When sending, specifies whether message IDs should be added. This is just an hint to the JMS Broker. If the JMS provider accepts this hint, these messages must have the message ID set to null; if the provider ignores the hint, the message ID must be set to its normal unique value	true	boolean
<b>messageListenerContainerFactory</b> (advanced)	Registry ID of the MessageListenerContainerFactory used to determine what org.springframework.jms.listener.AbstractMessageListenerContainer to use to consume messages. Setting this will automatically set consumerType to Custom.		MessageListenerContainerFactory
<b>messageTimestampEnabled</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether timestamps should be enabled by default on sending messages. This is just an hint to the JMS Broker. If the JMS provider accepts this hint, these messages must have the timestamp set to zero; if the provider ignores the hint, the timestamp must be set to its normal value	true	boolean
<b>pubSubNoLocal</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether to inhibit the delivery of messages published by its own connection.	false	boolean
<b>receiveTimeout</b> (advanced)	The timeout for receiving messages (in milliseconds).	1000	long
<b>recoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Specifies the interval between recovery attempts, i.e. when a connection is being refreshed, in milliseconds. The default is 5000 ms, that is, 5 seconds.	5000	long
<b>requestTimeoutCheckerInterval</b> (advanced)	Configures how often Camel should check for timed out Exchanges when doing request/reply over JMS. By default Camel checks once per second. But if you must react faster when a timeout occurs, then you can lower this interval, to check more frequently. The timeout is determined by the option requestTimeout.	1000	long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed on the consumer side, then the caused Exception will be send back in response as a <code>javax.jms.ObjectMessage</code> . If the client is Camel, the returned Exception is rethrown. This allows you to use Camel JMS as a bridge in your routing - for example, using persistent queues to enable robust routing. Notice that if you also have <code>transferExchange</code> enabled, this option takes precedence. The caught exception is required to be serializable. The original Exception on the consumer side can be wrapped in an outer exception such as <code>org.apache.camel.RuntimeCamelException</code> when returned to the producer.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body and headers. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, Fault body, In headers, Out headers, Fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level. You must enable this option on both the producer and consumer side, so Camel knows the payloads is an Exchange and not a regular payload.	false	boolean
<b>transferFault</b> (advanced)	If enabled and you are using Request Reply messaging (InOut) and an Exchange failed with a SOAP fault (not exception) on the consumer side, then the fault flag on link <code>org.apache.camel.MessageisFault()</code> will be send back in the response as a JMS header with the key link <code>JmsConstantsJMS_TRANSFER_FAULT</code> . If the client is Camel, the returned fault flag will be set on the link <code>org.apache.camel.MessagesetFault(boolean)</code> . You may want to enable this when using Camel components that support faults such as SOAP based such as cxf or spring-ws.	false	boolean
<b>useMessageIDAsCorrelationID</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether <code>JMSMessageID</code> should always be used as <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> for InOut messages.	false	boolean
<b>waitForProvisionCorrelationToBeUpdatedCounter</b> (advanced)	Number of times to wait for provisional correlation id to be updated to the actual correlation id when doing request/reply over JMS and when the option <code>useMessageIDAsCorrelationID</code> is enabled.	50	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>waitForProvisionCorrelationToBeUpdatedThreadSleepingTime</b> (advanced)	Interval in millis to sleep each time while waiting for provisional correlation id to be updated.	100	long
<b>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</b> (logging)	Allows to configure the default errorHandler logging level for logging uncaught exceptions.	WARN	LoggingLevel
<b>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</b> (logging)	Allows to control whether stacktraces should be logged or not, by the default errorHandler.	true	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use with the ConnectionFactory. You can also configure username/password directly on the ConnectionFactory.		String
<b>transacted</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to use transacted mode	false	boolean
<b>lazyCreateTransactionManager</b> (transaction)	If true, Camel will create a JmsTransactionManager, if there is no transactionManager injected when option transacted=true.	true	boolean
<b>transactionManager</b> (transaction)	The Spring transaction manager to use.		PlatformTransactionManager
<b>transactionName</b> (transaction)	The name of the transaction to use.		String
<b>transactionTimeout</b> (transaction)	The timeout value of the transaction (in seconds), if using transacted mode.	-1	int

## 177.5. MESSAGE MAPPING BETWEEN JMS AND CAMEL

Camel automatically maps messages between **javax.jms.Message** and **org.apache.camel.Message**.

When sending a JMS message, Camel converts the message body to the following JMS message types:

Body Type	JMS Message	Comment
<b>String</b>	<b>javax.jms.TextMessage</b>	
<b>org.w3c.dom.Node</b>	<b>javax.jms.TextMessage</b>	The DOM will be converted to <b>String</b> .
<b>Map</b>	<b>javax.jms.MapMessage</b>	
<b>java.io.Serializable</b>	<b>javax.jms.ObjectMessage</b>	
<b>byte[]</b>	<b>javax.jms.BytesMessage</b>	
<b>java.io.File</b>	<b>javax.jms.BytesMessage</b>	
<b>java.io.Reader</b>	<b>javax.jms.BytesMessage</b>	
<b>java.io.InputStream</b>	<b>javax.jms.BytesMessage</b>	
<b>java.nio.ByteBuffer</b>	<b>javax.jms.BytesMessage</b>	

When receiving a JMS message, Camel converts the JMS message to the following body type:



JMS Message	Body Type
<code>javax.jms.TextMessage</code>	<code>String</code>
<code>javax.jms.BytesMessage</code>	<code>byte[]</code>
<code>javax.jms.MapMessage</code>	<code>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</code>
<code>javax.jms.ObjectMessage</code>	<code>Object</code>

### 177.5.1. Disabling auto-mapping of JMS messages

You can use the `mapJmsMessage` option to disable the auto-mapping above. If disabled, Camel will not try to map the received JMS message, but instead uses it directly as the payload. This allows you to avoid the overhead of mapping and let Camel just pass through the JMS message. For instance, it even allows you to route `javax.jms.ObjectMessage` JMS messages with classes you do **not** have on the classpath.

### 177.5.2. Using a custom MessageConverter

You can use the `messageConverter` option to do the mapping yourself in a Spring `org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MessageConverter` class.

For example, in the route below we use a custom message converter when sending a message to the JMS order queue:

```
from("file://inbox/order").to("jms:queue:order?messageConverter=#myMessageConverter");
```

You can also use a custom message converter when consuming from a JMS destination.

### 177.5.3. Controlling the mapping strategy selected

You can use the `jmsMessageType` option on the endpoint URL to force a specific message type for all messages.

In the route below, we poll files from a folder and send them as `javax.jms.TextMessage` as we have forced the JMS producer endpoint to use text messages:

```
from("file://inbox/order").to("jms:queue:order?jmsMessageType=Text");
```

You can also specify the message type to use for each message by setting the header with the key `CamelJmsMessageType`. For example:

```
from("file://inbox/order").setHeader("CamelJmsMessageType",
    JmsMessageType.Text).to("jms:queue:order");
```

The possible values are defined in the `enum` class, `org.apache.camel.jms.JmsMessageType`.

## 177.6. MESSAGE FORMAT WHEN SENDING

The exchange that is sent over the JMS wire must conform to the [JMS Message spec](#).

For the **exchange.in.header** the following rules apply for the header **keys**:

- Keys starting with **JMS** or **JMSX** are reserved.
- **exchange.in.headers** keys must be literals and all be valid Java identifiers (do not use dots in the key name).
- Camel replaces dots & hyphens and the reverse when consuming JMS messages:
  - . is replaced by **DOT** and the reverse replacement when Camel consumes the message.
  - is replaced by **HYPHEN** and the reverse replacement when Camel consumes the message.
- See also the option **jmsKeyFormatStrategy**, which allows use of your own custom strategy for formatting keys.

For the **exchange.in.header**, the following rules apply for the header **values**:

- The values must be primitives or their counter objects (such as **Integer**, **Long**, **Character**). The types, **String**, **CharSequence**, **Date**, **BigDecimal** and **BigInteger** are all converted to their **toString()** representation. All other types are dropped.

Camel will log with category **org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsBinding** at **DEBUG** level if it drops a given header value. For example:

```
2008-07-09 06:43:04,046 [main      ] DEBUG JmsBinding
- Ignoring non primitive header: order of class:
org.apache.camel.component.jms.issues.DummyOrder with value: DummyOrder{orderId=333,
itemId=4444, quantity=2}
```

## 177.7. MESSAGE FORMAT WHEN RECEIVING

Camel adds the following properties to the **Exchange** when it receives a message:

Property	Type	Description
<b>org.apache.camel.jms.replyDestination</b>	<b>javax.jms.Destination</b>	The reply destination.

Camel adds the following JMS properties to the In message headers when it receives a JMS message:

Header	Type	Description
<b>JMSCorrelationID</b>	<b>String</b>	The JMS correlation ID.

Header	Type	Description
<b>JMSDeliveryMode</b>	<b>int</b>	The JMS delivery mode.
<b>JMSDestination</b>	<b>javax.jms.Destination</b>	The JMS destination.
<b>JMSExpiration</b>	<b>long</b>	The JMS expiration.
<b>JMSMessageID</b>	<b>String</b>	The JMS unique message ID.
<b>JMSPriority</b>	<b>int</b>	The JMS priority (with 0 as the lowest priority and 9 as the highest).
<b>JMSRedelivered</b>	<b>boolean</b>	Is the JMS message redelivered.
<b>JMSReplyTo</b>	<b>javax.jms.Destination</b>	The JMS reply-to destination.
<b>JMSTimestamp</b>	<b>long</b>	The JMS timestamp.
<b>JMSType</b>	<b>String</b>	The JMS type.
<b>JMSXGroupID</b>	<b>String</b>	The JMS group ID.

As all the above information is standard JMS you can check the [JMS documentation](#) for further details.

## 177.8. ABOUT USING CAMEL TO SEND AND RECEIVE MESSAGES AND JMSREPLYTO

The JMS component is complex and you have to pay close attention to how it works in some cases. So this is a short summary of some of the areas/pitfalls to look for.

When Camel sends a message using its **JMSProducer**, it checks the following conditions:

- The message exchange pattern,
- Whether a **JMSReplyTo** was set in the endpoint or in the message headers,
- Whether any of the following options have been set on the JMS endpoint: **disableReplyTo**, **preserveMessageQos**, **explicitQosEnabled**.

All this can be a tad complex to understand and configure to support your use case.

### 177.8.1. JmsProducer

The **JmsProducer** behaves as follows, depending on configuration:

Exchange Pattern	Other options	Description
<i>InOut</i>	-	Camel will expect a reply, set a temporary <b>JMSReplyTo</b> , and after sending the message, it will start to listen for the reply message on the temporary queue.
<i>InOut</i>	<b>JMSReplyTo</b> is set	Camel will expect a reply and, after sending the message, it will start to listen for the reply message on the specified <b>JMSReplyTo</b> queue.
<i>InOnly</i>	-	Camel will send the message and <b>not</b> expect a reply.
<i>InOnly</i>	<b>JMSReplyTo</b> is set	By default, Camel discards the <b>JMSReplyTo</b> destination and clears the <b>JMSReplyTo</b> header before sending the message. Camel then sends the message and does <b>not</b> expect a reply. Camel logs this in the log at <b>WARN</b> level (changed to <b>DEBUG</b> level from <b>Camel 2.6</b> onwards. You can use <b>preserveMessageQos=true</b> to instruct Camel to keep the <b>JMSReplyTo</b> . In all situations the <b>JmsProducer</b> does <b>not</b> expect any reply and thus continue after sending the message.

### 177.8.2. JmsConsumer

The **JmsConsumer** behaves as follows, depending on configuration:

Exchange Pattern	Other options	Description
<i>InOut</i>	-	Camel will send the reply back to the <b>JMSReplyTo</b> queue.
<i>InOnly</i>	-	Camel will not send a reply back, as the pattern is <i>InOnly</i> .

Exchange Pattern	Other options	Description
-	<b>disableReplyTo=true</b>	This option suppresses replies.

So pay attention to the message exchange pattern set on your exchanges.

If you send a message to a JMS destination in the middle of your route you can specify the exchange pattern to use, see more at Request Reply.

This is useful if you want to send an **InOnly** message to a JMS topic:

```
from("activemq:queue:in")
  .to("bean:validateOrder")
  .to(ExchangePattern.InOnly, "activemq:topic:order")
  .to("bean:handleOrder");
```

## 177.9. REUSE ENDPOINT AND SEND TO DIFFERENT DESTINATIONS COMPUTED AT RUNTIME

If you need to send messages to a lot of different JMS destinations, it makes sense to reuse a JMS endpoint and specify the real destination in a message header. This allows Camel to reuse the same endpoint, but send to different destinations. This greatly reduces the number of endpoints created and economizes on memory and thread resources.

You can specify the destination in the following headers:

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel JmsDestination</b>	<b>javax.jms.Destination</b>	A destination object.
<b>Camel JmsDestinationName</b>	<b>String</b>	The destination name.

For example, the following route shows how you can compute a destination at run time and use it to override the destination appearing in the JMS URL:

```
from("file://inbox")
  .to("bean:computeDestination")
  .to("activemq:queue:dummy");
```

The queue name, **dummy**, is just a placeholder. It must be provided as part of the JMS endpoint URL, but it will be ignored in this example.

In the **computeDestination** bean, specify the real destination by setting the **CamelJmsDestinationName** header as follows:

```
public void setJmsHeader(Exchange exchange) {
    String id = ....
    exchange.getIn().setHeader("CamelJmsDestinationName", "order:" + id);
}
```

Then Camel will read this header and use it as the destination instead of the one configured on the endpoint. So, in this example Camel sends the message to **activemq:queue:order:2**, assuming the **id** value was 2.

If both the **CamelJmsDestination** and the **CamelJmsDestinationName** headers are set, **CamelJmsDestination** takes priority. Keep in mind that the JMS producer removes both **CamelJmsDestination** and **CamelJmsDestinationName** headers from the exchange and do not propagate them to the created JMS message in order to avoid the accidental loops in the routes (in scenarios when the message will be forwarded to the another JMS endpoint).

## 177.10. CONFIGURING DIFFERENT JMS PROVIDERS

You can configure your JMS provider in Spring XML as follows:

Basically, you can configure as many JMS component instances as you wish and give them a **unique name using the id attribute**. The preceding example configures an **activemq** component. You could do the same to configure MQSeries, TibCo, BEA, Sonic and so on.

Once you have a named JMS component, you can then refer to endpoints within that component using URIs. For example for the component name, **activemq**, you can then refer to destinations using the URI format, **activemq:[queue:]topic:]destinationName**. You can use the same approach for all other JMS providers.

This works by the SpringCamelContext lazily fetching components from the spring context for the scheme name you use for Endpoint URIs and having the Component resolve the endpoint URIs.

### 177.10.1. Using JNDI to find the ConnectionFactory

If you are using a J2EE container, you might need to look up JNDI to find the JMS **ConnectionFactory** rather than use the usual **<bean>** mechanism in Spring. You can do this using Spring's factory bean or the new Spring XML namespace. For example:

```
<bean id="weblogic" class="org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsComponent">
  <property name="connectionFactory" ref="myConnectionFactory"/>
</bean>

<jee:jndi-lookup id="myConnectionFactory" jndi-name="jms/connectionFactory"/>
```

See [The jee schema](#) in the Spring reference documentation for more details about JNDI lookup.

## 177.11. CONCURRENT CONSUMING

A common requirement with JMS is to consume messages concurrently in multiple threads in order to make an application more responsive. You can set the **concurrentConsumers** option to specify the number of threads servicing the JMS endpoint, as follows:

```
from("jms:SomeQueue?concurrentConsumers=20").
    bean(MyClass.class);
```

You can configure this option in one of the following ways:

- On the **JmsComponent**,
- On the endpoint URI or,
- By invoking **setConcurrentConsumers()** directly on the **JmsEndpoint**.

### 177.11.1. Concurrent Consuming with async consumer

Notice that each concurrent consumer will only pickup the next available message from the JMS broker, when the current message has been fully processed. You can set the option **asyncConsumer=true** to let the consumer pickup the next message from the JMS queue, while the previous message is being processed asynchronously (by the Asynchronous Routing Engine). See more details in the table on top of the page about the **asyncConsumer** option.

```
from("jms:SomeQueue?concurrentConsumers=20&asyncConsumer=true").
    bean(MyClass.class);
```

## 177.12. REQUEST-REPLY OVER JMS

Camel supports Request Reply over JMS. In essence the MEP of the Exchange should be **InOut** when you send a message to a JMS queue.

Camel offers a number of options to configure request/reply over JMS that influence performance and clustered environments. The table below summarizes the options.

Option	Performance	Cluster	Description
<b>Temporary</b>	Fast	Yes	A temporary queue is used as reply queue, and automatic created by Camel. To use this do <b>not</b> specify a replyTo queue name. And you can optionally configure <b>replyToType=Temporary</b> to make it stand out that temporary queues are in use.
<b>Shared</b>	Slow	Yes	A shared persistent queue is used as reply queue. The queue must be created beforehand, although some brokers can create them on the fly such as Apache ActiveMQ. To use this you must specify the replyTo queue name. And you can optionally configure <b>replyToType=Shared</b> to make it stand out that shared queues are in use. A shared queue can be used in a clustered environment with multiple nodes running this Camel application at the same time. All using the same shared reply queue. This is possible because JMS Message selectors are used to correlate expected reply messages; this impacts performance though. JMS Message selectors is slower, and therefore not as fast as <b>Temporary</b> or <b>Exclusive</b> queues. See further below how to tweak this for better performance.

Option	Performance	Cluster	Description
<b>Exclusive</b>	Fast	No (*Yes)	An exclusive persistent queue is used as reply queue. The queue must be created beforehand, although some brokers can create them on the fly such as Apache ActiveMQ. To use this you must specify the <code>replyTo</code> queue name. And you <b>must</b> configure <b><code>replyToType=Exclusive</code></b> to instruct Camel to use exclusive queues, as <b>Shared</b> is used by default, if a <code>replyTo</code> queue name was configured. When using exclusive reply queues, then JMS Message selectors are <b>not</b> in use, and therefore other applications must not use this queue as well. An exclusive queue <b>cannot</b> be used in a clustered environment with multiple nodes running this Camel application at the same time; as we do not have control if the reply queue comes back to the same node that sent the request message; that is why shared queues use JMS Message selectors to make sure of this. <b>Though</b> if you configure each Exclusive reply queue with an unique name per node, then you can run this in a clustered environment. As then the reply message will be sent back to that queue for the given node, that awaits the reply message.
<b>concurrentConsumers</b>	Fast	Yes	<b>Camel 2.10.3:</b> Allows to process reply messages concurrently using concurrent message listeners in use. You can specify a range using the <b><code>concurrentConsumers</code></b> and <b><code>maxConcurrentConsumers</code></b> options. <b>Notice:</b> That using <b>Shared</b> reply queues may not work as well with concurrent listeners, so use this option with care.
<b>maxConcurrentConsumers</b>	Fast	Yes	<b>Camel 2.10.3:</b> Allows to process reply messages concurrently using concurrent message listeners in use. You can specify a range using the <b><code>concurrentConsumers</code></b> and <b><code>maxConcurrentConsumers</code></b> options. <b>Notice:</b> That using <b>Shared</b> reply queues may not work as well with concurrent listeners, so use this option with care.

The **JmsProducer** detects the **InOut** and provides a **JMSReplyTo** header with the reply destination to be used. By default Camel uses a temporary queue, but you can use the **replyTo** option on the endpoint to specify a fixed reply queue (see more below about fixed reply queue).

Camel will automatic setup a consumer which listen on the reply queue, so you should **not** do anything. This consumer is a Spring **DefaultMessageListenerContainer** which listen for replies. However it's fixed to 1 concurrent consumer.

That means replies will be processed in sequence as there are only 1 thread to process the replies. If you want to process replies faster, then we need to use concurrency. But **not** using the **concurrentConsumer** option. We should use the **threads** from the Camel DSL instead, as shown in the route below:

Instead of using threads, then use `concurrentConsumers` option if using Camel 2.10.3 or better. See further below.

```
from(xxx)
.inOut().to("activemq:queue:foo")
.threads(5)
.to(yyy)
.to(zzz);
```

In this route we instruct Camel to route replies asynchronously using a thread pool with 5 threads.



From **Camel 2.10.3** onwards you can now configure the listener to use concurrent threads using the **concurrentConsumers** and **maxConcurrentConsumers** options. This allows you to easier configure this in Camel as shown below:

```
from(xxx)
.inOut().to("activemq:queue:foo?concurrentConsumers=5")
.to(yyy)
.to(zzz);
```

### 177.12.1. Request-reply over JMS and using a shared fixed reply queue

If you use a fixed reply queue when doing Request Reply over JMS as shown in the example below, then pay attention.

```
from(xxx)
.inOut().to("activemq:queue:foo?replyTo=bar")
.to(yyy)
```

In this example the fixed reply queue named "bar" is used. By default Camel assumes the queue is shared when using fixed reply queues, and therefore it uses a **JMSSelector** to only pickup the expected reply messages (eg based on the **JMSCorrelationID**). See next section for exclusive fixed reply queues. That means its not as fast as temporary queues. You can speedup how often Camel will pull for reply messages using the **receiveTimeout** option. By default its 1000 millis. So to make it faster you can set it to 250 millis to pull 4 times per second as shown:

```
from(xxx)
.inOut().to("activemq:queue:foo?replyTo=bar&receiveTimeout=250")
.to(yyy)
```

Notice this will cause the Camel to send pull requests to the message broker more frequent, and thus require more network traffic.

It is generally recommended to use temporary queues if possible.

### 177.12.2. Request-reply over JMS and using an exclusive fixed reply queue

Available as of Camel 2.9

In the previous example, Camel would anticipate the fixed reply queue named "bar" was shared, and thus it uses a **JMSSelector** to only consume reply messages which it expects. However there is a drawback doing this as JMS selectors is slower. Also the consumer on the reply queue is slower to update with new JMS selector ids. In fact it only updates when the **receiveTimeout** option times out, which by default is 1 second. So in theory the reply messages could take up till about 1 sec to be detected. On the other hand if the fixed reply queue is exclusive to the Camel reply consumer, then we can avoid using the JMS selectors, and thus be more performant. In fact as fast as using temporary queues. So in **Camel 2.9** onwards we introduced the **ReplyToType** option which you can configure to **Exclusive** to tell Camel that the reply queue is exclusive as shown in the example below:

```
from(xxx)
.inOut().to("activemq:queue:foo?replyTo=bar&replyToType=Exclusive")
.to(yyy)
```

Mind that the queue must be exclusive to each and every endpoint. So if you have two routes, then they each need an unique reply queue as shown in the next example:

-

```

from(xxx)
.inOut().to("activemq:queue:foo?replyTo=bar&replyToType=Exclusive")
.to(yyy)

from(aaa)
.inOut().to("activemq:queue:order?replyTo=order.reply&replyToType=Exclusive")
.to(bbb)

```

The same applies if you run in a clustered environment. Then each node in the cluster must use an unique reply queue name. As otherwise each node in the cluster may pickup messages which was intended as a reply on another node. For clustered environments its recommended to use shared reply queues instead.

## 177.13. SYNCHRONIZING CLOCKS BETWEEN SENDERS AND RECEIVERS

When doing messaging between systems, its desirable that the systems have synchronized clocks. For example when sending a [JMS](#) message, then you can set a time to live value on the message. Then the receiver can inspect this value, and determine if the message is already expired, and thus drop the message instead of consume and process it. However this requires that both sender and receiver have synchronized clocks. If you are using [ActiveMQ](#) then you can use the [timestamp plugin](#) to synchronize clocks.

## 177.14. ABOUT TIME TO LIVE

Read first above about synchronized clocks.

When you do request/reply (InOut) over [JMS](#) with Camel then Camel uses a timeout on the sender side, which is default 20 seconds from the **requestTimeout** option. You can control this by setting a higher/lower value. However the time to live value is still set on the [JMS](#) message being send. So that requires the clocks to be synchronized between the systems. If they are not, then you may want to disable the time to live value being set. This is now possible using the **disableTimeToLive** option from **Camel 2.8** onwards. So if you set this option to **disableTimeToLive=true**, then Camel does **not** set any time to live value when sending [JMS](#) messages. **But** the request timeout is still active. So for example if you do request/reply over [JMS](#) and have disabled time to live, then Camel will still use a timeout by 20 seconds (the **requestTimeout** option). That option can of course also be configured. So the two options **requestTimeout** and **disableTimeToLive** gives you fine grained control when doing request/reply.

From **Camel 2.13/2.12.3** onwards you can provide a header in the message to override and use as the request timeout value instead of the endpoint configured value. For example:

```

from("direct:someWhere")
.to("jms:queue:foo?replyTo=bar&requestTimeout=30s")
.to("bean:processReply");

```

In the route above we have a endpoint configured **requestTimeout** of 30 seconds. So Camel will wait up till 30 seconds for that reply message to come back on the bar queue. If no reply message is received then a **org.apache.camel.ExchangeTimedOutException** is set on the Exchange and Camel continues routing the message, which would then fail due the exception, and Camel's error handler reacts.

If you want to use a per message timeout value, you can set the header with key **org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsConstants#JMS\_REQUEST\_TIMEOUT** which has constant value **"CamelJmsRequestTimeout"** with a timeout value as long type.

For example we can use a bean to compute the timeout value per individual message, such as calling the **"whatIsTheTimeout"** method on the service bean as shown below:

```
from("direct:someWhere")
  .setHeader("CamelJmsRequestTimeout", method(ServiceBean.class, "whatIsTheTimeout"))
  .to("jms:queue:foo?replyTo=bar&requestTimeout=30s")
  .to("bean:processReply");
```

When you do fire and forget (InOut) over [JMS](#) with Camel then Camel by default does **not** set any time to live value on the message. You can configure a value by using the **timeToLive** option. For example to indicate a 5 sec., you set **timeToLive=5000**. The option **disableTimeToLive** can be used to force disabling the time to live, also for InOnly messaging. The **requestTimeout** option is not being used for InOnly messaging.

## 177.15. ENABLING TRANSACTED CONSUMPTION

A common requirement is to consume from a queue in a transaction and then process the message using the Camel route. To do this, just ensure that you set the following properties on the component/endpoint:

- **transacted** = true
- **transactionManager** = a *Transaction Manager* - typically the **JmsTransactionManager**

See the Transactional Client EIP pattern for further details.

Transactions and [Request Reply] over JMS

When using Request Reply over JMS you cannot use a single transaction; JMS will not send any messages until a commit is performed, so the server side won't receive anything at all until the transaction commits. Therefore to use [Request Reply](#) you must commit a transaction after sending the request and then use a separate transaction for receiving the response.

To address this issue the JMS component uses different properties to specify transaction use for oneway messaging and request reply messaging:

The **transacted** property applies **only** to the InOnly message Exchange Pattern (MEP).

The **transactedInOut** property applies to the InOut(Request Reply) message Exchange Pattern (MEP).

If you want to use transactions for [Request Reply](#) (InOut MEP), you **must** set **transactedInOut=true**.

### Available as of Camel 2.10

You can leverage the [DMLC transacted session API](#) using the following properties on component/endpoint:

- **transacted** = true
- **lazyCreateTransactionManager** = false

The benefit of doing so is that the cacheLevel setting will be honored when using local transactions without a configured TransactionManager. When a TransactionManager is configured, no caching happens at DMLC level and its necessary to rely on a pooled connection factory. For more details about this kind of setup see [here](#) and [here](#).

## 177.16. USING JMSREPLYTO FOR LATE REPLIES

When using Camel as a JMS listener, it sets an Exchange property with the value of the ReplyTo `javax.jms.Destination` object, having the key `ReplyTo`. You can obtain this `Destination` as follows:

```
Destination replyDestination =
exchange.getIn().getHeader(JmsConstants.JMS_REPLY_DESTINATION, Destination.class);
```

And then later use it to send a reply using regular JMS or Camel.

```
// we need to pass in the JMS component, and in this sample we use ActiveMQ
JmsEndpoint endpoint = JmsEndpoint.newInstance(replyDestination, activeMQComponent);
// now we have the endpoint we can use regular Camel API to send a message to it
template.sendBody(endpoint, "Here is the late reply.");
```

A different solution to sending a reply is to provide the `replyDestination` object in the same Exchange property when sending. Camel will then pick up this property and use it for the real destination. The endpoint URI must include a dummy destination, however. For example:

```
// we pretend to send it to some non existing dummy queue
template.send("activemq:queue:dummy, new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        // and here we override the destination with the ReplyTo destination object so the message is
        // sent to there instead of dummy
        exchange.getIn().setHeader(JmsConstants.JMS_DESTINATION, replyDestination);
        exchange.getIn().setBody("Here is the late reply.");
    }
}
```

## 177.17. USING A REQUEST TIMEOUT

In the sample below we send a Request Reply style message Exchange (we use the `requestBody` method = `InOut`) to the slow queue for further processing in Camel and we wait for a return reply:

## 177.18. SAMPLES

JMS is used in many examples for other components as well. But we provide a few samples below to get started.

### 177.18.1. Receiving from JMS

In the following sample we configure a route that receives JMS messages and routes the message to a POJO:

```
from("jms:queue:foo").
to("bean:myBusinessLogic");
```

You can of course use any of the EIP patterns so the route can be context based. For example, here's how to filter an order topic for the big spenders:

```
from("jms:topic:OrdersTopic").
  filter().method("myBean", "isGoldCustomer").
  to("jms:queue:BigSpendersQueue");
```

### 177.18.2. Sending to JMS

In the sample below we poll a file folder and send the file content to a JMS topic. As we want the content of the file as a **TextMessage** instead of a **BytesMessage**, we need to convert the body to a **String**:

```
from("file://orders").
  convertBodyTo(String.class).
  to("jms:topic:OrdersTopic");
```

### 177.18.3. Using Annotations

Camel also has annotations so you can use [POJO Consuming](#) and POJO Producing.

### 177.18.4. Spring DSL sample

The preceding examples use the Java DSL. Camel also supports Spring XML DSL. Here is the big spender sample using Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="jms:topic:OrdersTopic"/>
  <filter>
    <method bean="myBean" method="isGoldCustomer"/>
    <to uri="jms:queue:BigSpendersQueue"/>
  </filter>
</route>
```

### 177.18.5. Other samples

JMS appears in many of the examples for other components and EIP patterns, as well in this Camel documentation. So feel free to browse the documentation. If you have time, check out the this tutorial that uses JMS but focuses on how well Spring Remoting and Camel works together [Tutorial-JmsRemoting](#).

### 177.18.6. Using JMS as a Dead Letter Queue storing Exchange

Normally, when using [JMS](#) as the transport, it only transfers the body and headers as the payload. If you want to use [JMS](#) with a [Dead Letter Channel](#), using a JMS queue as the Dead Letter Queue, then normally the caused Exception is not stored in the JMS message. You can, however, use the **transferExchange** option on the JMS dead letter queue to instruct Camel to store the entire Exchange in the queue as a **javax.jms.ObjectMessage** that holds a **org.apache.camel.impl.DefaultExchangeHolder**. This allows you to consume from the Dead Letter Queue and retrieve the caused exception from the Exchange property with the key **Exchange.EXCEPTION\_CAUGHT**. The demo below illustrates this:

```
// setup error handler to use JMS as queue and store the entire Exchange
errorHandler(deadLetterChannel("jms:queue:dead?transferExchange=true"));
```

Then you can consume from the JMS queue and analyze the problem:

```
from("jms:queue:dead").to("bean:myErrorAnalyzer");

// and in our bean
String body = exchange.getIn().getBody();
Exception cause = exchange.getProperty(Exchange.EXCEPTION_CAUGHT, Exception.class);
// the cause message is
String problem = cause.getMessage();
```

### 177.18.7. Using JMS as a Dead Letter Channel storing error only

You can use JMS to store the cause error message or to store a custom body, which you can initialize yourself. The following example uses the Message Translator EIP to do a transformation on the failed exchange before it is moved to the [JMS](#) dead letter queue:

```
// we sent it to a seda dead queue first
errorHandler(deadLetterChannel("seda:dead"));

// and on the seda dead queue we can do the custom transformation before its sent to the JMS queue
from("seda:dead").transform(exceptionMessage()).to("jms:queue:dead");
```

Here we only store the original cause error message in the transform. You can, however, use any Expression to send whatever you like. For example, you can invoke a method on a Bean or use a custom processor.

## 177.19. SENDING AN INONLY MESSAGE AND KEEPING THE JMSREPLYTO HEADER

When sending to a [JMS](#) destination using `camel-jms` the producer will use the MEP to detect if its *InOnly* or *InOut* messaging. However there can be times where you want to send an *InOnly* message but keeping the **JMSReplyTo** header. To do so you have to instruct Camel to keep it, otherwise the **JMSReplyTo** header will be dropped.

For example to send an *InOnly* message to the foo queue, but with a **JMSReplyTo** with bar queue you can do as follows:

```
template.send("activemq:queue:foo?preserveMessageQos=true", new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        exchange.getIn().setBody("World");
        exchange.getIn().setHeader("JMSReplyTo", "bar");
    }
});
```

Notice we use `preserveMessageQos=true` to instruct Camel to keep the **JMSReplyTo** header.

## 177.20. SETTING JMS PROVIDER OPTIONS ON THE DESTINATION

Some JMS providers, like IBM's WebSphere MQ need options to be set on the JMS destination. For example, you may need to specify the **targetClient** option. Since **targetClient** is a WebSphere MQ option and not a Camel URI option, you need to set that on the JMS destination name like so:

```
// ...
.setHeader("CamelJmsDestinationName", constant("queue:///MY_QUEUE?targetClient=1"))
.to("wmq:queue:MY_QUEUE?useMessageIDAsCorrelationID=true");
```

Some versions of WMQ won't accept this option on the destination name and you will get an exception like:

```
com.ibm.msg.client.jms.DetailedJMSEException: JMSCC0005: The specified
value 'MY_QUEUE?targetClient=1' is not allowed for
'XMSC_DESTINATION_NAME'
```

A workaround is to use a custom DestinationResolver:

```
JmsComponent wmq = new JmsComponent(connectionFactory);

wmq.setDestinationResolver(new DestinationResolver() {
    public Destination resolveDestinationName(Session session, String destinationName, boolean
pubSubDomain) throws JMSEException {
        MQQueueSession wmqSession = (MQQueueSession) session;
        return wmqSession.createQueue("queue://" + destinationName + "?targetClient=1");
    }
});
```

## 177.21. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Transactional Client](#)
- [Bean Integration](#)
- [Tutorial-JmsRemoting](#)
- [JMSTemplate gotchas](#)

## CHAPTER 178. JMX COMPONENT

### 178.1. CAMEL JMX

Apache Camel has extensive support for JMX to allow you to monitor and control the Camel managed objects with a JMX client.

Camel also provides a [JMX](#) component that allows you to subscribe to MBean notifications. This page is about how to manage and monitor Camel using JMX.

### 178.2. OPTIONS

The JMX component has no options.

The JMX endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jmx:serverURL
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 178.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serverURL</b>	server url comes from the remaining endpoint		String

#### 178.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>format</b> (consumer)	URI Property: Format for the message body. Either xml or raw. If xml, the notification is serialized to xml. If raw, then the raw java object is set as the body.	xml	String
<b>granularityPeriod</b> (consumer)	URI Property: monitor types only The frequency to poll the bean to check the monitor.	10000	long

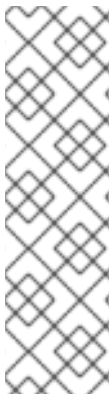


Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>monitorType</b> (consumer)	URI Property: monitor types only The type of monitor to create. One of string, gauge, counter.		String
<b>objectDomain</b> (consumer)	<b>Required</b> URI Property: The domain for the mbean you're connecting to		String
<b>objectName</b> (consumer)	URI Property: The name key for the mbean you're connecting to. This value is mutually exclusive with the object properties that get passed.		String
<b>observedAttribute</b> (consumer)	URI Property: monitor types only The attribute to observe for the monitor bean.		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>handback</b> (advanced)	URI Property: Value to handback to the listener when a notification is received. This value will be put in the message header with the key jmx.handback		Object
<b>notificationFilter</b> (advanced)	URI Property: Reference to a bean that implements the NotificationFilter.		NotificationFilter
<b>objectProperties</b> (advanced)	URI Property: properties for the object name. These values will be used if the objectName param is not set		Map
<b>reconnectDelay</b> (advanced)	URI Property: The number of seconds to wait before attempting to retry establishment of the initial connection or attempt to reconnect a lost connection	10	int
<b>reconnectOnConnection Failure</b> (advanced)	URI Property: If true the consumer will attempt to reconnect to the JMX server when any connection failure occurs. The consumer will attempt to re-establish the JMX connection every 'x' seconds until the connection is made-- where 'x' is the configured reconnectDelay	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>testConnectionOnStartup</b> (advanced)	URI Property: If true the consumer will throw an exception if unable to establish the JMX connection upon startup. If false, the consumer will attempt to establish the JMX connection every 'x' seconds until the connection is made – where 'x' is the configured <code>reconnectionDelay</code>	true	boolean
<b>initThreshold</b> (counter)	URI Property: counter monitor only Initial threshold for the monitor. The value must exceed this before notifications are fired.		int
<b>modulus</b> (counter)	URI Property: counter monitor only The value at which the counter is reset to zero		int
<b>offset</b> (counter)	URI Property: counter monitor only The amount to increment the threshold after it's been exceeded.		int
<b>differenceMode</b> (gauge)	URI Property: counter gauge monitor only If true, then the value reported in the notification is the difference from the threshold as opposed to the value itself.	false	boolean
<b>notifyHigh</b> (gauge)	URI Property: gauge monitor only If true, the gauge will fire a notification when the high threshold is exceeded	false	boolean
<b>notifyLow</b> (gauge)	URI Property: gauge monitor only If true, the gauge will fire a notification when the low threshold is exceeded	false	boolean
<b>thresholdHigh</b> (gauge)	URI Property: gauge monitor only Value for the gauge's high threshold		Double
<b>thresholdLow</b> (gauge)	URI Property: gauge monitor only Value for the gauge's low threshold		Double
<b>password</b> (security)	URI Property: credentials for making a remote connection		String
<b>user</b> (security)	URI Property: credentials for making a remote connection		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>notifyDiffer</b> (string)	URI Property: string monitor only If true, the string monitor will fire a notification when the string attribute differs from the string to compare.	false	boolean
<b>notifyMatch</b> (string)	URI Property: string monitor only If true, the string monitor will fire a notification when the string attribute matches the string to compare.	false	boolean
<b>stringToCompare</b> (string)	URI Property: string monitor only Value for the string monitor's string to compare.		String

## 178.3. ACTIVATING JMX IN CAMEL



### NOTE

Spring JAR dependency, required for Camel 2.8 or older

**spring-context.jar**, **spring-aop.jar**, **spring-beans.jar**, and **spring-core.jar** are needed on the classpath by Camel to be able to use JMX instrumentation. If these .jars are not on the classpath, Camel will fallback to non JMX mode. This situation is logged at **WARN** level using logger name **org.apache.camel.impl.DefaultCamelContext**.

From **Camel 2.9** onwards, the Spring JARs are **no** longer required to run Camel in JMX mode.

### 178.3.1. Using JMX to manage Apache Camel

By default, JMX instrumentation agent is enabled in Camel, which means that Camel runtime creates and registers MBean management objects with a **MBeanServer** instance in the VM. This allows Camel users to instantly obtain insights into how Camel routes perform down to the individual processor level.

The supported types of management objects are [endpoint](#), [route](#), [service](#), and [processor](#). Some of these management objects also expose lifecycle operations in addition to performance counter attributes.

The [DefaultManagementNamingStrategy](#) is the default naming strategy which builds object names used for MBean registration. By default, **org.apache.camel** is the domain name for all object names created by **CamelNamingStrategy**. The domain name of the MBean object can be configured by Java VM system property:

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.mbeanObjectNameDomainName=your.domain.name
```

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the camelContext element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" mbeanObjectNameDomainName="your.domain.name"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

Spring configuration always takes precedence over system properties when they both present. It is true for all JMX related configurations.

### 178.3.2. Disabling JMX instrumentation agent in Camel

You can disable JMX instrumentation agent by setting the Java VM system property as follow:

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.disabled=true
```

The property value is treated as **boolean**.

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the **camelContext** element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" disabled="true"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

Or in **Camel 2.1** its a bit easier (not having to use JVM system property) if using pure Java as you can disable it as follows:

```
CamelContext camel = new DefaultCamelContext();
camel.disableJMX();
```

### 178.3.3. Locating a MBeanServer in the Java VM

Each CamelContext can have an instance of **InstrumentationAgent** wrapped inside the **InstrumentationLifecycleStrategy**. The InstrumentationAgent is the object that interfaces with a **MBeanServer** to register / unregister Camel MBeans. Multiple CamelContexts / InstrumentationAgents can / should share a **MBeanServer**. By default, Camel runtime picks the first **MBeanServer** returned by **MBeanServerFactory.findMBeanServer method** that matches the default domain name of **org.apache.camel**.

You may want to change the default domain name to match the **MBeanServer** instance that you are already using in your application. Especially, if your **MBeanServer** is attached to a JMX connector server, you will not need to create a connector server in Camel.

You can configure the matching default domain name via system property.

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.mbeanServerDefaultDomain=<your.domain.name>
```

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the camelContext element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" mbeanServerDefaultDomain="your.domain.name"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

If no matching **MBeanServer** can be found, a new one is created and the new **MBeanServer's** default domain name is set according to the default and configuration as mentioned above.

It is also possible to use the **PlatformMBeanServer** when it is desirable to manage JVM MBeans by setting the system property. The **MBeanServer** default domain name configuration is ignored as it is not applicable.

## CAUTION

Starting in next release (1.5), the default value of **usePlatformMBeanServer** will be changed to **true**. You can set the property to **false** to disable using platform **MBeanServer**.

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.usePlatformMBeanServer=True
```

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the **camelContext** element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" usePlatformMBeanServer="true"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

### 178.3.4. Creating JMX RMI Connector Server

JMX connector server enables MBeans to be remotely managed by a JMX client such as JConsole; Camel JMX RMI connector server can be optionally turned on by setting system property and the **MBeanServer** used by Camel is attached to that connector server.

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.createRmiConnector=True
```

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the **camelContext** element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" createConnector="true"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

### 178.3.5. JMX Service URL

The default JMX Service URL has the format:

```
service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://localhost:<registryPort>/<serviceUriPath>
```

**registryPort** is the RMI registry port and the default value is **1099**.

You can set the RMI registry port by system property.

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.rmiConnector.registryPort=<port number>
```

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the **camelContext** element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" createConnector="true" registryPort="port number"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

**serviceUriPath** is the path name in the URL and the default value is `/jmxrmi/camel`.

You can set the service URL path by system property.

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.serviceUriPath=<path>
```

## TIP

### Setting ManagementAgent settings in Java

In **Camel 2.4** onwards you can also set the various options on the **ManagementAgent**:

```
context.getManagementStrategy().getManagementAgent().setServiceUriPath("/foo/bar");
context.getManagementStrategy().getManagementAgent().setRegistryPort(2113);
context.getManagementStrategy().getManagementAgent().setCreateConnector(true);
```

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the camelContext element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" createConnector="true" serviceUriPath="path"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

By default, RMI server object listens on a dynamically generated port, which can be a problem for connections established through a firewall. In such situations, RMI connection port can be explicitly set by the system property.

```
-Dorg.apache.camel.jmx.rmiConnector.connectorPort=<port number>
```

Or, by adding a **jmxAgent** element inside the **camelContext** element in Spring configuration:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" createConnector="true" connectorPort="port number"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

When the connector port option is set, the JMX service URL will become:

```
service:jmx:rmi://localhost:<connectorPort>/jndi/rmi://localhost:<registryPort>/<serviceUriPath>
```

### 178.3.6. The System Properties for Camel JMX support

Property Name	value	Description
<b>org.apache.camel.jmx</b>	<b>true</b> or <b>false</b>	if is <b>true</b> , it will enable jmx feature in Camel

See more system properties in this section below: *jmxAgent Properties Reference*.

### 178.3.7. How to use authentication with JMX

JMX in the JDK have features for authentication and also for using secure connections over SSL. You have to refer to the SUN documentation how to use this:

- <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/management/agent.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/management/agent.html>

### 178.3.8. JMX inside an Application Server

#### 178.3.8.1. Tomcat 6

See [this page](#) for details about enabling JMX in Tomcat.

In short, modify your catalina.sh (or catalina.bat in Windows) file to set the following options...

```
set CATALINA_OPTS=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote \
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=1099 \
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false \
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=false
```

#### 178.3.8.2. JBoss AS 4

By default JBoss creates its own **MBeanServer**. To allow Camel to expose to the same server follow these steps:

1. Tell Camel to use the Platform **MBeanServer** (This defaults to true in Camel 1.5)

```
<camel:camelContext id="camelContext">
  <camel:jmxAgent id="jmxAgent" mbeanObjectName="org.yourname"
  usePlatformMBeanServer="true" />
</camel:camelContext>
```

1. Alter your JBoss instance to use the Platform **MBeanServer**.  
Add the following property to your **JAVA\_OPTS** by editing **run.sh** or **run.conf** -  
**Djboss.platform.mbeanserver**. See <http://wiki.jboss.org/wiki/JBossMBeansInJConsole>

#### 178.3.8.3. WebSphere

Alter the **mbeanServerDefaultDomain** to be **WebSphere**:

```
<camel:jmxAgent id="agent" createConnector="true" mbeanObjectName="org.yourname"
usePlatformMBeanServer="false" mbeanServerDefaultDomain="WebSphere"/>
```

#### 178.3.8.4. Oracle OC4j

The Oracle OC4J J2EE application server will not allow Camel to access the platform **MBeanServer**. You can identify this in the log as Camel will log a **WARNING**.

```
xxx xx, xxxx xx:xx:xx xx org.apache.camel.management.InstrumentationLifecycleStrategy
onContextStart
WARNING: Could not register CamelContext MBean
```

```

java.lang.SecurityException: Unauthorized access from application: xx to MBean:
java.lang:type=ClassLoading
    at
    oracle.oc4j.admin.jmx.shared.UserMBeanServer.checkRegisterAccess(UserMBeanServer.java:873)

```

To resolve this you should disable the JMX agent in Camel, see section *Disabling JMX instrumentation agent in Camel*.

### 178.3.9. Advanced JMX Configuration

The Spring configuration file allows you to configure how Camel is exposed to JMX for management. In some cases, you could specify more information here, like the connector's port or the path name.

#### 178.3.10. Example:

```

<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" createConnector="true" registryPort="2000"
  mbeanServerDefaultDomain="org.apache.camel.test"/>
  <route>
    <from uri="seda:start"/>
    <to uri="mock:result"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

If you wish to change the Java 5 JMX settings you can use various [JMX system properties](#)

For example you can enable remote JMX connections to the Sun JMX connector, via setting the following environment variable (using **set** or **export** depending on your platform). These settings only configure the Sun JMX connector within Java 1.5+, not the JMX connector that Camel creates by default.

```

SUNJMX=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote=true -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=1616 \
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=false -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false

```

(The SUNJMX environment variable is simple used by the startup script for Camel, as additional startup parameters for the JVM. If you start Camel directly, you'll have to pass these parameters yourself.)

#### 178.3.11. jmxAgent Properties Reference

Spring property	System property	Default Value	Description
<b>id</b>			The JMX agent name, and it is not optional
<b>usePlatformMBeanServer</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.usePlatformMBeanServer</b>	<b>false, true</b> - Release 1.5 or later	If <b>true</b> , it will use the <b>MBeanServer</b> from the JVM
<b>mbeanServerDefaultDomain</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.mbeanServerDefaultDomain</b>	<b>org.apache.camel</b>	The default JMX domain of the <b>MBeanServer</b>



Spring property	System property	Default Value	Description
<b>mbeanObjectDomain Name</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.mbeanObjectDomainName</b>	<b>org.apache.camel</b>	The JMX domain that all object names will use
<b>createConnector</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.createRmiConnector</b>	<b>false</b>	If we should create a JMX connector (to allow remote management) for the <b>MBeanServer</b>
<b>registryPort</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.rmiConnector.registryPort</b>	<b>1099</b>	The port that the JMX RMI registry will use
<b>connectorPort</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.rmiConnector.connectorPort</b>	-1 (dynamic)	The port that the JMX RMI server will use
<b>serviceUriPath</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.serviceUriPath</b>	<b>/jmxrmi/camel</b>	The path that JMX connector will be registered under
<b>onlyRegisterProcessorWithCustomId</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.onlyRegisterProcessorWithCustomId</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Camel 2.0:</b> If this option is enabled then only processors with a custom id set will be registered. This allows you to filter out unwanted processors in the JMX console.
<b>statisticsLevel</b>		<b>All / Default</b>	<b>Camel 2.1:</b> Configures the level for whether performance statistics is enabled for the MBean. See section <i>Configuring level of granularity for performance statistics</i> for more details. From <b>Camel 2.16</b> onwards the All option is renamed to Default, and a new Extended option has been introduced which allows gathered additional runtime JMX metrics.

Spring property	System property	Default Value	Description
<b>includeHostName</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.includeHostName</b>		<b>Camel 2.13:</b> Whether to include the hostname in the MBean naming. From Camel 2.13 onwards this is default <b>false</b> , where as in older releases its default <b>true</b> . You can use this option to restore old behavior if really needed.
<b>useHostIPAddress</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.useHostIPAddress</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> Whether to use hostname or IP Address in the service url when creating the remote connector. By default the hostname will be used.
<b>loadStatisticsEnabled</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.loadStatisticsEnabled</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> Whether load statistics is enabled (gathers load statistics using a background thread per CamelContext).
<b>endpointRuntimeStatisticsEnabled</b>	<b>org.apache.camel.jmx.endpointRuntimeStatisticsEnabled</b>	<b>true</b>	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> Whether endpoint runtime statistics is enabled (gathers runtime usage of each incoming and outgoing endpoints).

### 178.3.12. Configuring whether to register MBeans always, for new routes or just by default

Available as of Camel 2.7

Camel now offers 2 settings to control whether or not to register mbeans

Option	Default	Description
<b>registerAlways</b>	<b>false</b>	If enabled then MBeans is always registered.

Option	Default	Description
<b>registerNewRoutes</b>	<b>true</b>	If enabled then adding new routes after CamelContext has been started will also register MBeans from that given route.

By default Camel registers MBeans for all the routes configured when its starting. The **registerNewRoutes** option control if MBeans should also be registered if you add new routes thereafter. You can disable this, if you for example add and remove temporary routes where management is not needed.

Be a bit caution to use the **registerAlways** option when using dynamic EIP patterns such as the Recipient List having unique endpoints. If so then each unique endpoint and its associated services/producers would also be registered. This could potential lead to system degradation due the rising number of mbeans in the registry. A MBean is not a light-weight object and thus consumes memory.

## 178.4. MONITORING CAMEL USING JMX

### 178.4.1. Using JConsole to monitor Camel

The **CamelContext** should appear in the list of local connections, if you are running JConsole on the same host as Camel.

To connect to a remote Camel instance, or if the local process does not show up, use Remote Process option, and enter an URL. Here is an example localhost

**URL:service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://localhost:1099/jmxrmi/camel.**

Using the Apache Camel with JConsole:

The screenshot shows the J2SE 5.0 Monitoring & Management Console. The title bar indicates the service is 'jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://localhost:1099/jmxrmi/camel'. The 'MBeans' tab is active, showing a tree view on the left and a table of attributes on the right.

**MBeans Tree:**

- JMImplementation
  - com.sun.management
  - java.lang
  - java.util.logging
  - org.apache.camel
    - pebble/camel
      - consumers
        - FileConsumer(0x5dd78d57)
        - FileConsumer(0x783eef33)
        - JmsConsumer(0x30ea0dfc)
      - context
      - endpoints
        - "file://target/test?id=0xa0f754a"
        - "file:src/data?id=0x1984e9d2"
        - "jms:test.MyQueue?id=0x68c2e1"
        - "spring-event:default?id=0x20a"
      - processors
        - bean1
        - to1
        - to2
      - routes
        - "node1"
        - "node2"
        - "node3"

**Attributes Table:**

Name	Value
Description	EventDrivenConsumerRoute[Endpoint[file:src/data?no...
EndpointUri	file:src/data?noop=true
FirstExchangeCompletionTime	Wed Oct 22 16:00:07 EDT 2008
FirstExchangeFailureTime	
LastExchangeCompletionTime	Wed Oct 22 16:00:07 EDT 2008
LastExchangeFailureTime	
MaxProcessingTimeMillis	95.712
MeanProcessingTimeMillis	55.07
MinProcessingTimeMillis	14.428
NumCompleted	2
NumExchanges	2
NumFailed	0
TotalProcessingTimeMillis	110.14

### 178.4.2. Which endpoints are registered

In **Camel 2.1** onwards **only singleton** endpoints are registered as the overhead for non singleton will be substantial in cases where thousands or millions of endpoints are used. This can happen when using a Recipient List EIP or from a **ProducerTemplate** that sends a lot of messages.

### 178.4.3. Which processors are registered

See this FAQ.

### 178.4.4. How to use the JMX NotificationListener to listen the camel events?

The Camel notification events give a coarse grained overview what is happening. You can see lifecycle event from context and endpoints and you can see exchanges being received by and sent to endpoints.

From **Camel 2.4** you can use a custom JMX NotificationListener to listen the camel events.

First you need to set up a **JmxNotificationEventNotifier** before you start the CamelContext:

```
// Set up the JmxNotificationEventNotifier
notifier = new JmxNotificationEventNotifier();
notifier.setSource("MyCamel");
notifier.setIgnoreCamelContextEvents(true);
notifier.setIgnoreRouteEvents(true);
notifier.setIgnoreServiceEvents(true);
```

```
CamelContext context = new DefaultCamelContext(createRegistry());
context.getManagementStrategy().addEventNotifier(notifier);
```

Second you can register your listener for listening the event:

```
// register the NotificationListener
ObjectName on = ObjectName.getInstance("org.apache.camel:context=camel-
1,type=eventnotifiers,name=JmxEventNotifier");
MyNotificationListener listener = new MyNotificationListener();
context.getManagementStrategy().getManagementAgent().getMBeanServer().addNotificationListener(o
n,
    listener,
    new NotificationFilter() {
        private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

        public boolean isNotificationEnabled(Notification notification) {
            return notification.getSource().equals("MyCamel");
        }
    }, null);
```

#### 178.4.5. Using the Tracer MBean to get fine grained tracing

Additionally to the coarse grained notifications above **Camel 2.9.0** support JMX Notification for fine grained trace events.

These can be found in the Tracer MBean. To activate fine grained tracing you first need to activate tracing on the context or on a route.

This can either be done when configuring the context or on the context / route MBeans.

As a second step you have to set the **jmxTraceNotifications** attribute to **true** on the tracer. This can again be done when configuring the context or at runtime on the tracer MBean.

Now you can register for TraceEvent Notifications on the Tracer MBean using JConsole. There will be one Notification for every step on the route with all exchange and message details:

The screenshot shows the Java Monitoring & Management Console (JM) interface. The left sidebar displays a tree view of the application structure, including components like `org.apache.camel`, `consumers`, `context`, `endpoints`, `errorhandlers`, `eventnotifiers`, `processors`, `routes`, `services`, `threadpools`, and `tracer`. The main window shows a notification buffer with the following columns: TimeStamp, Type, UserData, Message, Event, and Source. The notifications are listed in descending order of time. A detailed view of a notification is shown, including headers, body, exchange ID, endpoint URI, and properties.

TimeStamp	Type	UserData	Message	Event	Source
10:26:4...	jmx.attribute...		1	AttributeChang...	javax.management.Attri... org.apache.camel:context=sopwin58/camel-1...
10:26:3...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:38 CEST 2011, Headers...	14	Test 12 1	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 12 1]
10:26:3...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:38 CEST 2011, Headers...	13	Test 12	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 12]
10:26:3...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:38 CEST 2011, Headers...	12	Test 12	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 12]
10:26:3...	jmx.attribute...		1	AttributeChang...	javax.management.Attri... org.apache.camel:context=sopwin58/camel-1...
10:26:3...	jmx.attribute...		1	AttributeChang...	javax.management.Attri... org.apache.camel:context=sopwin58/camel-1...
10:26:3...	jmx.attribute...		1	AttributeChang...	javax.management.Attri... org.apache.camel:context=sopwin58/camel-1...
10:26:3...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:33 CEST 2011, Headers...	11	Test 11 1	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 11 1]
10:26:3...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:33 CEST 2011, Headers...	10	Test 11	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 11]
10:26:3...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:33 CEST 2011, Headers...	9	Test 11	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 11]
10:26:2...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:28 CEST 2011, Headers...	8	Test 10 1	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 10 1]
10:26:2...	TraceNotifica...	Headers={myheader=Test 10, breadorum... Body=Test 10 ExchangeId=ID-sopwin58-51211-1317975... EndpointURI=transform[Simple: \${in.l... Properties={CamelCreatedTimestamp=Fr...	7	Test 10	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 10]
10:26:2...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:28 CEST 2011, Headers...	6	Test 10	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 10]
10:26:2...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:23 CEST 2011, Headers...	5	Test 9 1	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 9 1]
10:26:2...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:23 CEST 2011, Headers...	4	Test 9	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 9]
10:26:2...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:23 CEST 2011, Headers...	3	Test 9	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 9]
10:26:1...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:18 CEST 2011, Headers...	2	Test 8 1	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 8 1]
10:26:1...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:18 CEST 2011, Headers...	1	Test 8	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 8]
10:26:1...	TraceNotifica...	{TimeStamp=Fri Oct 07 10:26:18 CEST 2011, Headers...	0	Test 8	javax.management.Notifi... Exchange[Message: Test 8]
10:26:1...	jmx.attribute...		1	AttributeChang...	javax.management.Attri... org.apache.camel:context=sopwin58/camel-1...

## 178.5. USING JMX FOR YOUR OWN CAMEL CODE

### 178.5.1. Registering your own Managed Endpoints

Available as of Camel 2.0

You can decorate your own endpoints with Spring managed annotations `@ManagedResource` to allow to register them in the Camel `MBeanServer` and thus access your custom MBeans using JMX.



#### NOTE

In **Camel 2.1** we have changed this to apply other than just endpoints but then you need to implement the interface `org.apache.camel.spi.ManagementAware` as well. More about this later.

For example we have the following custom endpoint where we define some options to be managed:

```
@ManagedResource(description = "Our custom managed endpoint")
public class CustomEndpoint extends MockEndpoint implements
ManagementAware<CustomEndpoint> {

    public CustomEndpoint(final String endpointUri, final Component component) {
        super(endpointUri, component);
    }

    public Object getManagedObject(CustomEndpoint object) {
        return this;
    }

    public boolean isSingleton() {
        return true;
    }
}
```

```

protected String createEndpointUri() {
    return "custom";
}

@ManagedAttribute
public String getFoo() {
    return "bar";
}

@ManagedAttribute
public String getEndpointUri() {
    return super.getEndpointUri();
}
}

```

Notice from **Camel 2.9** onwards its encouraged to use the **@ManagedResource**, **@ManagedAttribute**, and **@ManagedOperation** from the **org.apache.camel.api.management** package. This allows your custom code to not depend on Spring JARs.

## 178.5.2. Programming your own Managed Services

Available as of Camel 2.1

Camel now offers to use your own MBeans when registering services for management. What that means is for example you can develop a custom Camel component and have it expose MBeans for endpoints, consumers and producers etc. All you need to do is to implement the interface **org.apache.camel.spi.ManagementAware** and return the managed object Camel should use.

Now before you think oh boys the JMX API is really painful and terrible, then yeah you are right. Lucky for us Spring though too and they created a range of annotations you can use to export management on an existing bean. That means that you often use that and just return **this** in the **getManagedObject** from the **ManagementAware** interface. For an example see the code example above with the **CustomEndpoint**.

Now in **Camel 2.1** you can do this for all the objects that Camel registers for management which are quite a bunch, but not all.

For services which do not implement this **ManagementAware** interface then Camel will fallback to using default wrappers as defined in the table below:

Type	MBean wrapper
<b>CamelContext</b>	<b>ManagedCamelContext</b>
<b>Component</b>	<b>ManagedComponent</b>
<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>ManagedEndpoint</b>
<b>Consumer</b>	<b>ManagedConsumer</b>
<b>Producer</b>	<b>ManagedProducer</b>

Type	MBean wrapper
<b>Route</b>	<b>ManagedRoute</b>
<b>Processor</b>	<b>ManagedProcessor</b>
<b>Tracer</b>	<b>ManagedTracer</b>
<b>Service</b>	<b>ManagedService</b>

In addition to that there are some extended wrappers for specialized types such as:

Type	MBean wrapper
<b>ScheduledPollConsumer</b>	<b>ManagedScheduledPollConsumer</b>
<b>BrowsableEndpoint</b>	<b>ManagedBrowseableEndpoint</b>
<b>Throttler</b>	<b>ManagedThrottler</b>
<b>Delayer</b>	<b>ManagedDelayer</b>
<b>SendProcessor</b>	<b>ManagedSendProcessor</b>

And in the future we will add additional wrappers for more EIP patterns.

### 178.5.3. ManagementNamingStrategy

Available as of Camel 2.1

Camel provides a pluggable API for naming strategy by **org.apache.camel.spi.ManagementNamingStrategy**. A default implementation is used to compute the MBean names that all MBeans are registered with.

### 178.5.4. Management naming pattern

Available as of Camel 2.10

From **Camel 2.10** onwards we made it easier to configure a naming pattern for the MBeans. The pattern is used as part of the **ObjectName** as they key after the domain name.

By default Camel will use MBean names for the **ManagedCamelContextMBean** as follows:

```
org.apache.camel:context=localhost/camel-1,type=context,name=camel-1
```

And from **Camel 2.13** onwards the hostname is not included in the MBean names, so the above example would be as follows:

```
org.apache.camel:context=camel-1,type=context,name=camel-1
```



If you configure a name on the **CamelContext** then that name is part of the **ObjectName** as well. For example if we have

```
<camelContext id="myCamel" ...>
```

Then the MBean names will be as follows:

```
org.apache.camel:context=localhost/myCamel,type=context,name=myCamel
```

Now if there is a naming clash in the JVM, such as there already exists a MBean with that given name above, then Camel will by default try to auto correct this by finding a new free name in the **JMXMBeanServer** by using a counter. As shown below the counter is now appended, so we have **myCamel-1** as part of the **ObjectName**:

```
org.apache.camel:context=localhost/myCamel-1,type=context,name=myCamel
```

This is possible because Camel uses a naming pattern by default that supports the following tokens:

- **camelId** = the CamelContext id (eg the name)
- **name** - same as **camelId**
- **counter** - an incrementing counter \* **bundleId** - the OSGi bundle id (only for OSGi environments)
- **symbolicName** - the OSGi symbolic name (only for OSGi environments)
- **version** - the OSGi bundle version (only for OSGi environments)

The default naming pattern is differentiated between OSGi and non-OSGi as follows:

- non OSGi: **name**
- OSGi: **bundleId-name**
- OSGi Camel 2.13: **symbolicName**

However if there is a naming clash in the **JMXMBeanServer** then Camel will automatic fallback and use the **counter** in the pattern to remedy this. And thus the following patterns will then be used:

- non OSGi: **name-counter**
- OSGi: **bundleId-name-counter**
- OSGi Camel 2.13: **symbolicName-counter**

If you set an explicit naming pattern, then that pattern is always used, and the default patterns above is **not** used.

This allows us to have full control, very easily, of the naming for both the **CamelContext** id in the Registry as well the JMX MBeans in the **JMXMBeanRegistry**.

From **Camel 2.15** onwards you can configure the default management name pattern using a JVM system property, to configure this globally for the JVM. Notice that you can override this pattern by configure it explicit, as shown in the examples further below.

Set a JVM system property to use a default management name pattern that prefixes the name with cool.

```
System.setProperty(JmxSystemPropertyKeys.MANAGEMENT_NAME_PATTERN, "cool-#name#");
```

So if we want to explicit name both the **CamelContext** and to use fixed MBean names, that do not change (eg has no counters), then we can use the new **managementNamePattern** attribute:

```
<camelContext id="myCamel" managementNamePattern="#name#">
```

Then the MBean names will always be as follows:

```
org.apache.camel:context=localhost/myCamel,type=context,name=myCamel
```

In Java, you can configure the **managementNamePattern** as follows:

```
context.getManagementNameStrategy().setNamePattern("#name#");
```

You can also use a different name in the **managementNamePattern** than the id, so for example we can do:

```
<camelContext id="myCamel" managementNamePattern="coolCamel">
```

You may want to do this in OSGi environments in case you do not want the OSGi bundle id as part of the MBean names. As the OSGi bundle id can change if you restart the server, or uninstall and install the same application. You can then do as follows to not use the OSGi bundle id as part of the name:

```
<camelContext id="myCamel" managementNamePattern="#name#">
```

Note this requires that **myCamel** is unique in the entire JVM. If you install a 2nd Camel application that has the same **CamelContext** id and **managementNamePattern** then Camel will fail upon starting, and report a MBean already exists exception.

## 178.5.5. ManagementStrategy

Available as of Camel 2.1

Camel now provides a totally pluggable management strategy that allows you to be 100% in control of management. It is a rich interface with many methods for management. Not only for adding and removing managed objects from the **MBeanServer**, but also event notification is provided as well using the **org.apache.camel.spi.EventNotifier** API. What it does, for example, is make it easier to provide an adapter for other management products. In addition, it also allows you to provide more details and features that are provided out of the box at Apache.

## 178.5.6. Configuring level of granularity for performance statistics

Available as of Camel 2.1

You can now set a pre set level whether performance statistics is enabled or not when Camel start ups. The levels are

- **Extended** - As default but with additional statistics gathered during runtime such as fine grained level of usage of endpoints and more. This options requires Camel 2.16

- **All / Default** - Camel will enable statistics for both routes and processors (fine grained). From **Camel 2.16** onwards the All option was renamed to Default.
- **RoutesOnly** - Camel will only enable statistics for routes (coarse grained)
- **Off** - Camel will not enable statistics for any.

From **Camel 2.9** onwards the performance statistics also include average load statistics per CamelContext and Route MBeans. The statistics is average load based on the number of in-flight exchanges, on a per 1, 5, and 15 minute rate. This is similar to load statistics on Unix systems. **Camel 2.11** onwards allows you to explicit disable load performance statistics by setting **loadStatisticsEnabled=false** on the `<jmxAgent>`. Note that it will be off if the statics level is configured to off as well. From **Camel 2.13** onwards the load performance statistics is by default disabled. You can enable this by setting **loadStatisticsEnabled=true** on the `<jmxAgent>`.

At runtime you can always use the management console (such as JConsole) to change on a given route or processor whether its statistics are enabled or not.



## NOTE

### What does statistics enabled mean?

Statistics enabled means that Camel will do fine grained performance statistics for that particular MBean. The statistics you can see are many, such as: number of exchanges completed/failed, last/total/mina/max/mean processing time, first/last failed time, etc.

Using Java DSL you set this level by:

```
// only enable routes when Camel starts
context.getManagementStrategy().setStatisticsLevel(ManagementStatisticsLevel.RoutesOnly);
```

And from Spring DSL you do:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" statisticsLevel="RoutesOnly"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

## 178.6. HIDING SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Available as of Camel 2.12

By default, Camel enlists MBeans in JMX such as endpoints configured using URIs. In this configuration, there may be sensitive information such as passwords.

This information can be hidden by enabling the **mask** option as shown below:

Using Java DSL you turn this on by:

```
// only enable routes when Camel starts
context.getManagementStrategy().getManagementAgent().setMask(true);
```

And from Spring DSL you do:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <jmxAgent id="agent" mask="true"/>
  ...
</camelContext>
```

This will mask URIs having options such as password and passphrase, and use **xxxxxx** as the replacement value.

### 178.6.1. Declaring which JMX attributes and operations to mask

On the **org.apache.camel.api.management.ManagedAttribute** and **org.apache.camel.api.management.ManagedOperation**, the attribute **mask** can be set to **true** to indicate that the result of this JMX attribute/operation should be masked (if enabled on JMX agent, see above).

For example, on the default managed endpoints from camel-core **org.apache.camel.api.management.mbean.ManagedEndpointMBean**, we have declared that the **EndpointUri** JMX attribute is masked:

```
@ManagedAttribute(description = "Endpoint URI", mask = true)
String getEndpointUri();
```

## 178.7. SEE ALSO

- [Management Example](#)
- [Why is my processor not showing up in JConsole](#)

## CHAPTER 179. JOLT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The **jolt**: component allows you to process a JSON messages using an **JOLT** specification. This can be ideal when doing JSON to JSON transformation.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jolt</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 179.1. URI FORMAT

```
jolt:specName[?options]
```

Where **specName** is the classpath-local URI of the specification to invoke; or the complete URL of the remote specification (eg: <file://folder/myfile.json>).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 179.2. OPTIONS

The JOLT component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transform</b> (advanced)	Explicitly sets the Transform to use. If not set a Transform specified by the transformDsl will be created		Transform
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The JOLT endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jolt:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 179.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

### 179.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>inputType</b> (producer)	Specifies if the input is hydrated JSON or a JSON String.	Hydrated	JoltInputOutputType
<b>outputType</b> (producer)	Specifies if the output should be hydrated JSON or a JSON String.	Hydrated	JoltInputOutputType
<b>transformDsl</b> (producer)	Specifies the Transform DSL of the endpoint resource. If none is specified Chainr will be used.	Chainr	JoltTransformType
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 179.3. SAMPLES

For example you could use something like

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("jolt:com/acme/MyResponse.json");
```

And a file based resource:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("jolt:file://myfolder/MyResponse.json?contentCache=true").
to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

You can also specify what specification the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").  
  setHeader("CamelJoltResourceUri").constant("path/to/my/spec.json").  
  to("jolt:dummy");
```

## 179.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 180. JPA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The **jpa** component enables you to store and retrieve Java objects from persistent storage using EJB 3's Java Persistence Architecture (JPA), which is a standard interface layer that wraps Object/Relational Mapping (ORM) products such as OpenJPA, Hibernate, TopLink, and so on.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jpa</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 180.1. SENDING TO THE ENDPOINT

You can store a Java entity bean in a database by sending it to a JPA producer endpoint. The body of the *In* message is assumed to be an entity bean (that is, a POJO with an `@Entity` annotation on it) or a collection or array of entity beans.

If the body is a List of entities, make sure to use **entityType=java.util.ArrayList** as a configuration passed to the producer endpoint.

If the body does not contain one of the previous listed types, put a Message Translator in front of the endpoint to perform the necessary conversion first.

From **Camel 2.19** onwards you can use **query**, **namedQuery** or **nativeQuery** for the producer as well. Also in the value of the **parameters**, you can use Simple expression which allows you to retrieve parameter values from Message body, header and etc. Those query can be used for retrieving a set of data with using **SELECT** JPQL/SQL statement as well as executing bulk update/delete with using **UPDATE/DELETE** JPQL/SQL statement. Please note that you need to specify **useExecuteUpdate** to **true** if you execute **UPDATE/DELETE** with **namedQuery** as camel don't look into the named query unlike **query** and **nativeQuery**.

### 180.2. CONSUMING FROM THE ENDPOINT

Consuming messages from a JPA consumer endpoint removes (or updates) entity beans in the database. This allows you to use a database table as a logical queue: consumers take messages from the queue and then delete/update them to logically remove them from the queue.

If you do not wish to delete the entity bean when it has been processed (and when routing is done), you can specify **consumeDelete=false** on the URI. This will result in the entity being processed each poll.

If you would rather perform some update on the entity to mark it as processed (such as to exclude it from a future query) then you can annotate a method with `@Consumed` which will be invoked on your entity bean when the entity bean when it has been processed (and when routing is done).

From **Camel 2.13** onwards you can use `@PreConsumed` which will be invoked on your entity bean before it has been processed (before routing).

If you are consuming a lot (100K+) of rows and experience OutOfMemory problems you should set the `maximumResults` to sensible value.



## 180.3. URI FORMAT

```
jpa:entityClassName[?options]
```

For sending to the endpoint, the *entityClassName* is optional. If specified, it helps the [Type Converter](#) to ensure the body is of the correct type.

For consuming, the *entityClassName* is mandatory.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 180.4. OPTIONS

The JPA component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>entityManagerFactory</b> (common)	To use the EntityManagerFactory. This is strongly recommended to configure.		EntityManagerFactory
<b>transactionManager</b> (common)	To use the PlatformTransactionManager for managing transactions.		PlatformTransactionManager
<b>joinTransaction</b> (common)	The camel-jpa component will join transaction by default. You can use this option to turn this off, for example if you use LOCAL_RESOURCE and join transaction doesn't work with your JPA provider. This option can also be set globally on the JpaComponent, instead of having to set it on all endpoints.	true	boolean
<b>sharedEntityManager</b> (common)	Whether to use Spring's SharedEntityManager for the consumer/producer. Note in most cases joinTransaction should be set to false as this is not an EXTENDED EntityManager.	false	boolean
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The JPA endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jpa:entityType
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 180.4.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>entityType</b>	<b>Required</b> The JPA annotated class to use as entity.		Class<?>

### 180.4.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>joinTransaction</b> (common)	The camel-jpa component will join transaction by default. You can use this option to turn this off, for example if you use LOCAL_RESOURCE and join transaction doesn't work with your JPA provider. This option can also be set globally on the JpaComponent, instead of having to set it on all endpoints.	true	boolean
<b>maximumResults</b> (common)	Set the maximum number of results to retrieve on the Query.	-1	int
<b>namedQuery</b> (common)	To use a named query.		String
<b>nativeQuery</b> (common)	To use a custom native query. You may want to use the option resultClass also when using native queries.		String
<b>parameters</b> (common)	This key/value mapping is used for building the query parameters. It is expected to be of the generic type java.util.Map where the keys are the named parameters of a given JPA query and the values are their corresponding effective values you want to select for. When it's used for producer, Simple expression can be used as a parameter value. It allows you to retrieve parameter values from the message body, header and etc.		Map
<b>persistenceUnit</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The JPA persistence unit used by default.	camel	String
<b>query</b> (common)	To use a custom query.		String
<b>resultClass</b> (common)	Defines the type of the returned payload (we will call entityManager.createNativeQuery(nativeQuery, resultClass) instead of entityManager.createNativeQuery(nativeQuery)). Without this option, we will return an object array. Only has an affect when using in conjunction with native query when consuming data.		Class<?>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sharedEntityManager</b> (common)	Whether to use Spring's SharedEntityManager for the consumer/producer. Note in most cases joinTransaction should be set to false as this is not an EXTENDED EntityManager.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>consumeDelete</b> (consumer)	If true, the entity is deleted after it is consumed; if false, the entity is not deleted.	true	boolean
<b>consumeLockEntity</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether or not to set an exclusive lock on each entity bean while processing the results from polling.	true	boolean
<b>deleteHandler</b> (consumer)	To use a custom DeleteHandler to delete the row after the consumer is done processing the exchange		Object>
<b>lockModeType</b> (consumer)	To configure the lock mode on the consumer.	PESSIMISTIC_WRITE	LockModeType
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	An integer value to define the maximum number of messages to gather per poll. By default, no maximum is set. Can be used to avoid polling many thousands of messages when starting up the server. Set a value of 0 or negative to disable.		int
<b>preDeleteHandler</b> (consumer)	To use a custom Pre-DeleteHandler to delete the row after the consumer has read the entity.		Object>
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>skipLockedEntity</b> (consumer)	To configure whether to use NOWAIT on lock and silently skip the entity.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transacted</b> (consumer)	Whether to run the consumer in transacted mode, by which all messages will either commit or rollback, when the entire batch has been processed. The default behavior (false) is to commit all the previously successfully processed messages, and only rollback the last failed message.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>flushOnSend</b> (producer)	Flushes the EntityManager after the entity bean has been persisted.	true	boolean
<b>remove</b> (producer)	Indicates to use entityManager.remove(entity).	false	boolean
<b>useExecuteUpdate</b> (producer)	To configure whether to use executeUpdate() when producer executes a query. When you use INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE statement as a named query, you need to specify this option to 'true'.		Boolean
<b>usePassedInEntityManager</b> (producer)	If set to true, then Camel will use the EntityManager from the header JpaConstants.ENTITYMANAGER instead of the configured entity manager on the component/endpoint. This allows end users to control which entity manager will be in use.	false	boolean
<b>usePersist</b> (producer)	Indicates to use entityManager.persist(entity) instead of entityManager.merge(entity). Note: entityManager.persist(entity) doesn't work for detached entities (where the EntityManager has to execute an UPDATE instead of an INSERT query)!	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>entityManagerProperties</b> (advanced)	Additional properties for the entity manager to use.		Map
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

## 180.5. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel adds the following message headers to the exchange:

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel JpaTemplate</b>	<b>JpaTemplate</b>	<b>Not supported anymore since Camel 2.12:</b> The <b>JpaTemplate</b> object that is used to access the entity bean. You need this object in some situations, for instance in a type converter or when you are doing some custom processing. See <a href="#">CAMEL-5932</a> for the reason why the support for this header has been dropped.
<b>Camel EntityManager</b>	<b>EntityManager</b>	<b>Camel 2.12: JPA consumer / Camel 2.12.2: JPA producer:</b> The JPA <b>EntityManager</b> object being used by <b>JpaConsumer</b> or <b>JpaProducer</b> .

## 180.6. CONFIGURING ENTITYMANAGERFACTORY

Its strongly advised to configure the JPA component to use a specific **EntityManagerFactory** instance. If failed to do so each **JpaEndpoint** will auto create their own instance of **EntityManagerFactory** which most often is not what you want.

For example, you can instantiate a JPA component that references the **myEMFactory** entity manager factory, as follows:

```
<bean id="jpa" class="org.apache.camel.component.jpa.JpaComponent">
  <property name="entityManagerFactory" ref="myEMFactory"/>
</bean>
```

In **Camel 2.3** the **JpaComponent** will auto lookup the **EntityManagerFactory** from the Registry which means you do not need to configure this on the **JpaComponent** as shown above. You only need to do so if there is ambiguity, in which case Camel will log a WARN.

## 180.7. CONFIGURING TRANSACTIONMANAGER

Since **Camel 2.3** the **JpaComponent** will auto lookup the **TransactionManager** from the Registry. If Camel won't find any **TransactionManager** instance registered, it will also look up for the **TransactionTemplate** and try to extract **TransactionManager** from it.

If none **TransactionTemplate** is available in the registry, **JpaEndpoint** will auto create their own instance of **TransactionManager** which most often is not what you want.

If more than single instance of the **TransactionManager** is found, Camel will log a WARN. In such cases you might want to instantiate and explicitly configure a JPA component that references the **myTransactionManager** transaction manager, as follows:

```
<bean id="jpa" class="org.apache.camel.component.jpa.JpaComponent">
  <property name="entityManagerFactory" ref="myEMFactory"/>
  <property name="transactionManager" ref="myTransactionManager"/>
</bean>
```

## 180.8. USING A CONSUMER WITH A NAMED QUERY

For consuming only selected entities, you can use the **consumer.namedQuery** URI query option. First, you have to define the named query in the JPA Entity class:

```
@Entity
@NamedQuery(name = "step1", query = "select x from MultiSteps x where x.step = 1")
public class MultiSteps {
  ...
}
```

After that you can define a consumer uri like this one:

```
from("jpa://org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps?consumer.namedQuery=step1")
.to("bean:myBusinessLogic");
```

## 180.9. USING A CONSUMER WITH A QUERY

For consuming only selected entities, you can use the **consumer.query** URI query option. You only have to define the query option:

```
from("jpa://org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps?consumer.query=select o from
org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps o where o.step = 1")
.to("bean:myBusinessLogic");
```

## 180.10. USING A CONSUMER WITH A NATIVE QUERY

For consuming only selected entities, you can use the **consumer.nativeQuery** URI query option. You only have to define the native query option:

```
from("jpa://org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps?consumer.nativeQuery=select * from MultiSteps
where step = 1")
.to("bean:myBusinessLogic");
```

If you use the native query option, you will receive an object array in the message body.

## 180.11. USING A PRODUCER WITH A NAMED QUERY

For retrieving selected entities or execute bulk update/delete, you can use the **namedQuery** URI query option. First, you have to define the named query in the JPA Entity class:

```
@Entity
@NamedQuery(name = "step1", query = "select x from MultiSteps x where x.step = 1")
public class MultiSteps {
    ...
}
```

After that you can define a producer uri like this one:

```
from("direct:namedQuery")
.to("jpa://org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps?namedQuery=step1");
```

Note that you need to specify **useExecuteUpdate** option to **true** to execute **UPDATE/DELETE** statement as a named query.

## 180.12. USING A PRODUCER WITH A QUERY

For retrieving selected entities or execute bulk update/delete, you can use the **query** URI query option. You only have to define the query option:

```
from("direct:query")
.to("jpa://org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps?query=select o from
org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps o where o.step = 1");
```

## 180.13. USING A PRODUCER WITH A NATIVE QUERY

For retrieving selected entities or execute bulk update/delete, you can use the **nativeQuery** URI query option. You only have to define the native query option:

```
from("direct:nativeQuery")
.to("jpa://org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps?
resultClass=org.apache.camel.examples.MultiSteps&nativeQuery=select * from MultiSteps where
step = 1");
```

If you use the native query option without specifying **resultClass**, you will receive an object array in the message body.

## 180.14. EXAMPLE

See [Tracer Example](#) for an example using [JPA](#) to store traced messages into a database.

## 180.15. USING THE JPA-BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

The Idempotent Consumer from the [EIP patterns](#) is used to filter out duplicate messages. A JPA-based idempotent repository is provided.



To use the JPA based idempotent repository.

### Procedure

1. Set up a **persistence-unit** in the persistence.xml file:
2. Set up a **org.springframework.orm.jpa.JpaTemplate** which is used by the **org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.jpa.JpaMessageIdRepository**:
3. Configure the error formatting macro: snippet: java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index: 20, Size: 20
4. Configure the idempotent repository:  
**org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.jpa.JpaMessageIdRepository**:
5. Create the JPA idempotent repository in the Spring XML file:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route id="JpaMessageIdRepositoryTest">
    <from uri="direct:start" />
    <idempotentConsumer messageIdRepositoryRef="jpaStore">
      <header>messageId</header>
      <to uri="mock:result" />
    </idempotentConsumer>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

### When running this Camel component tests inside your IDE

If you run the [tests of this component](#) directly inside your IDE, and not through Maven, then you could see exceptions like these:

```
org.springframework.transaction.CannotCreateTransactionException: Could not open JPA
EntityManager for transaction; nested exception is
<openjpa-2.2.1-r422266:1396819 nonfatal user error>
org.apache.openjpa.persistence.ArgumentException: This configuration disallows runtime
optimization,
but the following listed types were not enhanced at build time or at class load time with a javaagent:
"org.apache.camel.examples.SendEmail".
    at
org.springframework.orm.jpa.JpaTransactionManager.doBegin(JpaTransactionManager.java:427)
    at
org.springframework.transaction.support.AbstractPlatformTransactionManager.getTransaction(AbstractPlatformTransactionManager.java:371)
    at
org.springframework.transaction.support.TransactionTemplate.execute(TransactionTemplate.java:127)
    at org.apache.camel.processor.jpa.JpaRouteTest.cleanupRepository(JpaRouteTest.java:96)
    at org.apache.camel.processor.jpa.JpaRouteTest.createCamelContext(JpaRouteTest.java:67)
    at org.apache.camel.test.junit4.CamelTestSupport.doSetUp(CamelTestSupport.java:238)
    at org.apache.camel.test.junit4.CamelTestSupport.setUp(CamelTestSupport.java:208)
```

The problem here is that the source has been compiled or recompiled through your IDE and not through Maven, which would [enhance the byte-code at build time](#) . To overcome this you need to enable [dynamic byte-code enhancement of OpenJPA](#) . For example, assuming the current OpenJPA version

being used in Camel is 2.2.1, to run the tests inside your IDE you would need to pass the following argument to the JVM:

```
-javaagent:<path_to_your_local_m2_cache>/org/apache/openjpa/openjpa/2.2.1/openjpa-2.2.1.jar
```

## 180.16. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Tracer Example](#)

## CHAPTER 181. JSON FASTJSON DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

Fastjson is a Data Format which uses the [Fastjson Library](#)

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  marshal().json(JsonLibrary.Fastjson).
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 181.1. FASTJSON OPTIONS

The JSon Fastjson dataformat supports 19 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
objectMapper		<b>String</b>	Lookup and use the existing ObjectMapper with the given id when using Jackson.
useDefaultObjectMapper	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to lookup and use default Jackson ObjectMapper from the registry.
prettyPrint	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
library	<b>XStream</b>	<b>JsonLibrary</b>	Which json library to use.
unmarshalTypeName		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unmarshalling
jsonView		<b>Class &lt;?&gt;</b>	When marshalling a POJO to JSON you might want to exclude certain fields from the JSON output. With Jackson you can use JSON views to accomplish this. This option is to refer to the class which has JsonView annotations
include		<b>String</b>	If you want to marshal a pojo to JSON, and the pojo has some fields with null values. And you want to skip these null values, you can set this option to NOT_NULL
allowJmsType	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used for JMS users to allow the JMSType header from the JMS spec to specify a FQN classname to use to unmarshal to.
collectionTypeName		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom collection type to lookup in the registry to use. This option should rarely be used, but allows to use different collection types than java.util.Collection based as default.
useList	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To unarmshal to a List of Map or a List of Pojo.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>enableJaxbAnnotationModule</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable the JAXB annotations module when using Jackson. When enabled then JAXB annotations can be used by Jackson.
<code>moduleClassNames</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.Module</code> specified as a String with FQN class names. Multiple classes can be separated by comma.
<code>moduleRefs</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules referred from the Camel registry. Multiple modules can be separated by comma.
<code>enableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to enable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>disableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to disable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>permissions</code>		<b>String</b>	Adds permissions that controls which Java packages and classes XStream is allowed to use during unmarshal from xml/json to Java beans. A permission must be configured either here or globally using a JVM system property. The permission can be specified in a syntax where a plus sign is allow, and minus sign is deny. Wildcards is supported by using <code>.</code> as prefix. For example to allow <code>com.foo</code> and all subpackages then specify <code>com.foo..</code> Multiple permissions can be configured separated by comma, such as <code>com.foo.,-com.foo.bar.MySecretBean</code> . The following default permission is always included: <code>-java.lang.,java.util.</code> unless its overridden by specifying a JVM system property with they key <code>org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions</code> .
<code>allowUnmarshalType</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If enabled then Jackson is allowed to attempt to use the <code>CamelJacksonUnmarshalType</code> header during the unmarshalling. This should only be enabled when desired to be used.
<code>timezone</code>		<b>String</b>	If set then Jackson will use the Timezone when marshalling/unmarshalling. This option will have no effect on the others Json DataFormat, like gson, fastjson and xstream.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 181.2. DEPENDENCIES

To use Fastjson in your camel routes you need to add the dependency on **camel-fastjson** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-fastjson</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 182. JSON GSON DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

Gson is a Data Format which uses the [Gson Library](#)

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  marshal().json(JsonLibrary.Gson).
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 182.1. GSON OPTIONS

The JSon GSon dataformat supports 19 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
objectMapper		<b>String</b>	Lookup and use the existing ObjectMapper with the given id when using Jackson.
useDefaultObjectMapper	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to lookup and use default Jackson ObjectMapper from the registry.
prettyPrint	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
library	<b>XStream</b>	<b>JsonLibrary</b>	Which json library to use.
unmarshalTypeName		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unmarshalling
jsonView		<b>Class &lt;?&gt;</b>	When marshalling a POJO to JSON you might want to exclude certain fields from the JSON output. With Jackson you can use JSON views to accomplish this. This option is to refer to the class which has JsonView annotations
include		<b>String</b>	If you want to marshal a pojo to JSON, and the pojo has some fields with null values. And you want to skip these null values, you can set this option to NOT_NULL
allowJmsType	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used for JMS users to allow the JMSType header from the JMS spec to specify a FQN classname to use to unmarshal to.
collectionTypeName		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom collection type to lookup in the registry to use. This option should rarely be used, but allows to use different collection types than java.util.Collection based as default.
useList	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To unarmshal to a List of Map or a List of Pojo.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>enableJaxbAnnotationModule</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable the JAXB annotations module when using Jackson. When enabled then JAXB annotations can be used by Jackson.
<code>moduleClassNames</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.Module</code> specified as a String with FQN class names. Multiple classes can be separated by comma.
<code>moduleRefs</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules referred from the Camel registry. Multiple modules can be separated by comma.
<code>enableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to enable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>disableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to disable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>permissions</code>		<b>String</b>	Adds permissions that controls which Java packages and classes XStream is allowed to use during unmarshal from xml/json to Java beans. A permission must be configured either here or globally using a JVM system property. The permission can be specified in a syntax where a plus sign is allow, and minus sign is deny. Wildcards is supported by using <code>.</code> as prefix. For example to allow <code>com.foo</code> and all subpackages then specify <code>com.foo..</code> Multiple permissions can be configured separated by comma, such as <code>com.foo.,-com.foo.bar.MySecretBean</code> . The following default permission is always included: <code>-java.lang.,java.util</code> . unless its overridden by specifying a JVM system property with they key <code>org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions</code> .
<code>allowUnmarshalType</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If enabled then Jackson is allowed to attempt to use the <code>CamelJacksonUnmarshalType</code> header during the unmarshalling. This should only be enabled when desired to be used.
<code>timezone</code>		<b>String</b>	If set then Jackson will use the Timezone when marshalling/unmarshalling. This option will have no effect on the others Json DataFormat, like gson, fastjson and xstream.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>Boolean</code>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 182.2. DEPENDENCIES

To use Gson in your camel routes you need to add the dependency on **camel-gson** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-gson</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```



## CHAPTER 183. JSON JACKSON DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

Jackson is a Data Format which uses the [Jackson Library](#)

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  marshal().json(JsonLibrary.Jackson).
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 183.1. JACKSON OPTIONS

The JSon Jackson dataformat supports 19 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
objectMapper		<b>String</b>	Lookup and use the existing ObjectMapper with the given id when using Jackson.
useDefaultObjectMapper	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to lookup and use default Jackson ObjectMapper from the registry.
prettyPrint	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
library	<b>XStream</b>	<b>JsonLibrary</b>	Which json library to use.
unmarshalTypeName		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unmarshalling
jsonView		<b>Class &lt;?&gt;</b>	When marshalling a POJO to JSON you might want to exclude certain fields from the JSON output. With Jackson you can use JSON views to accomplish this. This option is to refer to the class which has JsonView annotations
include		<b>String</b>	If you want to marshal a pojo to JSON, and the pojo has some fields with null values. And you want to skip these null values, you can set this option to NOT_NULL
allowJmsType	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used for JMS users to allow the JMSType header from the JMS spec to specify a FQN classname to use to unmarshal to.
collectionTypeName		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom collection type to lookup in the registry to use. This option should rarely be used, but allows to use different collection types than java.util.Collection based as default.
useList	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To unarmshal to a List of Map or a List of Pojo.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>enableJaxbAnnotationModule</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable the JAXB annotations module when using Jackson. When enabled then JAXB annotations can be used by Jackson.
<code>moduleClassNames</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.Module</code> specified as a String with FQN class names. Multiple classes can be separated by comma.
<code>moduleRefs</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules referred from the Camel registry. Multiple modules can be separated by comma.
<code>enableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to enable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>disableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to disable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>permissions</code>		<b>String</b>	Adds permissions that controls which Java packages and classes XStream is allowed to use during unmarshal from xml/json to Java beans. A permission must be configured either here or globally using a JVM system property. The permission can be specified in a syntax where a plus sign is allow, and minus sign is deny. Wildcards is supported by using <code>.</code> as prefix. For example to allow <code>com.foo</code> and all subpackages then specify <code>com.foo..</code> Multiple permissions can be configured separated by comma, such as <code>com.foo.,-com.foo.bar.MySecretBean</code> . The following default permission is always included: <code>-java.lang.,java.util</code> . unless its overridden by specifying a JVM system property with they key <code>org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions</code> .
<code>allowUnmarshalType</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If enabled then Jackson is allowed to attempt to use the <code>CamelJacksonUnmarshalType</code> header during the unmarshalling. This should only be enabled when desired to be used.
<code>timezone</code>		<b>String</b>	If set then Jackson will use the Timezone when marshalling/unmarshalling. This option will have no effect on the others Json DataFormat, like gson, fastjson and xstream.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>Boolean</code>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 183.2. USING CUSTOM OBJECTMAPPER

You can configure **JacksonDataFormat** to use a custom **ObjectMapper** in case you need more control of the mapping configuration.

If you setup a single **ObjectMapper** in the registry, then Camel will automatic lookup and use this **ObjectMapper**. For example if you use Spring Boot, then Spring Boot can provide a default **ObjectMapper** for you if you have Spring MVC enabled. And this would allow Camel to detect that there is one bean of **ObjectMapper** class type in the Spring Boot bean registry and then use it. When this happens you should set a **INFO** logging from Camel.

## 183.3. DEPENDENCIES

To use Jackson in your camel routes you need to add the dependency on **camel-jackson** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jackson</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 183.4. JACKSON OBJECTMAPPER

### 183.4.1. What is object mapping?

Jackson provides a mechanism for serializing Java objects, using the **com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper** class. For example, you can serialize a **MyClass** java object using **ObjectMapper**, as follows:

```
ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
MyClass myobject = new MyClass("foo", "bar");
objectMapper.writeValue(new File("myobject.json"), myobject);
```

The object, **myobject**, gets serialized to JSON format and written to the file, **myobject.json** (Jackson also supports conversion to XML and YAML formats).

To deserialize the JSON contents of the file, **myobject.json**, you can invoke the **ObjectMapper** as follows:

```
ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
MyClass myobject = objectMapper.readValue(new File("myobject.json"), MyClass.class);
```

Note that the receiver needs to know the type of the class in advance and must specify the type, **MyClass.class**, as the second argument to **readValue()**.

### 183.4.2. What is polymorphic object mapping?

In some cases, it is impossible for the receiver of a serialized object to know the object's type in advance. For example, this applies to the case of a polymorphic object array. Consider the abstract type, **Shape**, and its subtypes, **Triangle**, **Square** (and so on):

```
package com.example;
...
public abstract class Shape {
}

public class Triangle extends Shape {
    ...
}

public class Square extends Shape {
    ...
}

public class ListOfShape {
    public List<Shape> shapes;
    ...
}
```

You can instantiate and serialize an array list of shapes (**ListOfShape**) as follows:

```
ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

ListOfShape shapeList = new ListOfShape();
shapeList.shapes = new ArrayList<Shape>();
shapeList.shapes.add(new Triangle());
shapeList.shapes.add(new Square());

String serialized = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(shapeList);
```

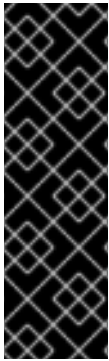
But there is now a problem on the receiver side. You can tell the receiver to expect a **ListOfShape** object, by specifying this type as the second argument to **readValue()**:

```
MyClass myobject = objectMapper.readValue(serialized, ListOfShape.class);
ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

However, there is no way that the receiver can know that the first element of the list is **Triangle** and the second element is **Square**. To get around this problem, you need to enable *polymorphic object mapping* as described in the next section.

### 183.4.3. How to enable polymorphic object mapping

Polymorphic object mapping is a mechanism that makes it possible to serialize and deserialize arrays of abstract classes, by providing additional metadata in the serialized array, which identifies the type of the objects in the array.



#### IMPORTANT

Polymorphic object mapping poses an inherent security risk, because the mechanism allows the *sender* to choose which class to instantiate, which can form the basis of an attack by the sender. Red Hat's distribution of the FasterXML Jackson library features a whitelist mechanism, which provides an extra level of protection against this threat. You must ensure that you are using Red Hat's distribution of the `jackson-databind` library (provided with Fuse versions 7.7 and later) in order to get this additional layer of protection. For more details, see [Section 183.4.5, "Security risk from polymorphic deserialization"](#).

To make it possible for the receiver to deserialize the objects in an array, it is necessary to provide type metadata in the serialized data. By default, Jackson does not encode any type metadata for serialized objects, so you need to write some additional code to enable this feature.

To enable polymorphic object mapping, perform the following steps (using **ListOfShape** as an example):

1. For each of the classes that can be elements of the list (subclasses of **Shape**), annotate the class with **@JsonTypeInfo**, as follows:

```
@JsonTypeInfo(use=JsonTypeInfo.Id.CLASS, include=JsonTypeInfo.As.PROPERTY)
public class Triangle extends Shape {
    ...
}
```

2. When the **Triangle** class is serialized to JSON format, it has the following format:

```
{"@class":"com.example.Triangle", "property1":"value1", "property2":"value2", ...}
```

3. The receiver must be configured to allow deserialization of the **Triangle**, **Square**, and other shape classes, by adding these classes to the deserialization whitelist. To configure the whitelist, set the **jackson.deserialization.whitelist.packages** system property to a comma-separated list of classes and packages. For example, to allow deserialization of the **Triangle**, **Square** classes, set the system property as follows:

```
-Djackson.deserialization.whitelist.packages=com.example.Triangle,com.example.Square
```

Alternatively, you could set the system property to allow the entire **com.example** package:

```
-Djackson.deserialization.whitelist.packages=com.example
```

**NOTE**

This whitelist mechanism is available only for Red Hat's distribution of the `jackson-databind` library. The standard `jackson-databind` library uses a blacklist mechanism instead, which needs to be updated every time a potentially dangerous new gadget class is discovered.

#### 183.4.4. Default mapping for polymorphic deserialization

If a given Java class, `com.example.MyClass`, is not whitelisted, it is still possible to serialize instances of the class, but on the receiving side, the instances will be deserialized using a generic, default mapping.

When polymorphic object mapping is enabled in Jackson, there are a few alternative ways of encoding an object:

- With `@JsonTypeInfo(use=JsonTypeInfo.Id.CLASS, include=JsonTypeInfo.As.PROPERTY)`:

```
["@class":"com.example.MyClass", "property1":"value1", "property2":"value2", ...]
```

In this case, the instance will be deserialized to an **Object** with properties.

- With `@JsonTypeInfo(use=JsonTypeInfo.Id.CLASS, include=JsonTypeInfo.As.WRAPPER_ARRAY)`:

```
["com.example.MyClass", {"property1":"value1", "property2":"value2", ...}]
```

In this case, the instance will be deserialized to a JSON array containing two fields:

- **String** with value `com.example.MyClass`
  - **Object** with two (or more) properties
- With `@JsonTypeInfo(use=JsonTypeInfo.Id.CLASS, include=JsonTypeInfo.As.WRAPPER_OBJECT)`:

```
{"com.example.MyClass":{"property1":"value1", "property2":"value2", ...}}
```

In this case, the instance will be deserialized to a JSON map with a single field, `com.example.MyClass`, and the value as **Object** having two (or more) properties.

#### 183.4.5. Security risk from polymorphic deserialization

Applications that use the FasterXML `jackson-databind` library to instantiate Java objects by deserializing JSON content are potentially vulnerable to a *remote code execution* attack. The vulnerability is not automatic, however, and it can be avoided if you take the appropriate mitigation steps.

At a minimum, the following prerequisites must all be satisfied before an attack becomes possible:

1. You have enabled polymorphic type handling for deserialization of JSON content in **jackson-databind**. There are two alternative ways of enabling polymorphic type handling in Jackson JSON:
  - a. Using a combination of the `@JsonTypeInfo` and `@JsonSubTypes` annotations.

- b. By calling the **ObjectMapper.enableDefaultTyping()** method. This option is particularly dangerous, as it effectively enables polymorphic typing globally.
2. There are one or more *gadget classes* in your Java classpath. A gadget class is defined as any class that performs a sensitive (potentially exploitable) operation as a side effect of executing a constructor or a setter method (which are the methods that can be called during a deserialization).
3. One or more gadget classes in your Java classpath have not yet been blacklisted by the current version of **jackson-databind**. If you are using the standard distribution of the jackson-databind library, the gadget blacklist maintained by the Jackson JSON library is the last line of defence against the remote code execution vulnerability.
4. (*Red Hat distribution of jackson-databind library only*) You explicitly added one of the gadget classes to the deserialization whitelist on the receiver (by setting the **jackson.deserialization.whitelist.packages** system property). As this is something you are unlikely to do, the whitelist mechanism provides effective protection against all gadget classes by default.

## CHAPTER 184. JSON JOHNSON DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

Johnzon is a Data Format which uses the [Johnzon Library](#)

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  marshal().json(JsonLibrary.Johnzon).
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 184.1. JOHNSON OPTIONS

The JSon Johnzon dataformat supports 19 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
objectMapper		<b>String</b>	Lookup and use the existing ObjectMapper with the given id when using Jackson.
useDefaultObjectMapper	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to lookup and use default Jackson ObjectMapper from the registry.
prettyPrint	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
library	<b>XStream</b>	<b>JsonLibrary</b>	Which json library to use.
unmarshalTypeName		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unmarshalling
jsonView		<b>Class &lt;?&gt;</b>	When marshalling a POJO to JSON you might want to exclude certain fields from the JSON output. With Jackson you can use JSON views to accomplish this. This option is to refer to the class which has JsonView annotations
include		<b>String</b>	If you want to marshal a pojo to JSON, and the pojo has some fields with null values. And you want to skip these null values, you can set this option to NOT_NULL
allowJmsType	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used for JMS users to allow the JMSType header from the JMS spec to specify a FQN classname to use to unmarshal to.
collectionTypeName		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom collection type to lookup in the registry to use. This option should rarely be used, but allows to use different collection types than java.util.Collection based as default.
useList	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To unarmshal to a List of Map or a List of Pojo.



Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>enableJaxbAnnotationModule</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable the JAXB annotations module when using Jackson. When enabled then JAXB annotations can be used by Jackson.
<code>moduleClassNames</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.Module</code> specified as a String with FQN class names. Multiple classes can be separated by comma.
<code>moduleRefs</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules referred from the Camel registry. Multiple modules can be separated by comma.
<code>enableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to enable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>disableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to disable on the Jackson <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper</code> . The features should be a name that matches a enum from <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature</code> , <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature</code> , or <code>com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature</code> Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>permissions</code>		<b>String</b>	Adds permissions that controls which Java packages and classes XStream is allowed to use during unmarshal from xml/json to Java beans. A permission must be configured either here or globally using a JVM system property. The permission can be specified in a syntax where a plus sign is allow, and minus sign is deny. Wildcards is supported by using <code>.</code> as prefix. For example to allow <code>com.foo</code> and all subpackages then specify <code>com.foo..</code> Multiple permissions can be configured separated by comma, such as <code>com.foo.,-com.foo.bar.MySecretBean</code> . The following default permission is always included: <code>-java.lang.,java.util.</code> unless its overridden by specifying a JVM system property with they key <code>org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions</code> .
<code>allowUnmarshalType</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If enabled then Jackson is allowed to attempt to use the <code>CamelJacksonUnmarshalType</code> header during the unmarshalling. This should only be enabled when desired to be used.
<code>timezone</code>		<b>String</b>	If set then Jackson will use the Timezone when marshalling/unmarshalling. This option will have no effect on the others Json DataFormat, like gson, fastjson and xstream.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>Boolean</code>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 184.2. DEPENDENCIES

To use Johnzon in your camel routes you need to add the dependency on `camel-johnzon` which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your `pom.xml`, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-johnzon</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

# CHAPTER 185. JSON SCHEMA VALIDATOR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The JSON Schema Validator component performs bean validation of the message body against JSON Schemas v4 draft using the NetworkNT JSON Schema library (<https://github.com/networknt/json-schema-validator>).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-json-validator</artifactId>
  <version>x.y.z</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 185.1. URI FORMAT

```
json-validator:resourceUri[?options]
```

Where **resourceUri** is some URL to a local resource on the classpath or a full URL to a remote resource or resource on the file system which contains the JSON Schema to validate against.

## 185.2. URI OPTIONS

The JSON Schema Validator component has no options.

The JSON Schema Validator endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
json-validator:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 185.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
resourceUri	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

### 185.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>failOnNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to fail if no body exists.	true	boolean
<b>failOnNullHeader</b> (producer)	Whether to fail if no header exists when validating against a header.	true	boolean
<b>headerName</b> (producer)	To validate against a header instead of the message body.		String
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	To use a custom ValidatorErrorHandler. The default error handler captures the errors and throws an exception.		JsonValidatorErrorHandler
<b>schemaLoader</b> (advanced)	To use a custom schema loader allowing for adding custom format validation. The default implementation will create a schema loader with draft v4 support.		JsonSchemaLoader
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 185.3. EXAMPLE

Assumed we have the following JSON Schema

**myschema.json**

```
{
  "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-04/schema#",
  "definitions": {},
  "id": "my-schema",
  "properties": {
    "id": {
      "default": 1,
      "description": "An explanation about the purpose of this instance.",
      "id": "/properties/id",
      "title": "The id schema",
      "type": "integer"
    },
    "name": {
      "default": "A green door",
      "description": "An explanation about the purpose of this instance.",
      "id": "/properties/name",
      "title": "The name schema",

```

```
    "type": "string"
  },
  "price": {
    "default": 12.5,
    "description": "An explanation about the purpose of this instance.",
    "id": "/properties/price",
    "title": "The price schema",
    "type": "number"
  }
},
"required": [
  "name",
  "id",
  "price"
],
"type": "object"
}
```

we can validate incoming JSON with the following Camel route, where **myschema.json** is loaded from the classpath.

```
from("direct:start")
.to("json-validator:myschema.json")
.to("mock:end")
```

## CHAPTER 186. JSON XSTREAM DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

XStream is a Data Format which uses the [XStream library](#) to marshal and unmarshal Java objects to and from XML.

To use XStream in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-xstream** which implements this data format.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-xstream</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 186.1. OPTIONS

The JSon XStream dataformat supports 19 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>objectMapper</b>		<b>String</b>	Lookup and use the existing ObjectMapper with the given id when using Jackson.
<b>useDefaultObject Mapper</b>	<b>true</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	Whether to lookup and use default Jackson ObjectMapper from the registry.
<b>prettyPrint</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boole an</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
<b>library</b>	<b>XStrea m</b>	<b>JsonL ibrary</b>	Which json library to use.
<b>unmarshalTypeNa me</b>		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unarmshalling
<b>jsonView</b>		<b>Class &lt;?&gt;</b>	When marshalling a POJO to JSON you might want to exclude certain fields from the JSON output. With Jackson you can use JSON views to accomplish this. This option is to refer to the class which has JsonView annotations
<b>include</b>		<b>String</b>	If you want to marshal a pojo to JSON, and the pojo has some fields with null values. And you want to skip these null values, you can set this option to NOT_NULL

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>allowJmsType</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Used for JMS users to allow the JMSType header from the JMS spec to specify a FQN classname to use to unmarshal to.
<code>collectionTypeName</code>		<b>String</b>	Refers to a custom collection type to lookup in the registry to use. This option should rarely be used, but allows to use different collection types than java.util.Collection based as default.
<code>useList</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	To unarmshal to a List of Map or a List of Pojo.
<code>enableJaxbAnnotationModule</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable the JAXB annotations module when using jackson. When enabled then JAXB annotations can be used by Jackson.
<code>moduleClassNames</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.Module specified as a String with FQN class names. Multiple classes can be separated by comma.
<code>moduleRefs</code>		<b>String</b>	To use custom Jackson modules referred from the Camel registry. Multiple modules can be separated by comma.
<code>enableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to enable on the Jackson com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper. The features should be a name that matches a enum from com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature, com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature, or com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature Multiple features can be separated by comma
<code>disableFeatures</code>		<b>String</b>	Set of features to disable on the Jackson com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper. The features should be a name that matches a enum from com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SerializationFeature, com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationFeature, or com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.MapperFeature Multiple features can be separated by comma

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
permissions		<b>String</b>	Adds permissions that controls which Java packages and classes XStream is allowed to use during unmarshal from xml/json to Java beans. A permission must be configured either here or globally using a JVM system property. The permission can be specified in a syntax where a plus sign is allow, and minus sign is deny. Wildcards is supported by using . as prefix. For example to allow com.foo and all subpackages then specify com.foo.. Multiple permissions can be configured separated by comma, such as com.foo.,-com.foo.bar.MySecretBean. The following default permission is always included: - ,java.lang.,java.util. unless its overridden by specifying a JVM system property with they key org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions.
allowUnmarshalType	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If enabled then Jackson is allowed to attempt to use the CamelJacksonUnmarshalType header during the unmarshalling. This should only be enabled when desired to be used.
timezone		<b>String</b>	If set then Jackson will use the Timezone when marshalling/unmarshalling. This option will have no effect on the others Json DataFormat, like gson, fastjson and xstream.
contentTypeHeader	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## 186.2. USING THE JAVA DSL

```
// lets turn Object messages into XML then send to MQSeries
from("activemq:My.Queue").
    marshal().xstream().
    to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

If you would like to configure the **XStream** instance used by the Camel for the message transformation, you can simply pass a reference to that instance on the DSL level.

```
XStream xStream = new XStream();
xStream.aliasField("money", PurchaseOrder.class, "cash");
// new Added setModel option since Camel 2.14
xStream.setModel("NO_REFERENCES");
...

from("direct:marshal").
    marshal(new XStreamDataFormat(xStream)).
    to("mock:marshaled");
```



### 186.3. XMLINPUTFACTORY AND XMLOUTPUTFACTORY

The [XStream library](#) uses the `javax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory` and `javax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory`, you can control which implementation of this factory should be used.

The Factory is discovered using this algorithm: 1. Use the `javax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory`, `javax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory` system property. 2. Use the `lib/xml.stream.properties` file in the `JRE_HOME` directory. 3. Use the Services API, if available, to determine the classname by looking in the `META-INF/services/javax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory`, `META-INF/services/javax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory` files in jars available to the JRE. 4. Use the platform default `XMLInputFactory`, `XMLOutputFactory` instance.

### 186.4. HOW TO SET THE XML ENCODING IN XSTREAM DATAFORMAT?

From Camel 2.2.0, you can set the encoding of XML in Xstream DataFormat by setting the Exchange's property with the key `Exchange.CHARSET_NAME`, or setting the encoding property on Xstream from DSL or Spring config.

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  marshal().xstream("UTF-8").
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 186.5. SETTING THE TYPE PERMISSIONS OF XSTREAM DATAFORMAT

In Camel, one can always use its own processing step in the route to filter and block certain XML documents to be routed to the XStream's unmarshall step. From Camel 2.16.1, 2.15.5, you can set [XStream's type permissions](#) to automatically allow or deny the instantiation of certain types.

The default type permissions setting used by Camel denies all types except for those from `java.lang` and `java.util` packages. This setting can be changed by setting System property `org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions`. Its value is a string of comma-separated permission terms, each representing a type being allowed or denied, depending on whether the term is prefixed with `"` (note `"` may be omitted) or with `'-'`, respectively.

Each term may contain a wildcard character `*`. For example, value `"-java.lang,java.util."` indicates denying all types except for `java.lang.*` and `java.util.*` classes. Setting this value to an empty string `""` reverts to the default XStream's type permissions handling which denies certain blacklisted classes and allow others.

The type permissions setting can be extended at an individual XStream DataFormat instance by setting its type permissions property.

```
<dataFormats>
  <xstream id="xstream-default"
    permissions="org.apache.camel.samples.xstream.*"/>
  ...
```

## CHAPTER 187. JSONPATH LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 2.13

Camel supports [JXPath](#) to allow using Expression or Predicate on json messages.

```
from("queue:books.new")
  .choice()
  .when().jsonpath("$.store.book[?(@.price < 10)]")
    .to("jms:queue:book.cheap")
  .when().jsonpath("$.store.book[?(@.price < 30)]")
    .to("jms:queue:book.average")
  .otherwise()
    .to("jms:queue:book.expensive")
```

### 187.1. JSONPATH OPTIONS

The JXPath language supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
resultType		<b>String</b>	Sets the class name of the result type (type from output)
suppressExceptions	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to suppress exceptions such as PathNotFoundException.
allowSimple	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to allow inlined simple exceptions in the JXPath expression
allowEasyPredicate	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to allow using the easy predicate parser to pre-parse predicates.
writeAsString	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to write the output of each row/element as a JSON String value instead of a Map/POJO value.
headerName		<b>String</b>	Name of header to use as input, instead of the message body
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

### 187.2. USING XML CONFIGURATION

If you prefer to configure your routes in your Spring XML file then you can use [JXPath](#) expressions as follows

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <choice>
```

```

<when>
  <jsonpath>$.store.book[?(@.price < 10)]</jsonpath>
  <to uri="mock:cheap"/>
</when>
<when>
  <jsonpath>$.store.book[?(@.price < 30)]</jsonpath>
  <to uri="mock:average"/>
</when>
<otherwise>
  <to uri="mock:expensive"/>
</otherwise>
</choice>
</route>
</camelContext>

```

### 187.3. SYNTAX

See the [JJsonPath](#) project page for further examples.

### 187.4. EASY SYNTAX

Available as of Camel 2.19

When you just want to define a basic predicate using jsonpath syntax it can be a bit hard to remember the syntax. So for example to find out all the cheap books you have to do

```
$.store.book[?(@.price < 20)]
```

However what if you could just write it as

```
store.book.price < 20
```

And you can omit the path if you just want to look at nodes with a price key

```
price < 20
```

To support this there is a **EasyPredicateParser** which kicks-in if you have define the predicate using a basic style. That means the predicate must not start with the **\$** sign, and only include one operator.

The easy syntax is:

```
left OP right
```

You can use Camel simple language in the right operator, eg

```
store.book.price < ${header.limit}
```

### 187.5. SUPPORTED MESSAGE BODY TYPES

Camel JJsonPath supports message body using the following types:

Type	Comment
<b>File</b>	Reading from files
<b>String</b>	Plain strings
<b>Map</b>	Message bodies as <b>java.util.Map</b> types
<b>List</b>	Message bodies as <b>java.util.List</b> types
<b>POJO</b>	<b>Optional</b> If Jackson is on the classpath, then camel-jsonpath is able to use Jackson to read the message body as POJO and convert to <b>java.util.Map</b> which is supported by JXPath. For example you can add <b>camel-jackson</b> as dependency to include Jackson.
<b>InputStream</b>	If none of the above types matches, then Camel will attempt to read the message body as an <b>java.io.InputStream</b> .

If a message body is of unsupported type then an exception is thrown by default, however you can configure JXPath to suppress exceptions (see below)

## 187.6. SUPPRESS EXCEPTIONS

Available as of Camel 2.16

By default jsonpath will throw an exception if the json payload does not have a valid path accordingly to the configured jsonpath expression. In some use-cases you may want to ignore this in case the json payload contains optional data. Therefore you can set the option `suppressExceptions` to `true` to ignore this as shown:

```
from("direct:start")
  .choice()
    // use true to suppress exceptions
    .when().jsonpath("person.middlename", true)
      .to("mock:middle")
    .otherwise()
      .to("mock:other");
```

And in XML DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <choice>
    <when>
      <jsonpath suppressExceptions="true">person.middlename</jsonpath>
      <to uri="mock:middle"/>
    </when>
    <otherwise>
      <to uri="mock:other"/>
    </otherwise>
  </choice>
</route>
```

```

</otherwise>
</choice>
</route>

```

This option is also available on the `@JsonPath` annotation.

## 187.7. INLINE SIMPLE EXCEPTIONS

Available as of Camel 2.18

Its now possible to inlined Simple language expressions in the JXPath expression using the simple syntax `#{xxx}`. An example is shown below:

```

from("direct:start")
  .choice()
  .when().jsonpath("$.store.book[?(@.price < ${header.cheap})]")
    .to("mock:cheap")
  .when().jsonpath("$.store.book[?(@.price < ${header.average})]")
    .to("mock:average")
  .otherwise()
    .to("mock:expensive");

```

And in XML DSL:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <choice>
    <when>
      <jxpath>$.store.book[?(@.price < ${header.cheap})]</jxpath>
      <to uri="mock:cheap"/>
    </when>
    <when>
      <jxpath>$.store.book[?(@.price < ${header.average})]</jxpath>
      <to uri="mock:average"/>
    </when>
    <otherwise>
      <to uri="mock:expensive"/>
    </otherwise>
  </choice>
</route>

```

You can turn off support for inlined simple expression by setting the option `allowSimple` to `false` as shown:

```

.when().jsonpath("$.store.book[?(@.price < 10)]", false, false)

```

And in XML DSL:

```

<jxpath allowSimple="false">$.store.book[?(@.price < 10)]</jxpath>

```

## 187.8. JSONPATH INJECTION

You can use Bean Integration to invoke a method on a bean and use various languages such as JsonPath to extract a value from the message and bind it to a method parameter.

For example

```
public class Foo {
    @Consume(uri = "activemq:queue:books.new")
    public void doSomething(@JsonPath("$.store.book[*].author") String author, @Body String json) {
        // process the inbound message here
    }
}
```

## 187.9. ENCODING DETECTION

Since Camel version 2.16, the encoding of the JSON document is detected automatically, if the document is encoded in unicode (UTF-8, UTF-16LE, UTF-16BE, UTF-32LE, UTF-32BE ) as specified in RFC-4627. If the encoding is a non-unicode encoding, you can either make sure that you enter the document in String format to the JsonPath component or you can specify the encoding in the header "CamelJsonPathJsonEncoding" (JsonpathConstants.HEADER\_JSON\_ENCODING).

## 187.10. SPLIT JSON DATA INTO SUB ROWS AS JSON

You can use jsonpath to split a JSon document, such as:

```
from("direct:start")
    .split().jsonpath("$.store.book[*]")
    .to("log:book");
```

Then each book is logged, however the message body is a **Map** instance. Sometimes you may want to output this as plain String JSon value instead, which can be done from Camel 2.20 onwards with the **writeAsString** option as shown:

```
from("direct:start")
    .split().jsonpathWriteAsString("$.store.book[*]")
    .to("log:book");
```

Then each book is logged as a String JSon value. For earlier versions of Camel you would need to use camel-jackson dataformat and marshal the message body to make it convert the message body from **Map** to a **String** type.

## 187.11. USING HEADER AS INPUT

Available as of Camel 2.20

By default jsonpath uses the message body as the input source. However you can also use a header as input by specifying the **headerName** option.

For example to count the number of books from a json document that was stored in a header named **books** you can do:

```
from("direct:start")
    .setHeader("numberOfBooks")
```

```
.jsonpath("$.store.book.length()", false, int.class, "books")  
.to("mock:result");
```

In the **jsonpath** expression above we specify the name of the header as **books** and we also told that we wanted the result to be converted as an integer by **int.class**.

The same example in XML DSL would be:

```
<route>  
  <from uri="direct:start"/>  
  <setHeader headerName="numberOfBooks">  
    <jsonpath headerName="books" resultType="int">$.store.book.length()</jsonpath>  
  </transform>  
  <to uri="mock:result"/>  
</route>
```

## 187.12. DEPENDENCIES

To use JXPath in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-jxpath** which implements the JXPath language.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-jxpath</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 188. JT400 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.5

The **jt400** component allows you to exchanges messages with an AS/400 system using data queues.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jt400</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 188.1. URI FORMAT

```
jt400://user:password@system/QSYS.LIB/LIBRARY.LIB/QUEUE.DTAQ[?options]
```

To call remote program (**Camel 2.7**)

```
jt400://user:password@system/QSYS.LIB/LIBRARY.LIB/program.PGM[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 188.2. JT400 OPTIONS

The JT400 component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionPool</b> (advanced)	Returns the default connection pool used by this component.		AS400Connection Pool
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The JT400 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
jt400:userID:password/systemName/objectPath.type
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 188.2.1. Path Parameters (5 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>userID</b>	<b>Required</b> Returns the ID of the AS/400 user.		String
<b>password</b>	<b>Required</b> Returns the password of the AS/400 user.		String
<b>systemName</b>	<b>Required</b> Returns the name of the AS/400 system.		String
<b>objectPath</b>	<b>Required</b> Returns the fully qualified integrated file system path name of the target object of this endpoint.		String
<b>type</b>	<b>Required</b> Whether to work with data queues or remote program call		Jt400Type

### 188.2.2. Query Parameters (30 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ccsid</b> (common)	Sets the CCSID to use for the connection with the AS/400 system.		int
<b>format</b> (common)	Sets the data format for sending messages.	text	Format
<b>guiAvailable</b> (common)	Sets whether AS/400 prompting is enabled in the environment running Camel.	false	boolean
<b>keyed</b> (common)	Whether to use keyed or non-keyed data queues.	false	boolean
<b>outputFieldsIdxArray</b> (common)	Specifies which fields (program parameters) are output parameters.		Integer[]
<b>outputFieldsLengthArray</b> (common)	Specifies the fields (program parameters) length as in the AS/400 program definition.		Integer[]
<b>searchKey</b> (common)	Search key for keyed data queues.		String
<b>searchType</b> (common)	Search type such as EQ for equal etc.	EQ	SearchType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>readTimeout</b> (consumer)	Timeout in millis the consumer will wait while trying to read a new message of the data queue.	30000	int
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		<code>PollingConsumerPollStrategy</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>procedureName</b> (procedureName)	Procedure name from a service program to call		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>secured</b> (security)	Whether connections to AS/400 are secured with SSL.	false	boolean

### 188.3. USAGE

When configured as a consumer endpoint, the endpoint will poll a data queue on a remote system. For every entry on the data queue, a new **Exchange** is sent with the entry's data in the *In* message's body, formatted either as a **String** or a **byte[]**, depending on the format. For a provider endpoint, the *In* message body contents will be put on the data queue as either raw bytes or text.

### 188.4. CONNECTION POOL

Available as of Camel 2.10

Connection pooling is in use from Camel 2.10 onwards. You can explicit configure a connection pool on the Jt400Component, or as an uri option on the endpoint.

#### 188.4.1. Remote program call (Camel 2.7)

This endpoint expects the input to be either a String array or byte[] array (depending on format) and handles all the CCSID handling through the native jt400 library mechanisms. A parameter can be *omitted* by passing null as the value in its position (the remote program has to support it). After the program execution the endpoint returns either a String array or byte[] array with the values as they were returned by the program (the input only parameters will contain the same data as the beginning of the invocation). This endpoint does not implement a provider endpoint!

### 188.5. EXAMPLE

In the snippet below, the data for an exchange sent to the **direct:george** endpoint will be put in the data queue **PENNYLANE** in library **BEATLES** on a system named **LIVERPOOL**.

Another user connects to the same data queue to receive the information from the data queue and forward it to the **mock:ringo** endpoint.

```
public class Jt400RouteBuilder extends RouteBuilder {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {

        from("direct:george").to("jt400://GEORGE:EGROEG@LIVERPOOL/QSYS.LIB/BEATLES.LIB/PENNYLANE.DTAQ");

        from("jt400://RINGO:OGNIR@LIVERPOOL/QSYS.LIB/BEATLES.LIB/PENNYLANE.DTAQ").to("mock:ringo");
    }
}
```

#### 188.5.1. Remote program call example (Camel 2.7)

In the snippet below, the data Exchange sent to the direct:work endpoint will contain three string that

will be used as the arguments for the program “compute” in the library “assets”. This program will write the output values in the 2nd and 3rd parameters. All the parameters will be sent to the direct:play endpoint.

```
public class Jt400RouteBuilder extends RouteBuilder {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("direct:work").to("jt400://GRUPO:ATWORK@server/QSYS.LIB/assets.LIB/compute.PGM?
fieldsLength=10,10,512&outputFieldsIdx=2,3").to("direct:play");
    }
}
```

### 188.5.2. Writing to keyed data queues

```
from("jms:queue:input")
.to("jt400://username:password@system/lib.lib/MSGINDQ.DTAQ?keyed=true");
```

### 188.5.3. Reading from keyed data queues

```
from("jt400://username:password@system/lib.lib/MSGOUTDQ.DTAQ?
keyed=true&searchKey=MYKEY&searchType=GE")
.to("jms:queue:output");
```

## 188.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 189. KAFKA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.13

The **kafka:** component is used for communicating with [Apache Kafka](#) message broker.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-kafka</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 189.1. URI FORMAT

```
kafka:topic[?options]
```

### 189.2. OPTIONS

The Kafka component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	Allows to pre-configure the Kafka component with common options that the endpoints will reuse.		KafkaConfiguration
<b>brokers</b> (common)	URL of the Kafka brokers to use. The format is host1:port1,host2:port2, and the list can be a subset of brokers or a VIP pointing to a subset of brokers. This option is known as bootstrap.servers in the Kafka documentation.		String
<b>workerPool</b> (advanced)	To use a shared custom worker pool for continue routing Exchange after kafka server has acknowledge the message that was sent to it from KafkaProducer using asynchronous non-blocking processing. If using this option then you must handle the lifecycle of the thread pool to shut the pool down when no longer needed.		ExecutorService
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>breakOnFirstError</b> (consumer)	This options controls what happens when a consumer is processing an exchange and it fails. If the option is false then the consumer continues to the next message and processes it. If the option is true then the consumer breaks out, and will seek back to offset of the message that caused a failure, and then re-attempt to process this message. However this can lead to endless processing of the same message if its bound to fail every time, eg a poison message. Therefore its recommended to deal with that for example by using Camel's error handler.	false	boolean
<b>allowManualCommit</b> (consumer)	Whether to allow doing manual commits via <code>KafkaManualCommit</code> . If this option is enabled then an instance of <code>KafkaManualCommit</code> is stored on the Exchange message header, which allows end users to access this API and perform manual offset commits via the Kafka consumer.	false	boolean
<b>kafkaManualCommit Factory</b> (consumer)	Factory to use for creating <code>KafkaManualCommit</code> instances. This allows to plugin a custom factory to create custom <code>KafkaManualCommit</code> instances in case special logic is needed when doing manual commits that deviates from the default implementation that comes out of the box.		<code>KafkaManualCommit Factory</code>
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Kafka endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kafka:topic
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 189.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topic</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the topic to use. On the consumer you can use comma to separate multiple topics. A producer can only send a message to a single topic.		String

### 189.2.2. Query Parameters (93 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>brokers</b> (common)	URL of the Kafka brokers to use. The format is host1:port1,host2:port2, and the list can be a subset of brokers or a VIP pointing to a subset of brokers. This option is known as bootstrap.servers in the Kafka documentation.		String
<b>clientId</b> (common)	The client id is a user-specified string sent in each request to help trace calls. It should logically identify the application making the request.		String
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>reconnectBackoffMaxMs</b> (common)	The maximum amount of time in milliseconds to wait when reconnecting to a broker that has repeatedly failed to connect. If provided, the backoff per host will increase exponentially for each consecutive connection failure, up to this maximum. After calculating the backoff increase, 20% random jitter is added to avoid connection storms.	1000	Integer
<b>allowManualCommit</b> (consumer)	Whether to allow doing manual commits via KafkaManualCommit. If this option is enabled then an instance of KafkaManualCommit is stored on the Exchange message header, which allows end users to access this API and perform manual offset commits via the Kafka consumer.	false	boolean
<b>autoCommitEnable</b> (consumer)	If true, periodically commit to ZooKeeper the offset of messages already fetched by the consumer. This committed offset will be used when the process fails as the position from which the new consumer will begin.	true	Boolean
<b>autoCommitIntervalMs</b> (consumer)	The frequency in ms that the consumer offsets are committed to zookeeper.	5000	Integer
<b>autoCommitOnStop</b> (consumer)	Whether to perform an explicit auto commit when the consumer stops to ensure the broker has a commit from the last consumed message. This requires the option autoCommitEnable is turned on. The possible values are: sync, async, or none. And sync is the default value.	sync	String
<b>autoOffsetReset</b> (consumer)	What to do when there is no initial offset in ZooKeeper or if an offset is out of range: smallest : automatically reset the offset to the smallest offset largest : automatically reset the offset to the largest offset fail: throw exception to the consumer	latest	String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>breakOnFirstError</b> (consumer)	This options controls what happens when a consumer is processing an exchange and it fails. If the option is false then the consumer continues to the next message and processes it. If the option is true then the consumer breaks out, and will seek back to offset of the message that caused a failure, and then re-attempt to process this message. However this can lead to endless processing of the same message if its bound to fail every time, eg a poison message. Therefore its recommended to deal with that for example by using Camel's error handler.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>checkCrcs</b> (consumer)	Automatically check the CRC32 of the records consumed. This ensures no on-the-wire or on-disk corruption to the messages occurred. This check adds some overhead, so it may be disabled in cases seeking extreme performance.	true	Boolean
<b>consumerRequestTimeoutMs</b> (consumer)	The configuration controls the maximum amount of time the client will wait for the response of a request. If the response is not received before the timeout elapses the client will resend the request if necessary or fail the request if retries are exhausted.	40000	Integer
<b>consumersCount</b> (consumer)	The number of consumers that connect to kafka server	1	int
<b>consumerStreams</b> (consumer)	Number of concurrent consumers on the consumer	10	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fetchMaxBytes</b> (consumer)	The maximum amount of data the server should return for a fetch request. This is not an absolute maximum, if the first message in the first non-empty partition of the fetch is larger than this value, the message will still be returned to ensure that the consumer can make progress. The maximum message size accepted by the broker is defined via <code>message.max.bytes</code> (broker config) or <code>max.message.bytes</code> (topic config). Note that the consumer performs multiple fetches in parallel.	52428800	Integer
<b>fetchMinBytes</b> (consumer)	The minimum amount of data the server should return for a fetch request. If insufficient data is available the request will wait for that much data to accumulate before answering the request.	1	Integer
<b>fetchWaitMaxMs</b> (consumer)	The maximum amount of time the server will block before answering the fetch request if there isn't sufficient data to immediately satisfy <code>fetch.min.bytes</code> .	500	Integer
<b>groupId</b> (consumer)	A string that uniquely identifies the group of consumer processes to which this consumer belongs. By setting the same group id multiple processes indicate that they are all part of the same consumer group. This option is required for consumers.		String
<b>heartbeatIntervalMs</b> (consumer)	The expected time between heartbeats to the consumer coordinator when using Kafka's group management facilities. Heartbeats are used to ensure that the consumer's session stays active and to facilitate rebalancing when new consumers join or leave the group. The value must be set lower than <code>session.timeout.ms</code> , but typically should be set no higher than 1/3 of that value. It can be adjusted even lower to control the expected time for normal rebalances.	3000	Integer
<b>kafkaHeaderDeserializer</b> (consumer)	Sets custom <code>KafkaHeaderDeserializer</code> for deserialization kafka headers values to camel headers values.		<code>KafkaHeaderDeserializer</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keyDeserializer</b> (consumer)	Deserializer class for key that implements the Deserializer interface.	org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer	String
<b>maxPartitionFetchBytes</b> (consumer)	The maximum amount of data per-partition the server will return. The maximum total memory used for a request will be <code>partitions max.partition.fetch.bytes</code> . This size must be at least as large as the maximum message size the server allows or else it is possible for the producer to send messages larger than the consumer can fetch. If that happens, the consumer can get stuck trying to fetch a large message on a certain partition.	1048576	Integer
<b>maxPollIntervals</b> (consumer)	The maximum delay between invocations of <code>poll()</code> when using consumer group management. This places an upper bound on the amount of time that the consumer can be idle before fetching more records. If <code>poll()</code> is not called before expiration of this timeout, then the consumer is considered failed and the group will rebalance in order to reassign the partitions to another member.		Long
<b>maxPollRecords</b> (consumer)	The maximum number of records returned in a single call to <code>poll()</code>	500	Integer
<b>offsetRepository</b> (consumer)	The offset repository to use in order to locally store the offset of each partition of the topic. Defining one will disable the autocommit.		String>
<b>partitionAssignor</b> (consumer)	The class name of the partition assignment strategy that the client will use to distribute partition ownership amongst consumer instances when group management is used	org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.RangeAssignor	String
<b>pollTimeoutMs</b> (consumer)	The timeout used when polling the <code>KafkaConsumer</code> .	5000	Long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>seekTo</b> (consumer)	Set if KafkaConsumer will read from beginning or end on startup: beginning : read from beginning end : read from end This is replacing the earlier property seekToBeginning		String
<b>sessionTimeoutMs</b> (consumer)	The timeout used to detect failures when using Kafka's group management facilities.	10000	Integer
<b>topicsPattern</b> (consumer)	Whether the topic is a pattern (regular expression). This can be used to subscribe to dynamic number of topics matching the pattern.	false	boolean
<b>valueDeserializer</b> (consumer)	Deserializer class for value that implements the Deserializer interface.	org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (producer)	If the option is true, then KafkaProducer will ignore the KafkaConstants.TOPIC header setting of the inbound message.	false	boolean
<b>bufferMemorySize</b> (producer)	The total bytes of memory the producer can use to buffer records waiting to be sent to the server. If records are sent faster than they can be delivered to the server the producer will either block or throw an exception based on the preference specified by block.on.buffer.full.This setting should correspond roughly to the total memory the producer will use, but is not a hard bound since not all memory the producer uses is used for buffering. Some additional memory will be used for compression (if compression is enabled) as well as for maintaining in-flight requests.	33554432	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>circularTopicDetection</b> (producer)	If the option is true, then KafkaProducer will detect if the message is attempted to be sent back to the same topic it may come from, if the message was original from a kafka consumer. If the KafkaConstants.TOPIC header is the same as the original kafka consumer topic, then the header setting is ignored, and the topic of the producer endpoint is used. In other words this avoids sending the same message back to where it came from. This option is not in use if the option bridgeEndpoint is set to true.	true	boolean
<b>compressionCodec</b> (producer)	This parameter allows you to specify the compression codec for all data generated by this producer. Valid values are none, gzip and snappy.	none	String
<b>connectionMaxIdleMs</b> (producer)	Close idle connections after the number of milliseconds specified by this config.	54000 0	Integer
<b>enableIdempotence</b> (producer)	If set to 'true' the producer will ensure that exactly one copy of each message is written in the stream. If 'false', producer retries may write duplicates of the retried message in the stream. If set to true this option will require max.in.flight.requests.per.connection to be set to 1 and retries cannot be zero and additionally acks must be set to 'all'.	false	boolean
<b>kafkaHeaderSerializer</b> (producer)	Sets custom KafkaHeaderDeserializer for serialization camel headers values to kafka headers values.		KafkaHeaderSerializer
<b>key</b> (producer)	The record key (or null if no key is specified). If this option has been configured then it take precedence over header link KafkaConstants.KEY		String
<b>keySerializerClass</b> (producer)	The serializer class for keys (defaults to the same as for messages if nothing is given).	org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>lingerMs</b> (producer)	The producer groups together any records that arrive in between request transmissions into a single batched request. Normally this occurs only under load when records arrive faster than they can be sent out. However in some circumstances the client may want to reduce the number of requests even under moderate load. This setting accomplishes this by adding a small amount of artificial delay that is, rather than immediately sending out a record the producer will wait for up to the given delay to allow other records to be sent so that the sends can be batched together. This can be thought of as analogous to Nagle's algorithm in TCP. This setting gives the upper bound on the delay for batching: once we get batch.size worth of records for a partition it will be sent immediately regardless of this setting, however if we have fewer than this many bytes accumulated for this partition we will 'linger' for the specified time waiting for more records to show up. This setting defaults to 0 (i.e. no delay). Setting <code>linger.ms=5</code> , for example, would have the effect of reducing the number of requests sent but would add up to 5ms of latency to records sent in the absence of load.	0	Integer
<b>maxBlockMs</b> (producer)	The configuration controls how long sending to kafka will block. These methods can be blocked for multiple reasons. For e.g: buffer full, metadata unavailable. This configuration imposes maximum limit on the total time spent in fetching metadata, serialization of key and value, partitioning and allocation of buffer memory when doing a <code>send()</code> . In case of <code>partitionsFor()</code> , this configuration imposes a maximum time threshold on waiting for metadata	60000	Integer
<b>maxInFlightRequest</b> (producer)	The maximum number of unacknowledged requests the client will send on a single connection before blocking. Note that if this setting is set to be greater than 1 and there are failed sends, there is a risk of message re-ordering due to retries (i.e., if retries are enabled).	5	Integer
<b>maxRequestSize</b> (producer)	The maximum size of a request. This is also effectively a cap on the maximum record size. Note that the server has its own cap on record size which may be different from this. This setting will limit the number of record batches the producer will send in a single request to avoid sending huge requests.	1048576	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>metadataMaxAgeMs</b> (producer)	The period of time in milliseconds after which we force a refresh of metadata even if we haven't seen any partition leadership changes to proactively discover any new brokers or partitions.	30000 0	Integer
<b>metricReporters</b> (producer)	A list of classes to use as metrics reporters. Implementing the MetricReporter interface allows plugging in classes that will be notified of new metric creation. The JmxReporter is always included to register JMX statistics.		String
<b>metricsSampleWindowMs</b> (producer)	The number of samples maintained to compute metrics.	30000	Integer
<b>noOfMetricsSample</b> (producer)	The number of samples maintained to compute metrics.	2	Integer
<b>partitioner</b> (producer)	The partitioner class for partitioning messages amongst sub-topics. The default partitioner is based on the hash of the key.	org.ap ache.k afka.c lients. pr oducer. interna ls.Defa ultParti tioner	String
<b>partitionKey</b> (producer)	The partition to which the record will be sent (or null if no partition was specified). If this option has been configured then it take precedence over header link KafkaConstantsPARTITION_KEY		Integer
<b>producerBatchSize</b> (producer)	The producer will attempt to batch records together into fewer requests whenever multiple records are being sent to the same partition. This helps performance on both the client and the server. This configuration controls the default batch size in bytes. No attempt will be made to batch records larger than this size. Requests sent to brokers will contain multiple batches, one for each partition with data available to be sent. A small batch size will make batching less common and may reduce throughput (a batch size of zero will disable batching entirely). A very large batch size may use memory a bit more wastefully as we will always allocate a buffer of the specified batch size in anticipation of additional records.	16384	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>queueBufferingMaxMessages</b> (producer)	The maximum number of unsent messages that can be queued up the producer when using async mode before either the producer must be blocked or data must be dropped.	10000	Integer
<b>receiveBufferBytes</b> (producer)	The size of the TCP receive buffer (SO_RCVBUF) to use when reading data.	65536	Integer
<b>reconnectBackoffMs</b> (producer)	The amount of time to wait before attempting to reconnect to a given host. This avoids repeatedly connecting to a host in a tight loop. This backoff applies to all requests sent by the consumer to the broker.	50	Integer
<b>recordMetadata</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should store the RecordMetadata results from sending to Kafka. The results are stored in a List containing the RecordMetadata metadata's. The list is stored on a header with the key link <code>KafkaConstantsKAFKA_RECORDMETA</code>	true	boolean
<b>requestRequiredAcks</b> (producer)	The number of acknowledgments the producer requires the leader to have received before considering a request complete. This controls the durability of records that are sent. The following settings are common: <code>acks=0</code> If set to zero then the producer will not wait for any acknowledgment from the server at all. The record will be immediately added to the socket buffer and considered sent. No guarantee can be made that the server has received the record in this case, and the retries configuration will not take effect (as the client won't generally know of any failures). The offset given back for each record will always be set to -1. <code>acks=1</code> This will mean the leader will write the record to its local log but will respond without awaiting full acknowledgement from all followers. In this case should the leader fail immediately after acknowledging the record but before the followers have replicated it then the record will be lost. <code>acks=all</code> This means the leader will wait for the full set of in-sync replicas to acknowledge the record. This guarantees that the record will not be lost as long as at least one in-sync replica remains alive. This is the strongest available guarantee.	1	String
<b>requestTimeoutMs</b> (producer)	The amount of time the broker will wait trying to meet the <code>request.required.acks</code> requirement before sending back an error to the client.	305000	Integer



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>retries</b> (producer)	Setting a value greater than zero will cause the client to resend any record whose send fails with a potentially transient error. Note that this retry is no different than if the client resent the record upon receiving the error. Allowing retries will potentially change the ordering of records because if two records are sent to a single partition, and the first fails and is retried but the second succeeds, then the second record may appear first.	0	Integer
<b>retryBackoffMs</b> (producer)	Before each retry, the producer refreshes the metadata of relevant topics to see if a new leader has been elected. Since leader election takes a bit of time, this property specifies the amount of time that the producer waits before refreshing the metadata.	100	Integer
<b>sendBufferBytes</b> (producer)	Socket write buffer size	131072	Integer
<b>serializerClass</b> (producer)	The serializer class for messages.	org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer	String
<b>workerPool</b> (producer)	To use a custom worker pool for continue routing Exchange after kafka server has acknowledge the message that was sent to it from KafkaProducer using asynchronous non-blocking processing.		ExecutorService
<b>workerPoolCoreSize</b> (producer)	Number of core threads for the worker pool for continue routing Exchange after kafka server has acknowledge the message that was sent to it from KafkaProducer using asynchronous non-blocking processing.	10	Integer
<b>workerPoolMaxSize</b> (producer)	Maximum number of threads for the worker pool for continue routing Exchange after kafka server has acknowledge the message that was sent to it from KafkaProducer using asynchronous non-blocking processing.	20	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>interceptorClasses</b> (monitoring)	Sets interceptors for producer or consumers. Producer interceptors have to be classes implementing <code>org.apache.kafka.clients.producer.ProducerInterceptor</code> or Consumer interceptors have to be classes implementing <code>org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.ConsumerInterceptor</code> Note that if you use Producer interceptor on a consumer it will throw a class cast exception in runtime		String
<b>kerberosBeforeRefreshMinTime</b> (security)	Login thread sleep time between refresh attempts.	60000	Integer
<b>kerberosInitCmd</b> (security)	Kerberos kinit command path. Default is <code>/usr/bin/kinit</code>	<code>/usr/bin/kinit</code>	String
<b>kerberosPrincipalToLocalRules</b> (security)	A list of rules for mapping from principal names to short names (typically operating system usernames). The rules are evaluated in order and the first rule that matches a principal name is used to map it to a short name. Any later rules in the list are ignored. By default, principal names of the form <code>username/hostnameREALM</code> are mapped to <code>username</code> . For more details on the format please see security authorization and acls. Multiple values can be separated by comma	DEFAULT	String
<b>kerberosRenewJitter</b> (security)	Percentage of random jitter added to the renewal time.	0.05	Double
<b>kerberosRenewWindowFactor</b> (security)	Login thread will sleep until the specified window factor of time from last refresh to ticket's expiry has been reached, at which time it will try to renew the ticket.	0.8	Double
<b>saslJaasConfig</b> (security)	Expose the kafka <code>sasl.jaas.config</code> parameter Example: <code>org.apache.kafka.common.security.plain.PlainLoginModule required username=USERNAME password=PASSWORD;</code>		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>saslKerberosServiceName</b> (security)	The Kerberos principal name that Kafka runs as. This can be defined either in Kafka's JAAS config or in Kafka's config.		String
<b>saslMechanism</b> (security)	The Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) Mechanism used. For the valid values see <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/sasl-mechanisms/sasl-mechanisms.xhtml">http://www.iana.org/assignments/sasl-mechanisms/sasl-mechanisms.xhtml</a>	GSSAPI	String
<b>securityProtocol</b> (security)	Protocol used to communicate with brokers. Currently only PLAINTEXT and SSL are supported.	PLAINTEXT	String
<b>sslCipherSuites</b> (security)	A list of cipher suites. This is a named combination of authentication, encryption, MAC and key exchange algorithm used to negotiate the security settings for a network connection using TLS or SSL network protocol. By default all the available cipher suites are supported.		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	SSL configuration using a Camel SSLContextParameters object. If configured it's applied before the other SSL endpoint parameters.		SSLContextParameters
<b>sslEnabledProtocols</b> (security)	The list of protocols enabled for SSL connections. TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1 and TLSv1 are enabled by default.	TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1, TLSv1	String
<b>sslEndpointAlgorithm</b> (security)	The endpoint identification algorithm to validate server hostname using server certificate.		String
<b>sslKeymanagerAlgorithm</b> (security)	The algorithm used by key manager factory for SSL connections. Default value is the key manager factory algorithm configured for the Java Virtual Machine.	SunX509	String
<b>sslKeyPassword</b> (security)	The password of the private key in the key store file. This is optional for client.		String
<b>sslKeystoreLocation</b> (security)	The location of the key store file. This is optional for client and can be used for two-way authentication for client.		String
<b>sslKeystorePassword</b> (security)	The store password for the key store file. This is optional for client and only needed if <code>ssl.keystore.location</code> is configured.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sslKeystoreType</b> (security)	The file format of the key store file. This is optional for client. Default value is JKS	JKS	String
<b>sslProtocol</b> (security)	The SSL protocol used to generate the SSLContext. Default setting is TLS, which is fine for most cases. Allowed values in recent JVMs are TLS, TLSv1.1 and TLSv1.2. SSL, SSLv2 and SSLv3 may be supported in older JVMs, but their usage is discouraged due to known security vulnerabilities.	TLS	String
<b>sslProvider</b> (security)	The name of the security provider used for SSL connections. Default value is the default security provider of the JVM.		String
<b>sslTrustmanagerAlgorithm</b> (security)	The algorithm used by trust manager factory for SSL connections. Default value is the trust manager factory algorithm configured for the Java Virtual Machine.	PKIX	String
<b>sslTruststoreLocation</b> (security)	The location of the trust store file.		String
<b>sslTruststorePassword</b> (security)	The password for the trust store file.		String
<b>sslTruststoreType</b> (security)	The file format of the trust store file. Default value is JKS.	JKS	String

For more information about Producer/Consumer configuration:

<http://kafka.apache.org/documentation.html#newconsumerconfigs><http://kafka.apache.org/documentation.html#producerconfigs>

## 189.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

### 189.3.1. Consumer headers

The following headers are available when consuming messages from Kafka.

Header constant	Header value	Type	Description
<b>KafkaConstants.TOPIC</b>	"kafka.TOPIC"	<b>String</b>	The topic from where the message originated
<b>KafkaConstants.PARTITION</b>	"kafka.PARTITION"	<b>Integer</b>	The partition where the message was stored

Header constant	Header value	Type	Description
<b>KafkaConstants.OFFSET</b>	"kafka.OFFSET"	<b>Long</b>	The offset of the message
<b>KafkaConstants.KEY</b>	"kafka.KEY"	<b>Object</b>	The key of the message if configured
<b>KafkaConstants.HEADERS</b>	"kafka.HEADERS"	<b>org.apache.kafka.common.header.Headers</b>	The record headers
<b>KafkaConstants.LAST_RECORD_BEFORE_COMMIT</b>	"kafka.LAST_RECORD_BEFORE_COMMIT"	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not it's the last record before commit (only available if <b>autoCommitEnable</b> endpoint parameter is <b>false</b> )
<b>KafkaConstants.MANUAL_COMMIT</b>	"CamelKafkaManualCommit"	<b>KafkaManualCommit</b>	Can be used for forcing manual offset commit when using Kafka consumer.

### 189.3.2. Producer headers

Before sending a message to Kafka you can configure the following headers.

Header constant	Header value	Type	Description
<b>KafkaConstants.KEY</b>	"kafka.KEY"	<b>Object</b>	<b>Required</b> The key of the message in order to ensure that all related message goes in the same partition
<b>KafkaConstants.TOPIC</b>	"kafka.TOPIC"	<b>String</b>	The topic to which send the message (only read if the <b>bridgeEndpoint</b> endpoint parameter is <b>true</b> )
<b>KafkaConstants.PARTITION_KEY</b>	"kafka.PARTITION_KEY"	<b>Integer</b>	Explicitly specify the partition (only used if the <b>KafkaConstants.KEY</b> header is defined)

After the message is sent to Kafka, the following headers are available

Header constant	Header value	Type	Description
<b>KafkaConstants</b> <b>.KAFKA_RECORDMETA</b>	<b>"org.apache.kafka.clients.producer.RecordMetadata"</b>	<b>List&lt;RecordMetadata&gt;</b>	The metadata (only configured if <b>recordMetadata</b> endpoint parameter is <b>true</b> )

## 189.4. SAMPLES

### 189.4.1. Consuming messages from Kafka

Here is the minimal route you need in order to read messages from Kafka.

```
from("kafka:test?brokers=localhost:9092")
  .log("Message received from Kafka : ${body}")
  .log("  on the topic ${headers[kafka.TOPIC]}")
  .log("  on the partition ${headers[kafka.PARTITION]}")
  .log("  with the offset ${headers[kafka.OFFSET]}")
  .log("  with the key ${headers[kafka.KEY]}")
```

When consuming messages from Kafka you can use your own offset management and not delegate this management to Kafka. In order to keep the offsets the component needs a **StateRepository** implementation such as **FileStateRepository**. This bean should be available in the registry. Here how to use it :

```
// Create the repository in which the Kafka offsets will be persisted
FileStateRepository repository = FileStateRepository.fileStateRepository(new
File("/path/to/repo.dat"));

// Bind this repository into the Camel registry
JndiRegistry registry = new JndiRegistry();
registry.bind("offsetRepo", repository);

// Configure the camel context
DefaultCamelContext camelContext = new DefaultCamelContext(registry);
camelContext.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
  @Override
  public void configure() throws Exception {
    from("kafka:" + TOPIC + "?brokers=localhost:{{kafkaPort}}" +
      "&groupId=A" + //
      "&autoOffsetReset=earliest" + // Ask to start from the beginning if we have
unknown offset
      "&offsetRepository=#offsetRepo") // Keep the offsets in the previously configured
repository
      .to("mock:result");
  }
});
```

### 189.4.2. Producing messages to Kafka

Here is the minimal route you need in order to write messages to Kafka.

```
from("direct:start")
  .setBody(constant("Message from Camel")) // Message to send
  .setHeader(KafkaConstants.KEY, constant("Camel")) // Key of the message
  .to("kafka:test?brokers=localhost:9092");
```

## 189.5. SSL CONFIGURATION

You have 2 different ways to configure the SSL communication on the Kafka component.

The first way is through the many SSL endpoint parameters

```
from("kafka:" + TOPIC + "?brokers=localhost:{{kafkaPort}}" +
  "&groupId=A" +
  "&sslKeystoreLocation=/path/to/keystore.jks" +
  "&sslKeystorePassword=changeit" +
  "&sslKeyPassword=changeit")
  .to("mock:result");
```

The second way is to use the **sslContextParameters** endpoint parameter.

```
// Configure the SSLContextParameters object
KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/path/to/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("changeit");
KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("changeit");
SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);

// Bind this SSLContextParameters into the Camel registry
JndiRegistry registry = new JndiRegistry();
registry.bind("ssl", scp);

// Configure the camel context
DefaultCamelContext camelContext = new DefaultCamelContext(registry);
camelContext.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
  @Override
  public void configure() throws Exception {
    from("kafka:" + TOPIC + "?brokers=localhost:{{kafkaPort}}" +
      "&groupId=A" +
      "&sslContextParameters=#ssl") // Reference the SSL configuration
      .to("mock:result");
  }
});
```

## 189.6. USING THE KAFKA IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

Available from Camel 2.19

The **camel-kafka** library provides a Kafka topic-based idempotent repository. This repository stores broadcasts all changes to idempotent state (add/remove) in a Kafka topic, and populates a local in-memory cache for each repository's process instance through event sourcing.

The topic used must be unique per idempotent repository instance. The mechanism does not have any requirements about the number of topic partitions; as the repository consumes from all partitions at the same time. It also does not have any requirements about the replication factor of the topic.

Each repository instance that uses the topic (e.g. typically on different machines running in parallel) controls its own consumer group, so in a cluster of 10 Camel processes using the same topic each will control its own offset.

On startup, the instance subscribes to the topic and rewinds the offset to the beginning, rebuilding the cache to the latest state. The cache will not be considered warmed up until one poll of **pollDurationMs** in length returns 0 records. Startup will not be completed until either the cache has warmed up, or 30 seconds go by; if the latter happens the idempotent repository may be in an inconsistent state until its consumer catches up to the end of the topic.

A **KafkaldempotentRepository** has the following properties:

Property	Description
<b>topic</b>	The name of the Kafka topic to use to broadcast changes. (required)
<b>bootstrapServers</b>	The <b>bootstrap.servers</b> property on the internal Kafka producer and consumer. Use this as shorthand if not setting <b>consumerConfig</b> and <b>producerConfig</b> . If used, this component will apply sensible default configurations for the producer and consumer.
<b>producerConfig</b>	Sets the properties that will be used by the Kafka producer that broadcasts changes. Overrides <b>bootstrapServers</b> , so must define the Kafka <b>bootstrap.servers</b> property itself
<b>consumerConfig</b>	Sets the properties that will be used by the Kafka consumer that populates the cache from the topic. Overrides <b>bootstrapServers</b> , so must define the Kafka <b>bootstrap.servers</b> property itself
<b>maxCacheSize</b>	How many of the most recently used keys should be stored in memory (default 1000).
<b>pollDurationMs</b>	The poll duration of the Kafka consumer. The local caches are updated immediately. This value will affect how far behind other peers that update their caches from the topic are relative to the idempotent consumer instance that sent the cache action message. The default value of this is 100 ms. If setting this value explicitly, be aware that there is a tradeoff between the remote cache liveness and the volume of network traffic between this repository's consumer and the Kafka brokers. The cache warmup process also depends on there being one poll that fetches nothing - this indicates that the stream has been consumed up to the current point. If the poll duration is excessively long for the rate at which messages are sent on the topic, there exists a possibility that the cache cannot be warmed up and will operate in an inconsistent state relative to its peers until it catches up.



The repository can be instantiated by defining the **topic** and **bootstrapServers**, or the **producerConfig** and **consumerConfig** property sets can be explicitly defined to enable features such as SSL/SASL.

To use, this repository must be placed in the Camel registry, either manually or by registration as a bean in Spring/Blueprint, as it is **CamelContext** aware.

Sample usage is as follows:

```
KafkaldempotentRepository kafkaldempotentRepository = new
KafkaldempotentRepository("idempotent-db-inserts", "localhost:9091");

SimpleRegistry registry = new SimpleRegistry();
registry.put("insertDbldemRepo", kafkaldempotentRepository); // must be registered in the registry, to
enable access to the CamelContext
CamelContext context = new CamelContext(registry);

// later in RouteBuilder...
from("direct:performInsert")
    .idempotentConsumer(header("id")).messageIdRepositoryRef("insertDbldemRepo")
    // once-only insert into database
    .end()
```

In XML:

```
<!-- simple -->
<bean id="insertDbldemRepo"
class="org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.kafka.KafkaldempotentRepository">
  <property name="topic" value="idempotent-db-inserts"/>
  <property name="bootstrapServers" value="localhost:9091"/>
</bean>

<!-- complex -->
<bean id="insertDbldemRepo"
class="org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.kafka.KafkaldempotentRepository">
  <property name="topic" value="idempotent-db-inserts"/>
  <property name="maxCacheSize" value="10000"/>
  <property name="consumerConfig">
    <props>
      <prop key="bootstrap.servers">localhost:9091</prop>
    </props>
  </property>
  <property name="producerConfig">
    <props>
      <prop key="bootstrap.servers">localhost:9091</prop>
    </props>
  </property>
</bean>
```

## 189.7. USING MANUAL COMMIT WITH KAFKA CONSUMER

Available as of Camel 2.21

By default the Kafka consumer will use auto commit, where the offset will be committed automatically in the background using a given interval.

In case you want to force manual commits, you can use **KafkaManualCommit** API from the Camel Exchange, stored on the message header. This requires to turn on manual commits by either setting the option **allowManualCommit** to **true** on the **KafkaComponent** or on the endpoint, for example:

```
KafkaComponent kafka = new KafkaComponent();
kafka.setAllowManualCommit(true);
...
camelContext.addComponent("kafka", kafka);
```

You can then use the **KafkaManualCommit** from Java code such as a Camel **Processor**:

```
public void process(Exchange exchange) {
    KafkaManualCommit manual = exchange.getIn().getHeader(KafkaConstants.MANUAL_COMMIT,
        KafkaManualCommit.class);
    manual.commitSync();
}
```

This will force a synchronous commit which will block until the commit is acknowledge on Kafka, or if it fails an exception is thrown.

If you want to use a custom implementation of **KafkaManualCommit** then you can configure a custom **KafkaManualCommitFactory** on the **KafkaComponent** that creates instances of your custom implementation.

## 189.8. KAFKA HEADERS PROPAGATION

Available as of Camel 2.22

When consuming messages from Kafka, headers will be propagated to camel exchange headers automatically. Producing flow backed by same behaviour - camel headers of particular exchange will be propagated to kafka message headers.

Since kafka headers allows only **byte[]** values, in order camel exchange header to be propagated its value should be serialized to **bytes[]**, otherwise header will be skipped. Following header value types are supported: **String**, **Integer**, **Long**, **Double**, **Boolean**, **byte[]**. Note: all headers propagated **from** kafka **to** camel exchange will contain **byte[]** value by default. In order to override default functionality uri parameters can be set: **kafkaHeaderDeserializer** for **from** route and **kafkaHeaderSerializer** for **to** route. Example:

```
from("kafka:my_topic?kafkaHeaderDeserializer=#myDeserializer")
...
.to("kafka:my_topic?kafkaHeaderSerializer=#mySerializer")
```

By default all headers are being filtered by **KafkaHeaderFilterStrategy**. Strategy filters out headers which start with **Camel** or **org.apache.camel** prefixes. Default strategy can be overridden by using **headerFilterStrategy** uri parameter in both **to** and **from** routes:

```
from("kafka:my_topic?headerFilterStrategy=#myStrategy")
...
.to("kafka:my_topic?headerFilterStrategy=#myStrategy")
```

**myStrategy** object should be subclass of **HeaderFilterStrategy** and must be placed in the Camel registry, either manually or by registration as a bean in Spring/Blueprint, as it is **CamelContext** aware.

## CHAPTER 190. KESTREL COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.6

The Kestrel component allows messages to be sent to a [Kestrel](#) queue, or messages to be consumed from a Kestrel queue. This component uses the [spymemcached](#) client for memcached protocol communication with Kestrel servers.



### WARNING

The kestrel project is inactive and the Camel team regard this components as deprecated.

### 190.1. URI FORMAT

```
kestrel://[addresslist]/queuename[?options]
```

Where **queuename** is the name of the queue on Kestrel. The **addresslist** part of the URI may include one or more **host:port** pairs. For example, to connect to the queue **foo** on **kserver01:22133**, use:

```
kestrel://kserver01:22133/foo
```

If the addresslist is omitted, **localhost:22133** is assumed, i.e.:

```
kestrel://foo
```

Likewise, if a port is omitted from a **host:port** pair in addresslist, the default port 22133 is assumed, i.e.:

```
kestrel://kserver01/foo
```

Here is an example of a Kestrel endpoint URI used for producing to a clustered queue:

```
kestrel://kserver01:22133,kserver02:22133,kserver03:22133/massive
```

Here is an example of a Kestrel endpoint URI used for consuming concurrently from a queue:

```
kestrel://kserver03:22133/massive?concurrentConsumers=25&waitTimeMs=500
```

### 190.2. OPTIONS

The Kestrel component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared configured configuration as base for creating new endpoints.		KestrelConfigurati on
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Kestrel endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kestrel:addresses/queue
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 190.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>addresses</b>	The address(es) on which kestrel is running	localhost:22133	String[]
<b>queue</b>	<b>Required</b> The queue we are polling		String

### 190.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (common)	How many concurrent listeners to schedule for the thread pool	1	int
<b>waitTimeMs</b> (common)	How long a given wait should block (server side), in milliseconds	100	int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 190.3. CONFIGURING THE KESTREL COMPONENT USING SPRING XML

The simplest form of explicit configuration is as follows:

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
    spring.xsd">

  <bean id="kestrel" class="org.apache.camel.component.kestrel.KestrelComponent"/>

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    </camelContext>

</beans>
```

That will enable the Kestrel component with all default settings, i.e. it will use **localhost:22133**, 100ms wait time, and a single non-concurrent consumer by default.

To use specific options in the base configuration (which supplies configuration to endpoints whose **properties** are not specified), you can set up a KestrelConfiguration POJO as follows:

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
    spring.xsd">

  <bean id="kestrelConfiguration" class="org.apache.camel.component.kestrel.KestrelConfiguration">
    <property name="addresses" value="kestrel01:22133"/>


```

```

    <property name="waitTimeMs" value="100"/>
    <property name="concurrentConsumers" value="1"/>
  </bean>

  <bean id="kestrel" class="org.apache.camel.component.kestrel.KestrelComponent">
    <property name="configuration" ref="kestrelConfiguration"/>
  </bean>

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  </camelContext>

</beans>

```

## 190.4. USAGE EXAMPLES

### 190.4.1. Example 1: Consuming

```

from("kestrel://kserver02:22133/massive?concurrentConsumers=10&waitTimeMs=500")
  .bean("myConsumer", "onMessage");

```

```

public class MyConsumer {
    public void onMessage(String message) {
        ...
    }
}

```

### 190.4.2. Example 2: Producing

```

public class MyProducer {
    @EndpointInject(uri = "kestrel://kserver01:22133,kserver02:22133/myqueue")
    ProducerTemplate producerTemplate;

    public void produceSomething() {
        producerTemplate.sendBody("Hello, world.");
    }
}

```

### 190.4.3. Example 3: Spring XML Configuration

```

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="kestrel://ks01:22133/sequential?concurrentConsumers=1&waitTimeMs=500"/>
    <bean ref="myBean" method="onMessage"/>
  </route>
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="kestrel://ks02:22133/stuff"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

```

public class MyBean {

```

```
public void onMessage(String message) {
    ...
}
}
```

## 190.5. DEPENDENCIES

The Kestrel component has the following dependencies:

- **spymemcached** 2.5 (or greater)

### 190.5.1. spymemcached

You **must** have the **spymemcached** jar on your classpath. Here is a snippet you can use in your pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>spy</groupId>
  <artifactId>memcached</artifactId>
  <version>2.5</version>
</dependency>
```

Alternatively, you can [download the jar](#) directly.

Warning: Limitations



#### NOTE

The spymemcached client library does **not** work properly with kestrel when JVM assertions are enabled. There is a known issue with spymemcached when assertions are enabled and a requested key contains the `/t=...` extension (i.e. if you're using the **waitTimeMs** option on an endpoint URI, which is highly encouraged). Fortunately, JVM assertions are **disabled by default**, unless you [explicitly enable them](#), so this should not present a problem under normal circumstances. Something to note is that Maven's Surefire test plugin **enables** assertions. If you're using this component in a Maven test environment, you may need to set **enableAssertions** to **false**. Please refer to the [surefire:test reference](#) for details.

## 190.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 191. KIE-CAMEL

### 191.1. OVERVIEW

The **kie-camel** component is an Apache Camel endpoint provided by Red Hat Fuse that integrates Fuse with Red Hat Process Automation Manager. It enables you to specify a Red Hat Process Automation Manager module by using a Maven group ID, artifact ID, and version (GAV) identifier which you can pull into the route and execute. It also enables you to specify portions of the message body as facts. You can use the **kie-camel** component with embedded engines or with Process Server.

For more details about the **kie-camel** component, see [Integrating Red Hat Fuse with Red Hat Process Automation Manager](#).



## CHAPTER 192. KRATI COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.9

This component allows the use krati datastores and datasets inside Camel. Krati is a simple persistent data store with very low latency and high throughput. It is designed for easy integration with read-write-intensive applications with little effort in tuning configuration, performance and JVM garbage collection.

Camel provides a producer and consumer for krati datastore\_(key/value engine)\_. It also provides an idempotent repository for filtering out duplicate messages.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-krati</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 192.1. URI FORMAT

```
krati:[the path of the datastore][?options]
```

The **path of the datastore** is the relative path of the folder that krati will use for its datastore.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 192.2. KRATI OPTIONS

The Krati component has no options.

The Krati endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
krati:path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 192.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
path	<b>Required</b> Path of the datastore is the relative path of the folder that krati will use for its datastore.		String

#### 192.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hashFunction</b> (common)	The hash function to use.		HashFunction<byte[]>
<b>initialCapacity</b> (common)	The initial capacity of the store.	100	int
<b>keySerializer</b> (common)	The serializer that will be used to serialize the key.		Object>
<b>segmentFactory</b> (common)	Sets the segment factory of the target store.		SegmentFactory
<b>segmentFileSize</b> (common)	Data store segments size in MB.	64	int
<b>valueSerializer</b> (common)	The serializer that will be used to serialize the value.		Object>
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which means any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pick up incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	The maximum number of messages which can be received in one poll. This can be used to avoid reading in too much data and taking up too much memory.		int
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>key</b> (producer)	The key.		String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Specifies the type of operation that will be performed to the datastore.		String
<b>value</b> (producer)	The Value.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

```
krati:/tmp/krati?operation=CamelKратиGet&initialCapacity=10000&keySerializer=#myCustomSerializer
```

For producer endpoint you can override all of the above URI options by passing the appropriate headers to the message.

### 192.2.3. Message Headers for datastore

Header	Description
<b>Camel KrатиOperation</b>	The operation to be performed on the datastore. The valid options are CamelKратиAdd, CamelKратиGet, CamelKратиDelete, CamelKратиDeleteAll
<b>Camel KrатиKey</b>	The key.

Header	Description
<b>Camel Krativ alue</b>	The value.

## 192.3. USAGE SAMPLES

### 192.3.1. Example 1: Putting to the datastore.

This example will show you how you can store any message inside a datastore.

```
from("direct:put").to("krati:target/test/producerstest");
```

In the above example you can override any of the URI parameters with headers on the message. Here is how the above example would look like using xml to define our route.

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:put"/>
  <to uri="krati:target/test/producerspringtest"/>
</route>
```

### 192.3.2. Example 2: Getting/Reading from a datastore

This example will show you how you can read the content of a datastore.

```
from("direct:get")
  .setHeader(KratiConstants.KRATI_OPERATION,
  constant(KratiConstants.KRATI_OPERATION_GET))
  .to("krati:target/test/producerstest");
```

In the above example you can override any of the URI parameters with headers on the message. Here is how the above example would look like using xml to define our route.

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:get"/>
  <to uri="krati:target/test/producerspringtest?operation=CamelKrativGet"/>
</route>
```

### 192.3.3. Example 3: Consuming from a datastore

This example will consume all items that are under the specified datastore.

```
from("krati:target/test/consumertest")
  .to("direct:next");
```

You can achieve the same goal by using xml, as you can see below.

```
<route>
  <from uri="krati:target/test/consumerspringtest"/>
  <to uri="mock:results"/>
</route>
```

## 192.4. IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

As already mentioned this component also offers an idempotent repository which can be used for filtering out duplicate messages.

```
from("direct://in").idempotentConsumer(header("messageId"), new
KratIdempotentRepository("/tmp/idempotent").to("log://out");
```

### 192.4.1. See also

[Kрати Website](#)

## CHAPTER 193. KUBERNETES COMPONENTS

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes** components integrate your application with Kubernetes standalone or on top of OpenShift.

The camel-kubernetes consists of 13 components:

- [Kubernetes ConfigMap](#)
- [Kubernetes Namespace](#)
- [Kubernetes Node](#)
- [Kubernetes Persistent Volume](#)
- [Kubernetes Persistent Volume Claim](#)
- [Kubernetes Pod](#)
- [Kubernetes Replication Controller](#)
- [Kubernetes Resource Quota](#)
- [Kubernetes Secrets](#)
- [Kubernetes Service Account](#)
- [Kubernetes Service](#)

In OpenShift, also:

- [Kubernetes Build Config](#)
- [Kubernetes Build](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-kubernetes</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 193.1. HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesOperation	String	The Producer operation

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesNamespaceName	String	The Namespace name
CamelKubernetesNamespaceLabels	Map	The Namespace Labels
CamelKubernetesServiceLabels	Map	The Service labels
CamelKubernetesServiceName	String	The Service name
CamelKubernetesServiceSpec	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.ServiceSpec	The Spec for a Service
CamelKubernetesReplicationControllersLabels	Map	Replication controller labels
CamelKubernetesReplicationControllerName	String	Replication controller name



Name	Type	Description
CamelK uberne tesRepl ication Control lerSpec	io.fabri c8.kub ernetes .api.mo del.Rep lication Control lerSpec	The Spec for a Replication Controller
CamelK uberne tesRepl ication Control lerRepli cas	Integer	The number of replicas for a Replication Controller during the Scale operation
CamelK uberne tesPod sLabels	Map	Pod labels
CamelK uberne tesPod Name	String	Pod name
CamelK uberne tesPod Spec	io.fabri c8.kub ernetes .api.mo del.Pod Spec	The Spec for a Pod
CamelK uberne tesPers istentV olumes Labels	Map	Persistent Volume labels
CamelK uberne tesPers istentV olumes Name	String	Persistent Volume name

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesPersistentVolumesClaimsLabels	Map	Persistent Volume Claim labels
CamelKubernetesPersistentVolumesClaimsName	String	Persistent Volume Claim name
CamelKubernetesPersistentVolumesClaimsSpec	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.PersistentVolumeClaimSpec	The Spec for a Persistent Volume claim
CamelKubernetesSecretsLabels	Map	Secret labels
CamelKubernetesSecretsName	String	Secret name
CamelKubernetesSecret	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.Secret	A Secret Object

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesResourcesQuotaLabels	Map	Resource Quota labels
CamelKubernetesResourcesQuotaName	String	Resource Quota name
CamelKubernetesResourceQuotaSpec	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.ResourceQuotaSpec	The Spec for a Resource Quota
CamelKubernetesServiceAccountsLabels	Map	Service Account labels
CamelKubernetesServiceAccountName	String	Service Account name
CamelKubernetesServiceAccount	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.ServiceAccount	A Service Account object
CamelKubernetesNodesLabels	Map	Node labels

Name	Type	Description
CamelK uberne tesNod eName	String	Node name
CamelK uberne tesBuil dsLabe ls	Map	Openshift Build labels
CamelK uberne tesBuil dName	String	Openshift Build name
CamelK uberne tesBuil dConfi gsLabe ls	Map	Openshift Build Config labels
CamelK uberne tesBuil dConfi gName	String	Openshift Build Config name
CamelK uberne tesEve ntActio n	io.fabri c8.kub ernetes .client. Watche r.Actio n	Action watched by the consumer
CamelK uberne tesEve ntTime stamp	String	Timestamp of the action watched by the consumer
CamelK uberne tesCon figMap Name	String	ConfigMap name

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesConfigMapsLabels	Map	ConfigMap labels
CamelKubernetesConfigData	Map	ConfigMap Data

## 193.2. USAGE

### 193.2.1. Producer examples

Here we show some examples of producer using camel-kubernetes.

#### 193.2.2. Create a pod

```
from("direct:createPod")
  .toF("kubernetes-pods://%s?oauthToken=%s&operation=createPod", host, authToken);
```

By using the `KubernetesConstants.KUBERNETES_POD_SPEC` header you can specify your `PodSpec` and pass it to this operation.

#### 193.2.3. Delete a pod

```
from("direct:createPod")
  .toF("kubernetes-pods://%s?oauthToken=%s&operation=deletePod", host, authToken);
```

By using the `KubernetesConstants.KUBERNETES_POD_NAME` header you can specify your Pod name and pass it to this operation.

## CHAPTER 194. KUBERNETES COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.17

### IMPORTANT

The composite kubernetes component has been deprecated. Use individual component splitted as following.

- [Kubernetes Components](#)
  - [Kubernetes Build Config](#)
  - [Kubernetes Build](#)
  - [Kubernetes ConfigMap](#)
  - [Kubernetes Namespace](#)
  - [Kubernetes Node](#)
  - [Kubernetes Persistent Volume](#)
  - [Kubernetes Persistent Volume Claim](#)
  - [Kubernetes Pod](#)
  - [Kubernetes Replication Controller](#)
  - [Kubernetes Resource Quota](#)
  - [Kubernetes Secrets](#)
  - [Kubernetes Service Account](#)
  - [Kubernetes Service](#)

The **Kubernetes** component is a component for integrating your application with Kubernetes standalone or on top of Openshift.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-kubernetes</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 194.1. URI FORMAT

```
kubernetes:masterUrl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 194.2. OPTIONS

The Kubernetes component has no options.

The Kubernetes endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 194.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>masterUrl</code>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

### 194.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>apiVersion</code> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<code>category</code> (common)	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Producer and Consumer category		String
<code>dnsDomain</code> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<code>kubernetesClient</code> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<code>portName</code> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<code>labelKey</code> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

### 194.3. HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
CamelK uberne tesOpe ration	String	The Producer operation
CamelK uberne tesNa mespa ceNam e	String	The Namespace name
CamelK uberne tesNa mespa ceLabe ls	Map	The Namespace Labels

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesServiceLabels	Map	The Service labels
CamelKubernetesServiceName	String	The Service name
CamelKubernetesServiceSpec	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.ServiceSpec	The Spec for a Service
CamelKubernetesReplicationControllersLabels	Map	Replication controller labels
CamelKubernetesReplicationControllerName	String	Replication controller name
CamelKubernetesReplicationControllerSpec	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.ReplicationControllerSpec	The Spec for a Replication Controller

Name	Type	Description
CamelK uberne tesRepl ication Control lerRepli cas	Integer	The number of replicas for a Replication Controller during the Scale operation
CamelK uberne tesPod sLabels	Map	Pod labels
CamelK uberne tesPod Name	String	Pod name
CamelK uberne tesPod Spec	io.fabri c8.kub ernetes .api.mo del.Pod Spec	The Spec for a Pod
CamelK uberne tesPers istentV olumes Labels	Map	Persistent Volume labels
CamelK uberne tesPers istentV olumes Name	String	Persistent Volume name
CamelK uberne tesPers istentV olumes Claims Labels	Map	Persistent Volume Claim labels

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesPersistentVolumesClaimsName	String	Persistent Volume Claim name
CamelKubernetesPersistentVolumesClaimsSpec	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.PersistentVolumeClaimSpec	The Spec for a Persistent Volume claim
CamelKubernetesSecretsLabels	Map	Secret labels
CamelKubernetesSecretsName	String	Secret name
CamelKubernetesSecret	io.fabric8.kubernetes.api.model.Secret	A Secret Object
CamelKubernetesResourcesQuotaLabels	Map	Resource Quota labels

Name	Type	Description
CamelK uberne tesRes ources Quota Name	String	Resource Quota name
CamelK uberne tesRes ourceQ uotaSp ec	io.fabri c8.kub ernetes .api.mo del.Res ourceQ uotaSp ec	The Spec for a Resource Quota
CamelK uberne tesServ iceAcc ountsL abels	Map	Service Account labels
CamelK uberne tesServ iceAcc ountNa me	String	Service Account name
CamelK uberne tesServ iceAcc ount	io.fabri c8.kub ernetes .api.mo del.Ser viceAc count	A Service Account object
CamelK uberne tesNod esLabe ls	Map	Node labels
CamelK uberne tesNod eName	String	Node name

Name	Type	Description
CamelKubernetesBuildsLabels	Map	Openshift Build labels
CamelKubernetesBuildName	String	Openshift Build name
CamelKubernetesBuildConfigLabels	Map	Openshift Build Config labels
CamelKubernetesBuildConfigName	String	Openshift Build Config name
CamelKubernetesEventAction	io.fabric8.kubernetes.client.Watcher.Action	Action watched by the consumer
CamelKubernetesEventTimestamp	String	Timestamp of the action watched by the consumer
CamelKubernetesConfigMapName	String	ConfigMap name

Name	Type	Description
CamelK uberne tesCon figMap sLabels	Map	ConfigMap labels
CamelK uberne tesCon figData	Map	ConfigMap Data

## 194.4. CATEGORIES

Actually the camel-kubernetes component supports the following Kubernetes resources

- Namespaces
- Pods
- Replication Controllers
- Services
- Persistent Volumes
- Persistent Volume Claims
- Secrets
- Resource Quota
- Service Accounts
- Nodes
- Configmaps

In Openshift also

- Builds
- BuildConfigs

## 194.5. USAGE

### 194.5.1. Producer examples

Here we show some examples of producer using camel-kubernetes.

### 194.5.2. Create a pod

```
from("direct:createPod")  
  .toF("kubernetes://%s?oauthToken=%s&category=pods&operation=createPod", host, authToken);
```

By using the `KubernetesConstants.KUBERNETES_POD_SPEC` header you can specify your `PodSpec` and pass it to this operation.

### 194.5.3. Delete a pod

```
from("direct:createPod")  
  .toF("kubernetes://%s?oauthToken=%s&category=pods&operation=deletePod", host, authToken);
```

By using the `KubernetesConstants.KUBERNETES_POD_NAME` header you can specify your Pod name and pass it to this operation.



# CHAPTER 195. KUBERNETES CONFIGMAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes ConfigMap** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes ConfigMap operations.

## 195.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes ConfigMap component has no options.

## 195.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes ConfigMap endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-config-maps:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 195.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

### 195.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>portName</b> (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

# CHAPTER 196. KUBERNETES DEPLOYMENTS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The **Kubernetes Deployments** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes secret operations.

## 196.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Deployments component has no options.

## 196.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Deployments endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-deployments:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 196.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

### 196.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>portName</b> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

## CHAPTER 197. KUBERNETES HPA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The **Kubernetes HPA** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes hpa operations and a consumer to consume kubernetes hpa events.

### 197.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes HPA component has no options.

### 197.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes HPA endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-hpa:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 197.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

#### 197.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>portName</b> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>portProtocol</b> (common)	The port protocol, used for ServiceCall EIP	tcp	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

### 197.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.kubernetes-hpa.enabled</b>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the kubernetes-hpa component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.kubernetes-hpa.resolve-property-placeholders</b>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## CHAPTER 198. KUBERNETES JOB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

The **Kubernetes Job** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes job operations.

### 198.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Job component has no options.

### 198.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Job endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-job:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 198.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

#### 198.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>portName</b> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>portProtocol</b> (common)	The port protocol, used for ServiceCall EIP	tcp	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

### 198.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.kubernetes-job.enabled</b>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the kubernetes-job component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.kubernetes-job.resolve-property-placeholders</b>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

# CHAPTER 199. KUBERNETES NAMESPACES COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Namespaces** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes namespace operations and a consumer to consume kubernetes namespace events.

## 199.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Namespaces component has no options.

## 199.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Namespaces endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-namespaces:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 199.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>masterUrl</code>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

### 199.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>apiVersion</code> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<code>dnsDomain</code> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<code>kubernetesClient</code> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<code>portName</code> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String



# CHAPTER 200. KUBERNETES NODES COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Nodes** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes node operations and a consumer to consume kubernetes node events.

## 200.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Nodes component has no options.

## 200.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Nodes endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-nodes:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 200.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

### 200.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>portName</b> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

# CHAPTER 201. KUBERNETES PERSISTENT VOLUME CLAIM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Persistent Volume Claim** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes persistent volume claim operations.

## 201.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Persistent Volume Claim component has no options.

## 201.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Persistent Volume Claim endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-persistent-volumes-claims:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 201.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
masterUrl	Required Kubernetes Master url		String

### 201.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
apiVersion (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
dnsDomain (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
kubernetesClient (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
operation (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
portName (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

# CHAPTER 202. KUBERNETES PERSISTENT VOLUME COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Persistent Volume** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes persistent volume operations.

## 202.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Persistent Volume component has no options.

## 202.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Persistent Volume endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-persistent-volumes:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 202.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
masterUrl	Required Kubernetes Master url		String

### 202.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
apiVersion (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
dnsDomain (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
kubernetesClient (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
operation (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
portName (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

## CHAPTER 203. KUBERNETES PODS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Pods** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes pod operations.

### 203.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Pods component has no options.

### 203.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Pods endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-pods:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 203.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

#### 203.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>portName</b> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

# CHAPTER 204. KUBERNETES REPLICATION CONTROLLER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Replication Controller** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes replication controller operations and a consumer to consume kubernetes replication controller events.

## 204.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Replication Controller component has no options.

## 204.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Replication Controller endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-replication-controllers:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 204.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

### 204.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>portName</b> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

# CHAPTER 205. KUBERNETES RESOURCES QUOTA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Resources Quota** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes resource quota operations.

## 205.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Resources Quota component has no options.

## 205.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Resources Quota endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-resources-quota:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 205.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
masterUrl	Required Kubernetes Master url		String

### 205.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
apiVersion (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
dnsDomain (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
kubernetesClient (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
operation (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
portName (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

## CHAPTER 206. KUBERNETES SECRETS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Secrets** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes secret operations.

### 206.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Secrets component has no options.

### 206.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Secrets endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-secrets:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 206.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

#### 206.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>portName</b> (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

# CHAPTER 207. KUBERNETES SERVICE ACCOUNT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Service Account** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes Service Account operations.

## 207.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Service Account component has no options.

## 207.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Service Account endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-service-accounts:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 207.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
masterUrl	Required Kubernetes Master url		String

### 207.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
apiVersion (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
dnsDomain (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
kubernetesClient (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
operation (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
portName (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

## CHAPTER 208. KUBERNETES SERVICES COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Services** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes service operations and a consumer to consume kubernetes service events.

### 208.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Services component has no options.

### 208.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Kubernetes Services endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
kubernetes-services:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 208.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

#### 208.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (common)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (common)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>portName</b> (common)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>labelKey</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label key when watching at some resources		String
<b>labelValue</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Label value when watching at some resources		String
<b>namespace</b> (consumer)	The namespace		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Consumer pool size	1	int
<b>resourceName</b> (consumer)	The Consumer Resource Name we would like to watch		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

## 208.3. ECLIPSE KURA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.15

This documentation page covers the integration options of Camel with the [Eclipse Kura](#) M2M gateway. The common reason to deploy Camel routes into the Eclipse Kura is to provide enterprise integration patterns and Camel components to the messaging M2M gateway. For example you might want to install Kura on Raspberry PI, then read temperature from the sensor attached to that Raspberry PI using Kura services and finally forward the current temperature value to your data center service using Camel EIP and components.

### 208.3.1. KuraRouter activator

Bundles deployed to the Eclipse Kura are usually [developed as bundle activators](#). So the easiest way to deploy Apache Camel routes into the Kura is to create an OSGi bundle containing the class extending **org.apache.camel.kura.KuraRouter** class:

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("timer:trigger").
            to("netty-http:http://app.mydatacenter.com/api");
    }
}
```

Keep in mind that **KuraRouter** implements the **org.osgi.framework.BundleActivator** interface, so you need to register its **start** and **stop** lifecycle methods while [creating Kura bundle component class](#).

Kura router starts its own OSGi-aware **CamelContext**. It means that for every class extending **KuraRouter**, there will be a dedicated **CamelContext** instance. Ideally we recommend to deploy one **KuraRouter** per OSGi bundle.

### 208.3.2. Deploying KuraRouter

Bundle containing your Kura router class should import the following packages in the OSGi manifest:

```
Import-Package: org.osgi.framework;version="1.3.0",
               org.slf4j;version="1.6.4",

org.apache.camel,org.apache.camel.impl,org.apache.camel.core.osgi,org.apache.camel.builder,org.apa
che.camel.model,
               org.apache.camel.component.kura
```

Keep in mind that you don't have to import every Camel component bundle you plan to use in your routes, as Camel components are resolved as the services on the runtime level.

Before you deploy your router bundle, be sure that you have deployed (and started) the following Camel core bundles (using Kura GoGo shell)...

```
install file:///home/user/.m2/repository/org/apache/camel/camel-core/2.15.0/camel-core-2.15.0.jar
start <camel-core-bundle-id>
install file:///home/user/.m2/repository/org/apache/camel/camel-core-osgi/2.15.0/camel-core-osgi-
2.15.0.jar
start <camel-core-osgi-bundle-id>
install file:///home/user/.m2/repository/org/apache/camel/camel-kura/2.15.0/camel-kura-2.15.0.jar
start <camel-kura-bundle-id>
```

...and all the components you plan to use in your routes:

```
install file:///home/user/.m2/repository/org/apache/camel/camel-stream/2.15.0/camel-stream-
2.15.0.jar
start <camel-stream-bundle-id>
```

Then finally deploy your router bundle:

```
install file:///home/user/.m2/repository/com/example/myrouter/1.0/myrouter-1.0.jar
start <your-bundle-id>
```

### 208.3.3. KuraRouter utilities

Kura router base class provides many useful utilities. This section explores each of them.

#### 208.3.3.1. SLF4J logger

Kura uses SLF4J facade for logging purposes. Protected member **log** returns SLF4J logger instance associated with the given Kura router.

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        log.info("Configuring Camel routes!");
        ...
    }
}
```

#### 208.3.3.2. BundleContext

Protected member **bundleContext** returns bundle context associated with the given Kura router.

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        ServiceReference<MyService> serviceRef =
        bundleContext.getServiceReference(LogService.class.getName());
        MyService myService = bundleContext.getService(serviceRef);
        ...
    }
}
```

#### 208.3.3.3. CamelContext

Protected member **camelContext** is the **CamelContext** associated with the given Kura router.

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        camelContext.getStatus();
        ...
    }
}
```



### 208.3.3.4. ProducerTemplate

Protected member **producerTemplate** is the **ProducerTemplate** instance associated with the given Camel context.

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        producerTemplate.sendBody("jms:temperature", 22.0);
        ...
    }
}
```

### 208.3.3.5. ConsumerTemplate

Protected member **consumerTemplate** is the **ConsumerTemplate** instance associated with the given Camel context.

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        double currentTemperature = producerTemplate.receiveBody("jms:temperature", Double.class);
        ...
    }
}
```

### 208.3.3.6. OSGi service resolver

OSGi service resolver (**service(Class<T> serviceType)**) can be used to easily retrieve service by type from the OSGi bundle context.

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        MyService myService = service(MyService.class);
        ...
    }
}
```

If service is not found, a **null** value is returned. If you want your application to fail if the service is not available, use **requiredService(Class)** method instead. The **requiredService** throws **IllegalStateException** if a service cannot be found.

```
public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        MyService myService = requiredService(MyService.class);
    }
}
```

```

    ...
  }
}

```

### 208.3.4. KuraRouter activator callbacks

Kura router comes with the lifecycle callbacks that can be used to customize the way the Camel router works. For example to configure the **CamelContext** instance associated with the router just before the former is started, override **beforeStart** method of the **KuraRouter** class:

```

public class MyKuraRouter extends KuraRouter {

    ...

    protected void beforeStart(CamelContext camelContext) {
        OsgiDefaultCamelContext osgiContext = (OsgiCamelContext) camelContext;
        osgiContext.setName("NameOfTheRouter");
    }

}

```

### 208.3.5. Loading XML routes from ConfigurationAdmin

Sometimes it is desired to read the XML definition of the routes from the server configuration. This a common scenario for IoT gateways where over-the-air redeployment cost may be significant. To address this requirement each **KuraRouter** looks for the **kura.camel.BUNDLE-SYMBOLIC-NAME.route** property from the **kura.camel** PID using the OSGi ConfigurationAdmin. This approach allows you to define Camel XML routes file per deployed **KuraRouter**. In order to update a route, just edit an appropriate configuration property and restart a bundle associated with it. The content of the **kura.camel.BUNDLE-SYMBOLIC-NAME.route** property is expected to be Camel XML route file, for example:

```

<routes xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route id="loaded">
    <from uri="direct:bar"/>
    <to uri="mock:bar"/>
  </route>
</routes>

```

### 208.3.6. Deploying Kura router as a declarative OSGi service

If you would like to deploy your Kura router as a declarative OSGi service, you can use **activate** and **deactivate** methods provided by **KuraRouter**.

```

<scr:component name="org.eclipse.kura.example.camel.MyKuraRouter" activate="activate"
deactivate="deactivate" enabled="true" immediate="true">
  <implementation class="org.eclipse.kura.example.camel.MyKuraRouter"/>
</scr:component>

```

### 208.3.7. See Also

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 209. LANGUAGE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.5

The language component allows you to send Exchange to an endpoint which executes a script by any of the supported Languages in Camel.

By having a component to execute language scripts, it allows more dynamic routing capabilities. For example by using the Routing Slip or [Dynamic Router](#) EIPs you can send messages to **language** endpoints where the script is dynamic defined as well.

This component is provided out of the box in **camel-core** and hence no additional JARs is needed. You only have to include additional Camel components if the language of choice mandates it, such as using [Groovy](#) or [JavaScript](#) languages.

### 209.1. URI FORMAT

```
language://languageName[:script][?options]
```

And from Camel 2.11 onwards you can refer to an external resource for the script using same notation as supported by the other [Languages](#) in Camel

```
language://languageName:resource:scheme:location][?options]
```

### 209.2. URI OPTIONS

The Language component has no options.

The Language endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
language:languageName:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 209.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
languageName	<b>Required</b> Sets the name of the language to use		String
resourceUri	Path to the resource, or a reference to lookup a bean in the Registry to use as the resource		String

#### 209.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>binary</b> (producer)	Whether the script is binary content or text content. By default the script is read as text content (eg java.lang.String)	false	boolean
<b>cacheScript</b> (producer)	Whether to cache the compiled script and reuse. Notice reusing the script can cause side effects from processing one Camel org.apache.camel.Exchange to the next org.apache.camel.Exchange.	false	boolean
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not.	false	boolean
<b>script</b> (producer)	Sets the script to execute		String
<b>transform</b> (producer)	Whether or not the result of the script should be used as message body. This options is default true.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 209.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following message headers can be used to affect the behavior of the component

Header	Description
<b>Camel LanguageScript</b>	The script to execute provided in the header. Takes precedence over script configured on the endpoint.

## 209.4. EXAMPLES

For example you can use the [Simple](#) language to Message Translator a message:

In case you want to convert the message body type you can do this as well:

You can also use the [Groovy](#) language, such as this example where the input message will be multiplied with 2:

You can also provide the script as a header as shown below. Here we use [XPath](#) language to extract the text from the **<foo>** tag.

```
Object out = producer.requestBodyAndHeader("language:xpath", "<foo>Hello World</foo>",  
Exchange.LANGUAGE_SCRIPT, "/foo/text()");  
assertEquals("Hello World", out);
```

## 209.5. LOADING SCRIPTS FROM RESOURCES

Available as of Camel 2.9

You can specify a resource uri for a script to load in either the endpoint uri, or in the **Exchange.LANGUAGE\_SCRIPT** header.

The uri must start with one of the following schemes: file:, classpath:, or http:

For example to load a script from the classpath:

By default the script is loaded once and cached. However you can disable the **contentCache** option and have the script loaded on each evaluation.

For example if the file myscript.txt is changed on disk, then the updated script is used:

From **Camel 2.11** onwards you can refer to the resource similar to the other [Languages](#) in Camel by prefixing with **"resource:"** as shown below:

## CHAPTER 210. LDAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.5

The **ldap** component allows you to perform searches in LDAP servers using filters as the message payload.

This component uses standard JNDI (**javax.naming** package) to access the server.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ldap</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 210.1. URI FORMAT

```
ldap:ldapServerBean[?options]
```

The *ldapServerBean* portion of the URI refers to a [DirContext](#) bean in the registry. The LDAP component only supports producer endpoints, which means that an **ldap** URI cannot appear in the **from** at the start of a route.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 210.2. OPTIONS

The LDAP component has no options.

The LDAP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ldap:dirContextName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 210.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
		t	

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dirContextName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of either a <code>javax.naming.directory.DirContext</code> , or <code>java.util.Hashtable</code> , or <code>Map</code> bean to lookup in the registry. If the bean is either a <code>Hashtable</code> or <code>Map</code> then a new <code>javax.naming.directory.DirContext</code> instance is created for each use. If the bean is a <code>javax.naming.directory.DirContext</code> then the bean is used as given. The latter may not be possible in all situations where the <code>javax.naming.directory.DirContext</code> must not be shared, and in those situations it can be better to use <code>java.util.Hashtable</code> or <code>Map</code> instead.		String

### 210.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>base</b> (producer)	The base DN for searches.	<code>ou=system</code>	String
<b>pageSize</b> (producer)	When specified the ldap module uses paging to retrieve all results (most LDAP Servers throw an exception when trying to retrieve more than 1000 entries in one query). To be able to use this a <code>LdapContext</code> (subclass of <code>DirContext</code> ) has to be passed in as <code>LdapServerBean</code> (otherwise an exception is thrown)		Integer
<b>returnedAttributes</b> (producer)	Comma-separated list of attributes that should be set in each entry of the result		String
<b>scope</b> (producer)	Specifies how deeply to search the tree of entries, starting at the base DN.	<code>subtree</code>	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	<code>false</code>	boolean

## 210.3. RESULT

The result is returned in the Out body as a `ArrayList<javax.naming.directory.SearchResult>` object.

## 210.4. DIRCONTEXT



The URI, **ldap:ldapservlet**, references a Spring bean with the ID, **ldapservlet**. The **ldapservlet** bean may be defined as follows:

```
<bean id="ldapservlet" class="javax.naming.directory.InitialDirContext" scope="prototype">
  <constructor-arg>
    <props>
      <prop key="java.naming.factory.initial">com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory</prop>
      <prop key="java.naming.provider.url">ldap://localhost:10389</prop>
      <prop key="java.naming.security.authentication">none</prop>
    </props>
  </constructor-arg>
</bean>
```

The preceding example declares a regular Sun based LDAP **DirContext** that connects anonymously to a locally hosted LDAP server.



## NOTE

**DirContext** objects are **not** required to support concurrency by contract. It is therefore important that the directory context is declared with the setting, **scope="prototype"**, in the **bean** definition or that the context supports concurrency. In the Spring framework, **prototype** scoped objects are instantiated each time they are looked up.

## 210.5. SAMPLES

Following on from the Spring configuration above, the code sample below sends an LDAP request to filter search a group for a member. The Common Name is then extracted from the response.

```
ProducerTemplate<Exchange> template = exchange
    .getContext().createProducerTemplate();

Collection<?> results = (Collection<?>) (template
    .sendBody(
        "ldap:ldapservlet?base=ou=mygroup,ou=groups,ou=system",
        "(member=uid=huntc,ou=users,ou=system)"));

if (results.size() > 0) {
    // Extract what we need from the device's profile

    Iterator<?> resultIter = results.iterator();
    SearchResult searchResult = (SearchResult) resultIter
        .next();
    Attributes attributes = searchResult
        .getAttributes();
    Attribute deviceCNAttr = attributes.get("cn");
    String deviceCN = (String) deviceCNAttr.get();

    ...
}
```

If no specific filter is required - for example, you just need to look up a single entry - specify a wildcard filter expression. For example, if the LDAP entry has a Common Name, use a filter expression like:

```
(cn=*)
```

## 210.5.1. Binding using credentials

A Camel end user donated this sample code he used to bind to the ldap server using credentials.

```

Properties props = new Properties();
props.setProperty(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
props.setProperty(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://localhost:389");
props.setProperty(Context.URL_PKG_PREFIXES, "com.sun.jndi.url");
props.setProperty(Context.REFERRAL, "ignore");
props.setProperty(Context.SECURITY_AUTHENTICATION, "simple");
props.setProperty(Context.SECURITY_PRINCIPAL, "cn=Manager");
props.setProperty(Context.SECURITY_CREDENTIALS, "secret");

SimpleRegistry reg = new SimpleRegistry();
reg.put("myldap", new InitialLdapContext(props, null));

CamelContext context = new DefaultCamelContext(reg);
context.addRoutes(
    new RouteBuilder() {
        public void configure() throws Exception {
            from("direct:start").to("ldap:myldap?base=ou=test");
        }
    }
);
context.start();

ProducerTemplate template = context.createProducerTemplate();

Endpoint endpoint = context.getEndpoint("direct:start");
Exchange exchange = endpoint.createExchange();
exchange.getIn().setBody("uid=test");
Exchange out = template.send(endpoint, exchange);

Collection<SearchResult> data = out.getOut().getBody(Collection.class);
assert data != null;
assert !data.isEmpty();

System.out.println(out.getOut().getBody());

context.stop();

```

## 210.6. CONFIGURING SSL

All required is to create a custom socket factory and reference it in the InitialDirContext bean - see below sample.

### SSL Configuration

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint/camel-
blueprint.xsd">

```

```

<sslContextParameters xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint"
    id="sslContextParameters">
    <keyManagers
        keyPassword="{{keystore.pwd}}">
        <keyStore
            resource="{{keystore.url}"
            password="{{keystore.pwd}}"/>
        </keyManagers>
    </sslContextParameters>

<bean id="customSocketFactory" class="zotix.co.util.CustomSocketFactory">
    <argument ref="sslContextParameters" />
</bean>
<bean id="ldapserver" class="javax.naming.directory.InitialDirContext" scope="prototype">
    <argument>
        <props>
            <prop key="java.naming.factory.initial" value="com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory"/>
            <prop key="java.naming.provider.url" value="ldaps://lab.zotix.co:636"/>
            <prop key="java.naming.security.protocol" value="ssl"/>
            <prop key="java.naming.security.authentication" value="simple" />
            <prop key="java.naming.security.principal" value="cn=Manager,dc=example,dc=com"/>
            <prop key="java.naming.security.credentials" value="passw0rd"/>
            <prop key="java.naming.ldap.factory.socket"
                value="zotix.co.util.CustomSocketFactory"/>
        </props>
    </argument>
</bean>
</blueprint>

```

### Custom Socket Factory

```

import org.apache.camel.util.jsse.SSLContextParameters;

import javax.net.SocketFactory;
import javax.net.ssl.SSLContext;
import javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory;
import javax.net.ssl.TrustManagerFactory;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.net.Socket;
import java.security.KeyStore;

/**
 * The CustomSocketFactory. Loads the KeyStore and creates an instance of SSLSocketFactory
 */
public class CustomSocketFactory extends SSLSocketFactory {

    private static SSLSocketFactory socketFactory;

    /**
     * Called by the getDefault() method.
     */
    public CustomSocketFactory() {

```

```

    }

    /**
     * Called by Blueprint DI to initialise an instance of SocketFactory
     *
     * @param sslContextParameters
     */
    public CustomSocketFactory(SSLContextParameters sslContextParameters) {
        try {
            KeyStore keyStore =
sslContextParameters.getKeyManagers().getKeyStore().createKeyStore();
            TrustManagerFactory tmf = TrustManagerFactory.getInstance("SunX509");
            tmf.init(keyStore);
            SSLContext ctx = SSLContext.getInstance("TLS");
            ctx.init(null, tmf.getTrustManagers(), null);
            socketFactory = ctx.getSocketFactory();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace(System.err); /* handle exception */
        }
    }

    /**
     * Getter for the SocketFactory
     *
     * @return
     */
    public static SocketFactory getDefault() {
        return new CustomSocketFactory();
    }

    @Override
    public String[] getDefaultCipherSuites() {
        return socketFactory.getDefaultCipherSuites();
    }

    @Override
    public String[] getSupportedCipherSuites() {
        return socketFactory.getSupportedCipherSuites();
    }

    @Override
    public Socket createSocket(Socket socket, String string, int i, boolean bln) throws IOException {
        return socketFactory.createSocket(socket, string, i, bln);
    }

    @Override
    public Socket createSocket(String string, int i) throws IOException {
        return socketFactory.createSocket(string, i);
    }

    @Override
    public Socket createSocket(String string, int i, InetAddress ia, int i1) throws IOException {
        return socketFactory.createSocket(string, i, ia, i1);
    }

    @Override

```

```
public Socket createSocket(InetAddress ia, int i) throws IOException {  
    return socketFactory.createSocket(ia, i);  
}  
  
@Override  
public Socket createSocket(InetAddress ia, int i, InetAddress ia1, int i1) throws IOException {  
    return socketFactory.createSocket(ia, i, ia1, i1);  
}  
}
```

## 210.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 211. LDIF COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The **ldif** component allows you to do updates on an LDAP server from a LDIF body content.

This component uses a basic URL syntax to access the server. It uses the Apache DS LDAP library to process the LDIF. After processing the LDIF, the response body will be a list of statuses for success/failure of each entry.



### NOTE

The Apache LDAP API is very sensitive to LDIF syntax errors. If in doubt, refer to the unit tests to see an example of each change type.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ldif</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 211.1. URI FORMAT

```
ldap:ldapServerBean[?options]
```

The *ldapServerBean* portion of the URI refers to a [LdapConnection](#). This should be constructed from a factory at the point of use to avoid connection timeouts. The LDIF component only supports producer endpoints, which means that an **ldif** URI cannot appear in the **from** at the start of a route.

For SSL configuration, refer to the **camel-ldap** component where there is an example of setting up a custom SocketFactory instance.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 211.2. OPTIONS

The LDIF component has no options.

The LDIF endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ldif:ldapConnectionName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 211.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ldapConnectionName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the LdapConnection bean to pull from the registry. Note that this must be of scope prototype to avoid it being shared among threads or using a connection that has timed out.		String

### 211.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 211.3. BODY TYPES:

The body can be a URL to an LDIF file or an inline LDIF file. To signify the difference in body types, an inline LDIF must start with:

```
version: 1
```

If not, the component will try to parse the body as a URL.

## 211.4. RESULT

The result is returned in the Out body as a **ArrayList<java.lang.String>** object. This contains either "success" or an Exception message for each LDIF entry.

## 211.5. LDAPCONNECTION

The URI, **ldif:ldapConnectionName**, references a bean with the ID, **ldapConnectionName**. The LdapConnection can be configured using a **LdapConnectionConfig** bean. Note that the scope must have a scope of **prototype** to avoid the connection being shared or picking up a stale connection.

The **LdapConnection** bean may be defined as follows in Spring XML:

```
<bean id="ldapConnectionOptions"
class="org.apache.directory.ldap.client.api.LdapConnectionConfig">
  <property name="ldapHost" value="${ldap.host}"/>
  <property name="ldapPort" value="${ldap.port}"/>
  <property name="name" value="${ldap.username}"/>
  <property name="credentials" value="${ldap.password}"/>
  <property name="useSsl" value="false"/>
  <property name="useTls" value="false"/>
</bean>
```

```

<bean id="ldapConnectionFactory"
class="org.apache.directory.ldap.client.api.DefaultLdapConnectionFactory">
  <constructor-arg index="0" ref="ldapConnectionOptions"/>
</bean>

<bean id="ldapConnection" factory-bean="ldapConnectionFactory" factory-
method="newLdapConnection" scope="prototype"/>

```

or in a OSGi blueprint.xml:

```

<bean id="ldapConnectionOptions"
class="org.apache.directory.ldap.client.api.LdapConnectionConfig">
  <property name="ldapHost" value="{ldap.host}"/>
  <property name="ldapPort" value="{ldap.port}"/>
  <property name="name" value="{ldap.username}"/>
  <property name="credentials" value="{ldap.password}"/>
  <property name="useSsl" value="false"/>
  <property name="useTls" value="false"/>
</bean>

<bean id="ldapConnectionFactory"
class="org.apache.directory.ldap.client.api.DefaultLdapConnectionFactory">
  <argument ref="ldapConnectionOptions"/>
</bean>

<bean id="ldapConnection" factory-ref="ldapConnectionFactory" factory-
method="newLdapConnection" scope="prototype"/>

```

## 211.6. SAMPLES

Following on from the Spring configuration above, the code sample below sends an LDAP request to filter search a group for a member. The Common Name is then extracted from the response.

```

ProducerTemplate<Exchange> template = exchange.getContext().createProducerTemplate();

List<?> results = (Collection<?>) template.sendBody("ldap:ldapConnection, "LDiff goes here");

if (results.size() > 0) {
  // Check for no errors

  for (String result : results) {
    if ("success".equals(result)) {
      // LDIF entry success
    } else {
      // LDIF entry failure
    }
  }
}
}

```

## 211.7. LEVELDB

Available as of Camel 2.10



[Leveldb](#) is a very lightweight and embedable key value database. It allows together with Camel to provide persistent support for various Camel features such as Aggregator.

Current features it provides:

- `LevelDBAggregationRepository`

### 211.7.1. Using `LevelDBAggregationRepository`

`LevelDBAggregationRepository` is an `AggregationRepository` which on the fly persists the aggregated messages. This ensures that you will not loose messages, as the default aggregator will use an in memory only `AggregationRepository`.

It has the following options:

Option	Type	Description
<code>repositoryName</code>	String	A mandatory repository name. Allows you to use a shared <code>LevelDBFile</code> for multiple repositories.
<code>persistentFileName</code>	String	Filename for the persistent storage. If no file exists on startup a new file is created.
<code>levelDBFile</code>	<code>LevelDBFile</code>	Use an existing configured <code>org.apache.camel.component.leveldb.LevelDBFile</code> instance.
<code>sync</code>	boolean	<b>Camel 2.12:</b> Whether or not the <code>LevelDBFile</code> should sync on write or not. Default is false. By sync on write ensures that its always waiting for all writes to be spooled to disk and thus will not loose updates. See <a href="#">LevelDB docs</a> for more details about async vs sync writes.
<code>returnOldExchange</code>	boolean	Whether the get operation should return the old existing Exchange if any existed. By default this option is <b>false</b> to optimize as we do not need the old exchange when aggregating.
<code>useRecovery</code>	boolean	Whether or not recovery is enabled. This option is by default <b>true</b> . When enabled the Camel Aggregator automatic recover failed aggregated exchange and have them resubmitted.
<code>recoveryInterval</code>	long	If recovery is enabled then a background task is run every x'th time to scan for failed exchanges to recover and resubmit. By default this interval is 5000 millis.
<code>maximumRedeliveries</code>	int	Allows you to limit the maximum number of redelivery attempts for a recovered exchange. If enabled then the Exchange will be moved to the dead letter channel if all redelivery attempts failed. By default this option is disabled. If this option is used then the <code>deadLetterUri</code> option must also be provided.

Option	Type	Description
<b>deadLetterUri</b>	String	An endpoint uri for a Dead Letter Channel where exhausted recovered Exchanges will be moved. If this option is used then the <b>maximumRedeliveries</b> option must also be provided.

The **repositoryName** option must be provided. Then either the **persistentFileName** or the **levelDBFile** must be provided.

### 211.7.2. What is preserved when persisting

**LevelDBAggregationRepository** will only preserve any **Serializable** compatible message body data types. Message headers must be primitive / string / numbers / etc. If a data type is not such a type its dropped and a **WARN** is logged. And it only persists the **Message** body and the **Message** headers. The **Exchange** properties are **not** persisted.

### 211.7.3. Recovery

The **LevelDBAggregationRepository** will by default recover any failed Exchange. It does this by having a background tasks that scans for failed Exchanges in the persistent store. You can use the **checkInterval** option to set how often this task runs. The recovery works as transactional which ensures that Camel will try to recover and redeliver the failed Exchange. Any Exchange which was found to be recovered will be restored from the persistent store and resubmitted and send out again.

The following headers is set when an Exchange is being recovered/redelivered:

Header	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.REDELIVERED</b>	Boolean	Is set to true to indicate the Exchange is being redelivered.
<b>Exchange.REDELIVERY_COUNTER</b>	Integer	The redelivery attempt, starting from 1.

Only when an Exchange has been successfully processed it will be marked as complete which happens when the **confirm** method is invoked on the **AggregationRepository**. This means if the same Exchange fails again it will be kept retried until it success.

You can use option **maximumRedeliveries** to limit the maximum number of redelivery attempts for a given recovered Exchange. You must also set the **deadLetterUri** option so Camel knows where to send the Exchange when the **maximumRedeliveries** was hit.

You can see some examples in the unit tests of camel-leveldb, for example [this test](#).

### 211.7.3.1. Using LevelDBAggregationRepository in Java DSL

In this example we want to persist aggregated messages in the **target/data/leveldb.dat** file.

### 211.7.3.2. Using LevelDBAggregationRepository in Spring XML

The same example but using Spring XML instead:

### 211.7.4. Dependencies

To use LevelDB in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-leveldb**.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-leveldb</artifactId>  
  <version>2.10.0</version>  
</dependency>
```

### 211.7.5. See Also

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Aggregator](#)
- [HawtDB](#)
- [Components](#)

## CHAPTER 212. LOG COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

The **log**: component logs message exchanges to the underlying logging mechanism.

Camel uses [sfl4j](#) which allows you to configure logging via, among others:

- Log4j
- Logback
- Java Util Logging

### 212.1. URI FORMAT

```
log:loggingCategory[?options]
```

Where **loggingCategory** is the name of the logging category to use. You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

INFO:\*Using Logger instance from the the Registry\* As of **Camel 2.12.4/2.13.1**, if there's single instance of **org.slf4j.Logger** found in the Registry, the **loggingCategory** is no longer used to create logger instance. The registered instance is used instead. Also it is possible to reference particular **Logger** instance using **?logger=#myLogger** URI parameter. Eventually, if there's no registered and URI **logger** parameter, the logger instance is created using **loggingCategory**.

For example, a log endpoint typically specifies the logging level using the **level** option, as follows:

```
log:org.apache.camel.example?level=DEBUG
```

The default logger logs every exchange (*regular logging*). But Camel also ships with the **Throughput** logger, which is used whenever the **groupSize** option is specified.

TIP:\*Also a log in the DSL\* There is also a **log** directly in the DSL, but it has a different purpose. Its meant for lightweight and human logs. See more details at LogEIP.

### 212.2. OPTIONS

The Log component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangeFormatter</b> (advanced)	Sets a custom ExchangeFormatter to convert the Exchange to a String suitable for logging. If not specified, we default to DefaultExchangeFormatter.		ExchangeFormatter
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Log endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
log:loggerName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 212.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>loggerName</b>	<b>Required</b> The logger name to use		String

### 212.2.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>groupActiveOnly</b> (producer)	If true, will hide stats when no new messages have been received for a time interval, if false, show stats regardless of message traffic.	true	Boolean
<b>groupDelay</b> (producer)	Set the initial delay for stats (in millis)		Long
<b>groupInterval</b> (producer)	If specified will group message stats by this time interval (in millis)		Long
<b>groupSize</b> (producer)	An integer that specifies a group size for throughput logging.		Integer
<b>level</b> (producer)	Logging level to use. The default value is INFO.	INFO	String
<b>logMask</b> (producer)	If true, mask sensitive information like password or passphrase in the log.		Boolean
<b>marker</b> (producer)	An optional Marker name to use.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>maxChars</b> (formatting)	Limits the number of characters logged per line.	10000	int
<b>multiline</b> (formatting)	If enabled then each information is outputted on a newline.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>showAll</b> (formatting)	Quick option for turning all options on. (multiline, maxChars has to be manually set if to be used)	false	boolean
<b>showBody</b> (formatting)	Show the message body.	true	boolean
<b>showBodyType</b> (formatting)	Show the body Java type.	true	boolean
<b>showCaughtException</b> (formatting)	If the exchange has a caught exception, show the exception message (no stack trace). A caught exception is stored as a property on the exchange (using the key link <code>org.apache.camel.ExchangeEXCEPTION_CAUGHT</code> and for instance a <code>doCatch</code> can catch exceptions.	false	boolean
<b>showException</b> (formatting)	If the exchange has an exception, show the exception message (no stacktrace)	false	boolean
<b>showExchangeId</b> (formatting)	Show the unique exchange ID.	false	boolean
<b>showExchangePattern</b> (formatting)	Shows the Message Exchange Pattern (or MEP for short).	true	boolean
<b>showFiles</b> (formatting)	If enabled Camel will output files	false	boolean
<b>showFuture</b> (formatting)	If enabled Camel will on Future objects wait for it to complete to obtain the payload to be logged.	false	boolean
<b>showHeaders</b> (formatting)	Show the message headers.	false	boolean
<b>showOut</b> (formatting)	If the exchange has an out message, show the out message.	false	boolean
<b>showProperties</b> (formatting)	Show the exchange properties.	false	boolean
<b>showStackTrace</b> (formatting)	Show the stack trace, if an exchange has an exception. Only effective if one of <code>showAll</code> , <code>showException</code> or <code>showCaughtException</code> are enabled.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>showStreams</b> (formatting)	Whether Camel should show stream bodies or not (eg such as java.io.InputStream). Beware if you enable this option then you may not be able later to access the message body as the stream have already been read by this logger. To remedy this you will have to use Stream Caching.	false	boolean
<b>skipBodyLineSeparator</b> (formatting)	Whether to skip line separators when logging the message body. This allows to log the message body in one line, setting this option to false will preserve any line separators from the body, which then will log the body as is.	true	boolean
<b>style</b> (formatting)	Sets the outputs style to use.	Default	OutputStyle

### 212.3. REGULAR LOGGER SAMPLE

In the route below we log the incoming orders at **DEBUG** level before the order is processed:

```
from("activemq:orders").to("log:com.mycompany.order?level=DEBUG").to("bean:processOrder");
```

Or using Spring XML to define the route:

```
<route>
  <from uri="activemq:orders"/>
  <to uri="log:com.mycompany.order?level=DEBUG"/>
  <to uri="bean:processOrder"/>
</route>
```

### 212.4. REGULAR LOGGER WITH FORMATTER SAMPLE

In the route below we log the incoming orders at **INFO** level before the order is processed.

```
from("activemq:orders").
  to("log:com.mycompany.order?showAll=true&multiline=true").to("bean:processOrder");
```

### 212.5. THROUGHPUT LOGGER WITH GROUPSIZE SAMPLE

In the route below we log the throughput of the incoming orders at **DEBUG** level grouped by 10 messages.

```
from("activemq:orders").
  to("log:com.mycompany.order?level=DEBUG&groupSize=10").to("bean:processOrder");
```

### 212.6. THROUGHPUT LOGGER WITH GROUPINTERVAL SAMPLE

This route will result in message stats logged every 10s, with an initial 60s delay and stats should be displayed even if there isn't any message traffic.

```
from("activemq:orders").
  to("log:com.mycompany.order?
level=DEBUG&groupInterval=10000&groupDelay=60000&groupActiveOnly=false").to("bean:process
Order");
```

The following will be logged:

```
"Received: 1000 new messages, with total 2000 so far. Last group took: 10000 millis which is: 100
messages per second. average: 100"
```

## 212.7. MASKING SENSITIVE INFORMATION LIKE PASSWORD

Available as of Camel 2.19

You can enable security masking for logging by setting **logMask** flag to **true**. Note that this option also affects Log EIP.

To enable mask in Java DSL at CamelContext level:

```
camelContext.setLogMask(true);
```

And in XML:

```
<camelContext logMask="true">
```

You can also turn it on/off at endpoint level. To enable mask in Java DSL at endpoint level, add `logMask=true` option in the URI for the log endpoint:

```
from("direct:start").to("log:foo?logMask=true");
```

And in XML:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:foo"/>
  <to uri="log:foo?logMask=true"/>
</route>
```

**org.apache.camel.processor.DefaultMaskingFormatter** is used for the masking by default. If you want to use a custom masking formatter, put it into registry with the name **CamelCustomLogMask**. Note that the masking formatter must implement **org.apache.camel.spi.MaskingFormatter**.

## 212.8. FULL CUSTOMIZATION OF THE LOGGING OUTPUT

Available as of Camel 2.11

With the options outlined in the [#Formatting](#) section, you can control much of the output of the logger. However, log lines will always follow this structure:

```
Exchange[Id:ID-machine-local-50656-1234567901234-1-2, ExchangePattern:InOut,
```



```
Properties:{CamelToEndpoint=log://org.apache.camel.component.log.TEST?showAll=true,
CamelCreatedTimestamp=Thu Mar 28 00:00:00 WET 2013},
Headers:{breadcrumbId=ID-machine-local-50656-1234567901234-1-1}, BodyType:String, Body:Hello
World, Out: null]
```

This format is unsuitable in some cases, perhaps because you need to...

- ... filter the headers and properties that are printed, to strike a balance between insight and verbosity.
- ... adjust the log message to whatever you deem most readable.
- ... tailor log messages for digestion by log mining systems, e.g. Splunk.
- ... print specific body types differently.
- ... etc.

Whenever you require absolute customization, you can create a class that implements the **ExchangeFormatter** interface. Within the **format(Exchange)** method you have access to the full Exchange, so you can select and extract the precise information you need, format it in a custom manner and return it. The return value will become the final log message.

You can have the Log component pick up your custom **ExchangeFormatter** in either of two ways:

#### Explicitly instantiating the LogComponent in your Registry:

```
<bean name="log" class="org.apache.camel.component.log.LogComponent">
  <property name="exchangeFormatter" ref="myCustomFormatter" />
</bean>
```

#### 212.8.1. Convention over configuration:\*

Simply by registering a bean with the name **logFormatter**; the Log Component is intelligent enough to pick it up automatically.

```
<bean name="logFormatter" class="com.xyz.MyCustomExchangeFormatter" />
```



#### NOTE

the **ExchangeFormatter** gets applied to **all Log endpoints within that Camel Context**. If you need different ExchangeFormatters for different endpoints, just instantiate the LogComponent as many times as needed, and use the relevant bean name as the endpoint prefix.

From **Camel 2.11.2/2.12** onwards when using a custom log formatter, you can specify parameters in the log uri, which gets configured on the custom log formatter. Though when you do that you should define the "logFormatter" as prototype scoped so its not shared if you have different parameters, eg:

```
<bean name="logFormatter" class="com.xyz.MyCustomExchangeFormatter" scope="prototype"/>
```

And then we can have Camel routes using the log uri with different options:

```
<to uri="log:foo?param1=foo&param2=100"/>
```

```
<to uri="log:bar?param1=bar&param2=200"/>
```

## 212.9. USING LOG COMPONENT IN OSGI

### Improvement as of Camel 2.12.4/2.13.1

When using Log component inside OSGi (e.g., in Karaf), the underlying logging mechanisms are provided by PAX logging. It searches for a bundle which invokes **org.slf4j.LoggerFactory.getLogger()** method and associates the bundle with the logger instance. Without specifying custom **org.slf4j.Logger** instance, the logger created by Log component is associated with **camel-core** bundle.

In some scenarios it is required that the bundle associated with logger should be the bundle which contains route definition. To do this, either register single instance of **org.slf4j.Logger** in the Registry or reference it using **logger** URI parameter.

## 212.10. SEE ALSO

- LogEIP for using **log** directly in the DSL for human logs.

## CHAPTER 213. LUCENE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.2

The **lucene** component is based on the Apache Lucene project. Apache Lucene is a powerful high-performance, full-featured text search engine library written entirely in Java. For more details about Lucene, please see the following links

- <http://lucene.apache.org/java/docs/>
- <http://lucene.apache.org/java/docs/features.html>

The lucene component in camel facilitates integration and utilization of Lucene endpoints in enterprise integration patterns and scenarios. The lucene component does the following

- builds a searchable index of documents when payloads are sent to the Lucene Endpoint
- facilitates performing of indexed searches in Camel

This component only supports producer endpoints.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-lucene</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 213.1. URI FORMAT

```
lucene:searcherName:insert[?options]
lucene:searcherName:query[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 213.2. INSERT OPTIONS

The Lucene component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>config</b> (advanced)	To use a shared lucene configuration		LuceneConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Lucene endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
lucene:host:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 213.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The URL to the lucene server		String
<b>operation</b>	<b>Required</b> Operation to do such as insert or query.		LuceneOperation

### 213.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>analyzer</b> (producer)	An Analyzer builds TokenStreams, which analyze text. It thus represents a policy for extracting index terms from text. The value for analyzer can be any class that extends the abstract class <code>org.apache.lucene.analysis.Analyzer</code> . Lucene also offers a rich set of analyzers out of the box		Analyzer
<b>indexDir</b> (producer)	A file system directory in which index files are created upon analysis of the document by the specified analyzer		File
<b>maxHits</b> (producer)	An integer value that limits the result set of the search operation		int
<b>srcDir</b> (producer)	An optional directory containing files to be used to be analyzed and added to the index at producer startup.		File
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 213.3. SENDING/RECEIVING MESSAGES TO/FROM THE CACHE

### 213.3.1. Message Headers

Header	Description
<b>QUERY</b>	The Lucene Query to performed on the index. The query may include wildcards and phrases
<b>RETURN_LUCENE_DOCUMENTS</b>	<b>Camel 2.15:</b> Set this header to true to include the actual Lucene documentation when returning hit information.

### 213.3.2. Lucene Producers

This component supports 2 producer endpoints.

**insert** - The insert producer builds a searchable index by analyzing the body in incoming exchanges and associating it with a token ("content"). **query** - The query producer performs searches on a pre-created index. The query uses the searchable index to perform score & relevance based searches. Queries are sent via the incoming exchange contains a header property name called 'QUERY'. The value of the header property 'QUERY' is a Lucene Query. For more details on how to create Lucene Queries check out [http://lucene.apache.org/java/3\\_0\\_0/queryparsersyntax.html](http://lucene.apache.org/java/3_0_0/queryparsersyntax.html)

### 213.3.3. Lucene Processor

There is a processor called LuceneQueryProcessor available to perform queries against lucene without the need to create a producer.

## 213.4. LUCENE USAGE SAMPLES

### 213.4.1. Example 1: Creating a Lucene index

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:start").
            to("lucene:whitespaceQuotesIndex:insert?
                analyzer=#whitespaceAnalyzer&indexDir=#whitespace&srcDir=#load_dir").
            to("mock:result");
    }
};
```

### 213.4.2. Example 2: Loading properties into the JNDI registry in the Camel Context

```
@Override
protected JndiRegistry createRegistry() throws Exception {
    JndiRegistry registry =
        new JndiRegistry(createJndiContext());
    registry.bind("whitespace", new File("./whitespaceIndexDir"));
    registry.bind("load_dir",
        new File("src/test/resources/sources"));
    registry.bind("whitespaceAnalyzer",
```

```

    new WhitespaceAnalyzer());
    return registry;
}
...
CamelContext context = new DefaultCamelContext(createRegistry());

```

### 213.4.3. Example 2: Performing searches using a Query Producer

```

RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:start").
            setHeader("QUERY", constant("Seinfeld")).
            to("lucene:searchIndex:query?
                analyzer=#whitespaceAnalyzer&indexDir=#whitespace&maxHits=20").
            to("direct:next");

        from("direct:next").process(new Processor() {
            public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                Hits hits = exchange.getIn().getBody(Hits.class);
                printResults(hits);
            }

            private void printResults(Hits hits) {
                LOG.debug("Number of hits: " + hits.getNumberOfHits());
                for (int i = 0; i < hits.getNumberOfHits(); i++) {
                    LOG.debug("Hit " + i + " Index Location:" + hits.getHit().get(i).getHitLocation());
                    LOG.debug("Hit " + i + " Score:" + hits.getHit().get(i).getScore());
                    LOG.debug("Hit " + i + " Data:" + hits.getHit().get(i).getData());
                }
            }
        }).to("mock:searchResult");
    }
};

```

### 213.4.4. Example 3: Performing searches using a Query Processor

```

RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        try {
            from("direct:start").
                setHeader("QUERY", constant("Rodney Dangerfield")).
                process(new LuceneQueryProcessor("target/stdindexDir", analyzer, null, 20)).
                to("direct:next");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        from("direct:next").process(new Processor() {
            public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                Hits hits = exchange.getIn().getBody(Hits.class);
                printResults(hits);
            }

            private void printResults(Hits hits) {

```

```
LOG.debug("Number of hits: " + hits.getNumberOfHits());
for (int i = 0; i < hits.getNumberOfHits(); i++) {
    LOG.debug("Hit " + i + " Index Location:" + hits.getHit().get(i).getHitLocation());
    LOG.debug("Hit " + i + " Score:" + hits.getHit().get(i).getScore());
    LOG.debug("Hit " + i + " Data:" + hits.getHit().get(i).getData());
}
}
}).to("mock:searchResult");
}
};
```

## CHAPTER 214. LUMBERJACK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The **Lumberjack** component retrieves logs sent over the network using the Lumberjack protocol, from [Filebeat](#) for instance. The network communication can be secured with SSL.

This component only supports consumer endpoints.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-lumberjack</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 214.1. URI FORMAT

```
lumberjack:host
lumberjack:host:port
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 214.2. OPTIONS

The Lumberjack component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	Sets the default SSL configuration to use for all the endpoints. You can also configure it directly at the endpoint level.		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Lumberjack endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
lumberjack:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:



### 214.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	<b>Required</b> Network interface on which to listen for Lumberjack		String
port	Network port on which to listen for Lumberjack	5044	int

### 214.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (consumer)	SSL configuration		SSLContextParameters
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 214.3. RESULT

The result body is a **Map<String, Object>** object.

## 214.4. LUMBERJACK USAGE SAMPLES

### 214.4.1. Example 1: Streaming the log messages

■

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {  
    public void configure() {  
        from("lumberjack:0.0.0.0").           // Listen on all network interfaces using the default port  
            setBody(simple("${body[message]}")). // Select only the log message  
            to("stream:out");                 // Write it into the output stream  
    }  
};
```

## CHAPTER 215. LZFL DEFLATE COMPRESSION DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The LZFL [Data Format](#) is a message compression and de-compression format. It uses the LZFL deflate algorithm. Messages marshalled using LZFL compression can be unmarshalled using LZFL decompression just prior to being consumed at the endpoint. The compression capability is quite useful when you deal with large XML and Text based payloads or when you read messages previously compressed using LZFL algorithm.

### 215.1. OPTIONS

The LZFL Deflate Compression dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>usingParallelCompression</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Enable encoding (compress) using multiple processing cores.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 215.2. MARSHAL

In this example we marshal a regular text/XML payload to a compressed payload employing LZFL compression format and send it an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE.

```
from("direct:start").marshal().lzf().to("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE");
```

### 215.3. UNMARSHAL

In this example we unmarshal a LZFL payload from an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE to its original format, and forward it for processing to the **UnGzippedMessageProcessor**.

```
from("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE").unmarshal().lzf().process(new
UnCompressedMessageProcessor());
```

### 215.4. DEPENDENCIES

To use LZFL compression in your camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-lzf** which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your **pom.xml**, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see [the download page for the latest versions](#)).

```
<dependency>
```

```
<groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
<artifactId>camel-lzf</artifactId>  
<version>x.x.x</version>  
<!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 216. MAIL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The mail component provides access to Email via Spring's Mail support and the underlying JavaMail system.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mail</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```



### WARNING

Geronimo mail .jar

We have discovered that the **geronimo mail .jar** (v1.6) has a bug when polling mails with attachments. It cannot correctly identify the **Content-Type**. So, if you attach a **.jpeg** file to a mail and you poll it, the **Content-Type** is resolved as **text/plain** and not as **image/jpeg**. For that reason, we have added an **org.apache.camel.component.ContentTypeResolver** SPI interface which enables you to provide your own implementation and fix this bug by returning the correct Mime type based on the file name. So if the file name ends with **jpeg/jpg**, you can return **image/jpeg**.

You can set your custom resolver on the **MailComponent** instance or on the **MailEndpoint** instance.

### TIP

**POP3 or IMAP** POP3 has some limitations and end users are encouraged to use IMAP if possible.

**INFO: Using mock-mail for testing** You can use a mock framework for unit testing, which allows you to test without the need for a real mail server. However you should remember to not include the mock-mail when you go into production or other environments where you need to send mails to a real mail server. Just the presence of the **mock-javamail.jar** on the classpath means that it will kick in and avoid sending the mails.

### 216.1. URI FORMAT

Mail endpoints can have one of the following URI formats (for the protocols, SMTP, POP3, or IMAP, respectively):

```
smtp://[username@]host[:port][?options]
pop3://[username@]host[:port][?options]
imap://[username@]host[:port][?options]
```

The mail component also supports secure variants of these protocols (layered over SSL). You can enable the secure protocols by adding **s** to the scheme:

```
smtps://[username@]host[:port][?options]
pop3s://[username@]host[:port][?options]
imaps://[username@]host[:port][?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 216.2.

The Mail component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	Sets the Mail configuration		MailConfiguration
<b>contentTypeResolver</b> (advanced)	Resolver to determine Content-Type for file attachments.		ContentTypeResolver
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

## 216.3.

The Mail endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
imap:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 216.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The mail server host name		String
<b>port</b>	The port number of the mail server		int

## 216.3.2. Query Parameters (62 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>closeFolder</b> (consumer)	Whether the consumer should close the folder after polling. Setting this option to false and having <code>disconnect=false</code> as well, then the consumer keep the folder open between polls.	true	boolean
<b>copyTo</b> (consumer)	After processing a mail message, it can be copied to a mail folder with the given name. You can override this configuration value, with a header with the key <code>copyTo</code> , allowing you to copy messages to folder names configured at runtime.		String
<b>delete</b> (consumer)	Deletes the messages after they have been processed. This is done by setting the DELETED flag on the mail message. If false, the SEEN flag is set instead. As of Camel 2.10 you can override this configuration option by setting a header with the key <code>delete</code> to determine if the mail should be deleted or not.	false	boolean
<b>disconnect</b> (consumer)	Whether the consumer should disconnect after polling. If enabled this forces Camel to connect on each poll.	false	boolean
<b>handleFailedMessage</b> (consumer)	If the mail consumer cannot retrieve a given mail message, then this option allows to handle the caused exception by the consumer's error handler. By enable the bridge error handler on the consumer, then the Camel routing error handler can handle the exception instead. The default behavior would be the consumer throws an exception and no mails from the batch would be able to be routed by Camel.	false	boolean
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	Specifies the maximum number of messages to gather per poll. By default, no maximum is set. Can be used to set a limit of e.g. 1000 to avoid downloading thousands of files when the server starts up. Set a value of 0 or negative to disable this option.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>mimeDecodeHeaders</b> (consumer)	This option enables transparent MIME decoding and unfolding for mail headers.	false	boolean
<b>peek</b> (consumer)	Will mark the javax.mail.Message as peeked before processing the mail message. This applies to IMAPMessage messages types only. By using peek the mail will not be eager marked as SEEN on the mail server, which allows us to rollback the mail message if there is an error processing in Camel.	true	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>skipFailedMessage</b> (consumer)	If the mail consumer cannot retrieve a given mail message, then this option allows to skip the message and move on to retrieve the next mail message. The default behavior would be the consumer throws an exception and no mails from the batch would be able to be routed by Camel.	false	boolean
<b>unseen</b> (consumer)	Whether to limit by unseen mails only.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>fetchSize</b> (consumer)	Sets the maximum number of messages to consume during a poll. This can be used to avoid overloading a mail server, if a mailbox folder contains a lot of messages. Default value of -1 means no fetch size and all messages will be consumed. Setting the value to 0 is a special corner case, where Camel will not consume any messages at all.	-1	int
<b>folderName</b> (consumer)	The folder to poll.	INBOX	String
<b>mailUidGenerator</b> (consumer)	A pluggable MailUidGenerator that allows to use custom logic to generate UUID of the mail message.		MailUidGenerator



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>mapMailMessage</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether Camel should map the received mail message to Camel body/headers. If set to true, the body of the mail message is mapped to the body of the Camel IN message and the mail headers are mapped to IN headers. If this option is set to false then the IN message contains a raw <code>javax.mail.Message</code> . You can retrieve this raw message by calling <code>exchange.getIn().getBody(javax.mail.Message.class)</code> .	true	boolean
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>postProcessAction</b> (consumer)	Refers to an <code>MailBoxPostProcessAction</code> for doing post processing tasks on the mailbox once the normal processing ended.		MailBoxPostProcessAction
<b>bcc</b> (producer)	Sets the BCC email address. Separate multiple email addresses with comma.		String
<b>cc</b> (producer)	Sets the CC email address. Separate multiple email addresses with comma.		String
<b>from</b> (producer)	The from email address	camel@localhost	String
<b>replyTo</b> (producer)	The Reply-To recipients (the receivers of the response mail). Separate multiple email addresses with a comma.		String
<b>subject</b> (producer)	The Subject of the message being sent. Note: Setting the subject in the header takes precedence over this option.		String
<b>to</b> (producer)	Sets the To email address. Separate multiple email addresses with comma.		String
<b>javaMailSender</b> (producer)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.mail.JavaMailSender</code> for sending emails.		JavaMailSender

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>additionalJavaMailProperties</b> (advanced)	Sets additional java mail properties, that will append/override any default properties that is set based on all the other options. This is useful if you need to add some special options but want to keep the others as is.		Properties
<b>alternativeBodyHeader</b> (advanced)	Specifies the key to an IN message header that contains an alternative email body. For example, if you send emails in text/html format and want to provide an alternative mail body for non-HTML email clients, set the alternative mail body with this key as a header.	CamelMailAlternativeBody	String
<b>attachmentsContentTransferEncodingResolver</b> (advanced)	To use a custom AttachmentsContentTransferEncodingResolver to resolve what content-type-encoding to use for attachments.		AttachmentsContentTransferEncodingResolver
<b>binding</b> (advanced)	Sets the binding used to convert from a Camel message to and from a Mail message		MailBinding
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	The connection timeout in milliseconds.	30000	int
<b>contentType</b> (advanced)	The mail message content type. Use text/html for HTML mails.	text/plain	String
<b>contentTypeResolver</b> (advanced)	Resolver to determine Content-Type for file attachments.		ContentTypeResolver
<b>debugMode</b> (advanced)	Enable debug mode on the underlying mail framework. The SUN Mail framework logs the debug messages to System.out by default.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter headers.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>ignoreUnsupportedCharset</b> (advanced)	Option to let Camel ignore unsupported charset in the local JVM when sending mails. If the charset is unsupported then charset=XXX (where XXX represents the unsupported charset) is removed from the content-type and it relies on the platform default instead.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignoreUriScheme</b> (advanced)	Option to let Camel ignore unsupported charset in the local JVM when sending mails. If the charset is unsupported then charset=XXX (where XXX represents the unsupported charset) is removed from the content-type and it relies on the platform default instead.	false	boolean
<b>session</b> (advanced)	Specifies the mail session that camel should use for all mail interactions. Useful in scenarios where mail sessions are created and managed by some other resource, such as a JavaEE container. If this is not specified, Camel automatically creates the mail session for you.		Session
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>useInlineAttachments</b> (advanced)	Whether to use disposition inline or attachment.	false	boolean
<b>idempotentRepository</b> (filter)	A pluggable repository <code>org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository</code> which allows to cluster consuming from the same mailbox, and let the repository coordinate whether a mail message is valid for the consumer to process. By default no repository is in use.		String>
<b>idempotentRepositoryRemoveOnCommit</b> (filter)	When using idempotent repository, then when the mail message has been successfully processed and is committed, should the message id be removed from the idempotent repository (default) or be kept in the repository. By default its assumed the message id is unique and has no value to be kept in the repository, because the mail message will be marked as seen/moved or deleted to prevent it from being consumed again. And therefore having the message id stored in the idempotent repository has little value. However this option allows to store the message id, for whatever reason you may have.	true	boolean
<b>searchTerm</b> (filter)	Refers to a <code>javax.mail.search.SearchTerm</code> which allows to filter mails based on search criteria such as subject, body, from, sent after a certain date etc.		SearchTerm
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll.	60000	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LogLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sortTerm</b> (sort)	Sorting order for messages. Only natively supported for IMAP. Emulated to some degree when using POP3 or when IMAP server does not have the SORT capability.		String
<b>dummyTrustManager</b> (security)	To use a dummy security setting for trusting all certificates. Should only be used for development mode, and not production.	false	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	The password for login		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters.		SSLContextParameters
<b>username</b> (security)	The username for login		String

### 216.3.3. Sample endpoints

Typically, you specify a URI with login credentials as follows (taking SMTP as an example):

```
smtp://[username@]host[:port][?password=somepwd]
```

Alternatively, it is possible to specify both the user name and the password as query options:

```
smtp://host[:port]?password=somepwd&username=someuser
```

For example:

```
smtp://mycompany.mailserver:30?password=tiger&username=scott
```

## 216.4. COMPONENTS

- IMAP
- IMAPs
- POP3s
- POP3s
- SMTP
- SMTPs

### 216.4.1. Default ports

Default port numbers are supported. If the port number is omitted, Camel determines the port number to use based on the protocol.

Protocol	Default Port Number
SMTP	25
SMTPS	465
POP3	110
POP3S	995
IMAP	143
IMAPS	993

## 216.5. SSL SUPPORT

The underlying mail framework is responsible for providing SSL support. You may either configure SSL/TLS support by completely specifying the necessary Java Mail API configuration options, or you may provide a configured `SSLContextParameters` through the component or endpoint configuration.

### 216.5.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of **Camel 2.10**, the mail component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the mail component.

Programmatic configuration of the endpoint

```

KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/truststore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");
TrustManagersParameters tmp = new TrustManagersParameters();
tmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setTrustManagers(tmp);
Registry registry = ...
registry.bind("sslContextParameters", scp);
...
from(...)
    .to("smtps://smtp.google.com?
    username=user@gmail.com&password=password&sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters");

```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
<camel:sslContextParameters id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:trustManagers>
    <camel:keyStore resource="/users/home/server/truststore.jks" password="keystorePassword"/>
  </camel:trustManagers>
</camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="smtps://smtp.google.com?
username=user@gmail.com&password=password&sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/
>...

```

### 216.5.2. Configuring JavaMail Directly

Camel uses SUN JavaMail, which only trusts certificates issued by well known Certificate Authorities (the default JVM trust configuration). If you issue your own certificates, you have to import the CA certificates into the JVM's Java trust/key store files, override the default JVM trust/key store files (see **SSLNOTES.txt** in JavaMail for details).

## 216.6. MAIL MESSAGE CONTENT

Camel uses the message exchange's IN body as the [MimeMessage](#) text content. The body is converted to **String.class**.

Camel copies all of the exchange's IN headers to the [MimeMessage](#) headers.

The subject of the [MimeMessage](#) can be configured using a header property on the IN message. The code below demonstrates this:

The same applies for other MimeMessage headers such as recipients, so you can use a header property as **To**:

Since Camel 2.11 When using the MailProducer to send the mail to server, you should be able to get the message id of the [MimeMessage](#) with the key **CamelMailMessageId** from the Camel message header.

## 216.7. HEADERS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER PRE-CONFIGURED RECIPIENTS

The recipients specified in the message headers always take precedence over recipients pre-configured in the endpoint URI. The idea is that if you provide any recipients in the message headers, that is what you get. The recipients pre-configured in the endpoint URI are treated as a fallback.

In the sample code below, the email message is sent to **davsclaus@apache.org**, because it takes precedence over the pre-configured recipient, **info@mycompany.com**. Any **CC** and **BCC** settings in the endpoint URI are also ignored and those recipients will not receive any mail. The choice between headers and pre-configured settings is all or nothing: the mail component *either* takes the recipients exclusively from the headers or exclusively from the pre-configured settings. It is not possible to mix and match headers and pre-configured settings.

```

Map<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headers.put("to", "davsclaus@apache.org");

template.sendBodyAndHeaders("smtp://admin@localhost?to=info@mycompany.com", "Hello
World", headers);

```

## 216.8. MULTIPLE RECIPIENTS FOR EASIER CONFIGURATION

It is possible to set multiple recipients using a comma-separated or a semicolon-separated list. This applies both to header settings and to settings in an endpoint URI. For example:

```
Map<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headers.put("to", "davsclaus@apache.org ; jstrachan@apache.org ; ningjiang@apache.org");
```

The preceding example uses a semicolon, `;`, as the separator character.

## 216.9. SETTING SENDER NAME AND EMAIL

You can specify recipients in the format, **name <email>**, to include both the name and the email address of the recipient.

For example, you define the following headers on the a Message:

```
Map headers = new HashMap();
map.put("To", "Claus Ibsen <davsclaus@apache.org>");
map.put("From", "James Strachan <jstrachan@apache.org>");
map.put("Subject", "Camel is cool");
```

## 216.10. JAVAMAIL API (EX SUN JAVAMAIL)

[JavaMail API](#) is used under the hood for consuming and producing mails.

We encourage end-users to consult these references when using either POP3 or IMAP protocol. Note particularly that POP3 has a much more limited set of features than IMAP.

- [JavaMail POP3 API](#)
- [JavaMail IMAP API](#)
- And generally about the [MAIL Flags](#)

## 216.11. SAMPLES

We start with a simple route that sends the messages received from a JMS queue as emails. The email account is the **admin** account on **mymailserver.com**.

```
from("jms://queue:subscription").to("smtp://admin@mymailserver.com?password=secret");
```

In the next sample, we poll a mailbox for new emails once every minute. Notice that we use the special **consumer** option for setting the poll interval, **consumer.delay**, as 60000 milliseconds = 60 seconds.

```
from("imap://admin@mymailserver.com
password=secret&unseen=true&consumer.delay=60000")
.to("seda://mails");
```

In this sample we want to send a mail to multiple recipients:

## 216.12. SENDING MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT SAMPLE



**WARNING**

**Attachments are not support by all Camel components** The *Attachments API* is based on the Java Activation Framework and is generally only used by the Mail API. Since many of the other Camel components do not support attachments, the attachments could potentially be lost as they propagate along the route. The rule of thumb, therefore, is to add attachments just before sending a message to the mail endpoint.

The mail component supports attachments. In the sample below, we send a mail message containing a plain text message with a logo file attachment.

**216.13. SSL SAMPLE**

In this sample, we want to poll our Google mail inbox for mails. To download mail onto a local mail client, Google mail requires you to enable and configure SSL. This is done by logging into your Google mail account and changing your settings to allow IMAP access. Google have extensive documentation on how to do this.

```
from("imaps://imap.gmail.com?
username=YOUR_USERNAME@gmail.com&password=YOUR_PASSWORD"
+ "&delete=false&unseen=true&consumer.delay=60000").to("log:newmail");
```

The preceding route polls the Google mail inbox for new mails once every minute and logs the received messages to the **newmail** logger category.

Running the sample with **DEBUG** logging enabled, we can monitor the progress in the logs:

```
2008-05-08 06:32:09,640 DEBUG MailConsumer - Connecting to MailStore
imaps://imap.gmail.com:993 (SSL enabled), folder=INBOX
2008-05-08 06:32:11,203 DEBUG MailConsumer - Polling mailfolder: imaps://imap.gmail.com:993
(SSL enabled), folder=INBOX
2008-05-08 06:32:11,640 DEBUG MailConsumer - Fetching 1 messages. Total 1 messages.
2008-05-08 06:32:12,171 DEBUG MailConsumer - Processing message: messageNumber=[332],
from=[James Bond <007@mi5.co.uk>], to=YOUR_USERNAME@gmail.com], subject=[...
2008-05-08 06:32:12,187 INFO newmail - Exchange[MailMessage: messageNumber=[332], from=
[James Bond <007@mi5.co.uk>], to=YOUR_USERNAME@gmail.com], subject=[...
```

**216.14. CONSUMING MAILS WITH ATTACHMENT SAMPLE**

In this sample we poll a mailbox and store all attachments from the mails as files. First, we define a route to poll the mailbox. As this sample is based on google mail, it uses the same route as shown in the SSL sample:

```
from("imaps://imap.gmail.com?
username=YOUR_USERNAME@gmail.com&password=YOUR_PASSWORD"
+ "&delete=false&unseen=true&consumer.delay=60000").process(new MyMailProcessor());
```

Instead of logging the mail we use a processor where we can process the mail from java code:

```

public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
    // the API is a bit clunky so we need to loop
    Map<String, DataHandler> attachments = exchange.getIn().getAttachments();
    if (attachments.size() > 0) {
        for (String name : attachments.keySet()) {
            DataHandler dh = attachments.get(name);
            // get the file name
            String filename = dh.getName();

            // get the content and convert it to byte[]
            byte[] data = exchange.getContext().getTypeConverter()
                .convertTo(byte[].class, dh.getInputStream());

            // write the data to a file
            FileOutputStream out = new FileOutputStream(filename);
            out.write(data);
            out.flush();
            out.close();
        }
    }
}

```

As you can see the API to handle attachments is a bit clunky but it's there so you can get the **javax.activation.DataHandler** so you can handle the attachments using standard API.

## 216.15. HOW TO SPLIT A MAIL MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENTS

In this example we consume mail messages which may have a number of attachments. What we want to do is to use the Splitter EIP per individual attachment, to process the attachments separately. For example if the mail message has 5 attachments, we want the Splitter to process five messages, each having a single attachment. To do this we need to provide a custom Expression to the Splitter where we provide a List<Message> that contains the five messages with the single attachment.

The code is provided out of the box in Camel 2.10 onwards in the **camel-mail** component. The code is in the class: **org.apache.camel.component.mail.SplitAttachmentsExpression**, which you can find the source code [here](#)

In the Camel route you then need to use this Expression in the route as shown below:

If you use XML DSL then you need to declare a method call expression in the Splitter as shown below

```

<split>
  <method beanType="org.apache.camel.component.mail.SplitAttachmentsExpression"/>
  <to uri="mock:split"/>
</split>

```

From Camel 2.16 onwards you can also split the attachments as byte[] to be stored as the message body. This is done by creating the expression with boolean true

```

SplitAttachmentsExpression split = SplitAttachmentsExpression(true);

```

And then use the expression with the splitter eip.

## 216.16. USING CUSTOM SEARCHTERM

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can configure a **searchTerm** on the **MailEndpoint** which allows you to filter out unwanted mails.

For example to filter mails to contain Camel in either Subject or Text you can do as follows:

```
<route>
  <from uri="imaps://mymailserver?
username=foo&password=secret&searchTerm.subjectOrBody=Camel"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean"/>
</route>
```

Notice we use the "**searchTerm.subjectOrBody**" as parameter key to indicate that we want to search on mail subject or body, to contain the word "Camel".

The class **org.apache.camel.component.mail.SimpleSearchTerm** has a number of options you can configure:

Or to get the new unseen emails going 24 hours back in time you can do. Notice the "now-24h" syntax. See the table below for more details.

```
<route>
  <from uri="imaps://mymailserver?
username=foo&password=secret&searchTerm.fromSentDate=now-24h"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean"/>
</route>
```

You can have multiple searchTerm in the endpoint uri configuration. They would then be combined together using AND operator, eg so both conditions must match. For example to get the last unseen emails going back 24 hours which has Camel in the mail subject you can do:

```
<route>
  <from uri="imaps://mymailserver?
username=foo&password=secret&searchTerm.subject=Camel&searchTerm.fromSentDate=now-
24h"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean"/>
</route>
```

The **SimpleSearchTerm** is designed to be easily configurable from a POJO, so you can also configure it using a <bean> style in XML

```
<bean id="mySearchTerm" class="org.apache.camel.component.mail.SimpleSearchTerm">
  <property name="subject" value="Order"/>
  <property name="to" value="acme-order@acme.com"/>
  <property name="fromSentDate" value="now"/>
</bean>
```

You can then refer to this bean, using #beanId in your Camel route as shown:

```
<route>
  <from uri="imaps://mymailserver?
username=foo&password=secret&searchTerm=#mySearchTerm"/>
```

```
<to uri="bean:myBean"/>
</route>
```

In Java there is a builder class to build compound **SearchTerms** using the **org.apache.camel.component.mail.SearchTermBuilder** class. This allows you to build complex terms such as:

```
// we just want the unseen mails which is not spam
SearchTermBuilder builder = new SearchTermBuilder();

builder.unseen().body(Op.not, "Spam").subject(Op.not, "Spam")
// which was sent from either foo or bar
.from("foo@somewhere.com").from(Op.or, "bar@somewhere.com");
// .. and we could continue building the terms

SearchTerm term = builder.build();
```

## 216.17. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 217. MASTER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The **camel-master**: endpoint provides a way to ensure only a single consumer in a cluster consumes from a given endpoint; with automatic failover if that JVM dies.

This can be very useful if you need to consume from some legacy back end which either doesn't support concurrent consumption or due to commercial or stability reasons you can only have a single connection at any point in time.

### 217.1. USING THE MASTER ENDPOINT

Just prefix any camel endpoint with **master:someName**: where *someName* is a logical name and is used to acquire the master lock. e.g.

```
from("master:cheese:jms:foo").to("activemq:wine");
```

The above simulates the [Exclusive Consumers](<http://activemq.apache.org/exclusive-consumer.html>) type feature in ActiveMQ; but on any third party JMS provider which maybe doesn't support exclusive consumers.

### 217.2. URI FORMAT

```
master:namespace:endpoint[?options]
```

Where endpoint is any Camel endpoint you want to run in master/slave mode.

### 217.3. OPTIONS

The Master component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>service</b> (advanced)	Inject the service to use.		CamelClusterService
<b>serviceSelector</b> (advanced)	Inject the service selector used to lookup the CamelClusterService to use.		Selector
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Master endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
master:namespace:delegateUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 217.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>namespace</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cluster namespace to use		String
<b>delegateUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The endpoint uri to use in master/slave mode		String

### 217.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 217.4. EXAMPLE

You can protect a clustered Camel application to only consume files from one active node.

```
// the file endpoint we want to consume from
String url = "file:target/inbox?delete=true";

// use the camel master component in the clustered group named myGroup
// to run a master/slave mode in the following Camel url
from("master:myGroup:" + url)
```

```
.log(name + " - Received file: ${file:name}")
.delay(delay)
.log(name + " - Done file:  ${file:name}")
.to("file:target/outbox");
```

The master component leverages CamelClusterService you can configure using

- **Java**

```
ZooKeeperClusterService service = new ZooKeeperClusterService();
service.setId("camel-node-1");
service.setNodes("myzk:2181");
service.setBasePath("/camel/cluster");

context.addService(service)
```

- **Xml (Spring/Blueprint)**

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-spring.xsd">

  <bean id="cluster"
class="org.apache.camel.component.zookeeper.cluster.ZooKeeperClusterService">
  <property name="id" value="camel-node-1"/>
  <property name="basePath" value="/camel/cluster"/>
  <property name="nodes" value="myzk:2181"/>
</bean>

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring" autoStartup="false">
  ...
</camelContext>

</beans>
```

- **Spring boot**

```
camel.component.zookeeper.cluster.service.enabled = true
camel.component.zookeeper.cluster.service.id     = camel-node-1
camel.component.zookeeper.cluster.service.base-path = /camel/cluster
camel.component.zookeeper.cluster.service.nodes   = myzk:2181
```

## 217.5. IMPLEMENTATIONS

Camel provide the following ClusterService implementations:

- camel-atomix
- camel-consul

- [camel-file](#)
- [camel-kubernetes](#)
- [camel-zookeeper](#)

## 217.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)



## CHAPTER 218. METRICS COMPONENT

### 218.1. METRICS COMPONENT

The **metrics**: component allows to collect various metrics directly from Camel routes. Supported metric types are [counter](#), [histogram](#), [meter](#), [timer](#) and [gauge](#). **Metrics** provides simple way to measure behaviour of application. Configurable reporting backend is enabling different integration options for collecting and visualizing statistics. The component also provides a **MetricsRoutePolicyFactory** which allows to expose route statistics using Dropwizard Metrics, see bottom of page for details.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-metrics</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 218.2. URI FORMAT

```
metrics:[ meter | counter | histogram | timer | gauge ]:metricname[?options]
```

### 218.3. OPTIONS

The Metrics component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>metricRegistry</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured MetricRegistry.		MetricRegistry
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Metrics endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
metrics:metricsType:metricsName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 218.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>metricsType</b>	<b>Required</b> Type of metrics		MetricsType
<b>metricsName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of metrics		String

### 218.3.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>action</b> (producer)	Action when using timer type		MetricsTimerAction
<b>decrement</b> (producer)	Decrement value when using counter type		Long
<b>increment</b> (producer)	Increment value when using counter type		Long
<b>mark</b> (producer)	Mark when using meter type		Long
<b>subject</b> (producer)	Subject value when using gauge type		Object
<b>value</b> (producer)	Value value when using histogram type		Long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 218.4. METRIC REGISTRY

Camel Metrics component uses by default a **MetricRegistry** instance with a **Slf4jReporter** that has a 60 second reporting interval. This default registry can be replaced with a custom one by providing a **MetricRegistry** bean. If multiple **MetricRegistry** beans exist in the application, the one with name **metricRegistry** is used.

For example using Spring Java Configuration:

```
@Configuration
public static class MyConfig extends SingleRouteCamelConfiguration {

    @Bean
    @Override
    public RouteBuilder route() {
        return new RouteBuilder() {
            @Override
            public void configure() throws Exception {
```

```

        // define Camel routes here
    }
};
}

@Bean(name = MetricsComponent.METRIC_REGISTRY_NAME)
public MetricRegistry getMetricRegistry() {
    MetricRegistry registry = ...;
    return registry;
}
}

```

Or using CDI:

```

class MyBean extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        from(...)
            // Register the 'my-meter' meter in the MetricRegistry below
            .to("metrics:meter:my-meter");
    }

    @Produces
    // If multiple MetricRegistry beans
    // @Named(MetricsComponent.METRIC_REGISTRY_NAME)
    MetricRegistry registry() {
        MetricRegistry registry = new MetricRegistry();
        // ...
        return registry;
    }
}

```

## CAUTION

**MetricRegistry** uses internal thread(s) for reporting. There is no public API in version DropWizard **3.0.1** for users to clean up on exit. Thus using Camel Metrics Component leads to Java classloader leak and may cause **OutOfMemoryErrors** in some cases.

## 218.5. USAGE

Each metric has type and name. Supported types are [counter](#), [histogram](#), [meter](#), [timer](#) and [gauge](#). Metric name is simple string. If metric type is not provided then type meter is used by default.

### 218.5.1. Headers

Metric name defined in URI can be overridden by using header with name **CamelMetricsName**.

For example

```

from("direct:in")
    .setHeader(MetricsConstants.HEADER_METRIC_NAME, constant("new.name"))
    .to("metrics:counter:name.not.used")
    .to("direct:out");

```

will update counter with name **new.name** instead of **name.not.used**.

All Metrics specific headers are removed from the message once Metrics endpoint finishes processing of exchange. While processing exchange Metrics endpoint will catch all exceptions and write log entry using level **warn**.

## 218.6. METRICS TYPE COUNTER

```
metrics:counter:metricname[?options]
```

### 218.6.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
increment	-	Long value to add to the counter
decrement	-	Long value to subtract from the counter

If neither **increment** or **decrement** is defined then counter value will be incremented by one. If **increment** and **decrement** are both defined only increment operation is called.

```
// update counter simple.counter by 7
from("direct:in")
  .to("metric:counter:simple.counter?increment=7")
  .to("direct:out");
```

```
// increment counter simple.counter by 1
from("direct:in")
  .to("metric:counter:simple.counter")
  .to("direct:out");
```

```
// decrement counter simple.counter by 3
from("direct:in")
  .to("metric:counter:simple.counter?decrement=3")
  .to("direct:out");
```

### 218.6.2. Headers

Message headers can be used to override **increment** and **decrement** values specified in Metrics component URI.

Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics CounterIncrement	Override increment value in URI	Long
Camel Metrics CounterDecrement	Override decrement value in URI	Long

```
// update counter simple.counter by 417
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MetricsConstants.HEADER_COUNTER_INCREMENT, constant(417L))
  .to("metric:counter:simple.counter?increment=7")
  .to("direct:out");
```

```
// updates counter using simple language to evaluate body.length
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MetricsConstants.HEADER_COUNTER_INCREMENT, simple("${body.length}"))
  .to("metrics:counter:body.length")
  .to("mock:out");
```

## 218.7. METRIC TYPE HISTOGRAM

```
metrics:histogram:metricname[?options]
```

### 218.7.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
value	-	Value to use in histogram

If no **value** is not set nothing is added to histogram and warning is logged.

```
// adds value 9923 to simple.histogram
from("direct:in")
  .to("metric:histogram:simple.histogram?value=9923")
  .to("direct:out");
```

```
// nothing is added to simple.histogram; warning is logged
from("direct:in")
```

```
.to("metric:histogram:simple.histogram")
.to("direct:out");
```

## 218.7.2. Headers

Message header can be used to override value specified in Metrics component URI.

Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics HistogramValue	Override histogram value in URI	Long

```
// adds value 992 to simple.histogram
from("direct:in")
.setHeader(MetricsConstants.HEADER_HISTOGRAM_VALUE, constant(992L))
.to("metric:histogram:simple.histogram?value=700")
.to("direct:out")
```

## 218.8. METRIC TYPE METER

```
metrics:meter:metricname[?options]
```

### 218.8.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
mark	-	Long value to use as mark

If **mark** is not set then **meter.mark()** is called without argument.

```
// marks simple.meter without value
from("direct:in")
.to("metric:simple.meter")
.to("direct:out");
```

```
// marks simple.meter with value 81
from("direct:in")
.to("metric:meter:simple.meter?mark=81")
.to("direct:out");
```

### 218.8.2. Headers

Message header can be used to override **mark** value specified in Metrics component URI.

Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics Meter Mark	Override mark value in URI	Long

```
// updates meter simple.meter with value 345
from("direct:in")
.setHeader(MetricsConstants.HEADER_METER_MARK, constant(345L))
.to("metric:meter:simple.meter?mark=123")
.to("direct:out");
```

## 218.9. METRICS TYPE TIMER

```
metrics:timer:metricname[?options]
```

### 218.9.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
action	-	start or stop

If no **action** or invalid value is provided then warning is logged without any timer update. If action **start** is called on already running timer or **stop** is called on not running timer then nothing is updated and warning is logged.

```
// measure time taken by route "calculate"
from("direct:in")
.to("metrics:timer:simple.timer?action=start")
.to("direct:calculate")
.to("metrics:timer:simple.timer?action=stop");
```

**TimerContext** objects are stored as Exchange properties between different Metrics component calls.

### 218.9.2. Headers

Message header can be used to override action value specified in Metrics component URI.

Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics TimerAction	Override timer action in URI	<code>org.apache.camel.component.metrics.timer.TimerEndpoint.TimerAction</code>

```
// sets timer action using header
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MetricsConstants.HEADER_TIMER_ACTION, TimerAction.start)
  .to("metric:timer:simple.timer")
  .to("direct:out");
```

## 218.10. METRIC TYPE GAUGE

```
metrics:gauge:metricname[?options]
```

### 218.10.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
subject	-	Any object to be observed by the gauge

If **subject** is not defined it's simply ignored, i.e. the gauge is not registered.

```
// update gauge "simple.gauge" by a bean "mySubjectBean"
from("direct:in")
  .to("metric:gauge:simple.gauge?subject=#mySubjectBean")
  .to("direct:out");
```

### 218.10.2. Headers

Message headers can be used to override **subject** values specified in Metrics component URI. Note: if **CamelMetricsName** header is specified, then new gauge is registered in addition to default one specified in a URI.



Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics Gauge Subject	Override subject value in URI	Object

```
// update gauge simple.gauge by a String literal "myUpdatedSubject"
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MetricsConstants.HEADER_GAUGE_SUBJECT, constant("myUpdatedSubject"))
  .to("metric:counter:simple.gauge?subject=#mySubjectBean")
  .to("direct:out");
```

## 218.11. METRICSROUTEPOLICYFACTORY

This factory allows to add a `RoutePolicy` for each route which exposes route utilization statistics using Dropwizard metrics. This factory can be used in Java and XML as the examples below demonstrates.



### NOTE

Instead of using the `MetricsRoutePolicyFactory` you can define a `MetricsRoutePolicy` per route you want to instrument, in case you only want to instrument a few selected routes.

From Java you just add the factory to the **CamelContext** as shown below:

```
context.addRoutePolicyFactory(new MetricsRoutePolicyFactory());
```

And from XML DSL you define a `<bean>` as follows:

```
<!-- use camel-metrics route policy to gather metrics for all routes -->
<bean id="metricsRoutePolicyFactory"
class="org.apache.camel.component.metrics.routepolicy.MetricsRoutePolicyFactory"/>
```

The **MetricsRoutePolicyFactory** and **MetricsRoutePolicy** supports the following options:

Name	Default	Description
useJmx	false	Whether to report fine grained statistics to JMX by using the <b>com.codahale.metrics.JmxReporter</b> . Notice that if JMX is enabled on CamelContext then a <b>MetricsRegistryService</b> mbean is enlisted under the services type in the JMX tree. That mbean has a single operation to output the statistics using json. Setting <b>useJmx</b> to true is only needed if you want fine grained mbeans per statistics type.

Name	Default	Description
jmxDomain	org.apache.camel.metrics	The JMX domain name
prettyPrint	false	Whether to use pretty print when outputting statistics in json format
metricsRegistry		Allow to use a shared <b>com.codahale.metrics.MetricRegistry</b> . If none is provided then Camel will create a shared instance used by the this CamelContext.
rateUnit	TimeUnit.SECONDS	The unit to use for rate in the metrics reporter or when dumping the statistics as json.
durationUnit	TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS	The unit to use for duration in the metrics reporter or when dumping the statistics as json.
namePattern	<b>name.routeld.type</b>	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> The name pattern to use. Uses dot as separators, but you can change that. The values <b>name</b> , <b>routeld</b> , and <b>type</b> will be replaced with actual value. Where <b>name</b> is the name of the CamelContext. <b>routeld</b> is the name of the route. And <b>type</b> is the value of responses.

From Java code you can get hold of the **com.codahale.metrics.MetricRegistry** from the **org.apache.camel.component.metrics.routepolicy.MetricsRegistryService** as shown below:

```
MetricRegistryService registryService = context.hasService(MetricsRegistryService.class);
if (registryService != null) {
    MetricsRegistry registry = registryService.getMetricsRegistry();
    ...
}
```

## 218.12. METRICSMESSAGEHISTORYFACTORY

Available as of Camel 2.17

This factory allows to use metrics to capture Message History performance statistics while routing messages. It works by using a metrics Timer for each node in all the routes. This factory can be used in Java and XML as the examples below demonstrates.

From Java you just set the factory to the **CamelContext** as shown below:

```
context.setMessageHistoryFactory(new MetricsMessageHistoryFactory());
```

And from XML DSL you define a <bean> as follows:

```
<!-- use camel-metrics message history to gather metrics for all messages being routed -->
<bean id="metricsMessageHistoryFactory"
class="org.apache.camel.component.metrics.messagehistory.MetricsMessageHistoryFactory"/>
```

The following options is supported on the factory:

Name	Default	Description
useJmx	false	Whether to report fine grained statistics to JMX by using the <b>com.codahale.metrics.JmxReporter</b> . Notice that if JMX is enabled on CamelContext then a <b>MetricsRegistryService</b> mbean is enlisted under the services type in the JMX tree. That mbean has a single operation to output the statistics using json. Setting <b>useJmx</b> to true is only needed if you want fine grained mbeans per statistics type.
jmxDomain	org.apache.camel.metrics	The JMX domain name
prettyPrint	false	Whether to use pretty print when outputting statistics in json format
metricsRegistry		Allow to use a shared <b>com.codahale.metrics.MetricRegistry</b> . If none is provided then Camel will create a shared instance used by the this CamelContext.
rateUnit	TimeUnit.SECONDS	The unit to use for rate in the metrics reporter or when dumping the statistics as json.
durationUnit	TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS	The unit to use for duration in the metrics reporter or when dumping the statistics as json.
namePattern	<b>name.routelid.type</b>	The name pattern to use. Uses dot as separators, but you can change that. The values <b>name</b> , <b>routelid</b> , <b>type</b> , and <b>id</b> will be replaced with actual value. Where <b>name</b> is the name of the CamelContext. <b>routelid</b> is the name of the route. The <b>id</b> pattern represents the node id. And <b>type</b> is the value of history.

At runtime the metrics can be accessed from Java API or JMX which allows to gather the data as json output.

From Java code you can do get the service from the CamelContext as shown:

```
MetricsMessageHistoryService service = context.hasService(MetricsMessageHistoryService.class);
String json = service.dumpStatisticsAsJson();
```

And the JMX API the MBean is registered in the **type=services** tree with **name=MetricsMessageHistoryService**.

## 218.13. INSTRUMENTEDTHREADPOOLFACTORY

Available as of Camel 2.18

This factory allows you to gather performance information about Camel Thread Pools by injecting a `InstrumentedThreadPoolFactory` which collects information from inside of Camel. See more details at [Advanced configuration of CamelContext using Spring](#)

## 218.14. SEE ALSO

- The **camel-example-cdi-metrics** example that illustrates the integration between Camel, Metrics and CDI.

## CHAPTER 219. MICROMETER COMPONENT

### 219.1. MICROMETER COMPONENT

The **micrometer**: component allows to collect various metrics directly from Camel routes. Supported metric types are [counter](#), [summary](#), and [timer](#). **Micrometer** provides simple way to measure the behaviour of an application. Configurable reporting backends (via Micrometer registries) enable different integration options for collecting and visualizing statistics.

The component also provides a **MicrometerRoutePolicyFactory** which allows to expose route statistics using Micrometer as well as **EventNotifier** implementations for counting routes and timing exchanges from their creation to their completion.

Maven users need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-micrometer</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 219.2. URI FORMAT

```
micrometer:[ counter | summary | timer ]:metricname[?options]
```

### 219.3. OPTIONS

The Micrometer component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>metricsRegistry</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured MetricRegistry.		MeterRegistry
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Micrometer endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
micrometer:metricsType:metricsName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 219.3.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>metricsType</b>	<b>Required</b> Type of metrics		Type
<b>metricsName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of metrics		String
<b>tags</b>	Tags of metrics		Iterable

### 219.3.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>action</b> (producer)	Action expression when using timer type		String
<b>decrement</b> (producer)	Decrement value expression when using counter type		String
<b>increment</b> (producer)	Increment value expression when using counter type		String
<b>value</b> (producer)	Value expression when using histogram type		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 219.4. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.micrometer.enabled</b>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the micrometer component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<b>camel.component.micrometer.metrics-registry</b>	To use a custom configured MetricRegistry. The option is a <code>io.micrometer.core.instrument.MeterRegistry</code> type.		String
<b>camel.component.micrometer.resolve-property-placeholders</b>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## 219.5. METER REGISTRY

By default the Camel Micrometer component creates a **SimpleMeterRegistry** instance, suitable mainly for testing. You should define a dedicated registry by providing a **MeterRegistry** bean. Micrometer registries primarily determine the backend monitoring system to be used. A **CompositeMeterRegistry** can be used to address more than one monitoring target.

For example using Spring Java Configuration:

```
@Configuration
public static class MyConfig extends SingleRouteCamelConfiguration {

    @Bean
    @Override
    public RouteBuilder route() {
        return new RouteBuilder() {
            @Override
            public void configure() throws Exception {
                // define Camel routes here
            }
        };
    }

    @Bean(name = MicrometerComponent.METRICS_REGISTRY_NAME)
    public MeterRegistry getMeterRegistry() {
        CompositeMeterRegistry registry = ...;
        registry.add(...);
        // ...
        return registry;
    }
}
```

Or using CDI:

```
class MyBean extends RouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() {
        from("...")
            // Register the 'my-meter' meter in the MetricRegistry below
            .to("metrics:meter:my-meter");
    }

    @Produces
    // If multiple MetricRegistry beans
    // @Named(MicrometerComponent.METRIC_REGISTRY_NAME)
    MetricRegistry registry() {
        CompositeMeterRegistry registry = ...;
        registry.add(...);
        // ...
        return registry;
    }
}
```

## 219.6. USAGE OF PRODUCERS

Each meter has type and name. Supported types are [counter](#), [distribution summary](#) and [timer](#). If no type is provided then a counter is used by default.

The meter name is a string that is evaluated as **Simple** expression. In addition to using the **CamelMetricsName** header (see below), this allows to select the meter depending on exchange data.

The optional **tags** URI parameter is a comma-separated string, consisting of **key=value** expressions. Both **key** and **value** are strings that are also evaluated as **Simple** expression. E.g. the URI parameter **tags=X=\${header.Y}** would assign the current value of header **Y** to the key **X**.

### 219.6.1. Headers

The meter name defined in URI can be overridden by populating a header with name **CamelMetricsName**. The meter tags defined as URI parameters can be augmented by populating a header with name **CamelMetricsTags**.

For example

```
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MicrometerConstants.HEADER_METRIC_NAME, constant("new.name"))
  .setHeader(MicrometerConstants.HEADER_METRIC_TAGS, constant(Tags.of("dynamic-key",
    "dynamic-value")))
  .to("metrics:counter:name.not.used?tags=key=value")
  .to("direct:out");
```

will update a counter with name **new.name** instead of **name.not.used** using the tag **dynamic-key** with value **dynamic-value** in addition to the tag **key** with value **value**.

All Metrics specific headers are removed from the message once the Micrometer endpoint finishes processing of exchange. While processing exchange Micrometer endpoint will catch all exceptions and write log entry using level **warn**.

## 219.7. COUNTER

```
micrometer:counter:name[?options]
```

### 219.7.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
increment	-	Double value to add to the counter
decrement	-	Double value to subtract from the counter

If neither **increment** or **decrement** is defined then counter value will be incremented by one. If **increment** and **decrement** are both defined only increment operation is called.



```
// update counter simple.counter by 7
from("direct:in")
  .to("micrometer:counter:simple.counter?increment=7")
  .to("direct:out");
```

```
// increment counter simple.counter by 1
from("direct:in")
  .to("micrometer:counter:simple.counter")
  .to("direct:out");
```

Both **increment** and **decrement** values are evaluated as **Simple** expressions with a Double result, e.g. if header **X** contains a value that evaluates to 3.0, the **simple.counter** counter is decremented by 3.0:

```
// decrement counter simple.counter by 3
from("direct:in")
  .to("micrometer:counter:simple.counter?decrement=${header.X}")
  .to("direct:out");
```

## 219.7.2. Headers

Like in **camel-metrics**, specific Message headers can be used to override **increment** and **decrement** values specified in the Micrometer endpoint URI.

Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics CounterIncrement	Override increment value in URI	Double
Camel Metrics CounterDecrement	Override decrement value in URI	Double

```
// update counter simple.counter by 417
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MicrometerConstants.HEADER_COUNTER_INCREMENT, constant(417.0D))
  .to("micrometer:counter:simple.counter?increment=7")
  .to("direct:out");
```

```
// updates counter using simple language to evaluate body.length
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MicrometerConstants.HEADER_COUNTER_INCREMENT, simple("${body.length}"))
  .to("micrometer:counter:body.length")
  .to("direct:out");
```

## 219.8. DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

```
micrometer:summary:metricname[?options]
```

### 219.8.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
value	-	Value to use in histogram

If no **value** is not set, nothing is added to histogram and warning is logged.

```
// adds value 9923 to simple.histogram
from("direct:in")
  .to("micrometer:summary:simple.histogram?value=9923")
  .to("direct:out");
```

```
// nothing is added to simple.histogram; warning is logged
from("direct:in")
  .to("micrometer:summary:simple.histogram")
  .to("direct:out");
```

**value** is evaluated as **Simple** expressions with a Double result, e.g. if header **X** contains a value that evaluates to 3.0, this value is registered with the **simple.histogram**:

```
from("direct:in")
  .to("micrometer:summary:simple.histogram?value=${header.X}")
  .to("direct:out");
```

### 219.8.2. Headers

Like in **camel-metrics**, a specific Message header can be used to override the value specified in the Micrometer endpoint URI.

Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics HistogramValue	Override histogram value in URI	Long

```
// adds value 992.0 to simple.histogram
from("direct:in")
  .setHeader(MicrometerConstants.HEADER_HISTOGRAM_VALUE, constant(992.0D))
  .to("micrometer:summary:simple.histogram?value=700")
  .to("direct:out")
```

## 219.9. TIMER

```
micrometer:timer:metricname[?options]
```

### 219.9.1. Options

Name	Default	Description
action	-	start or stop

If no **action** or invalid value is provided then warning is logged without any timer update. If action **start** is called on an already running timer or **stop** is called on an unknown timer, nothing is updated and warning is logged.

```
// measure time spent in route "direct:calculate"
from("direct:in")
  .to("micrometer:timer:simple.timer?action=start")
  .to("direct:calculate")
  .to("micrometer:timer:simple.timer?action=stop");
```

**Timer.Sample** objects are stored as Exchange properties between different Metrics component calls.

**action** is evaluated as a **Simple** expression returning a result of type **MicrometerTimerAction**.

### 219.9.2. Headers

Like in **camel-metrics**, a specific Message header can be used to override action value specified in the Micrometer endpoint URI.

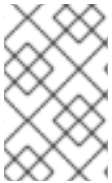
Name	Description	Expected type
Camel Metrics TimerAction	Override timer action in URI	<b>org.apache.camel.component.micrometer.MicrometerTimerAction</b>

```
// sets timer action using header
from("direct:in")
```

```
.setHeader(MicrometerConstants.HEADER_TIMER_ACTION, MicrometerTimerAction.start)
.to("micrometer:timer:simple.timer")
.to("direct:out");
```

## 219.10. MICROMETERROUTEPOLICYFACTORY

This factory allows to add a `RoutePolicy` for each route in order to exposes route utilization statistics using Micrometer. This factory can be used in Java and XML as the examples below demonstrates.



### NOTE

Instead of using the **MicrometerRoutePolicyFactory** you can define a dedicated **MicrometerRoutePolicy** per route you want to instrument, in case you only want to instrument a few selected routes.

From Java you just add the factory to the **CamelContext** as shown below:

```
context.addRoutePolicyFactory(new MicrometerRoutePolicyFactory());
```

And from XML DSL you define a `<bean>` as follows:

```
<!-- use camel-micrometer route policy to gather metrics for all routes -->
<bean id="metricsRoutePolicyFactory"
class="org.apache.camel.component.micrometer.routepolicy.MicrometerRoutePolicyFactory"/>
```

The **MicrometerRoutePolicyFactory** and **MicrometerRoutePolicy** supports the following options:

Name	Default	Description
prettyPrint	false	Whether to use pretty print when outputting statistics in json format
meterRegistry		Allow to use a shared <b>MeterRegistry</b> . If none is provided then Camel will create a shared instance used by the this CamelContext.
durationUnit	TimeUnit.MILLISECOND	The unit to use for duration in when dumping the statistics as json.

If JMX is enabled in the CamelContext, the MBean is registered in the **type=services** tree with **name=MicrometerRoutePolicy**.

## 219.11. MICROMETERMESSAGEHISTORYFACTORY

This factory allows to use metrics to capture Message History performance statistics while routing messages. It works by using a Micrometer Timer for each node in all the routes. This factory can be used in Java and XML as the examples below demonstrates.

From Java you just set the factory to the **CamelContext** as shown below:

-

```
context.setMessageHistoryFactory(new MicrometerMessageHistoryFactory());
```

And from XML DSL you define a <bean> as follows:

```
<!-- use camel-micrometer message history to gather metrics for all messages being routed -->
<bean id="metricsMessageHistoryFactory"
class="org.apache.camel.component.micrometer.messagehistory.MicrometerMessageHistoryFactory"
/>
```

The following options is supported on the factory:

Name	Default	Description
prettyPrint	false	Whether to use pretty print when outputting statistics in json format
meterRegistry		Allow to use a shared <b>MeterRegistry</b> . If none is provided then Camel will create a shared instance used by the this CamelContext.
durationUnit	TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS	The unit to use for duration when dumping the statistics as json.

At runtime the metrics can be accessed from Java API or JMX which allows to gather the data as json output.

From Java code you can get the service from the CamelContext as shown:

```
MicrometerMessageHistoryService service =
context.getService(MicrometerMessageHistoryService.class);
String json = service.dumpStatisticsAsJson();
```

If JMX is enabled in the CamelContext, the MBean is registered in the **type=services** tree with **name=MicrometerMessageHistory**.

## 219.12. MICROMETEREVENTNOTIFIERS

There is a **MicrometerRouteEventNotifier** (counting added and running routes) and a **MicrometerExchangeEventNotifier** (timing exchanges from their creation to their completion).

EventNotifiers can be added to the CamelContext, e.g.:

```
camelContext.getManagementStrategy().addEventNotifier(new MicrometerExchangeEventNotifier())
```

At runtime the metrics can be accessed from Java API or JMX which allows to gather the data as json output.

From Java code you can do get the service from the CamelContext as shown:

```
MicrometerEventNotifierService service = context.hasService(MicrometerEventNotifierService.class);
String json = service.dumpStatisticsAsJson();
```

If JMX is enabled in the CamelContext, the MBean is registered in the **type=services** tree with **name=MicrometerEventNotifier**.

## 219.13. INSTRUMENTEDTHREADPOOLFACTORY

This factory allows you to gather performance information about Camel Thread Pools by injecting a **InstrumentedThreadPoolFactory** which collects information from inside of Camel. See more details at [Advanced configuration of CamelContext using Spring](#).

## 219.14. EXPOSING MICROMETER STATISTICS IN JMX

Micrometer uses **MeterRegistry** implementations in order to publish statistics. While in production scenarios it is advisable to select a dedicated backend like Prometheus or Graphite, it may be sufficient for test or local deployments to publish statistics to JMX.

In order to achieve this, add the following dependency:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>io.micrometer</groupId>
  <artifactId>micrometer-registry-jmx</artifactId>
  <version>${micrometer-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

and add a **JmxMeterRegistry** instance:

```
@Bean(name = MicrometerComponent.METRICS_REGISTRY_NAME)
public MeterRegistry getMeterRegistry() {
    CompositeMeterRegistry meterRegistry = new CompositeMeterRegistry();
    meterRegistry.add(...);
    meterRegistry.add(new JmxMeterRegistry(
        CamelJmxConfig.DEFAULT,
        Clock.SYSTEM,
        HierarchicalNameMapper.DEFAULT));
    return meterRegistry;
}
```

The **HierarchicalNameMapper** strategy determines how meter name and tags are assembled into an MBean name.

## 219.15. EXAMPLE

**camel-example-micrometer** provides an example how to set up Micrometer monitoring with Camel using Java configuration and a Prometheus backend.

## CHAPTER 220. OPC UA CLIENT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **Milo Client** component provides access to OPC UA servers using the [Eclipse Milo™](#) implementation.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-milo</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The OPC UA Client component supports 6 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultConfiguration</b> (common)	All default options for client		MiloClientConfiguration
<b>applicationName</b> (common)	Default application name		String
<b>applicationUri</b> (common)	Default application URI		String
<b>productUri</b> (common)	Default product URI		String
<b>reconnectTimeout</b> (common)	Default reconnect timeout		Long
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 220.1. URI FORMAT

The URI syntax of the endpoint is:

```
milo-client:tcp://[user:password@]host:port/path/to/service?node=RAW(nsu=urn:foo:bar;s=item-1)
```

If the server does not use a path, then it is possible to simply omit it:

```
milo-client:tcp://[user:password@]host:port?node=RAW(nsu=urn:foo:bar;s=item-1)
```

If no user credentials are provided the client will switch to anonymous mode.

## 220.2. URI OPTIONS

All configuration options in the group client are applicable to the shared client instance. Endpoints will share client instances for each endpoint URI. So the first time a request for that endpoint URI is made, the options of the client group are applied. All further instances will be ignored.

If you need alternate options for the same endpoint URI it is possible though to set the `clientId` option which will be added internally to the endpoint URI in order to select a different shared connection instance. In other words, shared connections located by the combination of endpoint URI and client id.

The OPC UA Client endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
milou-client:endpointUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 220.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>endpointUri</code>	<b>Required</b> The OPC UA server endpoint		String

### 220.2.2. Query Parameters (24 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>clientId</code> (common)	A virtual client id to force the creation of a new connection instance		String
<code>defaultAwaitWrites</code> (common)	Default await setting for writes	false	boolean
<code>node</code> (common)	The node definition (see Node ID)		ExpandedNodeid
<code>samplingInterval</code> (common)	The sampling interval in milliseconds		Double
<code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>allowedSecurityPolicies</b> (client)	A set of allowed security policy URIs. Default is to accept all and use the highest.		String
<b>applicationName</b> (client)	The application name	Apache Camel adapter for Eclipse Milo	String
<b>applicationUri</b> (client)	The application URI	<a href="http://camel.apache.org/EclipseMilo/Client">http://camel.apache.org/EclipseMilo/Client</a>	String
<b>channelLifetime</b> (client)	Channel lifetime in milliseconds		Long
<b>keyAlias</b> (client)	The name of the key in the keystore file		String
<b>keyPassword</b> (client)	The key password		String
<b>keyStorePassword</b> (client)	The keystore password		String
<b>keyStoreType</b> (client)	The key store type		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keyStoreUrl</b> (client)	The URL where the key should be loaded from		URL
<b>maxPendingPublishRequests</b> (client)	The maximum number of pending publish requests		Long
<b>maxResponseMessageSize</b> (client)	The maximum number of bytes a response message may have		Long
<b>overrideHost</b> (client)	Override the server reported endpoint host with the host from the endpoint URI.	false	boolean
<b>productUri</b> (client)	The product URI	<a href="http://camel.apache.org/EclipseMilestone">http://camel.apache.org/EclipseMilestone</a>	String
<b>requestTimeout</b> (client)	Request timeout in milliseconds		Long
<b>sessionName</b> (client)	Session name		String
<b>sessionTimeout</b> (client)	Session timeout in milliseconds		Long

### 220.2.3. Node ID

In order to define a target node a namespace and node id is required. In previous versions this was possible by specifying **nodeId** and either **namespaceUri** or **namespaceIndex**. However this only allowed for using string based node IDs. And while this configuration is still possible, the newer one is preferred.

The new approach is to specify a full namespace+node ID in the format **ns=1;i=1** which also allows to use the other node ID formats (like numeric, GUID/UUID or opaque). If the **node** parameter is used the older ones must not be used. The syntax of this node format is a set of **key=value** pairs delimited by a semi-colon (;).

Exactly one namespace and one node id key must be used. See the following table for possible keys:

Key	Type	Description
<b>ns</b>	namespace	Numeric namespace index

Key	Type	Description
<b>nsu</b>	namespace	Namespace URI
<b>s</b>	node	String node ID
<b>i</b>	node	Numeric node ID
<b>g</b>	node	GUID/UUID node ID
<b>b</b>	node	Base64 encoded string for opaque node ID

As the values generated by the syntax cannot be transparently encoded into a URI parameter value, it is necessary to escape them. However Camel allows to wrap the actual value inside **RAW(...)**, which makes escaping unnecessary. For example:

```
milo-client://user:password@localhost:12345?node=RAW(nsu=http://foo.bar;s=foo/bar)
```

### 220.2.4. Security policies

When setting the allowing security policies is it possible to use the well known OPC UA URIs (e.g. <http://opcfoundation.org/UA/SecurityPolicy#Basic128Rsa15>) or to use the Milo enum literals (e.g. **None**). Specifying an unknown security policy URI or enum is an error.

The known security policy URIs and enum literals are can be seen here: [SecurityPolicy.java](#)

**Note:** In any case security policies are considered case sensitive.

### 220.3. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 221. OPC UA SERVER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **Milo Server** component provides an OPC UA server using the [Eclipse Milo™](#) implementation.

**Java 8:** This component requires Java 8 at runtime.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-milo</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

Messages sent to the endpoint from Camel will be available from the OPC UA server to OPC UA Clients. Value write requests from OPC UA Client will trigger messages which are sent into Apache Camel.

The OPC UA Server component supports 19 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>namespaceUri</b> (common)	The URI of the namespace, defaults to urn:org:apache:camel		String
<b>applicationName</b> (common)	The application name		String
<b>applicationUri</b> (common)	The application URI		String
<b>productUri</b> (common)	The product URI		String
<b>bindPort</b> (common)	The TCP port the server binds to		int
<b>strictEndpointUrls Enabled</b> (common)	Set whether strict endpoint URLs are enforced	false	boolean
<b>serverName</b> (common)	Server name		String
<b>hostname</b> (common)	Server hostname		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>securityPolicies</b> (common)	Security policies		Set
<b>securityPoliciesByUrn</b> (common)	Security policies by URI or name		String>
<b>userAuthenticationCredentials</b> (common)	Set user password combinations in the form of user1:pwd1,user2:pwd2 Usernames and passwords will be URL decoded		String
<b>enableAnonymousAuthentication</b> (common)	Enable anonymous authentication, disabled by default	false	boolean
<b>bindAddresses</b> (common)	Set the addresses of the local addresses the server should bind to		String
<b>buildInfo</b> (common)	Server build info		BuildInfo
<b>serverCertificate</b> (common)	Server certificate		Result
<b>certificateManager</b> (common)	Server certificate manager		CertificateManager
<b>certificateValidator</b> (common)	Validator for client certificates		CertificateValidator>
<b>defaultCertificateValidator</b> (common)	Validator for client certificates using default file based approach		File
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

## 221.1. URI FORMAT

`miloserver:itemId[?options]`

## 221.2. URI OPTIONS

The OPC UA Server endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

`miloserver:itemId`

with the following path and query parameters:

### 221.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>itemId</code>	Required ID of the item		String

### 221.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<code>exceptionHandler</code> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<code>exchangePattern</code> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<code>synchronous</code> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 221.3. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 222. MIME MULTIPART DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

This data format that can convert a Camel message with attachments into a Camel message having a MIME-Multipart message as message body (and no attachments).

The use case for this is to enable the user to send attachments over endpoints that do not directly support attachments, either as special protocol implementation (e.g. send a MIME-multipart over an HTTP endpoint) or as a kind of tunneling solution (e.g. because camel-jms does not support attachments but by marshalling the message with attachments into a MIME-Multipart, sending that to a JMS queue, receiving the message from the JMS queue and unmarshalling it again (into a message body with attachments)).

The marshal option of the mime-multipart data format will convert a message with attachments into a MIME-Multipart message. If the parameter "multipartWithoutAttachment" is set to true it will also marshal messages without attachments into a multipart message with a single part, if the parameter is set to false it will leave the message alone.

MIME headers of the multipart as "MIME-Version" and "Content-Type" are set as camel headers to the message. If the parameter "headersInline" is set to true it will also create a MIME multipart message in any case.

Furthermore the MIME headers of the multipart are written as part of the message body, not as camel headers.

The unmarshal option of the mime-multipart data format will convert a MIME-Multipart message into a camel message with attachments and leaves other messages alone. MIME-Headers of the MIME-Multipart message have to be set as Camel headers. The unmarshalling will only take place if the "Content-Type" header is set to a "multipart" type. If the option "headersInline" is set to true, the body is always parsed as a MIME message. As a consequence if the message body is a stream and stream caching is not enabled, a message body that is actually not a MIME message with MIME headers in the message body will be replaced by an empty message. Up to Camel version 2.17.1 this will happen all message bodies that do not contain a MIME multipart message regardless of body type and stream cache setting.

### 222.1. OPTIONS

The MIME Multipart dataformat supports 6 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>multipartSubType</b>	<b>mixed</b>	<b>String</b>	Specify the subtype of the MIME Multipart. Default is mixed.
<b>multipartWithout Attachment</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Defines whether a message without attachment is also marshaled into a MIME Multipart (with only one body part). Default is false.
<b>headersInline</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Defines whether the MIME-Multipart headers are part of the message body (true) or are set as Camel headers (false). Default is false.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>includeHeaders</b>		<b>String</b>	A regex that defines which Camel headers are also included as MIME headers into the MIME multipart. This will only work if headersInline is set to true. Default is to include no headers
<b>binaryContent</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Defines whether the content of binary parts in the MIME multipart is binary (true) or Base-64 encoded (false) Default is false.
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 222.2. MESSAGE HEADERS (MARSHAL)

Name	Type	Description
Message-Id	String	The marshal operation will set this parameter to the generated MIME message id if the "headersInline" parameter is set to false.
MIME-Version	String	The marshal operation will set this parameter to the applied MIME version (1.0) if the "headersInline" parameter is set to false.
Content-Type	String	The content of this header will be used as a content type for the message body part. If no content type is set, "application/octet-stream" is assumed. After the marshal operation the content type is set to "multipart/related" or empty if the "headersInline" parameter is set to true.
Content-Encoding	String	If the incoming content type is "text/*" the content encoding will be set to the encoding parameter of the Content-Type MIME header of the body part. Furthermore the given charset is applied for text to binary conversions.

## 222.3. MESSAGE HEADERS (UNMARSHAL)

Name	Type	Description
------	------	-------------



Name	Type	Description
Content-Type	String	If this header is not set to "multipart/*" the unmarshal operation will not do anything. In other cases the multipart will be parsed into a camel message with attachments and the header is set to the Content-Type header of the body part, except if this is application/octet-stream. In the latter case the header is removed.
Content-Encoding	String	If the content-type of the body part contains an encoding parameter this header will be set to the value of this encoding parameter (converted from MIME encoding descriptor to Java encoding descriptor)
MIME-Version	String	The unmarshal operation will read this header and use it for parsing the MIME multipart. The header is removed afterwards

## 222.4. EXAMPLES

```
from(...).marshal().mimeMultipart()
```

With a message where no Content-Type header is set, will create a Message with the following message Camel headers:

### Camel Message Headers

```
Content-Type=multipart/mixed; \n boundary="-----_Part_0_14180567.1447658227051"
Message-Id=<...>
MIME-Version=1.0
```

The message body will be:

### Camel Message Body

```
-----_Part_0_14180567.1447658227051
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
Qm9keSB0ZXh0
-----_Part_0_14180567.1447658227051
Content-Type: application/binary
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="Attachment File Name"
AAECAwQFBgc=
-----_Part_0_14180567.1447658227051--
```

A message with the header Content-Type set to "text/plain" sent to the route

```
from("...").marshal().mimeMultipart("related", true, true, "(included|x-.*)", true);
```

will create a message without any specific MIME headers set as Camel headers (the Content-Type header is removed from the Camel message) and the following message body that includes also all headers of the original message starting with "x-" and the header with name "included":

### Camel Message Body

```
Message-ID: <...>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/related;
  boundary="-----_Part_0_1134128170.1447659361365"
x-bar: also there
included: must be included
x-foo: any value

-----_Part_0_1134128170.1447659361365
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Body text
-----_Part_0_1134128170.1447659361365
Content-Type: application/binary
Content-Transfer-Encoding: binary
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="Attachment File Name"

[binary content]
-----_Part_0_1134128170.1447659361365
```

## 222.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use MIME-Multipart in your Camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-mail** which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mail</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 223. MINA2 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The **mina2**: component is a transport for working with [Apache MINA 2.x](#)

### TIP

Favor using [Netty](#) as Netty is a much more active maintained and popular project than Apache Mina currently is

INFO: Be careful with `sync=false` on consumer endpoints. Since `camel-mina2` all consumer exchanges are InOut. This is different to `camel-mina`.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mina2</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 223.1. URI FORMAT

```
mina2:tcp://hostname[:port][?options]
mina2:udp://hostname[:port][?options]
mina2:vm://hostname[:port][?options]
```

You can specify a codec in the Registry using the **codec** option. If you are using TCP and no codec is specified then the **textline** flag is used to determine if text line based codec or object serialization should be used instead. By default the object serialization is used.

For UDP if no codec is specified the default uses a basic **ByteBuffer** based codec.

The VM protocol is used as a direct forwarding mechanism in the same JVM.

A Mina producer has a default timeout value of 30 seconds, while it waits for a response from the remote server.

In normal use, **camel-mina** only supports marshalling the body content—message headers and exchange properties are not sent.

However, the option, **transferExchange**, does allow you to transfer the exchange itself over the wire. See options below.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 223.2. OPTIONS

The Mina2 component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared mina configuration.		Mina2Configuration
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Mina2 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mina2:protocol:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 223.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> Protocol to use		String
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname to use. Use localhost or 0.0.0.0 for local server as consumer. For producer use the hostname or ip address of the remote server.		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> Port number		int

### 223.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect(close) from Mina session right after use. Can be used for both consumer and producer.	false	boolean
<b>minaLogger</b> (common)	You can enable the Apache MINA logging filter. Apache MINA uses slf4j logging at INFO level to log all input and output.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sync</b> (common)	Setting to set endpoint as one-way or request-response.	true	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (common)	You can configure the timeout that specifies how long to wait for a response from a remote server. The timeout unit is in milliseconds, so 60000 is 60 seconds.	30000	long
<b>writeTimeout</b> (common)	Maximum amount of time it should take to send data to the MINA session. Default is 10000 milliseconds.	10000	long
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>clientMode</b> (consumer)	If the clientMode is true, mina consumer will connect the address as a TCP client.	false	boolean
<b>disconnectOnNoReply</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled then this option dictates MinaConsumer if it should disconnect where there is no reply to send back.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>noReplyLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled this option dictates MinaConsumer which logging level to use when logging a there is no reply to send back.	WARN	LoggingLevel
<b>cachedAddress</b> (producer)	Whether to create the InetAddress once and reuse. Setting this to false allows to pickup DNS changes in the network.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>lazySessionCreation</b> (producer)	Sessions can be lazily created to avoid exceptions, if the remote server is not up and running when the Camel producer is started.	true	boolean
<b>maximumPoolSize</b> (advanced)	Number of worker threads in the worker pool for TCP and UDP	16	int
<b>orderedThreadPoolExecutor</b> (advanced)	Whether to use ordered thread pool, to ensure events are processed orderly on the same channel.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	Only used for TCP. You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, fault body, In headers, Out headers, fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean
<b>allowDefaultCodec</b> (codec)	The mina component installs a default codec if both, codec is null and textline is false. Setting allowDefaultCodec to false prevents the mina component from installing a default codec as the first element in the filter chain. This is useful in scenarios where another filter must be the first in the filter chain, like the SSL filter.	true	boolean
<b>codec</b> (codec)	To use a custom mina codec implementation.		ProtocolCodecFactory
<b>decoderMaxLineLength</b> (codec)	To set the textline protocol decoder max line length. By default the default value of Mina itself is used which are 1024.	1024	int
<b>encoderMaxLineLength</b> (codec)	To set the textline protocol encoder max line length. By default the default value of Mina itself is used which are Integer.MAX_VALUE.	-1	int
<b>encoding</b> (codec)	You can configure the encoding (a charset name) to use for the TCP textline codec and the UDP protocol. If not provided, Camel will use the JVM default Charset		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>filters</b> (codec)	You can set a list of Mina IoFilters to use.		List
<b>textline</b> (codec)	Only used for TCP. If no codec is specified, you can use this flag to indicate a text line based codec; if not specified or the value is false, then Object Serialization is assumed over TCP.	false	boolean
<b>textlineDelimiter</b> (codec)	Only used for TCP and if textline=true. Sets the text line delimiter to use. If none provided, Camel will use DEFAULT. This delimiter is used to mark the end of text.		Mina2TextLineDelimiter
<b>autoStartTls</b> (security)	Whether to auto start SSL handshake.	true	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure SSL security.		SSLContextParameters

### 223.3. USING A CUSTOM CODEC

See the Mina how to write your own codec. To use your custom codec with **camel-mina**, you should register your codec in the Registry; for example, by creating a bean in the Spring XML file. Then use the **codec** option to specify the bean ID of your codec. See [HL7](#) that has a custom codec.

### 223.4. SAMPLE WITH SYNC=FALSE

In this sample, Camel exposes a service that listens for TCP connections on port 6200. We use the **textline** codec. In our route, we create a Mina consumer endpoint that listens on port 6200:

```
from("mina2:tcp://localhost:" + port1 + "?textline=true&sync=false").to("mock:result");
```

As the sample is part of a unit test, we test it by sending some data to it on port 6200.

```
MockEndpoint mock = getMockEndpoint("mock:result");
mock.expectedBodiesReceived("Hello World");

template.sendBody("mina2:tcp://localhost:" + port1 + "?textline=true&sync=false", "Hello World");

assertMockEndpointsSatisfied();
```

### 223.5. SAMPLE WITH SYNC=TRUE

In the next sample, we have a more common use case where we expose a TCP service on port 6201 also use the **textline** codec. However, this time we want to return a response, so we set the **sync** option to **true** on the consumer.

```
from("mina2:tcp://localhost:" + port2 + "?textline=true&sync=true").process(new Processor() {
```

```

    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        String body = exchange.getIn().getBody(String.class);
        exchange.getOut().setBody("Bye " + body);
    }
});

```

Then we test the sample by sending some data and retrieving the response using the `template.requestBody()` method. As we know the response is a **String**, we cast it to **String** and can assert that the response is, in fact, something we have dynamically set in our processor code logic.

```

String response = (String)template.requestBody("mina2:tcp://localhost:" + port2 + "?
textline=true&sync=true", "World");
assertEquals("Bye World", response);

```

## 223.6. SAMPLE WITH SPRING DSL

Spring DSL can, of course, also be used for [MINA](#). In the sample below we expose a TCP server on port 5555:

```

<route>
  <from uri="mina2:tcp://localhost:5555?textline=true"/>
    <to uri="bean:myTCPOrderHandler"/>
</route>

```

In the route above, we expose a TCP server on port 5555 using the textline codec. We let the Spring bean with ID, **myTCPOrderHandler**, handle the request and return a reply. For instance, the handler bean could be implemented as follows:

```

public String handleOrder(String payload) {
    ...
    return "Order: OK"
}

```

## 223.7. CLOSING SESSION WHEN COMPLETE

When acting as a server you sometimes want to close the session when, for example, a client conversion is finished. To instruct Camel to close the session, you should add a header with the key **CamelMinaCloseSessionWhenComplete** set to a boolean **true** value.

For instance, the example below will close the session after it has written the **bye** message back to the client:

```

from("mina2:tcp://localhost:8080?sync=true&textline=true").process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        String body = exchange.getIn().getBody(String.class);
        exchange.getOut().setBody("Bye " + body);

        exchange.getOut().setHeader(Mina2Constants.MINA_CLOSE_SESSION_WHEN_COMPLETE,
true);
    }
});

```



## 223.8. GET THE IOSESSION FOR MESSAGE

You can get the `IoSession` from the message header with this key **`Mina2Constants.MINA_IOSESSION`**, and also get the local host address with the key **`Mina2Constants.MINA_LOCAL_ADDRESS`** and remote host address with the key **`Mina2Constants.MINA_REMOTE_ADDRESS`**.

## 223.9. CONFIGURING MINA FILTERS

Filters permit you to use some Mina Filters, such as **`SslFilter`**. You can also implement some customized filters. Please note that **`codec`** and **`logger`** are also implemented as Mina filters of type, **`IoFilter`**. Any filters you may define are appended to the end of the filter chain; that is, after **`codec`** and **`logger`**.

## 223.10. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Netty](#)

## CHAPTER 224. MLLP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The MLLP component is specifically designed to handle the nuances of the MLLP protocol and provide the functionality required by Healthcare providers to communicate with other systems using the MLLP protocol. The MLLP component provides a simple configuration URI, automated HL7 acknowledgment generation and automatic acknowledgement interrogation.

The MLLP protocol does not typically use a large number of concurrent TCP connections - a single active TCP connection is the normal case. Therefore, the MLLP component uses a simple thread-per-connection model based on standard Java Sockets. This keeps the implementation simple and eliminates the dependencies other than Camel itself.

The component supports the following:

- A Camel consumer using a TCP Server
- A Camel producer using a TCP Client

The MLLP component uses `byte[]` payloads, and relies on Camel Type Conversion to convert `byte[]` to other types.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mlp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 224.1. MLLP OPTIONS

The MLLP component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>logPhi</b> (advanced)	Set the component to log PHI data.	true	Boolean
<b>logPhiMaxBytes</b> (advanced)	Set the maximum number of bytes of PHI that will be logged in a log entry.	5120	Integer
<b>defaultCharset</b> (advanced)	Set the default character set to use for byte to/from String conversions.	ISO-8859-1	String
<b>configuration</b> (common)	Sets the default configuration to use when creating MLLP endpoints.		MllpConfiguration

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The MLLP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mllp:hostname:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 224.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hostname</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname or IP for connection for the TCP connection. The default value is null, which means any local IP address		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> Port number for the TCP connection		int

### 224.1.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>autoAck</b> (common)	Enable/Disable the automatic generation of a MLLP Acknowledgement MLLP Consumers only	true	boolean
<b>bufferWrites</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> Enable/Disable the buffering of HL7 payloads before writing to the socket.	false	boolean
<b>hl7Headers</b> (common)	Enable/Disable the automatic generation of message headers from the HL7 Message MLLP Consumers only	true	boolean
<b>requireEndOfData</b> (common)	Enable/Disable strict compliance to the MLLP standard. The MLLP standard specifies START_OF_BLOCKhl7 payload END_OF_BLOCK END_OF_DATA, however, some systems do not send the final END_OF_DATA byte. This setting controls whether or not the final END_OF_DATA byte is required or optional.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>stringPayload</b> (common)	Enable/Disable converting the payload to a String. If enabled, HL7 Payloads received from external systems will be validated converted to a String. If the charsetName property is set, that character set will be used for the conversion. If the charsetName property is not set, the value of MSH-18 will be used to determine the appropriate character set. If MSH-18 is not set, then the default ISO-8859-1 character set will be used.	true	boolean
<b>validatePayload</b> (common)	Enable/Disable the validation of HL7 Payloads. If enabled, HL7 Payloads received from external systems will be validated (see <code>HL7Util.generateInvalidPayloadExceptionMessage</code> for details on the validation). If an invalid payload is detected, a <code>MllpInvalidMessageException</code> (for consumers) or a <code>MllpInvalidAcknowledgementException</code> will be thrown.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which means any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to receive incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. If disabled, the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions by logging them at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.	InOut	<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used (this component only supports synchronous operations).	true	boolean
<b>backlog</b> (tcp)	The maximum queue length for incoming connection indications (a request to connect) is set to the backlog parameter. If a connection indication arrives when the queue is full, the connection is refused.	5	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>lenientBind</b> (tcp)	TCP Server Only - Allow the endpoint to start before the TCP ServerSocket is bound. In some environments, it may be desirable to allow the endpoint to start before the TCP ServerSocket is bound.	false	boolean
<b>maxConcurrentConsumers</b> (tcp)	The maximum number of concurrent MLLP Consumer connections that will be allowed. If a new connection is received and the maximum is number are already established, the new connection will be reset immediately.	5	int
<b>reuseAddress</b> (tcp)	Enable/disable the SO_REUSEADDR socket option.	false	Boolean
<b>acceptTimeout</b> (timeout)	Timeout (in milliseconds) while waiting for a TCP connection TCP Server Only	60000	int
<b>bindRetryInterval</b> (timeout)	TCP Server Only - The number of milliseconds to wait between bind attempts	5000	int
<b>bindTimeout</b> (timeout)	TCP Server Only - The number of milliseconds to retry binding to a server port	30000	int
<b>connectTimeout</b> (timeout)	Timeout (in milliseconds) for establishing for a TCP connection TCP Client only	30000	int
<b>idleTimeout</b> (timeout)	The approximate idle time allowed before the Client TCP Connection will be reset. A null value or a value less than or equal to zero will disable the idle timeout.		Integer
<b>maxReceiveTimeouts</b> (timeout)	<b>Deprecated</b> The maximum number of timeouts (specified by receiveTimeout) allowed before the TCP Connection will be reset.		Integer
<b>keepAlive</b> (tcp)	Enable/disable the SO_KEEPALIVE socket option.	true	Boolean
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (tcp)	Sets the SO_RCVBUF option to the specified value (in bytes)	8192	Integer
<b>sendBufferSize</b> (tcp)	Sets the SO_SNDBUF option to the specified value (in bytes)	8192	Integer
<b>tcpNoDelay</b> (tcp)	Enable/disable the TCP_NODELAY socket option.	true	Boolean
<b>readTimeout</b> (timeout)	The SO_TIMEOUT value (in milliseconds) used after the start of an MLLP frame has been received	5000	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>receiveTimeout</b> (timeout)	The SO_TIMEOUT value (in milliseconds) used when waiting for the start of an MLLP frame	15000	int
<b>charsetName</b> (codec)	Set the CamelCharsetName property on the exchange		String

## 224.2. MLLP CONSUMER

The MLLP Consumer supports receiving MLLP-framed messages and sending HL7 Acknowledgements. The MLLP Consumer can automatically generate the HL7 Acknowledgement (HL7 Application Acknowledgements only - AA, AE and AR), or the acknowledgement can be specified using the CamelMllpAcknowledgement exchange property. Additionally, the type of acknowledgement that will be generated can be controlled by setting the CamelMllpAcknowledgementType exchange property.

## 224.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The MLLP Consumer adds these headers on the Camel message:

Key	Description	
CamelMllpLocalAddress	The local TCP Address of the Socket	
CamelMllpRemoteAddress	The local TCP Address of the Socket	
CamelMllpSendingApplication	MSH-3 value	
CamelMllpSendingFacility	MSH-4 value	
CamelMllpReceivingApplication	MSH-5 value	
CamelMllpReceivingFacility	MSH-6 value	
CamelMllpTimestamp	MSH-7 value	
CamelMllpSecurity	MSH-8 value	
CamelMllpMessageType	MSH-9 value	
CamelMllpEventType	MSH-9-1 value	
CamelMllpTriggerEvent	MSH-9-2 value	

CamelMllpMessageControllId	MSH-10 value	
CamelMllpProcessingId	MSH-11 value	
CamelMllpVersionId	MSH-12 value	
CamelMllpCharset	MSH-18 value	

All headers are String types. If a header value is missing, its value is null.

## 224.4. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES

The type of acknowledgment the MLLP Consumer generates and state of the TCP Socket can be controlled by these properties on the Camel exchange:

Key	Type	Description
CamelMllpAcknowledgement	byte[]	If present, this property will we sent to client as the MLLP Acknowledgement
CamelMllpAcknowledgementString	String	If present and CamelMllpAcknowledgement is not present, this property will we sent to client as the MLLP Acknowledgement
CamelMllpAcknowledgementMsaText	String	If neither CamelMllpAcknowledgement or CamelMllpAcknowledgementString are present and autoAck is true, this property can be used to specify the the contents of MSA-3 in the generated HL7 acknowledgement
CamelMllpAcknowledgementType	String	If neither CamelMllpAcknowledgement or CamelMllpAcknowledgementString are present and autoAck is true, this property can be used to specify the HL7 acknowledgement type (i.e. AA, AE, AR)
CamelMllpAutoAcknowledge	Boolean	Overrides the autoAck query parameter
CamelMllpCloseConnectionBeforeSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be closed before sending data

CamelMllpResetConnectionBeforeSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be reset before sending data
CamelMllpCloseConnectionAfterSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be closed immediately after sending data
CamelMllpResetConnectionAfterSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be reset immediately after sending any data

## 224.5. MLLP PRODUCER

The MLLP Producer supports sending MLLP-framed messages and receiving HL7 Acknowledgements.

The MLLP Producer interrogates the HL7 Acknowledgments and raises exceptions if a negative acknowledgement is received. The received acknowledgement is interrogated and an exception is raised in the event of a negative acknowledgement.

## 224.6. MESSAGE HEADERS

The MLLP Producer adds these headers on the Camel message:

Key	Description	
CamelMllpLocalAddress	The local TCP Address of the Socket	
CamelMllpRemoteAddress	The remote TCP Address of the Socket	
CamelMllpAcknowledgement	The HL7 Acknowledgment byte[] received	
CamelMllpAcknowledgementString	The HL7 Acknowledgment received, converted to a String	

## 224.7. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES

The state of the TCP Socket can be controlled by these properties on the Camel exchange:

Key	Type	Description
CamelMllpCloseConnectionBeforeSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be closed before sending data



CamelMllpResetConnectionBeforeSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be reset before sending data
CamelMllpCloseConnectionAfterSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be closed immediately after sending data
CamelMllpResetConnectionAfterSend	Boolean	If true, the Socket will be reset immediately after sending any data

## CHAPTER 225. MOCK COMPONENT

Documentation for Mock component is currently unavailable.

## CHAPTER 226. MONGODB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

According to Wikipedia: "NoSQL is a movement promoting a loosely defined class of non-relational data stores that break with a long history of relational databases and ACID guarantees." NoSQL solutions have grown in popularity in the last few years, and major extremely-used sites and services such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc. are known to use them extensively to achieve scalability and agility.

Basically, NoSQL solutions differ from traditional RDBMS (Relational Database Management Systems) in that they don't use SQL as their query language and generally don't offer ACID-like transactional behaviour nor relational data. Instead, they are designed around the concept of flexible data structures and schemas (meaning that the traditional concept of a database table with a fixed schema is dropped), extreme scalability on commodity hardware and blazing-fast processing.

MongoDB is a very popular NoSQL solution and the camel-mongodb component integrates Camel with MongoDB allowing you to interact with MongoDB collections both as a producer (performing operations on the collection) and as a consumer (consuming documents from a MongoDB collection).

MongoDB revolves around the concepts of documents (not as is office documents, but rather hierarchical data defined in JSON/BSON) and collections. This component page will assume you are familiar with them. Otherwise, visit <http://www.mongodb.org/>.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mongodb</artifactId>
  <version>x.y.z</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 226.1. URI FORMAT

```
mongodb:connectionBean?
database=databaseName&collection=collectionName&operation=operationName[&moreOptions...]
```

### 226.2. MONGODB OPTIONS

The MongoDB component has no options.

The MongoDB endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mongodb:connectionBean
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 226.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionBean</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of com.mongodb.Mongo to use.		String

### 226.2.2. Query Parameters (23 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>collection</b> (common)	Sets the name of the MongoDB collection to bind to this endpoint		String
<b>collectionIndex</b> (common)	Sets the collection index (JSON FORMAT : field1 : order1, field2 : order2)		String
<b>createCollection</b> (common)	Create collection during initialisation if it doesn't exist. Default is true.	true	boolean
<b>database</b> (common)	Sets the name of the MongoDB database to target		String
<b>operation</b> (common)	Sets the operation this endpoint will execute against MongoDB. For possible values, see MongoDBOperation.		MongoDbOperation
<b>outputType</b> (common)	Convert the output of the producer to the selected type : DBObjectList DBObject or DBCursor. DBObjectList or DBCursor applies to findAll and aggregate. DBObject applies to all other operations.		MongoDbOutputType
<b>writeConcern</b> (common)	Set the WriteConcern for write operations on MongoDB using the standard ones. Resolved from the fields of the WriteConcern class by calling the link WriteConcernvalueOf(String) method.	ACKNOWLEDGED	WriteConcern
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>cursorRegenerationDelay</b> (advanced)	MongoDB tailable cursors will block until new data arrives. If no new data is inserted, after some time the cursor will be automatically freed and closed by the MongoDB server. The client is expected to regenerate the cursor if needed. This value specifies the time to wait before attempting to fetch a new cursor, and if the attempt fails, how long before the next attempt is made. Default value is 1000ms.	1000	long
<b>dynamicity</b> (advanced)	Sets whether this endpoint will attempt to dynamically resolve the target database and collection from the incoming Exchange properties. Can be used to override at runtime the database and collection specified on the otherwise static endpoint URI. It is disabled by default to boost performance. Enabling it will take a minimal performance hit.	false	boolean
<b>readPreference</b> (advanced)	Sets a MongoDB ReadPreference on the Mongo connection. Read preferences set directly on the connection will be overridden by this setting. The link <code>ReadPreference.valueOf(String)</code> utility method is used to resolve the passed readPreference value. Some examples for the possible values are nearest, primary or secondary etc.		ReadPreference
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>writeResultAsHeader</b> (advanced)	In write operations, it determines whether instead of returning WriteResult as the body of the OUT message, we transfer the IN message to the OUT and attach the WriteResult as a header.	false	boolean
<b>persistentId</b> (tail)	One tail tracking collection can host many trackers for several tailable consumers. To keep them separate, each tracker should have its own unique persistentId.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>persistentTailTracking</b> (tail)	Enable persistent tail tracking, which is a mechanism to keep track of the last consumed message across system restarts. The next time the system is up, the endpoint will recover the cursor from the point where it last stopped slurping records.	false	boolean
<b>persistRecords</b> (tail)	Sets the number of tailed records after which the tail tracking data is persisted to MongoDB.	-1	int
<b>tailTrackCollection</b> (tail)	Collection where tail tracking information will be persisted. If not specified, link <code>MongoDbTailTrackingConfigDEFAULT_COLLECTION</code> will be used by default.		String
<b>tailTrackDb</b> (tail)	Indicates what database the tail tracking mechanism will persist to. If not specified, the current database will be picked by default. Dynamicity will not be taken into account even if enabled, i.e. the tail tracking database will not vary past endpoint initialisation.		String
<b>tailTrackField</b> (tail)	Field where the last tracked value will be placed. If not specified, link <code>MongoDbTailTrackingConfigDEFAULT_FIELD</code> will be used by default.		String
<b>tailTrackIncreasingField</b> (tail)	Correlation field in the incoming record which is of increasing nature and will be used to position the tailing cursor every time it is generated. The cursor will be (re)created with a query of type: <code>tailTrackIncreasingField lastValue</code> (possibly recovered from persistent tail tracking). Can be of type Integer, Date, String, etc. NOTE: No support for dot notation at the current time, so the field should be at the top level of the document.		String
<b>tailTrackingStrategy</b> (tail)	Sets the strategy used to extract the increasing field value and to create the query to position the tail cursor.	LITERAL	MongoDBTailTracking Enum

### 226.3. CONFIGURATION OF DATABASE IN SPRING XML

The following Spring XML creates a bean defining the connection to a MongoDB instance.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
  http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
```

```

<bean id="mongoBean" class="com.mongodb.Mongo">
  <constructor-arg name="host" value="{mongodb.host}" />
  <constructor-arg name="port" value="{mongodb.port}" />
</bean>
</beans>

```

## 226.4. SAMPLE ROUTE

The following route defined in Spring XML executes the operation `dbStats` on a collection.

### Get DB stats for specified collection

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <!-- using bean 'mongoBean' defined above -->
  <to uri="mongodb:mongoBean?
database={mongodb.database}&collection={mongodb.collection}&operation=getDbStats"
/>
  <to uri="direct:result" />
</route>

```

## 226.5. MONGODB OPERATIONS - PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

### 226.5.1. Query operations

#### 226.5.1.1. findById

This operation retrieves only one element from the collection whose `_id` field matches the content of the IN message body. The incoming object can be anything that has an equivalent to a BSON type. See <http://bsonspec.org//specification> and <http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Java+Types>.

```

from("direct:findById")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findById")
  .to("mock:resultFindByd");

```

#### TIP

**Supports optional parameters.** This operation supports specifying a fields filter. See [Specifying optional parameters](#).

#### 226.5.1.2. findOneByQuery

Use this operation to retrieve just one element from the collection that matches a MongoDB query. **The query object is extracted from the IN message body**, i.e. it should be of type `DObject` or convertible to `DObject`. It can be a JSON String or a Hashmap. See [#Type conversions](#) for more info.

Example with no query (returns any object of the collection):

```

from("direct:findOneByQuery")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findOneByQuery")
  .to("mock:resultFindOneByQuery");

```

Example with a query (returns one matching result):

```
from("direct:findOneByQuery")
  .setBody().constant("{ \"name\": \"Raul Kripalani\" }")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findOneByQuery")
  .to("mock:resultFindOneByQuery");
```

## TIP

**Supports optional parameters.** This operation supports specifying a fields filter and/or a sort clause. See [Specifying optional parameters](#).

### 226.5.1.3. findAll

The **findAll** operation returns all documents matching a query, or none at all, in which case all documents contained in the collection are returned. **The query object is extracted from the IN message body**, i.e. it should be of type **DBObject** or convertible to **DBObject**. It can be a JSON String or a Hashmap. See [#Type conversions](#) for more info.

Example with no query (returns all object in the collection):

```
from("direct:findAll")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
  .to("mock:resultFindAll");
```

Example with a query (returns all matching results):

```
from("direct:findAll")
  .setBody().constant("{ \"name\": \"Raul Kripalani\" }")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
  .to("mock:resultFindAll");
```

Paging and efficient retrieval is supported via the following headers:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type



Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
<b>Camel MongoDBNumToSkip</b>	<b>MongoDBConstants.NUM_SKIP</b>	Discards a given number of elements at the beginning of the cursor.	int/Integer
<b>Camel MongoDBLimit</b>	<b>MongoDBConstants.LIMIT</b>	Limits the number of elements returned.	int/Integer
<b>Camel MongoDBBatchSize</b>	<b>MongoDBConstants.BATCH_SIZE</b>	Limits the number of elements returned in one batch. A cursor typically fetches a batch of result objects and store them	int/Integer

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
		<p>each batch of objects retrieved. It can be adjusted to optimize performance and limit data transfer. If batchSize is negative, it will limit of number objects returned, that fit within the max batch size limit (usually 4MB), and cursor will be closed. For example if batchSize is -10, then</p>	

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
		<p>and as many as can fit in 4MB, then close the cursor. Note that this feature is different from <code>limit()</code> in that documents must fit within a maximum size, and it removes the need to send a request to close the cursor server-side. The batch size can be changed even after a cursor is iterated, in</p>	

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
		retrieval.	

You can also "stream" the documents returned from the server into your route by including `outputType=DBCursor` (Camel 2.16+) as an endpoint option which may prove simpler than setting the above headers. This hands your Exchange the `DBCursor` from the Mongo driver, just as if you were executing the `findAll()` within the Mongo shell, allowing your route to iterate over the results. By default and without this option, this component will load the documents from the driver's cursor into a List and return this to your route - which may result in a large number of in-memory objects. Remember, with a `DBCursor` do not ask for the number of documents matched - see the MongoDB documentation site for details.

Example with option `outputType=DBCursor` and batch size :

```
from("direct:findAll")
  .setHeader(MongoDbConstants.BATCH_SIZE).constant(10)
  .setBody().constant("{ \"name\": \"Raul Kripalani\" }")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll&outputType=DBCursor")
  .to("mock:resultFindAll");
```

The **findAll** operation will also return the following OUT headers to enable you to iterate through result pages if you are using paging:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Data type
------------	----------------	--	-----------

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Data type
Camel MongoDB ResultTotalSize	MongoDB Constants.RESULT_TOTAL_SIZE	Number of objects matching the query. This does not take limit/skip into consideration.	int/Integer
Camel MongoDB ResultPageSize	MongoDB Constants.RESULT_PAGE_SIZE	Number of objects matching the query. This does not take limit/skip into consideration.	int/Integer

**TIP**

**Supports optional parameters.** This operation supports specifying a fields filter and/or a sort clause. See [Specifying optional parameters](#).

**226.5.1.4. count**

Returns the total number of objects in a collection, returning a Long as the OUT message body. The following example will count the number of records in the "dynamicCollectionName" collection. Notice how dynamicity is enabled, and as a result, the operation will not run against the "notableScientists" collection, but against the "dynamicCollectionName" collection.

```
// from("direct:count").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=tickets&collection=flights&operation=count&dynamicity=true");
Long result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:count", "irrelevantBody",
MongoDbConstants.COLLECTION, "dynamicCollectionName");
assertTrue("Result is not of type Long", result instanceof Long);
```

From **Camel 2.14** onwards you can provide a **com.mongodb.DBObject** object in the message body as a query, and operation will return the amount of documents matching this criteria.

```
DBObject query = ...
Long count = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:count", query,
MongoDbConstants.COLLECTION, "dynamicCollectionName");
```

### 226.5.1.5. Specifying a fields filter (projection)

Query operations will, by default, return the matching objects in their entirety (with all their fields). If your documents are large and you only require retrieving a subset of their fields, you can specify a field filter in all query operations, simply by setting the relevant **DBObject** (or type convertible to **DBObject**, such as a JSON String, Map, etc.) on the **CamelMongoDbFieldsFilter** header, constant shortcut: **MongoDbConstants.FIELDS\_FILTER**.

Here is an example that uses MongoDB's BasicDBObjectBuilder to simplify the creation of DBObjects. It retrieves all fields except **\_id** and **boringField**:

```
// route: from("direct:findAll").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
DBObject fieldFilter = BasicDBObjectBuilder.start().add("_id", 0).add("boringField", 0).get();
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:findAll", (Object) null,
MongoDbConstants.FIELDS_FILTER, fieldFilter);
```

### 226.5.1.6. Specifying a sort clause

There is often a requirement to fetch the min/max record from a collection based on sorting by a particular field. In Mongo the operation is performed using syntax similar to:

```
db.collection.find().sort({_id: -1}).limit(1)
// or
db.collection.findOne({$query:{},$orderby:{_id:-1}})
```

In a Camel route the **SORT\_BY** header can be used with the **findOneByQuery** operation to achieve the same result. If the **FIELDS\_FILTER** header is also specified the operation will return a single field/value pair that can be passed directly to another component (for example, a parameterized MyBatis SELECT query). This example demonstrates fetching the temporally newest document from a collection and reducing the result to a single field, based on the **documentTimestamp** field:

```
.from("direct:someTriggeringEvent")
.setHeader(MongoDbConstants.SORT_BY).constant("{\"documentTimestamp\": -1}")
.setHeader(MongoDbConstants.FIELDS_FILTER).constant("{\"documentTimestamp\": 1}")
.setBody().constant("{}")
```

```
.to("mongodb:myDb?database=local&collection=myDemoCollection&operation=findOneByQuery")
.to("direct:aMyBatisParameterizedSelect")
;
```

## 226.5.2. Create/update operations

### 226.5.2.1. insert

Inserts a new object into the MongoDB collection, taken from the IN message body. Type conversion is attempted to turn it into **DBObject** or a **List**.

Two modes are supported: single insert and multiple insert. For multiple insert, the endpoint will expect a List, Array or Collections of objects of any type, as long as they are - or can be converted to - **DBObject**. All objects are inserted at once. The endpoint will intelligently decide which backend operation to invoke (single or multiple insert) depending on the input.

Example:

```
from("direct:insert")
.to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=insert");
```

The operation will return a **WriteResult**, and depending on the **WriteConcern** or the value of the **invokeGetLastError** option, **getLastError()** would have been called already or not. If you want to access the ultimate result of the write operation, you need to retrieve the **CommandResult** by calling **getLastError()** or **getCachedLastError()** on the **WriteResult**. Then you can verify the result by calling **CommandResult.ok()**, **CommandResult.getErrorMessage()** and/or **CommandResult.getException()**.

Note that the new object's **\_id** must be unique in the collection. If you don't specify the value, MongoDB will automatically generate one for you. But if you do specify it and it is not unique, the insert operation will fail (and for Camel to notice, you will need to enable **invokeGetLastError** or set a **WriteConcern** that waits for the write result).

This is not a limitation of the component, but it is how things work in MongoDB for higher throughput. If you are using a custom **\_id**, you are expected to ensure at the application level that it is unique (and this is a good practice too).

Since Camel 2.15: **OID(s)** of the inserted record(s) is stored in the message header under **CamelMongoOid** key (**MongoDbConstants.OID** constant). The value stored is **org.bson.types.ObjectId** for single insert or **java.util.List<org.bson.types.ObjectId>** if multiple records have been inserted.

### 226.5.2.2. save

The save operation is equivalent to an *upsert* (UPdate, inSERT) operation, where the record will be updated, and if it doesn't exist, it will be inserted, all in one atomic operation. MongoDB will perform the matching based on the **\_id** field.

Beware that in case of an update, the object is replaced entirely and the usage of MongoDB's **\$modifiers** is not permitted. Therefore, if you want to manipulate the object if it already exists, you have two options:

1. perform a query to retrieve the entire object first along with all its fields (may not be efficient), alter it inside Camel and then save it.

2. use the update operation with `$modifiers`, which will execute the update at the server-side instead. You can enable the upsert flag, in which case if an insert is required, MongoDB will apply the `$modifiers` to the filter query object and insert the result.

For example:

```
from("direct:insert")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=save");
```

### 226.5.2.3. update

Update one or multiple records on the collection. Requires a `List<DBObject>` as the IN message body containing exactly 2 elements:

- Element 1 (index 0) ⇒ filter query ⇒ determines what objects will be affected, same as a typical query object
- Element 2 (index 1) ⇒ update rules ⇒ how matched objects will be updated. All [modifier operations](#) from MongoDB are supported.



#### NOTE

**Multiupdates**. By default, MongoDB will only update 1 object even if multiple objects match the filter query. To instruct MongoDB to update **all** matching records, set the **CamelMongoDbMultiUpdate** IN message header to **true**.

A header with key **CamelMongoDbRecordsAffected** will be returned (**MongoDbConstants.RECORDS\_AFFECTED** constant) with the number of records updated (copied from **WriteResult.getN()**).

Supports the following IN message headers:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type



Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
Camel MongoDBMultiUpdate	MongoDbConstants.MULTIUPDATE	If the update should be applied to all objects matching. See <a href="http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Atomic+Operations">http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Atomic+Operations</a>	boolean/Boolean
Camel MongoDBUpsert	MongoDbConstants.UPSERT	If the database should create the element if it does not exist	boolean/Boolean

For example, the following will update **all** records whose filterField field equals true by setting the value of the "scientist" field to "Darwin":

```
// route: from("direct:update").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=update");
DBObject filterField = new BasicDBObject("filterField", true);
DBObject updateObj = new BasicDBObject("$set", new BasicDBObject("scientist", "Darwin"));
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:update", new Object[] {filterField, updateObj},
MongoDbConstants.MULTIUPDATE, true);
```

### 226.5.3. Delete operations

### 226.5.3.1. remove

Remove matching records from the collection. The IN message body will act as the removal filter query, and is expected to be of type **DBObject** or a type convertible to it.

The following example will remove all objects whose field 'conditionField' equals true, in the science database, notableScientists collection:

```
// route: from("direct:remove").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=remove");
DBObject conditionField = new BasicDBObject("conditionField", true);
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:remove", conditionField);
```

A header with key **CamelMongoDbRecordsAffected** is returned (**MongoDbConstants.RECORDS\_AFFECTED** constant) with type **int**, containing the number of records deleted (copied from **WriteResult.getN()**).

## 226.5.4. Bulk Write Operations

### 226.5.4.1. bulkWrite

Available as of Camel 2.21

Performs write operations in bulk with controls for order of execution. Requires a **List<WriteModel<DBObject>>** as the IN message body containing commands for insert, update, and delete operations.

The following example will insert a new scientist "Pierre Curie", update record with id "5" by setting the value of the "scientist" field to "Marie Curie" and delete record with id "3":

```
// route: from("direct:bulkWrite").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=bulkWrite");
List<WriteModel<DBObject>> bulkOperations = Arrays.asList(
    new InsertOneModel<>(new BasicDBObject("scientist", "Pierre Curie")),
    new UpdateOneModel<>(new BasicDBObject("_id", "5"),
        new BasicDBObject("$set", new BasicDBObject("scientist", "Marie Curie"))),
    new DeleteOneModel<>(new BasicDBObject("_id", "3")));
```

```
BulkWriteResult result = template.requestBody("direct:bulkWrite", bulkOperations,
BulkWriteResult.class);
```

By default, operations are executed in order and interrupted on the first write error without processing any remaining write operations in the list. To instruct MongoDB to continue to process remaining write operations in the list, set the **CamelMongoDbBulkOrdered** IN message header to **false**. Unordered operations are executed in parallel and this behavior is not guaranteed.

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
CamelMongoDbBulkOrdered	MongoDbConstants.BULK_ORDERED	Perform an ordered or unordered operation execution. Defaults to true.	boolean/Boolean

## 226.5.5. Other operations

### 226.5.5.1. aggregate

Available as of Camel 2.14

Perform an aggregation with the given pipeline contained in the body. **Aggregations could be long and heavy operations. Use with care.**

```
// route: from("direct:aggregate").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate");
from("direct:aggregate")
  .setBody().constant("[{ $match : { $or : [ { \"scientist\" : \"Darwin\" }, { \"scientist\" : \"Einstein\" } ] }, {
$group: { _id: \" $scientist\", count: { $sum: 1 } } } ]")
  .to("mongodb:myDb?database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate")
  .to("mock:resultAggregate");
```

Supports the following IN message headers:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
<b>CamelMongoDbBatchSize</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.BATCH_SIZE</b>	Sets the number of documents to return per batch.	int/Integer
<b>CamelMongoDbAllowDiskUse</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.ALLOW_DISK_USE</b>	Enable aggregation pipeline stages to write data to temporary files.	boolean/Boolean

Efficient retrieval is supported via `outputType=DBCursor`.

You can also "stream" the documents returned from the server into your route by including `outputType=DBCursor` (Camel 2.21+) as an endpoint option which may prove simpler than setting the above headers. This hands your Exchange the `DBCursor` from the Mongo driver, just as if you were executing the `aggregate()` within the Mongo shell, allowing your route to iterate over the results. By default and without this option, this component will load the documents from the driver's cursor into a List and return this to your route - which may result in a large number of in-memory objects. Remember, with a `DBCursor` do not ask for the number of documents matched - see the MongoDB documentation site for details.

Example with option `outputType=DBCursor` and batch size:

```
// route: from("direct:aggregate").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate");
from("direct:aggregate")
    .setHeader(MongoDbConstants.BATCH_SIZE).constant(10)
    .setBody().constant("[{ $match : { $or : [ { \"scientist\" : \"Darwin\" }, { \"scientist\" : \"Einstein\" } ] } }, {
    $group: { _id: \" $scientist\", count: { $sum: 1 } } } ]")
```

```
.to("mongodb:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate&outputType=DBCursor")
.to("mock:resultAggregate");
```

### 226.5.5.2. getDbStats

Equivalent of running the **db.stats()** command in the MongoDB shell, which displays useful statistic figures about the database.

For example:

```
> db.stats();
{
  "db" : "test",
  "collections" : 7,
  "objects" : 719,
  "avgObjSize" : 59.73296244784423,
  "dataSize" : 42948,
  "storageSize" : 1000058880,
  "numExtents" : 9,
  "indexes" : 4,
  "indexSize" : 32704,
  "fileSize" : 1275068416,
  "nsSizeMB" : 16,
  "ok" : 1
}
```

Usage example:

```
// from("direct:getDbStats").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=getDbStats");
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:getDbStats", "irrelevantBody");
assertTrue("Result is not of type DBObject", result instanceof DBObject);
```

The operation will return a data structure similar to the one displayed in the shell, in the form of a **DBObject** in the OUT message body.

### 226.5.5.3. getColStats

Equivalent of running the **db.collection.stats()** command in the MongoDB shell, which displays useful statistic figures about the collection.

For example:

```
> db.camelTest.stats();
{
  "ns" : "test.camelTest",
  "count" : 100,
  "size" : 5792,
  "avgObjSize" : 57.92,
  "storageSize" : 20480,
  "numExtents" : 2,
  "nindexes" : 1,
  "lastExtentSize" : 16384,
  "paddingFactor" : 1,
  "flags" : 1,
```

```

    "totalIndexSize" : 8176,
    "indexSizes" : {
      "_id_" : 8176
    },
    "ok" : 1
  }

```

Usage example:

```

// from("direct:getColStats").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=getColStats");
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:getColStats", "irrelevantBody");
assertTrue("Result is not of type DBObject", result instanceof DBObject);

```

The operation will return a data structure similar to the one displayed in the shell, in the form of a **DBObject** in the OUT message body.

#### 226.5.5.4. command

Available as of Camel 2.15

Run the body as a command on database. Usefull for admin operation as getting host informations, replication or sharding status.

Collection parameter is not use for this operation.

```

// route: from("command").to("mongodb:myDb?database=science&operation=command");
DBObject commandBody = new BasicDBObject("hostInfo", "1");
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:command", commandBody);

```

#### 226.5.6. Dynamic operations

An Exchange can override the endpoint's fixed operation by setting the **CamelMongoDbOperation** header, defined by the **MongoDbConstants.OPERATION\_HEADER** constant.

The values supported are determined by the **MongoDbOperation** enumeration and match the accepted values for the **operation** parameter on the endpoint URI.

For example:

```

// from("direct:insert").to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=insert");
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:insert", "irrelevantBody",
MongoDbConstants.OPERATION_HEADER, "count");
assertTrue("Result is not of type Long", result instanceof Long);

```

### 226.6. TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER

MongoDB offers a mechanism to instantaneously consume ongoing data from a collection, by keeping the cursor open just like the **tail -f** command of \*nix systems. This mechanism is significantly more efficient than a scheduled poll, due to the fact that the server pushes new data to the client as it becomes available, rather than making the client ping back at scheduled intervals to fetch new data. It also reduces otherwise redundant network traffic.

There is only one requisite to use tailable cursors: the collection must be a "capped collection", meaning

that it will only hold N objects, and when the limit is reached, MongoDB flushes old objects in the same order they were originally inserted. For more information, please refer to:

<http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Tailable+Cursors>.

The Camel MongoDB component implements a tailable cursor consumer, making this feature available for you to use in your Camel routes. As new objects are inserted, MongoDB will push them as `DBObject`s in natural order to your tailable cursor consumer, who will transform them to an Exchange and will trigger your route logic.

## 226.7. HOW THE TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER WORKS

To turn a cursor into a tailable cursor, a few special flags are to be signalled to MongoDB when first generating the cursor. Once created, the cursor will then stay open and will block upon calling the **`DBCursor.next()`** method until new data arrives. However, the MongoDB server reserves itself the right to kill your cursor if new data doesn't appear after an indeterminate period. If you are interested to continue consuming new data, you have to regenerate the cursor. And to do so, you will have to remember the position where you left off or else you will start consuming from the top again.

The Camel MongoDB tailable cursor consumer takes care of all these tasks for you. You will just need to provide the key to some field in your data of increasing nature, which will act as a marker to position your cursor every time it is regenerated, e.g. a timestamp, a sequential ID, etc. It can be of any datatype supported by MongoDB. Date, Strings and Integers are found to work well. We call this mechanism "tail tracking" in the context of this component.

The consumer will remember the last value of this field and whenever the cursor is to be regenerated, it will run the query with a filter like: **`increasingField > lastValue`**, so that only unread data is consumed.

**Setting the increasing field:** Set the key of the increasing field on the endpoint URI **`tailTrackingIncreasingField`** option. In Camel 2.10, it must be a top-level field in your data, as nested navigation for this field is not yet supported. That is, the "timestamp" field is okay, but "nested.timestamp" will not work. Please open a ticket in the Camel JIRA if you do require support for nested increasing fields.

**Cursor regeneration delay:** One thing to note is that if new data is not already available upon initialisation, MongoDB will kill the cursor instantly. Since we don't want to overwhelm the server in this case, a **`cursorRegenerationDelay`** option has been introduced (with a default value of 1000ms.), which you can modify to suit your needs.

An example:

```
from("mongodb:myDb?
database=flights&collection=cancellations&tailTrackIncreasingField=departureTime")
  .id("tailableCursorConsumer1")
  .autoStartup(false)
  .to("mock:test");
```

The above route will consume from the "flights.cancellations" capped collection, using "departureTime" as the increasing field, with a default regeneration cursor delay of 1000ms.

## 226.8. PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING

Standard tail tracking is volatile and the last value is only kept in memory. However, in practice you will need to restart your Camel container every now and then, but your last value would then be lost and your tailable cursor consumer would start consuming from the top again, very likely sending duplicate records into your route.

To overcome this situation, you can enable the **persistent tail tracking** feature to keep track of the last consumed increasing value in a special collection inside your MongoDB database too. When the consumer initialises again, it will restore the last tracked value and continue as if nothing happened.

The last read value is persisted on two occasions: every time the cursor is regenerated and when the consumer shuts down. We may consider persisting at regular intervals too in the future (flush every 5 seconds) for added robustness if the demand is there. To request this feature, please open a ticket in the Camel JIRA.

## 226.9. ENABLING PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING

To enable this function, set at least the following options on the endpoint URI:

- **persistentTailTracking** option to **true**
- **persistentId** option to a unique identifier for this consumer, so that the same collection can be reused across many consumers

Additionally, you can set the **tailTrackDb**, **tailTrackCollection** and **tailTrackField** options to customise where the runtime information will be stored. Refer to the endpoint options table at the top of this page for descriptions of each option.

For example, the following route will consume from the "flights.cancellations" capped collection, using "departureTime" as the increasing field, with a default regeneration cursor delay of 1000ms, with persistent tail tracking turned on, and persisting under the "cancellationsTracker" id on the "flights.camelTailTracking", storing the last processed value under the "lastTrackingValue" field (**camelTailTracking** and **lastTrackingValue** are defaults).

```
from("mongodb:myDb?
database=flights&collection=cancellations&tailTrackIncreasingField=departureTime&persistentTailTrack
ng=true" +
"&persistentId=cancellationsTracker")
.id("tailableCursorConsumer2")
.autoStartup(false)
.to("mock:test");
```

Below is another example identical to the one above, but where the persistent tail tracking runtime information will be stored under the "trackers.camelTrackers" collection, in the "lastProcessedDepartureTime" field:

```
from("mongodb:myDb?
database=flights&collection=cancellations&tailTrackIncreasingField=departureTime&persistentTailTrack
ng=true" +
"&persistentId=cancellationsTracker&tailTrackDb=trackers&tailTrackCollection=camelTrackers" +
"&tailTrackField=lastProcessedDepartureTime")
.id("tailableCursorConsumer3")
.autoStartup(false)
.to("mock:test");
```

## 226.10. OPLOG TAIL TRACKING

The **oplog** collection tracking feature allows to implement trigger like functionality in MongoDB. In order to activate this collection you will have first to activate a replica set. For more information on this topic please check <https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/tutorial/deploy-replica-set/>.



Below you can find an example of a Java DSL based route demonstrating how you can use the component to track the **oplog** collection. In this specific case we are filtering the events which affect a collection **customers** in database **optlog\_test**. Note that the **tailTrackIncreasingField** is a timestamp field ('ts') which implies that you have to use the **tailTrackingStrategy** parameter with the **TIMESTAMP** value.

```
import com.mongodb.BasicDBObject;
import com.mongodb.MongoClient;
import org.apache.camel.Exchange;
import org.apache.camel.Message;
import org.apache.camel.Processor;
import org.apache.camel.builder.RouteBuilder;
import org.apache.camel.component.mongodb.MongoDBTailTrackingEnum;
import org.apache.camel.main.Main;

import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * For this to work you need to turn on the replica set
 * <p>
 * Commands to create a replica set:
 * <p>
 * rs.initiate( {
 *   _id : "rs0",
 *   members: [ { _id : 0, host : "localhost:27017" } ]
 * })
 */
public class MongoDBTracker {

    private final String database;

    private final String collection;

    private final String increasingField;

    private MongoDBTailTrackingEnum trackingStrategy;

    private int persistRecords = -1;

    private boolean persistenTailTracking;

    public MongoDBTracker(String database, String collection, String increasingField) {
        this.database = database;
        this.collection = collection;
        this.increasingField = increasingField;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final MongoDBTracker mongoDbTracker = new MongoDBTracker("local", "oplog.rs", "ts");
        mongoDbTracker.setTrackingStrategy(MongoDBTailTrackingEnum.TIMESTAMP);
        mongoDbTracker.setPersistRecords(5);
        mongoDbTracker.setPersistenTailTracking(true);
        mongoDbTracker.startRouter();
        // run until you terminate the JVM
        System.out.println("Starting Camel. Use ctrl + c to terminate the JVM.\n");
    }
}
```

```

    }

    public void setTrackingStrategy(MongoDBTailTrackingEnum trackingStrategy) {
        this.trackingStrategy = trackingStrategy;
    }

    public void setPersistRecords(int persistRecords) {
        this.persistRecords = persistRecords;
    }

    public void setPersistenTailTracking(boolean persistenTailTracking) {
        this.persistenTailTracking = persistenTailTracking;
    }

    void startRouter() throws Exception {
        // create a Main instance
        Main main = new Main();
        main.bind(MongoConstants.CONN_NAME, new MongoClient("localhost", 27017));
        main.addRouteBuilder(new RouteBuilder() {
            @Override
            public void configure() throws Exception {
                getContext().getTypeConverterRegistry().addTypeConverter(InputStream.class,
BasicDBObject.class,
                new MongoToInputStreamConverter());
                from("mongodb://" + MongoConstants.CONN_NAME + "?database=" + database
                    + "&collection=" + collection
                    + "&persistentTailTracking=" + persistenTailTracking
                    + "&persistentId=trackerName" + "&tailTrackDb=local"
                    + "&tailTrackCollection=talendTailTracking"
                    + "&tailTrackField=lastTrackingValue"
                    + "&tailTrackIncreasingField=" + increasingField
                    + "&tailTrackingStrategy=" + trackingStrategy.toString()
                    + "&persistRecords=" + persistRecords
                    + "&cursorRegenerationDelay=1000")
                    .filter().jsonpath("$[?(@.ns=='optlog_test.customers')]")
                    .id("logger")
                    .to("log:logger?level=WARN")
                    .process(new Processor() {
                        public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                            Message message = exchange.getIn();
                            System.out.println(message.getBody().toString());
                            exchange.getOut().setBody(message.getBody().toString());
                        }
                    });
            }
        });
        main.run();
    }
}

```

## 226.11. TYPE CONVERSIONS

The **MongoDbBasicConverters** type converter included with the camel-mongodb component provides the following conversions:

Name	From type	To type	How?
fromMapToDBObject	<b>Map</b>	<b>DBObject</b>	constructs a new <b>BasicDBObject</b> via the <b>new BasicDBObject(Map m)</b> constructor
fromBasicDBObjectToMap	<b>BasicDBObject</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>BasicDBObject</b> already implements <b>Map</b>
fromStringToDBObject	<b>String</b>	<b>DBObject</b>	uses <b>com.mongodb.util.JSON.parse(String s)</b>
fromAnyObjectToDBObject	<b>Object</b>	<b>DBObject</b>	uses the <a href="#">Jackson library</a> to convert the object to a <b>Map</b> , which is in turn used to initialise a new <b>BasicDBObject</b>

This type converter is auto-discovered, so you don't need to configure anything manually.

## 226.12. SEE ALSO

- [MongoDB website](#)
- [NoSQL Wikipedia article](#)
- [MongoDB Java driver API docs - current version](#) \* [Unit tests](#) for more examples of usage

## CHAPTER 227. MONGODB GRIDFS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mongodb-gridfs</artifactId>
  <version>x.y.z</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 227.1. URI FORMAT

```
mongodb-gridfs:connectionBean?database=databaseName&bucket=bucketName[&moreOptions...]
```

### 227.2. MONGODB GRIDFS OPTIONS

The MongoDB GridFS component has no options.

The MongoDB GridFS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mongodb-gridfs:connectionBean
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 227.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionBean</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of com.mongodb.Mongo to use.		String

#### 227.2.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bucket</b> (common)	Sets the name of the GridFS bucket within the database. Default is fs.	fs	String
<b>database</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> Sets the name of the MongoDB database to target		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readPreference</b> (common)	Sets a MongoDB ReadPreference on the Mongo connection. Read preferences set directly on the connection will be overridden by this setting. The link <code>com.mongodb.ReadPreferencevalueOf(String)</code> utility method is used to resolve the passed readPreference value. Some examples for the possible values are nearest, primary or secondary etc.		ReadPreference
<b>writeConcern</b> (common)	Set the WriteConcern for write operations on MongoDB using the standard ones. Resolved from the fields of the WriteConcern class by calling the link <code>WriteConcernvalueOf(String)</code> method.		WriteConcern
<b>writeConcernRef</b> (common)	Set the WriteConcern for write operations on MongoDB, passing in the bean ref to a custom WriteConcern which exists in the Registry. You can also use standard WriteConcerns by passing in their key. See the link <code>setWriteConcern(String)</code> <code>setWriteConcern</code> method.		WriteConcern
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delay</b> (consumer)	Sets the delay between polls within the Consumer. Default is 500ms	500	long
<b>fileAttributeName</b> (consumer)	If the QueryType uses a FileAttribute, this sets the name of the attribute that is used. Default is camel-processed.	camel-processed	String
<b>initialDelay</b> (consumer)	Sets the initialDelay before the consumer will start polling. Default is 1000ms	1000	long
<b>persistentTSCollection</b> (consumer)	If the QueryType uses a persistent timestamp, this sets the name of the collection within the DB to store the timestamp.	camel-timestamps	String
<b>persistentTSObject</b> (consumer)	If the QueryType uses a persistent timestamp, this is the ID of the object in the collection to store the timestamp.	camel-timestamp	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>query</b> (consumer)	Additional query parameters (in JSON) that are used to configure the query used for finding files in the GridFsConsumer		String
<b>queryStrategy</b> (consumer)	Sets the QueryStrategy that is used for polling for new files. Default is Timestamp	Timestamp	QueryStrategy
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Sets the operation this endpoint will execute against GridRS.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 227.3. CONFIGURATION OF DATABASE IN SPRING XML

The following Spring XML creates a bean defining the connection to a MongoDB instance.

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
  <bean id="mongoBean" class="com.mongodb.Mongo">
    <constructor-arg name="host" value="{mongodb.host}" />
    <constructor-arg name="port" value="{mongodb.port}" />
  </bean>
</beans>
```

## 227.4. SAMPLE ROUTE

The following route defined in Spring XML executes the operation [findOne](#) on a collection.

### Get a file from GridFS

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
```

```

<!-- using bean 'mongoBean' defined above -->
<to uri="mongodb-gridfs:mongoBean?database=${mongodb.database}&operation=findOne" />
<to uri="direct:result" />
</route>

```

## 227.5. GRIDFS OPERATIONS - PRODUCER ENDPOINT

### 227.5.1. count

Returns the total number of file in the collection, returning an Integer as the OUT message body.

```

// from("direct:count").to("mongodb-gridfs?database=tickets&operation=count");
Integer result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:count", "irrelevantBody");
assertTrue("Result is not of type Long", result instanceof Integer);

```

You can provide a filename header to provide a count of files matching that filename.

```

Map<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headers.put(Exchange.FILE_NAME, "filename.txt");
Integer count = template.requestBodyAndHeaders("direct:count", query, headers);

```

### 227.5.2. listAll

Returns an Reader that lists all the filenames and their IDs in a tab separated stream.

```

// from("direct:listAll").to("mongodb-gridfs?database=tickets&operation=listAll");
Reader result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:listAll", "irrelevantBody");

filename1.txt 1252314321
filename2.txt 2897651254

```

### 227.5.3. findOne

Finds a file in the GridFS system and sets the body to an InputStream of the content. Also provides the metadata has headers. It uses Exchange.FILE\_NAME from the incoming headers to determine the file to find.

```

// from("direct:findOne").to("mongodb-gridfs?database=tickets&operation=findOne");
Map<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headers.put(Exchange.FILE_NAME, "filename.txt");
InputStream result = template.requestBodyAndHeaders("direct:findOne", "irrelevantBody", headers);

```

### 227.5.4. create

Creates a new file in the GridFs database. It uses the Exchange.FILE\_NAME from the incoming headers for the name and the body contents (as an InputStream) as the content.

```
// from("direct:create").to("mongodb-gridfs?database=tickets&operation=create");
Map<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headers.put(Exchange.FILE_NAME, "filename.txt");
InputStream stream = ... the data for the file ...
template.requestBodyAndHeaders("direct:create", stream, headers);
```

### 227.5.5. remove

Removes a file from the GridFS database.

```
// from("direct:remove").to("mongodb-gridfs?database=tickets&operation=remove");
Map<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headers.put(Exchange.FILE_NAME, "filename.txt");
template.requestBodyAndHeaders("direct:remove", "", headers);
```

## 227.6. GRIDFS CONSUMER

See also

- [MongoDB website](#)
- [NoSQL Wikipedia article](#)
- [MongoDB Java driver API docs - current version](#) \* [Unit tests](#) for more examples of usage



## CHAPTER 228. MONGODB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

Note: Camel MongoDB3 component Use the Mongo Driver for Java 3.4. If your are looking for previews versions look the Camel MongoDB component

According to Wikipedia: "NoSQL is a movement promoting a loosely defined class of non-relational data stores that break with a long history of relational databases and ACID guarantees." NoSQL solutions have grown in popularity in the last few years, and major extremely-used sites and services such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc. are known to use them extensively to achieve scalability and agility.

Basically, NoSQL solutions differ from traditional RDBMS (Relational Database Management Systems) in that they don't use SQL as their query language and generally don't offer ACID-like transactional behaviour nor relational data. Instead, they are designed around the concept of flexible data structures and schemas (meaning that the traditional concept of a database table with a fixed schema is dropped), extreme scalability on commodity hardware and blazing-fast processing.

MongoDB is a very popular NoSQL solution and the camel-mongodb component integrates Camel with MongoDB allowing you to interact with MongoDB collections both as a producer (performing operations on the collection) and as a consumer (consuming documents from a MongoDB collection).

MongoDB revolves around the concepts of documents (not as is office documents, but rather hierarchical data defined in JSON/BSON) and collections. This component page will assume you are familiar with them. Otherwise, visit <http://www.mongodb.org/>.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mongodb3</artifactId>
  <version>x.y.z</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 228.1. URI FORMAT

```
mongodb3:connectionBean?
database=databaseName&collection=collectionName&operation=operationName[&moreOptions...]
```

### 228.2. MONGODB OPTIONS

The MongoDB component has no options.

The MongoDB endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mongodb3:connectionBean
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 228.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionBean</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of com.mongodb.Mongo to use.		String

### 228.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>collection</b> (common)	Sets the name of the MongoDB collection to bind to this endpoint		String
<b>collectionIndex</b> (common)	Sets the collection index (JSON FORMAT : field1 : order1, field2 : order2)		String
<b>createCollection</b> (common)	Create collection during initialisation if it doesn't exist. Default is true.	true	boolean
<b>database</b> (common)	Sets the name of the MongoDB database to target		String
<b>operation</b> (common)	Sets the operation this endpoint will execute against MongoDB. For possible values, see MongoDBOperation.		MongoDbOperation
<b>outputType</b> (common)	Convert the output of the producer to the selected type : DocumentList Document or Mongolterable. DocumentList or Mongolterable applies to findAll and aggregate. Document applies to all other operations.		MongoDbOutputType
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cursorRegenerationDelay</b> (advanced)	MongoDB tailable cursors will block until new data arrives. If no new data is inserted, after some time the cursor will be automatically freed and closed by the MongoDB server. The client is expected to regenerate the cursor if needed. This value specifies the time to wait before attempting to fetch a new cursor, and if the attempt fails, how long before the next attempt is made. Default value is 1000ms.	1000	long
<b>dynamicity</b> (advanced)	Sets whether this endpoint will attempt to dynamically resolve the target database and collection from the incoming Exchange properties. Can be used to override at runtime the database and collection specified on the otherwise static endpoint URI. It is disabled by default to boost performance. Enabling it will take a minimal performance hit.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>writeResultAsHeader</b> (advanced)	In write operations, it determines whether instead of returning WriteResult as the body of the OUT message, we transfer the IN message to the OUT and attach the WriteResult as a header.	false	boolean
<b>persistentId</b> (tail)	One tail tracking collection can host many trackers for several tailable consumers. To keep them separate, each tracker should have its own unique persistentId.		String
<b>persistentTailTracking</b> (tail)	Enable persistent tail tracking, which is a mechanism to keep track of the last consumed message across system restarts. The next time the system is up, the endpoint will recover the cursor from the point where it last stopped slurping records.	false	boolean
<b>tailTrackCollection</b> (tail)	Collection where tail tracking information will be persisted. If not specified, link <code>MongoDbTailTrackingConfigDEFAULT_COLLECTION</code> will be used by default.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tailTrackDb</b> (tail)	Indicates what database the tail tracking mechanism will persist to. If not specified, the current database will be picked by default. Dynamicity will not be taken into account even if enabled, i.e. the tail tracking database will not vary past endpoint initialisation.		String
<b>tailTrackField</b> (tail)	Field where the last tracked value will be placed. If not specified, link <code>MongoDbTailTrackingConfigDEFAULT_FIELD</code> will be used by default.		String
<b>tailTrackIncreasingField</b> (tail)	Correlation field in the incoming record which is of increasing nature and will be used to position the tailing cursor every time it is generated. The cursor will be (re)created with a query of type: <code>tailTrackIncreasingField lastValue</code> (possibly recovered from persistent tail tracking). Can be of type Integer, Date, String, etc. NOTE: No support for dot notation at the current time, so the field should be at the top level of the document.		String

Note on options of MoongODB component

**writeConcern Remove in camel 2.19.** See Mongo client options [Section 228.3, "Configuration of database in Spring XML"](#). Set the WriteConcern for write operations on MongoDB using the standard ones. Resolved from the fields of the WriteConcern class by calling the link `WriteConcernvalueOf(String)` method.

**readPreference Remove in camel 2.19.** See Mongo client options [Section 228.3, "Configuration of database in Spring XML"](#). Sets a MongoDB ReadPreference on the Mongo connection. Read preferences set directly on the connection will be overridden by this setting. The link `com.mongodb.ReadPreferencevalueOf(String)` utility method is used to resolve the passed readPreference value. Some examples for the possible values are nearest primary or secondary etc.

## 228.3. CONFIGURATION OF DATABASE IN SPRING XML

The following Spring XML creates a bean defining the connection to a MongoDB instance.

Since mongo java driver 3, the WriteConcern and readPreference options are not dynamically modifiable. They are defined in the mongoClient object

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
xmlns:mongo="http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/mongo"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/mongo
http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/mongo/spring-mongo.xsd
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
```

```
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
```

```
<mongo:mongo-client id="mongoBean" host="${mongo.url}" port="${mongo.port}"
credentials="${mongo.user}:${mongo.pass}@${mongo.dbname}">
  <mongo:client-options write-concern="NORMAL" />
</mongo:mongo-client>
</beans>
```

## 228.4. SAMPLE ROUTE

The following route defined in Spring XML executes the operation `dbStats` on a collection.

### Get DB stats for specified collection

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <!-- using bean 'mongoBean' defined above -->
  <to uri="mongodb3:mongoBean?
database=${mongodb.database}&collection=${mongodb.collection}&operation=getDbStats"
/>
  <to uri="direct:result" />
</route>
```

## 228.5. MONGODB OPERATIONS - PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

### 228.5.1. Query operations

#### 228.5.1.1. findById

This operation retrieves only one element from the collection whose `_id` field matches the content of the IN message body. The incoming object can be anything that has an equivalent to a **Bson** type. See <http://bsonspec.org/specification> and <http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Java+Types>.

```
from("direct:findById")
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findById")
  .to("mock:resultFindById");
```

#### TIP

**Supports optional parameters.** This operation supports specifying a fields filter. See [Specifying optional parameters](#).

#### 228.5.1.2. findOneByQuery

Use this operation to retrieve just one element (the first) from the collection that matches a MongoDB query. **The query object is extracted CamelMongoDbCriteria header.** if the CamelMongoDbCriteria header is null the query object is extracted message body, i.e. it should be of type **Bson** or convertible to **Bson**. It can be a JSON String or a Hashmap. See [#Type conversions](#) for more info. you can use the Filters class from MongoDB Driver.

Example with no query (returns any object of the collection):

```
from("direct:findOneByQuery")
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findOneByQuery")
  .to("mock:resultFindOneByQuery");
```

Example with a query (returns one matching result):

```
from("direct:findOneByQuery")
  .setHeader(MongoDbConstants.CRITERIA, Filters.eq("name", "Raul Kripalani"))
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findOneByQuery")
  .to("mock:resultFindOneByQuery");
```

## TIP

**Supports optional parameters.** This operation supports specifying a fields projection and/or a sort clause. See [Specifying optional parameters](#).

### 228.5.1.3. findAll

The **findAll** operation returns all documents matching a query, or none at all, in which case all documents contained in the collection are returned. **The query object is extracted CamelMongoDbCriteria header.** if the CamelMongoDbCriteria header is null the query object is extracted message body, i.e. it should be of type **Bson** or convertible to **Bson**. It can be a JSON String or a Hashmap. See [#Type conversions](#) for more info.

Example with no query (returns all object in the collection):

```
from("direct:findAll")
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
  .to("mock:resultFindAll");
```

Example with a query (returns all matching results):

```
from("direct:findAll")
  .setHeader(MongoDbConstants.CRITERIA, Filters.eq("name", "Raul Kripalani"))
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
  .to("mock:resultFindAll");
```

Paging and efficient retrieval is supported via the following headers:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
<b>CamelMongoDbNumToSkip</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.NUM_SKIP</b>	Discards a given number of elements at the beginning of the cursor.	int/Integer

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
Camel MongoDBLimit	MongoDbConstants.LIMIT	Limits the number of elements returned.	int/Integer
Camel MongoDBBatchSize	MongoDbConstants.BATCH_SIZE	Limits the number of elements returned in one batch. A cursor typically fetches a batch of result objects and store them locally. If batchSize is positive, it represents the size of each batch of objects retrieved. It can be adjusted to optimize performance and limit data transfer. If batchSize is negative, it will limit of number objects returned, that fit within the max batch size limit (usually 4MB), and cursor will be closed. For example if batchSize is -10, then the server will return a maximum of 10 documents and as many as can fit in 4MB, then close the cursor. Note that this feature is different from limit() in that documents must fit within a maximum size, and it removes the need to send a request to close the cursor server-side. The batch size can be changed even after a cursor is iterated, in which case the setting will apply on the next batch retrieval.	int/Integer

Example with option outputType=Mongolterable and batch size :

```

from("direct:findAll")
  .setHeader(MongoDbConstants.BATCH_SIZE).constant(10)
  .setHeader(MongoDbConstants.CRITERIA, Filters.eq("name", "Raul Kripalani"))
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll&outputType=Mongolterable")
  .to("mock:resultFindAll");

```

The **findAll** operation will also return the following OUT headers to enable you to iterate through result pages if you are using paging:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Data type
Camel MongoDBResultTotalSize	MongoDbConstants.RESULT_TOTAL_SIZE	Number of objects matching the query. This does not take limit/skip into consideration.	int/Integer

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Data type
<b>CamelMongoDbResultPageSize</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.RESULT_PAGE_SIZE</b>	Number of objects matching the query. This does not take limit/skip into consideration.	int/Integer

**TIP**

**Supports optional parameters.** This operation supports specifying a fields projection and/or a sort clause. See [Specifying optional parameters](#).

**228.5.1.4. count**

Returns the total number of objects in a collection, returning a Long as the OUT message body. The following example will count the number of records in the "dynamicCollectionName" collection. Notice how dynamicity is enabled, and as a result, the operation will not run against the "notableScientists" collection, but against the "dynamicCollectionName" collection.

```
// from("direct:count").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=tickets&collection=flights&operation=count&dynamicity=true");
Long result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:count", "irrelevantBody",
MongoDbConstants.COLLECTION, "dynamicCollectionName");
assertTrue("Result is not of type Long", result instanceof Long);
```

You can provide a query **The query object is extracted CamelMongoDbCriteria header.** if the CamelMongoDbCriteria header is null the query object is extracted message body, i.e. it should be of type **Bson** or convertible to **Bson**., and operation will return the amount of documents matching this criteria.

```
Document query = ...
Long count = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:count", query,
MongoDbConstants.COLLECTION, "dynamicCollectionName");
```

**228.5.1.5. Specifying a fields filter (projection)**

Query operations will, by default, return the matching objects in their entirety (with all their fields). If your documents are large and you only require retrieving a subset of their fields, you can specify a field filter in all query operations, simply by setting the relevant **Bson** (or type convertible to **Bson**, such as a JSON String, Map, etc.) on the **CamelMongoDbFieldsProjection** header, constant shortcut: **MongoDbConstants.FIELDS\_PROJECTION**.

Here is an example that uses MongoDB's **Projections** to simplify the creation of Bson. It retrieves all fields except **\_id** and **boringField**:



```
// route: from("direct:findAll").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
Bson fieldProjection = Projection.exclude("_id", "boringField");
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:findAll", ObjectUtils.NULL,
MongoDbConstants.FIELDS_PROJECTION, fieldProjection);
```

Here is an example that uses MongoDB's **Projections** to simplify the creation of Bson. It retrieves all fields except **\_id** and **boringField**:

```
// route: from("direct:findAll").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
Bson fieldProjection = Projection.exclude("_id", "boringField");
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:findAll", ObjectUtils.NULL,
MongoDbConstants.FIELDS_PROJECTION, fieldProjection);
```

### 228.5.1.6. Specifying a sort clause

There is often a requirement to fetch the min/max record from a collection based on sorting by a particular field that uses MongoDB's **Sorts** to simplify the creation of Bson. It retrieves all fields except **\_id** and **boringField**:

```
// route: from("direct:findAll").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=findAll")
Bson sorts = Sorts.descending("_id");
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:findAll", ObjectUtils.NULL,
MongoDbConstants.SORT_BY, sorts);
```

In a Camel route the SORT\_BY header can be used with the findOneByQuery operation to achieve the same result. If the FIELDS\_PROJECTION header is also specified the operation will return a single field/value pair that can be passed directly to another component (for example, a parameterized MyBatis SELECT query). This example demonstrates fetching the temporally newest document from a collection and reducing the result to a single field, based on the **documentTimestamp** field:

```
.from("direct:someTriggeringEvent")
.setHeader(MongoDbConstants.SORT_BY).constant(Sorts.descending("documentTimestamp"))
.setHeader(MongoDbConstants.FIELDS_PROJECTION).constant(Projection.include("documentTime
stamp"))
.setBody().constant("{}")
.to("mongodb3:myDb?database=local&collection=myDemoCollection&operation=findOneByQuery")
.to("direct:aMyBatisParameterizedSelect")
;
```

## 228.5.2. Create/update operations

### 228.5.2.1. insert

Inserts a new object into the MongoDB collection, taken from the IN message body. Type conversion is attempted to turn it into **Document** or a **List**.

Two modes are supported: single insert and multiple insert. For multiple insert, the endpoint will expect a List, Array or Collections of objects of any type, as long as they are - or can be converted to - **Document**. Example:

```
from("direct:insert")
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=insert");
```

The operation will return a `WriteResult`, and depending on the **WriteConcern** or the value of the **invokeGetLastError** option, **getLastError()** would have been called already or not. If you want to access the ultimate result of the write operation, you need to retrieve the **CommandResult** by calling **getLastError()** or **getCachedLastError()** on the **WriteResult**. Then you can verify the result by calling **CommandResult.ok()**, **CommandResult.getErrorMessage()** and/or **CommandResult.getException()**.

Note that the new object's **\_id** must be unique in the collection. If you don't specify the value, MongoDB will automatically generate one for you. But if you do specify it and it is not unique, the insert operation will fail (and for Camel to notice, you will need to enable `invokeGetLastError` or set a `WriteConcern` that waits for the write result).

This is not a limitation of the component, but it is how things work in MongoDB for higher throughput. If you are using a custom **\_id**, you are expected to ensure at the application level that it is unique (and this is a good practice too).

OID(s) of the inserted record(s) is stored in the message header under **CamelMongoOid** key (**MongoDbConstants.OID** constant). The value stored is **org.bson.types.ObjectId** for single insert or **java.util.List<org.bson.types.ObjectId>** if multiple records have been inserted.

In MongoDB Java Driver 3.x the `insertOne` and `insertMany` operation return void. The Camel insert operation return the Document or List of Documents inserted. Note that each Documents are Updated by a new OID if need.

### 228.5.2.2. save

The save operation is equivalent to an *upsert* (UPdate, inSERT) operation, where the record will be updated, and if it doesn't exist, it will be inserted, all in one atomic operation. MongoDB will perform the matching based on the **\_id** field.

Beware that in case of an update, the object is replaced entirely and the usage of MongoDB's [\\$modifiers](#) is not permitted. Therefore, if you want to manipulate the object if it already exists, you have two options:

1. perform a query to retrieve the entire object first along with all its fields (may not be efficient), alter it inside Camel and then save it.
2. use the update operation with [\\$modifiers](#), which will execute the update at the server-side instead. You can enable the upsert flag, in which case if an insert is required, MongoDB will apply the `$modifiers` to the filter query object and insert the result.

If the document to be saved does not contain the **\_id** attribute, the operation will be an insert, and the new **\_id** created will be placed in the **CamelMongoOid** header.

For example:

```
from("direct:insert")
  .to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=save");
```

### 228.5.2.3. update

Update one or multiple records on the collection. Requires a filter query and a update rules.

You can define the filter using `MongoDBConstants.CRITERIA` header as **Bson** and define the update rules as **Bson** in Body.

The second way Require a `List<Bson>` as the IN message body containing exactly 2 elements:

- Element 1 (index 0) ⇒ filter query ⇒ determines what objects will be affected, same as a typical query object
- Element 2 (index 1) ⇒ update rules ⇒ how matched objects will be updated. All [modifier operations](#) from MongoDB are supported.



#### NOTE

**Multiupdates**. By default, MongoDB will only update 1 object even if multiple objects match the filter query. To instruct MongoDB to update **all** matching records, set the **CamelMongoDbMultiUpdate** IN message header to **true**.

A header with key **CamelMongoDbRecordsAffected** will be returned (**MongoDBConstants.RECORDS\_AFFECTED** constant) with the number of records updated (copied from **WriteResult.getN()**).

Supports the following IN message headers:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
<b>CamelMongoDbMultiUpdate</b>	<b>MongoDBConstants.MULTIUPDATE</b>	If the update should be applied to all objects matching. See <a href="http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Atomic+Operations">http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Atomic+Operations</a>	boolean/Boolean

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
<b>CamelMongoDbUpsert</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.UPSERT</b>	If the database should create the element if it does not exist	boolean/Boolean

For example, the following will update **all** records whose `filterField` field equals `true` by setting the value of the `"scientist"` field to `"Darwin"`:

```
// route: from("direct:update").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=update");
Bson filterField = Filters.eq("filterField", true);
String updateObj = Updates.set("scientist", "Darwin");
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:update", new Bson[] {filterField,
Document.parse(updateObj)}, MongoDBConstants.MULTIUPDATE, true);
```

```
// route: from("direct:update").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=update");
Maps<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<>(2);
headers.add(MongoDbConstants.MULTIUPDATE, true);
headers.add(MongoDbConstants.FIELDS_FILTER, Filters.eq("filterField", true));
String updateObj = Updates.set("scientist", "Darwin");
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeaders("direct:update", updateObj, headers);
```

```
// route: from("direct:update").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=update");
String updateObj = "[{"filterField": true}, {"$set", {"scientist", "Darwin"}}]";
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:update", updateObj,
MongoDbConstants.MULTIUPDATE, true);
```

## 228.5.3. Delete operations

### 228.5.3.1. remove

Remove matching records from the collection. The IN message body will act as the removal filter query, and is expected to be of type **DBObject** or a type convertible to it.

The following example will remove all objects whose field 'conditionField' equals true, in the science database, notableScientists collection:

```
// route: from("direct:remove").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=remove");
Bson conditionField = Filters.eq("conditionField", true);
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:remove", conditionField);
```

A header with key **CamelMongoDbRecordsAffected** is returned (**MongoDbConstants.RECORDS\_AFFECTED** constant) with type **int**, containing the number of records deleted (copied from **WriteResult.getN()**).

## 228.5.4. Bulk Write Operations

### 228.5.4.1. bulkWrite

Available as of Camel 2.21

Performs write operations in bulk with controls for order of execution. Requires a **List<WriteModel<Document>>** as the IN message body containing commands for insert, update, and delete operations.

The following example will insert a new scientist "Pierre Curie", update record with id "5" by setting the value of the "scientist" field to "Marie Curie" and delete record with id "3" :

```
// route: from("direct:bulkWrite").to("mongodb:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=bulkWrite");
List<WriteModel<Document>> bulkOperations = Arrays.asList(
    new InsertOneModel<>(new Document("scientist", "Pierre Curie")),
    new UpdateOneModel<>(new Document("_id", "5"),
        new Document("$set", new Document("scientist", "Marie Curie"))),
    new DeleteOneModel<>(new Document("_id", "3")));

BulkWriteResult result = template.requestBody("direct:bulkWrite", bulkOperations,
BulkWriteResult.class);
```

By default, operations are executed in order and interrupted on the first write error without processing any remaining write operations in the list. To instruct MongoDB to continue to process remaining write operations in the list, set the **CamelMongoDbBulkOrdered** IN message header to **false**. Unordered operations are executed in parallel and this behavior is not guaranteed.

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
<b>CamelMongoDbBulkOrdered</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.BULK_ORDERED</b>	Perform an ordered or unordered operation execution. Defaults to true.	boolean/Boolean

## 228.5.5. Other operations

### 228.5.5.1. aggregate

Perform an aggregation with the given pipeline contained in the body. **Aggregations could be long and heavy operations. Use with care.**

```
// route: from("direct:aggregate").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate");
List<Bson> aggregate = Arrays.asList(match(or(eq("scientist", "Darwin"), eq("scientist",
group("$scientist", sum("count", 1))));
from("direct:aggregate")
.setBody().constant(aggregate)
.to("mongodb3:myDb?database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate")
.to("mock:resultAggregate");
```

Supports the following IN message headers:

Header key	Quick constant	Description (extracted from MongoDB API doc)	Expected type
<b>Camel MongoDB batchSize</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.BATCH_SIZE</b>	Sets the number of documents to return per batch.	int/Integer
<b>Camel MongoDBAllowDiskUse</b>	<b>MongoDbConstants.ALLOW_DISK_USE</b>	Enable aggregation pipeline stages to write data to temporary files.	boolean/Boolean

Efficient retrieval is supported via `outputType=Mongolterable`.

You can also "stream" the documents returned from the server into your route by including `outputType=DBCursor` (Camel 2.21+) as an endpoint option which may prove simpler than setting the above headers. This hands your Exchange the `DBCursor` from the Mongo driver, just as if you were executing the `aggregate()` within the Mongo shell, allowing your route to iterate over the results. By default and without this option, this component will load the documents from the driver's cursor into a List and return this to your route - which may result in a large number of in-memory objects. Remember, with a `DBCursor` do not ask for the number of documents matched - see the MongoDB documentation site for details.

Example with option `outputType=Mongolterable` and batch size:

```
// route: from("direct:aggregate").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate&outputType=Mongolterable");
List<Bson> aggregate = Arrays.asList(match(or(eq("scientist", "Darwin"), eq("scientist",
    group("$scientist", sum("count", 1))));
from("direct:aggregate")
    .setHeader(MongoDbConstants.BATCH_SIZE).constant(10)
    .setBody().constant(aggregate)
```

```
.to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=science&collection=notableScientists&operation=aggregate&outputType=MongoIterable")
.to("mock:resultAggregate");
```

### 228.5.5.2. getDbStats

Equivalent of running the **db.stats()** command in the MongoDB shell, which displays useful statistic figures about the database.

For example:

```
> db.stats();
{
  "db" : "test",
  "collections" : 7,
  "objects" : 719,
  "avgObjSize" : 59.73296244784423,
  "dataSize" : 42948,
  "storageSize" : 1000058880,
  "numExtents" : 9,
  "indexes" : 4,
  "indexSize" : 32704,
  "fileSize" : 1275068416,
  "nsSizeMB" : 16,
  "ok" : 1
}
```

Usage example:

```
// from("direct:getDbStats").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=getDbStats");
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:getDbStats", "irrelevantBody");
assertTrue("Result is not of type Document", result instanceof Document);
```

The operation will return a data structure similar to the one displayed in the shell, in the form of a **Document** in the OUT message body.

### 228.5.5.3. getColStats

Equivalent of running the **db.collection.stats()** command in the MongoDB shell, which displays useful statistic figures about the collection.

For example:

```
> db.camelTest.stats();
{
  "ns" : "test.camelTest",
  "count" : 100,
  "size" : 5792,
  "avgObjSize" : 57.92,
  "storageSize" : 20480,
  "numExtents" : 2,
  "nindexes" : 1,
  "lastExtentSize" : 16384,
  "paddingFactor" : 1,
  "flags" : 1,
```



```

    "totalIndexSize" : 8176,
    "indexSizes" : {
      "_id_" : 8176
    },
    "ok" : 1
  }

```

Usage example:

```

// from("direct:getColStats").to("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=getColStats");
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:getColStats", "irrelevantBody");
assertTrue("Result is not of type Document", result instanceof Document);

```

The operation will return a data structure similar to the one displayed in the shell, in the form of a **Document** in the OUT message body.

#### 228.5.5.4. command

Run the body as a command on database. Usefull for admin operation as getting host informations, replication or sharding status.

Collection parameter is not use for this operation.

```

// route: from("command").to("mongodb3:myDb?database=science&operation=command");
DBObject commandBody = new BasicDBObject("hostInfo", "1");
Object result = template.requestBody("direct:command", commandBody);

```

#### 228.5.6. Dynamic operations

An Exchange can override the endpoint's fixed operation by setting the **CamelMongoDbOperation** header, defined by the **MongoDbConstants.OPERATION\_HEADER** constant.

The values supported are determined by the **MongoDbOperation** enumeration and match the accepted values for the **operation** parameter on the endpoint URI.

For example:

```

// from("direct:insert").to("mongodb3:myDb?database=flights&collection=tickets&operation=insert");
Object result = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:insert", "irrelevantBody",
MongoDbConstants.OPERATION_HEADER, "count");
assertTrue("Result is not of type Long", result instanceof Long);

```

### 228.6. TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER

MongoDB offers a mechanism to instantaneously consume ongoing data from a collection, by keeping the cursor open just like the **tail -f** command of \*nix systems. This mechanism is significantly more efficient than a scheduled poll, due to the fact that the server pushes new data to the client as it becomes available, rather than making the client ping back at scheduled intervals to fetch new data. It also reduces otherwise redundant network traffic.

There is only one requisite to use tailable cursors: the collection must be a "capped collection", meaning that it will only hold N objects, and when the limit is reached, MongoDB flushes old objects in the same order they were originally inserted. For more information, please refer to:

<http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Tailable+Cursors>.

The Camel MongoDB component implements a tailable cursor consumer, making this feature available for you to use in your Camel routes. As new objects are inserted, MongoDB will push them as **Document** in natural order to your tailable cursor consumer, who will transform them to an Exchange and will trigger your route logic.

## 228.7. HOW THE TAILABLE CURSOR CONSUMER WORKS

To turn a cursor into a tailable cursor, a few special flags are to be signalled to MongoDB when first generating the cursor. Once created, the cursor will then stay open and will block upon calling the **MongoCursor.next()** method until new data arrives. However, the MongoDB server reserves itself the right to kill your cursor if new data doesn't appear after an indeterminate period. If you are interested to continue consuming new data, you have to regenerate the cursor. And to do so, you will have to remember the position where you left off or else you will start consuming from the top again.

The Camel MongoDB tailable cursor consumer takes care of all these tasks for you. You will just need to provide the key to some field in your data of increasing nature, which will act as a marker to position your cursor every time it is regenerated, e.g. a timestamp, a sequential ID, etc. It can be of any datatype supported by MongoDB. Date, Strings and Integers are found to work well. We call this mechanism "tail tracking" in the context of this component.

The consumer will remember the last value of this field and whenever the cursor is to be regenerated, it will run the query with a filter like: **increasingField > lastValue**, so that only unread data is consumed.

**Setting the increasing field:** Set the key of the increasing field on the endpoint URI **tailTrackingIncreasingField** option. In Camel 2.10, it must be a top-level field in your data, as nested navigation for this field is not yet supported. That is, the "timestamp" field is okay, but "nested.timestamp" will not work. Please open a ticket in the Camel JIRA if you do require support for nested increasing fields.

**Cursor regeneration delay:** One thing to note is that if new data is not already available upon initialisation, MongoDB will kill the cursor instantly. Since we don't want to overwhelm the server in this case, a **cursorRegenerationDelay** option has been introduced (with a default value of 1000ms.), which you can modify to suit your needs.

An example:

```
from("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=cancellations&tailTrackIncreasingField=departureTime")
  .id("tailableCursorConsumer1")
  .autoStartup(false)
  .to("mock:test");
```

The above route will consume from the "flights.cancellations" capped collection, using "departureTime" as the increasing field, with a default regeneration cursor delay of 1000ms.

## 228.8. PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING

Standard tail tracking is volatile and the last value is only kept in memory. However, in practice you will need to restart your Camel container every now and then, but your last value would then be lost and your tailable cursor consumer would start consuming from the top again, very likely sending duplicate records into your route.

To overcome this situation, you can enable the **persistent tail tracking** feature to keep track of the last consumed increasing value in a special collection inside your MongoDB database too. When the consumer initialises again, it will restore the last tracked value and continue as if nothing happened.

The last read value is persisted on two occasions: every time the cursor is regenerated and when the consumer shuts down. We may consider persisting at regular intervals too in the future (flush every 5 seconds) for added robustness if the demand is there. To request this feature, please open a ticket in the Camel JIRA.

## 228.9. ENABLING PERSISTENT TAIL TRACKING

To enable this function, set at least the following options on the endpoint URI:

- **persistentTailTracking** option to **true**
- **persistentId** option to a unique identifier for this consumer, so that the same collection can be reused across many consumers

Additionally, you can set the **tailTrackDb**, **tailTrackCollection** and **tailTrackField** options to customise where the runtime information will be stored. Refer to the endpoint options table at the top of this page for descriptions of each option.

For example, the following route will consume from the "flights.cancellations" capped collection, using "departureTime" as the increasing field, with a default regeneration cursor delay of 1000ms, with persistent tail tracking turned on, and persisting under the "cancellationsTracker" id on the "flights.camelTailTracking", storing the last processed value under the "lastTrackingValue" field (**camelTailTracking** and **lastTrackingValue** are defaults).

```
from("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=cancellations&tailTrackIncreasingField=departureTime&persistentTailTrack
ng=true" +
"&persistentId=cancellationsTracker")
.id("tailableCursorConsumer2")
.autoStartup(false)
.to("mock:test");
```

Below is another example identical to the one above, but where the persistent tail tracking runtime information will be stored under the "trackers.camelTrackers" collection, in the "lastProcessedDepartureTime" field:

```
from("mongodb3:myDb?
database=flights&collection=cancellations&tailTrackIncreasingField=departureTime&persistentTailTrack
ng=true" +
"&persistentId=cancellationsTracker&tailTrackDb=trackers&tailTrackCollection=camelTrackers" +
"&tailTrackField=lastProcessedDepartureTime")
.id("tailableCursorConsumer3")
.autoStartup(false)
.to("mock:test");
```

## 228.10. TYPE CONVERSIONS

The **MongoDbBasicConverters** type converter included with the camel-mongodb component provides the following conversions:

Name	From type	To type	How?
fromMapToDocument	<b>Map</b>	<b>Document</b>	constructs a new <b>Document</b> via the <b>new Document(Map m)</b> constructor.
fromDocumentToMap	<b>Document</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Document</b> already implements <b>Map</b> .
fromStringToDocument	<b>String</b>	<b>Document</b>	uses <b>com.mongodb.Document.parse(String s)</b> .
fromAnyObjectToDocument	<b>Object</b>	<b>Document</b>	uses the <a href="#">Jackson library</a> to convert the object to a <b>Map</b> , which is in turn used to initialise a new <b>Document</b> .
fromStringToList	<b>String</b>	<b>List&lt;Bson&gt;</b>	uses <b>org.bson.codecs.configuration.CodecRegistries</b> to convert to <b>BsonArray</b> then to <b>List&lt;Bson&gt;</b> .

This type converter is auto-discovered, so you don't need to configure anything manually.

## 228.11. SEE ALSO

- [MongoDB website](#)
- [NoSQL Wikipedia article](#)
- [MongoDB Java driver API docs - current version](#) \* [Unit tests](#) for more examples of usage

## CHAPTER 229. MQTT COMPONENT



### IMPORTANT

The Camel MQTT component is deprecated in Fuse and is likely to be removed in a future release. We recommend that you use the Camel Paho component instead.

#### Available as of Camel version 2.10

The **mqtt:** component is used for communicating with [MQTT](#) compliant message brokers, like [Apache ActiveMQ](#) or [Mosquitto](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mqtt</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 229.1. URI FORMAT

```
mqtt://name[?options]
```

Where **name** is the name you want to assign the component.

### 229.2. OPTIONS

The MQTT component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b> (common)	The URI of the MQTT broker to connect too - this component also supports SSL - e.g. <code>ssl://127.0.0.1:8883</code>		String
<b>userName</b> (security)	Username to be used for authentication against the MQTT broker		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to be used for authentication against the MQTT broker		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The MQTT endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

mqtt:name

with the following path and query parameters:

### 229.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	<b>Required</b> A logical name to use which is not the topic name.	t	String

### 229.2.2. Query Parameters (39 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>blockingExecutor</b> (common)	SSL connections perform blocking operations against internal thread pool unless you call the <code>setBlockingExecutor</code> method to configure that executor they will use instead.		Executor
<b>byDefaultRetain</b> (common)	The default retain policy to be used on messages sent to the MQTT broker	false	boolean
<b>cleanSession</b> (common)	Set to false if you want the MQTT server to persist topic subscriptions and ack positions across client sessions. Defaults to true.	false	boolean
<b>clientId</b> (common)	Use to set the client Id of the session. This is what an MQTT server uses to identify a session where <code>setCleanSession(false)</code> ; is being used. The id must be 23 characters or less. Defaults to auto generated id (based on your socket address, port and timestamp).		String
<b>connectAttemptsMax</b> (common)	The maximum number of reconnect attempts before an error is reported back to the client on the first attempt by the client to connect to a server. Set to -1 to use unlimited attempts. Defaults to -1.	-1	long
<b>connectWaitInSec onds</b> (common)	Delay in seconds the Component will wait for a connection to be established to the MQTT broker	10	int
<b>disconnectWaitIn Seconds</b> (common)	The number of seconds the Component will wait for a valid disconnect on <code>stop()</code> from the MQTT broker	5	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dispatchQueue</b> (common)	A HawtDispatch dispatch queue is used to synchronize access to the connection. If an explicit queue is not configured via the <code>setDispatchQueue</code> method, then a new queue will be created for the connection. Setting an explicit queue might be handy if you want multiple connection to share the same queue for synchronization.		DispatchQueue
<b>host</b> (common)	The URI of the MQTT broker to connect too - this component also supports SSL - e.g. <code>ssl://127.0.0.1:8883</code>	<code>tcp://127.0.0.1:1883</code>	URI
<b>keepAlive</b> (common)	Configures the Keep Alive timer in seconds. Defines the maximum time interval between messages received from a client. It enables the server to detect that the network connection to a client has dropped, without having to wait for the long TCP/IP timeout.		short
<b>localAddress</b> (common)	The local <code>InetAddress</code> and port to use		URI
<b>maxReadRate</b> (common)	Sets the maximum bytes per second that this transport will receive data at. This setting throttles reads so that the rate is not exceeded. Defaults to 0 which disables throttling.		int
<b>maxWriteRate</b> (common)	Sets the maximum bytes per second that this transport will send data at. This setting throttles writes so that the rate is not exceeded. Defaults to 0 which disables throttling.		int
<b>mqttQosProperty Name</b> (common)	The property name to look for on an Exchange for an individual published message. If this is set (one of <code>AtMostOnce</code> , <code>AtLeastOnce</code> or <code>ExactlyOnce</code> ) - then that QoS will be set on the message sent to the MQTT message broker.	MQTT Qos	String
<b>mqttRetainProperty Name</b> (common)	The property name to look for on an Exchange for an individual published message. If this is set (expects a Boolean value) - then the retain property will be set on the message sent to the MQTT message broker.	MQTT Retain	String
<b>mqttTopicPropertyName</b> (common)	These a properties that are looked for in an Exchange - to publish to	MQTT TopicPropertyName	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>publishTopicName</b> (common)	The default Topic to publish messages on	camel/mqtt/test	String
<b>qualityOfService</b> (common)	Quality of service level to use for topics.	AtLeastOnce	String
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (common)	Sets the size of the internal socket receive buffer. Defaults to 65536 (64k)	65536	int
<b>reconnectAttemptsMax</b> (common)	The maximum number of reconnect attempts before an error is reported back to the client after a server connection had previously been established. Set to -1 to use unlimited attempts. Defaults to -1.	-1	long
<b>reconnectBackoffMultiplier</b> (common)	The Exponential backoff be used between reconnect attempts. Set to 1 to disable exponential backoff. Defaults to 2.	2.0	double
<b>reconnectDelay</b> (common)	How long to wait in ms before the first reconnect attempt. Defaults to 10.	10	long
<b>reconnectDelayMax</b> (common)	The maximum amount of time in ms to wait between reconnect attempts. Defaults to 30,000.	30000	long
<b>sendBufferSize</b> (common)	Sets the size of the internal socket send buffer. Defaults to 65536 (64k)	65536	int
<b>sendWaitInSeconds</b> (common)	The maximum time the Component will wait for a receipt from the MQTT broker to acknowledge a published message before throwing an exception	5	int
<b>sslContext</b> (common)	To configure security using SSLContext configuration		SSLContext
<b>subscribeTopicName</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> These are set on the Endpoint - together with properties inherited from MQTT		String
<b>subscribeTopicNames</b> (common)	A comma-delimited list of Topics to subscribe to for messages. Note that each item of this list can contain MQTT wildcards ( and/or ), in order to subscribe to topics matching a certain pattern within a hierarchy. For example, is a wildcard for all topics at a level within the hierarchy, so if a broker has topics topics/one and topics/two, then topics/ can be used to subscribe to both. A caveat to consider here is that if the broker adds topics/three, the route would also begin to receive messages from that topic.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>trafficClass</b> (common)	Sets traffic class or type-of-service octet in the IP header for packets sent from the transport. Defaults to 8 which means the traffic should be optimized for throughput.	8	int
<b>version</b> (common)	Set to 3.1.1 to use MQTT version 3.1.1. Otherwise defaults to the 3.1 protocol version.	3.1	String
<b>willMessage</b> (common)	The Will message to send. Defaults to a zero length message.		String
<b>willQos</b> (common)	Sets the quality of service to use for the Will message. Defaults to AT_MOST_ONCE.	AtMost Once	QoS
<b>willRetain</b> (common)	Set to true if you want the Will to be published with the retain option.		QoS
<b>willTopic</b> (common)	If set the server will publish the client's Will message to the specified topics if the client has an unexpected disconnection.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>lazySessionCreation</b> (producer)	Sessions can be lazily created to avoid exceptions, if the remote server is not up and running when the Camel producer is started.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 229.3. SAMPLES

Sending messages:

```
from("direct:foo").to("mqtt:cheese?publishTopicName=test.mqtt.topic");
```

Consuming messages:

```
from("mqtt:bar?subscribeTopicName=test.mqtt.topic").transform(body().convertToString()).to("mock:result")
```

## 229.4. ENDPOINTS

Camel supports the Message Endpoint pattern using the [Endpoint](#) interface. Endpoints are usually created by a Component and Endpoints are usually referred to in the DSL via their URIs.

From an Endpoint you can use the following methods

- [createProducer\(\)](#) will create a [Producer](#) for sending message exchanges to the endpoint
- [createConsumer\(\)](#) implements the Event Driven Consumer pattern for consuming message exchanges from the endpoint via a [Processor](#) when creating a [Consumer](#)
- [createPollingConsumer\(\)](#) implements the Polling Consumer pattern for consuming message exchanges from the endpoint via a [PollingConsumer](#)

## 229.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Message Endpoint pattern](#)
- [URIs](#)
- [Writing Components](#)

## CHAPTER 230. MSV COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

The MSV component performs XML validation of the message body using the [MSV Library](#) and any of the supported XML schema languages, such as [XML Schema](#) or [RelaxNG XML Syntax](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-msv</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

Note that the [Jing](#) component also supports [RelaxNG Compact Syntax](#)

### 230.1. URI FORMAT

```
msv:someLocalOrRemoteResource[?options]
```

Where **someLocalOrRemoteResource** is some URL to a local resource on the classpath or a full URL to a remote resource or resource on the file system. For example

```
msv:org/foo/bar.rng
msv:file:../foo/bar.rng
msv:http://acme.com/cheese.rng
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 230.2. OPTIONS

The MSV component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>schemaFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the javax.xml.validation.SchemaFactory.		SchemaFactory
<b>resourceResolverFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom LSResourceResolver which depends on a dynamic endpoint resource URI		ValidatorResourceResolverFactory
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The MSV endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

**msv:resourceUri**

with the following path and query parameters:

**230.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):**

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> URL to a local resource on the classpath, or a reference to lookup a bean in the Registry, or a full URL to a remote resource or resource on the file system which contains the XSD to validate against.		String

**230.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):**

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>failOnNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to fail if no body exists.	true	boolean
<b>failOnNullHeader</b> (producer)	Whether to fail if no header exists when validating against a header.	true	boolean
<b>headerName</b> (producer)	To validate against a header instead of the message body.		String
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.processor.validation.ValidatorErrorHandler</code> . The default error handler captures the errors and throws an exception.		ValidatorErrorHandler
<b>resourceResolver</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>LSResourceResolver</code> . Do not use together with <code>resourceResolverFactory</code>		LSResourceResolver
<b>resourceResolverFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>LSResourceResolver</code> which depends on a dynamic endpoint resource URI. The default resource resolver factory returns a resource resolver which can read files from the class path and file system. Do not use together with <code>resourceResolver</code> .		ValidatorResourceResolverFactory
<b>schemaFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>javax.xml.validation.SchemaFactory</code>		SchemaFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>schemaLanguage</b> (advanced)	Configures the W3C XML Schema Namespace URI.	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema</a>	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>useDom</b> (advanced)	Whether DOMSource/DOMResult or SaxSource/SaxResult should be used by the validator.	false	boolean
<b>useSharedSchema</b> (advanced)	Whether the Schema instance should be shared or not. This option is introduced to work around a JDK 1.6.x bug. Xerces should not have this issue.	true	boolean

### 230.3. EXAMPLE

The following [example](#) shows how to configure a route from endpoint **direct:start** which then goes to one of two endpoints, either **mock:valid** or **mock:invalid** based on whether or not the XML matches the given [RelaxNG XML Schema](#) (which is supplied on the classpath).

### 230.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 231. MUSTACHE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **mustache**: component allows for processing a message using a [Mustache](#) template. This can be ideal when using Templating to generate responses for requests.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
<artifactId>camel-mustache</artifactId>
<version>x.x.x</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 231.1. URI FORMAT

```
mustache:templateName[?options]
```

Where **templateName** is the classpath-local URI of the template to invoke; or the complete URL of the remote template (eg: [file://folder/myfile.mustache](#)).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 231.2. OPTIONS

The Mustache component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>mustacheFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom MustacheFactory		MustacheFactory
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Mustache endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mustache:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 231.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

### 231.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>encoding</b> (producer)	Character encoding of the resource content.		String
<b>endDelimiter</b> (producer)	Characters used to mark template code end.	}}	String
<b>startDelimiter</b> (producer)	Characters used to mark template code beginning.	{{	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 231.3. MUSTACHE CONTEXT

Camel will provide exchange information in the Mustache context (just a **Map**). The **Exchange** is transferred as:

key	value
<b>exchange</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> itself.
<b>exchange.properties</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> properties.

key	value
<b>headers</b>	The headers of the In message.
<b>camelContext</b>	The Camel Context.
<b>request</b>	The In message.
<b>body</b>	The In message body.
<b>response</b>	The Out message (only for InOut message exchange pattern).

## 231.4. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES

Camel provides two headers by which you can define a different resource location for a template or the template content itself. If any of these headers is set then Camel uses this over the endpoint configured resource. This allows you to provide a dynamic template at runtime.

Header	Type	Description	Support Version
MustacheConstants.MUSTACHE_RESOURCE_URI	String	A URI for the template resource to use instead of the endpoint configured.	



Header	Type	Description	Support Version
MustacheConstants.MUSTACHE_TEMPLATE	String	The template to use instead of the endpoint configured.	

## 231.5. SAMPLES

For example you could use something like:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("mustache:com/acme/MyResponse.mustache");
```

To use a Mustache template to formulate a response for a message for InOut message exchanges (where there is a **JMSReplyTo** header).

If you want to use InOnly and consume the message and send it to another destination you could use:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("mustache:com/acme/MyResponse.mustache").
to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

It's possible to specify what template the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").
setHeader(MustacheConstants.MUSTACHE_RESOURCE_URI).constant("path/to/my/template.mustache").
to("mustache:dummy");
```

## 231.6. THE EMAIL SAMPLE

In this sample we want to use Mustache templating for an order confirmation email. The email template is laid out in Mustache as:

```
Dear {{headers.lastName}}, {{headers.firstName}}

Thanks for the order of {{headers.item}}.

Regards Camel Riders Bookstore
{{body}}
```

## 231.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 232. MVEL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **mvel**: component allows you to process a message using an [MVEL](#) template. This can be ideal when using Templating to generate responses for requests.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mvel</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 232.1. URI FORMAT

```
mvel:templateName[?options]
```

Where **templateName** is the classpath-local URI of the template to invoke; or the complete URL of the remote template (eg: [file://folder/myfile.mvel](#)).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 232.2. OPTIONS

The MVEL component has no options.

The MVEL endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mvel:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 232.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

#### 232.2.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>encoding</b> (producer)	Character encoding of the resource content.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 232.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The mvel component sets a couple headers on the message.

Header	Description
<b>Camel MvelResourceUri</b>	The <code>templateName</code> as a <b>String</b> object.

### 232.4. MVEL CONTEXT

Camel will provide exchange information in the MVEL context (just a **Map**). The **Exchange** is transferred as:

key	value
<b>exchange</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> itself.
<b>exchange.properties</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> properties.
<b>headers</b>	The headers of the In message.
<b>camelContext</b>	The Camel Context instance.
<b>request</b>	The In message.

key	value
<b>in</b>	The In message.
<b>body</b>	The In message body.
<b>out</b>	The Out message (only for InOut message exchange pattern).
<b>response</b>	The Out message (only for InOut message exchange pattern).

## 232.5. HOT RELOADING

The mvel template resource is, by default, hot reloadable for both file and classpath resources (expanded jar). If you set **contentCache=true**, Camel will only load the resource once, and thus hot reloading is not possible. This scenario can be used in production, when the resource never changes.

## 232.6. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES

Camel provides two headers by which you can define a different resource location for a template or the template content itself. If any of these headers is set then Camel uses this over the endpoint configured resource. This allows you to provide a dynamic template at runtime.

Header	Type	Description
Camel MvelResourceUri	String	A URI for the template resource to use instead of the endpoint configured.
Camel MvelTemplate	String	The template to use instead of the endpoint configured.

## 232.7. SAMPLES

For example you could use something like

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("mvel:com/acme/MyResponse.mvel");
```

To use a MVEL template to formulate a response to a message for InOut message exchanges (where there is a **JMSReplyTo** header).

To specify what template the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").
setHeader("CamelMvelResourceUri").constant("path/to/my/template.mvel").
to("mvel:dummy");
```

To specify a template directly as a header the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").  
  setHeader("CamelMvelTemplate").constant("@{\\"The result is \\" + request.body * 3}\\" }").  
  to("velocity:dummy");
```

## 232.8. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 233. MVEL LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 2.0

Camel allows Mvel to be used as an Expression or Predicate the DSL or Xml Configuration.

You could use Mvel to create an Predicate in a Message Filter or as an Expression for a Recipient List

You can use Mvel dot notation to invoke operations. If you for instance have a body that contains a POJO that has a **getFamilyName** method then you can construct the syntax as follows:

```
"request.body.familyName"
// or
"getRequest().getBody().getFamilyName()"
```

### 233.1. MVEL OPTIONS

The MVEL language supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

### 233.2. VARIABLES

Variable	Type	Description
<b>this</b>	Exchange	the Exchange is the root object
exchange	Exchange	the Exchange object
exception	Throwable	the Exchange exception (if any)
exchangeId	String	the exchange id
fault	Message	the Fault message (if any)
request	Message	the exchange.in message

Variable	Type	Description
response	Message	the exchange.out message (if any)
properties	Map	the exchange properties
property(name)	Object	the property by the given name
property(name, type)	Type	the property by the given name as the given type

### 233.3. SAMPLES

For example you could use Mvel inside a [Message Filter](#) in XML

```
<route>
  <from uri="seda:foo"/>
  <filter>
    <mvel>request.headers.foo == 'bar'</mvel>
    <to uri="seda:bar"/>
  </filter>
</route>
```

And the sample using Java DSL:

```
from("seda:foo").filter().mvel("request.headers.foo == 'bar'").to("seda:bar");
```

### 233.4. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can externalize the script and have Camel load it from a resource such as **"classpath:"**, **"file:"**, or **"http:"**.

This is done using the following syntax: **"resource:scheme:location"**, eg to refer to a file on the classpath you can do:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").mvel("resource:classpath:script.mvel")
```

### 233.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use Mvel in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-mvel** which implements the Mvel language.



If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-mvel</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 234. MYBATIS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.7

The **mybatis**: component allows you to query, poll, insert, update and delete data in a relational database using [MyBatis](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mybatis</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 234.1. URI FORMAT

```
mybatis:statementName[?options]
```

Where **statementName** is the statement name in the MyBatis XML mapping file which maps to the query, insert, update or delete operation you wish to evaluate.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

This component will by default load the MyBatis SqlMapConfig file from the root of the classpath with the expected name of **SqlMapConfig.xml**.

If the file is located in another location, you will need to configure the **configurationUri** option on the **MyBatisComponent** component.

### 234.2. OPTIONS

The MyBatis component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sqlSessionFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the SqlSessionFactory		SqlSessionFactory
<b>configurationUri</b> (common)	Location of MyBatis xml configuration file. The default value is: SqlMapConfig.xml loaded from the classpath	SqlMapConfig.xml	String
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The MyBatis endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

mybatis:statement

with the following path and query parameters:

### 234.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>statement</b>	<b>Required</b> The statement name in the MyBatis XML mapping file which maps to the query, insert, update or delete operation you wish to evaluate.	t	String

### 234.2.2. Query Parameters (29 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>outputHeader</b> (common)	Store the query result in a header instead of the message body. By default, outputHeader == null and the query result is stored in the message body, any existing content in the message body is discarded. If outputHeader is set, the value is used as the name of the header to store the query result and the original message body is preserved. Setting outputHeader will also omit populating the default CamelMyBatisResult header since it would be the same as outputHeader all the time.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>inputHeader</b> (consumer)	User the header value for input parameters instead of the message body. By default, inputHeader == null and the input parameters are taken from the message body. If outputHeader is set, the value is used and query parameters will be taken from the header instead of the body.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	This option is intended to split results returned by the database pool into the batches and deliver them in multiple exchanges. This integer defines the maximum messages to deliver in single exchange. By default, no maximum is set. Can be used to set a limit of e.g. 1000 to avoid when starting up the server that there are thousands of files. Set a value of 0 or negative to disable it.	0	int
<b>onConsume</b> (consumer)	Statement to run after data has been processed in the route		String
<b>routeEmptyResultSet</b> (consumer)	Whether allow empty resultset to be routed to the next hop	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>transacted</b> (consumer)	Enables or disables transaction. If enabled then if processing an exchange failed then the consumer break out processing any further exchanges to cause a rollback eager	false	boolean
<b>useIterator</b> (consumer)	Process resultset individually or as a list	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>processingStrategy</b> (consumer)	To use a custom MyBatisProcessingStrategy		MyBatisProcessingStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>executorType</b> (producer)	The executor type to be used while executing statements. simple - executor does nothing special. reuse - executor reuses prepared statements. batch - executor reuses statements and batches updates.	SIMPLE	ExecutorType
<b>statementType</b> (producer)	Mandatory to specify for the producer to control which kind of operation to invoke.		StatementType
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 234.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel will populate the result message, either IN or OUT with a header with the statement used:

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelMyBatisStatementName</b>	<b>String</b>	The <b>statementName</b> used (for example: insertAccount).
<b>CamelMyBatisResult</b>	<b>Object</b>	The <b>response</b> returned from MtBatis in any of the operations. For instance an <b>INSERT</b> could return the auto-generated key, or number of rows etc.

### 234.4. MESSAGE BODY

The response from MyBatis will only be set as the body if it's a **SELECT** statement. That means, for example, for **INSERT** statements Camel will not replace the body. This allows you to continue routing and keep the original body. The response from MyBatis is always stored in the header with the key **CamelMyBatisResult**.

### 234.5. SAMPLES

For example if you wish to consume beans from a JMS queue and insert them into a database you could do the following:

```
from("activemq:queue:newAccount").
  to("mybatis:insertAccount?statementType=Insert");
```

Notice we have to specify the **statementType**, as we need to instruct Camel which kind of operation to invoke.

Where **insertAccount** is the MyBatis ID in the SQL mapping file:

```
<!-- Insert example, using the Account parameter class -->
<insert id="insertAccount" parameterType="Account">
  insert into ACCOUNT (
    ACC_ID,
    ACC_FIRST_NAME,
    ACC_LAST_NAME,
    ACC_EMAIL
  )
  values (
    #{id}, #{firstName}, #{lastName}, #{emailAddress}
  )
</insert>
```

## 234.6. USING STATEMENTTYPE FOR BETTER CONTROL OF MYBATIS

When routing to an MyBatis endpoint you will want more fine grained control so you can control whether the SQL statement to be executed is a **SELECT**, **UPDATE**, **DELETE** or **INSERT** etc. So for instance if we want to route to an MyBatis endpoint in which the IN body contains parameters to a **SELECT** statement we can do:

In the code above we can invoke the MyBatis statement **selectAccountById** and the IN body should contain the account id we want to retrieve, such as an **Integer** type.

We can do the same for some of the other operations, such as **SelectList**:

And the same for **UPDATE**, where we can send an **Account** object as the IN body to MyBatis:

### 234.6.1. Using InsertList StatementType

Available as of Camel 2.10

MyBatis allows you to insert multiple rows using its for-each batch driver. To use this, you need to use the `<foreach>` in the mapper XML file. For example as shown below:

Then you can insert multiple rows, by sending a Camel message to the **mybatis** endpoint which uses the **InsertList** statement type, as shown below:

### 234.6.2. Using UpdateList StatementType

Available as of Camel 2.11

MyBatis allows you to update multiple rows using its for-each batch driver. To use this, you need to use the `<foreach>` in the mapper XML file. For example as shown below:

```
<update id="batchUpdateAccount" parameterType="java.util.Map">
  update ACCOUNT set
```

```

ACC_EMAIL = #{emailAddress}
where
ACC_ID in
<foreach item="Account" collection="list" open="(" close=")" separator=",">
  #{Account.id}
</foreach>
</update>

```

Then you can update multiple rows, by sending a Camel message to the mybatis endpoint which uses the UpdateList statement type, as shown below:

```

from("direct:start")
  .to("mybatis:batchUpdateAccount?statementType=UpdateList")
  .to("mock:result");

```

### 234.6.3. Using DeleteList StatementType

Available as of Camel 2.11

MyBatis allows you to delete multiple rows using its for-each batch driver. To use this, you need to use the <foreach> in the mapper XML file. For example as shown below:

```

<delete id="batchDeleteAccountById" parameterType="java.util.List">
  delete from ACCOUNT
  where
  ACC_ID in
  <foreach item="AccountID" collection="list" open="(" close=")" separator=",">
    #{AccountID}
  </foreach>
</delete>

```

Then you can delete multiple rows, by sending a Camel message to the mybatis endpoint which uses the DeleteList statement type, as shown below:

```

from("direct:start")
  .to("mybatis:batchDeleteAccount?statementType=DeleteList")
  .to("mock:result");

```

### 234.6.4. Notice on InsertList, UpdateList and DeleteList StatementTypes

Parameter of any type (List, Map, etc.) can be passed to mybatis and an end user is responsible for handling it as required with the help of [mybatis dynamic queries](#) capabilities.

### 234.6.5. Scheduled polling example

This component supports scheduled polling and can therefore be used as a Polling Consumer. For example to poll the database every minute:

```

from("mybatis:selectAllAccounts?delay=60000").to("activemq:queue:allAccounts");

```

See "ScheduledPollConsumer Options" on Polling Consumer for more options.



Alternatively you can use another mechanism for triggering the scheduled polls, such as the [Timer](#) or [Quartz](#) components. In the sample below we poll the database, every 30 seconds using the [Timer](#) component and send the data to the JMS queue:

```
from("timer://pollTheDatabase?
delay=30000").to("mybatis:selectAllAccounts").to("activemq:queue:allAccounts");
```

And the MyBatis SQL mapping file used:

```
<!-- Select with no parameters using the result map for Account class. -->
<select id="selectAllAccounts" resultMap="AccountResult">
  select * from ACCOUNT
</select>
```

### 234.6.6. Using onConsume

This component supports executing statements **after** data have been consumed and processed by Camel. This allows you to do post updates in the database. Notice all statements must be **UPDATE** statements. Camel supports executing multiple statements whose names should be separated by commas.

The route below illustrates we execute the **consumeAccount** statement data is processed. This allows us to change the status of the row in the database to processed, so we avoid consuming it twice or more.

And the statements in the sqlmap file:

### 234.6.7. Participating in transactions

Setting up a transaction manager under camel-mybatis can be a little bit fiddly, as it involves externalising the database configuration outside the standard MyBatis **SqlMapConfig.xml** file.

The first part requires the setup of a **DataSource**. This is typically a pool (either DBCP, or c3p0), which needs to be wrapped in a Spring proxy. This proxy enables non-Spring use of the **DataSource** to participate in Spring transactions (the MyBatis **SqlSessionFactory** does just this).

```
<bean id="dataSource"
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.TransactionAwareDataSourceProxy">
  <constructor-arg>
    <bean class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
      <property name="driverClass" value="org.postgresql.Driver"/>
      <property name="jdbcUrl" value="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/myDatabase"/>
      <property name="user" value="myUser"/>
      <property name="password" value="myPassword"/>
    </bean>
  </constructor-arg>
</bean>
```

This has the additional benefit of enabling the database configuration to be externalised using property placeholders.

A transaction manager is then configured to manage the outermost **DataSource**:

```
<bean id="txManager"
```

```
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
</bean>
```

A `mybatis-spring` `SqlSessionFactoryBean` then wraps that same **DataSource**:

```
<bean id="sqlSessionFactory" class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
  <!-- standard mybatis config file -->
  <property name="configLocation" value="/META-INF/SqlMapConfig.xml"/>
  <!-- externalised mappers -->
  <property name="mapperLocations" value="classpath*:META-INF/mappers/**/*.xml"/>
</bean>
```

The camel-mybatis component is then configured with that factory:

```
<bean id="mybatis" class="org.apache.camel.component.mybatis.MyBatisComponent">
  <property name="sqlSessionFactory" ref="sqlSessionFactory"/>
</bean>
```

Finally, a transaction policy is defined over the top of the transaction manager, which can then be used as usual:

```
<bean id="PROPAGATION_REQUIRED"
class="org.apache.camel.spring.spi.SpringTransactionPolicy">
  <property name="transactionManager" ref="txManager"/>
  <property name="propagationBehaviorName" value="PROPAGATION_REQUIRED"/>
</bean>

<camelContext id="my-model-context" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route id="insertModel">
    <from uri="direct:insert"/>
    <transacted ref="PROPAGATION_REQUIRED"/>
    <to uri="mybatis:myModel.insert?statementType=Insert"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 234.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 235. MYBATIS BEAN COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.22

The **mybatis-bean**: component allows you to query, insert, update and delete data in a relational database using [MyBatis](#) bean annotations.

This component can **only** be used as a producer. If you want to consume from MyBatis then use the regular **mybatis** component.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-mybatis</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

This component will by default load the MyBatis SqlMapConfig file from the root of the classpath with the expected name of **SqlMapConfig.xml**.

If the file is located in another location, you will need to configure the **configurationUri** option on the **MyBatisComponent** component.

### 235.1. OPTIONS

The MyBatis Bean component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sqlSessionFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the SqlSessionFactory		SqlSessionFactory
<b>configurationUri</b> (producer)	Location of MyBatis xml configuration file. The default value is: SqlMapConfig.xml loaded from the classpath	SqlMapConfig.xml	String
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The MyBatis Bean endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
mybatis-bean:beanName:methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 235.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>beanName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the bean with the MyBatis annotations. This can either be a type alias or a FQN class name.		String
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the method on the bean that has the SQL query to be executed.		String

### 235.1.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>executorType</b> (producer)	The executor type to be used while executing statements. simple - executor does nothing special. reuse - executor reuses prepared statements. batch - executor reuses statements and batches updates.	SIMPLE	ExecutorType
<b>inputHeader</b> (producer)	User the header value for input parameters instead of the message body. By default, inputHeader == null and the input parameters are taken from the message body. If outputHeader is set, the value is used and query parameters will be taken from the header instead of the body.		String
<b>outputHeader</b> (producer)	Store the query result in a header instead of the message body. By default, outputHeader == null and the query result is stored in the message body, any existing content in the message body is discarded. If outputHeader is set, the value is used as the name of the header to store the query result and the original message body is preserved. Setting outputHeader will also omit populating the default CamelMyBatisResult header since it would be the same as outputHeader all the time.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 235.2. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 4 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.mybatis-bean.configuration-uri</code>	Location of MyBatis xml configuration file. The default value is: <code>SqlMapConfig.xml</code> loaded from the classpath	<code>SqlMapConfig.xml</code>	String
<code>camel.component.mybatis-bean.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the mybatis-bean component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.mybatis-bean.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	<code>true</code>	Boolean
<code>camel.component.mybatis-bean.sql-session-factory</code>	To use the <code>SqlSessionFactory</code> . The option is a <code>org.apache.ibatis.session.SqlSessionFactory</code> type.		String

### 235.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel will populate the result message, either IN or OUT with a header with the statement used:

Header	Type	Description
<code>CamelMyBatisResult</code>	<b>Object</b>	The <b>response</b> returned from MtBatis in any of the operations. For instance a <b>INSERT</b> could return the auto-generated key, or number of rows etc.

### 235.4. MESSAGE BODY

The response from MyBatis will only be set as the body if it's a **SELECT** statement. That means, for example, for **INSERT** statements Camel will not replace the body. This allows you to continue routing and keep the original body. The response from MyBatis is always stored in the header with the key **CamelMyBatisResult**.

### 235.5. SAMPLES

For example if you wish to consume beans from a JMS queue and insert them into a database you could do the following:

```
from("activemq:queue:newAccount")
    .to("mybatis-bean:AccountService:insertBeanAccount");
```

Notice we have to specify the bean name and method name, as we need to instruct Camel which kind of operation to invoke.

Where **AccountService** is the type alias for the bean that has the MyBatis bean annotations. You can configure type alias in the SqlMapConfig file:

```
<typeAliases>
  <typeAlias alias="Account" type="org.apache.camel.component.mybatis.Account"/>
  <typeAlias alias="AccountService"
type="org.apache.camel.component.mybatis.bean.AccountService"/>
</typeAliases>
```

On the `AccountService` bean you can declare the MyBatis mappings using annotations as shown:

```
public interface AccountService {

    @Select("select ACC_ID as id, ACC_FIRST_NAME as firstName, ACC_LAST_NAME as
lastName"
    + ", ACC_EMAIL as emailAddress from ACCOUNT where ACC_ID = #{id}")
    Account selectBeanAccountById(@Param("id") int no);

    @Select("select * from ACCOUNT order by ACC_ID")
    @ResultMap("Account.AccountResult")
    List<Account> selectBeanAllAccounts();

    @Insert("insert into ACCOUNT (ACC_ID,ACC_FIRST_NAME,ACC_LAST_NAME,ACC_EMAIL)"
    + " values (#{id}, #{firstName}, #{lastName}, #{emailAddress})")
    void insertBeanAccount(Account account);

}
```

## CHAPTER 236. NAGIOS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.3

The [Nagios](#) component allows you to send passive checks to [Nagios](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-nagios</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 236.1. URI FORMAT

```
nagios://host[:port][?Options]
```

Camel provides two abilities with the [Nagios](#) component. You can send passive check messages by sending a message to its endpoint.

Camel also provides a `EventNotifier` which allows you to send notifications to Nagios.

### 236.2. OPTIONS

The Nagios component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared NagiosConfiguration		NagiosConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Nagios endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
nagios:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 236.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> This is the address of the Nagios host where checks should be send.		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> The port number of the host.		int

### 236.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (producer)	Connection timeout in millis.	5000	int
<b>sendSync</b> (producer)	Whether or not to use synchronous when sending a passive check. Setting it to false will allow Camel to continue routing the message and the passive check message will be send asynchronously.	true	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	Sending timeout in millis.	5000	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>encryption</b> (security)	To specify an encryption method.		Encryption
<b>encryptionMethod</b> (security)	<b>Deprecated</b> To specify an encryption method.		NagiosEncryption Method
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to be authenticated when sending checks to Nagios.		String

## 236.3. SENDING MESSAGE EXAMPLES

You can send a message to Nagios where the message payload contains the message. By default it will be **OK** level and use the CamelContext name as the service name. You can overrule these values using headers as shown above.

For example we send the **Hello Nagios** message to Nagios as follows:

```
template.sendBody("direct:start", "Hello Nagios");

from("direct:start").to("nagios:127.0.0.1:5667?password=secret").to("mock:result");
```



To send a **CRITICAL** message you can send the headers such as:

```
Map headers = new HashMap();
headers.put(NagiosConstants.LEVEL, "CRITICAL");
headers.put(NagiosConstants.HOST_NAME, "myHost");
headers.put(NagiosConstants.SERVICE_NAME, "myService");
template.sendBodyAndHeaders("direct:start", "Hello Nagios", headers);
```

## 236.4. USING NAGIOSEVENTNOTIFER

The [Nagios](#) component also provides an EventNotifier which you can use to send events to Nagios. For example we can enable this from Java as follows:

```
NagiosEventNotifier notifier = new NagiosEventNotifier();
notifier.getConfiguration().setHost("localhost");
notifier.getConfiguration().setPort(5667);
notifier.getConfiguration().setPassword("password");

CamelContext context = ...
context.getManagementStrategy().addEventNotifier(notifier);
return context;
```

In Spring XML its just a matter of defining a Spring bean with the type **EventNotifier** and Camel will pick it up as documented here: [Advanced configuration of CamelContext using Spring](#) .

## 236.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 237. NATS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

NATS is a fast and reliable messaging platform.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-nats</artifactId>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
  <version>x.y.z</version>
</dependency>
```

### 237.1. URI FORMAT

```
nats:servers[?options]
```

Where **servers** represents the list of NATS servers.

### 237.2. OPTIONS

The Nats component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Nats endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
nats:servers
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 237.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>servers</b>	<b>Required</b> URLs to one or more NAT servers. Use comma to separate URLs when specifying multiple servers.		String

### 237.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>flushConnection</b> (common)	Define if we want to flush connection or not	false	boolean
<b>flushTimeout</b> (common)	Set the flush timeout	1000	int
<b>maxReconnectAttempts</b> (common)	Max reconnection attempts	3	int
<b>noRandomizeServers</b> (common)	Whether or not randomizing the order of servers for the connection attempts	false	boolean
<b>pedantic</b> (common)	Whether or not running in pedantic mode (this affects performance)	false	boolean
<b>pingInterval</b> (common)	Ping interval to be aware if connection is still alive (in milliseconds)	4000	int
<b>reconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not using reconnection feature	true	boolean
<b>reconnectTimeWait</b> (common)	Waiting time before attempts reconnection (in milliseconds)	2000	int
<b>topic</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The name of topic we want to use		String
<b>verbose</b> (common)	Whether or not running in verbose mode	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>maxMessages</b> (consumer)	Stop receiving messages from a topic we are subscribing to after maxMessages		String
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Consumer pool size	10	int
<b>queueName</b> (consumer)	The Queue name if we are using nats for a queue configuration		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>replySubject</b> (producer)	the subject to which subscribers should send response		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>secure</b> (security)	Set secure option indicating TLS is required	false	boolean
<b>ssl</b> (security)	Whether or not using SSL	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using <code>SSLContextParameters</code>		SSLContextParameters
<b>tlsDebug</b> (security)	TLS Debug, it will add additional console output	false	boolean

### 237.3. HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
Camel NatsMessageTimestamp	long	The timestamp of a consumed message.
Camel NatsSubscriptionId	Integer	The subscription ID of a consumer.

**Producer example:**

```
from("direct:send").to("nats://localhost:4222?topic=test");
```

**Consumer example:**

```
from("nats://localhost:4222?topic=test&maxMessages=5&queueName=test").to("mock:result");
```

## CHAPTER 238. NETTY COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.3



### WARNING

This component is deprecated. You should use [Netty4](#).

The **netty** component in Camel is a socket communication component, based on the [Netty](#) project.

Netty is a NIO client server framework which enables quick and easy development of network applications such as protocol servers and clients.

Netty greatly simplifies and streamlines network programming such as TCP and UDP socket server.

This camel component supports both producer and consumer endpoints.

The Netty component has several options and allows fine-grained control of a number of TCP/UDP communication parameters (buffer sizes, keepAlives, tcpNoDelay etc) and facilitates both In-Only and In-Out communication on a Camel route.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-netty</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 238.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for a netty component is as follows

```
netty:tcp://localhost:99999[?options]
netty:udp://remotehost:99999/[?options]
```

This component supports producer and consumer endpoints for both TCP and UDP.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 238.2. OPTIONS

The Netty component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the NettyConfiguration as configuration when creating endpoints.		NettyConfiguration
<b>maximumPoolSize</b> (advanced)	The core pool size for the ordered thread pool, if its in use. The default value is 16.	16	int
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Netty endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
netty:protocol:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 238.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> The protocol to use which can be tcp or udp.		String
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The hostname. For the consumer the hostname is localhost or 0.0.0.0 For the producer the hostname is the remote host to connect to		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> The host port number		int

### 238.2.2. Query Parameters (67 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect(close) from Netty Channel right after use. Can be used for both consumer and producer.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keepAlive</b> (common)	Setting to ensure socket is not closed due to inactivity	true	boolean
<b>reuseAddress</b> (common)	Setting to facilitate socket multiplexing	true	boolean
<b>sync</b> (common)	Setting to set endpoint as one-way or request-response	true	boolean
<b>tcpNoDelay</b> (common)	Setting to improve TCP protocol performance	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>broadcast</b> (consumer)	Setting to choose Multicast over UDP	false	boolean
<b>clientMode</b> (consumer)	If the <code>clientMode</code> is true, netty consumer will connect the address as a TCP client.	false	boolean
<b>backlog</b> (consumer)	Allows to configure a backlog for netty consumer (server). Note the backlog is just a best effort depending on the OS. Setting this option to a value such as 200, 500 or 1000, tells the TCP stack how long the accept queue can be. If this option is not configured, then the backlog depends on OS setting.		int
<b>bossCount</b> (consumer)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default <code>bossCount</code> parameter from Netty, which is 1. User can use this operation to override the default <code>bossCount</code> from Netty	1	int
<b>bossPool</b> (consumer)	To use a explicit <code>org.jboss.netty.channel.socket.nio.BossPool</code> as the boss thread pool. For example to share a thread pool with multiple consumers. By default each consumer has their own boss pool with 1 core thread.		BossPool
<b>channelGroup</b> (consumer)	To use a explicit ChannelGroup.		ChannelGroup



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disconnectOnNoReply</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled then this option dictates NettyConsumer if it should disconnect where there is no reply to send back.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>maxChannelMemorySize</b> (consumer)	The maximum total size of the queued events per channel when using orderedThreadPoolExecutor. Specify 0 to disable.	10485760	long
<b>maxTotalMemorySize</b> (consumer)	The maximum total size of the queued events for this pool when using orderedThreadPoolExecutor. Specify 0 to disable.	209715200	long
<b>nettyServerBootstrapFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom NettyServerBootstrapFactory		NettyServerBootstrapFactory
<b>networkInterface</b> (consumer)	When using UDP then this option can be used to specify a network interface by its name, such as eth0 to join a multicast group.		String
<b>noReplyLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled this option dictates NettyConsumer which logging level to use when logging a there is no reply to send back.	WARN	LogLevel
<b>orderedThreadPoolExecutor</b> (consumer)	Whether to use ordered thread pool, to ensure events are processed orderly on the same channel. See details at the netty javadoc of org.jboss.netty.handler.execution.OrderedMemoryAwareThreadPoolExecutor for more details.	true	boolean
<b>serverClosedChannelExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server (NettyConsumer) catches an java.nio.channels.ClosedChannelException then its logged using this logging level. This is used to avoid logging the closed channel exceptions, as clients can disconnect abruptly and then cause a flood of closed exceptions in the Netty server.	DEBUG	LogLevel

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serverExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server (NettyConsumer) catches an exception then its logged using this logging level.	WARN	LogLevel
<b>serverPipelineFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom ServerPipelineFactory		ServerPipelineFactory
<b>workerCount</b> (consumer)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default workerCount parameter from Netty, which is cpu_core_threads2. User can use this operation to override the default workerCount from Netty		int
<b>workerPool</b> (consumer)	To use a explicit org.jboss.netty.channel.socket.nio.WorkerPool as the worker thread pool. For example to share a thread pool with multiple consumers. By default each consumer has their own worker pool with 2 x cpu count core threads.		WorkerPool
<b>connectTimeout</b> (producer)	Time to wait for a socket connection to be available. Value is in millis.	10000	long
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	Allows to use a timeout for the Netty producer when calling a remote server. By default no timeout is in use. The value is in milli seconds, so eg 30000 is 30 seconds. The requestTimeout is using Netty's ReadTimeoutHandler to trigger the timeout.		long
<b>clientPipelineFactory</b> (producer)	To use a custom ClientPipelineFactory		ClientPipelineFactory
<b>lazyChannelCreation</b> (producer)	Channels can be lazily created to avoid exceptions, if the remote server is not up and running when the Camel producer is started.	true	boolean
<b>producerPoolEnabled</b> (producer)	Whether producer pool is enabled or not. Important: Do not turn this off, as the pooling is needed for handling concurrency and reliable request/reply.	true	boolean
<b>producerPoolMaxActive</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of objects that can be allocated by the pool (checked out to clients, or idle awaiting checkout) at a given time. Use a negative value for no limit.	-1	int
<b>producerPoolMaxIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of idle instances in the pool.	100	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>producerPoolMinEvictableIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum amount of time (value in millis) an object may sit idle in the pool before it is eligible for eviction by the idle object evictor.	30000 0	long
<b>producerPoolMinIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum number of instances allowed in the producer pool before the evictor thread (if active) spawns new objects.		int
<b>udpConnectionlessSending</b> (producer)	This option supports connection less udp sending which is a real fire and forget. A connected udp send receive the PortUnreachableException if no one is listen on the receiving port.	false	boolean
<b>useChannelBuffer</b> (producer)	If the useChannelBuffer is true, netty producer will turn the message body into ChannelBuffer before sending it out.	false	boolean
<b>bootstrapConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration for configuring this endpoint.		NettyServerBootstrap Configuration
<b>options</b> (advanced)	Allows to configure additional netty options using option. as prefix. For example option.child.keepAlive=false to set the netty option child.keepAlive=false. See the Netty documentation for possible options that can be used.		Map
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during inbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	long
<b>receiveBufferSizePredictor</b> (advanced)	Configures the buffer size predictor. See details at Jetty documentation and this mail thread.		int
<b>sendBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during outbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	Only used for TCP. You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, fault body, In headers, Out headers, fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean
<b>allowDefaultCodec</b> (codec)	The netty component installs a default codec if both, encoder/deocder is null and textline is false. Setting allowDefaultCodec to false prevents the netty component from installing a default codec as the first element in the filter chain.	true	boolean
<b>autoAppendDelimiter</b> (codec)	Whether or not to auto append missing end delimiter when sending using the textline codec.	true	boolean
<b>decoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> A custom ChannelHandler class that can be used to perform special marshalling of inbound payloads. Must override <code>org.jboss.netty.channel.ChannelUpStreamHandler</code> .		ChannelHandler
<b>decoderMaxLineLength</b> (codec)	The max line length to use for the textline codec.	1024	int
<b>decoders</b> (codec)	A list of decoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String
<b>delimiter</b> (codec)	The delimiter to use for the textline codec. Possible values are LINE and NULL.	LINE	TextLineDelimiter
<b>encoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> A custom ChannelHandler class that can be used to perform special marshalling of outbound payloads. Must override <code>org.jboss.netty.channel.ChannelDownStreamHandler</code> .		ChannelHandler
<b>encoders</b> (codec)	A list of encoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>encoding</b> (codec)	The encoding (a charset name) to use for the textline codec. If not provided, Camel will use the JVM default Charset.		String
<b>textline</b> (codec)	Only used for TCP. If no codec is specified, you can use this flag to indicate a text line based codec; if not specified or the value is false, then Object Serialization is assumed over TCP.	false	boolean
<b>enabledProtocols</b> (security)	Which protocols to enable when using SSL	TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2	String
<b>keyStoreFile</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File
<b>keyStoreFormat</b> (security)	Keystore format to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to JKS if not set	JKS	String
<b>keyStoreResource</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String
<b>needClientAuth</b> (security)	Configures whether the server needs client authentication when using SSL.	false	boolean
<b>passphrase</b> (security)	Password setting to use in order to encrypt/decrypt payloads sent using SSH		String
<b>securityProvider</b> (security)	Security provider to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to SunX509 if not set.	SunX509	String
<b>ssl</b> (security)	Setting to specify whether SSL encryption is applied to this endpoint	false	boolean
<b>sslClientCertHeaders</b> (security)	When enabled and in SSL mode, then the Netty consumer will enrich the Camel Message with headers having information about the client certificate such as subject name, issuer name, serial number, and the valid date range.	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sslHandler</b> (security)	Reference to a class that could be used to return an SSL Handler		SslHandler
<b>trustStoreFile</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File
<b>trustStoreResource</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String

### 238.3. REGISTRY BASED OPTIONS

Codec Handlers and SSL Keystores can be enlisted in the Registry, such as in the Spring XML file. The values that could be passed in, are the following:

Name	Description
<b>passphrase</b>	password setting to use in order to encrypt/decrypt payloads sent using SSH
<b>keyStoreFormat</b>	keystore format to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to "JKS" if not set
<b>securityProvider</b>	Security provider to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to "SunX509" if not set.
<b>keyStoreFile</b>	<b>deprecated:</b> Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption
<b>trustStoreFile</b>	<b>deprecated:</b> Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption
<b>keyStoreResource</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.1:</b> Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with " <b>classpath:</b> ", " <b>file:</b> ", or " <b>http:</b> " to load the resource from different systems.
<b>trustStoreResource</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.1:</b> Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with " <b>classpath:</b> ", " <b>file:</b> ", or " <b>http:</b> " to load the resource from different systems.

Name	Description
<b>sslHandler</b>	Reference to a class that could be used to return an SSL Handler
<b>encoder</b>	A custom <b>ChannelHandler</b> class that can be used to perform special marshalling of outbound payloads. Must override <b>org.jboss.netty.channel.ChannelDownStreamHandler</b> .
<b>encoders</b>	A list of encoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with # so Camel knows it should lookup.
<b>decoder</b>	A custom <b>ChannelHandler</b> class that can be used to perform special marshalling of inbound payloads. Must override <b>org.jboss.netty.channel.ChannelUpStreamHandler</b> .
<b>decoders</b>	A list of decoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with # so Camel knows it should lookup.

**Important:** Read below about using non shareable encoders/decoders.

### 238.3.1. Using non shareable encoders or decoders

If your encoders or decoders is not shareable (eg they have the `@Shareable` class annotation), then your encoder/decoder must implement the **org.apache.camel.component.netty.ChannelHandlerFactory** interface, and return a new instance in the **newChannelHandler** method. This is to ensure the encoder/decoder can safely be used. If this is not the case, then the Netty component will log a WARN when an endpoint is created.

The Netty component offers a **org.apache.camel.component.netty.ChannelHandlerFactories** factory class, that has a number of commonly used methods.

## 238.4. SENDING MESSAGES TO/FROM A NETTY ENDPOINT

### 238.4.1. Netty Producer

In Producer mode, the component provides the ability to send payloads to a socket endpoint using either TCP or UDP protocols (with optional SSL support).

The producer mode supports both one-way and request-response based operations.

### 238.4.2. Netty Consumer

In Consumer mode, the component provides the ability to:

- listen on a specified socket using either TCP or UDP protocols (with optional SSL support),
- receive requests on the socket using text/xml, binary and serialized object based payloads and
- send them along on a route as message exchanges.

The consumer mode supports both one-way and request-response based operations.

## 238.5. HEADERS

The following headers are filled for the exchanges created by the Netty consumer:

Header key	Class	Description
<b>Netty Constants.NETTY_CHANNEL_HANDLER_CONTEXT / Camel Netty ChannelHandlerContext</b>	<b>org.jboss.netty.channel.ChannelHandlerContext</b>	`ChannelHandlerContext` instance associated with the connection received by netty.
<b>Netty Constants.NETTY_MESSAGE_EVENT / Camel Netty MessageEvent</b>	<b>org.jboss.netty.channel.MessageEvent</b>	`MessageEvent` instance associated with the connection received by netty.
<b>Netty Constants.NETTY_REMOTE_ADDRESS / Camel Netty RemoteAddress</b>	<b>java.net.SocketAddress</b>	Remote address of the incoming socket connection.



Header key	Class	Description
<b>Netty Constants.NETTY_LOCAL_ADDRESSES</b>	<b>java.net.SocketAddress</b>	Local address of the incoming socket connection.

## 238.6. USAGE SAMPLES

### 238.6.1. A UDP Netty endpoint using Request-Reply and serialized object payload

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("netty:udp://localhost:5155?sync=true")
            .process(new Processor() {
                public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                    Poetry poetry = (Poetry) exchange.getIn().getBody();
                    poetry.setPoet("Dr. Sarojini Naidu");
                    exchange.getOut().setBody(poetry);
                }
            })
    }
};
```

### 238.6.2. A TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using One-way communication

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("netty:tcp://localhost:5150")
            .to("mock:result");
    }
};
```

### 238.6.3. An SSL/TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using Request-Reply communication

Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.9, the Netty component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate

how to use the utility with the Netty component.

Programmatic configuration of the component

```

KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);

NettyComponent nettyComponent = getContext().getComponent("netty", NettyComponent.class);
nettyComponent.setSslContextParameters(scp);

```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:keyManagers
    keyPassword="keyPassword">
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:keyManagers>
  </camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="netty:tcp://localhost:5150?
sync=true&ssl=true&sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/>
...

```

Using Basic SSL/TLS configuration on the Jetty Component

```

JndiRegistry registry = new JndiRegistry(createJndiContext());
registry.bind("password", "changeit");
registry.bind("ksf", new File("src/test/resources/keystore.jks"));
registry.bind("tsf", new File("src/test/resources/keystore.jks"));

context.createRegistry(registry);
context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
  public void configure() {
    String netty_ssl_endpoint =
      "netty:tcp://localhost:5150?sync=true&ssl=true&passphrase=#password"
      + "&keyStoreFile=#ksf&trustStoreFile=#tsf";
    String return_string =
      "When You Go Home, Tell Them Of Us And Say,"
      + "For Your Tomorrow, We Gave Our Today.";

    from(netty_ssl_endpoint)
      .process(new Processor() {
        public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {

```

```

        exchange.getOut().setBody(return_string);
    }
}
});

```

Getting access to `SSLSession` and the client certificate

### Available as of Camel 2.12

You can get access to the `javax.net.ssl.SSLSession` if you eg need to get details about the client certificate. When `ssl=true` then the `Netty` component will store the `SSLSession` as a header on the Camel Message as shown below:

```

SSLSession session = exchange.getIn().getHeader(NettyConstants.NETTY_SSL_SESSION,
SSLSession.class);
// get the first certificate which is client certificate
javax.security.cert.X509Certificate cert = session.getPeerCertificateChain()[0];
Principal principal = cert.getSubjectDN();

```

Remember to set `needClientAuth=true` to authenticate the client, otherwise `SSLSession` cannot access information about the client certificate, and you may get an exception `javax.net.ssl.SSLPeerUnverifiedException: peer not authenticated`. You may also get this exception if the client certificate is expired or not valid etc.

### TIP

The option `sslClientCertHeaders` can be set to `true` which then enriches the Camel Message with headers having details about the client certificate. For example the subject name is readily available in the header `CamelNettySSLClientCertSubjectName`.

## 238.6.4. Using Multiple Codecs

In certain cases it may be necessary to add chains of encoders and decoders to the netty pipeline. To add multiple codecs to a camel netty endpoint the 'encoders' and 'decoders' uri parameters should be used. Like the 'encoder' and 'decoder' parameters they are used to supply references (to lists of `ChannelUpstreamHandlers` and `ChannelDownstreamHandlers`) that should be added to the pipeline. Note that if encoders is specified then the encoder param will be ignored, similarly for decoders and the decoder param.

INFO: Read further above about using non shareable encoders/decoders.

The lists of codecs need to be added to the Camel's registry so they can be resolved when the endpoint is created.

Spring's native collections support can be used to specify the codec lists in an application context

The bean names can then be used in netty endpoint definitions either as a comma separated list or contained in a List e.g.

or via spring.

## 238.7. CLOSING CHANNEL WHEN COMPLETE

When acting as a server you sometimes want to close the channel when, for example, a client conversion is finished.

You can do this by simply setting the endpoint option **disconnect=true**.

However you can also instruct Camel on a per message basis as follows.

To instruct Camel to close the channel, you should add a header with the key

**CamelNettyCloseChannelWhenComplete** set to a boolean **true** value.

For instance, the example below will close the channel after it has written the bye message back to the client:

```
from("netty:tcp://localhost:8080").process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        String body = exchange.getIn().getBody(String.class);
        exchange.getOut().setBody("Bye " + body);
        // some condition which determines if we should close
        if (close) {
            exchange.getOut().setHeader(NettyConstants.NETTY_CLOSE_CHANNEL_WHEN_COMPLETE,
                true);
        }
    }
});
```

## 238.8. ADDING CUSTOM CHANNEL PIPELINE FACTORIES TO GAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OVER A CREATED PIPELINE

Available as of Camel 2.5

Custom channel pipelines provide complete control to the user over the handler/interceptor chain by inserting custom handler(s), encoder(s) & decoders without having to specify them in the Netty Endpoint URL in a very simple way.

In order to add a custom pipeline, a custom channel pipeline factory must be created and registered with the context via the context registry (JNDIRegistry, or the camel-spring ApplicationContextRegistry etc).

A custom pipeline factory must be constructed as follows

- A Producer linked channel pipeline factory must extend the abstract class **ClientPipelineFactory**.
- A Consumer linked channel pipeline factory must extend the abstract class **ServerPipelineFactory**.
- The classes should override the `getPipeline()` method in order to insert custom handler(s), encoder(s) and decoder(s). Not overriding the `getPipeline()` method creates a pipeline with no handlers, encoders or decoders wired to the pipeline.

The example below shows how ServerChannel Pipeline factory may be created

Using custom pipeline factory

```
public class SampleServerChannelPipelineFactory extends ServerPipelineFactory {
    private int maxLineSize = 1024;

    public ChannelPipeline getPipeline() throws Exception {
```

```

ChannelPipeline channelPipeline = Channels.pipeline();

channelPipeline.addLast("encoder-SD", new StringEncoder(CharsetUtil.UTF_8));
channelPipeline.addLast("decoder-DELIM", new DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder(maxLineSize,
true, Delimiters.lineDelimiter()));
channelPipeline.addLast("decoder-SD", new StringDecoder(CharsetUtil.UTF_8));
// here we add the default Camel ServerChannelHandler for the consumer, to allow Camel to
route the message etc.
channelPipeline.addLast("handler", new ServerChannelHandler(consumer));

return channelPipeline;
}
}

```

The custom channel pipeline factory can then be added to the registry and instantiated/utilized on a camel route in the following way

```

Registry registry = camelContext.getRegistry();
serverPipelineFactory = new TestServerChannelPipelineFactory();
registry.bind("spf", serverPipelineFactory);
context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        String netty_ssl_endpoint =
            "netty:tcp://localhost:5150?serverPipelineFactory=#spf"
        String return_string =
            "When You Go Home, Tell Them Of Us And Say,"
            + "For Your Tomorrow, We Gave Our Today.";

        from(netty_ssl_endpoint)
        .process(new Processor() {
            public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                exchange.getOut().setBody(return_string);
            }
        })
    }
});

```

## 238.9. REUSING NETTY BOSS AND WORKER THREAD POOLS

Available as of Camel 2.12

Netty has two kind of thread pools: boss and worker. By default each Netty consumer and producer has their private thread pools. If you want to reuse these thread pools among multiple consumers or producers then the thread pools must be created and enlisted in the Registry.

For example using Spring XML we can create a shared worker thread pool using the **NettyWorkerPoolBuilder** with 2 worker threads as shown below:

```

<!-- use the worker pool builder to help create the shared thread pool -->
<bean id="poolBuilder" class="org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyWorkerPoolBuilder">
    <property name="workerCount" value="2"/>
</bean>

<!-- the shared worker thread pool -->

```

```
<bean id="sharedPool" class="org.jboss.netty.channel.socket.nio.WorkerPool"
      factory-bean="poolBuilder" factory-method="build" destroy-method="shutdown">
</bean>
```

## TIP

For boss thread pool there is a **org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyServerBossPoolBuilder** builder for Netty consumers, and a **org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyClientBossPoolBuilder** for the Netty producers.

Then in the Camel routes we can refer to this worker pools by configuring the **workerPool** option in the [URI](#) as shown below:

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty:tcp://localhost:5021?
textline=true&sync=true&workerPool=#sharedPool&orderedThreadPoolExecutor=false"
/>
  <to uri="log:result"/>
  ...
</route>
```

And if we have another route we can refer to the shared worker pool:

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty:tcp://localhost:5022?
textline=true&sync=true&workerPool=#sharedPool&orderedThreadPoolExecutor=false"
/>
  <to uri="log:result"/>
  ...
</route>
```

i. and so forth.

## 238.10. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Netty HTTP](#)
- [MINA](#)

## CHAPTER 239. NETTY HTTP COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The `netty-http` component is an extension to `Netty` component to facilitate HTTP transport with `Netty`.

This camel component supports both producer and consumer endpoints.



### WARNING

This component is deprecated. You should use [Netty4 HTTP](#).

INFO: **Stream**. Netty is stream based, which means the input it receives is submitted to Camel as a stream. That means you will only be able to read the content of the stream **once**. If you find a situation where the message body appears to be empty or you need to access the data multiple times (eg: doing multicasting, or redelivery error handling) you should use Stream caching or convert the message body to a **String** which is safe to be re-read multiple times. Notice Netty4 HTTP reads the entire stream into memory using `io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpObjectAggregator` to build the entire full http message. But the resulting message is still a stream based message which is readable once.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-netty-http</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 239.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for a netty component is as follows

```
netty-http:http://localhost:8080[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

INFO: **Query parameters vs endpoint options** You may be wondering how Camel recognizes URI query parameters and endpoint options. For example you might create endpoint URI as follows - **netty-http:http://example.com?myParam=myValue&compression=true**. In this example **myParam** is the HTTP parameter, while **compression** is the Camel endpoint option. The strategy used by Camel in such situations is to resolve available endpoint options and remove them from the URI. It means that for the discussed example, the HTTP request sent by Netty HTTP producer to the endpoint will look as follows - **http://example.com?myParam=myValue**, because **compression** endpoint option will be resolved and removed from the target URL. Keep also in mind that you cannot specify endpoint options using dynamic headers (like **CamelHttpRequest**). Endpoint options can be specified only at the endpoint URI definition level (like **to** or **from** DSL elements).

## 239.2. HTTP OPTIONS

INFO: **A lot more options. Important:** This component inherits all the options from [Netty](#). So make sure to look at the [Netty](#) documentation as well.

Notice that some options from [Netty](#) is not applicable when using this [Netty HTTP](#) component, such as options related to UDP transport.

The Netty HTTP component supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>nettyHttpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpBinding</code> for binding to/from Netty and Camel Message API.		NettyHttpBinding
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the <code>NettyConfiguration</code> as configuration when creating endpoints.		NettyHttpConfiguration
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter headers.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>securityConfiguration</b> (security)	Refers to a <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration</code> for configuring secure web resources.		NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>maximumPoolSize</b> (advanced)	The core pool size for the ordered thread pool, if its in use. The default value is 16.	16	int
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Netty HTTP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
netty-http:protocol:host:port/path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 239.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> The protocol to use which is either http or https		String
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The local hostname such as localhost, or 0.0.0.0 when being a consumer. The remote HTTP server hostname when using producer.		String
<b>port</b>	The host port number		int
<b>path</b>	Resource path		String

### 239.2.2. Query Parameters (78 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (common)	If the option is true, the producer will ignore the Exchange.HTTP_URI header, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the producer send all the fault response back. The consumer working in the bridge mode will skip the gzip compression and WWW URL form encoding (by adding the <code>Exchange.SKIP_GZIP_ENCODING</code> and <code>Exchange.SKIP_WWW_FORM_URL_ENCODED</code> headers to the consumed exchange).	false	boolean
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect(close) from Netty Channel right after use. Can be used for both consumer and producer.	false	boolean
<b>keepAlive</b> (common)	Setting to ensure socket is not closed due to inactivity	true	boolean
<b>reuseAddress</b> (common)	Setting to facilitate socket multiplexing	true	boolean
<b>sync</b> (common)	Setting to set endpoint as one-way or request-response	true	boolean
<b>tcpNoDelay</b> (common)	Setting to improve TCP protocol performance	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>matchOnUriPrefix</b> (consumer)	Whether or not Camel should try to find a target consumer by matching the URI prefix if no exact match is found.	false	boolean
<b>send503whenSuspended</b> (consumer)	Whether to send back HTTP status code 503 when the consumer has been suspended. If the option is false then the Netty Acceptor is unbound when the consumer is suspended, so clients cannot connect anymore.	true	boolean
<b>backlog</b> (consumer)	Allows to configure a backlog for netty consumer (server). Note the backlog is just a best effort depending on the OS. Setting this option to a value such as 200, 500 or 1000, tells the TCP stack how long the accept queue can be. If this option is not configured, then the backlog depends on OS setting.		int
<b>bossCount</b> (consumer)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default bossCount parameter from Netty, which is 1. User can use this operation to override the default bossCount from Netty	1	int
<b>bossPool</b> (consumer)	To use a explicit <code>org.jboss.netty.channel.socket.nio.BossPool</code> as the boss thread pool. For example to share a thread pool with multiple consumers. By default each consumer has their own boss pool with 1 core thread.		BossPool
<b>channelGroup</b> (consumer)	To use a explicit ChannelGroup.		ChannelGroup
<b>chunkedMaxContentLength</b> (consumer)	Value in bytes the max content length per chunked frame received on the Netty HTTP server.	1048576	int
<b>compression</b> (consumer)	Allow using gzip/deflate for compression on the Netty HTTP server if the client supports it from the HTTP headers.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (consumer)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from <code>Netty HttpRequest getContent()</code> is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in light-weight memory based Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Netty input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure it Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. Mind that if you enable this option, then you cannot read the Netty stream multiple times out of the box, and you would need manually to reset the reader index on the Netty raw stream.	false	boolean
<b>disconnectOnNoReply</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled then this option dictates <code>Netty Consumer</code> if it should disconnect where there is no reply to send back.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>httpMethodRestrict</b> (consumer)	To disable HTTP methods on the Netty HTTP consumer. You can specify multiple separated by comma.		String
<b>mapHeaders</b> (consumer)	If this option is enabled, then during binding from Netty to Camel Message then the headers will be mapped as well (eg added as header to the Camel Message as well). You can turn off this option to disable this. The headers can still be accessed from the <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpMessage</code> message with the method <code>getHttpRequest()</code> that returns the Netty HTTP request <code>org.jboss.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpRequest</code> instance.	true	boolean
<b>maxChannelMemorySize</b> (consumer)	The maximum total size of the queued events per channel when using <code>orderedThreadPoolExecutor</code> . Specify 0 to disable.	10485760	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxHeaderSize</b> (consumer)	The maximum length of all headers. If the sum of the length of each header exceeds this value, a <code>TooLongFrameException</code> will be raised.	8192	int
<b>maxTotalMemory Size</b> (consumer)	The maximum total size of the queued events for this pool when using <code>orderedThreadPoolExecutor</code> . Specify 0 to disable.	209715200	long
<b>nettyServerBootstrapFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom <code>NettyServerBootstrapFactory</code>		<code>NettyServerBootstrapFactory</code>
<b>nettySharedHttpServer</b> (consumer)	To use a shared Netty HTTP server. See <code>Netty HTTP Server Example</code> for more details.		<code>NettySharedHttpServer</code>
<b>noReplyLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If <code>sync</code> is enabled this option dictates <code>NettyConsumer</code> which logging level to use when logging a there is no reply to send back.	WARN	<code>LoggingLevel</code>
<b>orderedThreadPoolExecutor</b> (consumer)	Whether to use ordered thread pool, to ensure events are processed orderly on the same channel. See details at the netty javadoc of <code>org.jboss.netty.handler.execution.OrderedMemoryAwareThreadPoolExecutor</code> for more details.	true	boolean
<b>serverClosedChannelExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server ( <code>NettyConsumer</code> ) catches an <code>java.nio.channels.ClosedChannelException</code> then its logged using this logging level. This is used to avoid logging the closed channel exceptions, as clients can disconnect abruptly and then cause a flood of closed exceptions in the Netty server.	DEBUG	<code>LoggingLevel</code>
<b>serverExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server ( <code>NettyConsumer</code> ) catches an exception then its logged using this logging level.	WARN	<code>LoggingLevel</code>
<b>serverPipelineFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom <code>ServerPipelineFactory</code>		<code>ServerPipelineFactory</code>
<b>traceEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP TRACE for this Netty HTTP consumer. By default TRACE is turned off.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>urlDecodeHeaders</b> (consumer)	If this option is enabled, then during binding from Netty to Camel Message then the header values will be URL decoded (eg %20 will be a space character. Notice this option is used by the default <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpBinding</code> and therefore if you implement a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpBinding</code> then you would need to decode the headers accordingly to this option.	false	boolean
<b>workerCount</b> (consumer)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default <code>workerCount</code> parameter from Netty, which is <code>cpu_core_threads2</code> . User can use this operation to override the default <code>workerCount</code> from Netty		int
<b>workerPool</b> (consumer)	To use a explicit <code>org.jboss.netty.channel.socket.nio.WorkerPool</code> as the worker thread pool. For example to share a thread pool with multiple consumers. By default each consumer has their own worker pool with 2 x cpu count core threads.		WorkerPool
<b>connectTimeout</b> (producer)	Time to wait for a socket connection to be available. Value is in millis.	10000	long
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	Allows to use a timeout for the Netty producer when calling a remote server. By default no timeout is in use. The value is in milli seconds, so eg 30000 is 30 seconds. The <code>requestTimeout</code> is using Netty's <code>ReadTimeoutHandler</code> to trigger the timeout.		long
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>clientPipelineFactory</b> (producer)	To use a custom <code>ClientPipelineFactory</code>		ClientPipelineFactory
<b>lazyChannelCreation</b> (producer)	Channels can be lazily created to avoid exceptions, if the remote server is not up and running when the Camel producer is started.	true	boolean
<b>okStatusCodeRange</b> (producer)	The status codes which are considered a success response. The values are inclusive. Multiple ranges can be defined, separated by comma, e.g. 200-204,209,301-304. Each range must be a single number or from-to with the dash included. The default range is 200-299	200-299	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>producerPoolEnabled</b> (producer)	Whether producer pool is enabled or not. Important: Do not turn this off, as the pooling is needed for handling concurrency and reliable request/reply.	true	boolean
<b>producerPoolMaxActive</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of objects that can be allocated by the pool (checked out to clients, or idle awaiting checkout) at a given time. Use a negative value for no limit.	-1	int
<b>producerPoolMaxIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of idle instances in the pool.	100	int
<b>producerPoolMinEvictableIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum amount of time (value in millis) an object may sit idle in the pool before it is eligible for eviction by the idle object evictor.	30000 0	long
<b>producerPoolMinIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum number of instances allowed in the producer pool before the evictor thread (if active) spawns new objects.		int
<b>useChannelBuffer</b> (producer)	If the useChannelBuffer is true, netty producer will turn the message body into ChannelBuffer before sending it out.	false	boolean
<b>useRelativePath</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use a relative path in HTTP requests. Some third party backend systems such as IBM Datapower do not support absolute URIs in HTTP POSTs, and setting this option to true can work around this problem.	false	boolean
<b>bootstrapConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration for configuring this endpoint.		NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured NettyHttpConfiguration for configuring this endpoint.		NettyHttpConfiguration
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter headers.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>nettyHttpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpBinding for binding to/from Netty and Camel Message API.		NettyHttpBinding

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>options</b> (advanced)	Allows to configure additional netty options using option. as prefix. For example option.child.keepAlive=false to set the netty option child.keepAlive=false. See the Netty documentation for possible options that can be used.		Map
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during inbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	long
<b>receiveBufferSize Predictor</b> (advanced)	Configures the buffer size predictor. See details at Jetty documentation and this mail thread.		int
<b>sendBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during outbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a application/x-java-serialized-object content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> . The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	Only used for TCP. You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, fault body, In headers, Out headers, fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean
<b>decoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> To use a single decoder. This options is deprecated use encoders instead.		ChannelHandler
<b>decoders</b> (codec)	A list of decoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>encoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> To use a single encoder. This options is deprecated use encoders instead.		ChannelHandler
<b>encoders</b> (codec)	A list of encoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String
<b>enabledProtocols</b> (security)	Which protocols to enable when using SSL	TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2	String
<b>keyStoreFile</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File
<b>keyStoreFormat</b> (security)	Keystore format to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to JKS if not set	JKS	String
<b>keyStoreResource</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String
<b>needClientAuth</b> (security)	Configures whether the server needs client authentication when using SSL.	false	boolean
<b>passphrase</b> (security)	Password setting to use in order to encrypt/decrypt payloads sent using SSH		String
<b>securityConfiguration</b> (security)	Refers to a org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration for configuring secure web resources.		NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration
<b>securityOptions</b> (security)	To configure NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration using key/value pairs from the map		Map
<b>securityProvider</b> (security)	Security provider to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to SunX509 if not set.	SunX509	String
<b>ssl</b> (security)	Setting to specify whether SSL encryption is applied to this endpoint	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sslClientCertHeaders</b> (security)	When enabled and in SSL mode, then the Netty consumer will enrich the Camel Message with headers having information about the client certificate such as subject name, issuer name, serial number, and the valid date range.	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>sslHandler</b> (security)	Reference to a class that could be used to return an SSL Handler		SslHandler
<b>trustStoreFile</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File
<b>trustStoreResource</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String

### 239.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following headers can be used on the producer to control the HTTP request.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HttpMethod</b>	<b>String</b>	Allow to control what HTTP method to use such as GET, POST, TRACE etc. The type can also be a <b>org.jboss.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpMethod</b> instance.
<b>Camel HttpQuery</b>	<b>String</b>	Allows to provide URI query parameters as a <b>String</b> value that overrides the endpoint configuration. Separate multiple parameters using the & sign. For example: <b>foo=bar&amp;beer=yes</b> .
<b>Camel HttpPath</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>Camel 2.13.1/2.12.4:</b> Allows to provide URI context-path and query parameters as a <b>String</b> value that overrides the endpoint configuration. This allows to reuse the same producer for calling same remote http server, but using a dynamic context-path and query parameters.
<b>Content-Type</b>	<b>String</b>	To set the content-type of the HTTP body. For example: <b>text/plain; charset="UTF-8"</b> .

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HttpResponseCode</b>	<b>int</b>	Allows to set the HTTP Status code to use. By default 200 is used for success, and 500 for failure.

The following headers is provided as meta-data when a route starts from an [Netty HTTP](#) endpoint:

The description in the table takes offset in a route having: **from("netty-http:http:0.0.0.0:8080/myapp")**  
...

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HttpMethod</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP method used, such as GET, POST, TRACE etc.
<b>Camel HttpUrl</b>	<b>String</b>	The URL including protocol, host and port, etc
<b>Camel HttpUri</b>	<b>String</b>	The URI without protocol, host and port, etc
<b>Camel HttpQuery</b>	<b>String</b>	Any query parameters, such as <b>foo=bar&amp;beer=yes</b>
<b>Camel HttpRawQuery</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>Camel 2.13.0:</b> Any query parameters, such as <b>foo=bar&amp;beer=yes</b> . Stored in the raw form, as they arrived to the consumer (i.e. before URL decoding).
<b>Camel HttpPath</b>	<b>String</b>	Additional context-path. This value is empty if the client called the context-path <b>/myapp</b> . If the client calls <b>/myapp/mystuff</b> , then this header value is <b>/mystuff</b> . In other words its the value after the context-path configured on the route endpoint.
<b>Camel HttpCharacterEncoding</b>	<b>String</b>	The charset from the content-type header.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HttpAuthentication</b>	<b>String</b>	If the user was authenticated using HTTP Basic then this header is added with the value <b>Basic</b> .
<b>Content-Type</b>	<b>String</b>	The content type if provided. For example: <b>text/plain; charset="UTF-8"</b> .

## 239.4. ACCESS TO NETTY TYPES

This component uses the `org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpRequestMessage` as the message implementation on the Exchange. This allows end users to get access to the original Netty request/response instances if needed, as shown below. Mind that the original response may not be accessible at all times.

```
org.jboss.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpRequest request =
exchange.getIn(NettyHttpRequestMessage.class).getHttpRequest();
```

## 239.5. EXAMPLES

In the route below we use [Netty HTTP](#) as a HTTP server, which returns back a hardcoded "Bye World" message.

```
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:8080/foo")
.transform().constant("Bye World");
```

And we can call this HTTP server using Camel also, with the `ProducerTemplate` as shown below:

```
String out = template.requestBody("netty-http:http://localhost:8080/foo", "Hello World",
String.class);
System.out.println(out);
```

And we get back "Bye World" as the output.

## 239.6. HOW DO I LET NETTY MATCH WILDCARDS

By default [Netty HTTP](#) will only match on exact uri's. But you can instruct Netty to match prefixes. For example

```
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo").to("mock:foo");
```

In the route above [Netty HTTP](#) will only match if the uri is an exact match, so it will match if you enter [http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo](#) but not match if you do [http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo/bar](#).

So if you want to enable wildcard matching you do as follows:

```
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo?matchOnUriPrefix=true").to("mock:foo");
```

So now Netty matches any endpoints with starts with **foo**.

To match **any** endpoint you can do:

```
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:8123?matchOnUriPrefix=true").to("mock:foo");
```

## 239.7. USING MULTIPLE ROUTES WITH SAME PORT

In the same CamelContext you can have multiple routes from [Netty HTTP](#) that shares the same port (eg a **org.jboss.netty.bootstrap.ServerBootstrap** instance). Doing this requires a number of bootstrap options to be identical in the routes, as the routes will share the same **org.jboss.netty.bootstrap.ServerBootstrap** instance. The instance will be configured with the options from the first route created.

The options the routes must be identical configured is all the options defined in the **org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration** configuration class. If you have configured another route with different options, Camel will throw an exception on startup, indicating the options is not identical. To mitigate this ensure all options is identical.

Here is an example with two routes that share the same port.

### Two routes sharing the same port

```
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo")
    .to("mock:foo")
    .transform().constant("Bye World");

from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/bar")
    .to("mock:bar")
    .transform().constant("Bye Camel");
```

And here is an example of a mis configured 2nd route that do not have identical **org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration** option as the 1st route. This will cause Camel to fail on startup.

### Two routes sharing the same port, but the 2nd route is misconfigured and will fail on starting

```
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo")
    .to("mock:foo")
    .transform().constant("Bye World");

// we cannot have a 2nd route on same port with SSL enabled, when the 1st route is NOT
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/bar?ssl=true")
    .to("mock:bar")
    .transform().constant("Bye Camel");
```

### 239.7.1. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes

By configuring the common server bootstrap option in an single instance of a **org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration** type, we can use the **bootstrapConfiguration** option on the [Netty HTTP](#) consumers to refer and reuse the same options

across all consumers.

```
<bean id="nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"
class="org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration">
  <property name="backlog" value="200"/>
  <property name="connectTimeout" value="20000"/>
  <property name="workerCount" value="16"/>
</bean>
```

And in the routes you refer to this option as shown below

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo?
bootstrapConfiguration=#nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"/>
  ...
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/bar?
bootstrapConfiguration=#nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"/>
  ...
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/beer?
bootstrapConfiguration=#nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"/>
  ...
</route>
```

### 239.7.2. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes across multiple bundles in OSGi container

See the Netty HTTP Server Example for more details and example how to do that.

## 239.8. USING HTTP BASIC AUTHENTICATION

The [Netty HTTP](#) consumer supports HTTP basic authentication by specifying the security realm name to use, as shown below

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo?securityConfiguration.realm=karaf"/>
  ...
</route>
```

The realm name is mandatory to enable basic authentication. By default the JAAS based authenticator is used, which will use the realm name specified (karaf in the example above) and use the JAAS realm and the JAAS `LoginModule`s of this realm for authentication.

End user of Apache Karaf / ServiceMix has a karaf realm out of the box, and hence why the example above would work out of the box in these containers.

### 239.8.1. Specifying ACL on web resources

The `org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.SecurityConstraint` allows to define constraints on web resources. And the `org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.SecurityConstraintMapping` is provided out of the box, allowing to easily define inclusions and exclusions with roles.

For example as shown below in the XML DSL, we define the constraint bean:

```
<bean id="constraint" class="org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.SecurityConstraintMapping">
  <!-- inclusions defines url -> roles restrictions -->
  <!-- a * should be used for any role accepted (or even no roles) -->
  <property name="inclusions">
    <map>
      <entry key="/*" value="*" />
      <entry key="/admin/*" value="admin" />
      <entry key="/guest/*" value="admin,guest" />
    </map>
  </property>
  <!-- exclusions is used to define public urls, which requires no authentication -->
  <property name="exclusions">
    <set>
      <value>/public/*</value>
    </set>
  </property>
</bean>
```

The constraint above is defined so that

- access to `/*` is restricted and any role is accepted (also if user has no roles)
- access to `/admin/*` requires the admin role
- access to `/guest/*` requires the admin or guest role
- access to `/public/*` is an exclusion which means no authentication is needed, and is therefore public for everyone without logging in

To use this constraint we just need to refer to the bean id as shown below:

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo?
matchOnUriPrefix=true&securityConfiguration.realm=karaf&securityConfiguration.securityCon
straint=#constraint"/>
  ...
</route>
```

## 239.9. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Netty](#)

- [Netty HTTP Server Example](#)
- [Jetty](#)

## CHAPTER 240. NETTY4 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The **netty4** component in Camel is a socket communication component, based on the [Netty](#) project version 4.

Netty is a NIO client server framework which enables quick and easy development of netwServerInitializerFactoryork applications such as protocol servers and clients.

Netty greatly simplifies and streamlines network programming such as TCP and UDP socket server.

This camel component supports both producer and consumer endpoints.

The Netty component has several options and allows fine-grained control of a number of TCP/UDP communication parameters (buffer sizes, keepAlives, tcpNoDelay etc) and facilitates both In-Only and In-Out communication on a Camel route.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-netty4</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 240.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for a netty component is as follows

```
netty4:tcp://localhost:99999[?options]
netty4:udp://remotehost:99999/[?options]
```

This component supports producer and consumer endpoints for both TCP and UDP.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 240.2. OPTIONS

The Netty4 component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maximumPoolSize</b> (advanced)	The thread pool size for the EventExecutorGroup if its in use. The default value is 16.	16	int
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the NettyConfiguration as configuration when creating endpoints.		NettyConfiguration
<b>executorService</b> (advanced)	To use the given EventExecutorGroup		EventExecutorGroup



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Netty4 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
netty4:protocol:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 240.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> The protocol to use which can be tcp or udp.		String
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The hostname. For the consumer the hostname is localhost or 0.0.0.0 For the producer the hostname is the remote host to connect to		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> The host port number		int

### 240.2.2. Query Parameters (72 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect(close) from Netty Channel right after use. Can be used for both consumer and producer.	false	boolean
<b>keepAlive</b> (common)	Setting to ensure socket is not closed due to inactivity	true	boolean
<b>reuseAddress</b> (common)	Setting to facilitate socket multiplexing	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>reuseChannel</b> (common)	This option allows producers and consumers (in client mode) to reuse the same Netty Channel for the lifecycle of processing the Exchange. This is useful if you need to call a server multiple times in a Camel route and want to use the same network connection. When using this the channel is not returned to the connection pool until the Exchange is done; or disconnected if the disconnect option is set to true. The reused Channel is stored on the Exchange as an exchange property with the key link <code>NettyConstantsNETTY_CHANNEL</code> which allows you to obtain the channel during routing and use it as well.	false	boolean
<b>sync</b> (common)	Setting to set endpoint as one-way or request-response	true	boolean
<b>tcpNoDelay</b> (common)	Setting to improve TCP protocol performance	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>broadcast</b> (consumer)	Setting to choose Multicast over UDP	false	boolean
<b>clientMode</b> (consumer)	If the clientMode is true, netty consumer will connect the address as a TCP client.	false	boolean
<b>reconnect</b> (consumer)	Used only in clientMode in consumer, the consumer will attempt to reconnect on disconnection if this is enabled	true	boolean
<b>reconnectInterval</b> (consumer)	Used if reconnect and clientMode is enabled. The interval in milli seconds to attempt reconnection	10000	int
<b>backlog</b> (consumer)	Allows to configure a backlog for netty consumer (server). Note the backlog is just a best effort depending on the OS. Setting this option to a value such as 200, 500 or 1000, tells the TCP stack how long the accept queue can be. If this option is not configured, then the backlog depends on OS setting.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bossCount</b> (consumer)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default bossCount parameter from Netty, which is 1. User can use this operation to override the default bossCount from Netty	1	int
<b>bossGroup</b> (consumer)	Set the BossGroup which could be used for handling the new connection of the server side across the NettyEndpoint		EventLoopGroup
<b>disconnectOnNoReply</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled then this option dictates NettyConsumer if it should disconnect where there is no reply to send back.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>nettyServerBootstrapFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom NettyServerBootstrapFactory		NettyServerBootstrapFactory
<b>networkInterface</b> (consumer)	When using UDP then this option can be used to specify a network interface by its name, such as eth0 to join a multicast group.		String
<b>noReplyLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled this option dictates NettyConsumer which logging level to use when logging a there is no reply to send back.	WARN	LogLevel
<b>serverClosedChannelExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server (NettyConsumer) catches an java.nio.channels.ClosedChannelException then its logged using this logging level. This is used to avoid logging the closed channel exceptions, as clients can disconnect abruptly and then cause a flood of closed exceptions in the Netty server.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>serverExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server (NettyConsumer) catches an exception then its logged using this logging level.	WARN	LogLevel
<b>serverInitializerFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom ServerInitializerFactory		ServerInitializerFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>usingExecutorService</b> (consumer)	Whether to use ordered thread pool, to ensure events are processed orderly on the same channel.	true	boolean
<b>connectTimeout</b> (producer)	Time to wait for a socket connection to be available. Value is in millis.	10000	int
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	Allows to use a timeout for the Netty producer when calling a remote server. By default no timeout is in use. The value is in milli seconds, so eg 30000 is 30 seconds. The requestTimeout is using Netty's ReadTimeoutHandler to trigger the timeout.		long
<b>clientInitializerFactory</b> (producer)	To use a custom ClientInitializerFactory		ClientInitializerFactory
<b>correlationManager</b> (producer)	To use a custom correlation manager to manage how request and reply messages are mapped when using request/reply with the netty producer. This should only be used if you have a way to map requests together with replies such as if there is correlation ids in both the request and reply messages. This can be used if you want to multiplex concurrent messages on the same channel (aka connection) in netty. When doing this you must have a way to correlate the request and reply messages so you can store the right reply on the inflight Camel Exchange before its continued routed. We recommend extending the TimeoutCorrelationManagerSupport when you build custom correlation managers. This provides support for timeout and other complexities you otherwise would need to implement as well. See also the producerPoolEnabled option for more details.		NettyCamelStateCorrelationManager
<b>lazyChannelCreation</b> (producer)	Channels can be lazily created to avoid exceptions, if the remote server is not up and running when the Camel producer is started.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>producerPoolEnabled</b> (producer)	Whether producer pool is enabled or not. Important: If you turn this off then a single shared connection is used for the producer, also if you are doing request/reply. That means there is a potential issue with interleaved responses if replies comes back out-of-order. Therefore you need to have a correlation id in both the request and reply messages so you can properly correlate the replies to the Camel callback that is responsible for continue processing the message in Camel. To do this you need to implement <code>NettyCamelStateCorrelationManager</code> as correlation manager and configure it via the <code>correlationManager</code> option. See also the <code>correlationManager</code> option for more details.	true	boolean
<b>producerPoolMaxActive</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of objects that can be allocated by the pool (checked out to clients, or idle awaiting checkout) at a given time. Use a negative value for no limit.	-1	int
<b>producerPoolMaxIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of idle instances in the pool.	100	int
<b>producerPoolMinEvictableIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum amount of time (value in millis) an object may sit idle in the pool before it is eligible for eviction by the idle object evictor.	30000 0	long
<b>producerPoolMinIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum number of instances allowed in the producer pool before the evictor thread (if active) spawns new objects.		int
<b>udpConnectionlessSending</b> (producer)	This option supports connection less udp sending which is a real fire and forget. A connected udp send receive the <code>PortUnreachableException</code> if no one is listen on the receiving port.	false	boolean
<b>useByteBuf</b> (producer)	If the <code>useByteBuf</code> is true, netty producer will turn the message body into <code>ByteBuf</code> before sending it out.	false	boolean
<b>allowSerializedHeaders</b> (advanced)	Only used for TCP when <code>transferExchange</code> is true. When set to true, serializable objects in headers and properties will be added to the exchange. Otherwise Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean
<b>bootstrapConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured <code>NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration</code> for configuring this endpoint.		<code>NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>channelGroup</b> (advanced)	To use a explicit ChannelGroup.		ChannelGroup
<b>nativeTransport</b> (advanced)	Whether to use native transport instead of NIO. Native transport takes advantage of the host operating system and is only supported on some platforms. You need to add the netty JAR for the host operating system you are using. See more details at: <a href="http://netty.io/wiki/native-transport.html">http://netty.io/wiki/native-transport.html</a>	false	boolean
<b>options</b> (advanced)	Allows to configure additional netty options using option. as prefix. For example option.child.keepAlive=false to set the netty option child.keepAlive=false. See the Netty documentation for possible options that can be used.		Map
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during inbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	int
<b>receiveBufferSize Predictor</b> (advanced)	Configures the buffer size predictor. See details at Jetty documentation and this mail thread.		int
<b>sendBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during outbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	Only used for TCP. You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, fault body, In headers, Out headers, fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean
<b>udpByteArrayCodec</b> (advanced)	For UDP only. If enabled the using byte array codec instead of Java serialization protocol.	false	boolean
<b>workerCount</b> (advanced)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default workerCount parameter from Netty, which is cpu_core_threads2. User can use this operation to override the default workerCount from Netty		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>workerGroup</b> (advanced)	To use a explicit EventLoopGroup as the boss thread pool. For example to share a thread pool with multiple consumers or producers. By default each consumer or producer has their own worker pool with 2 x cpu count core threads.		EventLoopGroup
<b>allowDefaultCodec</b> (codec)	The netty component installs a default codec if both, encoder/deocder is null and textline is false. Setting allowDefaultCodec to false prevents the netty component from installing a default codec as the first element in the filter chain.	true	boolean
<b>autoAppendDelimiter</b> (codec)	Whether or not to auto append missing end delimiter when sending using the textline codec.	true	boolean
<b>decoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> A custom ChannelHandler class that can be used to perform special marshalling of inbound payloads.		ChannelHandler
<b>decoderMaxLength</b> (codec)	The max line length to use for the textline codec.	1024	int
<b>decoders</b> (codec)	A list of decoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String
<b>delimiter</b> (codec)	The delimiter to use for the textline codec. Possible values are LINE and NULL.	LINE	TextLineDelimiter
<b>encoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> A custom ChannelHandler class that can be used to perform special marshalling of outbound payloads.		ChannelHandler
<b>encoders</b> (codec)	A list of encoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String
<b>encoding</b> (codec)	The encoding (a charset name) to use for the textline codec. If not provided, Camel will use the JVM default Charset.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>textline</b> (codec)	Only used for TCP. If no codec is specified, you can use this flag to indicate a text line based codec; if not specified or the value is false, then Object Serialization is assumed over TCP.	false	boolean
<b>enabledProtocols</b> (security)	Which protocols to enable when using SSL	TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2	String
<b>keyStoreFile</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File
<b>keyStoreFormat</b> (security)	Keystore format to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to JKS if not set		String
<b>keyStoreResource</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String
<b>needClientAuth</b> (security)	Configures whether the server needs client authentication when using SSL.	false	boolean
<b>passphrase</b> (security)	Password setting to use in order to encrypt/decrypt payloads sent using SSH		String
<b>securityProvider</b> (security)	Security provider to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to SunX509 if not set.		String
<b>ssl</b> (security)	Setting to specify whether SSL encryption is applied to this endpoint	false	boolean
<b>sslClientCertHeaders</b> (security)	When enabled and in SSL mode, then the Netty consumer will enrich the Camel Message with headers having information about the client certificate such as subject name, issuer name, serial number, and the valid date range.	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>sslHandler</b> (security)	Reference to a class that could be used to return an SSL Handler		SslHandler
<b>trustStoreFile</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>trustStoreResource</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String

## 240.3. REGISTRY BASED OPTIONS

Codec Handlers and SSL Keystores can be enlisted in the Registry, such as in the Spring XML file. The values that could be passed in, are the following:

Name	Description
<b>passphrase</b>	password setting to use in order to encrypt/decrypt payloads sent using SSH
<b>keyStoreFormat</b>	keystore format to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to "JKS" if not set
<b>securityProvider</b>	Security provider to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to "SunX509" if not set.
<b>keyStoreFile</b>	<b>deprecated:</b> Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption
<b>trustStoreFile</b>	<b>deprecated:</b> Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption
<b>keyStoreResource</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.1:</b> Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with " <b>classpath:</b> ", " <b>file:</b> ", or " <b>http:</b> " to load the resource from different systems.
<b>trustStoreResource</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.1:</b> Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with " <b>classpath:</b> ", " <b>file:</b> ", or " <b>http:</b> " to load the resource from different systems.
<b>sslHandler</b>	Reference to a class that could be used to return an SSL Handler
<b>encoder</b>	A custom <b>ChannelHandler</b> class that can be used to perform special marshalling of outbound payloads. Must override io.netty.channel.ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter.

Name	Description
<b>encoders</b>	A list of encoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with # so Camel knows it should lookup.
<b>decoder</b>	A custom <b>ChannelHandler</b> class that can be used to perform special marshalling of inbound payloads. Must override <code>io.netty.channel.ChannelOutboundHandlerAdapter</code> .
<b>decoders</b>	A list of decoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with # so Camel knows it should lookup.

**NOTE**

Read below about using non shareable encoders/decoders.

### 240.3.1. Using non shareable encoders or decoders

If your encoders or decoders is not shareable (eg they have the `@Shareable` class annotation), then your encoder/decoder must implement the **`org.apache.camel.component.netty.ChannelHandlerFactory`** interface, and return a new instance in the **`newChannelHandler`** method. This is to ensure the encoder/decoder can safely be used. If this is not the case, then the Netty component will log a WARN when an endpoint is created.

The Netty component offers a **`org.apache.camel.component.netty.ChannelHandlerFactories`** factory class, that has a number of commonly used methods.

## 240.4. SENDING MESSAGES TO/FROM A NETTY ENDPOINT

### 240.4.1. Netty Producer

In Producer mode, the component provides the ability to send payloads to a socket endpoint using either TCP or UDP protocols (with optional SSL support).

The producer mode supports both one-way and request-response based operations.

### 240.4.2. Netty Consumer

In Consumer mode, the component provides the ability to:

- listen on a specified socket using either TCP or UDP protocols (with optional SSL support),
- receive requests on the socket using text/xml, binary and serialized object based payloads and
- send them along on a route as message exchanges.

The consumer mode supports both one-way and request-response based operations.

## 240.5. EXAMPLES

### 240.5.1. A UDP Netty endpoint using Request-Reply and serialized object payload

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("netty4:udp://localhost:5155?sync=true")
            .process(new Processor() {
                public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                    Poetry poetry = (Poetry) exchange.getIn().getBody();
                    poetry.setPoet("Dr. Sarojini Naidu");
                    exchange.getOut().setBody(poetry);
                }
            })
    }
};
```

### 240.5.2. A TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using One-way communication

```
RouteBuilder builder = new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("netty4:tcp://localhost:5150")
            .to("mock:result");
    }
};
```

### 240.5.3. An SSL/TCP based Netty consumer endpoint using Request-Reply communication

Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.9, the Netty component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the Netty component.

Programmatic configuration of the component

```
KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);

NettyComponent nettyComponent = getContext().getComponent("netty4", NettyComponent.class);
nettyComponent.setSslContextParameters(scp);
```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

...

```

<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:keyManagers
    keyPassword="keyPassword">
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:keyManagers>
  </camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="netty4:tcp://localhost:5150?
sync=true&ssl=true&sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/>
...

```

[[Netty4-UsingBasicSSL/TLSconfigurationontheJettyComponent]] Using Basic SSL/TLS configuration on the Jetty Component

```

JndiRegistry registry = new JndiRegistry(createJndiContext());
registry.bind("password", "changeit");
registry.bind("ksf", new File("src/test/resources/keystore.jks"));
registry.bind("tsf", new File("src/test/resources/keystore.jks"));

context.createRegistry(registry);
context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
  public void configure() {
    String netty_ssl_endpoint =
      "netty4:tcp://localhost:5150?sync=true&ssl=true&passphrase=#password"
      + "&keyStoreFile=#ksf&trustStoreFile=#tsf";
    String return_string =
      "When You Go Home, Tell Them Of Us And Say,"
      + "For Your Tomorrow, We Gave Our Today.";

    from(netty_ssl_endpoint)
      .process(new Processor() {
        public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
          exchange.getOut().setBody(return_string);
        }
      })
  }
});

```

Getting access to SSLSession and the client certificate

You can get access to the **javax.net.ssl.SSLSession** if you eg need to get details about the client certificate. When **ssl=true** then the **Netty4** component will store the **SSLSession** as a header on the Camel Message as shown below:

```

SSLSession session = exchange.getIn().getHeader(NettyConstants.NETTY_SSL_SESSION,
SSLSession.class);
// get the first certificate which is client certificate
javax.security.cert.X509Certificate cert = session.getPeerCertificateChain()[0];
Principal principal = cert.getSubjectDN();

```

Remember to set **needClientAuth=true** to authenticate the client, otherwise **SSLSession** cannot access information about the client certificate, and you may get an exception

**javax.net.ssl.SSLPeerUnverifiedException: peer not authenticated.** You may also get this exception if the client certificate is expired or not valid etc.

## TIP

The option **sslClientCertHeaders** can be set to **true** which then enriches the Camel Message with headers having details about the client certificate. For example the subject name is readily available in the header **CamelNettySSLClientCertSubjectName**.

## 240.5.4. Using Multiple Codecs

In certain cases it may be necessary to add chains of encoders and decoders to the netty pipeline. To add multiple codecs to a camel netty endpoint the 'encoders' and 'decoders' uri parameters should be used. Like the 'encoder' and 'decoder' parameters they are used to supply references (to lists of ChannelUpstreamHandlers and ChannelDownstreamHandlers) that should be added to the pipeline. Note that if encoders is specified then the encoder param will be ignored, similarly for decoders and the decoder param.



## NOTE

Read further above about using non shareable encoders/decoders.

The lists of codecs need to be added to the Camel's registry so they can be resolved when the endpoint is created.

```
ChannelHandlerFactory lengthDecoder =
ChannelHandlerFactories.newLengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder(1048576, 0, 4, 0, 4);

StringDecoder stringDecoder = new StringDecoder();
registry.bind("length-decoder", lengthDecoder);
registry.bind("string-decoder", stringDecoder);

LengthFieldPrepender lengthEncoder = new LengthFieldPrepender(4);
StringEncoder stringEncoder = new StringEncoder();
registry.bind("length-encoder", lengthEncoder);
registry.bind("string-encoder", stringEncoder);

List<ChannelHandler> decoders = new ArrayList<ChannelHandler>();
decoders.add(lengthDecoder);
decoders.add(stringDecoder);

List<ChannelHandler> encoders = new ArrayList<ChannelHandler>();
encoders.add(lengthEncoder);
encoders.add(stringEncoder);

registry.bind("encoders", encoders);
registry.bind("decoders", decoders);
```

Spring's native collections support can be used to specify the codec lists in an application context

```
<util:list id="decoders" list-class="java.util.LinkedList">
  <bean class="org.apache.camel.component.netty4.ChannelHandlerFactories" factory-
method="newLengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder">
    <constructor-arg value="1048576"/>
  </bean>
</util:list>
```

```

        <constructor-arg value="0"/>
        <constructor-arg value="4"/>
        <constructor-arg value="0"/>
        <constructor-arg value="4"/>
    </bean>
    <bean class="io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringDecoder"/>
</util:list>

<util:list id="encoders" list-class="java.util.LinkedList">
    <bean class="io.netty.handler.codec.LengthFieldPrepender">
        <constructor-arg value="4"/>
    </bean>
    <bean class="io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringEncoder"/>
</util:list>

<bean id="length-encoder" class="io.netty.handler.codec.LengthFieldPrepender">
    <constructor-arg value="4"/>
</bean>
<bean id="string-encoder" class="io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringEncoder"/>

<bean id="length-decoder" class="org.apache.camel.component.netty4.ChannelHandlerFactories"
factory-method="newLengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder">
    <constructor-arg value="1048576"/>
    <constructor-arg value="0"/>
    <constructor-arg value="4"/>
    <constructor-arg value="0"/>
    <constructor-arg value="4"/>
</bean>
<bean id="string-decoder" class="io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringDecoder"/>

```

The bean names can then be used in netty endpoint definitions either as a comma separated list or contained in a List e.g.

```

from("direct:multiple-codec").to("netty4:tcp://localhost:{{port}}?encoders=#encoders&sync=false");

from("netty4:tcp://localhost:{{port}}?decoders=#length-decoder,#string-
decoder&sync=false").to("mock:multiple-codec");

```

or via XML.

```

<camelContext id="multiple-netty-codecs-context" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
    <route>
        <from uri="direct:multiple-codec"/>
        <to uri="netty4:tcp://localhost:5150?encoders=#encoders&sync=false"/>
    </route>
    <route>
        <from uri="netty4:tcp://localhost:5150?decoders=#length-decoder,#string-
decoder&sync=false"/>
        <to uri="mock:multiple-codec"/>
    </route>
</camelContext>

```

## 240.6. CLOSING CHANNEL WHEN COMPLETE

When acting as a server you sometimes want to close the channel when, for example, a client conversion is finished.

You can do this by simply setting the endpoint option **disconnect=true**.

However you can also instruct Camel on a per message basis as follows.

To instruct Camel to close the channel, you should add a header with the key

**CamelNettyCloseChannelWhenComplete** set to a boolean **true** value.

For instance, the example below will close the channel after it has written the bye message back to the client:

```
from("netty4:tcp://localhost:8080").process(new Processor() {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        String body = exchange.getIn().getBody(String.class);
        exchange.getOut().setBody("Bye " + body);
        // some condition which determines if we should close
        if (close) {
            exchange.getOut().setHeader(NettyConstants.NETTY_CLOSE_CHANNEL_WHEN_COMPLETE,
                true);
        }
    }
});
```

Adding custom channel pipeline factories to gain complete control over a

## 240.7. CUSTOM PIPELINE

Custom channel pipelines provide complete control to the user over the handler/interceptor chain by inserting custom handler(s), encoder(s) & decoders without having to specify them in the Netty Endpoint URL in a very simple way.

In order to add a custom pipeline, a custom channel pipeline factory must be created and registered with the context via the context registry (JNDIRegistry, or the camel-spring ApplicationContextRegistry etc).

A custom pipeline factory must be constructed as follows

- A Producer linked channel pipeline factory must extend the abstract class **ClientPipelineFactory**.
- A Consumer linked channel pipeline factory must extend the abstract class **ServerInitializerFactory**.
- The classes should override the `initChannel()` method in order to insert custom handler(s), encoder(s) and decoder(s). Not overriding the **initChannel()** method creates a pipeline with no handlers, encoders or decoders wired to the pipeline.

The example below shows how ServerInitializerFactory factory may be created

### 240.7.1. Using custom pipeline factory

```
public class SampleServerInitializerFactory extends ServerInitializerFactory {
    private int maxLineSize = 1024;

    protected void initChannel(Channel ch) throws Exception {
        ChannelPipeline channelPipeline = ch.pipeline();
    }
}
```

```

        channelPipeline.addLast("encoder-SD", new StringEncoder(CharsetUtil.UTF_8));
        channelPipeline.addLast("decoder-DELIM", new DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder(maxLineSize,
true, Delimiters.lineDelimiter()));
        channelPipeline.addLast("decoder-SD", new StringDecoder(CharsetUtil.UTF_8));
        // here we add the default Camel ServerChannelHandler for the consumer, to allow Camel to
route the message etc.
        channelPipeline.addLast("handler", new ServerChannelHandler(consumer));
    }
}

```

The custom channel pipeline factory can then be added to the registry and instantiated/utilized on a camel route in the following way

```

Registry registry = camelContext.getRegistry();
ServerInitializerFactory factory = new TestServerInitializerFactory();
registry.bind("spf", factory);
context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        String netty_ssl_endpoint =
            "netty4:tcp://localhost:5150?serverInitializerFactory=#spf"
        String return_string =
            "When You Go Home, Tell Them Of Us And Say,"
            + "For Your Tomorrow, We Gave Our Today.";

        from(netty_ssl_endpoint)
            .process(new Processor() {
                public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
                    exchange.getOut().setBody(return_string);
                }
            })
    }
});

```

## 240.8. REUSING NETTY BOSS AND WORKER THREAD POOLS

Netty has two kind of thread pools: boss and worker. By default each Netty consumer and producer has their private thread pools. If you want to reuse these thread pools among multiple consumers or producers then the thread pools must be created and enlisted in the Registry.

For example using Spring XML we can create a shared worker thread pool using the **NettyWorkerPoolBuilder** with 2 worker threads as shown below:

```

<!-- use the worker pool builder to help create the shared thread pool -->
<bean id="poolBuilder" class="org.apache.camel.component.netty.NettyWorkerPoolBuilder">
    <property name="workerCount" value="2"/>
</bean>

<!-- the shared worker thread pool -->
<bean id="sharedPool" class="org.jboss.netty.channel.socket.nio.WorkerPool"
    factory-bean="poolBuilder" factory-method="build" destroy-method="shutdown">
</bean>

```



**TIP**

For boss thread pool there is a **org.apache.camel.component.netty4.NettyServerBossPoolBuilder** builder for Netty consumers, and a **org.apache.camel.component.netty4.NettyClientBossPoolBuilder** for the Netty producers.

Then in the Camel routes we can refer to this worker pools by configuring the **workerPool** option in the [URI](#) as shown below:

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty4:tcp://localhost:5021?
textline=true&sync=true&workerPool=#sharedPool&usingExecutorService=false"/>
  <to uri="log:result"/>
  ...
</route>
```

And if we have another route we can refer to the shared worker pool:

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty4:tcp://localhost:5022?
textline=true&sync=true&workerPool=#sharedPool&usingExecutorService=false"/>
  <to uri="log:result"/>
  ...
</route>
```

and so forth.

## 240.9. MULTIPLEXING CONCURRENT MESSAGES OVER A SINGLE CONNECTION WITH REQUEST/REPLY

When using Netty for request/reply messaging via the netty producer then by default each message is sent via a non-shared connection (pooled). This ensures that replies are automatic being able to map to the correct request thread for further routing in Camel. In other words correlation between request/reply messages happens out-of-the-box because the replies comes back on the same connection that was used for sending the request; and this connection is not shared with others. When the response comes back, the connection is returned back to the connection pool, where it can be reused by others.

However if you want to multiplex concurrent request/responses on a single shared connection, then you need to turn off the connection pooling by setting **producerPoolEnabled=false**. Now this means there is a potential issue with interleaved responses if replies comes back out-of-order. Therefore you need to have a correlation id in both the request and reply messages so you can properly correlate the replies to the Camel callback that is responsible for continue processing the message in Camel. To do this you need to implement **NettyCamelStateCorrelationManager** as correlation manager and configure it via the **correlationManager=#myManager** option.

**NOTE**

We recommend extending the **TimeoutCorrelationManagerSupport** when you build custom correlation managers. This provides support for timeout and other complexities you otherwise would need to implement as well.

## 240.10. SEE ALSO

- [Netty HTTP](#)
- [MINA](#)

## CHAPTER 241. NETTY4 HTTP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The **netty4-http** component is an extension to [Netty4](#) component to facilitate HTTP transport with [Netty4](#).

This camel component supports both producer and consumer endpoints.

INFO: **Stream**. Netty is stream based, which means the input it receives is submitted to Camel as a stream. That means you will only be able to read the content of the stream **once**. If you find a situation where the message body appears to be empty or you need to access the data multiple times (eg: doing multicasting, or redelivery error handling) you should use Stream caching or convert the message body to a **String** which is safe to be re-read multiple times. Notice Netty4 HTTP reads the entire stream into memory using **io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpObjectAggregator** to build the entire full http message. But the resulting message is still a stream based message which is readable once.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-netty4-http</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

INFO: **InputStream**. If the **InputStream** is used as the message body and you want to write or read a large data stream (for example, > 2 GB), you must use streaming support by setting the **disableStreamCache** parameter to **true**.

Example 1: Uploading a large data stream to the server

```
// Upload a large data stream to the server
from("direct:upstream-call")
  .bean(Helper.class, "prepareStream")
  .to("netty-http:http://localhost:{{port}}/upstream?disableStreamCache=true")
  .log("get ${body}");

// Read a large data stream from the client
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/upstream?disableStreamCache=true")
  .bean(Helper.class, "processStream")
  .to("mock:stream-size");
```

Example 2: Downloading a large data stream from the server

```
// Download a large data stream from the server
from("direct:download-call")
  .to("netty-http:http://localhost:{{port}}/downstream?disableStreamCache=true")
  .bean(Helper.class, "asyncProcessStream")
  .log("get ${body}");

// Write a large data stream to the client
from("netty-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/downstream?disableStreamCache=true")
  .bean(Helper.class, "prepareStream");
```

In the download example, you must read from the **InputStream** in the other thread to avoid blocking the underlying stream handler (see **asyncProcessStream**).

```
public static void processStream(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
    InputStream is = exchange.getIn().getBody(InputStream.class);

    byte[] buffer = new byte[1024];
    long read = 0;
    long total = 0;
    while ((read = is.read(buffer, 0, buffer.length)) != -1) {
        total += read;
    }

    exchange.getIn().setBody(new Long(total));
}

public static CompletableFuture<Void> asyncProcessStream(Exchange exchange) {
    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
        try {
            processStream(exchange);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            exchange.setException(e);
        }
    });
}
```

## 241.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for a netty component is as follows

```
netty4-http:http://localhost:8080[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

**INFO: Query parameters vs endpoint options** You may be wondering how Camel recognizes URI query parameters and endpoint options. For example you might create endpoint URI as follows - **netty4-http:http://example.com?myParam=myValue&compression=true** . In this example **myParam** is the HTTP parameter, while **compression** is the Camel endpoint option. The strategy used by Camel in such situations is to resolve available endpoint options and remove them from the URI. It means that for the discussed example, the HTTP request sent by Netty HTTP producer to the endpoint will look as follows - **http://example.com?myParam=myValue** , because **compression** endpoint option will be resolved and removed from the target URL. Keep also in mind that you cannot specify endpoint options using dynamic headers (like **CamelHttpQuery**). Endpoint options can be specified only at the endpoint URI definition level (like **to** or **from** DSL elements).

## 241.2. HTTP OPTIONS

**INFO: A lot more options. Important:** This component inherits all the options from [Netty4](#). So make sure to look at the [Netty4](#) documentation as well.

Notice that some options from [Netty4](#) is not applicable when using this Netty4 HTTP component, such as options related to UDP transport.

The Netty4 HTTP component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>nettyHttpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.NettyHttpBinding</code> for binding to/from Netty and Camel Message API.		NettyHttpBinding
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the <code>NettyConfiguration</code> as configuration when creating endpoints.		NettyHttpConfiguration
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter headers.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>securityConfiguration</b> (security)	Refers to a <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration</code> for configuring secure web resources.		NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>maximumPoolSize</b> (advanced)	The thread pool size for the <code>EventExecutorGroup</code> if its in use. The default value is 16.	16	int
<b>executorService</b> (advanced)	To use the given <code>EventExecutorGroup</code>		EventExecutorGroup
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Netty4 HTTP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
netty4-http:protocol:host:port/path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 241.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> The protocol to use which is either http or https		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The local hostname such as localhost, or 0.0.0.0 when being a consumer. The remote HTTP server hostname when using producer.		String
<b>port</b>	The host port number		int
<b>path</b>	Resource path		String

### 241.2.2. Query Parameters (79 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (common)	If the option is true, the producer will ignore the Exchange.HTTP_URI header, and use the endpoint's URI for request. You may also set the <code>throwExceptionOnFailure</code> to be false to let the producer send all the fault response back. The consumer working in the bridge mode will skip the gzip compression and WWW URL form encoding (by adding the <code>Exchange.SKIP_GZIP_ENCODING</code> and <code>Exchange.SKIP_WWW_FORM_URL_ENCODED</code> headers to the consumed exchange).	false	boolean
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect(close) from Netty Channel right after use. Can be used for both consumer and producer.	false	boolean
<b>keepAlive</b> (common)	Setting to ensure socket is not closed due to inactivity	true	boolean
<b>reuseAddress</b> (common)	Setting to facilitate socket multiplexing	true	boolean
<b>reuseChannel</b> (common)	This option allows producers and consumers (in client mode) to reuse the same Netty Channel for the lifecycle of processing the Exchange. This is useful if you need to call a server multiple times in a Camel route and want to use the same network connection. When using this the channel is not returned to the connection pool until the Exchange is done; or disconnected if the <code>disconnect</code> option is set to true. The reused Channel is stored on the Exchange as an exchange property with the key <code>link</code> <code>NettyConstants.NETTY_CHANNEL</code> which allows you to obtain the channel during routing and use it as well.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sync</b> (common)	Setting to set endpoint as one-way or request-response	true	boolean
<b>tcpNoDelay</b> (common)	Setting to improve TCP protocol performance	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>matchOnUriPrefix</b> (consumer)	Whether or not Camel should try to find a target consumer by matching the URI prefix if no exact match is found.	false	boolean
<b>send503whenSuspended</b> (consumer)	Whether to send back HTTP status code 503 when the consumer has been suspended. If the option is false then the Netty Acceptor is unbound when the consumer is suspended, so clients cannot connect anymore.	true	boolean
<b>backlog</b> (consumer)	Allows to configure a backlog for netty consumer (server). Note the backlog is just a best effort depending on the OS. Setting this option to a value such as 200, 500 or 1000, tells the TCP stack how long the accept queue can be If this option is not configured, then the backlog depends on OS setting.		int
<b>bossCount</b> (consumer)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default bossCount parameter from Netty, which is 1. User can use this operation to override the default bossCount from Netty	1	int
<b>bossGroup</b> (consumer)	Set the BossGroup which could be used for handling the new connection of the server side across the NettyEndpoint		EventLoopGroup
<b>chunkedMaxContentLength</b> (consumer)	Value in bytes the max content length per chunked frame received on the Netty HTTP server.	1048576	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>compression</b> (consumer)	Allow using gzip/deflate for compression on the Netty HTTP server if the client supports it from the HTTP headers.	false	boolean
<b>disconnectOnNoReply</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled then this option dictates NettyConsumer if it should disconnect where there is no reply to send back.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>httpMethodRestrict</b> (consumer)	To disable HTTP methods on the Netty HTTP consumer. You can specify multiple separated by comma.		String
<b>mapHeaders</b> (consumer)	If this option is enabled, then during binding from Netty to Camel Message then the headers will be mapped as well (eg added as header to the Camel Message as well). You can turn off this option to disable this. The headers can still be accessed from the <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpRequestMessage</code> message with the method <code>getHttpRequest()</code> that returns the Netty HTTP request <code>io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpRequest</code> instance.	true	boolean
<b>maxHeaderSize</b> (consumer)	The maximum length of all headers. If the sum of the length of each header exceeds this value, a <code>io.netty.handler.codec.TooLongFrameException</code> will be raised.	8192	int
<b>nettyServerBootstrapFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom NettyServerBootstrapFactory		NettyServerBootstrapFactory
<b>nettySharedHttpServer</b> (consumer)	To use a shared Netty HTTP server. See Netty HTTP Server Example for more details.		NettySharedHttpServer



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>noReplyLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If sync is enabled this option dictates NettyConsumer which logging level to use when logging a there is no reply to send back.	WARN	LogLevel
<b>serverClosedChannelExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server (NettyConsumer) catches an java.nio.channels.ClosedChannelException then its logged using this logging level. This is used to avoid logging the closed channel exceptions, as clients can disconnect abruptly and then cause a flood of closed exceptions in the Netty server.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>serverExceptionCaughtLogLevel</b> (consumer)	If the server (NettyConsumer) catches an exception then its logged using this logging level.	WARN	LogLevel
<b>serverInitializerFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom ServerInitializerFactory		ServerInitializerFactory
<b>traceEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP TRACE for this Netty HTTP consumer. By default TRACE is turned off.	false	boolean
<b>urlDecodeHeaders</b> (consumer)	If this option is enabled, then during binding from Netty to Camel Message then the header values will be URL decoded (eg %20 will be a space character. Notice this option is used by the default org.apache.camel.component.netty.http.NettyHttpBinding and therefore if you implement a custom org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.NettyHttpBinding then you would need to decode the headers accordingly to this option.	false	boolean
<b>usingExecutorService</b> (consumer)	Whether to use ordered thread pool, to ensure events are processed orderly on the same channel.	true	boolean
<b>connectTimeout</b> (producer)	Time to wait for a socket connection to be available. Value is in millis.	10000	int
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>requestTimeout</b> (producer)	Allows to use a timeout for the Netty producer when calling a remote server. By default no timeout is in use. The value is in milli seconds, so eg 30000 is 30 seconds. The requestTimeout is using Netty's ReadTimeoutHandler to trigger the timeout.		long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	boolean
<b>clientInitializerFactory</b> (producer)	To use a custom <code>ClientInitializerFactory</code>		<code>ClientInitializerFactory</code>
<b>lazyChannelCreation</b> (producer)	Channels can be lazily created to avoid exceptions, if the remote server is not up and running when the Camel producer is started.	true	boolean
<b>okStatusCodeRange</b> (producer)	The status codes which are considered a success response. The values are inclusive. Multiple ranges can be defined, separated by comma, e.g. 200-204,209,301-304. Each range must be a single number or from-to with the dash included. The default range is 200-299	200-299	String
<b>producerPoolEnabled</b> (producer)	Whether producer pool is enabled or not. Important: If you turn this off then a single shared connection is used for the producer, also if you are doing request/reply. That means there is a potential issue with interleaved responses if replies comes back out-of-order. Therefore you need to have a correlation id in both the request and reply messages so you can properly correlate the replies to the Camel callback that is responsible for continue processing the message in Camel. To do this you need to implement <code>NettyCamelStateCorrelationManager</code> as correlation manager and configure it via the <code>correlationManager</code> option. See also the <code>correlationManager</code> option for more details.	true	boolean
<b>producerPoolMaxActive</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of objects that can be allocated by the pool (checked out to clients, or idle awaiting checkout) at a given time. Use a negative value for no limit.	-1	int
<b>producerPoolMaxIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the cap on the number of idle instances in the pool.	100	int
<b>producerPoolMinEvictableIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum amount of time (value in millis) an object may sit idle in the pool before it is eligible for eviction by the idle object evictor.	30000 0	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>producerPoolMinIdle</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum number of instances allowed in the producer pool before the evictor thread (if active) spawns new objects.		int
<b>useRelativePath</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use a relative path in HTTP requests.	false	boolean
<b>allowSerializedHeaders</b> (advanced)	Only used for TCP when transferExchange is true. When set to true, serializable objects in headers and properties will be added to the exchange. Otherwise Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean
<b>bootstrapConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration for configuring this endpoint.		NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration
<b>channelGroup</b> (advanced)	To use a explicit ChannelGroup.		ChannelGroup
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured NettyHttpConfiguration for configuring this endpoint.		NettyHttpConfiguration
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (advanced)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Netty HttpRequestgetContent() or HttpResponsesetContent() is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in light-weight memory based Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Netty input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure it Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. Mind that if you enable this option, then you cannot read the Netty stream multiple times out of the box, and you would need manually to reset the reader index on the Netty raw stream. Also Netty will auto-close the Netty stream when the Netty HTTP server/HTTP client is done processing, which means that if the asynchronous routing engine is in use then any asynchronous thread that may continue routing the org.apache.camel.Exchange may not be able to read the Netty stream, because Netty has closed it.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter headers.		HeaderFilterStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>nativeTransport</b> (advanced)	Whether to use native transport instead of NIO. Native transport takes advantage of the host operating system and is only supported on some platforms. You need to add the netty JAR for the host operating system you are using. See more details at: <a href="http://netty.io/wiki/native-transport.html">http://netty.io/wiki/native-transport.html</a>	false	boolean
<b>nettyHttpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.NettyHttpBinding</code> for binding to/from Netty and Camel Message API.		NettyHttpBinding
<b>options</b> (advanced)	Allows to configure additional netty options using option. as prefix. For example <code>option.child.keepAlive=false</code> to set the netty option <code>child.keepAlive=false</code> . See the Netty documentation for possible options that can be used.		Map
<b>receiveBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during inbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	int
<b>receiveBufferSizePredictor</b> (advanced)	Configures the buffer size predictor. See details at Jetty documentation and this mail thread.		int
<b>sendBufferSize</b> (advanced)	The TCP/UDP buffer sizes to be used during outbound communication. Size is bytes.	65536	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a <code>application/x-java-serialized-object</code> content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> . The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transferExchange</b> (advanced)	Only used for TCP. You can transfer the exchange over the wire instead of just the body. The following fields are transferred: In body, Out body, fault body, In headers, Out headers, fault headers, exchange properties, exchange exception. This requires that the objects are serializable. Camel will exclude any non-serializable objects and log it at WARN level.	false	boolean
<b>workerCount</b> (advanced)	When netty works on nio mode, it uses default workerCount parameter from Netty, which is <code>cpu_core_threads2</code> . User can use this operation to override the default workerCount from Netty		int
<b>workerGroup</b> (advanced)	To use a explicit EventLoopGroup as the boss thread pool. For example to share a thread pool with multiple consumers or producers. By default each consumer or producer has their own worker pool with 2 x cpu count core threads.		EventLoopGroup
<b>decoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> To use a single decoder. This options is deprecated use encoders instead.		ChannelHandler
<b>decoders</b> (codec)	A list of decoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String
<b>encoder</b> (codec)	<b>Deprecated</b> To use a single encoder. This options is deprecated use encoders instead.		ChannelHandler
<b>encoders</b> (codec)	A list of encoders to be used. You can use a String which have values separated by comma, and have the values be looked up in the Registry. Just remember to prefix the value with so Camel knows it should lookup.		String
<b>enabledProtocols</b> (security)	Which protocols to enable when using SSL	TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2	String
<b>keyStoreFile</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File
<b>keyStoreFormat</b> (security)	Keystore format to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to JKS if not set		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keyStoreResource</b> (security)	Client side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String
<b>needClientAuth</b> (security)	Configures whether the server needs client authentication when using SSL.	false	boolean
<b>passphrase</b> (security)	Password setting to use in order to encrypt/decrypt payloads sent using SSH		String
<b>securityConfiguration</b> (security)	Refers to a <code>org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration</code> for configuring secure web resources.		NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration
<b>securityOptions</b> (security)	To configure <code>NettyHttpSecurityConfiguration</code> using key/value pairs from the map		Map
<b>securityProvider</b> (security)	Security provider to be used for payload encryption. Defaults to SunX509 if not set.		String
<b>ssl</b> (security)	Setting to specify whether SSL encryption is applied to this endpoint	false	boolean
<b>sslClientCertHeaders</b> (security)	When enabled and in SSL mode, then the Netty consumer will enrich the Camel Message with headers having information about the client certificate such as subject name, issuer name, serial number, and the valid date range.	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using <code>SSLContextParameters</code>		SSLContextParameters
<b>sslHandler</b> (security)	Reference to a class that could be used to return an SSL Handler		SslHandler
<b>trustStoreFile</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption		File
<b>trustStoreResource</b> (security)	Server side certificate keystore to be used for encryption. Is loaded by default from classpath, but you can prefix with classpath:, file:, or http: to load the resource from different systems.		String

## 241.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following headers can be used on the producer to control the HTTP request.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HttpMethod</b>	<b>String</b>	Allow to control what HTTP method to use such as GET, POST, TRACE etc. The type can also be a <b>io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpMethod</b> instance.
<b>Camel HttpQuery</b>	<b>String</b>	Allows to provide URI query parameters as a <b>String</b> value that overrides the endpoint configuration. Separate multiple parameters using the & sign. For example: <b>foo=bar&amp;beer=yes</b> .
<b>Camel HttpPath</b>	<b>String</b>	Allows to provide URI context-path and query parameters as a <b>String</b> value that overrides the endpoint configuration. This allows to reuse the same producer for calling same remote http server, but using a dynamic context-path and query parameters.
<b>Content-Type</b>	<b>String</b>	To set the content-type of the HTTP body. For example: <b>text/plain; charset="UTF-8"</b> .
<b>Camel HttpResponseCode</b>	<b>int</b>	Allows to set the HTTP Status code to use. By default 200 is used for success, and 500 for failure.

The following headers is provided as meta-data when a route starts from an Netty4 HTTP endpoint:

The description in the table takes offset in a route having: **from("netty4-http:0.0.0.0:8080/myapp")**

...

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HttpMethod</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP method used, such as GET, POST, TRACE etc.
<b>Camel HttpUrl</b>	<b>String</b>	The URL including protocol, host and port, etc: <a href="http://0.0.0.0:8080/myapp">http://0.0.0.0:8080/myapp</a>
<b>Camel HttpUri</b>	<b>String</b>	The URI without protocol, host and port, etc: <b>/myapp</b>
<b>Camel HttpQuery</b>	<b>String</b>	Any query parameters, such as <b>foo=bar&amp;beer=yes</b>

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel HttpRawQuery</b>	<b>String</b>	Any query parameters, such as <b>foo=bar&amp;beer=yes</b> . Stored in the raw form, as they arrived to the consumer (i.e. before URL decoding).
<b>Camel HttpPath</b>	<b>String</b>	Additional context-path. This value is empty if the client called the context-path <b>/myapp</b> . If the client calls <b>/myapp/mystuff</b> , then this header value is <b>/mystuff</b> . In other words its the value after the context-path configured on the route endpoint.
<b>Camel HttpCharacterEncoding</b>	<b>String</b>	The charset from the content-type header.
<b>Camel HttpAuthentication</b>	<b>String</b>	If the user was authenticated using HTTP Basic then this header is added with the value <b>Basic</b> .
<b>Content-Type</b>	<b>String</b>	The content type if provided. For example: <b>text/plain; charset="UTF-8"</b> .

## 241.4. ACCESS TO NETTY TYPES

This component uses the **org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.NettyHttpRequestMessage** as the message implementation on the Exchange. This allows end users to get access to the original Netty request/response instances if needed, as shown below. Mind that the original response may not be accessible at all times.

```
io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpRequest request =
exchange.getIn(NettyHttpRequestMessage.class).getHttpRequest();
```

## 241.5. EXAMPLES

In the route below we use Netty4 HTTP as a HTTP server, which returns back a hardcoded "Bye World" message.

```
from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:8080/foo")
.transform().constant("Bye World");
```

And we can call this HTTP server using Camel also, with the ProducerTemplate as shown below:



```
String out = template.requestBody("netty4-http:http://localhost:8080/foo", "Hello World",
String.class);
System.out.println(out);
```

And we get back "Bye World" as the output.

## 241.6. HOW DO I LET NETTY MATCH WILDCARDS

By default Netty4 HTTP will only match on exact uri's. But you can instruct Netty to match prefixes. For example

```
from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo").to("mock:foo");
```

In the route above Netty4 HTTP will only match if the uri is an exact match, so it will match if you enter <http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo> but not match if you do <http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo/bar>.

So if you want to enable wildcard matching you do as follows:

```
from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:8123/foo?matchOnUriPrefix=true").to("mock:foo");
```

So now Netty matches any endpoints with starts with **foo**.

To match **any** endpoint you can do:

```
from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:8123?matchOnUriPrefix=true").to("mock:foo");
```

## 241.7. USING MULTIPLE ROUTES WITH SAME PORT

In the same CamelContext you can have multiple routes from Netty4 HTTP that shares the same port (eg a **io.netty.bootstrap.ServerBootstrap** instance). Doing this requires a number of bootstrap options to be identical in the routes, as the routes will share the same **io.netty.bootstrap.ServerBootstrap** instance. The instance will be configured with the options from the first route created.

The options the routes must be identical configured is all the options defined in the **org.apache.camel.component.netty4.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration** configuration class. If you have configured another route with different options, Camel will throw an exception on startup, indicating the options is not identical. To mitigate this ensure all options is identical.

Here is an example with two routes that share the same port.

### Two routes sharing the same port

```
from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo")
    .to("mock:foo")
    .transform().constant("Bye World");

from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/bar")
    .to("mock:bar")
    .transform().constant("Bye Camel");
```

And here is an example of a mis configured 2nd route that do not have identical **org.apache.camel.component.netty4.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration** option as the 1st route. This will cause Camel to fail on startup.

## Two routes sharing the same port, but the 2nd route is misconfigured and will fail on starting

```
from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo")
  .to("mock:foo")
  .transform().constant("Bye World");

// we cannot have a 2nd route on same port with SSL enabled, when the 1st route is NOT
from("netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/bar?ssl=true")
  .to("mock:bar")
  .transform().constant("Bye Camel");
```

### 241.7.1. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes

By configuring the common server bootstrap option in an single instance of a **org.apache.camel.component.netty4.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration** type, we can use the **bootstrapConfiguration** option on the Netty4 HTTP consumers to refer and reuse the same options across all consumers.

```
<bean id="nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"
class="org.apache.camel.component.netty4.NettyServerBootstrapConfiguration">
  <property name="backlog" value="200"/>
  <property name="connectionTimeout" value="20000"/>
  <property name="workerCount" value="16"/>
</bean>
```

And in the routes you refer to this option as shown below

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo?
bootstrapConfiguration=#nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"/>
  ...
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/bar?
bootstrapConfiguration=#nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"/>
  ...
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/beer?
bootstrapConfiguration=#nettyHttpBootstrapOptions"/>
  ...
</route>
```

### 241.7.2. Reusing same server bootstrap configuration with multiple routes across multiple bundles in OSGi container

See the Netty HTTP Server Example for more details and example how to do that.

## 241.8. USING HTTP BASIC AUTHENTICATION

The Netty HTTP consumer supports HTTP basic authentication by specifying the security realm name to use, as shown below

```
<route>
  <from uri="netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo?securityConfiguration.realm=karaf"/>
  ...
</route>
```

The realm name is mandatory to enable basic authentication. By default the JAAS based authenticator is used, which will use the realm name specified (karaf in the example above) and use the JAAS realm and the JAAS `LoginModule`s of this realm for authentication.

End user of Apache Karaf / ServiceMix has a karaf realm out of the box, and hence why the example above would work out of the box in these containers.

### 241.8.1. Specifying ACL on web resources

The `org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.SecurityConstraint` allows to define constraints on web resources. And the `org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.SecurityConstraintMapping` is provided out of the box, allowing to easily define inclusions and exclusions with roles.

For example as shown below in the XML DSL, we define the constraint bean:

```
<bean id="constraint" class="org.apache.camel.component.netty4.http.SecurityConstraintMapping">
  <!-- inclusions defines url -> roles restrictions -->
  <!-- a * should be used for any role accepted (or even no roles) -->
  <property name="inclusions">
    <map>
      <entry key="/*" value="*" />
      <entry key="/admin/*" value="admin" />
      <entry key="/guest/*" value="admin,guest" />
    </map>
  </property>
  <!-- exclusions is used to define public urls, which requires no authentication -->
  <property name="exclusions">
    <set>
      <value>/public/*</value>
    </set>
  </property>
</bean>
```

The constraint above is defined so that

- access to `/*` is restricted and any roles is accepted (also if user has no roles)
- access to `/admin/*` requires the admin role
- access to `/guest/*` requires the admin or guest role
- access to `/public/*` is an exclusion which means no authentication is needed, and is therefore public for everyone without logging in

To use this constraint we just need to refer to the bean id as shown below:

```
<route>
```

```
<from uri="netty4-http:http://0.0.0.0:{{port}}/foo?
matchOnUriPrefix=true&securityConfiguration.realm=karaf&securityCon
straint=#constraint"/>
...
</route>
```

## 241.9. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Netty](#)
- [Netty HTTP Server Example](#)
- [Jetty](#)

## CHAPTER 242. NSQ COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.23

Available as of Camel version 2.23

NSQ is a realtime distributed messaging platform.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-nsq</artifactId>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
  <version>x.y.z</version>
</dependency>
```

### 242.1. URI FORMAT

```
nsq:servers[?options]
```

Where **servers** represents the list of NSQ servers - nsqlookupd servers in the case of a consumer and nsqd servers in the case of a producer.

### 242.2. OPTIONS

The NSQ component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The NSQ endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
nsq:servers
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 242.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>servers</b>	<b>Required</b> The hostnames of one or more nsqlookupd servers (consumer) or nsqd servers (producer).		String

### 242.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topic</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The name of topic we want to use		String
<b>userAgent</b> (common)	A String to identify the kind of client		String
<b>autoFinish</b> (consumer)	Automatically finish the NSQ message when it is retrieved from the queue and before the Exchange is processed.	true	Boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which means any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pick up incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>channel</b> (consumer)	The name of channel we want to use		String
<b>lookupInterval</b> (consumer)	The lookup retry interval	5000	long
<b>lookupServerPort</b> (consumer)	The port of the nsqdlookupd server	4161	int
<b>messageTimeout</b> (consumer)	The NSQ message timeout for a consumer.	-1	long
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	Consumer pool size	10	int
<b>requeueInterval</b> (consumer)	The requeue interval	-1	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>port</b> (producer)	The port of the nsqd server	4150	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>secure</b> (security)	Set secure option indicating TLS is required	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters

### 242.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.nsq.enabled</b>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the nsq component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<b>camel.component.nsq.resolve-property-placeholders</b>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean
<b>camel.component.nsq.use-global-ssl-context-parameters</b>	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	Boolean

## CHAPTER 243. OGNL LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 1.1

Camel allows [OGNL](#) to be used as an Expression or Predicate the DSL or Xml Configuration.

You could use OGNL to create an Predicate in a Message Filter or as an Expression for a Recipient List

You can use OGNL dot notation to invoke operations. If you for instance have a body that contains a POJO that has a **getFamilyName** method then you can construct the syntax as follows:

```
"request.body.familyName"
// or
"getRequest().getBody().getFamilyName()"
```

### 243.1. OGNL OPTIONS

The OGNL language supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

### 243.2. VARIABLES

Variable	Type	Description
<b>this</b>	Exchange	the Exchange is the root object
exchange	Exchange	the Exchange object
exception	Throwable	the Exchange exception (if any)
exchangeId	String	the exchange id
fault	Message	the Fault message (if any)
request	Message	the exchange.in message



Variable	Type	Description
response	Message	the exchange.out message (if any)
properties	Map	the exchange properties
property(name)	Object	the property by the given name
property(name, type)	Type	the property by the given name as the given type

### 243.3. SAMPLES

For example you could use OGNL inside a [Message Filter](#) in XML

```
<route>
  <from uri="seda:foo"/>
  <filter>
    <ognl>request.headers.foo == 'bar'</ognl>
    <to uri="seda:bar"/>
  </filter>
</route>
```

And the sample using Java DSL:

```
from("seda:foo").filter().ognl("request.headers.foo == 'bar']").to("seda:bar");
```

### 243.4. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can externalize the script and have Camel load it from a resource such as **"classpath:"**, **"file:"**, or **"http:"**.

This is done using the following syntax: **"resource:scheme:location"**, eg to refer to a file on the classpath you can do:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").ognl("resource:classpath:myognl.txt")
```

### 243.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use OGNL in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-ognl** which implements the OGNL language.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-ognl</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```

Otherwise, you'll also need [OGNL](#)

## CHAPTER 244. OLINGO2 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The Olingo2 component utilizes [Apache Olingo](#) version 2.0 APIs to interact with OData 2.0 compliant services. A number of popular commercial and enterprise vendors and products support the OData protocol. A sample list of supporting products can be found on the OData [website](#).

The Olingo2 component supports reading feeds, delta feeds, entities, simple and complex properties, links, counts, using custom and OData system query parameters. It supports updating entities, properties, and association links. It also supports submitting queries and change requests as a single OData batch operation.

The component supports configuring HTTP connection parameters and headers for OData service connection. This allows configuring use of SSL, OAuth2.0, etc. as required by the target OData service.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-olingo2</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 244.1. URI FORMAT

```
olingo2://endpoint/<resource-path>?[options]
```

### 244.2. OLINGO2 OPTIONS

The Olingo2 component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		Olingo2Configurat ion
<b>useGlobalSslCont ext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Olingo2 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
olingo2:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 244.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		Olingo2ApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 244.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectTimeout</b> (common)	HTTP connection creation timeout in milliseconds, defaults to 30,000 (30 seconds)	30000	int
<b>contentType</b> (common)	Content-Type header value can be used to specify JSON or XML message format, defaults to application/json;charset=utf-8	application/json;charset=utf-8	String
<b>httpAsyncClientBuilder</b> (common)	Custom HTTP async client builder for more complex HTTP client configuration, overrides connectionTimeout, socketTimeout, proxy and sslContext. Note that a socketTimeout MUST be specified in the builder, otherwise OData requests could block indefinitely		HttpAsyncClientBuilder
<b>httpClientBuilder</b> (common)	Custom HTTP client builder for more complex HTTP client configuration, overrides connectionTimeout, socketTimeout, proxy and sslContext. Note that a socketTimeout MUST be specified in the builder, otherwise OData requests could block indefinitely		HttpClientBuilder
<b>httpHeaders</b> (common)	Custom HTTP headers to inject into every request, this could include OAuth tokens, etc.		Map
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>proxy</b> (common)	HTTP proxy server configuration		HttpHost
<b>serviceUri</b> (common)	Target OData service base URI, e.g. <a href="http://services.odata.org/OData/OData.svc">http://services.odata.org/OData/OData.svc</a>		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>socketTimeout</b> (common)	HTTP request timeout in milliseconds, defaults to 30,000 (30 seconds)	30000	int
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (common)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 244.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can use endpoint names and options listed next. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message. The **inBody** option defaults to **data** for endpoints that take that option.

### 244.4. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelOlingo2.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelOlingo2.option** header. In addition, query parameters can be specified.

Name	Type	Description
data	Object	Data with appropriate type used to create or modify the OData resource

Name	Type	Description
keyPredicate	String	Key predicate to create a parameterized OData resource endpoint. Useful for create/update operations where the key predicate value is dynamically provided in a header
queryParams	java.util.Map<String,String>	OData system options and custom query options. For more information see <a href="#">OData 2.0 URI Conventions</a>
resourcePath	String	OData resource path, may or may not contain key predicate
endpointHttpHeaders	java.util.Map<String, String>	Dynamic HTTP Headers to be sent to the endpoint
responseHttpHeaders	java.util.Map<String, String>	Dynamic HTTP Response Headers from the endpoint

Note that the resourcePath option can either be specified in the URI as a part of the URI path, as an endpoint option `?resourcePath=<resource-path>` or as a header value `CamelOlingo2.resourcePath`. The OData entity key predicate can either be a part of the resource path, e.g. `Manufacturers('1')`, where `'_1'` is the key predicate, or be specified separately with resource path `Manufacturers` and keyPredicate option `'1'`.

Endpoint	Options	HTTP Method	Result Body Type
batch	data, endpointHttpHeaders	POST with multipart/mixed batch request	java.util.List<org.apache.camel.component.oringo2.api.batch.Olingo2BatchResponse>
create	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	POST	org.apache.oringo.odata2.api.ep.entry.ODataEntry for new entries org.apache.oringo.odata2.api.commons.HttpStatusCodes for other OData resources

Endpoint	Options	HTTP Method	Result Body Type
delete	resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	DELETE	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.commons.HttpStatusCodes
merge	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	MERGE	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.commons.HttpStatusCodes
patch	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	PATCH	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.commons.HttpStatusCodes
read	queryParams, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	GET	Depends on OData resource being queried as described next
update	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	PUT	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.commons.HttpStatusCodes

## 244.5. ENDPOINT HTTP HEADERS (SINCE 2.20)

The component level configuration property **httpHeaders** supplies static HTTP header information. However, some systems requires dynamic header information to be passed to and received from the endpoint. A sample use case would be systems that require dynamic security tokens. The **endpointHttpHeaders** and **responseHttpHeaders** endpoint properties provides this capability. Set

headers that need to be passed to the endpoint in the **CamelOlingo2.endpointHttpHeaders** property and the response headers will be returned in a **CamelOlingo2.responseHttpHeaders** property. Both properties are of the type **java.util.Map<String, String>**.

## 244.6. ODATA RESOURCE TYPE MAPPING

The result of **read** endpoint and data type of **data** option depends on the OData resource being queried, created or modified.

OData Resource Type	Resource URI from resourcePath and keyPredicate	In or Out Body Type
Entity data model	\$metadata	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.edm.Edm
Service document	/	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.servicedocument.ServiceDocument
OData feed	<entity-set>	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.ep.feed.ODataFeed
OData entry	<entity-set> (<key-predicate>)	org.apache.olingo.odata2.api.ep.entry.ODataEntry for Out body (response) java.util.Map<String, Object> for In body (request)
Simple property	<entity-set> (<key-predicate>)/<simple-property>	Appropriate Java data type as described by Olingo EdmProperty



OData Resource Type	Resource URI from resourcePath and keyPredicate	In or Out Body Type
Simple property value	<entity-set> (<key-predicate>)/<simple-property>/\$value	Appropriate Java data type as described by Olingo EdmProperty
Complex property	<entity-set> (<key-predicate>)/<complex-property>	java.util.Map<String, Object>
Zero or one association link	<entity-set> (<key-predicate>)/\$link/<one-to-one-entity-set-property>	String for response java.util.Map<String, Object> with key property names and values for request

OData Resource Type	Resource URI from resourcePath and keyPredicate	In or Out Body Type
Zero or many association links	<entity-set> (<key-predicate>/\$link/<one-to-many-entity-set-property>	java.util.List<String> for response java.util.List<java.util.Map<String, Object>> containing list of key property names and values for request
Count	<resource-uri>/\$count	java.lang.Long

## 244.7. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Only the **read** endpoint can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. By default consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange. This behavior can be disabled by setting the endpoint property **consumer.splitResult=false**.

## 244.8. MESSAGE HEADERS

Any URI option can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with a **CamelOlingo2.** prefix.

## 244.9. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the underlying [Apache Olingo 2.0 API](#) used by the Olingo2Component. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint URI parameter. For endpoints that return an array or collection, a consumer endpoint will map every element to distinct messages, unless **consumer.splitResult** is set to **false**.

## 244.10. USE CASES

The following route reads top 5 entries from the Manufacturer feed ordered by ascending Name property.

```

from("direct:...")
  .setHeader("CamelOlingo2.$top", "5");
  .to("olingo2://read/Manufacturers?orderBy=Name%20asc");

```

The following route reads Manufacturer entry using the key property value in incoming **id** header.

```

from("direct:...")
  .setHeader("CamelOlingo2.keyPredicate", header("id"))
  .to("olingo2://read/Manufacturers");

```

The following route creates Manufacturer entry using the **java.util.Map<String, Object>** in body message.

```

from("direct:...")
  .to("olingo2://create/Manufacturers");

```

The following route polls Manufacturer **delta feed** every 30 seconds. The bean **blah** updates the bean **paramsBean** to add an updated **!deltatoken** property with the value returned in the **ODataDeltaFeed** result. Since the initial delta token is not known, the consumer endpoint will produce an **ODataFeed** value the first time, and **ODataDeltaFeed** on subsequent polls.

```

from("olingo2://read/Manufacturers?
queryParams=#paramsBean&consumer.timeUnit=SECONDS&consumer.delay=30")
  .to("bean:blah");

```

## CHAPTER 245. OLINGO4 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The Olingo4 component utilizes [Apache Olingo](#) version 4.0 APIs to interact with OData 4.0 compliant service. Since version 4.0 OData is OASIS standard and number of popular open source and commercial vendors and products support this protocol. A sample list of supporting products can be found on the OData [website](#).

The Olingo4 component supports reading entity sets, entities, simple and complex properties, counts, using custom and OData system query parameters. It supports updating entities and properties. It also supports submitting queries and change requests as a single OData batch operation.

The component supports configuring HTTP connection parameters and headers for OData service connection. This allows configuring use of SSL, OAuth2.0, etc. as required by the target OData service.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-olingo4</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 245.1. URI FORMAT

```
olingo4://endpoint/<resource-path>?[options]
```

### 245.2. OLINGO4 OPTIONS

The Olingo4 component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		Olingo4Configurat ion
<b>useGlobalSslCont ext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Olingo4 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
olingo4:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 245.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		Olingo4ApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 245.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectTimeout</b> (common)	HTTP connection creation timeout in milliseconds, defaults to 30,000 (30 seconds)	30000	int
<b>contentType</b> (common)	Content-Type header value can be used to specify JSON or XML message format, defaults to application/json;charset=utf-8	application/json;charset=utf-8	String
<b>httpAsyncClientBuilder</b> (common)	Custom HTTP async client builder for more complex HTTP client configuration, overrides connectionTimeout, socketTimeout, proxy and sslContext. Note that a socketTimeout MUST be specified in the builder, otherwise OData requests could block indefinitely		HttpAsyncClientBuilder
<b>httpClientBuilder</b> (common)	Custom HTTP client builder for more complex HTTP client configuration, overrides connectionTimeout, socketTimeout, proxy and sslContext. Note that a socketTimeout MUST be specified in the builder, otherwise OData requests could block indefinitely		HttpClientBuilder
<b>httpHeaders</b> (common)	Custom HTTP headers to inject into every request, this could include OAuth tokens, etc.		Map
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>proxy</b> (common)	HTTP proxy server configuration		HttpHost

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serviceUri</b> (common)	Target OData service base URI, e.g. <a href="http://services.odata.org/OData/OData.svc">http://services.odata.org/OData/OData.svc</a>		String
<b>socketTimeout</b> (common)	HTTP request timeout in milliseconds, defaults to 30,000 (30 seconds)	30000	int
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (common)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 245.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Producer endpoints can use endpoint names and options listed next. Producer endpoints can also use a special option **inBody** that in turn should contain the name of the endpoint option whose value will be contained in the Camel Exchange In message. The **inBody** option defaults to **data** for endpoints that take that option.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelOlingo4.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override a **CamelOlingo4.option** header. In addition, query parameters can be specified

Note that the `resourcePath` option can either in specified in the URI as a part of the URI path, as an endpoint option `?resourcePath=<resource-path>` or as a header value `CamelOlingo4.resourcePath`. The OData entity key predicate can either be a part of the resource path, e.g. `Manufacturers('1')`, where `'_1'` is the key predicate, or be specified separately with resource path `Manufacturers` and keyPredicate option `'1'`.

Endpoint	Options	HTTP Method	Result Body Type
batch	data, endpointHttpHeaders	POST with multipart/mixed batch request	java.util.List<org.apache.camel.component.olingo4.api.batch.Olingo4BatchResponse>
create	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	POST	org.apache.olingo.client.api.domain.ClientEntity for new entries org.apache.olingo.commons.api.http.HttpStatusCode for other OData resources
delete	resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	DELETE	org.apache.olingo.commons.api.http.HttpStatusCode
merge	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	MERGE	org.apache.olingo.commons.api.http.HttpStatusCode
patch	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	PATCH	org.apache.olingo.commons.api.http.HttpStatusCode
read	queryParams, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	GET	Depends on OData resource being queried as described next

Endpoint	Options	HTTP Method	Result Body Type
update	data, resourcePath, endpointHttpHeaders	PUT	org.apache.olingo.commons.api.http.HttpStatusCode

## 245.4. ENDPOINT HTTP HEADERS (SINCE CAMEL 2.20)

The component level configuration property **httpHeaders** supplies static HTTP header information. However, some systems requires dynamic header information to be passed to and received from the endpoint. A sample use case would be systems that require dynamic security tokens. The **endpointHttpHeaders** and **responseHttpHeaders** endpoint properties provides this capability. Set headers that need to be passed to the endpoint in the **CamelOlingo4.endpointHttpHeaders** property and the response headers will be returned in a **CamelOlingo4.responseHttpHeaders** property. Both properties are of the type **java.util.Map<String, String>**.

## 245.5. ODATA RESOURCE TYPE MAPPING

The result of **read** endpoint and data type of **data** option depends on the OData resource being queried, created or modified.

OData Resource Type	Resource URI from resourcePath and keyPredicate	In or Out Body Type
Entity data model	\$metadata	org.apache.olingo.commons.api.edm.Edm
Service document	/	org.apache.olingo.client.api.domain.ClientServiceDocument
OData entity set	<entity-set>	org.apache.olingo.client.api.domain.ClientEntitySet



OData Resource Type	Resource URI from resourcePath and keyPredicate	In or Out Body Type
OData entity	<entity -set> (<key-predicate>)	org.apache.olingo.client.api.domain.ClientEntity for Out body (response) java.util.Map<String, Object> for In body (request)
Simple property	<entity -set> (<key-predicate>)/<simple-property>	org.apache.olingo.client.api.domain.ClientPrimitiveValue
Simple property value	<entity -set> (<key-predicate>)/<simple-property>/\$value	org.apache.olingo.client.api.domain.ClientPrimitiveValue
Complex property	<entity -set> (<key-predicate>)/<complex-property>	org.apache.olingo.client.api.domain.ClientComplexValue
Count	<resource-uri>/\$count	java.lang.Long

## 245.6. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Only the **read** endpoint can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. By default consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange. This behavior can be disabled by setting the endpoint property **consumer.splitResult=false**.

## 245.7. MESSAGE HEADERS

Any URI option can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with a **CamelOlingo4.** prefix.

## 245.8. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the underlying [Apache Olingo 4.0 API](#) used by the Olingo4Component. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint URI parameter. For endpoints that return an array or collection, a consumer endpoint will map every element to distinct messages, unless **consumer.splitResult** is set to **false**.

## 245.9. USE CASES

The following route reads top 5 entries from the People entity ordered by ascending FirstName property.

```
from("direct:...")
  .setHeader("CamelOlingo4.$top", "5");
  .to("olingo4://read/People?orderBy=FirstName%20asc");
```

The following route reads Airports entity using the key property value in incoming **id** header.

```
from("direct:...")
  .setHeader("CamelOlingo4.keyPredicate", header("id"))
  .to("olingo4://read/Airports");
```

The following route creates People entity using the **ClientEntity** in body message.

```
from("direct:...")
  .to("olingo4://create/People");
```

## CHAPTER 246. OPENSIFT COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The **openshift** component is a component for managing your [OpenShift](#) applications.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openshift</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 246.1. URI FORMAT

```
openshift:clientId[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 246.2. OPTIONS

The OpenShift component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>username</b> (security)	The username to login to openshift server.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	The password for login to openshift server.		String
<b>domain</b> (common)	Domain name. If not specified then the default domain is used.		String
<b>server</b> (common)	Url to the openshift server. If not specified then the default value from the local openshift configuration file <code>/.openshift/express.conf</code> is used. And if that fails as well then <code>openshift.redhat.com</code> is used.		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The OpenShift endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openshift:clientId
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 246.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>clientId</b>	<b>Required</b> The client id		String

### 246.2.2. Query Parameters (26 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>domain</b> (common)	Domain name. If not specified then the default domain is used.		String
<b>password</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The password for login to openshift server.		String
<b>server</b> (common)	Url to the openshift server. If not specified then the default value from the local openshift configuration file <code>/.openshift/express.conf</code> is used. And if that fails as well then <code>openshift.redhat.com</code> is used.		String
<b>username</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The username to login to openshift server.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>application</b> (producer)	The application name to start, stop, restart, or get the state.		String
<b>mode</b> (producer)	Whether to output the message body as a pojo or json. For pojo the message is a List type.		String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to perform which can be: list, start, stop, restart, and state. The list operation returns information about all the applications in json format. The state operation returns the state such as: started, stopped etc. The other operations does not return any value.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

## 246.3. EXAMPLES

### 246.3.1. Listing all applications

```
// sending route
from("direct:apps")
  .to("openshift:myClient?username=foo&password=secret&operation=list");
  .to("log:apps");
```

In this case the information about all the applications is returned as pojo. If you want a json response, then set mode=json.

### 246.3.2. Stopping an application

```
// stopping the foobar application
from("direct:control")
  .to("openshift:myClient?username=foo&password=secret&operation=stop&application=foobar");
```

In the example above we stop the application named foobar.

Polling for gear state changes

The consumer is used for polling state changes in gears. Such as when a new gear is added/removed/ or its lifecycle is changed, eg started, or stopped etc.

```
// trigger when state changes on our gears
from("openshift:myClient?username=foo&password=secret&delay=30s")
  .log("Event ${header.CamelOpenShiftEventType} on application ${body.name} changed state to ${header.CamelOpenShiftEventNewState}");
```

When the consumer emits an Exchange then the body contains the **com.openshift.client.IApplication** as the message body. And the following headers is included.

Header	May be null	Description
CamelOpenShiftEventType	No	The type of the event which can be one of: added, removed or changed.
CamelOpenShiftEventOldState	Yes	The old state, when the event type is changed.
CamelOpenShiftEventNewState	No	The new state, for any of the event types

### 246.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)

- [Getting Started](#)



# CHAPTER 247. OPENSIFT BUILD CONFIG COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **OpenShift Build Config** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes build config operations.

## 247.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Openshift Build Config component has no options.

## 247.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Openshift Build Config endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openshift-build-configs:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 247.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

### 247.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>portName</b> (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

## CHAPTER 248. OPENSIFT BUILDS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **Kubernetes Builds** component is one of [Kubernetes Components](#) which provides a producer to execute kubernetes build operations.

### 248.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Openshift Builds component has no options.

### 248.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Openshift Builds endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openshift-builds:masterUrl
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 248.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>masterUrl</b>	<b>Required</b> Kubernetes Master url		String

#### 248.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	The Kubernetes API Version to use		String
<b>dnsDomain</b> (producer)	The dns domain, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>kubernetesClient</b> (producer)	Default KubernetesClient to use if provided		KubernetesClient
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Producer operation to do on Kubernetes		String
<b>portName</b> (producer)	The port name, used for ServiceCall EIP		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout in milliseconds to use when making requests to the Kubernetes API server.		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>caCertData</b> (security)	The CA Cert Data		String
<b>caCertFile</b> (security)	The CA Cert File		String
<b>clientCertData</b> (security)	The Client Cert Data		String
<b>clientCertFile</b> (security)	The Client Cert File		String
<b>clientKeyAlgo</b> (security)	The Key Algorithm used by the client		String
<b>clientKeyData</b> (security)	The Client Key data		String
<b>clientKeyFile</b> (security)	The Client Key file		String
<b>clientKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	The Client Key Passphrase		String
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The Auth Token		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to connect to Kubernetes		String
<b>trustCerts</b> (security)	Define if the certs we used are trusted anyway or not		Boolean
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to connect to Kubernetes		String

## 248.3. OPENSTACK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.19

The **openstack** component is a component for managing your [OpenStack](#) applications.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openstack</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

OpenStack service	Camel Component	Description
OpenStack Cinder	openstack-cinder	Component to maintain OpenStack cinder.
OpenStack Glance	openstack-glance	Component to maintain OpenStack glance.
OpenStack Keystone	openstack-keystone	Component to maintain OpenStack keystone.
OpenStack Neutron	openstack-neutron	Component to maintain OpenStack neutron.
OpenStack Nova	openstack-nova	Component to maintain OpenStack nova.
OpenStack Swift	openstack-swift	Component to maintain OpenStack swift.

## CHAPTER 249. OPENSTACK CINDER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The openstack-cinder component allows messages to be sent to an OpenStack block storage services.

### 249.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openstack</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel.

### 249.2. URI FORMAT

```
openstack-cinder://hosturl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format `?options=value&option2=value&...`

### 249.3. URI OPTIONS

The OpenStack Cinder component has no options.

The OpenStack Cinder endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openstack-cinder:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 249.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	Required OpenStack host url		String

#### 249.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	OpenStack API version	V3	String
<b>config</b> (producer)	OpenStack configuration		Config
<b>domain</b> (producer)	Authentication domain	default	String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do		String
<b>password</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack password		String
<b>project</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The project ID		String
<b>subsystem</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack Cinder subsystem		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack username		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 249.4. USAGE

You can use following settings for each subsystem:

## 249.5. VOLUMES

### 249.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Volume producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new volume.
<b>get</b>	Get the volume.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all volumes.
<b>getAllTypes</b>	Get volume types.

Operation	Description
<b>update</b>	Update the volume.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the volume.

### 249.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Volume producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the volume.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The volume name.
<b>description</b>	<b>String</b>	Volume description.
<b>size</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Size of volume.
<b>volumeType</b>	<b>String</b>	Volume type.
<b>imageRef</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of image.
<b>snapshotId</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of snapshot.
<b>isBootable</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Is bootable.

If you need more precise volume settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.storage.block.Volume` and send in the message body.

## 249.6. SNAPSHOTS

### 249.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Snapshot producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new snapshot.



Operation	Description
<b>get</b>	Get the snapshot.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all snapshots.
<b>update</b>	Get update the snapshot.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the snapshot.

### 249.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Snapshot producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the server.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The server name.
<b>description</b>	<b>String</b>	The snapshot description.
<b>VolumeID</b>	<b>String</b>	The Volume ID.
<b>force</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Force.

If you need more precise server settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.storage.block.VolumeSnapshot` and send in the message body.

### 249.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [openstack Component](#)

## CHAPTER 250. OPENSTACK GLANCE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The `openstack-glance` component allows messages to be sent to an OpenStack image services.

### 250.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml`.

`pom.xml`

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openstack</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel.

### 250.2. URI FORMAT

```
openstack-glance://hosturl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format `?options=value&option2=value&...`

### 250.3. URI OPTIONS

The OpenStack Glance component has no options.

The OpenStack Glance endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openstack-glance:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 250.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>host</code>	Required OpenStack host url		String

#### 250.3.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	OpenStack API version	V3	String
<b>config</b> (producer)	OpenStack configuration		Config
<b>domain</b> (producer)	Authentication domain	default	String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do		String
<b>password</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack password		String
<b>project</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The project ID		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack username		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 250.4. USAGE

Operation	Description
<b>reserve</b>	Reserve image.
<b>create</b>	Create new image.
<b>update</b>	Update image.
<b>upload</b>	Upload image.
<b>get</b>	Get the image.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all image.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the image.

### 250.4.1. Message headers evaluated by the Glance producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the flavor.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The flavor name.
<b>diskFormat</b>	<b>org.openstack4j.model.image.DiskFormat</b>	The number of flavor VCPU.
<b>containerFormat</b>	<b>org.openstack4j.model.image.ContainerFormat</b>	Size of RAM.
<b>owner</b>	<b>String</b>	Image owner.
<b>isPublic</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Is public.
<b>minRam</b>	<b>Long</b>	Minimum ram.
<b>minDisk</b>	<b>Long</b>	Minimum disk.
<b>size</b>	<b>Long</b>	Size.
<b>checksum</b>	<b>String</b>	Checksum.
<b>properties</b>	<b>Map</b>	Image properties.

## 250.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)

- Endpoint
- Getting Started
- openstack Component

## CHAPTER 251. OPENSTACK KEYSTONE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The openstack-keystone component allows messages to be sent to an OpenStack identity services.

The openstack-keystone component supports only Identity API v3!

### 251.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openstack</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel.

### 251.2. URI FORMAT

```
openstack-keystone://hosturl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format **`?options=value&option2=value&...`**

### 251.3. URI OPTIONS

The OpenStack Keystone component has no options.

The OpenStack Keystone endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openstack-keystone:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 251.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	Required OpenStack host url		String

#### 251.3.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>config</b> (producer)	OpenStack configuration		Config
<b>domain</b> (producer)	Authentication domain	default	String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do		String
<b>password</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack password		String
<b>project</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The project ID		String
<b>subsystem</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack Keystone subsystem		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack username		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 251.4. USAGE

You can use following settings for each subsystem:

## 251.5. DOMAINS

### 251.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Domain producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new domain.
<b>get</b>	Get the domain.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all domains.
<b>update</b>	Update the domain.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the domain.

## 251.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Domain producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the domain.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The domain name.
<b>description</b>	<b>String</b>	Domain description.

If you need more precise domain settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.identity.v3.Domain` and send in the message body.

## 251.6. GROUPS

### 251.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Group producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new group.
<b>get</b>	Get the group.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all groups.
<b>update</b>	Update the group.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the group.
<b>addUserToGroup</b>	Add the user to the group.
<b>checkUserGroup</b>	Check whether is the user in the group.
<b>removeUserFromGroup</b>	Remove the user from the group.

### 251.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Group producer



Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>groupid</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the group.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The group name.
<b>userid</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the user.
<b>domainid</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the domain.
<b>description</b>	<b>String</b>	Group description.

If you need more precise group settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.identity.v3.Group` and send in the message body.

## 251.7. PROJECTS

### 251.7.1. Operations you can perform with the Project producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new project.
<b>get</b>	Get the project.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all projects.
<b>update</b>	Update the project.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the project.

### 251.7.2. Message headers evaluated by the Project producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.

Header	Type	Description
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the project.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The project name.
<b>description</b>	<b>String</b>	Project description.
<b>domainId</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the domain.
<b>parentId</b>	<b>String</b>	The parent project ID.

If you need more precise project settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.identity.v3.Project` and send in the message body.

## 251.8. REGIONS

### 251.8.1. Operations you can perform with the Region producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new region.
<b>get</b>	Get the region.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all regions.
<b>update</b>	Update the region.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the region.

### 251.8.2. Message headers evaluated by the Region producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the region.
<b>description</b>	<b>String</b>	Region description.

If you need more precise region settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.identity.v3.Region` and send in the message body.

## 251.9. USERS

### 251.9.1. Operations you can perform with the User producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new user.
<b>get</b>	Get the user.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all users.
<b>update</b>	Update the user.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the user.

### 251.9.2. Message headers evaluated by the User producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the user.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The user name.
<b>description</b>	<b>String</b>	User description.
<b>domainId</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the domain.
<b>password</b>	<b>String</b>	User's password.
<b>email</b>	<b>String</b>	User's email.

If you need more precise user settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.identity.v3.User` and send in the message body.

## 251.10. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)

- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [openstack Component](#)

# CHAPTER 252. OPENSTACK NEUTRON COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The openstack-neutron component allows messages to be sent to an OpenStack network services.

## 252.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openstack</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel.

## 252.2. URI FORMAT

```
openstack-neutron://hosturl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format `?options=value&option2=value&...`

## 252.3. URI OPTIONS

The OpenStack Neutron component has no options.

The OpenStack Neutron endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openstack-neutron:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 252.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	Required OpenStack host url		String

### 252.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	OpenStack API version	V3	String
<b>config</b> (producer)	OpenStack configuration		Config
<b>domain</b> (producer)	Authentication domain	default	String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do		String
<b>password</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack password		String
<b>project</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The project ID		String
<b>subsystem</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack Neutron subsystem		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack username		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 252.4. USAGE

You can use following settings for each subsystem:

## 252.5. NETWORKS

### 252.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Network producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new network.
<b>get</b>	Get the network.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all networks.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the network.

## 252.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Network producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the network.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The network name.
<b>tenantId</b>	<b>String</b>	Tenant ID.
<b>adminStateUp</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	AdminStateUp header.
<b>networkType</b>	<b>org.openstack4j.model.network.NetworkType</b>	Network type.
<b>physicalNetwork</b>	<b>String</b>	Physical network.
<b>segmentId</b>	<b>String</b>	Segment ID.
<b>isShared</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Is shared.
<b>isRouterExternal</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Is router external.

If you need more precise network settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.network.Network` and send in the message body.

## 252.6. SUBNETS

### 252.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Subnet producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new subnet.
<b>get</b>	Get the subnet.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all subnets.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the subnet.
<b>action</b>	Perform an action on the subnet.

### 252.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Subnet producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the subnet.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The subnet name.
<b>networkId</b>	<b>String</b>	Network ID.
<b>enableDhcp</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Enable DHCP.
<b>gateway</b>	<b>String</b>	Gateway.

If you need more precise subnet settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.network.Subnet` and send in the message body.

## 252.7. PORTS

### 252.7.1. Operations you can perform with the Port producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new port.
<b>get</b>	Get the port.



Operation	Description
<b>getAll</b>	Get all ports.
<b>update</b>	Update the port.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the port.

### 252.7.2. Message headers evaluated by the Port producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The port name.
<b>networkId</b>	<b>String</b>	Network ID.
<b>tenantId</b>	<b>String</b>	Tenant ID.
<b>deviceId</b>	<b>String</b>	Device ID.
<b>macAddresses</b>	<b>String</b>	MAC address.

## 252.8. ROUTERS

### 252.8.1. Operations you can perform with the Router producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new router.
<b>get</b>	Get the router.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all routers.
<b>update</b>	Update the router.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the router.

Operation	Description
<b>attachInterface</b>	Attach an interface.
<b>detachInterface</b>	Detach an interface.

### 252.8.2. Message headers evaluated by the Port producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The router name.
<b>routerId</b>	<b>String</b>	Router ID.
<b>subnetId</b>	<b>String</b>	Subnet ID.
<b>portId</b>	<b>String</b>	Port ID.
<b>interfaceType</b>	<b>org.openstack4j.model.network.AttachInterfaceType</b>	Interface type.
<b>tenantId</b>	<b>String</b>	Tenant ID.

### 252.9. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [openstack Component](#)

## CHAPTER 253. OPENSTACK NOVA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The openstack-nova component allows messages to be sent to an OpenStack compute services.

### 253.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openstack</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel.

### 253.2. URI FORMAT

```
openstack-nova://hosturl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format `?options=value&option2=value&...`

### 253.3. URI OPTIONS

The OpenStack Nova component has no options.

The OpenStack Nova endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openstack-nova:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 253.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	Required OpenStack host url		String

#### 253.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	OpenStack API version	V3	String
<b>config</b> (producer)	OpenStack configuration		Config
<b>domain</b> (producer)	Authentication domain	default	String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do		String
<b>password</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack password		String
<b>project</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The project ID		String
<b>subsystem</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack Nova subsystem		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack username		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 253.4. USAGE

You can use following settings for each subsystem:

## 253.5. FLAVORS

### 253.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Flavor producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new flavor.
<b>get</b>	Get the flavor.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all flavors.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the flavor.

## 253.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Flavor producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the flavor.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The flavor name.
<b>VCPU</b>	<b>Integer</b>	The number of flavor VCPU.
<b>ram</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Size of RAM.
<b>disk</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Size of disk.
<b>swap</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Size of swap.
<b>rxtxFactor</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Rxtx Factor.

If you need more precise flavor settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.compute.Flavor` and send in the message body.

## 253.6. SERVERS

### 253.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Server producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new server.
<b>createSnapshot</b>	Create snapshot of the server.
<b>get</b>	Get the server.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all servers.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the server.
<b>action</b>	Perform an action on the server.

## 253.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Server producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>ID</b>	<b>String</b>	ID of the server.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The server name.
<b>Image Id</b>	<b>String</b>	The Image ID.
<b>Flavor Id</b>	<b>String</b>	The ID of flavor which will be used.
<b>KeypairName</b>	<b>String</b>	The Keypair name.
<b>NetworkId</b>	<b>String</b>	The network ID.
<b>Admin Password</b>	<b>String</b>	Admin password of the new server.
<b>action</b>	<b>org.openstack4j.model.compute.Action</b>	An action to perform.

If you need more precise server settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.compute.ServerCreate` and send in the message body.

## 253.7. KEYPAIRS

### 253.7.1. Operations you can perform with the Keypair producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new keypair.
<b>get</b>	Get the keypair.

Operation	Description
<b>getAll</b>	Get all keypairs.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the keypair.

### 253.7.2. Message headers evaluated by the Keypair producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The keypair name.

### 253.8. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [openstack Component](#)

## CHAPTER 254. OPENSTACK SWIFT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The openstack-swift component allows messages to be sent to an OpenStack object storage services.

### 254.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openstack</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where `${camel-version}` must be replaced by the actual version of Camel.

### 254.2. URI FORMAT

```
openstack-swift://hosturl[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format `?options=value&option2=value&...`

### 254.3. URI OPTIONS

The OpenStack Swift component has no options.

The OpenStack Swift endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
openstack-swift:host
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 254.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	Required OpenStack host url		String

#### 254.3.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (producer)	OpenStack API version	V3	String
<b>config</b> (producer)	OpenStack configuration		Config
<b>domain</b> (producer)	Authentication domain	default	String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to do		String
<b>password</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack password		String
<b>project</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The project ID		String
<b>subsystem</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack Swift subsystem		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> OpenStack username		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 254.4. USAGE

You can use following settings for each subsystem:

## 254.5. CONTAINERS

### 254.5.1. Operations you can perform with the Container producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new container.
<b>get</b>	Get the container.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all containers.
<b>update</b>	Update the container.

Operation	Description
<b>delete</b>	Delete the container.
<b>getMetadata</b>	Get metadata.
<b>createUpdateMetadata</b>	Create/update metadata.
<b>deleteMetadata</b>	Delete metadata.

### 254.5.2. Message headers evaluated by the Volume producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>name</b>	<b>String</b>	The container name.
<b>X-Container-Meta-</b>	<b>Map</b>	Container metadata prefix.
<b>X-Versions-Location</b>	<b>String</b>	Versions location.
<b>X-Container-Read</b>	<b>String</b>	ACL - container read.
<b>X-Container-Write</b>	<b>String</b>	ACL - container write.
<b>limit</b>	<b>Integer</b>	List options - limit.
<b>marker</b>	<b>String</b>	List options - marker.
<b>end_marker</b>	<b>String</b>	List options - end marker.
<b>delimiter</b>	<b>Character</b>	List options - delimiter.
<b>path</b>	<b>String</b>	List options - path.

If you need more precise container settings you can create new object of the type `org.openstack4j.model.storage.object.options.CreateUpdateContainerOptions` (in case of create or update operation) or `org.openstack4j.model.storage.object.options.ContainerListOptions` for listing containers and send in the message body.

## 254.6. OBJECTS

### 254.6.1. Operations you can perform with the Object producer

Operation	Description
<b>create</b>	Create new object.
<b>get</b>	Get the object.
<b>getAll</b>	Get all objects.
<b>update</b>	Get update the object.
<b>delete</b>	Delete the object.
<b>getMetadata</b>	Get metadata.
<b>createUpdateMetadata</b>	Create/update metadata.

### 254.6.2. Message headers evaluated by the Object producer

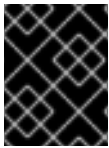
Header	Type	Description
<b>operation</b>	<b>String</b>	The operation to perform.
<b>containerName</b>	<b>String</b>	The container name.
<b>objectName</b>	<b>String</b>	The object name.

## 254.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [openstack Component](#)

## CHAPTER 255. OPENTRACING COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.19



### IMPORTANT

Starting with Camel 2.21, it will be necessary to use an OpenTracing compliant tracer that is compatible with OpenTracing Java API version 0.31 or higher.

The camel-opentracing component is used for tracing and timing incoming and outgoing Camel messages using [OpenTracing](#).

Events (spans) are captured for incoming and outgoing messages being sent to/from Camel.

See the [OpenTracing](#) website for a list of supported tracers.

### 255.1. CONFIGURATION

The configuration properties for the OpenTracing tracer are:

Option	Default	Description
excludePatterns		Sets exclude pattern(s) that will disable tracing for Camel messages that matches the pattern. The content is a Set<String> where the key is a pattern. The pattern uses the rules from Intercept.

There are three ways in which an OpenTracing tracer can be configured to provide distributed tracing for a Camel application:

#### 255.1.1. Explicit

Include the **camel-opentracing** component in your POM, along with any specific dependencies associated with the chosen OpenTracing compliant Tracer.

To explicitly configure OpenTracing support, instantiate the **OpenTracingTracer** and initialize the camel context. You can optionally specify a **Tracer**, or alternatively it can be implicitly discovered using the **Registry** or **ServiceLoader**.

```
OpenTracingTracer ottracer = new OpenTracingTracer();
// By default it uses a Noop Tracer, but you can override it with a specific OpenTracing
// implementation.
ottracer.setTracer(...);
// And then initialize the context
ottracer.init(camelContext);
```

To use OpenTracingTracer in XML, all you need to do is to define the OpenTracing tracer beans. Camel will automatically discover and use them.

```
<bean id="tracer" class="..."/>
<bean id="ottracer" class="org.apache.camel.opentracing.OpenTracingTracer">
  <property name="tracer" ref="tracer"/>
</bean>
```

## 255.1.2. Spring Boot

If you are using Spring Boot then you can add the **camel-opentracing-starter** dependency, and turn on OpenTracing by annotating the main class with **@CamelOpenTracing**.

The **Tracer** will be implicitly obtained from the camel context's **Registry**, or the **ServiceLoader**, unless a **Tracer** bean has been defined by the application.

## 255.1.3. Java Agent

The third approach is to use a Java Agent to automatically configure the OpenTracing support.

Include the **camel-opentracing** component in your POM, along with any specific dependencies associated with the chosen OpenTracing compliant Tracer.

The OpenTracing Java Agent is associated with the following dependency:

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>io.opentracing.contrib</groupId>  
  <artifactId>opentracing-agent</artifactId>  
</dependency>
```

The **Tracer** used will be implicitly loaded from the camel context **Registry** or using the **ServiceLoader**.

How this agent is used will be specific to how you execute your application. *Service2* in the [camel-example-opentracing](#) downloads the agent into a local folder and then uses the **exec-maven-plugin** to launch the service with the **-javaagent** command line option.

## 255.2. EXAMPLE

You can find an example demonstrating the three ways to configure OpenTracing here: [camel-example-opentracing](#)

## CHAPTER 256. OPTAPLANNER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.13

The **optaplanner** component solves the planning problem contained in a message with [OptaPlanner](#). For example: feed it an unsolved Vehicle Routing problem and it solves it.

The component supports consumer as BestSolutionChangedEvent listener and producer for processing Solution and ProblemFactChange

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-optaplanner</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version><!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 256.1. URI FORMAT

```
optaplanner:solverConfig[?options]
```

The **solverConfig** is the classpath-local URI of the solverConfig, for example **/org/foo/barSolverConfig.xml**.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 256.2. OPTAPLANNER OPTIONS

The OptaPlanner component has no options.

The OptaPlanner endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
optaplanner:configFile
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 256.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configFile</b>	<b>Required</b> Specifies the location to the solver file		String

#### 256.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>solverId</b> (common)	Specifies the solverId to user for the solver instance key	DEFAULT_SOLVER	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>async</b> (producer)	Specifies to perform operations in async mode	false	boolean
<b>threadPoolSize</b> (producer)	Specifies the thread pool size to use when async is true	10	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 256.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Default Value	Type	Context	Description
Camel OptaPlannerSolverId	null	String	Shared	Specifies the solverId to use

Name	Default Value	Type	Context	Description
Camel OptaPlannerIs Async	PUT	String	Producer	Specify whether to use another thread for submitting Solution instances rather than blocking the current thread.

## 256.4. MESSAGE BODY

Camel takes the planning problem for the IN body, solves it and returns it on the OUT body. (since v 2.16) The IN body object supports the following use cases:

- If the body is instance of Solution, then it will be solved using the solver identified by solverId and either synchronously or asynchronously.
- If the body is instance of ProblemFactChange, then it will trigger addProblemFactChange. If the processing is asynchronously, then it will wait till isEveryProblemFactChangeProcessed before returning result.
- If the body is none of the above types, then the producer will return the best result from the solver identified by solverId

## 256.5. TERMINATION

The solving will take as long as specified in the **solverConfig**.

```
<solver>
...
<termination>
  <!-- Terminate after 10 seconds, unless it's not feasible by then yet -->
  <terminationCompositionStyle>AND</terminationCompositionStyle>
  <secondsSpentLimit>10</secondsSpentLimit>
  <bestScoreLimit>-1hard/0soft</bestScoreLimit>
</termination>
...
</solver>
```

### 256.5.1. Samples

Solve an planning problem that's on the ActiveMQ queue with OptaPlanner:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  .to("optaplanner:/org/foo/barSolverConfig.xml");
```

Expose OptaPlanner as a REST service:

```
from("cxfrs:bean:rsServer?bindingStyle=SimpleConsumer")
  .to("optaplanner:/org/foo/barSolverConfig.xml");
```



## 256.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 257. PAHO COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

Paho component provides connector for the MQTT messaging protocol using the [Eclipse Paho](#) library. Paho is one of the most popular MQTT libraries, so if you would like to integrate it with your Java project - Camel Paho connector is a way to go.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-paho</artifactId>
  <version>x.y.z</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

Keep in mind that Paho artifacts are not hosted in the Maven Central, so you need to add Eclipse Paho repository to your POM xml file:

```
<repositories>
  <repository>
    <id>eclipse-paho</id>
    <url>https://repo.eclipse.org/content/repositories/paho-releases</url>
    <snapshots>
      <enabled>>false</enabled>
    </snapshots>
  </repository>
</repositories>
```

### 257.1. URI FORMAT

```
paho:topic[?options]
```

Where **topic** is the name of the topic.

### 257.2. OPTIONS

The Paho component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>brokerUrl</b> (common)	The URL of the MQTT broker.		String
<b>clientId</b> (common)	MQTT client identifier.		String
<b>connectOptions</b> (advanced)	Client connection options		MqttConnectOptions

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Paho endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
paho:topic
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 257.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topic</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the topic		String

### 257.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>autoReconnect</b> (common)	Client will automatically attempt to reconnect to the server if the connection is lost	true	boolean
<b>brokerUrl</b> (common)	The URL of the MQTT broker.	tcp://localhost:1883	String
<b>clientId</b> (common)	MQTT client identifier.		String
<b>connectOptions</b> (common)	Client connection options		MqttConnectOptions
<b>filePersistenceDirectory</b> (common)	Base directory used by the file persistence provider.		String
<b>password</b> (common)	Password to be used for authentication against the MQTT broker		String
<b>persistence</b> (common)	Client persistence to be used - memory or file.	MEMORY	PahoPersistence

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>qos</b> (common)	Client quality of service level (0-2).	2	int
<b>retained</b> (common)	Retain option	false	boolean
<b>userName</b> (common)	Username to be used for authentication against the MQTT broker		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 257.3. HEADERS

The following headers are recognized by the Paho component:

Header	Java constant	Endpoint type	Value type	Description
Camel MqttTopic	PahoConstants.MQTT_TOPIC	Consumer	String	The name of the topic

Header	Java constant	Endpoint type	Value type	Description
Camel PahoOverrideTopic	PahoConstants.CAMEL_PAHO_OVERRIDE_TOPIC	Producer	String	Name of topic to override and send to instead of topic specified on endpoint

## 257.4. DEFAULT PAYLOAD TYPE

By default Camel Paho component operates on the binary payloads extracted out of (or put into) the MQTT message:

```
// Receive payload
byte[] payload = (byte[]) consumerTemplate.receiveBody("paho:topic");

// Send payload
byte[] payload = "message".getBytes();
producerTemplate.sendBody("paho:topic", payload);
```

But of course Camel build-in [type conversion API](#) can perform the automatic data type transformations for you. In the example below Camel automatically converts binary payload into **String** (and conversely):

```
// Receive payload
String payload = consumerTemplate.receiveBody("paho:topic", String.class);

// Send payload
String payload = "message";
producerTemplate.sendBody("paho:topic", payload);
```

## 257.5. SAMPLES

For example the following snippet reads messages from the MQTT broker installed on the same host as the Camel router:

```
from("paho:some/queue")
    .to("mock:test");
```

While the snippet below sends message to the MQTT broker:

```
from("direct:test")
    .to("paho:some/target/queue");
```

For example this is how to read messages from the remote MQTT broker:

```
from("paho:some/queue?brokerUrl=tcp://iot.eclipse.org:1883")  
  .to("mock:test");
```

And here we override the default topic and set to a dynamic topic

```
from("direct:test")  
  .setHeader(PahoConstants.CAMEL_PAHO_OVERRIDE_TOPIC, simple("${header.customerId}"))  
  .to("paho:some/target/queue");
```

# CHAPTER 258. OSGI PAX LOGGING COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.6

The **paxlogging** component can be used in an OSGi environment to receive [PaxLogging](#) events and process them.

## 258.1. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-paxlogging</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **\${camel-version}** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.6.0 or higher).

## 258.2. URI FORMAT

```
paxlogging:appender[?options]
```

where **appender** is the name of the pax appender that need to be configured in the PaxLogging service configuration.

## 258.3. URI OPTIONS

The OSGi PAX Logging component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bundleContext</b> (consumer)	The OSGi BundleContext is automatic injected by Camel		BundleContext
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The OSGi PAX Logging endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
paxlogging:appender
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 258.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>appender</b>	<b>Required</b> Appender is the name of the pax appender that need to be configured in the PaxLogging service configuration.		String

### 258.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 258.4. MESSAGE BODY

The **in** message body will be set to the received PaxLoggingEvent.

## 258.5. EXAMPLE USAGE

```
<route>
  <from uri="paxlogging:camel"/>
  <to uri="stream:out"/>
</route>
```

Configuration:

```
log4j.rootLogger=INFO, out, osgi:VmLogAppender, osgi:camel
```



## CHAPTER 259. PDF COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The **PDF**: components provides the ability to create, modify or extract content from PDF documents. This component uses [Apache PDFBox](#) as underlying library to work with PDF documents.

In order to use the PDF component, Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**:

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-pdf</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 259.1. URI FORMAT

The PDF component only supports producer endpoints.

```
pdf:operation[?options]
```

### 259.2. OPTIONS

The PDF component has no options.

The PDF endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
pdf:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 259.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
operation	Required Operation type		PdfOperation

#### 259.2.2. Query Parameters (9 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
font (producer)	Font	Helvetica	PDFont

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fontSize</b> (producer)	Font size in pixels	14	float
<b>marginBottom</b> (producer)	Margin bottom in pixels	20	int
<b>marginLeft</b> (producer)	Margin left in pixels	20	int
<b>marginRight</b> (producer)	Margin right in pixels	40	int
<b>marginTop</b> (producer)	Margin top in pixels	20	int
<b>pageSize</b> (producer)	Page size	A4	PDRectangle
<b>textProcessingFactory</b> (producer)	Text processing to use. autoFormatting: Text is getting sliced by words, then max amount of words that fits in the line will be written into pdf document. With this strategy all words that doesn't fit in the line will be moved to the new line. lineTermination: Builds set of classes for line-termination writing strategy. Text getting sliced by line termination symbol and then it will be written regardless it fits in the line or not.	lineTermination	TextProcessingFactory
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 259.3. HEADERS

Header	Description
<b>pdf-document</b>	<b>Mandatory</b> header for <b>append</b> operation and ignored in all other operations. Expected type is <a href="#">PDDocument</a> . Stores PDF document which will be used for append operation.
<b>protection-policy</b>	Expected type is <a href="https://pdfbox.apache.org/docs/1.8.10/javadocs/org/apache/pdfbox/pdmodel/encryption/ProtectionPolicy.html">https://pdfbox.apache.org/docs/1.8.10/javadocs/org/apache/pdfbox/pdmodel/encryption/ProtectionPolicy.html</a> [ProtectionPolicy]. If specified then PDF document will be encrypted with it.

Header	Description
<b>decryption-material</b>	Expected type is <a href="https://pdfbox.apache.org/docs/1.8.10/javadocs/org/apache/pdfbox/pdmodel/encryption/DecryptionMaterial.html">https://pdfbox.apache.org/docs/1.8.10/javadocs/org/apache/pdfbox/pdmodel/encryption/DecryptionMaterial.html</a> [DecryptionMaterial]. <b>Mandatory</b> header if PDF document is encrypted.

## 259.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 260. POSTGRESSQL EVENT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

This is a component for Apache Camel which allows for Producing/Consuming PostgreSQL events related to the LISTEN/NOTIFY commands added since PostgreSQL 8.3.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-pgevent</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

URI format

The pgevent component uses the following two styles of endpoint URI notation:

```
pgevent:datasource[?parameters]
pgevent://host:port/database/channel[?parameters]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 260.1. OPTIONS

The PostgreSQL Event component has no options.

The PostgreSQL Event endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
pgevent:host:port/database/channel
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 260.1.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	To connect using hostname and port to the database.	localhost	String
port	To connect using hostname and port to the database.	5432	Integer
database	<b>Required</b> The database name		String
channel	<b>Required</b> The channel name		String

## 260.1.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>datasource</b> (common)	To connect using the given <code>javax.sql.DataSource</code> instead of using hostname and port.		<code>DataSource</code>
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>pass</b> (security)	Password for login		String
<b>user</b> (security)	Username for login	postgres	String

## 260.2. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 261. PGP DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.9

The PGP Data Format integrates the Java Cryptographic Extension into Camel, allowing simple and flexible encryption and decryption of messages using Camel's familiar marshal and unmarshal formatting mechanism. It assumes marshalling to mean encryption to ciphertext and unmarshalling to mean decryption back to the original plaintext. This data format implements only symmetric (shared-key) encryption and decryption.

### 261.1. PGPDATAFORMAT OPTIONS

The PGP dataformat supports 15 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>keyUserId</code>		<b>String</b>	The user ID of the key in the PGP keyring used during encryption. Can also be only a part of a user ID. For example, if the user ID is Test User then you can use the part Test User or to address the user ID.
<code>signatureKeyId</code>		<b>String</b>	User ID of the key in the PGP keyring used for signing (during encryption) or signature verification (during decryption). During the signature verification process the specified User ID restricts the public keys from the public keyring which can be used for the verification. If no User ID is specified for the signature verification then any public key in the public keyring can be used for the verification. Can also be only a part of a user ID. For example, if the user ID is Test User then you can use the part Test User or to address the User ID.
<code>password</code>		<b>String</b>	Password used when opening the private key (not used for encryption).
<code>signaturePassword</code>		<b>String</b>	Password used when opening the private key used for signing (during encryption).
<code>keyFileName</code>		<b>String</b>	Filename of the keyring; must be accessible as a classpath resource (but you can specify a location in the file system by using the file: prefix).
<code>signatureKeyFileName</code>		<b>String</b>	Filename of the keyring to use for signing (during encryption) or for signature verification (during decryption); must be accessible as a classpath resource (but you can specify a location in the file system by using the file: prefix).
<code>signatureKeyRing</code>		<b>String</b>	Keyring used for signing/verifying as byte array. You can not set the <code>signatureKeyFileName</code> and <code>signatureKeyRing</code> at the same time.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
armored	false	Boolean	This option will cause PGP to base64 encode the encrypted text, making it available for copy/paste, etc.
integrity	true	Boolean	Adds an integrity check/sign into the encryption file. The default value is true.
provider		String	Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) provider, default is Bouncy Castle (BC). Alternatively you can use, for example, the IAIC JCE provider; in this case the provider must be registered beforehand and the Bouncy Castle provider must not be registered beforehand. The Sun JCE provider does not work.
algorithm		Integer	Symmetric key encryption algorithm; possible values are defined in org.bouncycastle.bcp.SymmetricKeyAlgorithmTags; for example 2 (= TRIPLE DES), 3 (= CAST5), 4 (= BLOWFISH), 6 (= DES), 7 (= AES_128). Only relevant for encrypting.
compressionAlgorithm		Integer	Compression algorithm; possible values are defined in org.bouncycastle.bcp.CompressionAlgorithmTags; for example 0 (= UNCOMPRESSED), 1 (= ZIP), 2 (= ZLIB), 3 (= BZIP2). Only relevant for encrypting.
hashAlgorithm		Integer	Signature hash algorithm; possible values are defined in org.bouncycastle.bcp.HashAlgorithmTags; for example 2 (= SHA1), 8 (= SHA256), 9 (= SHA384), 10 (= SHA512), 11 (=SHA224). Only relevant for signing.
signatureVerificationOption		String	Controls the behavior for verifying the signature during unmarshaling. There are 4 values possible: optional: The PGP message may or may not contain signatures; if it does contain signatures, then a signature verification is executed. required: The PGP message must contain at least one signature; if this is not the case an exception (PGPException) is thrown. A signature verification is executed. ignore: Contained signatures in the PGP message are ignored; no signature verification is executed. no_signature_allowed: The PGP message must not contain a signature; otherwise an exception (PGPException) is thrown.
contentTypeHeader	false	Boolean	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## 261.2. PGPDATAFORMAT MESSAGE HEADERS

You can override the PGPDataFormat options by applying below headers into message dynamically.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatKeyFileName</b>	<b>String</b>	Since Camel 2.11.0; filename of the keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatEncryptionKeyRing</b>	<b>byte[]</b>	Since Camel 2.12.1; the encryption keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatKeyUserId</b>	<b>String</b>	Since Camel 2.11.0; the User ID of the key in the PGP keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatKeyUserIds</b>	<b>List&lt;String&gt;</b>	Since camel 2.12.2; the User IDs of the key in the PGP keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatKeyPassword</b>	<b>String</b>	Since Camel 2.11.0; password used when opening the private key; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatSignatureKeyFileName</b>	<b>String</b>	Since Camel 2.11.0; filename of the signature keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.



Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatSignatureKeyRing</b>	<b>byte[]</b>	Since Camel 2.12.1; the signature keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatSignatureKeyUserid</b>	<b>String</b>	Since Camel 2.11.0; the User ID of the signature key in the PGP keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatSignatureKeyUserids</b>	<b>List&lt;String&gt;</b>	Since Camel 2.12.3; the User IDs of the signature keys in the PGP keyring; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatSignatureKeyPassword</b>	<b>String</b>	Since Camel 2.11.0; password used when opening the signature private key; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatEncryptionAlgorithm</b>	<b>int</b>	Since Camel 2.12.2; symmetric key encryption algorithm; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatSignatureHashAlgorithm</b>	<b>int</b>	Since Camel 2.12.2; signature hash algorithm; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatCompressionAlgorithm</b>	<b>int</b>	Since Camel 2.12.2; compression algorithm; will override existing setting directly on the PGPDataFormat.
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatNumberOfEncryptionKeys</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Since *Camel 2.12.3; *number of public keys used for encrypting the symmetric key, set by PGPDataFormat during encryption process
<b>Camel PGPDataFormatNumberOfSigningKeys</b>	<b>Integer</b>	Since *Camel 2.12.3; *number of private keys used for creating signatures, set by PGPDataFormat during signing process

## 261.3. ENCRYPTING WITH PGPDATAFORMAT

The following sample uses the popular PGP format for encrypting/decrypting files using the [Bouncy Castle Java libraries](#):

The following sample performs signing + encryption, and then signature verification + decryption. It uses the same keyring for both signing and encryption, but you can obviously use different keys:

Or using Spring:

### 261.3.1. To work with the previous example you need the following

- A public keyring file which contains the public keys used to encrypt the data
- A private keyring file which contains the keys used to decrypt the data
- The keyring password

### 261.3.2. Managing your keyring

To manage the keyring, I use the command line tools, I find this to be the simplest approach in managing the keys. There are also Java libraries available from <http://www.bouncycastle.org/java.html> if you would prefer to do it that way.

Install the command line utilities on linux

```
apt-get install gnupg
```

Create your keyring, entering a secure password

```
gpg --gen-key
```

If you need to import someone else's public key so that you can encrypt a file for them.

```
gpg --import <filename.key
```

The following files should now exist and can be used to run the example

```
ls -l ~/.gnupg/pubring.gpg ~/.gnupg/secring.gpg
```

[[Crypto-PGPDecrypting/VerifyingofMessagesEncrypted/SignedbyDifferentPrivate/PublicKeys]] PGP  
Decrypting/Verifying of Messages Encrypted/Signed by Different # Private/Public Keys

Since **Camel 2.12.2**.

A PGP Data Formater can decrypt/verify messages which have been encrypted by different public keys or signed by different private keys. Just, provide the corresponding private keys in the secret keyring, the corresponding public keys in the public keyring, and the passphrases in the passphrase accessor.

```
Map<String, String> userId2Passphrase = new HashMap<String, String>(2);
// add passphrases of several private keys whose corresponding public keys have been used to
// encrypt the messages
userId2Passphrase.put("UserIdOfKey1", "passphrase1"); // you must specify the exact User ID!
userId2Passphrase.put("UserIdOfKey2", "passphrase2");
PGPPassphraseAccessor passphraseAccessor = new
PGPPassphraseAccessorDefault(userId2Passphrase);

PGPDataFormat pgpVerifyAndDecrypt = new PGPDataFormat();
pgpVerifyAndDecrypt.setPassphraseAccessor(passphraseAccessor);
// the method getSecKeyRing() provides the secret keyring as byte array containing the private keys
pgpVerifyAndDecrypt.setEncryptionKeyRing(getSecKeyRing()); // alternatively you can use
// setKeyFileName(keyfileName)
// the method getPublicKeyRing() provides the public keyring as byte array containing the public keys
pgpVerifyAndDecrypt.setSignatureKeyRing((getPublicKeyRing())); // alternatively you can use
// setSignatureKeyFileName(signatureKeyfileName)
// it is not necessary to specify the encryption or signer User Id

from("direct:start")
...
    .unmarshal(pgpVerifyAndDecrypt) // can decrypt/verify messages encrypted/signed by different
private/public keys
...

```

- The functionality is especially useful to support the key exchange. If you want to exchange the private key for decrypting you can accept for a period of time messages which are either encrypted with the old or new corresponding public key. Or if the sender wants to exchange his signer private key, you can accept for a period of time, the old or new signer key.

- Technical background: The PGP encrypted data contains a Key ID of the public key which was used to encrypt the data. This Key ID can be used to locate the private key in the secret keyring to decrypt the data. The same mechanism is also used to locate the public key for verifying a signature. Therefore you no longer must specify User IDs for the unmarshaling.

## 261.4. RESTRICTING THE SIGNER IDENTITIES DURING PGP SIGNATURE VERIFICATION

Since **Camel 2.12.3**.

If you verify a signature you not only want to verify the correctness of the signature but you also want check that the signature comes from a certain identity or a specific set of identities. Therefore it is possible to restrict the number of public keys from the public keyring which can be used for the verification of a signature.

### Signature User IDs

```
// specify the User IDs of the expected signer identities
List<String> expectedSigUserIds = new ArrayList<String>();
expectedSigUserIds.add("Trusted company1");
expectedSigUserIds.add("Trusted company2");

PGPDataFormat pgpVerifyWithSpecificKeysAndDecrypt = new PGPDataFormat();
pgpVerifyWithSpecificKeysAndDecrypt.setPassword("my password"); // for decrypting with private
key
pgpVerifyWithSpecificKeysAndDecrypt.setKeyFileName(keyfileName);
pgpVerifyWithSpecificKeysAndDecrypt.setSignatureKeyFileName(signatureKeyfileName);
pgpVerifyWithSpecificKeysAndDecrypt.setSignatureKeyUserids(expectedSigUserIds); // if you have
only one signer identity then you can also use setSignatureKeyUserid("expected Signer")

from("direct:start")
    ...
    .unmarshal(pgpVerifyWithSpecificKeysAndDecrypt)
    ...
```

- If the PGP content has several signatures the verification is successful as soon as one signature can be verified.
- If you do not want to restrict the signer identities for verification then do not specify the signature key User IDs. In this case all public keys in the public keyring are taken into account.

## 261.5. SEVERAL SIGNATURES IN ONE PGP DATA FORMAT

Since **Camel 2.12.3**.

The PGP specification allows that one PGP data format can contain several signatures from different keys. Since Camel 2.13.3 it is possible to create such kind of PGP content via specifying signature User IDs which relate to several private keys in the secret keyring.

### Several Signatures

```
PGPDataFormat pgpSignAndEncryptSeveralSignerKeys = new PGPDataFormat();
pgpSignAndEncryptSeveralSignerKeys.setKeyUserid(keyUserid); // for encrypting, you can also use
setKeyUserids if you want to encrypt with several keys
```

```
pgpSignAndEncryptSeveralSignerKeys.setKeyFileName(keyfileName);
pgpSignAndEncryptSeveralSignerKeys.setSignatureKeyFileName(signatureKeyfileName);
pgpSignAndEncryptSeveralSignerKeys.setSignaturePassword("sdude"); // here we assume that all
private keys have the same password, if this is not the case then you can use
setPassphraseAccessor
```

```
List<String> signerUserIds = new ArrayList<String>();
signerUserIds.add("company old key");
signerUserIds.add("company new key");
pgpSignAndEncryptSeveralSignerKeys.setSignatureKeyUserids(signerUserIds);

from("direct:start")
    ...
    .marshal(pgpSignAndEncryptSeveralSignerKeys)
    ...
```

## 261.6. SUPPORT OF SUB-KEYS AND KEY FLAGS IN PGP DATA FORMAT MARSHALER

Since \*Camel 2.12.3.

\*An [OpenPGP V4 key](#) can have a primary key and sub-keys. The usage of the keys is indicated by the so called [Key Flags](#). For example, you can have a primary key with two sub-keys; the primary key shall only be used for certifying other keys (Key Flag 0x01), the first sub-key shall only be used for signing (Key Flag 0x02), and the second sub-key shall only be used for encryption (Key Flag 0x04 or 0x08). The PGP Data Format marshaler takes into account these Key Flags of the primary key and sub-keys in order to determine the right key for signing and encryption. This is necessary because the primary key and its sub-keys have the same User IDs.

## 261.7. SUPPORT OF CUSTOM KEY ACCESSORS

Since \*Camel 2.13.0.

\*You can implement custom key accessors for encryption/signing. The above `PGPDataFormat` class selects in a certain predefined way the keys which should be used for signing/encryption or verifying/decryption. If you have special requirements how your keys should be selected you should use the `PGPKeyAccessDataFormat` class instead and implement the interfaces `PGPPublicKeyAccessor` and `PGPSecretKeyAccessor` as beans. There are default implementations `DefaultPGPPublicKeyAccessor` and `DefaultPGPSecretKeyAccessor` which cache the keys, so that not every time the keyring is parsed when the processor is called.

`PGPKeyAccessDataFormat` has the same options as `PGPDataFormat` except `password`, `keyFileName`, `encryptionKeyRing`, `signaturePassword`, `signatureKeyFileName`, and `signatureKeyRing`.

## 261.8. DEPENDENCIES

To use the PGP dataformat in your camel routes you need to add the following dependency to your pom.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-crypto</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 261.9. SEE ALSO

- Data Format
- Crypto (Digital Signatures)
- <http://www.bouncycastle.org/java.html>

## CHAPTER 262. PROPERTIES COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.3

### 262.1. URI FORMAT

```
properties:key[?options]
```

Where **key** is the key for the property to lookup

### 262.2. OPTIONS

The Properties component supports 17 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>locations</b> (common)	A list of locations to load properties. This option will override any default locations and only use the locations from this option.		List
<b>location</b> (common)	A list of locations to load properties. You can use comma to separate multiple locations. This option will override any default locations and only use the locations from this option.		String
<b>encoding</b> (common)	Encoding to use when loading properties file from the file system or classpath. If no encoding has been set, then the properties files is loaded using ISO-8859-1 encoding (latin-1) as documented by link <a href="#">java.util.Propertiesload(java.io.InputStream)</a>		String
<b>propertiesResolver</b> (common)	To use a custom PropertiesResolver		PropertiesResolver
<b>propertiesParser</b> (common)	To use a custom PropertiesParser		PropertiesParser
<b>cache</b> (common)	Whether or not to cache loaded properties. The default value is true.	true	boolean
<b>propertyPrefix</b> (advanced)	Optional prefix prepended to property names before resolution.		String
<b>propertySuffix</b> (advanced)	Optional suffix appended to property names before resolution.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fallbackToUnaugmentedProperty</b> (advanced)	If true, first attempt resolution of property name augmented with <code>propertyPrefix</code> and <code>propertySuffix</code> before falling back the plain property name specified. If false, only the augmented property name is searched.	true	boolean
<b>defaultFallbackEnabled</b> (common)	If false, the component does not attempt to find a default for the key by looking after the colon separator.	true	boolean
<b>ignoreMissingLocation</b> (common)	Whether to silently ignore if a location cannot be located, such as a properties file not found.	false	boolean
<b>prefixToken</b> (advanced)	Sets the value of the prefix token used to identify properties to replace. Setting a value of null restores the default token ( <a href="#">link</a> <code>link</code> <code>DEFAULT_PREFIX_TOKEN</code> ).	<code>{}</code>	String
<b>suffixToken</b> (advanced)	Sets the value of the suffix token used to identify properties to replace. Setting a value of null restores the default token ( <a href="#">link</a> <code>link</code> <code>DEFAULT_SUFFIX_TOKEN</code> ).	<code>}}</code>	String
<b>initialProperties</b> (advanced)	Sets initial properties which will be used before any locations are resolved.		Properties
<b>overrideProperties</b> (advanced)	Sets a special list of override properties that take precedence and will use first, if a property exist.		Properties
<b>systemPropertiesMode</b> (common)	Sets the system property mode.	2	int
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Properties endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
properties:key
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 262.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>key</b>	<b>Required</b> Property key to use as placeholder		String

### 262.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>ignoreMissingLocation</b> (common)	Whether to silently ignore if a location cannot be located, such as a properties file not found.	false	boolean
<b>locations</b> (common)	A list of locations to load properties. You can use comma to separate multiple locations. This option will override any default locations and only use the locations from this option.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

#### TIP

##### Resolving property from Java code

You can use the method `resolvePropertyPlaceholders` on the `CamelContext` to resolve a property from any Java code.

## 262.3. USING PROPERTYPLACEHOLDER

Available as of Camel 2.3

Camel now provides a new **PropertiesComponent** in **camel-core** which allows you to use property placeholders when defining Camel Endpoint URIs.

This works much like you would do if using Spring's **<property-placeholder>** tag. However Spring have a limitation which prevents 3rd party frameworks to leverage Spring property placeholders to the fullest. See more at [How do I use Spring Property Placeholder with Camel XML](#) .

## TIP

### Bridging Spring and Camel property placeholders

From Camel 2.10 onwards, you can bridge the Spring property placeholder with Camel, see further below for more details.

The property placeholder is generally in use when doing:

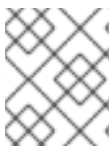
- lookup or creating endpoints
- lookup of beans in the Registry
- additional supported in Spring XML (see below in examples)
- using Blueprint PropertyPlaceholder with Camel [Properties](#) component
- using **@PropertyInject** to inject a property in a POJO
- **Camel 2.14.1** Using default value if a property does not exists
- **Camel 2.14.1** Include out of the box functions, to lookup property values from OS environment variables, JVM system properties, or the service idiom.
- **Camel 2.14.1** Using custom functions, which can be plugged into the property component.

## 262.4. SYNTAX

The syntax to use Camel's property placeholder is to use **{{key}}** for example **{{file.uri}}** where **file.uri** is the property key.

You can use property placeholders in parts of the endpoint URI's which for example you can use placeholders for parameters in the URIs.

From **Camel 2.14.1** onwards you can specify a default value to use if a property with the key does not exists, eg **file.uri:/some/path** where the default value is the text after the colon (eg /some/path).



### NOTE

Do not use colon in the property key. The colon is used as a separator token when you are providing a default value, which is supported from **Camel 2.14.1** onwards.

## 262.5. PROPERTYRESOLVER

Camel provides a pluggable mechanism which allows 3rd part to provide their own resolver to lookup properties. Camel provides a default implementation **org.apache.camel.component.properties.DefaultPropertiesResolver** which is capable of loading properties from the file system, classpath or Registry. You can prefix the locations with either:

- **ref:** Camel 2.4: to lookup in the Registry
- **file:** to load the from file system
- **classpath:** to load from classpath (this is also the default if no prefix is provided)
- **blueprint:** Camel 2.7: to use a specific OSGi blueprint placeholder service

## 262.6. DEFINING LOCATION

The **PropertiesResolver** need to know a location(s) where to resolve the properties. You can define 1 to many locations. If you define the location in a single String property you can separate multiple locations with comma such as:

```
pc.setLocation("com/mycompany/myprop.properties,com/mycompany/other.properties");
```

Available as of Camel 2.19.0

You can set which location can be discarded if missing by by setting the **optional** attribute, which is false by default, i.e:

```
pc.setLocations(
    "com/mycompany/override.properties;optional=true"
    "com/mycompany/defaults.properties");
```

## 262.7. USING SYSTEM AND ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES IN LOCATIONS

Available as of Camel 2.7

The location now supports using placeholders for JVM system properties and OS environments variables.

For example:

```
location=file:${karaf.home}/etc/foo.properties
```

In the location above we defined a location using the file scheme using the JVM system property with key **karaf.home**.

To use an OS environment variable instead you would have to prefix with env:

```
location=file:${env:APP_HOME}/etc/foo.properties
```

Where **APP\_HOME** is an OS environment.

You can have multiple placeholders in the same location, such as:

```
location=file:${env:APP_HOME}/etc/${prop.name}.properties
```

#=== Using system and environment variables to configure property prefixes and suffixes

Available as of Camel 2.12.5, 2.13.3, 2.14.0

**propertyPrefix**, **propertySuffix** configuration properties support using placeholders for JVM system properties and OS environments variables.

For example, if **PropertiesComponent** is configured with the following properties file:

```
dev.endpoint = result1
test.endpoint = result2
```

Then with the following route definition:

```
PropertiesComponent pc = context.getComponent("properties", PropertiesComponent.class);
pc.setPropertyPrefix("${stage}.");
// ...
context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("direct:start").to("properties:mock:{{endpoint}}");
    }
});
```

it is possible to change the target endpoint by changing system property **stage** either to **dev** (the message will be routed to **mock:result1**) or **test** (the message will be routed to **mock:result2**).

## 262.8. CONFIGURING IN JAVA DSL

You have to create and register the **PropertiesComponent** under the name **properties** such as:

```
PropertiesComponent pc = new PropertiesComponent();
pc.setLocation("classpath:com/mycompany/myprop.properties");
context.addComponent("properties", pc);
```

## 262.9. CONFIGURING IN SPRING XML

Spring XML offers two variations to configure. You can define a spring bean as a **PropertiesComponent** which resembles the way done in Java DSL. Or you can use the **<propertyPlaceholder>** tag.

```
<bean id="properties" class="org.apache.camel.component.properties.PropertiesComponent">
  <property name="location" value="classpath:com/mycompany/myprop.properties"/>
</bean>
```

Using the **<propertyPlaceholder>** tag makes the configuration a bit more fresh such as:

```
<camelContext ...>
  <propertyPlaceholder id="properties" location="com/mycompany/myprop.properties"/>
</camelContext>
```

Setting the properties location through the location tag works just fine but sometime you have a number of resources to take into account and starting from **Camel 2.19.0** you can set the properties location with a dedicated propertiesLocation:

```
<camelContext ...>
  <propertyPlaceholder id="myPropertyPlaceholder">
```

```

<propertiesLocation
  resolver = "classpath"
  path    = "com/my/company/something/my-properties-1.properties"
  optional = "false"/>
<propertiesLocation
  resolver = "classpath"
  path    = "com/my/company/something/my-properties-2.properties"
  optional = "false"/>
<propertiesLocation
  resolver = "file"
  path    = "${karaf.home}/etc/my-override.properties"
  optional = "true"/>
</propertyPlaceholder>
</camelContext>

```

## TIP

### Specifying the cache option inside XML

Camel 2.10 onwards supports specifying a value for the cache option both inside the Spring as well as the Blueprint XML.

## 262.10. USING A PROPERTIES FROM THE REGISTRY

### Available as of Camel 2.4

For example in OSGi you may want to expose a service which returns the properties as a **java.util.Properties** object.

Then you could setup the [Properties](#) component as follows:

```
<propertyPlaceholder id="properties" location="ref:myProperties"/>
```

Where **myProperties** is the id to use for lookup in the OSGi registry. Notice we use the **ref:** prefix to tell Camel that it should lookup the properties for the Registry.

## 262.11. EXAMPLES USING PROPERTIES COMPONENT

When using property placeholders in the endpoint URIs you can either use the **properties:** component or define the placeholders directly in the URI. We will show example of both cases, starting with the former.

```

// properties
cool.end=mock:result

// route
from("direct:start").to("properties:{{cool.end}}");

```

You can also use placeholders as a part of the endpoint uri:

```

// properties
cool.foo=result

// route
from("direct:start").to("properties:mock:{{cool.foo}}");

```

In the example above the to endpoint will be resolved to **mock:result**.

You can also have properties with refer to each other such as:

```
// properties
cool.foo=result
cool.concat=mock:{{cool.foo}}

// route
from("direct:start").to("properties:mock:{{cool.concat}}");
```

Notice how **cool.concat** refer to another property.

The **properties:** component also offers you to override and provide a location in the given uri using the **locations** option:

```
from("direct:start").to("properties:bar.end?locations=com/mycompany/bar.properties");
```

## 262.12. EXAMPLES

You can also use property placeholders directly in the endpoint uris without having to use **properties:**.

```
// properties
cool.foo=result

// route
from("direct:start").to("mock:{{cool.foo}}");
```

And you can use them in multiple wherever you want them:

```
// properties
cool.start=direct:start
cool.showid=true
cool.result=result

// route
from("{{cool.start}}")
  .to("log:{{cool.start}}?showBodyType=false&showExchangeId={{cool.showid}}")
  .to("mock:{{cool.result}}");
```

You can also your property placeholders when using ProducerTemplate for example:

```
template.sendBody("{{cool.start}}", "Hello World");
```

## 262.13. EXAMPLE WITH SIMPLE LANGUAGE

The [Simple](#) language now also support using property placeholders, for example in the route below:

```
// properties
cheese.quote=Camel rocks
```

```
// route
from("direct:start")
  .transform().simple("Hi ${body} do you think ${properties:cheese.quote}?");
```

You can also specify the location in the [Simple](#) language for example:

```
// bar.properties
bar.quote=Beer tastes good

// route
from("direct:start")
  .transform().simple("Hi ${body}. ${properties:com/mycompany/bar.properties:bar.quote}.");
```

## 262.14. ADDITIONAL PROPERTY PLACEHOLDER SUPPORTED IN SPRING XML

The property placeholders is also supported in many of the Camel Spring XML tags such as `<package>`, `<packageScan>`, `<contextScan>`, `<jmxAgent>`, `<endpoint>`, `<routeBuilder>`, `<proxy>` and the others.

The example below has property placeholder in the `<jmxAgent>` tag:

You can also define property placeholders in the various attributes on the `<camelContext>` tag such as **trace** as shown here:

## 262.15. OVERRIDING A PROPERTY SETTING USING A JVM SYSTEM PROPERTY

Available as of Camel 2.5

It is possible to override a property value at runtime using a JVM System property without the need to restart the application to pick up the change. This may also be accomplished from the command line by creating a JVM System property of the same name as the property it replaces with a new value. An example of this is given below

```
PropertiesComponent pc = context.getComponent("properties", PropertiesComponent.class);
pc.setCache(false);

System.setProperty("cool.end", "mock:override");
System.setProperty("cool.result", "override");

context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("direct:start").to("properties:cool.end");
        from("direct:foo").to("properties:mock:{{cool.result}}");
    }
});
context.start();

getMockEndpoint("mock:override").expectedMessageCount(2);

template.sendBody("direct:start", "Hello World");
template.sendBody("direct:foo", "Hello Foo");
```

```
System.clearProperty("cool.end");
System.clearProperty("cool.result");

assertMockEndpointsSatisfied();
```

## 262.16. USING PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS FOR ANY KIND OF ATTRIBUTE IN THE XML DSL

Available as of Camel 2.7



### NOTE

If you use OSGi Blueprint then this only works from 2.11.1 or 2.10.5 onwards.

Previously it was only the **xs:string** type attributes in the XML DSL that support placeholders. For example often a timeout attribute would be a **xs:int** type and thus you cannot set a string value as the placeholder key. This is now possible from Camel 2.7 onwards using a special placeholder namespace.

In the example below we use the **prop** prefix for the namespace <http://camel.apache.org/schema/placeholder> by which we can use the **prop** prefix in the attributes in the XML DSLs. Notice how we use that in the Multicast to indicate that the option **stopOnException** should be the value of the placeholder with the key "stop".

In our properties file we have the value defined as

```
stop=true
```

## 262.17. USING BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDER WITH CAMEL ROUTES

Available as of Camel 2.7

Camel supports Blueprint which also offers a property placeholder service. Camel supports convention over configuration, so all you have to do is to define the OSGi Blueprint property placeholder in the XML file as shown below:

```
<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cm="http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
    https://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd">

  <!-- OSGi blueprint property placeholder -->
  <cm:property-placeholder id="myblueprint.placeholder" persistent-id="camel.blueprint">
    <!-- list some properties as needed -->
    <cm:default-properties>
      <cm:property name="result" value="mock:result"/>
    </cm:default-properties>
  </cm:property-placeholder>
```



```

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <!-- in the route we can use {{ }} placeholders which will lookup in blueprint
  as Camel will auto detect the OSGi blueprint property placeholder and use it -->
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="mock:foo"/>
    <to uri="{{result}}"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
</blueprint>

```

### 262.17.1. Using OSGi blueprint property placeholders in Camel routes

By default Camel detects and uses OSGi blueprint property placeholder service. You can disable this by setting the attribute **useBlueprintPropertyResolver** to false on the **<camelContext>** definition.

### 262.17.2. About placeholder syntax

Notice how we can use the Camel syntax for placeholders **{{** and **}}** in the Camel route, which will lookup the value from OSGi blueprint.

The blueprint syntax for placeholders is **\${ }**. So outside the **<camelContext>** you must use the **\${ }** syntax. Where as inside **<camelContext>** you must use **{{** and **}}** syntax.

OSGi blueprint allows you to configure the syntax, so you can actually align those if you want.

You can also explicit refer to a specific OSGi blueprint property placeholder by its id. For that you need to use the Camel's **<propertyPlaceholder>** as shown in the example below:

```

<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cm="http://aries.apache.org/blueprint/xmlns/blueprint-cm/v1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0
    https://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0/blueprint.xsd">

  <!-- OSGi blueprint property placeholder -->
  <cm:property-placeholder id="myblueprint.placeholder" persistent-id="camel.blueprint">
    <!-- list some properties as needed -->
    <cm:default-properties>
      <cm:property name="prefix.result" value="mock:result"/>
    </cm:default-properties>
  </cm:property-placeholder>

  <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
    <!-- using Camel properties component and refer to the blueprint property placeholder by its id -->
  >
    <propertyPlaceholder id="properties" location="blueprint:myblueprint.placeholder"
      prefixToken="[[" suffixToken="]"
      propertyPrefix="prefix."/>

    <!-- in the route we can use {{ }} placeholders which will lookup in blueprint -->
    <route>
      <from uri="direct:start"/>
      <to uri="mock:foo"/>

```

```

    <to uri="[[result]]"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
</blueprint>

```

## 262.18. EXPLICIT REFERRING TO A OSGI BLUEPRINT PLACEHOLDER IN CAMEL

Notice how we use the **blueprint** scheme to refer to the OSGi blueprint placeholder by its id. This allows you to mix and match, for example you can also have additional schemes in the location. For example to load a file from the classpath you can do:

```
location="blueprint:myblueprint.placeholder,classpath:myproperties.properties"
```

Each location is separated by comma.

## 262.19. OVERRIDING BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS OUTSIDE CAMELCONTEXT

Available as of Camel 2.10.4

When using Blueprint property placeholder in the Blueprint XML file, you can declare the properties directly in the XML file as shown below:

Notice that we have a **<bean>** which refers to one of the properties. And in the Camel route we refer to the other using the **{{ and }}** notation.

Now if you want to override these Blueprint properties from an unit test, you can do this as shown below:

To do this we override and implement the **useOverridePropertiesWithConfigAdmin** method. We can then put the properties we want to override on the given props parameter. And the return value **must** be the **persistence-id** of the **<cm:property-placeholder>** tag, which you define in the blueprint XML file.

## 262.20. USING .CFG OR .PROPERTIES FILE FOR BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS

Available as of Camel 2.10.4

When using Blueprint property placeholder in the Blueprint XML file, you can declare the properties in a **.properties** or **.cfg** file. If you use Apache ServieMix / Karaf then this container has a convention that it loads the properties from a file in the etc directory with the naming **etc/pid.cfg**, where **pid** is the **persistence-id**.

For example in the blueprint XML file we have the **persistence-id="stuff"**, which mean it will load the configuration file as **etc/stuff.cfg**.

Now if you want to unit test this blueprint XML file, then you can override the **loadConfigAdminConfigurationFile** and tell Camel which file to load as shown below:

Notice that this method requires to return a **String[]** with 2 values. The 1st value is the path for the configuration file to load. The 2nd value is the **persistence-id** of the **<cm:property-placeholder>** tag.

The **stuff.cfg** file is just a plain properties file with the property placeholders such as:

```
== this is a comment
greeting=Bye
```

## 262.21. USING .CFG FILE AND OVERRIDING PROPERTIES FOR BLUEPRINT PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS

You can do both as well. Here is a complete example. First we have the Blueprint XML file:

And in the unit test class we do as follows:

And the **etc/stuff.cfg** configuration file contains

```
greeting=Bye
echo=Yay
destination=mock:result
```

## 262.22. BRIDGING SPRING AND CAMEL PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS

Available as of Camel 2.10

The Spring Framework does not allow 3rd party frameworks such as Apache Camel to seamlessly hook into the Spring property placeholder mechanism. However you can easily bridge Spring and Camel by declaring a Spring bean with the type

**org.apache.camel.spring.spi.BridgePropertyPlaceholderConfigurer**, which is a Spring **org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer** type.

To bridge Spring and Camel you must define a single bean as shown below:

### Bridging Spring and Camel property placeholders

You **must not** use the spring `<context:property-placeholder>` namespace at the same time; this is not possible.

After declaring this bean, you can define property placeholders using both the Spring style, and the Camel style within the `<camelContext>` tag as shown below:

### Using bridge property placeholders

Notice how the hello bean is using pure Spring property placeholders using the `${ }` notation. And in the Camel routes we use the Camel placeholder notation with `{{ }` and `}}`.

## 262.23. CLASHING SPRING PROPERTY PLACEHOLDERS WITH CAMELS SIMPLE LANGUAGE

Take notice when using Spring bridging placeholder then the spring `${ }` syntax clashes with the [Simple](#) in Camel, and therefore take care. For example:

```
<setHeader headerName="Exchange.FILE_NAME">
  <simple>{{file.rootdir}}/${in.header.CamelFileName}</simple>
</setHeader>
```

clashes with Spring property placeholders, and you should use `$simple{ }` to indicate using the [Simple](#) language in Camel.

```
<setHeader headerName="Exchange.FILE_NAME">
  <simple>{{file.rootdir}}/$simple{in.header.CamelFileName}</simple>
</setHeader>
```

An alternative is to configure the **PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer** with **ignoreUnresolvablePlaceholders** option to **true**.

## 262.24. OVERRIDING PROPERTIES FROM CAMEL TEST KIT

Available as of Camel 2.10

When Testing with Camel and using the [Properties](#) component, you may want to be able to provide the properties to be used from directly within the unit test source code.

This is now possible from Camel 2.10 onwards, as the Camel test kits, eg **CamelTestSupport** class offers the following methods

- **useOverridePropertiesWithPropertiesComponent**
- **ignoreMissingLocationWithPropertiesComponent**

So for example in your unit test classes, you can override the **useOverridePropertiesWithPropertiesComponent** method and return a **java.util.Properties** that contains the properties which should be preferred to be used.

### 262.24.1. Providing properties from within unit test source

This can be done from any of the Camel Test kits, such as camel-test, camel-test-spring, and camel-test-blueprint.

The **ignoreMissingLocationWithPropertiesComponent** can be used to instruct Camel to ignore any locations which was not discoverable, for example if you run the unit test, in an environment that does not have access to the location of the properties.

## 262.25. USING @PROPERTYINJECT

Available as of Camel 2.12

Camel allows to inject property placeholders in POJOs using the **@PropertyInject** annotation which can be set on fields and setter methods.

For example you can use that with **RouteBuilder** classes, such as shown below:

```
public class MyRouteBuilder extends RouteBuilder {

    @PropertyInject("hello")
    private String greeting;

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("direct:start")
            .transform().constant(greeting)
            .to("{{result}}");
    }
}
```

```
    }
}
```

Notice we have annotated the greeting field with `@PropertyInject` and define it to use the key `"hello"`. Camel will then lookup the property with this key and inject its value, converted to a String type.

You can also use multiple placeholders and text in the key, for example we can do:

```
@PropertyInject("Hello {{name}} how are you?")
private String greeting;
```

This will lookup the placeholder with they key `"name"`.

You can also add a default value if the key does not exists, such as:

```
@PropertyInject(value = "myTimeout", defaultValue = "5000")
private int timeout;
```

## 262.26. USING OUT OF THE BOX FUNCTIONS

Available as of Camel 2.14.1

The [Properties](#) component includes the following functions out of the box

- **env** - A function to lookup the property from OS environment variables
- **sys** - A function to lookup the property from Java JVM system properties
- **service** - A function to lookup the property from OS environment variables using the service naming idiom
- **service.name** - **Camel 2.16.1**: A function to lookup the property from OS environment variables using the service naming idiom returning the hostname part only
- **service.port** - **Camel 2.16.1**: A function to lookup the property from OS environment variables using the service naming idiom returning the port part only

As you can see these functions is intended to make it easy to lookup values from the environment. As they are provided out of the box, they can easily be used as shown below:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">

  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="{env:SOMENAME}"/>
    <to uri="{sys:MyJvmPropertyName}"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

You can use default values as well, so if the property does not exists, you can define a default value as shown below, where the default value is a **log:foo** and **log:bar** value.

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
```

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="{env:SOMENAME:log:foo}"/>
  <to uri="{sys:MyJvmPropertyName:log:bar}"/>
</route>
</camelContext>

```

The service function is for looking up a service which is defined using OS environment variables using the service naming idiom, to refer to a service location using **hostname : port**

- `NAME_SERVICE_HOST`
- `NAME_SERVICE_PORT`

in other words the service uses `_SERVICE_HOST` and `_SERVICE_PORT` as prefix. So if the service is named FOO, then the OS environment variables should be set as

```

export $FOO_SERVICE_HOST=myserver
export $FOO_SERVICE_PORT=8888

```

For example if the FOO service a remote HTTP service, then we can refer to the service in the Camel endpoint uri, and use the [HTTP](#) component to make the HTTP call:

```

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="http://{service:FOO}/myapp"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

And we can use default values if the service has not been defined, for example to call a service on localhost, maybe for unit testing etc

```

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="http://{service:FOO:localhost:8080}/myapp"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

## 262.27. USING CUSTOM FUNCTIONS

Available as of Camel 2.14.1

The [Properties](#) component allow to plugin 3rd party functions which can be used during parsing of the property placeholders. These functions are then able to do custom logic to resolve the placeholders, such as looking up in databases, do custom computations, or whatnot. The name of the function becomes the prefix used in the placeholder. This is best illustrated in the example code below

```

<bean id="beerFunction" class="MyBeerFunction"/>

```

```

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <propertyPlaceholder id="properties">
    <propertiesFunction ref="beerFunction"/>
  </propertyPlaceholder>

  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <to uri="{beer:FOO}"/>
    <to uri="{beer:BAR}"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

```



## NOTE

from **camel 2.19.0** the location attribute (on `propertyPlaceholder` tag) is not more mandatory

Here we have a Camel XML route where we have defined the `<propertyPlaceholder>` to use a custom function, which we refer to be the bean id - eg the **beerFunction**. As the beer function uses **"beer"** as its name, then the placeholder syntax can trigger the beer function by starting with **beer:value**.

The implementation of the function is only two methods as shown below:

```

public static final class MyBeerFunction implements PropertiesFunction {

    @Override
    public String getName() {
        return "beer";
    }

    @Override
    public String apply(String remainder) {
        return "mock:" + remainder.toLowerCase();
    }
}

```

The function must implement the **org.apache.camel.component.properties.PropertiesFunction** interface. The method **getName** is the name of the function, eg beer. And the **apply** method is where we implement the custom logic to do. As the sample code is from an unit test, it just returns a value to refer to a mock endpoint.

To register a custom function from Java code is as shown below:

```

PropertiesComponent pc = context.getComponent("properties", PropertiesComponent.class);
pc.addFunction(new MyBeerFunction());

```

## 262.28. SEE ALSO

- [Properties](#) component
- Jasypt for using encrypted values (eg passwords) in the properties

## CHAPTER 263. PROTOBUF DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.2.0



## CHAPTER 264. PROTOBUF - PROTOCOL BUFFERS

"Protocol Buffers - Google's data interchange format"

Camel provides a Data Format to serialize between Java and the Protocol Buffer protocol. The project's site details why you may wish to [choose this format over xml](#). Protocol Buffer is language-neutral and platform-neutral, so messages produced by your Camel routes may be consumed by other language implementations.

[API Site](#)

[Protobuf Implementation](#)

[Protobuf Java Tutorial](#)

### 264.1. PROTOBUF OPTIONS

The Protobuf dataformat supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>instanceClass</code>		<b>String</b>	Name of class to use when unarmshalling
<code>contentTypeFormat</code>	<b>native</b>	<b>String</b>	Defines a content type format in which protobuf message will be serialized/deserialized from(to) the Java bean. The format can either be native or json for either native protobuf or json fields representation. The default value is native.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

### 264.2. CONTENT TYPE FORMAT (STARTING FROM CAMEL 2.19)

It's possible to parse JSON message to convert it to the protobuf format and unparse it back using native util converter. To use this option, set `contentTypeFormat` value to 'json' or call `protobuf` with second parameter. If default instance is not specified, always use native protobuf format. The sample code shows below:

```
from("direct:marshal")
    .unmarshal()
    .protobuf("org.apache.camel.dataformat.protobuf.generated.AddressBookProtos$Person", "json")
    .to("mock:reverse");
```

### 264.3. PROTOBUF OVERVIEW

This quick overview of how to use Protobuf. For more detail see the [complete tutorial](#)

## 264.4. DEFINING THE PROTO FORMAT

The first step is to define the format for the body of your exchange. This is defined in a .proto file as so:

**addressbook.proto**

```
syntax = "proto2";

package org.apache.camel.component.protobuf;

option java_package = "org.apache.camel.component.protobuf";
option java_outer_classname = "AddressBookProtos";

message Person {
  required string name = 1;
  required int32 id = 2;
  optional string email = 3;

  enum PhoneType {
    MOBILE = 0;
    HOME = 1;
    WORK = 2;
  }

  message PhoneNumber {
    required string number = 1;
    optional PhoneType type = 2 [default = HOME];
  }

  repeated PhoneNumber phone = 4;
}

message AddressBook {
  repeated Person person = 1;
}
```

## 264.5. GENERATING JAVA CLASSES

The Protobuf SDK provides a compiler which will generate the Java classes for the format we defined in our .proto file. If your operating system is supporting by [Protobuf Java code generator maven plugin](#) , you can automate protobuf Java code generating by adding following configurations to your pom.xml:

Insert operating system and CPU architecture detection extension inside **<build>** tag of the project pom.xml or set `os.detected.classifier` parameter manually

```
<extensions>
  <extension>
    <groupId>kr.motd.maven</groupId>
    <artifactId>os-maven-plugin</artifactId>
    <version>1.4.1.Final</version>
  </extension>
</extensions>
```

Insert gRPC and protobuf Java code generator plugin **<plugins>** tag of the project pom.xml

-

```

<plugin>
  <groupId>org.xolstice.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>protobuf-maven-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>0.5.0</version>
  <extensions>>true</extensions>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <goals>
        <goal>test-compile</goal>
        <goal>compile</goal>
      </goals>
      <configuration>
        <protocArtifact>com.google.protobuf:protoc:${protobuf-
version}:exe:${os.detected.classifier}</protocArtifact>
      </configuration>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>

```

You can also run the compiler for any additional supported languages you require manually.

### **protoc --java\_out=. ./proto/addressbook.proto**

This will generate a single Java class named AddressBookProtos which contains inner classes for Person and AddressBook. Builders are also implemented for you. The generated classes implement com.google.protobuf.Message which is required by the serialization mechanism. For this reason it important that only these classes are used in the body of your exchanges. Camel will throw an exception on route creation if you attempt to tell the Data Format to use a class that does not implement com.google.protobuf.Message. Use the generated builders to translate the data from any of your existing domain classes.

## 264.6. JAVA DSL

You can use create the ProtobufDataFormat instance and pass it to Camel DataFormat marshal and unmarshal API like this.

```

ProtobufDataFormat format = new ProtobufDataFormat(Person.getDefaultInstance());

from("direct:in").marshal(format);
from("direct:back").unmarshal(format).to("mock:reverse");

```

Or use the DSL protobuf() passing the unmarshal default instance or default instance class name like this.

```

// You don't need to specify the default instance for protobuf marshaling
from("direct:marshal").marshal().protobuf();
from("direct:unmarshalA").unmarshal()
    .protobuf("org.apache.camel.dataformat.protobuf.generated.AddressBookProtos$Person")
    .to("mock:reverse");

from("direct:unmarshalB").unmarshal().protobuf(Person.getDefaultInstance()).to("mock:reverse");

```

## 264.7. SPRING DSL

The following example shows how to use Protobuf to unmarshal using Spring configuring the protobuf data type

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <unmarshal>
      <protobuf
instanceClass="org.apache.camel.dataformat.protobuf.generated.AddressBookProtos$Person" />
    </unmarshal>
    <to uri="mock:result"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 264.8. DEPENDENCIES

To use Protobuf in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-protobuf** which implements this data format.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-protobuf</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 264.9. SEE ALSO

- [Camel gRPC component](#)

## CHAPTER 265. PUBNUB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

Camel PubNub component can be used to communicate with the [PubNub](#) data stream network for connected devices. This component uses pubnub [java library](#).

Use cases includes:

- Chat rooms: Sending and receiving messages
- Locations and Connected cars: dispatching taxi cabs
- Smart sensors: Receiving data from a sensor for data visualizations
- Health: Monitoring heart rate from a patient's wearable device
- Multiplayer gamings
- Interactive media: audience-participating voting system

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-pubnub</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 265.1. URI FORMAT

```
pubnub:channel[?options]
```

Where **channel** is the PubNub channel to publish or subscribe to.

### 265.2. OPTIONS

The PubNub component has no options.

The PubNub endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
pubnub:channel
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 265.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
		t	

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>channel</b>	<b>Required</b> The channel used for subscribing/publishing events		String

### 265.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>uuid</b> (common)	UUID to be used as a device identifier, a default UUID is generated if not passed.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>withPresence</b> (consumer)	Also subscribe to related presence information	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operation</b> (producer)	The operation to perform. PUBLISH: Default. Send a message to all subscribers of a channel. FIRE: allows the client to send a message to BLOCKS Event Handlers. These messages will go directly to any Event Handlers registered on the channel. HERENOW: Obtain information about the current state of a channel including a list of unique user-ids currently subscribed to the channel and the total occupancy count. WHERENOW: Obtain information about the current list of channels to which a uuid is subscribed to. GETSTATE: Used to get key/value pairs specific to a subscriber uuid. State information is supplied as a JSON object of key/value pairs SETSTATE: Used to set key/value pairs specific to a subscriber uuid GETHISTORY: Fetches historical messages of a channel.		String
<b>pubnub</b> (advanced)	Reference to a Pubnub client in the registry.		PubNub
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>authKey</b> (security)	If Access Manager is utilized, client will use this authKey in all restricted requests.		String
<b>cipherKey</b> (security)	If cipher is passed, all communications to/from PubNub will be encrypted.		String
<b>publishKey</b> (security)	The publish key obtained from your PubNub account. Required when publishing messages.		String
<b>secretKey</b> (security)	The secret key used for message signing.		String
<b>secure</b> (security)	Use SSL for secure transmission.	true	boolean
<b>subscribeKey</b> (security)	The subscribe key obtained from your PubNub account. Required when subscribing to channels or listening for presence events		String

### 265.3. MESSAGE HEADERS WHEN SUBSCRIBING

Name	Description
<b>CamelPubNubTimeToken</b>	The Timestamp for the event.
<b>CamelPubNubChannel</b>	The channel for which the message belongs.

## 265.4. MESSAGE BODY

The message body can contain any JSON serializable data, including: Objects, Arrays, Ints and Strings. Message data should not contain special Java V4 classes or functions as these will not serialize. String content can include any single-byte or multi-byte UTF-8

Object serialization when sending is done automatically. Just pass the full object as the message payload. PubNub will takes care of object serialization.

When receiving the message body utilize objects provided by the PubNub API.

## 265.5. EXAMPLES

### 265.5.1. Publishing events

Default operation when producing. The following snippet publish the event generated by PojoBean to the channel `iot`.

```
from("timer:mytimer")
  // generate some data as POJO.
  .bean(PojoBean.class)
  .to("pubnub:iot?publishKey=mypublishKey");
```

### 265.5.2. Fire events aka BLOCKS Event Handlers

See <https://www.pubnub.com/blocks-catalog/> for all kind of serverless functions that can be invoked. Example of geolocation lookup

```
from("timer:geotimer")
  .process(exchange -> exchange.getIn().setBody(new Foo("bar", "TEXT")))
  .to("pubnub:eon-maps-geolocation-input?
operation=fire&publishKey=mysubkey&subscribeKey=mysubkey");

from("pubnub:eon-map-geolocation-output?subscribeKey=mysubkey)
  // geolocation output will be logged here
  .log("${body}");
```

### 265.5.3. Subscribing to events

The following snippet listens for events on the `iot` channel. If you can add the option `withPresens`, you will also receive channel `Join`, `Leave` asf events.



```
from("pubnub:iot?subscribeKey=mySubscribeKey")
  .log("${body}")
  .to("mock:result");
```

### 265.5.4. Performing operations

herenow : Obtain information about the current state of a channel including a list of unique user-ids currently subscribed to the channel and the total occupancy count of the channel

```
from("direct:control")
  .to("pubnub:myChannel?
publishKey=mypublishKey&subscribeKey=mySubscribeKey&operation=herenow")
  .to("mock:result");
```

wherenow : Obtain information about the current list of channels to which a uuid is subscribed

```
from("direct:control")
  .to("pubnub:myChannel?
publishKey=mypublishKey&subscribeKey=mySubscribeKey&operation=wherenow&uuid=spyonme")
  .to("mock:result");
```

setstate : Used to set key/value pairs specific to a subscriber uuid.

```
from("direct:control")
  .bean(StateGenerator.class)
  .to("pubnub:myChannel?
publishKey=mypublishKey&subscribeKey=mySubscribeKey&operation=setstate&uuid=myuuid");
```

gethistory : Fetches historical messages of a channel.

```
from("direct:control")
  .to("pubnub:myChannel?
publishKey=mypublishKey&subscribeKey=mySubscribeKey&operation=gethistory");
```

There is a couple of examples in test directory that shows some of the PubNub features. They require a PubNub account, from where you can obtain a publish- and subscribe key.

The example PubNubSensorExample already contains a subscribe key provided by PubNub, so this is ready to run without a account. The example illustrates the PubNub component subscribing to a infinite stream of sensor data.

## 265.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [RSS](#)

## CHAPTER 266. APACHE PULSAR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.24

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-pulsar</artifactId>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
  <version>x.y.z</version>
</dependency>
```

### 266.1. URI FORMAT

```
pulsar:[persistent|non-persistent]://tenant/namespace/topic
```

### 266.2. OPTIONS

The Apache Pulsar component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>autoConfiguration</b> (common)	The pulsar autoconfiguration		AutoConfiguration
<b>pulsarClient</b> (common)	The pulsar client		PulsarClient
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Apache Pulsar endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
pulsar:uri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 266.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topicUri</b>	The Topic's full URI path including type, tenant and namespace		String

## 266.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>consumerName</b> (consumer)	Name of the consumer when subscription is EXCLUSIVE	sole-consumer	String
<b>consumerNamePrefix</b> (consumer)	Prefix to add to consumer names when a SHARED or FAILOVER subscription is used	cons	String
<b>consumerQueueSize</b> (consumer)	Size of the consumer queue - defaults to 10	10	int
<b>numberOfConsumers</b> (consumer)	Number of consumers - defaults to 1	1	int
<b>subscriptionName</b> (consumer)	Name of the subscription to use	subscription	String
<b>subscriptionType</b> (consumer)	Type of the subscription EXCLUSIVESHAREDFAILOVER, defaults to EXCLUSIVE	EXCLUSIVE	SubscriptionType
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>producerName</b> (producer)	Name of the producer	default-producer	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 266.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.pulsar.enabled</b>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the pulsar component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<b>camel.component.pulsar.pulsar-client</b>	The pulsar client. The option is a <code>org.apache.pulsar.client.api.PulsarClient</code> type.		String
<b>camel.component.pulsar.resolve-property-placeholders</b>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

## CHAPTER 267. QUARTZ COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The **quartz:** component provides a scheduled delivery of messages using the [Quartz Scheduler 1.x](#). Each endpoint represents a different timer (in Quartz terms, a Trigger and JobDetail).

### TIP

If you are using Quartz 2.x then from Camel 2.12 onwards there is a [Quartz2](#) component you should use

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-quartz</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 267.1. URI FORMAT

```
quartz://timerName?options
quartz://groupName/timerName?options
quartz://groupName/timerName?cron=expression
quartz://timerName?cron=expression
```

The component uses either a **CronTrigger** or a **SimpleTrigger**. If no cron expression is provided, the component uses a simple trigger. If no **groupName** is provided, the quartz component uses the **Camel** group name.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 267.2. OPTIONS

The Quartz component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>factory</b> (advanced)	To use the custom SchedulerFactory which is used to create the Scheduler.		SchedulerFactory
<b>scheduler</b> (advanced)	To use the custom configured Quartz scheduler, instead of creating a new Scheduler.		Scheduler
<b>properties</b> (consumer)	Properties to configure the Quartz scheduler.		Properties

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>propertiesFile</b> (consumer)	File name of the properties to load from the classpath		String
<b>startDelayedSeconds</b> (scheduler)	Seconds to wait before starting the quartz scheduler.		int
<b>autoStartScheduler</b> (consumer)	Whether or not the scheduler should be auto started. This options is default true	true	boolean
<b>enableJmx</b> (consumer)	Whether to enable Quartz JMX which allows to manage the Quartz scheduler from JMX. This options is default true	true	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Quartz endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
quartz:groupName/timerName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 267.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>groupName</b>	The quartz group name to use. The combination of group name and timer name should be unique.	Camel	String
<b>timerName</b>	<b>Required</b> The quartz timer name to use. The combination of group name and timer name should be unique.		String

### 267.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>cron</b> (consumer)	Specifies a cron expression to define when to trigger.		String
<b>deleteJob</b> (consumer)	If set to true, then the trigger automatically delete when route stop. Else if set to false, it will remain in scheduler. When set to false, it will also mean user may reuse pre-configured trigger with camel Uri. Just ensure the names match. Notice you cannot have both <code>deleteJob</code> and <code>pauseJob</code> set to true.	true	boolean
<b>fireNow</b> (consumer)	Whether to fire the scheduler asap when its started using the simple trigger (this option does not support cron)	false	boolean
<b>pauseJob</b> (consumer)	If set to true, then the trigger automatically pauses when route stop. Else if set to false, it will remain in scheduler. When set to false, it will also mean user may reuse pre-configured trigger with camel Uri. Just ensure the names match. Notice you cannot have both <code>deleteJob</code> and <code>pauseJob</code> set to true.	false	boolean
<b>startDelayedSeconds</b> (consumer)	Seconds to wait before starting the quartz scheduler.		int
<b>stateful</b> (consumer)	Uses a Quartz StatefulJob instead of the default job.	false	boolean
<b>usingFixedCamelContextName</b> (consumer)	If it is true, <code>JobDataMap</code> uses the <code>CamelContext</code> name directly to reference the <code>CamelContext</code> , if it is false, <code>JobDataMap</code> uses use the <code>CamelContext</code> management name which could be changed during the deploy time.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at <code>WARN</code> or <code>ERROR</code> level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>jobParameters</b> (advanced)	To configure additional options on the job.		<code>Map</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	<code>false</code>	<code>boolean</code>
<b>triggerParameters</b> (advanced)	To configure additional options on the trigger.		<code>Map</code>

When using a [StatefulJob](#), the [JobDataMap](#) is re-persisted after every execution of the job, thus preserving state for the next execution.

**INFO: Running in OSGi and having multiple bundles with quartz routes** If you run in OSGi such as Apache ServiceMix, or Apache Karaf, and have multiple bundles with Camel routes that start from [Quartz](#) endpoints, then make sure if you assign an **id** to the `<camelContext>` that this id is unique, as this is required by the **QuartzScheduler** in the OSGi container. If you do not set any **id** on `<camelContext>` then a unique id is auto assigned, and there is no problem.

## 267.3. CONFIGURING QUARTZ.PROPERTIES FILE

By default Quartz will look for a **quartz.properties** file in the **org/quartz** directory of the classpath. If you are using WAR deployments this means just drop the `quartz.properties` in **WEB-INF/classes/org/quartz**.

However the Camel [Quartz](#) component also allows you to configure properties:

Parameter	Default	Type	Description
<b>properties</b>	<code>null</code>	<b>Properties</b>	Camel 2.4: You can configure a <b>java.util.Properties</b> instance.
<b>propertiesFile</b>	<code>null</code>	<b>String</b>	Camel 2.4: File name of the properties to load from the classpath



To do this you can configure this in Spring XML as follows

```
<bean id="quartz" class="org.apache.camel.component.quartz.QuartzComponent">
  <property name="propertiesFile" value="com/mycompany/myquartz.properties"/>
</bean>
```

## 267.4. ENABLING QUARTZ SCHEDULER IN JMX

You need to configure the quartz scheduler properties to enable JMX. That is typically setting the option "**org.quartz.scheduler.jmx.export**" to a **true** value in the configuration file.

From Camel 2.13 onwards Camel will automatic set this option to true, unless explicit disabled.

## 267.5. STARTING THE QUARTZ SCHEDULER

This is an example:

```
<bean id="quartz" class="org.apache.camel.component.quartz.QuartzComponent">
  <property name="startDelayedSeconds" value="5"/>
</bean>
```

## 267.6. CLUSTERING

Available as of Camel 2.4

If you use Quartz in clustered mode, e.g. the **JobStore** is clustered. Then from Camel 2.4 onwards the **Quartz** component will **not** pause/remove triggers when a node is being stopped/shutdown. This allows the trigger to keep running on the other nodes in the cluster.

**Note:** When running in clustered node no checking is done to ensure unique job name/group for endpoints.

## 267.7. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel adds the getters from the Quartz Execution Context as header values. The following headers are added:

**calendar, fireTime, jobDetail, jobInstance, jobRuntime, mergedJobDataMap, nextFireTime, previousFireTime, refireCount, result, scheduledFireTime, scheduler, trigger, triggerName, triggerGroup.**

The **fireTime** header contains the **java.util.Date** of when the exchange was fired.

## 267.8. USING CRON TRIGGERS

Quartz supports [Cron-like expressions](#) for specifying timers in a handy format. You can use these expressions in the **cron** URI parameter; though to preserve valid URI encoding we allow + to be used instead of spaces. Quartz provides a [little tutorial](#) on how to use cron expressions.

For example, the following will fire a message every five minutes starting at 12pm (noon) to 6pm on weekdays:

```
from("quartz://myGroup/myTimerName?cron=0+0/5+12-18+?+*+MON-FRI").to("activemq:Totally.Rocks");
```

which is equivalent to using the cron expression

```
0 0/5 12-18 ? * MON-FRI
```

The following table shows the URI character encodings we use to preserve valid URI syntax:

URI Character	Cron character
+	Space

## 267.9. SPECIFYING TIME ZONE

### Available as of Camel 2.8.1

The Quartz Scheduler allows you to configure time zone per trigger. For example to use a timezone of your country, then you can do as follows:

```
quartz://groupName/timerName?cron=0+0/5+12-18+?+*+MON-FRI&trigger.timeZone=Europe/Stockholm
```

The `timeZone` value is the values accepted by **`java.util.TimeZone`**.

In Camel 2.8.0 or older versions you would have to provide your custom **String** to **`java.util.TimeZone`** [Type Converter](#) to be able configure this from the endpoint uri.

From Camel 2.8.1 onwards we have included such a Type Converter in the camel-core.

## 267.10. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Quartz2](#)
- [Timer](#)

## CHAPTER 268. QUARTZ2 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **quartz2**: component provides a scheduled delivery of messages using the [Quartz Scheduler 2.x](#). Each endpoint represents a different timer (in Quartz terms, a Trigger and JobDetail).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-quartz2</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

**NOTE:** Quartz 2.x API is not compatible with Quartz 1.x. If you need to remain on old Quartz 1.x, please use the old [Quartz](#) component instead.

### 268.1. URI FORMAT

```
quartz2://timerName?options
quartz2://groupName/timerName?options
quartz2://groupName/timerName?cron=expression
quartz2://timerName?cron=expression
```

The component uses either a **CronTrigger** or a **SimpleTrigger**. If no cron expression is provided, the component uses a simple trigger. If no **groupName** is provided, the quartz component uses the **Camel** group name.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 268.2. OPTIONS

The Quartz2 component supports 11 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>autoStartScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether or not the scheduler should be auto started. This options is default true	true	boolean
<b>startDelayedSeconds</b> (scheduler)	Seconds to wait before starting the quartz scheduler.		int
<b>prefixJobNameWith EndpointId</b> (consumer)	Whether to prefix the quartz job with the endpoint id. This option is default false.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>enableJmx</b> (consumer)	Whether to enable Quartz JMX which allows to manage the Quartz scheduler from JMX. This options is default true	true	boolean
<b>properties</b> (consumer)	Properties to configure the Quartz scheduler.		Properties
<b>propertiesFile</b> (consumer)	File name of the properties to load from the classpath		String
<b>prefixInstanceName</b> (consumer)	Whether to prefix the Quartz Scheduler instance name with the CamelContext name. This is enabled by default, to let each CamelContext use its own Quartz scheduler instance by default. You can set this option to false to reuse Quartz scheduler instances between multiple CamelContext's.	true	boolean
<b>interruptJobsOnShutdown</b> (scheduler)	Whether to interrupt jobs on shutdown which forces the scheduler to shutdown quicker and attempt to interrupt any running jobs. If this is enabled then any running jobs can fail due to being interrupted.	false	boolean
<b>schedulerFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the custom SchedulerFactory which is used to create the Scheduler.		SchedulerFactory
<b>scheduler</b> (advanced)	To use the custom configured Quartz scheduler, instead of creating a new Scheduler.		Scheduler
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Quartz2 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
quartz2:groupName/triggerName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 268.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>groupName</b>	The quartz group name to use. The combination of group name and timer name should be unique.	Camel	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>triggerName</b>	<b>Required</b> The quartz timer name to use. The combination of group name and timer name should be unique.		String

### 268.2.2. Query Parameters (19 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>cron</b> (consumer)	Specifies a cron expression to define when to trigger.		String
<b>deleteJob</b> (consumer)	If set to true, then the trigger automatically delete when route stop. Else if set to false, it will remain in scheduler. When set to false, it will also mean user may reuse pre-configured trigger with camel Uri. Just ensure the names match. Notice you cannot have both deleteJob and pauseJob set to true.	true	boolean
<b>durableJob</b> (consumer)	Whether or not the job should remain stored after it is orphaned (no triggers point to it).	false	boolean
<b>pauseJob</b> (consumer)	If set to true, then the trigger automatically pauses when route stop. Else if set to false, it will remain in scheduler. When set to false, it will also mean user may reuse pre-configured trigger with camel Uri. Just ensure the names match. Notice you cannot have both deleteJob and pauseJob set to true.	false	boolean
<b>recoverableJob</b> (consumer)	Instructs the scheduler whether or not the job should be re-executed if a 'recovery' or 'fail-over' situation is encountered.	false	boolean
<b>stateful</b> (consumer)	Uses a Quartz PersistJobDataAfterExecution and DisallowConcurrentExecution instead of the default job.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>customCalendar</b> (advanced)	Specifies a custom calendar to avoid specific range of date		Calendar
<b>jobParameters</b> (advanced)	To configure additional options on the job.		Map
<b>prefixJobNameWithEndpoint Id</b> (advanced)	Whether the job name should be prefixed with endpoint id	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>triggerParameters</b> (advanced)	To configure additional options on the trigger.		Map
<b>usingFixedCamelContextName</b> (advanced)	If it is true, JobDataMap uses the CamelContext name directly to reference the CamelContext, if it is false, JobDataMap uses use the CamelContext management name which could be changed during the deploy time.	false	boolean
<b>autoStartScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether or not the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>fireNow</b> (scheduler)	If it is true will fire the trigger when the route is start when using SimpleTrigger.	false	boolean
<b>startDelayedSeconds</b> (scheduler)	Seconds to wait before starting the quartz scheduler.		int
<b>triggerStartDelay</b> (scheduler)	In case of scheduler has already started, we want the trigger start slightly after current time to ensure endpoint is fully started before the job kicks in.	500	long

For example, the following routing rule will fire two timer events to the **mock:results** endpoint:

```
from("quartz2://myGroup/myTimerName?
trigger.repeatInterval=2&trigger.repeatCount=1").routeId("myRoute")
.to("mock:result");
```

When using **stateful=true**, the [JobDataMap](#) is re-persisted after every execution of the job, thus preserving state for the next execution.

**INFO: Running in OSGi and having multiple bundles with quartz routes** If you run in OSGi such as Apache ServiceMix, or Apache Karaf, and have multiple bundles with Camel routes that start from [Quartz2](#) endpoints, then make sure if you assign an **id** to the `<camelContext>` that this id is unique, as this is required by the **QuartzScheduler** in the OSGi container. If you do not set any **id** on `<camelContext>` then a unique id is auto assigned, and there is no problem.

### 268.3. CONFIGURING QUARTZ.PROPERTIES FILE

By default Quartz will look for a **quartz.properties** file in the **org/quartz** directory of the classpath. If you are using WAR deployments this means just drop the quartz.properties in **WEB-INF/classes/org/quartz**.

However the Camel [Quartz2](#) component also allows you to configure properties:

Parameter	Default	Type	Description
<b>properties</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>Properties</b>	You can configure a <b>java.util.Properties</b> instance.
<b>propertiesFile</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>String</b>	File name of the properties to load from the classpath

To do this you can configure this in Spring XML as follows

```
<bean id="quartz2" class="org.apache.camel.component.quartz2.QuartzComponent">
  <property name="propertiesFile" value="com/mycompany/myquartz.properties"/>
</bean>
```

### 268.4. ENABLING QUARTZ SCHEDULER IN JMX

You need to configure the quartz scheduler properties to enable JMX. That is typically setting the option **"org.quartz.scheduler.jmx.export"** to a **true** value in the configuration file.

From Camel 2.13 onwards Camel will automatic set this option to true, unless explicit disabled.

### 268.5. STARTING THE QUARTZ SCHEDULER

The [Quartz2](#) component offers an option to let the Quartz scheduler be started delayed, or not auto started at all.

This is an example:

```
<bean id="quartz2" class="org.apache.camel.component.quartz2.QuartzComponent">
  <property name="startDelayedSeconds" value="5"/>
</bean>
```

## 268.6. CLUSTERING

If you use Quartz in clustered mode, e.g. the **JobStore** is clustered. Then the [Quartz2](#) component will **not** pause/remove triggers when a node is being stopped/shutdown. This allows the trigger to keep running on the other nodes in the cluster.

**Note:** When running in clustered node no checking is done to ensure unique job name/group for endpoints.

## 268.7. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel adds the getters from the Quartz Execution Context as header values. The following headers are added:

**calendar, fireTime, jobDetail, jobInstance, jobRunTime, mergedJobDataMap, nextFireTime, previousFireTime, refireCount, result, scheduledFireTime, scheduler, trigger, triggerName, triggerGroup.**

The **fireTime** header contains the **java.util.Date** of when the exchange was fired.

## 268.8. USING CRON TRIGGERS

Quartz supports [Cron-like expressions](#) for specifying timers in a handy format. You can use these expressions in the **cron** URI parameter; though to preserve valid URI encoding we allow + to be used instead of spaces.

For example, the following will fire a message every five minutes starting at 12pm (noon) to 6pm on weekdays:

```
from("quartz2://myGroup/myTimerName?cron=0+0/5+12-18+?+*+MON-FRI")
  .to("activemq:Totally.Rocks");
```

which is equivalent to using the cron expression

```
0 0/5 12-18 ? * MON-FRI
```

The following table shows the URI character encodings we use to preserve valid URI syntax:

URI Character	Cron character
+	Space

## 268.9. SPECIFYING TIME ZONE

The Quartz Scheduler allows you to configure time zone per trigger. For example to use a timezone of your country, then you can do as follows:



```
quartz2://groupName/timerName?cron=0+0/5+12-18+?+*+MON-
FRI&trigger.timeZone=Europe/Stockholm
```

The `timeZone` value is the values accepted by `java.util.TimeZone`.

## 268.10. USING QUARTZSCHEDULEDPOLLCONSUMERSCHEDULER

The [Quartz2](#) component provides a Polling Consumer scheduler which allows to use cron based scheduling for [Polling Consumer](#) such as the File and FTP consumers.

For example to use a cron based expression to poll for files every 2nd second, then a Camel route can be define simply as:

```
from("file:inbox?scheduler=quartz2&scheduler.cron=0/2+*+*+*+*+?")
.to("bean:process");
```

Notice we define the `scheduler=quartz2` to instruct Camel to use the [Quartz2](#) based scheduler. Then we use `scheduler.xxx` options to configure the scheduler. The [Quartz2](#) scheduler requires the `cron` option to be set.

The following options is supported:

Parameter	Default	Type	Description
<b>quartzScheduler</b>	null	<b>org.quartz.Scheduler</b>	To use a custom Quartz scheduler. If none configure then the shared scheduler from the <a href="#">Quartz2</a> component is used.
<b>cron</b>	null	<b>String</b>	<b>Mandatory:</b> To define the cron expression for triggering the polls.
<b>triggerId</b>	null	<b>String</b>	To specify the trigger id. If none provided then an UUID is generated and used.
<b>triggerGroup</b>	<b>QuartzScheduledPollConsumerScheduler</b>	<b>String</b>	To specify the trigger group.
<b>timeZone</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>TimeZone</b>	The time zone to use for the CRON trigger.

**Important:** Remember configuring these options from the endpoint URIs must be prefixed with `scheduler..` For example to configure the trigger id and group:

```
from("file:inbox?scheduler=quartz2&scheduler.cron=0/2+*+*+*+*+?  
&scheduler.triggerId=myId&scheduler.triggerGroup=myGroup")  
  .to("bean:process");
```

There is also a CRON scheduler in Spring, so you can use the following as well:

```
from("file:inbox?scheduler=spring&scheduler.cron=0/2+*+*+*+*+?")  
  .to("bean:process");
```

## CHAPTER 269. RABBITMQ COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The `rabbitmq` component allows you produce and consume messages from [RabbitMQ](#) instances. Using the RabbitMQ AMQP client, this component offers a pure RabbitMQ approach over the generic [AMQP](#) component.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rabbitmq</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 269.1. URI FORMAT

The old syntax is **deprecated**:

```
rabbitmq://hostname[:port]/exchangeName?[options]
```

Instead the hostname and port is configured on the component level, or can be provided as uri query parameters instead.

The new syntax is:

```
rabbitmq:exchangeName?[options]
```

Where **hostname** is the hostname of the running rabbitmq instance or cluster. Port is optional and if not specified then defaults to the RabbitMQ client default (5672). The exchange name determines which exchange produced messages will sent to. In the case of consumers, the exchange name determines which exchange the queue will bind to.

### 269.2. OPTIONS

The RabbitMQ component supports 49 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hostname</b> (common)	The hostname of the running RabbitMQ instance or cluster.		String
<b>portNumber</b> (common)	Port number for the host with the running rabbitmq instance or cluster.	5672	int
<b>username</b> (security)	Username in case of authenticated access	guest	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>password</b> (security)	Password for authenticated access	guest	String
<b>vhost</b> (common)	The vhost for the channel	/	String
<b>addresses</b> (common)	If this option is set, camel-rabbitmq will try to create connection based on the setting of option addresses. The addresses value is a string which looks like server1:12345, server2:12345		String
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	To use a custom RabbitMQ connection factory. When this option is set, all connection options (connectionTimeout, requestedChannelMax...) set on URI are not used		ConnectionFactory
<b>threadPoolSize</b> (consumer)	The consumer uses a Thread Pool Executor with a fixed number of threads. This setting allows you to set that number of threads.	10	int
<b>autoDetectConnectionFactory</b> (advanced)	Whether to auto-detect looking up RabbitMQ connection factory from the registry. When enabled and a single instance of the connection factory is found then it will be used. An explicit connection factory can be configured on the component or endpoint level which takes precedence.	true	boolean
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout	60000	int
<b>requestedChannelMax</b> (advanced)	Connection requested channel max (max number of channels offered)	0	int
<b>requestedFrameMax</b> (advanced)	Connection requested frame max (max size of frame offered)	0	int
<b>requestedHeartbeat</b> (advanced)	Connection requested heartbeat (heart-beat in seconds offered)	60	int
<b>automaticRecoveryEnabled</b> (advanced)	Enables connection automatic recovery (uses connection implementation that performs automatic recovery when connection shutdown is not initiated by the application)		Boolean
<b>networkRecoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Network recovery interval in milliseconds (interval used when recovering from network failure)	5000	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topologyRecoveryEnabled</b> (advanced)	Enables connection topology recovery (should topology recovery be performed)		Boolean
<b>prefetchEnabled</b> (consumer)	Enables the quality of service on the RabbitMQConsumer side. You need to specify the option of prefetchSize, prefetchCount, prefetchGlobal at the same time	false	boolean
<b>prefetchSize</b> (consumer)	The maximum amount of content (measured in octets) that the server will deliver, 0 if unlimited. You need to specify the option of prefetchSize, prefetchCount, prefetchGlobal at the same time		int
<b>prefetchCount</b> (consumer)	The maximum number of messages that the server will deliver, 0 if unlimited. You need to specify the option of prefetchSize, prefetchCount, prefetchGlobal at the same time		int
<b>prefetchGlobal</b> (consumer)	If the settings should be applied to the entire channel rather than each consumer You need to specify the option of prefetchSize, prefetchCount, prefetchGlobal at the same time	false	boolean
<b>channelPoolMaxSize</b> (producer)	Get maximum number of opened channel in pool	10	int
<b>channelPoolMaxWait</b> (producer)	Set the maximum number of milliseconds to wait for a channel from the pool	1000	long
<b>requestTimeout</b> (advanced)	Set timeout for waiting for a reply when using the InOut Exchange Pattern (in milliseconds)	20000	long
<b>requestTimeoutCheckerInterval</b> (advanced)	Set requestTimeoutCheckerInterval for inOut exchange	1000	long
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	When true and an inOut Exchange failed on the consumer side send the caused Exception back in the response	false	boolean
<b>publisherAcknowledgements</b> (producer)	When true, the message will be published with publisher acknowledgements turned on	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>publisherAcknowledgementsTimeout</b> (producer)	The amount of time in milliseconds to wait for a basic.ack response from RabbitMQ server		long
<b>guaranteedDeliveries</b> (producer)	When true, an exception will be thrown when the message cannot be delivered (basic.return) and the message is marked as mandatory. PublisherAcknowledgement will also be activated in this case. See also publisher acknowledgements - When will messages be confirmed.	false	boolean
<b>mandatory</b> (producer)	This flag tells the server how to react if the message cannot be routed to a queue. If this flag is set, the server will return an unroutable message with a Return method. If this flag is zero, the server silently drops the message. If the header is present rabbitmq.MANDATORY it will override this option.	false	boolean
<b>immediate</b> (producer)	This flag tells the server how to react if the message cannot be routed to a queue consumer immediately. If this flag is set, the server will return an undeliverable message with a Return method. If this flag is zero, the server will queue the message, but with no guarantee that it will ever be consumed. If the header is present rabbitmq.IMMEDIATE it will override this option.	false	boolean
<b>args</b> (advanced)	Specify arguments for configuring the different RabbitMQ concepts, a different prefix is required for each: Exchange: arg.exchange. Queue: arg.queue. Binding: arg.binding. For example to declare a queue with message ttl argument: <a href="http://localhost:5672/exchange/queueargs=arg.queue.x-message-ttl=60000">http://localhost:5672/exchange/queueargs=arg.queue.x-message-ttl=60000</a>		Map
<b>clientProperties</b> (advanced)	Connection client properties (client info used in negotiating with the server)		Map
<b>sslProtocol</b> (security)	Enables SSL on connection, accepted value are true, TLS and 'SSLv3		String
<b>trustManager</b> (security)	Configure SSL trust manager, SSL should be enabled for this option to be effective		TrustManager
<b>autoAck</b> (consumer)	If messages should be auto acknowledged	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>autoDelete</b> (common)	If it is true, the exchange will be deleted when it is no longer in use	true	boolean
<b> durable</b> (common)	If we are declaring a durable exchange (the exchange will survive a server restart)	true	boolean
<b>exclusive</b> (common)	Exclusive queues may only be accessed by the current connection, and are deleted when that connection closes.	false	boolean
<b>passive</b> (common)	Passive queues depend on the queue already to be available at RabbitMQ.	false	boolean
<b>skipQueueDeclare</b> (common)	If true the producer will not declare and bind a queue. This can be used for directing messages via an existing routing key.	false	boolean
<b>skipQueueBind</b> (common)	If true the queue will not be bound to the exchange after declaring it	false	boolean
<b>skipExchangeDeclare</b> (common)	This can be used if we need to declare the queue but not the exchange	false	boolean
<b>declare</b> (common)	If the option is true, camel declare the exchange and queue name and bind them together. If the option is false, camel won't declare the exchange and queue name on the server.	true	boolean
<b>deadLetterExchange</b> (common)	The name of the dead letter exchange		String
<b>deadLetterQueue</b> (common)	The name of the dead letter queue		String
<b>deadLetterRoutingKey</b> (common)	The routing key for the dead letter exchange		String
<b>deadLetterExchangeType</b> (common)	The type of the dead letter exchange	direct	String
<b>allowNullHeaders</b> (producer)	Allow pass null values to header	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The RabbitMQ endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
rabbitmq:exchangeName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 269.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangeName</b>	<b>Required</b> The exchange name determines which exchange produced messages will sent to. In the case of consumers, the exchange name determines which exchange the queue will bind to.		String

### 269.2.2. Query Parameters (61 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>addresses</b> (common)	If this option is set, camel-rabbitmq will try to create connection based on the setting of option addresses. The addresses value is a string which looks like server1:12345, server2:12345		Address[]
<b>autoDelete</b> (common)	If it is true, the exchange will be deleted when it is no longer in use	true	boolean
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	To use a custom RabbitMQ connection factory. When this option is set, all connection options (connectionTimeout, requestedChannelMax...) set on URI are not used		ConnectionFactory
<b>deadLetterExchange</b> (common)	The name of the dead letter exchange		String
<b>deadLetterExchangeType</b> (common)	The type of the dead letter exchange	direct	String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>deadLetterQueue</b> (common)	The name of the dead letter queue		String
<b>deadLetterRoutingKey</b> (common)	The routing key for the dead letter exchange		String
<b>declare</b> (common)	If the option is true, camel declare the exchange and queue name and bind them together. If the option is false, camel won't declare the exchange and queue name on the server.	true	boolean
<b>durable</b> (common)	If we are declaring a durable exchange (the exchange will survive a server restart)	true	boolean
<b>exchangeType</b> (common)	The exchange type such as direct or topic.	direct	String
<b>exclusive</b> (common)	Exclusive queues may only be accessed by the current connection, and are deleted when that connection closes.	false	boolean
<b>hostname</b> (common)	The hostname of the running rabbitmq instance or cluster.		String
<b>passive</b> (common)	Passive queues depend on the queue already to be available at RabbitMQ.	false	boolean
<b>portNumber</b> (common)	Port number for the host with the running rabbitmq instance or cluster. Default value is 5672.		int
<b>queue</b> (common)	The queue to receive messages from		String
<b>routingKey</b> (common)	The routing key to use when binding a consumer queue to the exchange. For producer routing keys, you set the header rabbitmq.ROUTING_KEY.		String
<b>skipExchangeDeclare</b> (common)	This can be used if we need to declare the queue but not the exchange	false	boolean
<b>skipQueueBind</b> (common)	If true the queue will not be bound to the exchange after declaring it	false	boolean
<b>skipQueueDeclare</b> (common)	If true the producer will not declare and bind a queue. This can be used for directing messages via an existing routing key.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>vhost</b> (common)	The vhost for the channel	/	String
<b>autoAck</b> (consumer)	If messages should be auto acknowledged	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Number of concurrent consumers when consuming from broker. (eg similar as to the same option for the JMS component).	1	int
<b>prefetchCount</b> (consumer)	The maximum number of messages that the server will deliver, 0 if unlimited. You need to specify the option of <code>prefetchSize</code> , <code>prefetchCount</code> , <code>prefetchGlobal</code> at the same time		int
<b>prefetchEnabled</b> (consumer)	Enables the quality of service on the RabbitMQConsumer side. You need to specify the option of <code>prefetchSize</code> , <code>prefetchCount</code> , <code>prefetchGlobal</code> at the same time	false	boolean
<b>prefetchGlobal</b> (consumer)	If the settings should be applied to the entire channel rather than each consumer You need to specify the option of <code>prefetchSize</code> , <code>prefetchCount</code> , <code>prefetchGlobal</code> at the same time	false	boolean
<b>prefetchSize</b> (consumer)	The maximum amount of content (measured in octets) that the server will deliver, 0 if unlimited. You need to specify the option of <code>prefetchSize</code> , <code>prefetchCount</code> , <code>prefetchGlobal</code> at the same time		int
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>threadPoolSize</b> (consumer)	The consumer uses a Thread Pool Executor with a fixed number of threads. This setting allows you to set that number of threads.	10	int
<b>allowNullHeaders</b> (producer)	Allow pass null values to header	false	boolean
<b>bridgeEndpoint</b> (producer)	If the bridgeEndpoint is true, the producer will ignore the message header of rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_NAME and rabbitmq.ROUTING_KEY	false	boolean
<b>channelPoolMaxSize</b> (producer)	Get maximum number of opened channel in pool	10	int
<b>channelPoolMaxWait</b> (producer)	Set the maximum number of milliseconds to wait for a channel from the pool	1000	long
<b>guaranteedDeliveries</b> (producer)	When true, an exception will be thrown when the message cannot be delivered (basic.return) and the message is marked as mandatory. PublisherAcknowledgement will also be activated in this case. See also publisher acknowledgements - When will messages be confirmed.	false	boolean
<b>immediate</b> (producer)	This flag tells the server how to react if the message cannot be routed to a queue consumer immediately. If this flag is set, the server will return an undeliverable message with a Return method. If this flag is zero, the server will queue the message, but with no guarantee that it will ever be consumed. If the header is present rabbitmq.IMMEDIATE it will override this option.	false	boolean
<b>mandatory</b> (producer)	This flag tells the server how to react if the message cannot be routed to a queue. If this flag is set, the server will return an unroutable message with a Return method. If this flag is zero, the server silently drops the message. If the header is present rabbitmq.MANDATORY it will override this option.	false	boolean
<b>publisherAcknowledgements</b> (producer)	When true, the message will be published with publisher acknowledgements turned on	false	boolean
<b>publisherAcknowledgementsTimeout</b> (producer)	The amount of time in milliseconds to wait for a basic.ack response from RabbitMQ server		long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>args</b> (advanced)	Specify arguments for configuring the different RabbitMQ concepts, a different prefix is required for each: Exchange: arg.exchange. Queue: arg.queue. Binding: arg.binding. For example to declare a queue with message ttl argument: <a href="http://localhost:5672/exchange/queueargs=arg.queue.x-message-ttl=60000">http://localhost:5672/exchange/queueargs=arg.queue.x-message-ttl=60000</a>		Map
<b>automaticRecoveryEnabled</b> (advanced)	Enables connection automatic recovery (uses connection implementation that performs automatic recovery when connection shutdown is not initiated by the application)		Boolean
<b>bindingArgs</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> Key/value args for configuring the queue binding parameters when declare=true		Map
<b>clientProperties</b> (advanced)	Connection client properties (client info used in negotiating with the server)		Map
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (advanced)	Connection timeout	60000	int
<b>exchangeArgs</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> Key/value args for configuring the exchange parameters when declare=true		Map
<b>exchangeArgsConfigurer</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> Set the configurer for setting the exchange args in Channel.exchangeDeclare		ArgsConfigurer
<b>networkRecoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Network recovery interval in milliseconds (interval used when recovering from network failure)	5000	Integer
<b>queueArgs</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> Key/value args for configuring the queue parameters when declare=true		Map
<b>queueArgsConfigurer</b> (advanced)	<b>Deprecated</b> Set the configurer for setting the queue args in Channel.queueDeclare		ArgsConfigurer
<b>requestedChannelMax</b> (advanced)	Connection requested channel max (max number of channels offered)	0	int
<b>requestedFrameMax</b> (advanced)	Connection requested frame max (max size of frame offered)	0	int
<b>requestedHeartbeat</b> (advanced)	Connection requested heartbeat (heart-beat in seconds offered)	60	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>requestTimeout</b> (advanced)	Set timeout for waiting for a reply when using the InOut Exchange Pattern (in milliseconds)	20000	long
<b>requestTimeoutCheckerInterval</b> (advanced)	Set requestTimeoutCheckerInterval for inOut exchange	1000	long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>topologyRecoveryEnabled</b> (advanced)	Enables connection topology recovery (should topology recovery be performed)		Boolean
<b>transferException</b> (advanced)	When true and an inOut Exchange failed on the consumer side send the caused Exception back in the response	false	boolean
<b>password</b> (security)	Password for authenticated access	guest	String
<b>sslProtocol</b> (security)	Enables SSL on connection, accepted value are true, TLS and 'SSLv3		String
<b>trustManager</b> (security)	Configure SSL trust manager, SSL should be enabled for this option to be effective		TrustManager
<b>username</b> (security)	Username in case of authenticated access	guest	String

See <http://www.rabbitmq.com/releases/rabbitmq-java-client/current-javadoc/com/rabbitmq/client/ConnectionFactory.html> and the AMQP specification for more information on connection options.

### 269.3. USING CONNECTION FACTORY

To connect to RabbitMQ you can setup a **ConnectionFactory** (same as with JMS) with the login details such as:

```
<bean id="rabbitConnectionFactory" class="com.rabbitmq.client.ConnectionFactory">
  <property name="host" value="localhost"/>
  <property name="port" value="5672"/>
  <property name="username" value="camel"/>
  <property name="password" value="bugs bunny"/>
</bean>
```

And then refer to the connection factory in the endpoint uri as shown below:

```
<camelContext>
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:rabbitMQEx2"/>
    <to uri="rabbitmq:ex2?connectionFactory=#rabbitConnectionFactory"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

From Camel 2.21 onwards the **ConnectionFactory** is auto-detected by default, so you can just do

```
<camelContext>
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:rabbitMQEx2"/>
    <to uri="rabbitmq:ex2"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 269.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following headers are set on exchanges when consuming messages.

Property	Value
<b>rabbitmq.ROUTING_KEY</b>	The routing key that was used to receive the message, or the routing key that will be used when producing a message
<b>rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_NAME</b>	The exchange the message was received from
<b>rabbitmq.DELIVERY_TAG</b>	The rabbitmq delivery tag of the received message
<b>rabbitmq.REDELIVERY_TAG</b>	Whether the message is a redelivered

Property	Value
<b>rabbitmq.QUEUE</b>	<b>Camel 2.14.2:</b> This is used by the consumer to control rejection of the message. When the consumer is complete processing the exchange, and if the exchange failed, then the consumer is going to reject the message from the RabbitMQ broker. The value of this header controls this behavior. If the value is false (by default) then the message is discarded/dead-lettered. If the value is true, then the message is re-queued.

The following headers are used by the producer. If these are set on the camel exchange then they will be set on the RabbitMQ message.

Property	Value
<b>rabbitmq.ROUTING_KEY</b>	The routing key that will be used when sending the message
<b>rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_NAME</b>	The exchange the message was received from
<b>rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_OVERRIDE_NAME</b>	<b>Camel 2.21:</b> Used for force sending the message to this exchange instead of the endpoint configured name on the producer
<b>rabbitmq.CONTENT_TYPE</b>	The contentType to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.PRIORITY</b>	The priority header to set on the RabbitMQ message

Property	Value
<b>rabbitmq.CORRELATIONID</b>	The correlationId to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.MESSAGE_ID</b>	The message id to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.DELIVERY_MODE</b>	If the message should be persistent or not
<b>rabbitmq.USERID</b>	The userId to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.CLUSTERID</b>	The clusterId to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.REPLY_TO</b>	The replyTo to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.CONTENT_ENCODING</b>	The contentEncoding to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.TYPE</b>	The type to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.EXPIRATION</b>	The expiration to set on the RabbitMQ message



Property	Value
<b>rabbitmq.TIMESTAMP</b>	The timestamp to set on the RabbitMQ message
<b>rabbitmq.APP_ID</b>	The appId to set on the RabbitMQ message

Headers are set by the consumer once the message is received. The producer will also set the headers for downstream processors once the exchange has taken place. Any headers set prior to production that the producer sets will be overridden.

## 269.5. MESSAGE BODY

The component will use the camel exchange in body as the rabbit mq message body. The camel exchange in object must be convertible to a byte array. Otherwise the producer will throw an exception of unsupported body type.

## 269.6. SAMPLES

To receive messages from a queue that is bound to an exchange A with the routing key B,

```
from("rabbitmq:A?routingKey=B")
```

To receive messages from a queue with a single thread with auto acknowledge disabled.

```
from("rabbitmq:A?routingKey=B&threadPoolSize=1&autoAck=false")
```

To send messages to an exchange called C

```
to("rabbitmq:C")
```

Declaring a headers exchange and queue

```
from("rabbitmq:ex?exchangeType=headers&queue=q&bindingArgs=#bindArgs")
```

and place corresponding **Map<String, Object>** with the id of "bindArgs" in the Registry.

For example declaring a method in spring

```
@Bean(name="bindArgs")
public Map<String, Object> bindArgsBuilder() {
    return Collections.singletonMap("foo", "bar");
}
```

### 269.6.1. Issue when routing between exchanges (in Camel 2.20.x or older)

If you for example want to route messages from one Rabbit exchange to another as shown in the example below with `foo → bar`:

```
from("rabbitmq:foo")
  .to("rabbitmq:bar")
```

Then beware that Camel will route the message to itself, eg `foo → foo`. So why is that? This is because the consumer that receives the message (eg `from`) provides the message header **`rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_NAME`** with the name of the exchange, eg **`foo`**. And when the Camel producer is sending the message to **`bar`** then the header **`rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_NAME`** will override this and instead send the message to **`foo`**.

To avoid this you need to either:

- Remove the header:

```
from("rabbitmq:foo")
  .removeHeader("rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_NAME")
  .to("rabbitmq:bar")
```

- Or turn on **`bridgeEndpoint`** mode on the producer:

```
from("rabbitmq:foo")
  .to("rabbitmq:bar?bridgeEndpoint=true")
```

From Camel 2.21 onwards this has been improved so you can easily route between exchanges. The header **`rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_NAME`** is not longer used by the producer to override the destination exchange. Instead a new header **`rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_OVERRIDE_NAME`** can be used to send to a different exchange. For example to send to cheese exchange you can do

```
from("rabbitmq:foo")
  .setHeader("rabbitmq.EXCHANGE_OVERRIDE_NAME", constant("cheese"))
  .to("rabbitmq:bar")
```

## CHAPTER 270. REACTIVE STREAMS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **reactive-streams** component allows you to exchange messages with reactive stream processing libraries compatible with the [reactive streams](#) standard.

The component supports backpressure and has been tested using the [reactive streams technology compatibility kit \(TCK\)](#).

The Camel module provides a **reactive-streams** component that allows users to define incoming and outgoing streams within Camel routes, and a direct client API that allows using Camel endpoints directly into any external reactive framework.

Camel uses an internal implementation of the reactive streams *Publisher* and *Subscriber*, so it's not tied to any specific framework. The following reactive frameworks have been used in the integration tests: [Reactor Core 3](#), [RxJava 2](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-reactive-streams</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 270.1. URI FORMAT

```
reactive-streams://stream?[options]
```

Where **stream** is a logical stream name used to bind Camel routes to the external stream processing systems.

### 270.2. OPTIONS

The Reactive Streams component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>internalEngineConfiguration</b> (advanced)	Configures the internal engine for Reactive Streams.		ReactiveStreamsEngineConfiguration
<b>backpressureStrategy</b> (producer)	The backpressure strategy to use when pushing events to a slow subscriber.	BUFFER	ReactiveStreamsBackpressureStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serviceType</b> (advanced)	Set the type of the underlying reactive streams implementation to use. The implementation is looked up from the registry or using a ServiceLoader, the default implementation is DefaultCamelReactiveStreamsService		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Reactive Streams endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
reactive-streams:stream
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 270.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>stream</b>	Name of the stream channel used by the endpoint to exchange messages.		String

### 270.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Number of threads used to process exchanges in the Camel route.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangesRefillLowWatermark</b> (consumer)	Set the low watermark of requested exchanges to the active subscription as percentage of the <code>maxInflightExchanges</code> . When the number of pending items from the upstream source is lower than the watermark, new items can be requested to the subscription. If set to 0, the subscriber will request items in batches of <code>maxInflightExchanges</code> , only after all items of the previous batch have been processed. If set to 1, the subscriber can request a new item each time an exchange is processed (chatty). Any intermediate value can be used.	0.25	double
<b>forwardOnComplete</b> (consumer)	Determines if <code>onComplete</code> events should be pushed to the Camel route.	false	boolean
<b>forwardOnError</b> (consumer)	Determines if <code>onError</code> events should be pushed to the Camel route. Exceptions will be set as message body.	false	boolean
<b>maxInflightExchanges</b> (consumer)	Maximum number of exchanges concurrently being processed by Camel. This parameter controls backpressure on the stream. Setting a non-positive value will disable backpressure.	128	Integer
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>backpressureStrategy</b> (producer)	The backpressure strategy to use when pushing events to a slow subscriber.		<code>ReactiveStreamsBackpressureStrategy</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 270.3. USAGE

The library is aimed to support all the communication modes needed by an application to interact with Camel data:

- **Get** data from Camel routes (In-Only from Camel)

- **Send** data to Camel routes (In-Only towards Camel)
- **Request** a transformation to a Camel route (In-Out towards Camel)
- **Process** data flowing from a Camel route using a reactive processing step (In-Out from Camel)

## 270.4. GETTING DATA FROM CAMEL

In order to subscribe to data flowing from a Camel route, exchanges should be redirected to a named stream, like in the following snippet:

```
from("timer:clock")
  .setBody().header(Exchange.TIMER_COUNTER)
  .to("reactive-streams:numbers");
```

Routes can also be written using the XML DSL.

In the example, an unbounded stream of numbers is associated to the name **numbers**. The stream can be accessed using the **CamelReactiveStreams** utility class.

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

// Getting a stream of exchanges
Publisher<Exchange> exchanges = camel.fromStream("numbers");

// Getting a stream of Integers (using Camel standard conversion system)
Publisher<Integer> numbers = camel.fromStream("numbers", Integer.class);
```

The stream can be used easily with any reactive streams compatible library. Here is an example of how to use it with [RxJava 2](#) (although any reactive framework can be used to process events).

```
Flowable.fromPublisher(integers)
  .doOnNext(System.out::println)
  .subscribe();
```

The example prints all numbers generated by Camel into **System.out**.

### 270.4.1. Getting data from Camel using the direct API

For short Camel routes and for users that prefer defining the whole processing flow using functional constructs of the reactive framework (without using the Camel DSL at all), streams can also be defined using Camel URIs.

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

// Get a stream from all the files in a directory
Publisher<String> files = camel.from("file:folder", String.class);

// Use the stream in RxJava2
Flowable.fromPublisher(files)
  .doOnNext(System.out::println)
  .subscribe();
```

## 270.5. SENDING DATA TO CAMEL

When an external library needs to push events into a Camel route, the Reactive Streams endpoint must be set as consumer.

```
from("reactive-streams:elements")
.to("log:INFO");
```

A handle to the **elements** stream can be obtained from the **CamelReactiveStreams** utility class.

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

Subscriber<String> elements = camel.streamSubscriber("elements", String.class);
```

The subscriber can be used to push events to the Camel route that consumes from the **elements** stream.

Here is an example of how to use it with [RxJava 2](#) (although any reactive framework can be used to publish events).

```
Flowable.interval(1, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
    .map(i -> "Item " + i)
    .subscribe(elements);
```

String items are generated every second by RxJava in the example and they are pushed into the Camel route defined above.

### 270.5.1. Sending data to Camel using the direct API

Also in this case, the direct API can be used to obtain a Camel subscriber from an endpoint URI.

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

// Send two strings to the "seda:queue" endpoint
Flowable.just("hello", "world")
    .subscribe(camel.subscriber("seda:queue", String.class));
```

## 270.6. REQUEST A TRANSFORMATION TO CAMEL

Routes defined in some Camel DSL can be used within a reactive stream framework to perform a specific transformation (the same mechanism can be also used to eg. just send data to a *http* endpoint and continue).

The following snippet shows how RxJava functional code can request the task of loading and marshalling files to Camel.

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

// Process files starting from their names
Flowable.just(new File("file1.txt"), new File("file2.txt"))
    .flatMap(file -> camel.toStream("readAndMarshal", String.class))
```

```
// Camel output will be converted to String
// other steps
.subscribe();
```

In order this to work, a route like the following should be defined in the Camel context:

```
from("reactive-streams:readAndMarshal")
.marshall() // ... other details
```

### 270.6.1. Request a transformation to Camel using the direct API

An alternative approach consists in using the URI endpoints directly in the reactive flow:

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

// Process files starting from their names
Flowable.just(new File("file1.txt"), new File("file2.txt"))
.flatMap(file -> camel.to("direct:process", String.class))
// Camel output will be converted to String
// other steps
.subscribe();
```

When using the `to()` method instead of the `toStream`, there is no need to define the route using "reactive-streams:" endpoints (although they are used under the hood).

In this case, the Camel transformation can be just:

```
from("direct:process")
.marshall() // ... other details
```

## 270.7. PROCESS CAMEL DATA INTO THE REACTIVE FRAMEWORK

While a reactive streams *Publisher* allows exchanging data in a unidirectional way, Camel routes often use a in-out exchange pattern (eg. to define REST endpoints and, in general, where a reply is needed for each request).

In these circumstances, users can add a reactive processing step to the flow, to enhance a Camel route or to define the entire transformation using the reactive framework.

For example, given the following route:

```
from("timer:clock")
.setBody().header(Exchange.TIMER_COUNTER)
.to("direct:reactive")
.log("Continue with Camel route... n=${body}");
```

A reactive processing step can be associated to the "direct:reactive" endpoint:

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

camel.process("direct:reactive", Integer.class, items ->
    Flowable.fromPublisher(items) // RxJava2
        .map(n -> -n)); // make every number negative
```



Data flowing in the Camel route will be processed by the external reactive framework then continue the processing flow inside Camel.

This mechanism can also be used to define a In-Out exchange in a completely reactive way.

```
CamelReactiveStreamsService camel = CamelReactiveStreams.get(context);

// requires a rest-capable Camel component
camel.process("rest:get:orders", exchange ->
    Flowable.fromPublisher(exchange)
        .flatMap(ex -> allOrders())); // retrieve orders asynchronously
```

See Camel examples ([camel-example-reactive-streams](#)) for details.

## 270.8. ADVANCED TOPICS

### 270.8.1. Controlling Backpressure (producer side)

When routing Camel exchanges to an external subscriber, backpressure is handled by an internal buffer that caches exchanges before delivering them. If the subscriber is slower than the exchange rate, the buffer may become too big. In many circumstances this must be avoided.

Considering the following route:

```
from("jms:queue")
    .to("reactive-streams:flow");
```

If the JMS queue contains a high number of messages and the Subscriber associated with the **flow** stream is too slow, messages are dequeued from JMS and appended to the buffer, possibly causing a "out of memory" error. To avoid such problems, a **ThrottlingInflightRoutePolicy** can be set in the route.

```
ThrottlingInflightRoutePolicy policy = new ThrottlingInflightRoutePolicy();
policy.setMaxInflightExchanges(10);

from("jms:queue")
    .routePolicy(policy)
    .to("reactive-streams:flow");
```

The policy limits the maximum number of active exchanges (and so the maximum size of the buffer), keeping it lower than the threshold (**10** in the example). When more than **10** messages are in flight, the route is suspended, waiting for the subscriber to process them.

With this mechanism, the subscriber controls the route suspension/resume automatically, through backpressure. When multiple subscribers are consuming items from the same stream, the slowest one controls the route status automatically.

In other circumstances, eg. when using a **http** consumer, the route suspension makes the http service unavailable, so using the default configuration (no policy, unbounded buffer) should be preferable. Users should try to avoid memory issues by limiting the number of requests to the http service (eg. scaling out).

In contexts where a certain amount of data loss is acceptable, setting a backpressure strategy other than **BUFFER** can be a solution for dealing with fast sources.

```
from("direct:thermostat")
.to("reactive-streams:flow?backpressureStrategy=LATEST");
```

When the **LATEST** backpressure strategy is used, only the last exchange received from the route is kept by the publisher, while older data is discarded (other options are available).

## 270.8.2. Controlling Backpressure (consumer side)

When Camel consumes items from a reactive-streams publisher, the maximum number of inflight exchanges can be set as endpoint option.

The subscriber associated with the consumer interacts with the publisher to keep the number of messages in the route lower than the threshold.

An example of backpressure-aware route:

```
from("reactive-streams:numbers?maxInflightExchanges=10")
.to("direct:endpoint");
```

The number of items that Camel requests to the source publisher (through the reactive streams backpressure mechanism) is always lower than **10**. Messages are processed by a single thread in the Camel side.

The number of concurrent consumers (threads) can also be set as endpoint option (**concurrentConsumers**). When using 1 consumer (the default), the order of items in the source stream is maintained. When this value is increased, items will be processed concurrently by multiple threads (so not preserving the order).

## 270.9. CAMEL REACTIVE STREAMS STARTER

A starter module is available to spring-boot users. When using the starter, the **CamelReactiveStreamsService** can be directly injected into Spring components.

To use the starter, add the following to your spring boot pom.xml file:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-reactive-streams-starter</artifactId>
  <version>${camel.version}</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 270.10. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 271. REACTOR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-reactor</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 272. REF COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.2

The `ref:` component is used for lookup of existing endpoints bound in the Registry.

### 272.1. URI FORMAT

```
ref:someName[?options]
```

Where **someName** is the name of an endpoint in the Registry (usually, but not always, the Spring registry). If you are using the Spring registry, **someName** would be the bean ID of an endpoint in the Spring registry.

### 272.2. REF OPTIONS

The Ref component has no options.

The Ref endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ref:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 272.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>name</code>	<b>Required</b> Name of endpoint to lookup in the registry.		String

#### 272.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 272.3. RUNTIME LOOKUP

This component can be used when you need dynamic discovery of endpoints in the Registry where you can compute the URI at runtime. Then you can look up the endpoint using the following code:

```
// lookup the endpoint
String myEndpointRef = "bigspenderOrder";
Endpoint endpoint = context.getEndpoint("ref:" + myEndpointRef);

Producer producer = endpoint.createProducer();
Exchange exchange = producer.createExchange();
exchange.getIn().setBody(payloadToSend);
// send the exchange
producer.process(exchange);
```

And you could have a list of endpoints defined in the Registry such as:

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <endpoint id="normalOrder" uri="activemq:order.slow"/>
  <endpoint id="bigspenderOrder" uri="activemq:order.high"/>
</camelContext>
```

### 272.4. SAMPLE

In the sample below we use the **ref:** in the URI to reference the endpoint with the spring ID, **endpoint2:**

You could, of course, have used the **ref** attribute instead:

```
<to ref="endpoint2"/>
```

Which is the more common way to write it.

## CHAPTER 273. REST COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The rest component allows to define REST endpoints (consumer) using the Rest DSL and plugin to other Camel components as the REST transport.

From Camel 2.18 onwards the rest component can also be used as a client (producer) to call REST services.

### 273.1. URI FORMAT

```
rest://method:path[:uriTemplate]?[options]
```

### 273.2. URI OPTIONS

The REST component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>componentName</b> (common)	The Camel Rest component to use for the REST transport, such as restlet, spark-rest. If no component has been explicit configured, then Camel will lookup if there is a Camel component that integrates with the Rest DSL, or if a <code>org.apache.camel.spi.RestConsumerFactory</code> (consumer) or <code>org.apache.camel.spi.RestProducerFactory</code> (producer) is registered in the registry. If either one is found, then that is being used.		String
<b>apiDoc</b> (producer)	The OpenAPI api doc resource to use. The resource is loaded from classpath by default and must be in JSON format.		String
<b>host</b> (producer)	Host and port of HTTP service to use (override host in OpenAPI schema)		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The REST endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
rest:method:path:uriTemplate
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 273.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>method</b>	<b>Required</b> HTTP method to use.		String
<b>path</b>	<b>Required</b> The base path		String
<b>uriTemplate</b>	The uri template		String

### 273.2.2. Query Parameters (15 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>componentName</b> (common)	The Camel Rest component to use for the REST transport, such as restlet, spark-rest. If no component has been explicit configured, then Camel will lookup if there is a Camel component that integrates with the Rest DSL, or if a <code>org.apache.camel.spi.RestConsumerFactory</code> is registered in the registry. If either one is found, then that is being used.		String
<b>consumes</b> (common)	Media type such as: 'text/xml', or 'application/json' this REST service accepts. By default we accept all kinds of types.		String
<b>inType</b> (common)	To declare the incoming POJO binding type as a FQN class name		String
<b>outType</b> (common)	To declare the outgoing POJO binding type as a FQN class name		String
<b>produces</b> (common)	Media type such as: 'text/xml', or 'application/json' this REST service returns.		String
<b>routeld</b> (common)	Name of the route this REST services creates		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>description</b> (consumer)	Human description to document this REST service		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>apiDoc</b> (producer)	The OpenAPI api doc resource to use. The resource is loaded from classpath by default and must be in JSON format.		String
<b>bindingMode</b> (producer)	Configures the binding mode for the producer. If set to anything other than 'off' the producer will try to convert the body of the incoming message from <code>inType</code> to the json or xml, and the response from json or xml to <code>outType</code> .		RestBindingMode
<b>host</b> (producer)	Host and port of HTTP service to use (override host in OpenAPI schema)		String
<b>queryParameters</b> (producer)	Query parameters for the HTTP service to call		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 273.3. SUPPORTED REST COMPONENTS

The following components support rest consumer (Rest DSL):

- camel-coap
- camel-netty-http
- camel-netty4-http
- camel-jetty
- camel-restlet
- camel-servlet
- camel-spark-rest



- camel-undertow

The following components support rest producer:

- camel-http
- camel-http4
- camel-netty4-http
- camel-jetty
- camel-restlet
- camel-undertow

## 273.4. PATH AND URITEMPLATE SYNTAX

The path and uriTemplate option is defined using a REST syntax where you define the REST context path using support for parameters.

TIP:If no uriTemplate is configured then path option works the same way. It does not matter if you configure only path or if you configure both options. Though configuring both a path and uriTemplate is a more common practice with REST.

The following is a Camel route using a a path only

```
from("rest:get:hello")
  .transform().constant("Bye World");
```

And the following route uses a parameter which is mapped to a Camel header with the key "me".

```
from("rest:get:hello/{me}")
  .transform().simple("Bye ${header.me}");
```

The following examples have configured a base path as "hello" and then have two REST services configured using uriTemplates.

```
from("rest:get:hello/{me}")
  .transform().simple("Hi ${header.me}");

from("rest:get:hello/french/{me}")
  .transform().simple("Bonjour ${header.me}");
```

## 273.5. REST PRODUCER EXAMPLES

You can use the rest component to call REST services like any other Camel component.

For example to call a REST service on using **hello/{me}** you can do

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("rest:get:hello/{me}");
```

And then the dynamic value **{me}** is mapped to Camel message with the same name. So to call this REST service you can send an empty message body and a header as shown:

```
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:start", null, "me", "Donald Duck");
```

The Rest producer needs to know the hostname and port of the REST service, which you can configure using the host option as shown:

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("rest:get:hello/{me}?host=myserver:8080/foo");
```

Instead of using the host option, you can configure the host on the **restConfiguration** as shown:

```
restConfiguration().host("myserver:8080/foo");

from("direct:start")
    .to("rest:get:hello/{me}");
```

You can use the **producerComponent** to select which Camel component to use as the HTTP client, for example to use http4 you can do:

```
restConfiguration().host("myserver:8080/foo").producerComponent("http4");

from("direct:start")
    .to("rest:get:hello/{me}");
```

## 273.6. REST PRODUCER BINDING

The REST producer supports binding using JSON or XML like the rest-dsl does.

For example to use jetty with json binding mode turned on you can configure this in the rest configuration:

```
restConfiguration().component("jetty").host("localhost").port(8080).bindingMode(RestBindingMode.json);

from("direct:start")
    .to("rest:post:user");
```

Then when calling the REST service using rest producer it will automatic bind any POJOs to json before calling the REST service:

```
UserPojo user = new UserPojo();
user.setId(123);
user.setName("Donald Duck");

template.sendBody("direct:start", user);
```

In the example above we send a POJO instance **UserPojo** as the message body. And because we have turned on JSON binding in the rest configuration, then the POJO will be marshalled from POJO to JSON before calling the REST service.

However if you want to also perform binding for the response message (eg what the REST service send back as response) you would need to configure the **outType** option to specify what is the classname of the POJO to unmarshal from JSon to POJO.

For example if the REST service returns a JSon payload that binds to **com.foo.MyResponsePojo** you can configure this as shown:

```
restConfiguration().component("jetty").host("localhost").port(8080).bindingMode(RestBindingMode.json);  
  
from("direct:start")  
  .to("rest:post:user?outType=com.foo.MyResponsePojo");
```



### IMPORTANT

You must configure **outType** option if you want POJO binding to happen for the response messages received from calling the REST service.

## 273.7. MORE EXAMPLES

See Rest DSL which offers more examples and how you can use the Rest DSL to define those in a nicer RESTful way.

There is a **camel-example-servlet-rest-tomcat** example in the Apache Camel distribution, that demonstrates how to use the Rest DSL with SERVLET as transport that can be deployed on Apache Tomcat, or similar web containers.

## 273.8. SEE ALSO

- Rest DSL
- [SERVLET](#)

## PART I. REST OPENAPI COMPONENT

Since Camel 3.1

Only producer is supported

The REST OpenApi\* configures rest producers from [OpenApi](#) (Open API) specification document and delegates to a component implementing the *RestProducerFactory* interface. Currently known working components are:

- [http](#)
- [netty-http](#)
- [undertow](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rest-openapi</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 274. URI FORMAT

`rest-openapi:[specificationPath#]operationId`

Where **operationId** is the ID of the operation in the OpenApi specification, and **specificationPath** is the path to the specification. If the **specificationPath** is not specified it defaults to **openapi.json**. The lookup mechanism uses Camel's **ResourceHelper** to load the resource, which means that you can use CLASSPATH resources (**classpath:my-specification.json**), files (**file:/some/path.json**), the web (**http://api.example.com/openapi.json**) or reference a bean (**ref:nameOfBean**) or use a method of a bean (**bean:nameOfBean.methodName**) to get the specification resource, falling that OpenApi's own resource loading support.

This component does not act as a HTTP client, it delegates that to another component mentioned above. The lookup mechanism searches for a single component that implements the *RestProducerFactory* interface and uses that. If the CLASSPATH contains more than one, then the property **componentName** should be set to indicate which component to delegate to.

Most of the configuration is taken from the OpenApi specification but the option exists to override those by specifying them on the component or on the endpoint. Typically you would just need to override the **host** or **basePath** if those differ from the specification.



### NOTE

The **host** parameter should contain the absolute URI containing scheme, hostname and port number, for instance: **https://api.example.com**

With **componentName** you specify what component is used to perform the requests, this named component needs to be present in the Camel context and implement the required *RestProducerFactory* interface – as do the components listed at the top.

If you do not specify the *componentName* at either component or endpoint level, CLASSPATH is searched for a suitable delegate. There should be only one component present on the CLASSPATH that implements the *RestProducerFactory* interface for this to work.

This component's endpoint URI is lenient which means that in addition to message headers you can specify REST operation's parameters as endpoint parameters, these will be constant for all subsequent invocations so it makes sense to use this feature only for parameters that are indeed constant for all invocations – for example API version in path such as **/api/{version}/users/{id}**.

## CHAPTER 275. OPTIONS

The REST OpenApi component supports 10 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>basePath</b> (producer)	API basePath, for example /v2. Default is unset, if set overrides the value present in OpenApi specification.		String
<b>componentName</b> (producer)	Name of the Camel component that will perform the requests. The component must be present in Camel registry and it must implement RestProducerFactory service provider interface. If not set CLASSPATH is searched for single component that implements RestProducerFactory SPI. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String
<b>consumes</b> (producer)	What payload type this component capable of consuming. Could be one type, like application/json or multiple types as application/json, application/xml; q=0.5 according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Accept HTTP header. If set overrides any value found in the OpenApi specification. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration		String
<b>host</b> (producer)	Scheme hostname and port to direct the HTTP requests to in the form of https://hostname:port. Can be configured at the endpoint, component or in the corresponding REST configuration in the Camel Context. If you give this component a name (e.g. petstore) that REST configuration is consulted first, rest-openapi next, and global configuration last. If set overrides any value found in the OpenApi specification, RestConfiguration. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String
<b>produces</b> (producer)	What payload type this component is producing. For example application/json according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Content-Type HTTP header. If set overrides any value present in the OpenApi specification. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>specificationUri</b> (producer)	Path to the OpenApi specification file. The scheme, host base path are taken from this specification, but these can be overridden with properties on the component or endpoint level. If not given the component tries to load openapi.json resource. Note that the host defined on the component and endpoint of this Component should contain the scheme, hostname and optionally the port in the URI syntax (i.e. https://api.example.com:8080). Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.	openapi.json	URI
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	Customize TLS parameters used by the component. If not set defaults to the TLS parameters set in the Camel context		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>basicPropertyBinding</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should use basic property binding (Camel 2.x) or the newer property binding with additional capabilities	false	boolean
<b>lazyStartProducer</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should be started lazy (on the first message). By starting lazy you can use this to allow CamelContext and routes to startup in situations where a producer may otherwise fail during starting and cause the route to fail being started. By deferring this startup to be lazy then the startup failure can be handled during routing messages via Camel's routing error handlers. Beware that when the first message is processed then creating and starting the producer may take a little time and prolong the total processing time of the processing.	false	boolean

The REST OpenApi endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
rest-openapi:specificationUri#operationId
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 275.1. PATH PARAMETERS (2 PARAMETERS):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>specificationUri</b>	Path to the OpenApi specification file. The scheme, host base path are taken from this specification, but these can be overridden with properties on the component or endpoint level. If not given the component tries to load openapi.json resource from the classpath. Note that the host defined on the component and endpoint of this Component should contain the scheme, hostname and optionally the port in the URI syntax (i.e. http://api.example.com:8080). Overrides component configuration. The OpenApi specification can be loaded from different sources by prefixing with file: classpath: http: https:. Support for https is limited to using the JDK installed UrlHandler, and as such it can be cumbersome to setup TLS/SSL certificates for https (such as setting a number of javax.net.ssl JVM system properties). How to do that consult the JDK documentation for UrlHandler.	openapi.json	URI
<b>operationId</b>	<b>Required</b> ID of the operation from the OpenApi specification.		String

## 275.2. QUERY PARAMETERS (8 PARAMETERS):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>basePath</b> (producer)	API basePath, for example /v2. Default is unset, if set overrides the value present in OpenApi specification and in the component configuration.		String
<b>componentName</b> (producer)	Name of the Camel component that will perform the requests. The component must be present in Camel registry and it must implement RestProducerFactory service provider interface. If not set CLASSPATH is searched for single component that implements RestProducerFactory SPI. Overrides component configuration.		String
<b>consumes</b> (producer)	What payload type this component capable of consuming. Could be one type, like application/json or multiple types as application/json, application/xml; q=0.5 according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Accept HTTP header. If set overrides any value found in the OpenApi specification and in the component configuration		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b> (producer)	Scheme hostname and port to direct the HTTP requests to in the form of https://hostname:port. Can be configured at the endpoint, component or in the corresponding REST configuration in the Camel Context. If you give this component a name (e.g. petstore) that REST configuration is consulted first, rest-openapi next, and global configuration last. If set overrides any value found in the OpenApi specification, RestConfiguration. Overrides all other configuration.		String
<b>lazyStartProducer</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should be started lazy (on the first message). By starting lazy you can use this to allow CamelContext and routes to startup in situations where a producer may otherwise fail during starting and cause the route to fail being started. By deferring this startup to be lazy then the startup failure can be handled during routing messages via Camel's routing error handlers. Beware that when the first message is processed then creating and starting the producer may take a little time and prolong the total processing time of the processing.	false	boolean
<b>produces</b> (producer)	What payload type this component is producing. For example application/json according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Content-Type HTTP header. If set overrides any value present in the OpenApi specification. Overrides all other configuration.		String
<b>basicPropertyBinding</b> (advanced)	Whether the endpoint should use basic property binding (Camel 2.x) or the newer property binding with additional capabilities	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## CHAPTER 276. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

When using Spring Boot make sure to use the following Maven dependency to have support for auto configuration:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel.springboot</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rest-openapi-starter</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The component supports 12 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.base-path</code>	API basePath, for example /v2. Default is unset, if set overrides the value present in OpenApi specification.		String
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.basic-property-binding</code>	Whether the component should use basic property binding (Camel 2.x) or the newer property binding with additional capabilities	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.bridge-error-handler</code>	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.component-name</code>	Name of the Camel component that will perform the requests. The component must be present in Camel registry and it must implement <code>RestProducerFactory</code> service provider interface. If not set CLASSPATH is searched for single component that implements <code>RestProducerFactory</code> SPI. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.consumes</code>	What payload type this component capable of consuming. Could be one type, like <code>application/json</code> or multiple types as <code>application/json, application/xml; q=0.5</code> according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Accept HTTP header. If set overrides any value found in the OpenApi specification. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.enabled</code>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the rest-openapi component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.host</code>	Scheme hostname and port to direct the HTTP requests to in the form of <code>https://hostname:port</code> . Can be configured at the endpoint, component or in the corresponding REST configuration in the Camel Context. If you give this component a name (e.g. petstore) that REST configuration is consulted first, rest-openapi next, and global configuration last. If set overrides any value found in the OpenApi specification, RestConfiguration. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.lazy-start-producer</code>	Whether the producer should be started lazy (on the first message). By starting lazy you can use this to allow CamelContext and routes to startup in situations where a producer may otherwise fail during starting and cause the route to fail being started. By deferring this startup to be lazy then the startup failure can be handled during routing messages via Camel's routing error handlers. Beware that when the first message is processed then creating and starting the producer may take a little time and prolong the total processing time of the processing.	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.produces</code>	What payload type this component is producing. For example <code>application/json</code> according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Content-Type HTTP header. If set overrides any value present in the OpenApi specification. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.specification-uri</code>	Path to the OpenApi specification file. The scheme, host base path are taken from this specification, but these can be overridden with properties on the component or endpoint level. If not given the component tries to load <code>openapi.json</code> resource. Note that the host defined on the component and endpoint of this Component should contain the scheme, hostname and optionally the port in the URI syntax (i.e. <code>https://api.example.com:8080</code> ). Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		URI
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.ssl-context-parameters</code>	Customize TLS parameters used by the component. If not set defaults to the TLS parameters set in the Camel context. The option is a <code>org.apache.camel.support.jsse.SSLContextParameters</code> type.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.rest-openapi.use-global-ssl-context-parameters</code>	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	Boolean

## CHAPTER 277. EXAMPLE: PETSTORE

Checkout the example in the **camel-example-rest-openapi** project in the **examples** directory.

For example if you wanted to use the *PetStore* provided REST API simply reference the specification URI and desired operation id from the OpenApi specification or download the specification and store it as **openapi.json** (in the root) of CLASSPATH that way it will be automatically used. Let's use the *Undertow* component to perform all the requests and Camels excellent support for Spring Boot.

Here are our dependencies defined in Maven POM file:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel.springboot</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-undertow-starter</artifactId>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel.springboot</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rest-openapi-starter</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

Start by defining the *Undertow* component and the *RestOpenApiComponent*:

```
@Bean
public Component petstore(CamelContext camelContext, UndertowComponent undertow) {
    RestOpenApiComponent petstore = new RestOpenApiComponent(camelContext);
    petstore.setSpecificationUri("https://petstore3.swagger.io/api/v3/openapi.json");
    petstore.setDelegate(undertow);

    return petstore;
}
```



### NOTE

Support in Camel for Spring Boot will auto create the **UndertowComponent** Spring bean, and you can configure it using **application.properties** (or **application.yml**) using prefix **camel.component.undertow..** We are defining the **petstore** component here in order to have a named component in the Camel context that we can use to interact with the PetStore REST API, if this is the only **rest-openapi** component used we might configure it in the same manner (using **application.properties**).

Now in our application we can simply use the **ProducerTemplate** to invoke PetStore REST methods:

```
@Autowired
ProducerTemplate template;

String getPetJsonById(int petId) {
    return template.requestBodyAndHeaders("petstore:getPetById", null, "petId", petId);
}
```

## CHAPTER 278. REST SWAGGER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **rest-swagger** configures rest producers from [Swagger](#) (Open API) specification document and delegates to a component implementing the *RestProducerFactory* interface. Currently known working components are:

- [http](#)
- [http4](#)
- [netty4-http](#)
- [restlet](#)
- [jetty](#)
- [undertow](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rest-swagger</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 278.1. URI FORMAT

```
rest-swagger:[specificationPath#]operationId
```

Where **operationId** is the ID of the operation in the Swagger specification, and **specificationPath** is the path to the specification. If the **specificationPath** is not specified it defaults to **swagger.json**. The lookup mechanism uses Camel's **ResourceHelper** to load the resource, which means that you can use CLASSPATH resources (**classpath:my-specification.json**), files (**file:/some/path.json**), the web (**http://api.example.com/swagger.json**) or reference a bean (**ref:nameOfBean**) or use a method of a bean (**bean:nameOfBean.methodName**) to get the specification resource, falling that Swagger's own resource loading support.

This component does not act as a HTTP client, it delegates that to another component mentioned above. The lookup mechanism searches for a single component that implements the *RestProducerFactory* interface and uses that. If the CLASSPATH contains more than one, then the property **componentName** should be set to indicate which component to delegate to.

Most of the configuration is taken from the Swagger specification but the option exists to override those by specifying them on the component or on the endpoint. Typically you would just need to override the **host** or **basePath** if those differ from the specification.



#### NOTE

The **host** parameter should contain the absolute URI containing scheme, hostname and port number, for instance: <https://api.example.com>

With **componentName** you specify what component is used to perform the requests, this named component needs to be present in the Camel context and implement the required *RestProducerFactory* interface – as do the components listed at the top.

If you do not specify the *componentName* at either component or endpoint level, CLASSPATH is searched for a suitable delegate. There should be only one component present on the CLASSPATH that implements the *RestProducerFactory* interface for this to work.

This component's endpoint URI is lenient which means that in addition to message headers you can specify REST operation's parameters as endpoint parameters, these will be constant for all subsequent invocations so it makes sense to use this feature only for parameters that are indeed constant for all invocations – for example API version in path such as **/api/7.7/users/{id}**.

## 278.2. OPTIONS

The REST Swagger component supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>basePath</b> (producer)	API basePath, for example /v2. Default is unset, if set overrides the value present in Swagger specification.		String
<b>componentName</b> (producer)	Name of the Camel component that will perform the requests. The component must be present in Camel registry and it must implement RestProducerFactory service provider interface. If not set CLASSPATH is searched for single component that implements RestProducerFactory SPI. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String
<b>consumes</b> (producer)	What payload type this component capable of consuming. Could be one type, like application/json or multiple types as application/json, application/xml; q=0.5 according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Accept HTTP header. If set overrides any value found in the Swagger specification. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration		String
<b>host</b> (producer)	Scheme hostname and port to direct the HTTP requests to in the form of <a href="https://hostname:port">https://hostname:port</a> . Can be configured at the endpoint, component or in the corresponding REST configuration in the Camel Context. If you give this component a name (e.g. petstore) that REST configuration is consulted first, rest-swagger next, and global configuration last. If set overrides any value found in the Swagger specification, RestConfiguration. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>produces</b> (producer)	What payload type this component is producing. For example application/json according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Content-Type HTTP header. If set overrides any value present in the Swagger specification. Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.		String
<b>specificationUri</b> (producer)	Path to the Swagger specification file. The scheme, host base path are taken from this specification, but these can be overridden with properties on the component or endpoint level. If not given the component tries to load swagger.json resource. Note that the host defined on the component and endpoint of this Component should contain the scheme, hostname and optionally the port in the URI syntax (i.e. <a href="https://api.example.com:8080">https://api.example.com:8080</a> ). Can be overridden in endpoint configuration.	swagger.json	URI
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The REST Swagger endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
rest-swagger:specificationUri#operationId
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 278.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>specificationUri</b>	Path to the Swagger specification file. The scheme, host base path are taken from this specification, but these can be overridden with properties on the component or endpoint level. If not given the component tries to load swagger.json resource. Note that the host defined on the component and endpoint of this Component should contain the scheme, hostname and optionally the port in the URI syntax (i.e. <a href="https://api.example.com:8080">https://api.example.com:8080</a> ). Overrides component configuration.	swagger.json	URI



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operationId</b>	<b>Required</b> ID of the operation from the Swagger specification.		String

### 278.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>basePath</b> (producer)	API basePath, for example /v2. Default is unset, if set overrides the value present in Swagger specification and in the component configuration.		String
<b>componentName</b> (producer)	Name of the Camel component that will perform the requests. The component must be present in Camel registry and it must implement RestProducerFactory service provider interface. If not set CLASSPATH is searched for single component that implements RestProducerFactory SPI. Overrides component configuration.		String
<b>consumes</b> (producer)	What payload type this component capable of consuming. Could be one type, like application/json or multiple types as application/json, application/xml; q=0.5 according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Accept HTTP header. If set overrides any value found in the Swagger specification and in the component configuration		String
<b>host</b> (producer)	Scheme hostname and port to direct the HTTP requests to in the form of <a href="https://hostname:port">https://hostname:port</a> . Can be configured at the endpoint, component or in the corresponding REST configuration in the Camel Context. If you give this component a name (e.g. petstore) that REST configuration is consulted first, rest-swagger next, and global configuration last. If set overrides any value found in the Swagger specification, RestConfiguration. Overrides all other configuration.		String
<b>produces</b> (producer)	What payload type this component is producing. For example application/json according to the RFC7231. This equates to the value of Content-Type HTTP header. If set overrides any value present in the Swagger specification. Overrides all other configuration.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 278.3. EXAMPLE: PETSTORE

Checkout the example in the **camel-example-rest-swagger** project in the **examples** directory.

For example if you wanted to use the [PetStore](#) provided REST API simply reference the specification URI and desired operation id from the Swagger specification or download the specification and store it as **swagger.json** (in the root) of CLASSPATH that way it will be automatically used. Let's use the [undertow](#) component to perform all the requests and Camels excellent support for Spring Boot.

Here are our dependencies defined in Maven POM file:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-undertow-starter</artifactId>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rest-swagger-starter</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

Start by defining the *Undertow* component and the *RestSwaggerComponent*:

```
@Bean
public Component petstore(CamelContext camelContext, UndertowComponent undertow) {
    RestSwaggerComponent petstore = new RestSwaggerComponent(camelContext);
    petstore.setSpecificationUri("http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/swagger.json");
    petstore.setDelegate(undertow);

    return petstore;
}
```



#### NOTE

Support in Camel for Spring Boot will auto create the **UndertowComponent** Spring bean, and you can configure it using **application.properties** (or **application.yml**) using prefix **camel.component.undertow..** We are defining the **petstore** component here in order to have a named component in the Camel context that we can use to interact with the PetStore REST API, if this is the only **rest-swagger** component used we might configure it in the same manner (using **application.properties**).

Now in our application we can simply use the **ProducerTemplate** to invoke PetStore REST methods:

```
@Autowired
```

```
ProducerTemplate template;
```

```
String getPetJsonById(int petId) {
```

```
    return template.requestBodyAndHeaders("petstore:getPetById", null, "petId", petId);
```

```
}
```

## CHAPTER 279. RESTLET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

The **Restlet** component provides [Restlet](#) based endpoints for consuming and producing RESTful resources.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-restlet</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 279.1. URI FORMAT

```
restlet:restletUrl[?options]
```

Format of restletUrl:

```
protocol://hostname[:port][/resourcePattern]
```

Restlet promotes decoupling of protocol and application concerns. The reference implementation of [Restlet Engine](#) supports a number of protocols. However, we have tested the HTTP protocol only. The default port is port 80. We do not automatically switch default port based on the protocol yet.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

INFO: It seems Restlet is case sensitive in understanding headers. For example to use content-type, use Content-Type, and for location use Location and so on.



#### WARNING

We have received a report about drop in performance in camel-restlet in Camel 2.14.0 and 2.14.1. We have reported this to the Restlet team in [issue 996](#). To remedy the issue then from Camel 2.14.2 onwards you can set synchronous=true as option on the endpoint uris, Or set it on the RestletComponent as a global option so all endpoints inherit this option.

### 279.2. OPTIONS

The Restlet component supports 22 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>controllerDaemon</b> (consumer)	Indicates if the controller thread should be a daemon (not blocking JVM exit).		Boolean
<b>controllerSleepTimeMs</b> (consumer)	Time for the controller thread to sleep between each control.		Integer
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>inboundBufferSize</b> (consumer)	The size of the buffer when reading messages.		Integer
<b>maxConnectionsPerHost</b> (common)	Maximum number of concurrent connections per host (IP address).		Integer
<b>maxThreads</b> (consumer)	Maximum threads that will service requests.		Integer
<b>lowThreads</b> (consumer)	Number of worker threads determining when the connector is considered overloaded.		Integer
<b>maxTotalConnections</b> (common)	Maximum number of concurrent connections in total.		Integer
<b>minThreads</b> (consumer)	Minimum threads waiting to service requests.		Integer
<b>outboundBufferSize</b> (consumer)	The size of the buffer when writing messages.		Integer
<b>persistingConnections</b> (consumer)	Indicates if connections should be kept alive after a call.		Boolean
<b>pipeliningConnections</b> (consumer)	Indicates if pipelining connections are supported.		Boolean
<b>threadMaxIdleTimeMs</b> (consumer)	Time for an idle thread to wait for an operation before being collected.		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useForwardedForHeader</b> (consumer)	Lookup the X-Forwarded-For header supported by popular proxies and caches and uses it to populate the Request.getClientAddresses() method result. This information is only safe for intermediary components within your local network. Other addresses could easily be changed by setting a fake header and should not be trusted for serious security checks.		Boolean
<b>reuseAddress</b> (consumer)	Enable/disable the SO_REUSEADDR socket option. See java.io.ServerSocket.reuseAddress property for additional details.		Boolean
<b>maxQueued</b> (consumer)	Maximum number of calls that can be queued if there aren't any worker thread available to service them. If the value is '0', then no queue is used and calls are rejected if no worker thread is immediately available. If the value is '-1', then an unbounded queue is used and calls are never rejected.		Integer
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (consumer)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Restlet is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in memory/overflow to file, Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Restlet input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. DefaultRestletBinding will copy the request input stream into a stream cache and put it into message body if this option is false to support reading the stream multiple times.	false	boolean
<b>port</b> (consumer)	To configure the port number for the restlet consumer routes. This allows to configure this once to reuse the same port for these consumers.		int
<b>synchronous</b> (producer)	Whether to use synchronous Restlet Client for the producer. Setting this option to true can yield faster performance as it seems the Restlet synchronous Client works better.		Boolean
<b>enabledConverters</b> (advanced)	A list of converters to enable as full class name or simple class name. All the converters automatically registered are enabled if empty or null		List

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Restlet endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
restlet:protocol:host:port/uriPattern
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 279.2.1. Path Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>protocol</b>	<b>Required</b> The protocol to use which is http or https		String
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> The hostname of the restlet service		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> The port number of the restlet service	80	int
<b>uriPattern</b>	The resource pattern such as /customer/id		String

### 279.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>restletMethod</b> (common)	On a producer endpoint, specifies the request method to use. On a consumer endpoint, specifies that the endpoint consumes only restletMethod requests.	GET	Method

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>restletMethods</b> (consumer)	Specify one or more methods separated by commas (e.g. <code>restletMethods=post,put</code> ) to be serviced by a restlet consumer endpoint. If both <code>restletMethod</code> and <code>restletMethods</code> options are specified, the <code>restletMethod</code> setting is ignored. The possible methods are: ALL,CONNECT,DELETE,GET,HEAD,OPTIONS,PATCH,POST,PUT,TRACE		String
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (consumer)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Restlet is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in memory/overflow to file, Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Restlet input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. DefaultRestletBinding will copy the request input stream into a stream cache and put it into message body if this option is false to support reading the stream multiple times.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>restletUriPatterns</b> (consumer)	<b>Deprecated</b> Specify one ore more URI templates to be serviced by a restlet consumer endpoint, using the notation to reference a List in the Camel Registry. If a URI pattern has been defined in the endpoint URI, both the URI pattern defined in the endpoint and the <code>restletUriPatterns</code> option will be honored.		List



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectTimeout</b> (producer)	The Client will give up connection if the connection is timeout, 0 for unlimited wait.	30000	int
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>socketTimeout</b> (producer)	The Client socket receive timeout, 0 for unlimited wait.	30000	int
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Whether to throw exception on a producer failure. If this option is false then the http status code is set as a message header which can be checked if it has an error value.	true	boolean
<b>autoCloseStream</b> (producer)	Whether to auto close the stream representation as response from calling a REST service using the restlet producer. If the response is streaming and the option streamRepresentation is enabled then you may want to auto close the InputStream from the streaming response to ensure the input stream is closed when the Camel Exchange is done being routed. However if you need to read the stream outside a Camel route, you may need to not auto close the stream.	false	boolean
<b>streamRepresentation</b> (producer)	Whether to support stream representation as response from calling a REST service using the restlet producer. If the response is streaming then this option can be enabled to use an java.io.InputStream as the message body on the Camel Message body. If using this option you may want to enable the autoCloseStream option as well to ensure the input stream is closed when the Camel Exchange is done being routed. However if you need to read the stream outside a Camel route, you may need to not auto close the stream.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>restletBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom RestletBinding to bind between Restlet and Camel message.		RestletBinding
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>restletRealm</b> (security)	To configure the security realms of restlet as a map.		Map
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters.		SSLContextParameters

## 279.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Type	Description
<b>Content-Type</b>	<b>String</b>	Specifies the content type, which can be set on the OUT message by the application/processor. The value is the <b>content-type</b> of the response message. If this header is not set, the content type is based on the object type of the OUT message body. In Camel 2.3 onward, if the Content-Type header is specified in the Camel IN message, the value of the header determine the content type for the Restlet request message. Otherwise, it is defaulted to "application/x-www-form-urlencoded". Prior to release 2.3, it is not possible to change the request content type default.
<b>Camel AcceptContent Type</b>	<b>String</b>	Since Camel 2.9.3, 2.10.0: The HTTP Accept request header.
<b>Camel HttpMethod</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP request method. This is set in the IN message header.
<b>Camel HttpQuery</b>	<b>String</b>	The query string of the request URI. It is set on the IN message by <b>DefaultRestletBinding</b> when the restlet component receives a request.
<b>Camel HttpResponseCode</b>	<b>String</b> or <b>Integer</b>	The response code can be set on the OUT message by the application/processor. The value is the response code of the response message. If this header is not set, the response code is set by the restlet runtime engine.
<b>Camel HttpUri</b>	<b>String</b>	The HTTP request URI. This is set in the IN message header.
<b>Camel RestletLogin</b>	<b>String</b>	Login name for basic authentication. It is set on the IN message by the application and gets filtered before the restlet request header by Camel.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Camel RestletPassword</b>	<b>String</b>	Password name for basic authentication. It is set on the IN message by the application and gets filtered before the restlet request header by Camel.
<b>Camel RestletRequest</b>	<b>Request</b>	Camel 2.8: The <b>org.restlet.Request</b> object which holds all request details.
<b>Camel RestletResponse</b>	<b>Response</b>	Camel 2.8: The <b>org.restlet.Response</b> object. You can use this to create responses using the API from Restlet. See examples below.
<b>org.restlet.*</b>		Attributes of a Restlet message that get propagated to Camel IN headers.
<b>cache-control</b>	<b>String</b> or <b>List&lt;CacheDirective&gt;</b>	Camel 2.11: User can set the cache-control with the String value or the List of CacheDirective of Restlet from the camel message header.

## 279.4. MESSAGE BODY

Camel will store the restlet response from the external server on the OUT body. All headers from the IN message will be copied to the OUT message, so that headers are preserved during routing.

## 279.5. SAMPLES

### 279.5.1. Restlet Endpoint with Authentication

The following route starts a **restlet** consumer endpoint that listens for **POST** requests on <http://localhost:8080>. The processor creates a response that echoes the request body and the value of the **id** header.

The **restletRealm** setting in the URI query is used to look up a Realm Map in the registry. If this option is specified, the restlet consumer uses the information to authenticate user logins. Only *authenticated* requests can access the resources. In this sample, we create a Spring application context that serves as a registry. The bean ID of the Realm Map should match the *restletRealmRef*.

The following sample starts a **direct** endpoint that sends requests to the server on <http://localhost:8080> (that is, our restlet consumer endpoint).

That is all we need. We are ready to send a request and try out the restlet component:

The sample client sends a request to the **direct:start-auth** endpoint with the following headers:

- **CamelRestletLogin** (used internally by Camel)
- **CamelRestletPassword** (used internally by Camel)
- **id** (application header)



#### NOTE

**org.apache.camel.restlet.auth.login** and **org.apache.camel.restlet.auth.password** will not be propagated as Restlet header.

The sample client gets a response like the following:

```
received [<order foo='1'/>] as an order id = 89531
```

### 279.5.2. Single restlet endpoint to service multiple methods and URI templates (deprecated)

This functionality is **deprecated** so do NOT use!

It is possible to create a single route to service multiple HTTP methods using the **restletMethods** option. This snippet also shows how to retrieve the request method from the header:

In addition to servicing multiple methods, the next snippet shows how to create an endpoint that supports multiple URI templates using the **restletUriPatterns** option. The request URI is available in the header of the IN message as well. If a URI pattern has been defined in the endpoint URI (which is not the case in this sample), both the URI pattern defined in the endpoint and the **restletUriPatterns** option will be honored.

The **restletUriPatterns=#uriTemplates** option references the **List<String>** bean defined in the Spring XML configuration.

```
<util:list id="uriTemplates">
  <value>/users/{username}</value>
  <value>/atom/collection/{id}/component/{cid}</value>
</util:list>
```

### 279.5.3. Using Restlet API to populate response

Available as of Camel 2.8

You may want to use the **org.restlet.Response** API to populate the response. This gives you full access to the Restlet API and fine grained control of the response. See the route snippet below where we generate the response from an inlined Camel Processor:

**Generating response using Restlet Response API**

### 279.5.4. Configuring max threads on component

To configure the max threads options you must do this on the component, such as:

```
<bean id="restlet" class="org.apache.camel.component.restlet.RestletComponent">
  <property name="maxThreads" value="100"/>
</bean>
```

### 279.5.5. Using the Restlet servlet within a webapp

#### Available as of Camel 2.8

There are [three possible ways](#) to configure a Restlet application within a servlet container and using the subclassed `SpringServerServlet` enables configuration within Camel by injecting the Restlet Component.

Use of the Restlet servlet within a servlet container enables routes to be configured with relative paths in URIs (removing the restrictions of hard-coded absolute URIs) and for the hosting servlet container to handle incoming requests (rather than have to spawn a separate server process on a new port).

To configure, add the following to your `camel-context.xml`;

```
<camelContext>
  <route id="RS_RestletDemo">
    <from uri="restlet:/demo/{id}" />
    <transform>
      <simple>Request type : ${header.CamelHttpMethod} and ID : ${header.id}</simple>
    </transform>
  </route>
</camelContext>

<bean id="RestletComponent" class="org.restlet.Component" />

<bean id="RestletComponentService"
class="org.apache.camel.component.restlet.RestletComponent">
  <constructor-arg index="0">
    <ref bean="RestletComponent" />
  </constructor-arg>
</bean>
```

And add this to your `web.xml`;

```
<!-- Restlet Servlet -->
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>RestletServlet</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>org.restlet.ext.spring.SpringServerServlet</servlet-class>
  <init-param>
    <param-name>org.restlet.component</param-name>
    <param-value>RestletComponent</param-value>
  </init-param>
</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>RestletServlet</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/rs/*</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

You will then be able to access the deployed route at <http://localhost:8080/mywebapp/rs/demo/1234> where;

**localhost:8080** is the server and port of your servlet container

**mywebapp** is the name of your deployed webapp

Your browser will then show the following content;

```
"Request type : GET and ID : 1234"
```

You will need to add dependency on the Spring extension to restlet which you can do in your Maven pom.xml file:

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.restlet.jee</groupId>  
  <artifactId>org.restlet.ext.spring</artifactId>  
  <version>${restlet-version}</version>  
</dependency>
```

And you would need to add dependency on the restlet maven repository as well:

```
<repository>  
  <id>maven-restlet</id>  
  <name>Public online Restlet repository</name>  
  <url>http://maven.restlet.org</url>  
</repository>
```

## CHAPTER 280. RIBBON COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The ribbon component provides use of Netflix Ribbon for client side load balancing.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ribbon</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

This component helps applying load balancing feature at the client side when using [ServiceCall EIP](#).

### 280.1. CONFIGURATION

- Programmatic

```
RibbonConfiguration configuration = new RibbonConfiguration();
configuration.addProperties("ServerListRefreshInterval", "250");

RibbonLoadBalancer loadBalancer = new RibbonLoadBalancer(configuration);

from("direct:start")
  .serviceCall()
  .name("myService")
  .loadBalancer(loadBalancer)
  .consulServiceDiscovery()
  .end()
  .to("mock:result");
```

- Spring Boot

#### application.properties

```
camel.cloud.ribbon.properties[ServerListRefreshInterval] = 250
```

#### routes

```
from("direct:start")
  .serviceCall()
  .name("myService")
  .ribbonLoadBalancer()
  .consulServiceDiscovery()
  .end()
  .to("mock:result");
```

- XML

```
<route>
```

```
<from uri="direct:start"/>
<serviceCall name="myService">
  <!-- enable ribbon load balancer -->
  <ribbonLoadBalancer>
    <properties key="ServerListRefreshInterval" value="250"/>
  </ribbonLoadBalancer>
</serviceCall>
</route>
```

## 280.2. SEE ALSO

- [ServiceCall EIP](#)



## CHAPTER 281. RMI COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The `rmi:` component binds Exchanges to the RMI protocol (JRMP).

Since this binding is just using RMI, normal RMI rules still apply regarding what methods can be invoked. This component supports only Exchanges that carry a method invocation from an interface that extends the `Remote` interface. All parameters in the method should be either `Serializable` or `Remote` objects.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rmi</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 281.1. URI FORMAT

```
rmi://rmi-registry-host:rmi-registry-port/registry-path[?options]
```

For example:

```
rmi://localhost:1099/path/to/service
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

### 281.2. OPTIONS

The RMI component has no options.

The RMI endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
rmi:hostname:port/name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 281.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>hostname</code>	Hostname of RMI server	localhost	String
<code>name</code>	<b>Required</b> Name to use when binding to RMI server		String
<code>port</code>	Port number of RMI server	1099	int

## 281.2.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>method</b> (common)	You can set the name of the method to invoke.		String
<b>remoteInterfaces</b> (common)	To specific the remote interfaces.		List
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 281.3. USING

To call out to an existing RMI service registered in an RMI registry, create a route similar to the following:

```
from("pojo:foo").to("rmi://localhost:1099/foo");
```

To bind an existing camel processor or service in an RMI registry, define an RMI endpoint as follows:

```
RmiEndpoint endpoint= (RmiEndpoint) endpoint("rmi://localhost:1099/bar");
endpoint.setRemoteInterfaces(ISay.class);
from(endpoint).to("pojo:bar");
```

Note that when binding an RMI consumer endpoint, you must specify the **Remote** interfaces exposed.

In XML DSL you can do as follows from **Camel 2.7** onwards:

```
<camel:route>
  <from uri="rmi://localhost:37541/helloServiceBean?>
```

```
remoteInterfaces=org.apache.camel.example.osgi.HelloService"/>  
  <to uri="bean:helloServiceBean"/>  
</camel:route>
```

## 281.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 282. ROUTEBOX COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.6

### Routebox subject for change

The **routebox** component enables the creation of specialized endpoints that offer encapsulation and a strategy based indirection service to a collection of camel routes hosted in an automatically created or user injected camel context.

Routebox endpoints are camel endpoints that may be invoked directly on camel routes. The routebox endpoint performs the following key functions

- encapsulation - acts as a blackbox, hosting a collection of camel routes stored in an inner camel context. The inner context is fully under the control of the routebox component and is **JVM bound**.
- strategy based indirection - direct payloads sent to the routebox endpoint along a camel route to specific inner routes based on a user defined internal routing strategy or a dispatch map.
- exchange propagation - forward exchanges modified by the routebox endpoint to the next segment of the camel route.

The routebox component supports both consumer and producer endpoints.

Producer endpoints are of two flavors

- Producers that send or dispatch incoming requests to a external routebox consumer endpoint
- Producers that directly invoke routes in an internal embedded camel context thereby not sending requests to an external consumer.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-routebox</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 282.1. THE NEED FOR A CAMEL ROUTEBOX ENDPOINT

The routebox component is designed to ease integration in complex environments needing

- a large collection of routes and
- involving a wide set of endpoint technologies needing integration in different ways

In such environments, it is often necessary to craft an integration solution by creating a sense of layering among camel routes effectively organizing them into

- Coarse grained or higher level routes - aggregated collection of inner or lower level routes exposed as Routebox endpoints that represent an integration focus area. For example

Focus Area	Coarse grained Route Examples
Department Focus	HR routes, Sales routes etc
Supply chain & B2B Focus	Shipping routes, Fulfillment routes, 3rd party services etc
Technology Focus	Database routes, JMS routes, Scheduled batch routes etc

- Fine grained routes - routes that execute a singular and specific business and/or integration pattern.

Requests sent to Routebox endpoints on coarse grained routes can then delegate requests to inner fine grained routes to achieve a specific integration objective, collect the final inner result, and continue to progress to the next step along the coarse-grained route.

## 282.2. URI FORMAT

```
routebox:routeboxname[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 282.3. OPTIONS

The RouteBox component has no options.

The RouteBox endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
routebox:routeboxName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 282.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>routeboxName</code>	<b>Required</b> Logical name for the routebox (eg like a queue name)		String

### 282.3.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dispatchMap</b> (common)	A string representing a key in the Camel Registry matching an object value of the type HashMap. The HashMap key should contain strings that can be matched against the value set for the exchange header ROUTE_DISPATCH_KEY. The HashMap value should contain inner route consumer URI's to which requests should be directed.		Map
<b>dispatchStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom RouteboxDispatchStrategy which allows to use custom dispatching instead of the default.		RouteboxDispatchStrategy
<b>forkContext</b> (common)	Whether to fork and create a new inner CamelContext instead of reusing the same CamelContext.	true	boolean
<b>innerProtocol</b> (common)	The Protocol used internally by the Routebox component. Can be Direct or SEDA. The Routebox component currently offers protocols that are JVM bound.	direct	String
<b>queueSize</b> (common)	Create a fixed size queue to receive requests.		int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollInterval</b> (consumer)	The timeout used when polling from seda. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	long
<b>threads</b> (consumer)	Number of threads to be used by the routebox to receive requests.	20	int
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (producer)	Timeout in millis used by the producer when sending a message.	20000	long
<b>sendToConsumer</b> (producer)	Dictates whether a Producer endpoint sends a request to an external routebox consumer. If the setting is false, the Producer creates an embedded inner context and processes requests internally.	true	boolean
<b>innerContext</b> (advanced)	A string representing a key in the Camel Registry matching an object value of the type <code>org.apache.camel.CamelContext</code> . If a <code>CamelContext</code> is not provided by the user a <code>CamelContext</code> is automatically created for deployment of inner routes.		CamelContext
<b>innerProducerTemplate</b> (advanced)	The <code>ProducerTemplate</code> to use by the internal embedded <code>CamelContext</code>		ProducerTemplate
<b>innerRegistry</b> (advanced)	To use a custom registry for the internal embedded <code>CamelContext</code> .		Registry
<b>routeBuilders</b> (advanced)	A string representing a key in the Camel Registry matching an object value of the type <code>List</code> . If the user does not supply an <code>innerContext</code> pre-primed with inner routes, the <code>routeBuilders</code> option must be provided as a non-empty list of <code>RouteBuilders</code> containing inner routes		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 282.4. SENDING/RECEIVING MESSAGES TO/FROM THE ROUTEBOX

Before sending requests it is necessary to properly configure the routebox by loading the required URI parameters into the Registry as shown below. In the case of Spring, if the necessary beans are declared correctly, the registry is automatically populated by Camel.

### 282.4.1. Step 1: Loading inner route details into the Registry

```
@Override
protected JndiRegistry createRegistry() throws Exception {
    JndiRegistry registry = new JndiRegistry(createJndiContext());
```

```
// Wire the routeDefinitions & dispatchStrategy to the outer camelContext where the routebox is
```

*declared*

```
List<RouteBuilder> routes = new ArrayList<RouteBuilder>();
routes.add(new SimpleRouteBuilder());
registry.bind("registry", createInnerRegistry());
registry.bind("routes", routes);

// Wire a dispatch map to registry
HashMap<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();
map.put("addToCatalog", "seda:addToCatalog");
map.put("findBook", "seda:findBook");
registry.bind("map", map);

// Alternatively wiring a dispatch strategy to the registry
registry.bind("strategy", new SimpleRouteDispatchStrategy());

return registry;
}

private JndiRegistry createInnerRegistry() throws Exception {
    JndiRegistry innerRegistry = new JndiRegistry(createJndiContext());
    BookCatalog catalogBean = new BookCatalog();
    innerRegistry.bind("library", catalogBean);

    return innerRegistry;
}
...
CamelContext context = new DefaultCamelContext(createRegistry());
```

## 282.4.2. Step 2: Optionally using a Dispatch Strategy instead of a Dispatch Map

Using a dispatch Strategy involves implementing the interface `org.apache.camel.component.routebox.strategy.RouteboxDispatchStrategy` as shown in the example below.

```
public class SimpleRouteDispatchStrategy implements RouteboxDispatchStrategy {

    /* (non-Javadoc)
     * @see
     org.apache.camel.component.routebox.strategy.RouteboxDispatchStrategy#selectDestinationUri(java.u.
     il.List, org.apache.camel.Exchange)
     */
    public URI selectDestinationUri(List<URI> activeDestinations,
        Exchange exchange) {
        URI dispatchDestination = null;

        String operation = exchange.getIn().getHeader("ROUTE_DISPATCH_KEY", String.class);
        for (URI destination : activeDestinations) {
            if (destination.toASCIIString().equalsIgnoreCase("seda:" + operation)) {
                dispatchDestination = destination;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```

    return dispatchDestination;
  }
}

```

### 282.4.3. Step 2: Launching a routebox consumer

When creating a route consumer, note that the # entries in the routeboxUri are matched to the created inner registry, routebuilder list and dispatchStrategy/dispatchMap in the CamelContext Registry. Note that all routebuilders and associated routes are launched in the routebox created inner context

```

private String routeboxUri = "routebox:multipleRoutes?
innerRegistry=#registry&routeBuilders=#routes&dispatchMap=#map";

public void testRouteboxRequests() throws Exception {
    CamelContext context = createCamelContext();
    template = new DefaultProducerTemplate(context);
    template.start();

    context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
        public void configure() {
            from(routeboxUri)
                .to("log:Routes operation performed?showAll=true");
        }
    });
    context.start();

    // Now use the ProducerTemplate to send the request to the routebox
    template.requestBodyAndHeader(routeboxUri, book, "ROUTE_DISPATCH_KEY",
    "addToCatalog");
}

```

### 282.4.4. Step 3: Using a routebox producer

When sending requests to the routebox, it is not necessary for producers do not need to know the inner route endpoint URI and they can simply invoke the Routebox URI endpoint with a dispatch strategy or dispatchMap as shown below

It is necessary to set a special exchange Header called **ROUTE\_DISPATCH\_KEY** (optional for Dispatch Strategy) with a key that matches a key in the dispatch map so that the request can be sent to the correct inner route

```

from("direct:sendToStrategyBasedRoutebox")
    .to("routebox:multipleRoutes?
innerRegistry=#registry&routeBuilders=#routes&dispatchStrategy=#strategy")
    .to("log:Routes operation performed?showAll=true");

from ("direct:sendToMapBasedRoutebox")
    .setHeader("ROUTE_DISPATCH_KEY", constant("addToCatalog"))
    .to("routebox:multipleRoutes?
innerRegistry=#registry&routeBuilders=#routes&dispatchMap=#map")
    .to("log:Routes operation performed?showAll=true");

```

## CHAPTER 283. RSS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

The `rss:` component is used for polling RSS feeds. Camel will default poll the feed every 60th seconds.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rss</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

**Note:** The component currently only supports polling (consuming) feeds.



### NOTE

Camel-rss internally uses a [patched version](#) of [ROME](#) hosted on ServiceMix to solve some OSGi [class loading issues](#).

### 283.1. URI FORMAT

```
rss:rssUri
```

Where `rssUri` is the URI to the RSS feed to poll.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

### 283.2. OPTIONS

The RSS component has no options.

The RSS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
rss:feedUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 283.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>feedUri</code>	<b>Required</b> The URI to the feed to poll.		String

#### 283.2.2. Query Parameters (27 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>feedHeader</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to add the feed object as a header	true	boolean
<b>filter</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to use filtering or not of the entries.	true	boolean
<b>lastUpdate</b> (consumer)	Sets the timestamp to be used for filtering entries from the atom feeds. This options is only in conjunction with the <code>splitEntries</code> .		Date
<b>password</b> (consumer)	Sets the password to be used for basic authentication when polling from a HTTP feed		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>sortEntries</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to sort entries by published date. Only works when <code>splitEntries = true</code> .	false	boolean
<b>splitEntries</b> (consumer)	Sets whether or not entries should be sent individually or whether the entire feed should be sent as a single message	true	boolean
<b>throttleEntries</b> (consumer)	Sets whether all entries identified in a single feed poll should be delivered immediately. If true, only one entry is processed per <code>consumer.delay</code> . Only applicable when <code>splitEntries = true</code> .	true	boolean
<b>username</b> (consumer)	Sets the username to be used for basic authentication when polling from a HTTP feed		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLISECONDS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 283.3. EXCHANGE DATA TYPES

Camel initializes the In body on the Exchange with a ROME **SyndFeed**. Depending on the value of the **splitEntries** flag, Camel returns either a **SyndFeed** with one **SyndEntry** or a **java.util.List** of **SyndEntries**.

Option	Value	Behavior
<b>splitEntries</b>	<b>true</b>	A single entry from the current feed is set in the exchange.
<b>splitEntries</b>	<b>false</b>	The entire list of entries from the current feed is set in the exchange.

### 283.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Header	Description
<b>CamelRssFeed</b>	The entire <b>SyncFeed</b> object.

### 283.5. RSS DATAFORMAT

The RSS component ships with an RSS dataformat that can be used to convert between String (as XML) and ROME RSS model objects.

- marshal = from ROME **SyndFeed** to XML **String**
- unmarshal = from XML **String** to ROME **SyndFeed**

A route using the RSS dataformat will look like this: **from("rss:file:src/test/data/rss20.xml?splitEntries=false&consumer.delay=1000").marshal().rss().to("mock:marshal");**

The purpose of this feature is to make it possible to use Camel's built-in expressions for manipulating RSS messages. As shown below, an XPath expression can be used to filter the RSS message. In the following example, only entries with Camel in the title will get through the filter.

```
`from("rss:file:src/test/data/rss20.xml?
splitEntries=true&consumer.delay=100").marshal().rss().filter().xpath("//item/title[contains(.,'Camel')]").to
("mock:result");`
```

## TIP

**Query parameters** If the URL for the RSS feed uses query parameters, this component will resolve them. For example if the feed uses **alt=rss**, then the following example will be resolved:

```
from("rss:http://someserver.com/feeds/posts/default?
alt=rss&splitEntries=false&consumer.delay=1000").to("bean:rss");
```

## 283.6. FILTERING ENTRIES

You can filter out entries using XPath, as shown in the data format section above. You can also exploit Camel's Bean Integration to implement your own conditions. For instance, a filter equivalent to the XPath example above would be:

```
from("rss:file:src/test/data/rss20.xml?splitEntries=true&consumer.delay=100").
filter().method("myFilterBean", "titleContainsCamel").to("mock:result");
```

The custom bean for this would be:

```
public static class FilterBean {
    public boolean titleContainsCamel(@Body SyndFeed feed) {
        SyndEntry firstEntry = (SyndEntry) feed.getEntries().get(0);
        return firstEntry.getTitle().contains("Camel");
    }
}
```

## 283.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Atom](#)

## CHAPTER 284. RSS DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.1

The RSS component ships with an RSS dataformat that can be used to convert between String (as XML) and ROME RSS model objects.

- marshal = from ROME **SyndFeed** to XML **String**
- unmarshal = from XML **String** to ROME **SyndFeed**

A route using this would look something like this:

The purpose of this feature is to make it possible to use Camel's lovely built-in expressions for manipulating RSS messages. As shown below, an XPath expression can be used to filter the RSS message:

### TIP

**Query parameters** If the URL for the RSS feed uses query parameters, this component will understand them as well, for example if the feed uses **alt=rss**, then you can for example do **from("rss:http://someserver.com/feeds/posts/default?alt=rss&splitEntries=false&consumer.delay=1000").to("bean:rss");**

### 284.1. OPTIONS

The RSS dataformat supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## CHAPTER 285. RXJAVA2 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.22

RxJava2 based back-end for Camel's reactive streams component.

See more details in the camel-streams-component documentation.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-rxjava2</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```



## CHAPTER 286. SALESFORCE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

This component supports producer and consumer endpoints to communicate with Salesforce using Java DTOs.

There is a companion maven plugin Camel Salesforce Plugin that generates these DTOs (see further below).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-salesforce</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```



### NOTE

Developers wishing to contribute to the component are instructed to look at the README.md file on instructions on how to get started and setup your environment for running integration tests.

### 286.1. AUTHENTICATING TO SALESFORCE

The component supports three OAuth authentication flows:

- [OAuth 2.0 Username-Password Flow](#)
- [OAuth 2.0 Refresh Token Flow](#)
- [OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Token Flow](#)

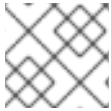
For each of the flow different set of properties needs to be set:

**Table 286.1. Properties to set for each authentication flow**

Property	Where to find it on Salesforce	Flow
clientId	Connected App, Consumer Key	All flows
clientSecret	Connected App, Consumer Secret	Username-Password, Refresh Token
userName	Salesforce user username	Username-Password, JWT Bearer Token
password	Salesforce user password	Username-Password
refreshToken	From OAuth flow callback	Refresh Token

Property	Where to find it on Salesforce	Flow
keystore	Connected App, Digital Certificate	JWT Bearer Token

The component auto determines what flow you're trying to configure, to be remove ambiguity set the **authenticationType** property.

**NOTE**

Using Username-Password Flow in production is not encouraged.

**NOTE**

The certificate used in JWT Bearer Token Flow can be a selfsigned certificate. The KeyStore holding the certificate and the private key must contain only single certificate-private key entry.

## 286.2. URI FORMAT

When used as a consumer, receiving streaming events, the URI scheme is:

```
salesforce:topic?options
```

When used as a producer, invoking the Salesforce RSET APIs, the URI scheme is:

```
salesforce:operationName?options
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 286.3. PASSING IN SALESFORCE HEADERS AND FETCHING SALESFORCE RESPONSE HEADERS

With Camel 2.21 there is support to pass [Salesforce headers](#) via inbound message headers, header names that start with **Sforce** or **x-sfdc** on the Camel message will be passed on in the request, and response headers that start with **Sforce** will be present in the outbound message headers.

For example to fetch API limits you can specify:

```
// in your Camel route set the header before Salesforce endpoint
//...
.setHeader("Sforce-Limit-Info", constant("api-usage"))
.to("salesforce:getGlobalObjects")
.to(myProcessor);

// myProcessor will receive `Sforce-Limit-Info` header on the outbound
// message
class MyProcessor implements Processor {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        Message in = exchange.getIn();
```

```

    String apiLimits = in.getHeader("Sforce-Limit-Info", String.class);
  }
}

```

## 286.4. SUPPORTED SALESFORCE APIS

The component supports the following Salesforce APIs

Producer endpoints can use the following APIs. Most of the APIs process one record at a time, the Query API can retrieve multiple Records.

### 286.4.1. Rest API

You can use the following for **operationName**:

- `getVersions` - Gets supported Salesforce REST API versions
- `getResources` - Gets available Salesforce REST Resource endpoints
- `getGlobalObjects` - Gets metadata for all available SObject types
- `getBasicInfo` - Gets basic metadata for a specific SObject type
- `getDescription` - Gets comprehensive metadata for a specific SObject type
- `getSObject` - Gets an SObject using its Salesforce Id
- `createSObject` - Creates an SObject
- `updateSObject` - Updates an SObject using Id
- `deleteSObject` - Deletes an SObject using Id
- `getSObjectWithId` - Gets an SObject using an external (user defined) id field
- `upsertSObject` - Updates or inserts an SObject using an external id
- `deleteSObjectWithId` - Deletes an SObject using an external id
- `query` - Runs a Salesforce SOQL query
- `queryMore` - Retrieves more results (in case of large number of results) using result link returned from the 'query' API
- `queryAll` - Runs a SOQL query. It returns the results that are deleted because of a merge or delete. Also returns the information about archived Task and Event records.
- `search` - Runs a Salesforce SOSL query
- `limits` - fetching organization API usage limits
- `recent` - fetching recent items
- `approval` - submit a record or records (batch) for approval process
- `approvals` - fetch a list of all approval processes

- composite - submit up to 25 possibly related REST requests and receive individual responses
- composite-tree - create up to 200 records with parent-child relationships (up to 5 levels) in one go
- composite-batch - submit a composition of requests in batch
- getBlobField - Retrieves the specified blob field from an individual record.
- apexCall - Executes a user defined APEX REST API call.

For example, the following producer endpoint uses the `upsertSObject` API, with the `sObjectName` parameter specifying 'Name' as the external id field. The request message body should be an `SObject` DTO generated using the maven plugin. The response message will either be **null** if an existing record was updated, or **CreateSObjectResult** with an id of the new record, or a list of errors while creating the new object.

```
...to("salesforce:upsertSObject?sObjectName=Name")...
```

## 286.4.2. Rest Bulk API

Producer endpoints can use the following APIs. All Job data formats, i.e. xml, csv, zip/xml, and zip/csv are supported.

The request and response have to be marshalled/unmarshalled by the route. Usually the request will be some stream source like a CSV file, and the response may also be saved to a file to be correlated with the request.

You can use the following for **operationName**:

- createJob - Creates a Salesforce Bulk Job
- getJob - Gets a Job using its Salesforce Id
- closeJob - Closes a Job
- abortJob - Aborts a Job
- createBatch - Submits a Batch within a Bulk Job
- getBatch - Gets a Batch using Id
- getAllBatches - Gets all Batches for a Bulk Job Id
- getRequest - Gets Request data (XML/CSV) for a Batch
- getResults - Gets the results of the Batch when its complete
- createBatchQuery - Creates a Batch from an SOQL query
- getQueryResultIds - Gets a list of Result Ids for a Batch Query
- getQueryResult - Gets results for a Result Id
- getRecentReports - Gets up to 200 of the reports you most recently viewed by sending a GET request to the Report List resource.

- `getReportDescription` - Retrieves the report, report type, and related metadata for a report, either in a tabular or summary or matrix format.
- `executeSyncReport` - Runs a report synchronously with or without changing filters and returns the latest summary data.
- `executeAsyncReport` - Runs an instance of a report asynchronously with or without filters and returns the summary data with or without details.
- `getReportInstances` - Returns a list of instances for a report that you requested to be run asynchronously. Each item in the list is treated as a separate instance of the report.
- `getReportResults`: Contains the results of running a report.

For example, the following producer endpoint uses the `createBatch` API to create a Job Batch. The in message must contain a body that can be converted into an **InputStream** (usually UTF-8 CSV or XML content from a file, etc.) and header fields 'jobId' for the Job and 'contentType' for the Job content type, which can be XML, CSV, ZIP\_XML or ZIP\_CSV. The put message body will contain **BatchInfo** on success, or throw a **SalesforceException** on error.

```
...to("salesforce:createBatchJob"..
```

### 286.4.3. Rest Streaming API

Consumer endpoints can use the following syntax for streaming endpoints to receive Salesforce notifications on create/update.

To create and subscribe to a topic

```
from("salesforce:CamelTestTopic?
notifyForFields=ALL&notifyForOperations=ALL&sObjectName=Merchandise__c&updateTopic=true&sO
bjectQuery=SELECT Id, Name FROM Merchandise__c")...
```

To subscribe to an existing topic

```
from("salesforce:CamelTestTopic&sObjectName=Merchandise__c")...
```

### 286.4.4. Platform events

To emit a platform event use **createSubject** operation. And set the message body can be JSON string or **InputStream** with key-value data – in that case **sObjectName** needs to be set to the API name of the event, or a class that extends from **AbstractDTOBase** with the appropriate class name for the event.

For example using a DTO:

```
class Order_Event__e extends AbstractDTOBase {
    @JsonProperty("OrderNumber")
    private String orderNumber;
    // ... other properties and getters/setters
}

from("timer:tick")
    .process(exchange -> {
        final Message in = exchange.getIn();
```

```
String orderNumber = "ORD" + String.valueOf(in.getHeader(Exchange.TIMER_COUNTER));
Order_Event__e event = new Order_Event__e();
event.setOrderNumber(orderNumber);
in.setBody(event);
})
.to("salesforce:createSObject");
```

Or using JSON event data:

```
from("timer:tick")
  .process(exchange -> {
    final Message in = exchange.getIn();
    String orderNumber = "ORD" + String.valueOf(in.getHeader(Exchange.TIMER_COUNTER));
    in.setBody("{\"OrderNumber\":\"" + orderNumber + "\"}");
  })
  .to("salesforce:createSObject?sObjectName=Order_Event__e");
```

To receive platform events use the consumer endpoint with the API name of the platform event prefixed with **event/** (or **/event/**), e.g.: **salesforce:events/Order\_Event\_\_e**. Processor consuming from that endpoint will receive either **org.apache.camel.component.salesforce.api.dto.PlatformEvent** object or **org.cometd.bayeux.Message** in the body depending on the **rawPayload** being **false** or **true** respectively.

For example, in the simplest form to consume one event:

```
PlatformEvent event = consumer.receiveBody("salesforce:event/Order_Event__e",
PlatformEvent.class);
```

## 286.5. EXAMPLES

### 286.5.1. Uploading a document to a ContentWorkspace

Create the ContentVersion in Java, using a Processor instance:

```
public class ContentProcessor implements Processor {
  public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
    Message message = exchange.getIn();

    ContentVersion cv = new ContentVersion();
    ContentWorkspace cw = getWorkspace(exchange);
    cv.setFirstPublishLocationId(cw.getId());
    cv.setTitle("test document");
    cv.setPathOnClient("test_doc.html");
    byte[] document = message.getBody(byte[].class);
    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
    String enc = mapper.convertValue(document, String.class);
    cv.setVersionDataUrl(enc);
    message.setBody(cv);
  }

  protected ContentWorkspace getWorkSpace(Exchange exchange) {
    // Look up the content workspace somehow, maybe use enrich() to add it to a
    // header that can be extracted here
  }
}
```

```

    }
}
}

```

Give the output from the processor to the Salesforce component:

```

from("file:///home/camel/library")
  .to(new ContentProcessor()) // convert bytes from the file into a ContentVersion SObject
  // for the salesforce component
  .to("salesforce:createSObject");

```

## 286.6. USING SALESFORCE LIMITS API

With **salesforce:limits** operation you can fetch of API limits from Salesforce and then act upon that data received. The result of **salesforce:limits** operation is mapped to **org.apache.camel.component.salesforce.api.dto.Limits** class and can be used in a custom processors or expressions.

For instance, consider that you need to limit the API usage of Salesforce so that 10% of daily API requests is left for other routes. The body of output message contains an instance of **org.apache.camel.component.salesforce.api.dto.Limits** object that can be used in conjunction with Content Based Router and Content Based Router and [Spring Expression Language \(SpEL\)](#) to choose when to perform queries.

Notice how multiplying **1.0** with the integer value held in **body.dailyApiRequests.remaining** makes the expression evaluate as with floating point arithmetic, without it - it would end up making integral division which would result with either **0** (some API limits consumed) or **1** (no API limits consumed).

```

from("direct:querySalesforce")
  .to("salesforce:limits")
  .choice()
  .when(spel("#{1.0 * body.dailyApiRequests.remaining / body.dailyApiRequests.max < 0.1}"))
    .to("salesforce:query?...")
  .otherwise()
    .setBody(constant("Used up Salesforce API limits, leaving 10% for critical routes"))
  .endChoice()

```

## 286.7. WORKING WITH APPROVALS

All the properties are named exactly the same as in the Salesforce REST API prefixed with **approval..** You can set approval properties by setting **approval.PropertyName** of the Endpoint these will be used as template – meaning that any property not present in either body or header will be taken from the Endpoint configuration. Or you can set the approval template on the Endpoint by assigning **approval** property to a reference onto a bean in the Registry.

You can also provide header values using the same **approval.PropertyName** in the incoming message headers.

And finally body can contain one **ApprovalRequest** or an **Iterable** of **ApprovalRequest** objects to process as a batch.

The important thing to remember is the priority of the values specified in these three mechanisms:

1. value in body takes precedence before any other

2. value in message header takes precedence before template value
3. value in template is set if no other value in header or body was given

For example to send one record for approval using values in headers use:

Given a route:

```
from("direct:example1")//
  .setHeader("approval.ContextId", simple("${body['contextId']}"))
  .setHeader("approval.NextApproverIds", simple("${body['nextApproverIds']}"))
  .to("salesforce:approval?"//
    + "approval.actionType=Submit"//
    + "&approval.comments=this is a test"//
    + "&approval.processDefinitionNameOrId=Test_Account_Process"//
    + "&approval.skipEntryCriteria=true");
```

You could send a record for approval using:

```
final Map<String, String> body = new HashMap<>();
body.put("contextId", accountIds.iterator().next());
body.put("nextApproverIds", userId);

final ApprovalResult result = template.requestBody("direct:example1", body, ApprovalResult.class);
```

## 286.8. USING SALESFORCE RECENT ITEMS API

To fetch the recent items use **salesforce:recent** operation. This operation returns an **java.util.List** of **org.apache.camel.component.salesforce.api.dto.RecentItem** objects (**List<RecentItem>**) that in turn contain the **Id**, **Name** and **Attributes** (with **type** and **url** properties). You can limit the number of returned items by specifying **limit** parameter set to maximum number of records to return. For example:

```
from("direct:fetchRecentItems")
  to("salesforce:recent")
  .split().body()
  .log("${body.name} at ${body.attributes.url}");
```

## 286.9. WORKING WITH APPROVALS

All the properties are named exactly the same as in the Salesforce REST API prefixed with **approval.** You can set approval properties by setting **approval.PropertyName** of the Endpoint these will be used as template – meaning that any property not present in either body or header will be taken from the Endpoint configuration. Or you can set the approval template on the Endpoint by assigning **approval** property to a reference onto a bean in the Registry.

You can also provide header values using the same **approval.PropertyName** in the incoming message headers.

And finally body can contain one **ApprovalRequest** or an **Iterable** of **ApprovalRequest** objects to process as a batch.

The important thing to remember is the priority of the values specified in these three mechanisms:

1. value in body takes precedence before any other



2. value in message header takes precedence before template value
3. value in template is set if no other value in header or body was given

For example to send one record for approval using values in headers use:

Given a route:

```
from("direct:example1")//
  .setHeader("approval.ContextId", simple("${body['contextId']}"))
  .setHeader("approval.NextApproverIds", simple("${body['nextApproverIds']}"))
  .to("salesforce:approval?"//
    + "approvalActionType=Submit"//
    + "&approvalComments=this is a test"//
    + "&approvalProcessDefinitionNameOrId=Test_Account_Process"//
    + "&approvalSkipEntryCriteria=true");
```

You could send a record for approval using:

```
final Map<String, String> body = new HashMap<>();
body.put("contextId", accountIds.iterator().next());
body.put("nextApproverIds", userId);

final ApprovalResult result = template.requestBody("direct:example1", body, ApprovalResult.class);
```

## 286.10. USING SALESFORCE COMPOSITE API TO SUBMIT SUBJECT TREE

To create up to 200 records including parent-child relationships use **salesforce:composite-tree** operation. This requires an instance of **org.apache.camel.component.salesforce.api.dto.composite.SObjectTree** in the input message and returns the same tree of objects in the output message. The **org.apache.camel.component.salesforce.api.dto.AbstractSObjectBase** instances within the tree get updated with the identifier values (**Id** property) or their corresponding **org.apache.camel.component.salesforce.api.dto.composite.SObjectNode** is populated with **errors** on failure.

Note that for some records operation can succeed and for some it can fail – so you need to manually check for errors.

Easiest way to use this functionality is to use the DTOs generated by the **camel-salesforce-maven-plugin**, but you also have the option of customizing the references that identify the each object in the tree, for instance primary keys from your database.

Lets look at an example:

```
Account account = ...
Contact president = ...
Contact marketing = ...

Account anotherAccount = ...
Contact sales = ...
Asset someAsset = ...
```

```
// build the tree
SObjectTree request = new SObjectTree();
request.addObject(account).addChildren(president, marketing);
request.addObject(anotherAccount).addChild(sales).addChild(someAsset);

final SObjectTree response = template.requestBody("salesforce:composite-tree", tree,
SObjectTree.class);
final Map<Boolean, List<SObjectNode>> result = response.allNodes()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(SObjectNode::hasErrors));

final List<SObjectNode> withErrors = result.get(true);
final List<SObjectNode> succeeded = result.get(false);

final String firstId = succeeded.get(0).getId();
```

## 286.11. USING SALESFORCE COMPOSITE API TO SUBMIT MULTIPLE REQUESTS IN A BATCH

The Composite API batch operation (**composite-batch**) allows you to accumulate multiple requests in a batch and then submit them in one go, saving the round trip cost of multiple individual requests. Each response is then received in a list of responses with the order preserved, so that the n-th requests response is in the n-th place of the response.



### NOTE

The results can vary from API to API so the result of the request is given as a **java.lang.Object**. In most cases the result will be a **java.util.Map** with string keys and values or other **java.util.Map** as value. Requests made in JSON format hold some type information (i.e. it is known what values are strings and what values are numbers), so in general those will be more type friendly. Note that the responses will vary between XML and JSON, this is due to the responses from Salesforce API being different. So be careful if you switch between formats without changing the response handling code.

Lets look at an example:

```
final String accountId = ...
final SObjectBatch batch = new SObjectBatch("38.0");

final Account updates = new Account();
updates.setName("NewName");
batch.addUpdate("Account", accountId, updates);

final Account newAccount = new Account();
newAccount.setName("Account created from Composite batch API");
batch.addCreate(newAccount);

batch.addGet("Account", accountId, "Name", "BillingPostalCode");

batch.addDelete("Account", accountId);

final SObjectBatchResponse response = template.requestBody("salesforce:composite-batch?
format=JSON", batch, SObjectBatchResponse.class);

boolean hasErrors = response.hasErrors(); // if any of the requests has resulted in either 4xx or 5xx
```

*HTTP status*

```
final List<SObjectBatchResult> results = response.getResults(); // results of three operations sent in
batch

final SObjectBatchResult updateResult = results.get(0); // update result
final int updateStatus = updateResult.getStatusCode(); // probably 204
final Object updateResultData = updateResult.getResult(); // probably null

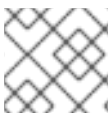
final SObjectBatchResult createResult = results.get(1); // create result
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
final Map<String, Object> createData = (Map<String, Object>) createResult.getResult();
final String newAccountId = createData.get("id"); // id of the new account, this is for JSON, for XML it
would be createData.get("Result").get("id")

final SObjectBatchResult retrieveResult = results.get(2); // retrieve result
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
final Map<String, Object> retrieveData = (Map<String, Object>) retrieveResult.getResult();
final String accountName = retrieveData.get("Name"); // Name of the retrieved account, this is for
JSON, for XML it would be createData.get("Account").get("Name")
final String accountBillingPostalCode = retrieveData.get("BillingPostalCode"); // Name of the retrieved
account, this is for JSON, for XML it would be createData.get("Account").get("BillingPostalCode")

final SObjectBatchResult deleteResult = results.get(3); // delete result
final int updateStatus = deleteResult.getStatusCode(); // probably 204
final Object updateResultData = deleteResult.getResult(); // probably null
```

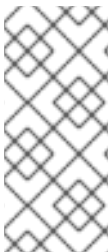
## 286.12. USING SALESFORCE COMPOSITE API TO SUBMIT MULTIPLE CHAINED REQUESTS

The **composite** operation allows submitting up to 25 requests that can be chained together, for instance identifier generated in previous request can be used in subsequent request. Individual requests and responses are linked with the provided *reference*.



### NOTE

Composite API supports only JSON payloads.



### NOTE

As with the batch API the results can vary from API to API so the result of the request is given as a **java.lang.Object**. In most cases the result will be a **java.util.Map** with string keys and values or other **java.util.Map** as value. Requests made in JSON format hold some type information (i.e. it is known what values are strings and what values are numbers), so in general those will be more type friendly.

Lets look at an example:

```
SObjectComposite composite = new SObjectComposite("38.0", true);

// first insert operation via an external id
final Account updateAccount = new TestAccount();
updateAccount.setName("Salesforce");
updateAccount.setBillingStreet("Landmark @ 1 Market Street");
```

```

updateAccount.setBillingCity("San Francisco");
updateAccount.setBillingState("California");
updateAccount.setIndustry(Account_IndustryEnum.TECHNOLOGY);
composite.addUpdate("Account", "001xx000003DlpcAAG", updateAccount, "UpdatedAccount");

final Contact newContact = new TestContact();
newContact.setLastName("John Doe");
newContact.setPhone("1234567890");
composite.addCreate(newContact, "NewContact");

final AccountContactJunction__c junction = new AccountContactJunction__c();
junction.setAccount__c("001xx000003DlpcAAG");
junction.setContactId__c("@{NewContact.id}");
composite.addCreate(junction, "JunctionRecord");

final SObjectCompositeResponse response = template.requestBody("salesforce:composite?
format=JSON", composite, SObjectCompositeResponse.class);
final List<SObjectCompositeResult> results = response.getCompositeResponse();

final SObjectCompositeResult accountUpdateResult = results.stream().filter(r ->
"UpdatedAccount".equals(r.getReferenceId())).findFirst().get()
final int statusCode = accountUpdateResult.getHttpStatusCode(); // should be 200
final Map<String, ?> accountUpdateBody = accountUpdateResult.getBody();

final SObjectCompositeResult contactCreationResult = results.stream().filter(r ->
"JunctionRecord".equals(r.getReferenceId())).findFirst().get()

```

## 286.13. CAMEL SALESFORCE MAVEN PLUGIN

This Maven plugin generates DTOs for the Camel [Salesforce](#).

## 286.14. OPTIONS

The Salesforce component supports 29 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>authenticationType</b> (security)	Explicit authentication method to be used, one of USERNAME_PASSWORD, REFRESH_TOKEN or JWT. Salesforce component can auto-determine the authentication method to use from the properties set, set this property to eliminate any ambiguity.		AuthenticationType
<b>loginConfig</b> (security)	All authentication configuration in one nested bean, all properties set there can be set directly on the component as well		SalesforceLoginConfig
<b>instanceUrl</b> (security)	URL of the Salesforce instance used after authentication, by default received from Salesforce on successful authentication		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>loginUrl</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> URL of the Salesforce instance used for authentication, by default set to <a href="https://login.salesforce.com">https://login.salesforce.com</a>	<a href="https://login.salesforce.com">https://login.salesforce.com</a>	String
<b>clientId</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> OAuth Consumer Key of the connected app configured in the Salesforce instance setup. Typically a connected app needs to be configured but one can be provided by installing a package.		String
<b>clientSecret</b> (security)	OAuth Consumer Secret of the connected app configured in the Salesforce instance setup.		String
<b>keystore</b> (security)	KeyStore parameters to use in OAuth JWT flow. The KeyStore should contain only one entry with private key and certificate. Salesforce does not verify the certificate chain, so this can easily be a selfsigned certificate. Make sure that you upload the certificate to the corresponding connected app.		KeyStoreParameters
<b>refreshToken</b> (security)	Refresh token already obtained in the refresh token OAuth flow. One needs to setup a web application and configure a callback URL to receive the refresh token, or configure using the builtin callback at <a href="https://login.salesforce.com/services/oauth2/success">https://login.salesforce.com/services/oauth2/success</a> or <a href="https://test.salesforce.com/services/oauth2/success">https://test.salesforce.com/services/oauth2/success</a> and then retrieve the refresh_token from the URL at the end of the flow. Note that in development organizations Salesforce allows hosting the callback web application at localhost.		String
<b>userName</b> (security)	Username used in OAuth flow to gain access to access token. It's easy to get started with password OAuth flow, but in general one should avoid it as it is deemed less secure than other flows.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password used in OAuth flow to gain access to access token. It's easy to get started with password OAuth flow, but in general one should avoid it as it is deemed less secure than other flows. Make sure that you append security token to the end of the password if using one.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>lazyLogin</b> (security)	If set to true prevents the component from authenticating to Salesforce with the start of the component. You would generally set this to the (default) false and authenticate early and be immediately aware of any authentication issues.	false	boolean
<b>config</b> (common)	Global endpoint configuration - use to set values that are common to all endpoints		SalesforceEndpoint Config
<b>httpClientProperties</b> (common)	Used to set any properties that can be configured on the underlying HTTP client. Have a look at properties of SalesforceHttpClient and the Jetty HttpClient for all available options.		Map
<b>longPollingTransport Properties</b> (common)	Used to set any properties that can be configured on the LongPollingTransport used by the BayeuxClient (CometD) used by the streaming api		Map
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	SSL parameters to use, see SSLContextParameters class for all available options.		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters	false	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	Hostname of the HTTP proxy server to use.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	Port number of the HTTP proxy server to use.		Integer
<b>httpProxyUsername</b> (security)	Username to use to authenticate against the HTTP proxy server.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (security)	Password to use to authenticate against the HTTP proxy server.		String
<b>isHttpProxySocks4</b> (proxy)	If set to true the configures the HTTP proxy to use as a SOCKS4 proxy.	false	boolean
<b>isHttpProxySecure</b> (security)	If set to false disables the use of TLS when accessing the HTTP proxy.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpProxyIncludedAddresses</b> (proxy)	A list of addresses for which HTTP proxy server should be used.		Set
<b>httpProxyExcludedAddresses</b> (proxy)	A list of addresses for which HTTP proxy server should not be used.		Set
<b>httpProxyAuthUri</b> (security)	Used in authentication against the HTTP proxy server, needs to match the URI of the proxy server in order for the httpProxyUsername and httpProxyPassword to be used for authentication.		String
<b>httpProxyRealm</b> (security)	Realm of the proxy server, used in preemptive Basic/Digest authentication methods against the HTTP proxy server.		String
<b>httpProxyUseDigestAuth</b> (security)	If set to true Digest authentication will be used when authenticating to the HTTP proxy, otherwise Basic authorization method will be used	false	boolean
<b>packages</b> (common)	In what packages are the generated DTO classes. Typically the classes would be generated using camel-salesforce-maven-plugin. Set it if using the generated DTOs to gain the benefit of using short SOBJect names in parameters/header values.		String[]
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Salesforce endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
salesforce:operationName:topicName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 286.14.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operationName</b>	The operation to use		OperationName

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>topicName</b>	The name of the topic to use		String

### 286.14.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apexMethod</b> (common)	APEX method name		String
<b>apexQueryParams</b> (common)	Query params for APEX method		Map
<b>apexUrl</b> (common)	APEX method URL		String
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	Salesforce API version, defaults to SalesforceEndpointConfig.DEFAULT_VERSION		String
<b>backoffIncrement</b> (common)	Backoff interval increment for Streaming connection restart attempts for failures beyond CometD auto-reconnect.		long
<b>batchId</b> (common)	Bulk API Batch ID		String
<b>contentType</b> (common)	Bulk API content type, one of XML, CSV, ZIP_XML, ZIP_CSV		ContentType
<b>defaultReplayId</b> (common)	Default replayId setting if no value is found in link initialReplayIdMap		Long
<b>format</b> (common)	Payload format to use for Salesforce API calls, either JSON or XML, defaults to JSON		PayloadFormat
<b>httpClient</b> (common)	Custom Jetty Http Client to use to connect to Salesforce.		SalesforceHttpClient
<b>includeDetails</b> (common)	Include details in Salesforce1 Analytics report, defaults to false.		Boolean
<b>initialReplayIdMap</b> (common)	Replay IDs to start from per channel name.		Map
<b>instanceId</b> (common)	Salesforce1 Analytics report execution instance ID		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>jobId</b> (common)	Bulk API Job ID		String
<b>limit</b> (common)	Limit on number of returned records. Applicable to some of the API, check the Salesforce documentation.		Integer
<b>maxBackoff</b> (common)	Maximum backoff interval for Streaming connection restart attempts for failures beyond CometD auto-reconnect.		long
<b>notFoundBehaviour</b> (common)	Sets the behaviour of 404 not found status received from Salesforce API. Should the body be set to NULL link NotFoundBehaviourNULL or should a exception be signaled on the exchange link NotFoundBehaviourEXCEPTION - the default.		NotFoundBehaviour
<b>notifyForFields</b> (common)	Notify for fields, options are ALL, REFERENCED, SELECT, WHERE		NotifyForFieldsEnum
<b>notifyForOperationCreate</b> (common)	Notify for create operation, defaults to false (API version = 29.0)		Boolean
<b>notifyForOperationDelete</b> (common)	Notify for delete operation, defaults to false (API version = 29.0)		Boolean
<b>notifyForOperations</b> (common)	Notify for operations, options are ALL, CREATE, EXTENDED, UPDATE (API version 29.0)		NotifyForOperationsEnum
<b>notifyForOperationUndelete</b> (common)	Notify for un-delete operation, defaults to false (API version = 29.0)		Boolean
<b>notifyForOperationUpdate</b> (common)	Notify for update operation, defaults to false (API version = 29.0)		Boolean
<b>objectMapper</b> (common)	Custom Jackson ObjectMapper to use when serializing/deserializing Salesforce objects.		ObjectMapper
<b>rawPayload</b> (common)	Use raw payload String for request and response (either JSON or XML depending on format), instead of DTOs, false by default	false	boolean
<b>reportId</b> (common)	Salesforce1 Analytics report Id		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>reportMetadata</b> (common)	Salesforce1 Analytics report metadata for filtering		ReportMetadata
<b>resultId</b> (common)	Bulk API Result ID		String
<b>serializeNulls</b> (common)	Should the NULL values of given DTO be serialized with empty (NULL) values. This affects only JSON data format.	false	boolean
<b>sObjectBlobFieldName</b> (common)	SObject blob field name		String
<b>sObjectClass</b> (common)	Fully qualified SObject class name, usually generated using camel-salesforce-maven-plugin		String
<b>sObjectFields</b> (common)	SObject fields to retrieve		String
<b>sObjectId</b> (common)	SObject ID if required by API		String
<b>sObjectIdName</b> (common)	SObject external ID field name		String
<b>sObjectIdValue</b> (common)	SObject external ID field value		String
<b>sObjectName</b> (common)	SObject name if required or supported by API		String
<b>sObjectQuery</b> (common)	Salesforce SOQL query string		String
<b>sObjectSearch</b> (common)	Salesforce SOSL search string		String
<b>updateTopic</b> (common)	Whether to update an existing Push Topic when using the Streaming API, defaults to false	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>replayId</b> (consumer)	The replayId value to use when subscribing		Long
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

For obvious security reasons it is recommended that the `clientId`, `clientSecret`, `userName` and `password` fields be not set in the `pom.xml`. The plugin should be configured for the rest of the properties, and can be executed using the following command:

```
mvn camel-salesforce:generate -DcamelSalesforce.clientId=<clientId> -
DcamelSalesforce.clientSecret=<clientsecret> \
-DcamelSalesforce.userName=<username> -DcamelSalesforce.password=<password>
```

The generated DTOs use Jackson and XStream annotations. All Salesforce field types are supported. Date and time fields are mapped to Joda DateTime, and picklist fields are mapped to generated Java Enumerations.

## 286.15. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 287. SAP COMPONENT

The SAP component is a package consisting of a suite of ten different SAP components. There are remote function call (RFC) components that support the sRFC, tRFC, and qRFC protocols; and there are IDoc components that facilitate communication using messages in IDoc format. The component uses the SAP Java Connector (SAP JCo) library to facilitate bidirectional communication with SAP and the SAP IDoc library to facilitate the transmission of documents in the Intermediate Document (IDoc) format.

### 287.1. OVERVIEW

#### Dependencies

Maven users need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** file to use this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.fusesource</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sap</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

#### Additional platform restrictions for the SAP component

Because the SAP component depends on the third-party JCo 3.0 and IDoc 3.0 libraries, it can only be installed on the platforms that these libraries support. For more details about the platform restrictions, see [Red Hat JBoss Fuse Supported Configurations](#).

#### SAP JCo and SAP IDoc libraries

A prerequisite for using the SAP component is that the SAP Java Connector (SAP JCo) libraries and the SAP IDoc library are installed into the **lib/** directory of the Java runtime. You must make sure that you download the appropriate set of SAP libraries for your target operating system from the SAP Service Marketplace.

The names of the library files vary depending on the target operating system, as shown in [Table 287.1, "Required SAP Libraries"](#).

**Table 287.1. Required SAP Libraries**

SAP Component	Linux and UNIX	Windows
SAP JCo 3	<b>sapjco3.jar</b> <b>libsapjco3.so</b>	<b>sapjco3.jar</b> <b>sapjco3.dll</b>
SAP IDoc	<b>sapidoc3.jar</b>	<b>sapidoc3.jar</b>

#### Deploying in a Fuse OSGi Container

You can install the SAP JCo libraries and the SAP IDoc library into the JBoss Fuse OSGi container as follows:

1. Download the SAP JCo libraries and the SAP IDoc library from the SAP Service Marketplace (<http://service.sap.com/public/connectors>), making sure to choose the appropriate version of the libraries for your operating system.



#### NOTE

You require version 3.0.11 or greater of the JCo library and version 3.0.10 or greater of the IDoc library. You must have an **SAP Service Marketplace Account** in order to download and use these libraries.

2. Copy the **sapjco3.jar**, **libsapjco3.so** (or **sapjco3.dll** on Windows), and **sapidoc3.jar** library files into the **lib/** directory of your Fuse installation.
3. Open both the configuration properties file, **etc/config.properties**, and the custom properties file, **etc/custom.properties**, in a text editor. In the **etc/config.properties** file, look for the **org.osgi.framework.system.packages.extra** property and copy the complete property setting (this setting extends over multiple lines, with a backslash character, \, used to indicate line continuation). Now paste this setting into the **etc/custom.properties** file. You can now add the extra packages required to support the SAP libraries. In the **etc/custom.properties** file, add the required packages to the **org.osgi.framework.system.packages.extra** setting as shown:

```
org.osgi.framework.system.packages.extra = \
... , \
com.sap.conn.idoc, \
com.sap.conn.idoc.jco, \
com.sap.conn.jco, \
com.sap.conn.jco.ext, \
com.sap.conn.jco.monitor, \
com.sap.conn.jco.rt, \
com.sap.conn.jco.server
```

Don't forget to include a comma and a backslash, , \, at the end of each line preceding the new entries, so that the list is properly continued.

4. You need to restart the container for these changes to take effect.
5. You need to install the **camel-sap** feature in the container. In the Karaf console, enter the following command:

```
JBossFuse:karaf@root> features:install camel-sap
```

## Deploying in a JBoss EAP container

To deploy the SAP component in a JBoss EAP container, perform the following steps:

1. Download the SAP JCo libraries and the SAP IDoc library from the SAP Service Marketplace (<http://service.sap.com/public/connectors>), making sure to choose the appropriate version of the libraries for your operating system.

**NOTE**

You require version 3.0.11 or greater of the JCo library and version 3.0.10 or greater of the IDoc library. You must have an **SAP Service Marketplace Account** in order to download and use these libraries.

- Copy the JCo library files and the IDoc library file into the appropriate subdirectory of your JBoss EAP installation. For example, if your host platform is 64-bit Linux (**linux-x86\_64**), install the library files as follows:

```
cp sapjco3.jar sapidoc3.jar
$JBOSS_HOME/modules/system/layers/fuse/com/sap/conn/jco/main/
mkdir -p $JBOSS_HOME/modules/system/layers/fuse/com/sap/conn/jco/main/lib/linux-
x86_64
cp libsapjco3.so
$JBOSS_HOME/modules/system/layers/fuse/com/sap/conn/jco/main/lib/linux-x86_64/
```

**IMPORTANT**

For installing native libraries (such as **libsapjco3.so**) into the JBoss EAP installation, there is a standardized convention for naming the library subdirectory, which must be followed. In the case of 64-bit Linux, the subdirectory is **linux-x86\_64**. For other platforms, see <https://docs.jboss.org/author/display/MODULES/Native+Libraries>.

- Create a new file called **\$JBOSS\_HOME/modules/system/layers/fuse/org/wildfly/camel/extras/main/module.xml** and **add** the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<module xmlns="urn:jboss:module:1.1" name="org.wildfly.camel.extras">

  <dependencies>
    <module name="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap" export="true" services="export" />
  </dependencies>

</module>
```

**URI format**

There are two different kinds of endpoint provided by the SAP component: the Remote Function Call (RFC) endpoints, and the Intermediate Document (IDoc) endpoints.

The URI formats for the RFC endpoints are as follows:

```
sap-srfc-destination:destinationName:rfcName
sap-trfc-destination:destinationName:rfcName
sap-qrfc-destination:destinationName:queueName:rfcName
sap-srfc-server:serverName:rfcName[?options]
sap-trfc-server:serverName:rfcName[?options]
```

The URI formats for the IDoc endpoints are as follows:

```

sap-idoc-
destination:destinationName:idocType[:idocTypeExtension[:systemRelease[:applicationRelease]]]
sap-idoclist-
destination:destinationName:idocType[:idocTypeExtension[:systemRelease[:applicationRelease]]]
sap-qidoc-
destination:destinationName:queueName:idocType[:idocTypeExtension[:systemRelease[:applicationR
elease]]]
sap-qidoclist-
destination:destinationName:queueName:idocType[:idocTypeExtension[:systemRelease[:applicationR
elease]]]
sap-idoclist-server:serverName:idocType[:idocTypeExtension[:systemRelease[:applicationRelease]]]
[?options]

```

The URI formats prefixed by `sap-endpointKind-destination` are used to define destination endpoints (in other words, Camel producer endpoints) and `destinationName` is the name of a specific outbound connection to an SAP instance. Outbound connections are named and configured at the component level, as described in [Section 287.2.2, "Destination Configuration"](#).

The URI formats prefixed by `sap-endpointKind-server` are used to define server endpoints (in other words, Camel consumer endpoints) and `serverName` is the name of a specific inbound connection from an SAP instance. Inbound connections are named and configured at the component level, as described in the [Section 287.2.3, "Server Configuration"](#).

The other components of an RFC endpoint URI are as follows:

#### ***rfcName***

**(Required)** In a destination endpoint URI, is the name of the RFC invoked by the endpoint in the connected SAP instance. In a server endpoint URI, is the name of the RFC handled by the endpoint when invoked from the connected SAP instance.

#### ***queueName***

Specifies the queue this endpoint sends an SAP request to.

The other components of an IDoc endpoint URI are as follows:

#### ***idocType***

**(Required)** Specifies the Basic IDoc Type of an IDoc produced by this endpoint.

#### ***idocTypeExtension***

Specifies the IDoc Type Extension, if any, of an IDoc produced by this endpoint.

#### ***systemRelease***

Specifies the associated SAP Basis Release, if any, of an IDoc produced by this endpoint.

#### ***applicationRelease***

Specifies the associated Application Release, if any, of an IDoc produced by this endpoint.

#### ***queueName***

Specifies the queue this endpoint sends an SAP request to.

## **Options for RFC destination endpoints**

The RFC destination endpoints (**sap-srfc-destination**, **sap-trfc-destination**, and **sap-qrfc-destination**) support the following URI options:

Name	Default	Description
<b>stateful</b>	<b>false</b>	If <b>true</b> , specifies that this endpoint initiates an SAP stateful session
<b>transacted</b>	<b>false</b>	If <b>true</b> , specifies that this endpoint initiates an SAP transaction

## Options for RFC server endpoints

The SAP RFC server endpoints (**sap-srfc-server** and **sap-trfc-server**) support the following URI options:

Name	Default	Description
<b>stateful</b>	<b>false</b>	If <b>true</b> , specifies that this endpoint initiates an SAP stateful session.
<b>propagateExceptions</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>(sap-trfc-server endpoint only)</b> If <b>true</b> , specifies that this endpoint propagates exceptions back to the caller in SAP, instead of the exchange's exception handler

## Options for the IDoc List Server endpoint

The SAP IDoc List Server endpoint (**sap-idoclist-server**) supports the following URI options:

Name	Default	Description
<b>stateful</b>	<b>false</b>	If <b>true</b> , specifies that this endpoint initiates an SAP stateful session.
<b>propagateExceptions</b>	<b>false</b>	If <b>true</b> , specifies that this endpoint propagates exceptions back to the caller in SAP, instead of the exchange's exception handler

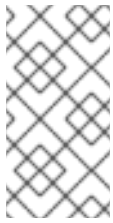
## Summary of the RFC and IDoc endpoints

The SAP component package provides the following RFC and IDoc endpoints:

**sap-srfc-destination**



JBoss Fuse SAP Synchronous Remote Function Call Destination Camel component. This endpoint should be used in cases where Camel routes require synchronous delivery of requests to and responses from an SAP system.

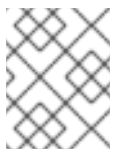


#### NOTE

The sRFC protocol used by this component delivers requests and responses to and from an SAP system with **best effort**. In case of a communication error while sending a request, the completion status of a remote function call in the receiving SAP system remains **in doubt**.

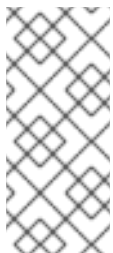
#### sap-trfc-destination

JBoss Fuse SAP Transactional Remote Function Call Destination Camel component. This endpoint should be used in cases where requests must be delivered to the receiving SAP system **at most once**. To accomplish this, the component generates a transaction ID, **tid**, which accompanies every request sent through the component in a route's exchange. The receiving SAP system records the **tid** accompanying a request before delivering the request; if the SAP system receives the request again with the same **tid** it will not deliver the request. Thus if a route encounters a communication error when sending a request through an endpoint of this component, it can retry sending the request within the same exchange knowing it will be delivered and executed only once.



#### NOTE

The tRFC protocol used by this component is asynchronous and does not return a response. Thus the endpoints of this component do not return a response message.

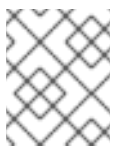


#### NOTE

This component does not guarantee the order of a series of requests through its endpoints, and the delivery and execution order of these requests may differ on the receiving SAP system due to communication errors and resends of a request. For guaranteed delivery order, please see the JBoss Fuse SAP Queued Remote Function Call Destination Camel component.

#### sap-qrfc-destination

JBoss Fuse SAP Queued Remote Function Call Destination Camel component. This component extends the capabilities of the JBoss Fuse Transactional Remote Function Call Destination camel component by adding **in order** delivery guarantees to the delivery of requests through its endpoints. This endpoint should be used in cases where a series of requests depend on each other and must be delivered to the receiving SAP system **at most once** and **in order**. The component accomplishes the **at most once** delivery guarantees using the same mechanisms as the JBoss Fuse SAP Transactional Remote Function Call Destination Camel component. The ordering guarantee is accomplished by serializing the requests in the order they are received by the SAP system to an *inbound queue*. Inbound queues are processed by the *QIN scheduler* within SAP. When the inbound queue is **activated**, the QIN Scheduler will execute the queue requests in order.



#### NOTE

The qRFC protocol used by this component is asynchronous and does not return a response. Thus the endpoints of this component do not return a response message.

#### sap-srfc-server

JBoss Fuse SAP Synchronous Remote Function Call Server Camel component. This component and its endpoints should be used in cases where a Camel route is required to synchronously handle requests from and responses to an SAP system.

### **sap-trfc-server**

JBoss Fuse SAP Transactional Remote Function Call Server Camel component. This endpoint should be used in cases where the sending SAP system requires **at most once** delivery of its requests to a Camel route. To accomplish this, the sending SAP system generates a transaction ID, **tid**, which accompanies every request it sends to the component's endpoints. The sending SAP system will first check with the component whether a given **tid** has been received by it before sending a series of requests associated with the **tid**. The component will check the list of received **tids** it maintains, record the sent **tid** if it is not in that list, and then respond to the sending SAP system, indicating whether or not the **tid** had already been recorded. The sending SAP system will only then send the series of requests, if the **tid** has not been previously recorded. This enables a sending SAP system to reliably send a series of requests once to a camel route.

### **sap-idoc-destination**

JBoss Fuse SAP IDoc Destination Camel component. This endpoint should be used in cases where a Camel route is required to send a list of Intermediate Documents (IDocs) to an SAP system.

### **sap-idoclist-destination**

JBoss Fuse SAP IDoc List Destination Camel component. This endpoint should be used in cases where a Camel route is required to send a list of Intermediate documents (IDocs) list to an SAP system.

### **sap-qidoc-destination**

JBoss Fuse SAP Queued IDoc Destination Camel component. This component and its endpoints should be used in cases where a Camel route is required to send a list of Intermediate documents (IDocs) to an SAP system in order.

### **sap-qidoclist-destination**

JBoss Fuse SAP Queued IDoc List Destination Camel component. This component and its endpoints should be used in cases where a camel route is required to send a list of Intermediate documents (IDocs) list to an SAP system in order.

### **sap-idoclist-server**

JBoss Fuse SAP IDoc List Server Camel component. This endpoint should be used in cases where a sending SAP system requires delivery of Intermediate Document lists to a Camel route. This component uses the tRFC protocol to communicate with SAP as described in the **sap-trfc-server-standalone** quick start.

## **SAP RFC destination endpoint**

An RFC destination endpoint supports outbound communication to SAP, which enable these endpoints to make RFC calls out to ABAP function modules in SAP. An RFC destination endpoint is configured to make an RFC call to a specific ABAP function over a specific connection to an SAP instance. An RFC destination is a logical designation for an outbound connection and has a unique name. An RFC destination is specified by a set of connection parameters called *destination data*.

An RFC destination endpoint will extract an RFC request from the input message of the IN-OUT exchanges it receives and dispatch that request in a function call to SAP. The response from the function call will be returned in the output message of the exchange. Since SAP RFC destination endpoints only support outbound communication, an RFC destination endpoint only supports the creation of producers.

## **SAP RFC server endpoint**

An RFC server endpoint supports inbound communication from SAP, which enables ABAP applications in SAP to make RFC calls into server endpoints. An ABAP application interacts with an RFC server endpoint as if it were a remote function module. An RFC server endpoint is configured to receive an RFC call to a specific RFC function over a specific connection from an SAP instance. An RFC server is a logical designation for an inbound connection and has a unique name. An RFC server is specified by a set of connection parameters called *server data*.

An RFC server endpoint will handle an incoming RFC request and dispatch it as the input message of an IN-OUT exchange. The output message of the exchange will be returned as the response of the RFC call. Since SAP RFC server endpoints only support inbound communication, an RFC server endpoint only supports the creation of consumers.

## SAP IDoc and IDoc list destination endpoints

An IDoc destination endpoint supports outbound communication to SAP, which can then perform further processing on the IDoc message. An IDoc document represents a business transaction, which can easily be exchanged with non-SAP systems. An IDoc destination is specified by a set of connection parameters called *destination data*.

An IDoc list destination endpoint is similar to an IDoc destination endpoint, except that the messages it handles consist of a **list** of IDoc documents.

## SAP IDoc list server endpoint

An IDoc list server endpoint supports inbound communication from SAP, enabling a Camel route to receive a list of IDoc documents from an SAP system. An IDoc list server is specified by a set of connection parameters called *server data*.

## Meta-data repositories

A meta-data repository is used to store the following kinds of meta-data:

### Interface descriptions of function modules

This meta-data is used by the JCo and ABAP runtimes to check RFC calls to ensure the type-safe transfer of data between communication partners before dispatching those calls. A repository is populated with repository data. Repository data is a map of named function templates. A function template contains the meta-data describing all the parameters and their typing information passed to and from a function module and has the unique name of the function module it describes.

### IDoc type descriptions

This meta-data is used by the IDoc runtime to ensure that the IDoc documents are correctly formatted before being sent to a communication partner. A basic IDoc type consists of a name, a list of permitted segments, and a description of the hierarchical relationship between the segments. Some additional constraints can be imposed on the segments: a segment can be mandatory or optional; and it is possible to specify a minimum/maximum range for each segment (defining the number of allowed repetitions of that segment).

SAP destination and server endpoints thus require access to a repository, in order to send and receive RFC calls and in order to send and receive IDoc documents. For RFC calls, the meta-data for all function modules invoked and handled by the endpoints must reside within the repository; and for IDoc endpoints, the meta-data for all IDoc types and IDoc type extensions handled by the endpoints must reside within the repository. The location of the repository used by a destination and server endpoint is specified in the destination data and the server data of their respective connections.

In the case of an SAP destination endpoint, the repository it uses typically resides in an SAP system and

it defaults to the SAP system it is connected to. This default requires no explicit configuration in the destination data. Furthermore, the meta-data for the remote function call that a destination endpoint makes will already exist in a repository for any existing function module that it calls. The meta-data for calls made by destination endpoints thus require no configuration in the SAP component.

On the other hand, the meta-data for function calls handled by server endpoints do not typically reside in the repository of an SAP system and must instead be provided by a repository residing in the SAP component. The SAP component maintains a map of named meta-data repositories. The name of a repository corresponds to the name of the server to which it provides meta-data.

## 287.2. CONFIGURATION

The SAP component maintains three maps to store destination data, server data and repository data. The *destination data store* and the *server data store* are configured on a special configuration object, **SapConnectionConfiguration**, which automatically gets injected into the SAP component (in the context of Blueprint XML configuration or Spring XML configuration files). The *repository data store* must be configured directly on the relevant SAP component.

### 287.2.1. Configuration Overview

#### Overview

The SAP component maintains three maps to store destination data, server data and repository data. The component's property, **destinationDataStore**, stores destination data keyed by destination name, the property, **serverDataStore**, stores server data keyed by server name and the property, **repositoryDataStore**, stores repository data keyed by repository name. These configurations must be passed to the component during its initialization.

#### Example

The following example shows how to configure a sample destination data store and a sample server data store in a Blueprint XML file. The **sap-configuration** bean (of type **SapConnectionConfiguration**) will automatically be injected into any SAP component that is used in this XML file.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<blueprint ... >
  ...
  <!-- Configures the Inbound and Outbound SAP Connections -->
  <bean id="sap-configuration"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.SapConnectionConfiguration">
    <property name="destinationDataStore">
      <map>
        <entry key="quickstartDest" value-ref="quickstartDestinationData" />
      </map>
    </property>
    <property name="serverDataStore">
      <map>
        <entry key="quickstartServer" value-ref="quickstartServerData" />
      </map>
    </property>
  </bean>

  <!-- Configures an Outbound SAP Connection -->
  <!-- *** Please enter the connection property values for your environment *** -->
```

```

<bean id="quickstartDestinationData"
  class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.DestinationDataImpl">
  <property name="ashost" value="example.com" />
  <property name="sysnr" value="00" />
  <property name="client" value="000" />
  <property name="user" value="username" />
  <property name="passwd" value="password" />
  <property name="lang" value="en" />
</bean>

<!-- Configures an Inbound SAP Connection -->
<!-- *** Please enter the connection property values for your environment ** -->
<bean id="quickstartServerData"
  class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ServerDataImpl">
  <property name="gwhost" value="example.com" />
  <property name="gwserv" value="3300" />
  <!-- The following property values should not be changed -->
  <property name="progid" value="QUICKSTART" />
  <property name="repositoryDestination" value="quickstartDest" />
  <property name="connectionCount" value="2" />
</bean>
</blueprint>

```

## 287.2.2. Destination Configuration

### Overview

The configurations for destinations are maintained in the **destinationDataStore** property of the SAP component. Each entry in this map configures a distinct outbound connection to an SAP instance. The key for each entry is the name of the outbound connection and is used in the *destinationName* component of a destination endpoint URI as described in the URI format section.

The value for each entry is a destination data configuration object -

**org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.DestinationDataImpl** - that specifies the configuration of an outbound SAP connection.

### Sample destination configuration

The following Blueprint XML code shows how to configure a sample destination with the name, **quickstartDest**.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<blueprint ... >
  ...
  <!-- Create interceptor to support tRFC processing -->
  <bean id="currentProcessorDefinitionInterceptor"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.CurrentProcessorDefinitionInterceptStrategy" />

  <!-- Configures the Inbound and Outbound SAP Connections -->
  <bean id="sap-configuration"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.SapConnectionConfiguration">
    <property name="destinationDataStore">
      <map>
        <entry key="quickstartDest" value-ref="quickstartDestinationData" />

```

```

    </map>
  </property>
</bean>

<!-- Configures an Outbound SAP Connection -->
<!-- *** Please enter the connection property values for your environment *** -->
<bean id="quickstartDestinationData"
  class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.DestinationDataImpl">
  <property name="ashost" value="example.com" />
  <property name="sysnr" value="00" />
  <property name="client" value="000" />
  <property name="user" value="username" />
  <property name="passwd" value="password" />
  <property name="lang" value="en" />
</bean>

</blueprint>

```

For example, after configuring the destination as shown in the preceding Blueprint XML file, you could invoke the **BAPI\_FLCUST\_GETLIST** remote function call on the **quickstartDest** destination using the following URI:

```
sap-srfc-destination:quickstartDest:BAPI_FLCUST_GETLIST
```

## Interceptor for tRFC and qRFC destinations

The preceding sample destination configuration shows the instantiation of a **CurrentProcessorDefinitionInterceptStrategy** object. This object installs an interceptor in the Camel runtime, which enables the Camel SAP component to keep track of its position within a Camel route while it is handling RFC transactions. For more details, see [the section called "Transactional RFC destination endpoints"](#).



### IMPORTANT

This interceptor is critically important for transactional RFC destination endpoints (such as **sap-trfc-destination** and **sap-qrfc-destination**) and must be installed in the Camel runtime in order for outbound transactional RFC communication to be properly managed. The Destination RFC Transaction Handlers will issue warnings into the Camel log if the strategy is not found at runtime and in this situation the Camel runtime will need to be re-provisioned and restarted to properly manage outbound transactional RFC communication.

## Logon and authentication options

The following table lists the **logon and authentication** options for configuring a destination in the SAP destination data store:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>client</b>		SAP client, mandatory logon parameter

<b>user</b>		Logon user, logon parameter for password based authentication
<b>aliasUser</b>		Logon user alias, can be used instead of logon user
<b>userId</b>		User identity which is used for logon to the ABAP AS. Used by the JCo runtime, if the destination configuration uses SSO/assertion ticket, certificate, current user ,or SNC environment for authentication. The user ID is mandatory, if neither user nor user alias is set. This ID will never be sent to the SAP backend, it will be used by the JCo runtime locally.
<b>passwd</b>		Logon password, logon parameter for password-based authentication
<b>lang</b>		Logon language, if not defined, the default user language is used
<b>mysapso2</b>		Use the specified SAP Cookie Version 2 as logon ticket for SSO based authentication
<b>x509cert</b>		Use the specified X509 certificate for certificate based authentication
<b>lcheck</b>		Postpone the authentication until the first call - 1 (enable). Used in special cases only .
<b>useSapGui</b>		Use a visible, hidden, or do not use SAP GUI
<b>codePage</b>		Additional logon parameter to define the codepage that will used to convert the logon parameters. Used in special cases only
<b>getsso2</b>		Order a SSO ticket after logon, the obtained ticket is available in the destination attributes

<b>denyInitialPassword</b>		If set to <b>1</b> , using initial passwords will lead to an exception (default is <b>0</b> ).
----------------------------	--	--

## Connection options

The following table lists the **connection** options for configuring a destination in the SAP destination data store:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>saprouter</b>		SAP Router string for connection to systems behind a SAP Router. SAP Router string contains the chain of SAP Routers and its port numbers and has the form: <b>(/H/&lt;host&gt;[/S/&lt;port&gt;])+</b>
<b>sysnr</b>		System number of the SAP ABAP application server, mandatory for a direct connection
<b>ashost</b>		SAP ABAP application server, mandatory for a direct connection
<b>mshost</b>		SAP message server, mandatory property for a load balancing connection
<b>msserv</b>		SAP message server port, optional property for a load balancing connection. In order to resolve the service names <code>sapmsXXX</code> a lookup in <b>etc/services</b> is performed by the network layer of the operating system. If using port numbers instead of symbolic service names, no look-ups are performed and no additional entries are needed.
<b>gwhost</b>		Allows specifying a concrete gateway, which should be used for establishing the connection to an application server. If not specified the gateway on the application server is used



<b>gwserv</b>		Should be set, when using gwshost. Allows specifying the port used on that gateway. If not specified the port of the gateway on the application server is used. In order to resolve the service names sapgwXXX a lookup in etc/services is performed by the network layer of the operating system. If using port numbers instead of symbolic service names, no lookups are performed and no additional entries are needed.
<b>r3name</b>		System ID of the SAP system, mandatory property for a load balancing connection.
<b>group</b>		Group of SAP application servers, mandatory property for a load balancing connection

### Connection pool options

The following table lists the **connection pool** options for configuring a destination in the SAP destination data store:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>peakLimit</b>	<b>0</b>	Maximum number of active outbound connections that can be created for a destination simultaneously. A value of <b>0</b> allows an unlimited number of active connections, otherwise if the value is less than the value of <b>jpoolCapacity</b> , it will be automatically increased to this value. Default setting is the value of <b>poolCapacity</b> , or in case of <b>poolCapacity</b> not being specified as well, the default is <b>0</b> (unlimited).
<b>poolCapacity</b>	<b>1</b>	Maximum number of idle outbound connections kept open by the destination. A value of <b>0</b> has the effect that there is no connection pooling (default is <b>1</b> ).

<b>expirationTime</b>		Time in milliseconds after which a free connection held internally by the destination can be closed
<b>expirationPeriod</b>		Period in milliseconds after which the destination checks the released connections for expiration.
<b>maxGetTime</b>		Maximum time in milliseconds to wait for a connection, if the maximum allowed number of connections has already been allocated by the application.

### Secure network connection options

The following table lists the **secure network** options for configuring a destination in the SAP destination data store:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>sncMode</b>		Secure network connection (SNC) mode, <b>0</b> (off) or <b>1</b> (on)
<b>sncPartnername</b>		SNC partner, for example: <b>p:CN=R3, O=XYZ-INC, C=EN</b>
<b>sncQop</b>		SNC level of security: <b>1</b> to <b>9</b>
<b>sncMyname</b>		Own SNC name. Overrides environment settings
<b>sncLibrary</b>		Path to library that provides SNC service

### Repository options

The following table lists the **repository** options for configuring a destination in the SAP destination data store:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>repositoryDest</b>		Specifies which destination should be used as repository.

<b>repositoryUser</b>		If a repository destination is not set, and this property is set, it will be used as user for repository calls. This enables you to use a different user for repository look-ups.
<b>repositoryPasswd</b>		The password for a repository user. Mandatory, if a repository user should be used.
<b>repositorySnc</b>		<b>(Optional)</b> If SNC is used for this destination, it is possible to turn it off for repository connections, if this property is set to <b>0</b> . Default setting is the value of <b>jco.client.snc_mode</b> . For special cases only.
<b>repositoryRoundtripOptimization</b>		<p>Enable the <b>RFC_METADATA_GET</b> API, which provides repository data in one single round trip.</p> <p><b>1</b> Activates use of <b>RFC_METADATA_GET</b> in ABAP System,</p> <p><b>0</b> Deactivates <b>RFC_METADATA_GET</b> in ABAP System.</p> <p>If the property is not set, the destination initially does a remote call to check whether <b>RFC_METADATA_GET</b> is available. If it is available, the destination will use it.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the repository is already initialized (for example because it is used by some other destination) this property does not have any effect. Generally, this property is related to the ABAP System, and should have the same value on all destinations pointing to the same ABAP System. See note <a href="#">1456826</a> for backend prerequisites.</p>

## Trace configuration options

The following table lists the **trace configuration** options for configuring a destination in the SAP destination data store:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>trace</b>		Enable/disable RFC trace ( <b>0</b> or <b>1</b> )
<b>cpicTrace</b>		Enable/disable CPIC trace [ <b>0..3</b> ]

### 287.2.3. Server Configuration

#### Overview

The configurations for servers are maintained in the **serverDataStore** property of the SAP component. Each entry in this map configures a distinct inbound connection from an SAP instance. The key for each entry is the name of the outbound connection and is used in the **serverName** component of a server endpoint URI as described in the URI format section.

The value for each entry is a *server data configuration object*, **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ServerDataImpl**, that defines the configuration of an inbound SAP connection.

#### Sample server configuration

The following Blueprint XML code shows how to create a sample server configuration with the name, **quickstartServer**.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<blueprint ... >
  ...
  <!-- Configures the Inbound and Outbound SAP Connections -->
  <bean id="sap-configuration"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.SapConnectionConfiguration">
    <property name="destinationDataStore">
      <map>
        <entry key="quickstartDest" value-ref="quickstartDestinationData" />
      </map>
    </property>
    <property name="serverDataStore">
      <map>
        <entry key="quickstartServer" value-ref="quickstartServerData" />
      </map>
    </property>
  </bean>

  <!-- Configures an Outbound SAP Connection -->
  <!-- *** Please enter the connection property values for your environment *** -->
  <bean id="quickstartDestinationData"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.DestinationDataImpl">
    <property name="ashost" value="example.com" />
    <property name="sysnr" value="00" />
  </bean>
```

```

    <property name="client" value="000" />
    <property name="user" value="username" />
    <property name="passwd" value="passwd" />
    <property name="lang" value="en" />
  </bean>

  <!-- Configures an Inbound SAP Connection -->
  <!-- *** Please enter the connection property values for your environment ** -->
  <bean id="quickstartServerData"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ServerDataImpl">
    <property name="gwhost" value="example.com" />
    <property name="gwserv" value="3300" />
    <!-- The following property values should not be changed -->
    <property name="progid" value="QUICKSTART" />
    <property name="repositoryDestination" value="quickstartDest" />
    <property name="connectionCount" value="2" />
  </bean>
</blueprint>

```

Notice how this example also configures a destination connection, **quickstartDest**, which the server uses to retrieve meta-data from a remote SAP instance. This destination is configured in the server data through the **repositoryDestination** option. If you do not configure this option, you would need to create a local meta-data repository instead (see [Section 287.2.4, "Repository Configuration"](#)).

For example, after configuring the destination as shown in the preceding Blueprint XML file, you could handle the **BAPI\_FLCUST\_GETLIST** remote function call from an invoking client, using the following URI:

```
sap-srfc-server:quickstartServer:BAPI_FLCUST_GETLIST
```

## Required options

The required options for the server data configuration object are, as follows:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>gwhost</b>		Gateway host on which the server connection should be registered.
<b>gwserv</b>		Gateway service, which is the port on which a registration can be done. In order to resolve the service names <b>sapgwXXX</b> , a look-up in <b>etc/services</b> is performed by the network layer of the operating system. If using port numbers instead of symbolic service names, no look-ups are performed and no additional entries are needed.

<b>progid</b>		The program ID with which the registration is done. Serves as identifier on the gateway and in the destination in the ABAP system.
<b>repositoryDestination</b>		Specifies a destination name that the server can use in order to retrieve meta-data from a meta-data repository hosted in a remote SAP server.
<b>connectionCount</b>		The number of connections that should be registered at the gateway.

### Secure network connection options

The secure network connection options for the server data configuration object are, as follows:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>sncMode</b>		Secure network connection (SNC) mode, <b>0</b> (off) or <b>1</b> (on)
<b>sncQop</b>		SNC level of security, <b>1</b> to <b>9</b>
<b>sncMyname</b>		SNC name of your server. Overrides the default SNC name. Typically something like <b>p:CN=JCoServer, O=ACompany, C=EN</b> .
<b>sncLib</b>		Path to library which provides SNC service. If this property is not provided, the value of the <b>jco.middleware.snc_lib</b> property is used instead

### Other options

The other options for the server data configuration object are, as follows:

Name	Default Value	Description
------	---------------	-------------

<b>saprouter</b>		SAP router string to use for a system protected by a firewall, which can therefore only be reached through a SAProuter, when registering the server at the gateway of that ABAP System. A typical router string is <b>/H/firewall.hostname/H/</b>
<b>maxStartupDelay</b>		The maximum time (in seconds) between two start-up attempts in case of failures. The waiting time is doubled from initially 1 second after each start-up failure until either the maximum value is reached or the server could be started successfully.
<b>trace</b>		Enable/disable RFC trace ( <b>0</b> or <b>1</b> )
<b>workerThreadCount</b>		The maximum number of threads used by the server connection. If not set, the value for the <b>connectionCount</b> is used as the <b>workerThreadCount</b> . The maximum number of threads can not exceed 99.
<b>workerThreadMinCount</b>		The minimum number of threads used by server connection. If not set, the value for <b>connectionCount</b> is used as the <b>workerThreadMinCount</b> .

## 287.2.4. Repository Configuration

### Overview

The configurations for repositories are maintained in the **repositoryDataStore** property of the SAP Component. Each entry in this map configures a distinct repository. The key for each entry is the name of the repository and this key also corresponds to the name of server to which this repository is attached.

The value of each entry is a repository data configuration object, **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.RepositoryDataImpl**, that defines the contents of a meta-data repository. A repository data object is a map of function template configuration objects, **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.FunctionTemplateImpl**. Each entry in this map specifies the interface of a function module and the key for each entry is the name of the function module specified.

### Repository data example

The following code shows a simple example of configuring a meta-data repository:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<blueprint ... >
  ...
  <!-- Configures the sap-srfc-server component -->
  <bean id="sap-configuration"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.SapConnectionConfiguration">
    <property name="repositoryDataStore">
      <map>
        <entry key="nplServer" value-ref="nplRepositoryData" />
      </map>
    </property>
  </bean>

  <!-- Configures a Meta-Data Repository -->
  <bean id="nplRepositoryData"
    class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.RepositoryDataImpl">
    <property name="functionTemplates">
      <map>
        <entry key="BOOK_FLIGHT" value-ref="bookFlightFunctionTemplate" />
      </map>
    </property>
  </bean>
  ...
</blueprint>
```

## Function template properties

The interface of a function module consists of four parameter lists by which data is transferred back and forth to the function module in an RFC call. Each parameter list consists of one or more fields, each of which is a named parameter transferred in an RFC call. The following parameter lists and exception list are supported:

- The *import parameter list* contains parameter values that are sent to a function module in an RFC call;
- The *export parameter list* contains parameter values that are returned by a function module in an RFC call;
- The *changing parameter list* contains parameter values that are sent to and returned by a function module in an RFC call;
- The *table parameter list* contains internal table values that are sent to and returned by a function module in an RFC call.
- The interface of a function module also consists of an *exception list* of ABAP exceptions that may be raised when the module is invoked in an RFC call.

A function template describes the name and type of parameters in each parameter list of a function interface and the ABAP exceptions thrown by the function. A function template object maintains five property lists of meta-data objects, as described in the following table.

Property	Description
----------	-------------



<b>importParameterList</b>	A list of list field meta-data objects, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ListFieldMeataDataImpl</b> . Specifies the parameters that are sent in an RFC call to a function module.
<b>changingParameterList</b>	A list of list field meta-data objects, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ListFieldMeataDataImpl</b> . Specifies the parameters that sent and returned in an RFC call to and from a function module.
<b>exportParameterList</b>	A list of list field meta-data objects, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ListFieldMeataDataImpl</b> . Specifies the parameters that are returned in an RFC call from a function module.
<b>tableParameterList</b>	A list of list field meta-data objects, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ListFieldMeataDataImpl</b> . Specifies the table parameters that are sent and returned in an RFC call to and from a function module.
<b>exceptionList</b>	A list of ABAP exception meta-data objects, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.AbapExceptionImpl</b> . Specifies the ABAP exceptions potentially raised in an RFC call of function module.

## Function template example

The following example shows an outline of how to configure a function template:

```
<bean id="bookFlightFunctionTemplate"
  class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.FunctionTemplateImpl">
  <property name="importParameterList">
    <list>
      ...
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name="changingParameterList">
    <list>
      ...
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name="exportParameterList">
    <list>
      ...
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name="tableParameterList">
```

```

    <list>
      ...
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name="exceptionList">
    <list>
      ...
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>

```

## List field meta-data properties

A list field meta-data object,

**org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ListFieldMeataDataImpl**, specifies the name and type of a field in a parameter list. For an elementary parameter field (**CHAR**, **DATE**, **BCD**, **TIME**, **BYTE**, **NUM**, **FLOAT**, **INT**, **INT1**, **INT2**, **DECF16**, **DECF34**, **STRING**, **XSTRING**), the following table lists the configuration properties that may be set on a list field meta-data object:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>name</b>	-	The name of the parameter field.
<b>type</b>	-	The parameter type of the field.
<b>byteLength</b>	-	The field length in bytes for a non-Unicode layout. This value depends on the parameter type. See <a href="#">Section 287.5, "Message Body for RFC"</a> .
<b>unicodeByteLength</b>	-	The field length in bytes for a Unicode layout. This value depends on the parameter type. See <a href="#">Section 287.5, "Message Body for RFC"</a> .
<b>decimals</b>	<b>0</b>	The number of decimals in field value; only required for parameter types BCD and FLOAT. See <a href="#">Section 287.5, "Message Body for RFC"</a> .
<b>optional</b>	<b>false</b>	If <b>true</b> , the field is optional and need not be set in a RFC call

Note that all elementary parameter fields require that the **name**, **type**, **byteLength** and **unicodeByteLength** properties be specified in the field meta-data object. In addition, the **BCD**, **FLOAT**, **DECF16** and **DECF34** fields require the decimal property to be specified in the field meta-data object.

For a complex parameter field of type **TABLE** or **STRUCTURE**, the following table lists the configuration properties that may be set on a list field meta-data object:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>name</b>	-	The name of the parameter field
<b>type</b>	-	The parameter type of the field
<b>recordMetaData</b>	-	The meta-data for the structure or table. A record meta-data object, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.RecordMetaDataImpl</b> , is passed to specify the fields in the structure or table rows.
<b>optional</b>	<b>false</b>	If <b>true</b> , the field is optional and need not be set in a RFC call

Note that all complex parameter fields require that the **name**, **type** and **recordMetaData** properties be specified in the field meta-data object. The value of the **recordMetaData** property is a record field meta-data object, **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.RecordMetaDataImpl**, which specifies the structure of a nested structure or the structure of a table row.

### Elementary list field meta-data example

The following meta-data configuration specifies an optional, 24-digit packed BCD number parameter with two decimal places named **TICKET\_PRICE**:

```
<bean class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ListFieldMetaDataImpl">
  <property name="name" value="TICKET_PRICE" />
  <property name="type" value="BCD" />
  <property name="byteLength" value="12" />
  <property name="unicodeByteLength" value="24" />
  <property name="decimals" value="2" />
  <property name="optional" value="true" />
</bean>
```

### Complex list field meta-data example

The following meta-data configuration specifies a required **TABLE** parameter named **CONNINFO** with a row structure specified by the **connectionInfo** record meta-data object:

```
<bean class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.ListFieldMetaDataImpl">
  <property name="name" value="CONNINFO" />
  <property name="type" value="TABLE" />
  <property name="recordMetaData" ref="connectionInfo" />
</bean>
```

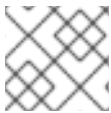
### Record meta-data properties

A record meta-data object,

**org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.RecordMetaDataImpl**, specifies the name and contents of a nested **STRUCTURE** or the row of a **TABLE** parameter. A record meta-data object maintains a list of record field meta data objects, **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.FieldMetaDataImpl**, which specify the parameters that reside in the nested structure or table row.

The following table lists configuration properties that may be set on a record meta-data object:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>name</b>	-	The name of the record.
<b>recordFieldMetaData</b>	-	The list of record field meta-data objects, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.FieldMetaDataImpl</b> . Specifies the fields contained within the structure.



#### NOTE

All properties of the record meta-data object are required.

### Record meta-data example

The following example shows how to configure a record meta-data object:

```
<bean id="connectionInfo"
  class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.RecordMetaDataImpl">
  <property name="name" value="CONNECTION_INFO" />
  <property name="recordFieldMetaData">
    <list>
      ...
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```

### Record field meta-data properties

A record field meta-data object, **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.FieldMetaDataImpl**, specifies the name and type of a parameter field within a structure.

A record field meta-data object is similar to a parameter field meta-data object, except that the offsets of the individual field locations within the nested structure or table row must be additionally specified. The non-Unicode and Unicode offsets of an individual field must be calculated and specified from the sum of non-Unicode and Unicode byte lengths of the preceding fields in the structure or row. Note that failure to properly specify the offsets of fields in nested structures and table rows will cause the field storage of parameters in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes to overlap and prevent the proper transfer of values in RFC calls.

For an elementary parameter field (**CHAR, DATE, BCD, TIME, BYTE, NUM, FLOAT, INT, INT1, INT2, DECF16, DECF34, STRING, XSTRING**), the following table lists the configuration properties that may be set on a record field meta-data object:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>name</b>	-	The name of the parameter field
<b>type</b>	-	The parameter type of the field
<b>byteLength</b>	-	The field length in bytes for a non-Unicode layout. This value depends on the parameter type. See <a href="#">Section 287.5, "Message Body for RFC"</a> .
<b>unicodeByteLength</b>	-	The field length in bytes for a Unicode layout. This value depends on the parameter type. See <a href="#">Section 287.5, "Message Body for RFC"</a> .
<b>byteOffset</b>	-	The field offset in bytes for non-Unicode layout. This offset is the byte location of the field within the enclosing structure.
<b>unicodeByteOffset</b>	-	The field offset in bytes for Unicode layout. This offset is the byte location of the field within the enclosing structure.
<b>decimals</b>	<b>0</b>	The number of decimals in field value; only required for parameter types <b>BCD</b> and <b>FLOAT</b> . See <a href="#">Section 287.5, "Message Body for RFC"</a> .

For a complex parameter field of type **TABLE** or **STRUCTURE**, the following table lists the configuration properties that may be set on a record field meta-data object:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>name</b>	-	The name of the parameter field
<b>type</b>	-	The parameter type of the field

<b>byteOffset</b>	-	The field offset in bytes for non-Unicode layout. This offset is the byte location of the field within the enclosing structure.
<b>unicodeByteOffset</b>	-	The field offset in bytes for Unicode layout. This offset is the byte location of the field within the enclosing structure.
<b>recordMetaData</b>	-	The meta-data for the structure or table. A record meta-data object, <b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.RecordMetaDataImpl</b> , is passed to specify the fields in the structure or table rows.

### Elementary record field meta-data example

The following meta-data configuration specifies a **DATE** field parameter named **ARRDATE** located 85 bytes into the enclosing structure in the case of a non-Unicode layout and located 170 bytes into the enclosing structure in the case of a Unicode layout:

```
<bean class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.FieldMetaDataImpl">
  <property name="name" value="ARRDATE" />
  <property name="type" value="DATE" />
  <property name="byteLength" value="8" />
  <property name="unicodeByteLength" value="16" />
  <property name="byteOffset" value="85" />
  <property name="unicodeByteOffset" value="170" />
</bean>
```

### Complex record field meta-data example

The following meta-data configuration specifies a **STRUCTURE** field parameter named **FLTINFO** with a structure specified by the **flightInfo** record meta-data object. The parameter is located at the beginning of the enclosing structure in both the case of a non-Unicode and Unicode layout.

```
<bean class="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.impl.FieldMetaDataImpl">
  <property name="name" value="FLTINFO" />
  <property name="type" value="STRUCTURE" />
  <property name="byteOffset" value="0" />
  <property name="unicodeByteOffset" value="0" />
  <property name="recordMetaData" ref="flightInfo" />
</bean>
```

## 287.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The SAP component supports the following message headers:

Header	Description
<b>CamelSap.scheme</b>	<p>The URI scheme of the last endpoint to process the message. Use one of the following values:</p> <p><b>sap-srfc-destination</b></p> <p><b>sap-trfc-destination</b></p> <p><b>sap-qrfc-destination</b></p> <p><b>sap-srfc-server</b></p> <p><b>sap-trfc-server</b></p> <p><b>sap-idoc-destination</b></p> <p><b>sap-idoclist-destination</b></p> <p><b>sap-qidoc-destination</b></p> <p><b>sap-qidoclist-destination</b></p> <p><b>sap-idoclist-server</b></p>
<b>CamelSap.destinationName</b>	The destination name of the last destination endpoint to process the message.
<b>CamelSap.serverName</b>	The server name of the last server endpoint to process the message.
<b>CamelSap.queueName</b>	The queue name of the last queuing endpoint to process the message.
<b>CamelSap.rfcName</b>	The RFC name of the last RFC endpoint to process the message.
<b>CamelSap.idocType</b>	The IDoc type of the last IDoc endpoint to process the message.
<b>CamelSap.idocTypeExtension</b>	The IDoc type extension, if any, of the last IDoc endpoint to process the message.
<b>CamelSap.systemRelease</b>	The system release, if any, of the last IDoc endpoint to process the message.
<b>CamelSap.applicationRelease</b>	The application release, if any, of the last IDoc endpoint to process the message.

## 287.4. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES

The SAP component adds the following exchange properties:

Property	Description
<b>CamelSap.destinationPropertiesMap</b>	A map containing the properties of each SAP destination encountered by the exchange. The map is keyed by destination name and each entry is a <b>java.util.Properties</b> object containing the configuration properties of that destination.
<b>CamelSap.serverPropertiesMap</b>	A map containing the properties of each SAP server encountered by the exchange. The map is keyed by server name and each entry is a <b>java.util.Properties</b> object containing the configuration properties of that server.

## 287.5. MESSAGE BODY FOR RFC

### Request and response objects

An SAP endpoint expects to receive a message with a message body containing an SAP request object and will return a message with a message body containing an SAP response object. SAP requests and responses are fixed map data structures containing named fields with each field having a predefined data type.

Note that the named fields in an SAP request and response are specific to an SAP endpoint, with each endpoint defining the parameters in the SAP request and response it will accept. An SAP endpoint provides factory methods to create the request and response objects that are specific to it.

```
public class SAPEndpoint ... {
    ...
    public Structure getRequest() throws Exception;

    public Structure getResponse() throws Exception;
    ...
}
```

### Structure objects

Both SAP request and response objects are represented in Java as a structure object which supports the **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.Structure** interface. This interface extends both the **java.util.Map** and **org.eclipse.emf.ecore.EObject** interfaces.

```
public interface Structure extends org.eclipse.emf.ecore.EObject,
    java.util.Map<String, Object> {

    <T> T get(Object key, Class<T> type);

}
```

The field values in a structure object are accessed through the field's getter methods in the map interface. In addition, the structure interface provides a type-restricted method to retrieve field values.

Structure objects are implemented in the component runtime using the Eclipse Modeling Framework



(EMF) and support that framework's **EObject** interface. Instances of a structure object have attached meta-data which define and restrict the structure and contents of the map of fields it provides. This meta-data can be accessed and introspected using the standard methods provided by EMF. Please refer to the EMF documentation for further details.



## NOTE

Attempts to get a parameter not defined on a structure object will return null. Attempts to set a parameter not defined on a structure will throw an exception as well as attempts to set the value of a parameter with an incorrect type.

As discussed in the following sections, structure objects can contain fields that contain values of the complex field types, **STRUCTURE** and **TABLE**. Note that it is unnecessary to create instances of these types and add them to the structure. Instances of these field values are created on demand if necessary when accessed in the enclosing structure.

## Field types

The fields that reside within the structure object of an SAP request or response may be either *elementary* or *complex*. An elementary field contains a single scalar value, whereas a complex field will contain one or more fields of either a elementary or complex type.

## Elementary field types

An elementary field may be either a character, numeric, hexadecimal or string field type. The following table summarizes the types of elementary fields that may reside in a structure object:

Field Type	Corresponding Java Type	Byte Length	Unicode Byte Length	Number Decimals Digits	Description
<b>CHAR</b>	<b>java.lang.String</b>	1 to 65535	1 to 65535	-	ABAP Type 'C': Fixed sized character string
<b>DATE</b>	<b>java.util.Date</b>	8	16	-	ABAP Type 'D': Date (format: YYYYMMDD)
<b>BCD</b>	<b>java.math.BigDecimal</b>	1 to 16	1 to 16	0 to 14	ABAP Type 'P': Packed BCD number. A BCD number contains two digits per byte.
<b>TIME</b>	<b>java.util.Date</b>	6	12	-	ABAP Type 'T': Time (format: HHMMSS)

<b>BYTE</b>	<b>byte[]</b>	1 to 65535	1 to 65535	-	ABAP Type 'X': Fixed sized byte array
<b>NUM</b>	<b>java.lang.String</b>	1 to 65535	1 to 65535	-	ABAP Type 'N': Fixed sized numeric character string
<b>FLOAT</b>	<b>java.lang.Double</b>	8	8	0 to 15	ABAP Type 'F': Floating point number
<b>INT</b>	<b>java.lang.Integer</b>	4	4	-	ABAP Type 'I': 4-byte Integer
<b>INT2</b>	<b>java.lang.Integer</b>	2	2	-	ABAP Type 'S': 2-byte Integer
<b>INT1</b>	<b>java.lang.Integer</b>	1	1	-	ABAP Type 'B': 1-byte Integer
<b>DECF16</b>	<b>java.math.BigDecimal</b>	8	8	16	ABAP Type 'decfloat16': 8-byte Decimal Floating Point Number
<b>DECF34</b>	<b>java.math.BigDecimal</b>	16	16	34	ABAP Type 'decfloat34': 16-byte Decimal Floating Point Number
<b>STRING</b>	<b>java.lang.String</b>	8	8	-	ABAP Type 'G': Variable length character string
<b>XSTRING</b>	<b>byte[]</b>	8	8	-	ABAP Type 'Y': Variable length byte array

## Character field types

A character field contains a fixed sized character string that may use either a non-Unicode or Unicode

character encoding in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes. Non-Unicode character strings encode one character per byte. Unicode character strings are encoded in two bytes using UTF-16 encoding. Character field values are represented in Java as **java.lang.String** objects and the underlying JCo runtime is responsible for the conversion to their ABAP representation.

A character field declares its field length in its associated **byteLength** and **unicodeByteLength** properties, which determine the length of the field's character string in each encoding system.

## CHAR

A **CHAR** character field is a text field containing alphanumeric characters and corresponds to the ABAP type C.

## NUM

A **NUM** character field is a numeric text field containing numeric characters only and corresponds to the ABAP type N.

## DATE

A **DATE** character field is an 8 character date field with the year, month and day formatted as **YYYYMMDD** and corresponds to the ABAP type D.

## TIME

A **TIME** character field is a 6 character time field with the hours, minutes and seconds formatted as **HHMMSS** and corresponds to the ABAP type T.

## Numeric field types

A numeric field contains a number. The following numeric field types are supported:

### INT

An **INT** numeric field is an integer field stored as a 4-byte integer value in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes and corresponds to the ABAP type I. An **INT** field value is represented in Java as a **java.lang.Integer** object.

### INT2

An **INT2** numeric field is an integer field stored as a 2-byte integer value in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes and corresponds to the ABAP type S. An **INT2** field value is represented in Java as a **java.lang.Integer** object.

### INT1

An **INT1** field is an integer field stored as a 1-byte integer value in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes value and corresponds to the ABAP type B. An **INT1** field value is represented in Java as a **java.lang.Integer** object.

### FLOAT

A **FLOAT** field is a binary floating point number field stored as an 8-byte double value in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes and corresponds to the ABAP type F. A **FLOAT** field declares the number of decimal digits that the field's value contains in its associated decimal property. In the case of a **FLOAT** field, this decimal property can have a value between 1 and 15 digits. A **FLOAT** field value is represented in Java as a **java.lang.Double** object.

### BCD

A **BCD** field is a binary coded decimal field stored as a 1 to 16 byte packed number in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes and corresponds to the ABAP type P. A packed number stores two decimal digits per byte. A **BCD** field declares its field length in its associated **byteLength** and **unicodeByteLength** properties. In the case of a **BCD** field, these properties can have a value between 1 and 16 bytes and both properties will have the same value. A **BCD** field declares the

number of decimal digits that the field's value contains in its associated decimal property. In the case of a **BCD** field, this decimal property can have a value between 1 and 14 digits. A **BCD** field value is represented in Java as a **java.math.BigDecimal**.

### DECF16

A **DECF16** field is a decimal floating point stored as an 8-byte IEEE 754 decimal64 floating point value in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes and corresponds to the ABAP type **decfloat16**. The value of a **DECF16** field has 16 decimal digits. The value of a **DECF16** field is represented in Java as **java.math.BigDecimal**.

### DECF34

A **DECF34** field is a decimal floating point stored as a 16-byte IEEE 754 decimal128 floating point value in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes and corresponds to the ABAP type **decfloat34**. The value of a **DECF34** field has 34 decimal digits. The value of a **DECF34** field is represented in Java as **java.math.BigDecimal**.

## Hexadecimal field types

A hexadecimal field contains raw binary data. The following hexadecimal field types are supported:

### BYTE

A **BYTE** field is a fixed sized byte string stored as a byte array in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes and corresponds to the ABAP type X. A **BYTE** field declares its field length in its associated **byteLength** and **unicodeByteLength** properties. In the case of a **BYTE** field, these properties can have a value between 1 and 65535 bytes and both properties will have the same value. The value of a **BYTE** field is represented in Java as a **byte[]** object.

## String field types

A string field references a variable length string value. The length of that string value is not fixed until runtime. The storage for the string value is dynamically created in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes. The storage for the string field itself is fixed and contains only a string header.

### STRING

A **STRING** field refers to a character string and is stored in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes as an 8-byte value. It corresponds to the ABAP type G. The value of the **STRING** field is represented in Java as a **java.lang.String** object.

### XSTRING

An **XSTRING** field refers to a byte string and is stored in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes as an 8-byte value. It corresponds to the ABAP type Y. The value of the **STRING** field is represented in Java as a **byte[]** object.

## Complex field types

A complex field may be either a structure or table field type. The following table summarizes these complex field types.

Field Type	Corresponding Java Type	Byte Length	Unicode Byte Length	Number Decimals Digits	Description

<b>STRUCTURE</b>	<b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.Structure</b>	Total of individual field byte lengths	Total of individual field Unicode byte lengths	-	ABAP Type 'u' & 'v': Heterogeneous Structure
<b>TABLE</b>	<b>org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.Table</b>	Byte length of row structure	Unicode byte length of row structure	-	ABAP Type 'h': Table

## Structure field types

A **STRUCTURE** field contains a structure object and is stored in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes as an ABAP structure record. It corresponds to either an ABAP type **u** or **v**. The value of a **STRUCTURE** field is represented in Java as a structure object with the interface **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.Structure**.

## Table field types

A **TABLE** field contains a table object and is stored in the underlying JCo and ABAP runtimes as an ABAP internal table. It corresponds to the ABAP type **h**. The value of the field is represented in Java by a table object with the interface **org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.rfc.Table**.

## Table objects

A table object is a homogeneous list data structure containing rows of structure objects with the same structure. This interface extends both the **java.util.List** and **org.eclipse.emf.ecore.EObject** interfaces.

```
public interface Table<S extends Structure>
    extends org.eclipse.emf.ecore.EObject,
        java.util.List<S> {

    /**
     * Creates and adds table row at end of row list
     */
    S add();

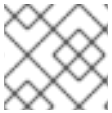
    /**
     * Creates and adds table row at index in row list
     */
    S add(int index);

}
```

The list of rows in a table object are accessed and managed using the standard methods defined in the list interface. In addition the table interface provides two factory methods for creating and adding structure objects to the row list.

Table objects are implemented in the component runtime using the Eclipse Modeling Framework (EMF) and support that framework's EObject interface. Instances of a table object have attached meta-data which define and restrict the structure and contents of the rows it provides. This meta-data can be

accessed and introspected using the standard methods provided by EMF. Please refer to the EMF documentation for further details.



## NOTE

Attempts to add or set a row structure value of the wrong type will throw an exception.

## 287.6. MESSAGE BODY FOR IDOC

### IDoc message type

When using one of the IDoc Camel SAP endpoints, the type of the message body depends on which particular endpoint you are using.

For a **sap-idoc-destination** endpoint or a **sap-qidoc-destination** endpoint, the message body is of **Document** type:

```
org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Document
```

For a **sap-idoclist-destination** endpoint, a **sap-qidoclist-destination** endpoint, or a **sap-idoclist-server** endpoint, the message body is of **DocumentList** type:

```
org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.DocumentList
```

### The IDoc document model

For the Camel SAP component, an IDoc document is modelled using the Eclipse Modelling Framework (EMF), which provides a wrapper API around the underlying SAP IDoc API. The most important types in this model are:

```
org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Document
org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Segment
```

The **Document** type represents an IDoc document instance. In outline, the **Document** interface exposes the following methods:

```
// Java
package org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc;
...
public interface Document extends EObject {
    // Access the field values from the IDoc control record
    String getArchiveKey();
    void setArchiveKey(String value);
    String getClient();
    void setClient(String value);
    ...

    // Access the IDoc document contents
    Segment getRootSegment();
}
```

The following kinds of method are exposed by the **Document** interface:

## Methods for accessing the control record

Most of the methods are for accessing or modifying field values of the IDoc control record. These methods are of the form *AttributeName*, *AttributeName*, where *AttributeName* is the name of a field value (see [Table 287.2, "IDoc Document Attributes"](#)).

## Method for accessing the document contents

The **getRootSegment** method provides access to the document contents (IDoc data records), returning the contents as a **Segment** object. Each **Segment** object can contain an arbitrary number of child segments, and the segments can be nested to an arbitrary degree.

Note, however, that the precise layout of the segment hierarchy is defined by the particular *IDoc* type of the document. When creating (or reading) a segment hierarchy, therefore, you must be sure to follow the exact structure as defined by the IDoc type.

The **Segment** type is used to access the data records of the IDoc document, where the segments are laid out in accordance with the structure defined by the document's IDoc type. In outline, the **Segment** interface exposes the following methods:

```
// Java
package org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc;
...
public interface Segment extends EObject, java.util.Map<String, Object> {
    // Returns the value of the '<em><b>Parent</b></em>' reference.
    Segment getParent();

    // Return a immutable list of all child segments
    <S extends Segment> EList<S> getChildren();

    // Returns a list of child segments of the specified segment type.
    <S extends Segment> SegmentList<S> getChildren(String segmentType);

    EList<String> getTypes();

    Document getDocument();

    String getDescription();

    String getType();

    String getDefinition();

    int getHierarchyLevel();

    String getIdocType();

    String getIdocTypeExtension();

    String getSystemRelease();

    String getApplicationRelease();

    int getNumFields();

    long getMaxOccurrence();

    long getMinOccurrence();
```

```

boolean isMandatory();

boolean isQualified();

int getRecordLength();

<T> T get(Object key, Class<T> type);
}

```

The **getChildren(String segmentType)** method is particularly useful for adding new (nested) children to a segment. It returns an object of type, **SegmentList**, which is defined as follows:

```

// Java
package org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc;
...
public interface SegmentList<S extends Segment> extends EObject, EList<S> {
    S add();

    S add(int index);
}

```

Hence, to create a data record of **E1SCU\_CRE** type, you could use Java code like the following:

```

Segment rootSegment = document.getRootSegment();

Segment E1SCU_CRE_Segment = rootSegment.getChildren("E1SCU_CRE").add();

```

## How an IDoc is related to a Document object

According to the SAP documentation, an IDoc document consists of the following main parts:

### Control record

The control record (which contains the meta-data for the IDoc document) is represented by the attributes on the **Document** object – see [Table 287.2, "IDoc Document Attributes"](#) for details.

### Data records

The data records are represented by the **Segment** objects, which are constructed as a nested hierarchy of segments. You can access the root segment through the **Document.getRootSegment** method.

### Status records

In the Camel SAP component, the status records are **not** represented by the document model. But you do have access to the latest status value through the **status** attribute on the control record.

## Example of creating a Document instance

For example, [Example 287.1, "Creating an IDoc Document in Java"](#) shows how to create an IDoc document with the IDoc type, **FLCUSTOMER\_CREATEFROMDATA01**, using the IDoc model API in Java.

### Example 287.1. Creating an IDoc Document in Java

```

// Java

```



```

import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Document;
import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Segment;
import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.util.IDocUtil;

import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Document;
import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.DocumentList;
import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.IdocFactory;
import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.IdocPackage;
import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Segment;
import org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.SegmentChildren;
...
//
// Create a new IDoc instance using the modelling classes
//

// Get the SAP Endpoint bean from the Camel context.
// In this example, it's a 'sap-idoc-destination' endpoint.
SapTransactionalIdocDestinationEndpoint endpoint =
    exchange.getContext().getEndpoint(
        "bean:SapEndpointBeanID",
        SapTransactionalIdocDestinationEndpoint.class
    );

// The endpoint automatically populates some required control record attributes
Document document = endpoint.createDocument()

// Initialize additional control record attributes
document.setMessageType("FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA");
document.setRecipientPartnerNumber("QUICKCLNT");
document.setRecipientPartnerType("LS");
document.setSenderPartnerNumber("QUICKSTART");
document.setSenderPartnerType("LS");

Segment rootSegment = document.getRootSegment();

Segment E1SCU_CRE_Segment = rootSegment.getChildren("E1SCU_CRE").add();

Segment E1BPSCUNEW_Segment =
    E1SCU_CRE_Segment.getChildren("E1BPSCUNEW").add();
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("CUSTNAME", "Fred Flintstone");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("FORM", "Mr.");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("STREET", "123 Rubble Lane");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("POSTCODE", "01234");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("CITY", "Bedrock");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("COUNTR", "US");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("PHONE", "800-555-1212");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("EMAIL", "fred@bedrock.com");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("CUSTTYPE", "P");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("DISCOUNT", "005");
E1BPSCUNEW_Segment.put("LANGU", "E");

```

## Document attributes

Table 287.2, “IDoc Document Attributes” shows the control record attributes that you can set on the **Document** object.

Table 287.2. IDoc Document Attributes

Attribute	Length	SAP Field	Description
<b>archiveKey</b>	70	<b>ARCKEY</b>	EDI archive key
<b>client</b>	3	<b>MANDT</b>	Client
<b>creationDate</b>	8	<b>CREDAT</b>	Date IDoc was created
<b>creationTime</b>	6	<b>CRETIM</b>	Time IDoc was created
<b>direction</b>	1	<b>DIRECT</b>	Direction
<b>eDIMessage</b>	14	<b>REFMES</b>	Reference to message
<b>eDIMessageGroup</b>	14	<b>REFGRP</b>	Reference to message group
<b>eDIMessageType</b>	6	<b>STDMES</b>	EDI message type
<b>eDIStandardFlag</b>	1	<b>STD</b>	EDI standard
<b>eDIStandardVersion</b>	6	<b>STDVRS</b>	Version of EDI standard
<b>eDITransmissionFile</b>	14	<b>REFINT</b>	Reference to interchange file
<b>iDocCompoundType</b>	8	<b>DOCTYP</b>	IDoc type
<b>iDocNumber</b>	16	<b>DOCNUM</b>	IDoc number
<b>iDocSAPRelease</b>	4	<b>DOCREL</b>	SAP Release of IDoc
<b>iDocType</b>	30	<b>IDOCTP</b>	Name of basic IDoc type
<b>iDocTypeExtension</b>	30	<b>CIMTYP</b>	Name of extension type
<b>messageCode</b>	3	<b>MESCOD</b>	Logical message code
<b>messageFunction</b>	3	<b>MESFCT</b>	Logical message function
<b>messageType</b>	30	<b>MESTYP</b>	Logical message type

Attribute	Length	SAP Field	Description
<b>outputMode</b>	1	<b>OUTMOD</b>	Output mode
<b>recipientAddress</b>	10	<b>RCVSAD</b>	Receiver address (SADR)
<b>recipientLogicalAddress</b>	70	<b>RCVLAD</b>	Logical address of receiver
<b>recipientPartnerFunction</b>	2	<b>RCVPFC</b>	Partner function of receiver
<b>recipientPartnerNumber</b>	10	<b>RCVPRN</b>	Partner number of receiver
<b>recipientPartnerType</b>	2	<b>RCVPRT</b>	Partner type of receiver
<b>recipientPort</b>	10	<b>RCVPOR</b>	Receiver port (SAP System, EDI subsystem)
<b>senderAddress</b>		<b>SNDSAD</b>	Sender address (SADR)
<b>senderLogicalAddress</b>	70	<b>SNDLAD</b>	Logical address of sender
<b>senderPartnerFunction</b>	2	<b>SNDPFC</b>	Partner function of sender
<b>senderPartnerNumber</b>	10	<b>SNDPRN</b>	Partner number of sender
<b>senderPartnerType</b>	2	<b>SNDPRT</b>	Partner type of sender
<b>senderPort</b>	10	<b>SNDPOR</b>	Sender port (SAP System, EDI subsystem)
<b>serialization</b>	20	<b>SERIAL</b>	EDI/ALE: Serialization field
<b>status</b>	2	<b>STATUS</b>	Status of IDoc
<b>testFlag</b>	1	<b>TEST</b>	Test flag

## Setting document attributes in Java

When setting the control record attributes in Java (from [Table 287.2, "IDoc Document Attributes"](#)), the usual convention for Java bean properties is followed. That is, a **name** attribute can be accessed through the **getName** and **setName** methods, for getting and setting the attribute value. For example,

the **iDocType**, **iDocTypeExtension**, and **messageType** attributes can be set as follows on a **Document** object:

```
// Java
document.setIDocType("FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA01");
document.setIDocTypeExtension("");
document.setMessageType("FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA");
```

## Setting document attributes in XML

When setting the control record attributes in XML, the attributes must be set on the **idoc:Document** element. For example, the **iDocType**, **iDocTypeExtension**, and **messageType** attributes can be set as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<idoc:Document ...
    iDocType="FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA01"
    iDocTypeExtension=""
    messageType="FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA" ... >
...
</idoc:Document>
```

## 287.7. TRANSACTION SUPPORT

### BAPI transaction model

The SAP Component supports the BAPI transaction model for outbound communication with SAP. A destination endpoint with a URL containing the transacted option set to **true** will, if necessary, initiate a stateful session on the outbound connection of the endpoint and register a Camel Synchronization object with the exchange. This synchronization object will call the BAPI service method **BAPI\_TRANSACTION\_COMMIT** and end the stateful session when the processing of the message exchange is complete. If the processing of the message exchange fails, the synchronization object will call the BAPI server method **BAPI\_TRANSACTION\_ROLLBACK** and end the stateful session.

### RFC transaction model

The tRFC protocol accomplishes an AT-MOST-ONCE delivery and processing guarantee by identifying each transactional request with a unique transaction identifier (TID). A TID accompanies each request sent in the protocol. A sending application using the tRFC protocol must identify each instance of a request with a unique TID when sending the request. An application may send a request with a given TID multiple times, but the protocol ensures that the request is delivered and processed in the receiving system at most once. An application may choose to resend a request with a given TID when encountering a communication or system error when sending the request, and is thus in doubt as to whether that request was delivered and processed in the receiving system. By resending a request when encountering an communication error, a client application using the tRFC protocol can thus ensure EXACTLY-ONCE delivery and processing guarantees for its request.

### Which transaction model to use?

A BAPI transaction is an application level transaction, in the sense that it imposes ACID guarantees on the persistent data changes performed by a BAPI method or RFC function in the SAP database. An RFC transaction is a communication transaction, in the sense that it imposes delivery guarantees (AT-MOST-

ONCE, EXACTLY-ONCE, EXACTLY-ONCE-IN-ORDER) on requests to a BAPI method and/or RFC function.

## Transactional RFC destination endpoints

The following destination endpoints support RFC transactions:

- **sap-trfc-destination**
- **sap-qrfc-destination**

A single Camel route can include multiple transactional RFC destination endpoints, sending messages to multiple RFC destinations and even sending messages to the same RFC destination multiple times. This implies that the Camel SAP component potentially needs to keep track of **many** transaction IDs (TIDs) for each **Exchange** object passing along a route. Now if the route processing fails and must be retried, the situation gets quite complicated. The RFC transaction semantics demand that each RFC destination along the route must be invoked using the **same** TID that was used the first time around (and where the TIDs for each of the destinations are distinct from each other). In other words, the Camel SAP component must keep track of which TID was used at which point along the route, and remember this information, so that the TIDs can be replayed in the correct order.

By default, Camel does not provide a mechanism that enables an **Exchange** to know where it is in a route. To provide such a mechanism, it is necessary to install the **CurrentProcessorDefinitionInterceptStrategy** interceptor into the Camel runtime. This interceptor must be installed into the Camel runtime, in order for the Camel SAP component to keep track of the TIDs in a route. For details of how to configure the interceptor, see [the section called "Interceptor for tRFC and qRFC destinations"](#).

## Transactional RFC server endpoints

The following server endpoints support RFC transactions:

- **sap-trfc-server**

When a Camel exchange processing a transactional request encounters a processing error, Camel handles the processing error through its standard error handling mechanisms. If the Camel route processing the exchange is configured to propagate the error back to the caller, the SAP server endpoint that initiated the exchange takes note of the failure and the sending SAP system is notified of the error. The sending SAP system can then respond by sending another transaction request with the same TID to process the request again.

## 287.8. XML SERIALIZATION FOR RFC

### Overview

SAP request and response objects support an XML serialization format which enable these objects to be serialized to and from an XML document.

### XML namespace

Each RFC in a repository defines a specific XML name space for the elements which compose the serialized forms of its Request and Response objects. The form of this namespace URL is as follows:

```
http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/<Repository Name>/<RFC Name>
```

RFC namespace URLs have a common <http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc> prefix followed by the name of the repository in which the RFC's metadata is defined. The final component in the URL is the name of the RFC itself.

## Request and response XML documents

An SAP request object will be serialized into an XML document with the root element of that document named Request and scoped by the namespace of the request's RFC.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<BOOK_FLIGHT:Request
  xmlns:BOOK_FLIGHT="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT">
  ...
</BOOK_FLIGHT:Request>
```

An SAP response object will be serialized into an XML document with the root element of that document named Response and scoped by the namespace of the response's RFC.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<BOOK_FLIGHT:Response
  xmlns:BOOK_FLIGHT="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT">
  ...
</BOOK_FLIGHT:Response>
```

## Structure fields

Structure fields in parameter lists or nested structures are serialized as elements. The element name of the serialized structure corresponds to the field name of the structure within the enclosing parameter list, structure or table row entry it resides.

```
<BOOK_FLIGHT:FLTINFO
  xmlns:BOOK_FLIGHT="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT">
  ...
</BOOK_FLIGHT:FLTINFO>
```

Note that the type name of the structure element in the RFC namespace will correspond to the name of the record meta data object which defines the structure, as in the following example:

```
<xs:schema
  targetNamespace="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT">
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  ...
  <xs:complexType name="FLTINFO_STRUCTURE">
  ...
  </xs:complexType>
  ...
</xs:schema>
```

This distinction will be important when specifying a JAXB bean to marshal and unmarshal the structure as will be seen in [Section 287.12, "Example 3: Handling Requests from SAP"](#).

## Table fields

Table fields in parameter lists or nested structures are serialized as elements. The element name of the serialized structure will correspond to the field name of the table within the enclosing parameter list, structure, or table row entry it resides. The table element will contain a series of row elements to hold the serialized values of the table's row entries.

```
<BOOK_FLIGHT:CONNINFO
  xmlns:BOOK_FLIGHT="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT">
  <row ... > ... </row>
  ...
  <row ... > ... </row>
</BOOK_FLIGHT:CONNINFO>
```

Note that the type name of the table element in the RFC namespace will correspond to the name of the record meta data object which defines the row structure of the table suffixed by **\_TABLE**. The type name of the table row element in the RFC name corresponds to the name of the record meta data object which defines the row structure of the table, as in the following example:

```
<xs:schema
  targetNamespace="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  ...
  <xs:complexType name="CONNECTION_INFO_STRUCTURE_TABLE">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element
        name="row"
        minOccurs="0"
        maxOccurs="unbounded"
        type="CONNECTION_INFO_STRUCTURE"/>
      ...
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:complexType name="CONNECTION_INFO_STRUCTURE">
    ...
  </xs:complexType>
  ...
</xs:schema>
```

This distinction will be important when specifying a JAXB bean to marshal and unmarshal the structure as will be seen in [Section 287.12, "Example 3: Handling Requests from SAP"](#).

## Elementary fields

Elementary fields in parameter lists or nested structures are serialized as attributes on the element of the enclosing parameter list or structure. The attribute name of the serialized field corresponds to the field name of the field within the enclosing parameter list, structure, or table row entry it resides, as in the following example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<BOOK_FLIGHT:Request
  xmlns:BOOK_FLIGHT="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT"
  CUSTNAME="James Legrand"
  PASSFORM="Mr"
  PASSNAME="Travelin Joe"
```

```
PASSBIRTH="1990-03-17T00:00:00.000-0500"
FLIGHTDATE="2014-03-19T00:00:00.000-0400"
TRAVELAGENCYNUMBER="00000110"
DESTINATION_FROM="SFO"
DESTINATION_TO="FRA"/>
```

## Date and time formats

Date and Time fields are serialized into attribute values using the following format:

```
yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSZ
```

Date fields will be serialized with only the year, month, day and timezone components set:

```
DEPDATE="2014-03-19T00:00:00.000-0400"
```

Time fields will be serialized with only the hour, minute, second, millisecond and timezone components set:

```
DEPTIME="1970-01-01T16:00:00.000-0500"
```

## 287.9. XML SERIALIZATION FOR IDOC

### Overview

An IDoc message body can be serialized into an XML string format, with the help of a built-in type converter.

### XML namespace

Each serialized IDoc is associated with an XML namespace, which has the following general format:

```
http://sap.fusesource.org/idoc/repositoryName/idocType/idocTypeExtension/systemRelease/applicationRelease
```

Both the *repositoryName* (name of the remote SAP meta-data repository) and the *idocType* (IDoc document type) are mandatory, but the other components of the namespace can be left blank. For example, you could have an XML namespace like the following:

```
http://sap.fusesource.org/idoc/MY_REPO/FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA01///
```

### Built-in type converter

The Camel SAP component has a built-in type converter, which is capable of converting a **Document** object or a **DocumentList** object to and from a **String** type.

For example, to serialize a **Document** object to an XML string, you can simply add the following line to a route in XML DSL:

```
<convertBodyTo type="java.lang.String"/>
```



You can also use this approach to a serialized XML message into a **Document** object. For example, given that the current message body is a serialized XML string, you can convert it back into a **Document** object by adding the following line to a route in XML DSL:

```
<convertBodyTo type="org.fusesource.camel.component.sap.model.idoc.Document"/>
```

## Sample IDoc message body in XML format

When you convert an IDoc message to a **String**, it is serialized into an XML document, where the root element is either **idoc:Document** (for a single document) or **idoc:DocumentList** (for a list of documents). [Example 287.2, "IDoc Message Body in XML"](#) shows a single IDoc document that has been serialized to an **idoc:Document** element.

### Example 287.2. IDoc Message Body in XML

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<idoc:Document
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA01---
="http://sap.fusesource.org/idoc/XXX/FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA01///"
  xmlns:idoc="http://sap.fusesource.org/idoc"
  creationDate="2015-01-28T12:39:13.980-0500"
  creationTime="2015-01-28T12:39:13.980-0500"
  iDocType="FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA01"
  iDocTypeExtension=""
  messageType="FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA"
  recipientPartnerNumber="QUICKCLNT"
  recipientPartnerType="LS"
  senderPartnerNumber="QUICKSTART"
  senderPartnerType="LS">
<rootSegment xsi:type="FLCUSTOMER_CREATEFROMDATA01---:ROOT" document="/">
  <segmentChildren parent="//@rootSegment">
    <E1SCU_CRE parent="//@rootSegment" document="/">
      <segmentChildren parent="//@rootSegment/@segmentChildren/@E1SCU_CRE.0">
        <E1BPSCUNEW parent="//@rootSegment/@segmentChildren/@E1SCU_CRE.0"
          document="/"
          CUSTNAME="Fred Flintstone" FORM="Mr."
          STREET="123 Rubble Lane"
          POSTCODE="01234"
          CITY="Bedrock"
          COUNTR="US"
          PHONE="800-555-1212"
          EMAIL="fred@bedrock.com"
          CUSTTYPE="P"
          DISCOUNT="005"
          LANGU="E"/>
      </segmentChildren>
    </E1SCU_CRE>
  </segmentChildren>
</rootSegment>
</idoc:Document>
```

## 287.10. EXAMPLE 1: READING DATA FROM SAP

### Overview

This example demonstrates a route which reads **FlightCustomer** business object data from SAP. The route invokes the **FlightCustomer** BAPI method, **BAPI\_FLCUST\_GETLIST**, using an SAP synchronous RFC destination endpoint to retrieve the data.

### Java DSL for route

The Java DSL for the example route is as follows:

```
from("direct:getFlightCustomerInfo")
  .to("bean:createFlightCustomerGetListRequest")
  .to("sap-srfc-destination:nplDest:BAPI_FLCUST_GETLIST")
  .to("bean:returnFlightCustomerInfo");
```

### XML DSL for route

And the Spring DSL for the same route is as follows:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:getFlightCustomerInfo"/>
  <to uri="bean:createFlightCustomerGetListRequest"/>
  <to uri="sap-srfc-destination:nplDest:BAPI_FLCUST_GETLIST"/>
  <to uri="bean:returnFlightCustomerInfo"/>
</route>
```

### createFlightCustomerGetListRequest bean

The **createFlightCustomerGetListRequest** bean is responsible for building an SAP request object in its exchange method that is used in the RFC call of the subsequent SAP endpoint. The following code snippet demonstrates the sequence of operations to build the request object:

```
public void create(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {

    // Get SAP Endpoint to be called from context.
    SapSynchronousRfcDestinationEndpoint endpoint =
        exchange.getContext().getEndpoint("sap-srfc-destination:nplDest:BAPI_FLCUST_GETLIST",
            SapSynchronousRfcDestinationEndpoint.class);

    // Retrieve bean from message containing Flight Customer name to
    // look up.
    BookFlightRequest bookFlightRequest =
        exchange.getIn().getBody(BookFlightRequest.class);

    // Create SAP Request object from target endpoint.
    Structure request = endpoint.getRequest();

    // Add Customer Name to request if set
    if (bookFlightRequest.getCustomerName() != null &&
        bookFlightRequest.getCustomerName().length() > 0) {
        request.put("CUSTOMER_NAME",
```

```

        bookFlightRequest.getCustomerName());
    }
} else {
    throw new Exception("No Customer Name");
}

// Put request object into body of exchange message.
exchange.getIn().setBody(request);
}

```

## returnFlightCustomerInfo bean

The **returnFlightCustomerInfo** bean is responsible for extracting data from the SAP response object in its exchange method that it receives from the previous SAP endpoint . The following code snippet demonstrates the sequence of operations to extract the data from the response object:

```

public void createFlightCustomerInfo(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {

    // Retrieve SAP response object from body of exchange message.
    Structure flightCustomerGetListResponse =
        exchange.getIn().getBody(Structure.class);

    if (flightCustomerGetListResponse == null) {
        throw new Exception("No Flight Customer Get List Response");
    }

    // Check BAPI return parameter for errors
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    Table<Structure> bapiReturn =
        flightCustomerGetListResponse.get("RETURN", Table.class);
    Structure bapiReturnEntry = bapiReturn.get(0);
    if (bapiReturnEntry.get("TYPE", String.class) != "S") {
        String message = bapiReturnEntry.get("MESSAGE", String.class);
        throw new Exception("BAPI call failed: " + message);
    }

    // Get customer list table from response object.
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    Table<? extends Structure> customerList =
        flightCustomerGetListResponse.get("CUSTOMER_LIST", Table.class);

    if (customerList == null || customerList.size() == 0) {
        throw new Exception("No Customer Info.");
    }

    // Get Flight Customer data from first row of table.
    Structure customer = customerList.get(0);

    // Create bean to hold Flight Customer data.
    FlightCustomerInfo flightCustomerInfo = new FlightCustomerInfo();

    // Get customer id from Flight Customer data and add to bean.
    String customerId = customer.get("CUSTOMERID", String.class);
    if (customerId != null) {
        flightCustomerInfo.setCustomerNumber(customerId);
    }
}

```

```

    }

    ...

    // Put bean into body of exchange message.
    exchange.getIn().setHeader("flightCustomerInfo", flightCustomerInfo);

}

```

## 287.11. EXAMPLE 2: WRITING DATA TO SAP

### Overview

This example demonstrates a route which creates a **FlightTrip** business object instance in SAP. The route invokes the **FlightTrip** BAPI method, **BAPI\_FLTRIP\_CREATE**, using a destination endpoint to create the object.

### Java DSL for route

The Java DSL for the example route is as follows:

```

from("direct:createFlightTrip")
  .to("bean:createFlightTripRequest")
  .to("sap-srfc-destination:nplDest:BAPI_FLTRIP_CREATE?transacted=true")
  .to("bean:returnFlightTripResponse");

```

### XML DSL for route

And the Spring DSL for the same route is as follows:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:createFlightTrip"/>
  <to uri="bean:createFlightTripRequest"/>
  <to uri="sap-srfc-destination:nplDest:BAPI_FLTRIP_CREATE?transacted=true"/>
  <to uri="bean:returnFlightTripResponse"/>
</route>

```

### Transaction support

Note that the URL for the SAP endpoint has the **transacted** option set to **true**. As discussed in [Section 287.7, "Transaction Support"](#), when this option is enabled the endpoint ensures that an SAP transaction session has been initiated before invoking the RFC call. Because this endpoint's RFC creates new data in SAP, this options is necessary to make the route's changes permanent in SAP.

### Populating request parameters

The **createFlightTripRequest** and **returnFlightTripResponse** beans are responsible for populating request parameters into the SAP request and extracting response parameters from the SAP response respectively following the same sequence of operations as demonstrated in the previous example.

## 287.12. EXAMPLE 3: HANDLING REQUESTS FROM SAP

## Overview

This example demonstrates a route which handles a request from SAP to the **BOOK\_FLIGHT** RFC, which is implemented by the route. In addition, it demonstrates the component's XML serialization support, using JAXB to unmarshal and marshal SAP request objects and response objects to custom beans.

This route creates a **FlightTrip** business object on behalf of a travel agent, **FlightCustomer**. The route first unmarshals the SAP request object received by the SAP server endpoint into a custom JAXB bean. This custom bean is then multicasted in the exchange to three sub-routes, which gather the travel agent, flight connection and passenger information required to create the flight trip. The final sub-route creates the flight trip object in SAP as demonstrated in the previous example. The final sub-route also creates and returns a custom JAXB bean which is marshaled into an SAP response object and returned by the server endpoint.

## Java DSL for route

The Java DSL for the example route is as follows:

```
DataFormat jaxb = new JaxbDataFormat("org.fusesource.sap.example.jaxb");

from("sap-srfc-server:nplserver:BOOK_FLIGHT")
    .unmarshal(jaxb)
    .multicast()
    .to("direct:getFlightConnectionInfo",
        "direct:getFlightCustomerInfo",
        "direct:getPassengerInfo")
    .end()
    .to("direct:createFlightTrip")
    .marshal(jaxb);
```

## XML DSL for route

And the XML DSL for the same route is as follows:

```
<route>
  <from uri="sap-srfc-server:nplserver:BOOK_FLIGHT"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <jaxb contextPath="org.fusesource.sap.example.jaxb"/>
  </unmarshal>
  <multicast>
    <to uri="direct:getFlightConnectionInfo"/>
    <to uri="direct:getFlightCustomerInfo"/>
    <to uri="direct:getPassengerInfo"/>
  </multicast>
  <to uri="direct:createFlightTrip"/>
  <marshal>
    <jaxb contextPath="org.fusesource.sap.example.jaxb"/>
  </marshal>
</route>
```

## BookFlightRequest bean

The following listing illustrates a JAXB bean which unmarshals from the serialized form of an SAP **BOOK\_FLIGHT** request object:

```

@XmlRootElement(name="Request",
namespace="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class BookFlightRequest {

    @XmlAttribute(name="CUSTNAME")
    private String customerName;

    @XmlAttribute(name="FLIGHTDATE")
    @XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
    private Date flightDate;

    @XmlAttribute(name="TRAVELAGENCYNUMBER")
    private String travelAgencyNumber;

    @XmlAttribute(name="DESTINATION_FROM")
    private String startAirportCode;

    @XmlAttribute(name="DESTINATION_TO")
    private String endAirportCode;

    @XmlAttribute(name="PASSFORM")
    private String passengerFormOfAddress;

    @XmlAttribute(name="PASSNAME")
    private String passengerName;

    @XmlAttribute(name="PASSBIRTH")
    @XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
    private Date passengerDateOfBirth;

    @XmlAttribute(name="CLASS")
    private String flightClass;

    ...
}

```

## BookFlightResponse bean

The following listing illustrates a JAXB bean which marshals to the serialized form of an SAP **BOOK\_FLIGHT** response object:

```

@XmlRootElement(name="Response",
namespace="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class BookFlightResponse {

    @XmlAttribute(name="TRIPNUMBER")
    private String tripNumber;

    @XmlAttribute(name="TICKET_PRICE")
    private BigDecimal ticketPrice;
}

```

```

@XmlAttribute(name="TICKET_TAX")
private BigDecimal ticketTax;

@XmlAttribute(name="CURRENCY")
private String currency;

@XmlAttribute(name="PASSFORM")
private String passengerFormOfAddress;

@XmlAttribute(name="PASSNAME")
private String passengerName;

@XmlAttribute(name="PASSBIRTH")
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
private Date passengerDateOfBirth;

@XmlElement(name="FLTINFO")
private FlightInfo flightInfo;

@XmlElement(name="CONNINFO")
private ConnectionInfoTable connectionInfo;

...
}

```



#### NOTE

The complex parameter fields of the response object are serialized as child elements of the response.

### FlightInfo bean

The following listing illustrates a JAXB bean which marshals to the serialized form of the complex structure parameter **FLTINFO**:

```

@XmlRootElement(name="FLTINFO",
namespace="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class FlightInfo {

    @XmlAttribute(name="FLIGHTTIME")
    private String flightTime;

    @XmlAttribute(name="CITYFROM")
    private String cityFrom;

    @XmlAttribute(name="DEPDATE")
    @XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
    private Date departureDate;

    @XmlAttribute(name="DEPTIME")
    @XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
    private Date departureTime;
}

```

```

@XmlAttribute(name="CITYTO")
private String cityTo;

@XmlAttribute(name="ARRDATE")
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
private Date arrivalDate;

@XmlAttribute(name="ARRTIME")
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
private Date arrivalTime;

...
}

```

## ConnectionInfoTable bean

The following listing illustrates a JAXB bean which marshals to the serialized form of the complex table parameter, **CONNINFO**. Note that the name of the root element type of the JAXB bean corresponds to the name of the row structure type suffixed with **\_TABLE** and the bean contains a list of row elements.

```

@XmlRootElement(name="CONNINFO_TABLE",
namespace="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class ConnectionInfoTable {

    @XmlElement(name="row")
    List<ConnectionInfo> rows;

    ...
}

```

## ConnectionInfo bean

The following listing illustrates a JAXB bean, which marshals to the serialized form of the above tables row elements:

```

@XmlRootElement(name="CONNINFO",
namespace="http://sap.fusesource.org/rfc/nplServer/BOOK_FLIGHT")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class ConnectionInfo {

    @XmlAttribute(name="CONNID")
    String connectionId;

    @XmlAttribute(name="AIRLINE")
    String airline;

    @XmlAttribute(name="PLANETYPE")
    String planeType;

    @XmlAttribute(name="CITYFROM")
    String cityFrom;

    @XmlAttribute(name="DEPDATE")

```



```
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
Date departureDate;
```

```
@XmlAttribute(name="DEPTIME")
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
Date departureTime;
```

```
@XmlAttribute(name="CITYTO")
String cityTo;
```

```
@XmlAttribute(name="ARRDATE")
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
Date arrivalDate;
```

```
@XmlAttribute(name="ARRTIME")
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(DateAdapter.class)
Date arrivalTime;
```

```
...
```

```
}
```

## CHAPTER 288. SAP NETWEAVER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The `sap-netweaver` integrates with the [SAP NetWeaver Gateway](#) using HTTP transports.

This camel component supports only producer endpoints.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sap-netweaver</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 288.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for a sap netweaver gateway component is as follows

```
sap-netweaver:https://host:8080/path?username=foo&password=secret
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 288.2. PREREQUISITES

You would need to have an account to the SAP NetWeaver system to be able to leverage this component. SAP provides a [demo setup](#) where you can requires for an account.

This component uses the basic authentication scheme for logging into SAP NetWeaver.

### 288.3. SAPNETWEAVER OPTIONS

The SAP NetWeaver component has no options.

The SAP NetWeaver endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sap-netweaver:url
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 288.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
url	Required Url to the SAP net-weaver gateway server.		String

#### 288.3.2. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>flattenMap</b> (producer)	If the JSON Map contains only a single entry, then flatten by storing that single entry value as the message body.	true	boolean
<b>json</b> (producer)	Whether to return data in JSON format. If this option is false, then XML is returned in Atom format.	true	boolean
<b>jsonAsMap</b> (producer)	To transform the JSON from a String to a Map in the message body.	true	boolean
<b>password</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> Password for account.		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> Username for account.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 288.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

The following headers can be used by the producer.

Name	Type	Description
<b>CamelNetWeaverCommand</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>Mandatory:</b> The command to execute in <a href="#">MS ADO.Net Data Service</a> format.

## 288.5. EXAMPLES

This example is using the flight demo example from SAP, which is available online over the internet [here](#).

In the route below we request the SAP NetWeaver demo server using the following url

```
https://sapes1.sapdevcenter.com/sap/opu/odata/IWBEP/RMTSAMPLEFLIGHT_2/
```

And we want to execute the following command

```
FlightCollection(AirLineID='AA',FlightConnectionID='0017',FlightDate=datetime'2012-08-29T00%3A00%3A00')
```

To get flight details for the given flight. The command syntax is in [MS ADO.Net Data Service](#) format.

We have the following Camel route

```
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(NetWeaverConstants.COMMAND, constant(command))
  .toF("sap-netweaver:%s?username=%s&password=%s", url, username, password)
  .to("log:response")
  .to("velocity:flight-info.vm")
```

Where url, username, password and command is defined as:

```
private String username = "P1909969254";
private String password = "TODO";
private String url =
"https://sapes1.sapdevcenter.com/sap/opu/odata/IWBEP/RMTSAMPLEFLIGHT_2/";
private String command =
"FlightCollection(AirLineID='AA',FlightConnectionID='0017',FlightDate=datetime'2012-08-29T00%3A00%3A00')";
```

The password is invalid. You would need to create an account at SAP first to run the demo.

The velocity template is used for formatting the response to a basic HTML page

```
<html>
<body>
Flight information:

<p/>
<br/>Airline ID: $body["AirLineID"]
<br/>Aircraft Type: $body["AirCraftType"]
<br/>Departure city: $body["FlightDetails"]["DepartureCity"]
<br/>Departure airport: $body["FlightDetails"]["DepartureAirPort"]
<br/>Destination city: $body["FlightDetails"]["DestinationCity"]
<br/>Destination airport: $body["FlightDetails"]["DestinationAirPort"]

</body>
</html>
```

When running the application you get sampel output:

```
Flight information:
Airline ID: AA
Aircraft Type: 747-400
Departure city: new york
Departure airport: JFK
Destination city: SAN FRANCISCO
Destination airport: SFO
```

## 288.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)

- Getting Started
- [HTTP](#)

## CHAPTER 289. SCHEDULER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

The **scheduler**: component is used to generate message exchanges when a scheduler fires. This component is similar to the [Timer](#) component, but it offers more functionality in terms of scheduling. Also this component uses JDK **ScheduledExecutorService**. Where as the timer uses a JDK **Timer**.

You can only consume events from this endpoint.

### 289.1. URI FORMAT

```
scheduler:name[?options]
```

Where **name** is the name of the scheduler, which is created and shared across endpoints. So if you use the same name for all your timer endpoints, only one scheduler thread pool and thread will be used - but you can configure the thread pool to allow more concurrent threads.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

**Note:** The IN body of the generated exchange is **null**. So **exchange.getIn().getBody()** returns **null**.

### 289.2. OPTIONS

The Scheduler component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>concurrentTasks</b> (scheduler)	Number of threads used by the scheduling thread pool. Is by default using a single thread	1	int
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Scheduler endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
scheduler:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 289.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the scheduler		String

## 289.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel. In other words the error occurred while the polling was gathering information, for instance access to a file network failed so Camel cannot access it to scan for files. The default implementation will log the caused exception at WARN level and ignore it.		<code>PollingConsumerPollStrategy</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>concurrentTasks</b> (scheduler)	Number of threads used by the scheduling thread pool. Is by default using a single thread	1	int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. The default value is 500. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. The default value is 1000. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool. This option allows you to share a thread pool among multiple consumers.		ScheduledExecutorService



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	Allow to plugin a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler</code> to use as the scheduler for firing when the polling consumer runs. The default implementation uses the <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> and there is a Quartz2, and Spring based which supports CRON expressions. Notice: If using a custom scheduler then the options for <code>initialDelay</code> , <code>useFixedDelay</code> , <code>timeUnit</code> , and <code>scheduledExecutorService</code> may not be in use. Use the text <code>quartz2</code> to refer to use the Quartz2 scheduler; and use the text <code>spring</code> to use the Spring based; and use the text <code>myScheduler</code> to refer to a custom scheduler by its id in the Registry. See Quartz2 page for an example.	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 289.3. MORE INFORMATION

This component is a scheduler [Polling Consumer](#) where you can find more information about the options above, and examples at the [Polling Consumer](#) page.

### 289.4. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES

When the timer is fired, it adds the following information as properties to the **Exchange**:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.TIMER_NAME</b>	<b>String</b>	The value of the <b>name</b> option.

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.TIMER_FIRED_TIME</b>	<b>Date</b>	The time when the consumer fired.

## 289.5. SAMPLE

To set up a route that generates an event every 60 seconds:

```
from("scheduler://foo?period=60s").to("bean:myBean?method=someMethodName");
```

The above route will generate an event and then invoke the **someMethodName** method on the bean called **myBean** in the Registry such as JNDI or Spring.

And the route in Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="scheduler://foo?period=60s"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean?method=someMethodName"/>
</route>
```

## 289.6. FORCING THE SCHEDULER TO TRIGGER IMMEDIATELY WHEN COMPLETED

To let the scheduler trigger as soon as the previous task is complete, you can set the option **greedy=true**. But beware then the scheduler will keep firing all the time. So use this with caution.

## 289.7. FORCING THE SCHEDULER TO BE IDLE

There can be use cases where you want the scheduler to trigger and be greedy. But sometimes you want "tell the scheduler" that there was no task to poll, so the scheduler can change into idle mode using the backoff options. To do this you would need to set a property on the exchange with the key **Exchange.SCHEDULER\_POLLED\_MESSAGES** to a boolean value of false. This will cause the consumer to indicate that there was no messages polled.

The consumer will otherwise as by default return 1 message polled to the scheduler, every time the consumer has completed processing the exchange.

## 289.8. SEE ALSO

- [Timer](#)
- [Quartz](#)

# CHAPTER 290. SCHEMATRON COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

[Schematron](#) is an XML-based language for validating XML instance documents. It is used to make assertions about data in an XML document and it is also used to express operational and business rules. Schematron is an [ISO Standard](#). The schematron component uses the leading [implementation](#) of ISO schematron. It is an XSLT based implementation. The schematron rules is run through [four XSLT pipelines](#), which generates a final XSLT which will be used as the basis for running the assertion against the XML document. The component is written in a way that Schematron rules are loaded at the start of the endpoint (only once) this is to minimise the overhead of instantiating a Java Templates object representing the rules.

## 290.1. URI FORMAT

```
schematron://path?[options]
```

## 290.2. URI OPTIONS

The Schematron component has no options.

The Schematron endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
schematron:path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 290.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>path</code>	<b>Required</b> The path to the schematron rules file. Can either be in class path or location in the file system.		String

### 290.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>abort</code> (producer)	Flag to abort the route and throw a schematron validation exception.	false	boolean
<code>rules</code> (producer)	To use the given schematron rules instead of loading from the path		Templates
<code>synchronous</code> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>uriResolver</b> (advanced)	Set the URIResolver to be used for resolving schematron includes in the rules file.		URIResolver

### 290.3. HEADERS

Name	Description	Type	In/Out
CamelSchematronValidationStatus	The schematron validation status: SUCCESS / FAILED	String	IN
CamelSchematronValidationReport	The schematron report body in XML format. See an example below	String	IN

### 290.4. URI AND PATH SYNTAX

The following example shows how to invoke the schematron processor in Java DSL. The schematron rules file is sourced from the class path:

```
from("direct:start").to("schematron://sch/schematron.sch").to("mock:result")
```

The following example shows how to invoke the schematron processor in XML DSL. The schematron rules file is sourced from the file system:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start" />
  <to uri="schematron:///usr/local/sch/schematron.sch" />
  <log message="Schematron validation status: ${in.header.CamelSchematronValidationStatus}" />
</route>
```

```

<choice>
  <when>
    <simple>${in.header.CamelSchematronValidationStatus} == 'SUCCESS'</simple>
    <to uri="mock:success" />
  </when>
  <otherwise>
    <log message="Failed schematron validation" />
    <setBody>
      <header>CamelSchematronValidationReport</header>
    </setBody>
    <to uri="mock:failure" />
  </otherwise>
</choice>
</route>

```

## TIP

**Where to store schematron rules?** Schematron rules can change with business requirement, as such it is recommended to store these rules somewhere in file system. When the schematron component endpoint is started, the rules are compiled into XSLT as a Java Templates Object. This is done only once to minimise the overhead of instantiating Java Templates object, which can be an expensive operation for large set of rules and given that the process goes through four pipelines of [XSLT transformations](#). So if you happen to store the rules in the file system, in the event of an update, all you need is to restart the route or the component. No harm in storing these rules in the class path though, but you will have to build and deploy the component to pick up the changes.

## 290.5. SCHEMATRON RULES AND REPORT SAMPLES

Here is an example of schematron rules

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron">
  <title>Check Sections 12/07</title>
  <pattern id="section-check">
    <rule context="section">
      <assert test="title">This section has no title</assert>
      <assert test="para">This section has no paragraphs</assert>
    </rule>
  </pattern>
</schema>

```

Here is an example of schematron report:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<svrl:schematron-output xmlns:svrl="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/svrl"
  xmlns:iso="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"
  xmlns:saxon="http://saxon.sf.net/"
  xmlns:schold="http://www.ascc.net/xml/schematron"
  xmlns:xhtml="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" schemaVersion="" title="">

  <svrl:active-pattern document="" />
  <svrl:fired-rule context="chapter" />

```

```
<svrl:failed-assert test="title" location="/doc[1]/chapter[1]">
  <svrl:text>A chapter should have a title</svrl:text>
</svrl:failed-assert>
<svrl:fired-rule context="chapter" />
<svrl:failed-assert test="title" location="/doc[1]/chapter[2]">
  <svrl:text>A chapter should have a title</svrl:text>
</svrl:failed-assert>
<svrl:fired-rule context="chapter" />
</svrl:schematron-output>
```

## TIP

**Useful Links and resources**\* [Introduction to Schematron](#) by Mulleberry technologies. An excellent document in PDF to get you started on Schematron. \* [Schematron official site](#). This contains links to other resources

## CHAPTER 291. SCP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The `camel-jsch` component supports the [SCP protocol](#) using the Client API of the [Jsch](#) project. Jsch is already used in camel by the [FTP](#) component for the `sftp:` protocol.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-jsch</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 291.1. URI FORMAT

```
scp://host[:port]/destination[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

The file name can be specified either in the `<path>` part of the URI or as a "CamelFileName" header on the message (**Exchange.FILE\_NAME** if used in code).

### 291.2. OPTIONS

The SCP component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>verboseLogging</b> (producer)	JSCH is verbose logging out of the box. Therefore we turn the logging down to DEBUG logging by default. But setting this option to true turns on the verbose logging again.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The SCP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
scp:host:port/directoryName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 291.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> Hostname of the FTP server		String
<b>port</b>	Port of the FTP server		int
<b>directoryName</b>	The starting directory		String

### 291.2.2. Query Parameters (20 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after use. Disconnect will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server. If you have a consumer which you want to stop, then you need to stop the consumer/route instead.	false	boolean
<b>chmod</b> (producer)	Allows you to set chmod on the stored file. For example chmod=664.	664	String
<b>fileName</b> (producer)	Use Expression such as File Language to dynamically set the filename. For consumers, it's used as a filename filter. For producers, it's used to evaluate the filename to write. If an expression is set, it take precedence over the CamelFileName header. (Note: The header itself can also be an Expression). The expression options support both String and Expression types. If the expression is a String type, it is always evaluated using the File Language. If the expression is an Expression type, the specified Expression type is used - this allows you, for instance, to use OGNL expressions. For the consumer, you can use it to filter filenames, so you can for instance consume today's file using the File Language syntax: mydata-\$date:now:yyyyMMdd.txt. The producers support the CamelOVERRIDEFileName header which takes precedence over any existing CamelFileName header; the CamelOVERRIDEFileName is a header that is used only once, and makes it easier as this avoids to temporary store CamelFileName and have to restore it afterwards.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>flatten</b> (producer)	Flatten is used to flatten the file name path to strip any leading paths, so it's just the file name. This allows you to consume recursively into sub-directories, but when you eg write the files to another directory they will be written in a single directory. Setting this to true on the producer enforces that any file name in CamelFileName header will be stripped for any leading paths.	false	boolean
<b>strictHostKeyChecking</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use strict host key checking. Possible values are: no, yes	no	String
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Used to specify if a null body is allowed during file writing. If set to true then an empty file will be created, when set to false, and attempting to send a null body to the file component, a <code>GenericFileWriteException</code> of 'Cannot write null body to file.' will be thrown. If the <code>fileExist</code> option is set to 'Override', then the file will be truncated, and if set to append the file will remain unchanged.	false	boolean
<b>disconnectOnBatchComplete</b> (producer)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after a Batch upload is complete. <code>disconnectOnBatchComplete</code> will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server.	false	boolean
<b>connectTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the connect timeout for waiting for a connection to be established Used by both <code>FTPClient</code> and <code>JSCH</code>	10000	int
<b>soTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the so timeout Used only by <code>FTPClient</code>	30000 0	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the data timeout for waiting for reply Used only by <code>FTPClient</code>	30000	int
<b>knownHostsFile</b> (security)	Sets the <code>known_hosts</code> file, so that the <code>jsch</code> endpoint can do host key verification. You can prefix with <code>classpath:</code> to load the file from classpath instead of file system.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use for login		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>preferredAuthentications</b> (security)	Set a comma separated list of authentications that will be used in order of preference. Possible authentication methods are defined by JCraft JSCH. Some examples include: gssapi-with-mic,publickey,keyboard-interactive,password If not specified the JSCH and/or system defaults will be used.		String
<b>privateKeyBytes</b> (security)	Set the private key bytes to that the endpoint can do private key verification. This must be used only if privateKeyFile wasn't set. Otherwise the file will have the priority.		byte[]
<b>privateKeyFile</b> (security)	Set the private key file to that the endpoint can do private key verification. You can prefix with classpath: to load the file from classpath instead of file system.		String
<b>privateKeyFilePassphrase</b> (security)	Set the private key file passphrase to that the endpoint can do private key verification.		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use for login		String
<b>useUserKnownHostsFile</b> (security)	If knownHostFile has not been explicit configured, then use the host file from System.getProperty(user.home) /.ssh/known_hosts	true	boolean
<b>ciphers</b> (security)	Set a comma separated list of ciphers that will be used in order of preference. Possible cipher names are defined by JCraft JSCH. Some examples include: aes128-ctr,aes128-cbc,3des-ctr,3des-cbc,blowfish-cbc,aes192-cbc,aes256-cbc. If not specified the default list from JSCH will be used.		String

### 291.3. LIMITATIONS

Currently camel-jsch only supports a [Producer](#) (i.e. copy files to another host).

### 291.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 292. CAMEL SCR (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel 2.15

SCR stands for Service Component Runtime and is an implementation of OSGi Declarative Services specification. SCR enables any plain old Java object to expose and use OSGi services with no boilerplate code.

OSGi framework knows your object by looking at SCR descriptor files in its bundle which are typically generated from Java annotations by a plugin such as **org.apache.felix:maven-scr-plugin**.

Running Camel in an SCR bundle is a great alternative for Spring DM and Blueprint based solutions having significantly fewer lines of code between you and the OSGi framework. Using SCR your bundle can remain completely in Java world; there is no need to edit XML or properties files. This offers you full control over everything and means your IDE of choice knows exactly what is going on in your project.

### 292.1. CAMEL SCR SUPPORT

Camel-scr bundle is not included in Apache Camel versions prior 2.15.0, but the artifact itself can be used with any Camel version since 2.12.0.

**org.apache.camel/camel-scr** bundle provides a base class, **AbstractCamelRunner**, which manages a Camel context for you and a helper class, **ScrHelper**, for using your SCR properties in unit tests. Camel-scr feature for Apache Karaf defines all features and bundles required for running Camel in SCR bundles.

**AbstractCamelRunner** class ties CamelContext's lifecycle to Service Component's lifecycle and handles configuration with help of Camel's PropertiesComponent. All you have to do to make a Service Component out of your java class is to extend it from **AbstractCamelRunner** and add the following **org.apache.felix.scr.annotations** on class level:

Add required annotations

```
@Component
@References({
    @Reference(name = "camelComponent",referenceInterface = ComponentResolver.class,
        cardinality = ReferenceCardinality.MANDATORY_MULTIPLE, policy =
        ReferencePolicy.DYNAMIC,
        policyOption = ReferencePolicyOption.GREEDY, bind = "gotCamelComponent", unbind =
        "lostCamelComponent")
})
```

Then implement **getRouteBuilders()** method which returns the Camel routes you want to run:

Implement **getRouteBuilders()**

```
@Override
protected List<RoutesBuilder> getRouteBuilders() {
    List<RoutesBuilder> routesBuilders = new ArrayList<>();
    routesBuilders.add(new YourRouteBuilderHere(registry));
    routesBuilders.add(new AnotherRouteBuilderHere(registry));
    return routesBuilders;
}
```

And finally provide the default configuration with:

## Default configuration in annotations

```
@Properties({
    @Property(name = "camelContextId", value = "my-test"),
    @Property(name = "active", value = "true"),
    @Property(name = "...", value = "..."),
    ...
})
```

That's all. And if you used **camel-archetype-scr** to generate a project all this is already taken care of.

Below is an example of a complete Service Component class, generated by **camel-archetype-scr**:

### CamelScrExample.java

```
// This file was generated from org.apache.camel.archetypes/camel-archetype-scr/2.15-SNAPSHOT
package example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.apache.camel.scr.AbstractCamelRunner;
import example.internal.CamelScrExampleRoute;
import org.apache.camel.RoutesBuilder;
import org.apache.camel.spi.ComponentResolver;
import org.apache.felix.scr.annotations.*;

@Component(label = CamelScrExample.COMPONENT_LABEL, description =
CamelScrExample.COMPONENT_DESCRIPTION, immediate = true, metatype = true)
@Properties({
    @Property(name = "camelContextId", value = "camel-scr-example"),
    @Property(name = "camelRouteId", value = "foo/timer-log"),
    @Property(name = "active", value = "true"),
    @Property(name = "from", value = "timer:foo?period=5000"),
    @Property(name = "to", value = "log:foo?showHeaders=true"),
    @Property(name = "messageOk", value = "Success: {{from}} -> {{to}}"),
    @Property(name = "messageError", value = "Failure: {{from}} -> {{to}}"),
    @Property(name = "maximumRedeliveries", value = "0"),
    @Property(name = "redeliveryDelay", value = "5000"),
    @Property(name = "backOffMultiplier", value = "2"),
    @Property(name = "maximumRedeliveryDelay", value = "60000")
})
@References({
    @Reference(name = "camelComponent", referenceInterface = ComponentResolver.class,
        cardinality = ReferenceCardinality.MANDATORY_MULTIPLE, policy =
ReferencePolicy.DYNAMIC,
        policyOption = ReferencePolicyOption.GREEDY, bind = "gotCamelComponent", unbind =
"lostCamelComponent")
})
public class CamelScrExample extends AbstractCamelRunner {

    public static final String COMPONENT_LABEL = "example.CamelScrExample";
    public static final String COMPONENT_DESCRIPTION = "This is the description for camel-scr-
example.";
}
```

```

@Override
protected List<RoutesBuilder> getRouteBuilders() {
    List<RoutesBuilder> routesBuilders = new ArrayList<>();
    routesBuilders.add(new CamelScrExampleRoute(registry));
    return routesBuilders;
}
}

```

**CamelContextId** and **active** properties control the CamelContext's name (defaults to "camel-runner-default") and whether it will be started or not (defaults to "false"), respectively. In addition to these you can add and use as many properties as you like. Camel's PropertiesComponent handles recursive properties and prefixing with fallback without problem.

**AbstractCamelRunner** will make these properties available to your RouteBuilders with help of Camel's PropertiesComponent and it will also inject these values into your Service Component's and RouteBuilder's fields when their names match. The fields can be declared with any visibility level, and many types are supported (String, int, boolean, URL, ...).

Below is an example of a RouteBuilder class generated by **camel-archetype-scr**:

#### CamelScrExampleRoute.java

```

// This file was generated from org.apache.camel.archetypes/camel-archetype-scr/2.15-SNAPSHOT
package example.internal;

import org.apache.camel.LoggingLevel;
import org.apache.camel.builder.RouteBuilder;
import org.apache.camel.impl.SimpleRegistry;
import org.apache.commons.lang.Validate;

public class CamelScrExampleRoute extends RouteBuilder {

    SimpleRegistry registry;

    // Configured fields
    private String camelRouteId;
    private Integer maximumRedeliveries;
    private Long redeliveryDelay;
    private Double backOffMultiplier;
    private Long maximumRedeliveryDelay;

    public CamelScrExampleRoute(final SimpleRegistry registry) {
        this.registry = registry;
    }

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        checkProperties();

        // Add a bean to Camel context registry
        registry.put("test", "bean");
    }
}

```

```

    errorHandler(defaultErrorHandler()
        .retryAttemptedLogLevel(LoggingLevel.WARN)
        .maximumRedeliveries(maximumRedeliveries)
        .redeliveryDelay(redeliveryDelay)
        .backOffMultiplier(backOffMultiplier)
        .maximumRedeliveryDelay(maximumRedeliveryDelay));

    from("${from}")
        .startupOrder(2)
        .routeId(camelRouteId)
        .onCompletion()
            .to("direct:processCompletion")
        .end()
        .removeHeaders("CamelHttp*")
        .to("${to}");

    from("direct:processCompletion")
        .startupOrder(1)
        .routeId(camelRouteId + ".completion")
        .choice()
            .when(simple("${exception} == null"))
                .log("${messageOk}")
            .otherwise()
                .log(LoggingLevel.ERROR, "${messageError}")
        .end();
    }
}

public void checkProperties() {
    Validate.notNull(camelRouteId, "camelRouteId property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(maximumRedeliveries, "maximumRedeliveries property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(redeliveryDelay, "redeliveryDelay property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(backOffMultiplier, "backOffMultiplier property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(maximumRedeliveryDelay, "maximumRedeliveryDelay property is not set");
}
}

```

Let's take a look at **CamelScrExampleRoute** in more detail.

```

// Configured fields
private String camelRouteId;
private Integer maximumRedeliveries;
private Long redeliveryDelay;
private Double backOffMultiplier;
private Long maximumRedeliveryDelay;

```

The values of these fields are set with values from properties by matching their names.

```
// Add a bean to Camel context registry
registry.put("test", "bean");
```

If you need to add some beans to CamelContext's registry for your routes, you can do it like this.

```
public void checkProperties() {
    Validate.notNull(camelRouteId, "camelRouteId property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(maximumRedeliveries, "maximumRedeliveries property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(redeliveryDelay, "redeliveryDelay property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(backOffMultiplier, "backOffMultiplier property is not set");
    Validate.notNull(maximumRedeliveryDelay, "maximumRedeliveryDelay property is not set");
}
```

It is a good idea to check that required parameters are set and they have meaningful values before allowing the routes to start.

```
from("${from}")
    .startupOrder(2)
    .routeId(camelRouteId)
    .onCompletion()
        .to("direct:processCompletion")
    .end()
    .removeHeaders("CamelHttp*")
    .to("${to}");

from("direct:processCompletion")
    .startupOrder(1)
    .routeId(camelRouteId + ".completion")
    .choice()
        .when(simple("${exception} == null"))
            .log("${messageOk}")
        .otherwise()
            .log(LoggingLevel.ERROR, "${messageError}")
    .end();
```

Note that pretty much everything in the route is configured with properties. This essentially makes your RouteBuilder a template. SCR allows you to create more instances of your routes just by providing alternative configurations. More on this in section *Using Camel SCR bundle as a template*.

## 292.2. ABSTRACTCAMELRUNNER'S LIFECYCLE IN SCR

1. When component's configuration policy and mandatory references are satisfied SCR calls **activate()**. This creates and sets up a CamelContext through the following call chain: **activate()** → **prepare()** → **createCamelContext()** → **setupPropertiesComponent()** → **configure()** → **setupCamelContext()**. Finally, the context is scheduled to start after a delay defined in **AbstractCamelRunner.START\_DELAY** with **runWithDelay()**.
2. When Camel components (**ComponentResolver** services, to be exact) are registered in OSGi, SCR calls **gotCamelComponent`()** which reschedules/delays the CamelContext start further

by the same **AbstractCamelRunner.START\_DELAY**. This in effect makes CamelContext wait until all Camel components are loaded or there is a sufficient gap between them. The same logic will tell a failed-to-start CamelContext to try again whenever we add more Camel components.

- When Camel components are unregistered SCR calls **lostCamelComponent`()**. This call does nothing.
- When one of the requirements that caused the call to **activate() is lost SCR will call deactivate()**. This will shutdown the CamelContext.

In (non-OSGi) unit tests you should use **prepare() → run() → stop()** instead of **activate() → deactivate()** for more fine-grained control. Also, this allows us to avoid possible SCR specific operations in tests.

## 292.3. USING CAMEL-ARCHETYPE-SCR

The easiest way to create an Camel SCR bundle project is to use **camel-archetype-scr** and Maven.

You can generate a project with the following steps:

### Generating a project

```
$ mvn archetype:generate -Dfilter=org.apache.camel.archetypes:camel-archetype-scr
```

Choose archetype:

1: local -> org.apache.camel.archetypes:camel-archetype-scr (Creates a new Camel SCR bundle project for Karaf)

Choose a number or apply filter (format: [groupId:]artifactId, case sensitive contains): : 1

Define value for property 'groupId': : example

[INFO] Using property: groupId = example

Define value for property 'artifactId': : camel-scr-example

Define value for property 'version': 1.0-SNAPSHOT: :

Define value for property 'package': example: :

[INFO] Using property: archetypeArtifactId = camel-archetype-scr

[INFO] Using property: archetypeGroupId = org.apache.camel.archetypes

[INFO] Using property: archetypeVersion = 2.15-SNAPSHOT

Define value for property 'className': : CamelScrExample

Confirm properties configuration:

groupId: example

artifactId: camel-scr-example

version: 1.0-SNAPSHOT

package: example

archetypeArtifactId: camel-archetype-scr

archetypeGroupId: org.apache.camel.archetypes

archetypeVersion: 2.15-SNAPSHOT

className: CamelScrExample

Y: :

Done!

Now run:

```
mvn install
```

and the bundle is ready to be deployed.



## 292.4. UNIT TESTING CAMEL ROUTES

Service Component is a POJO and has no special requirements for (non-OSGi) unit testing. There are however some techniques that are specific to Camel SCR or just make testing easier.

Below is an example unit test, generated by **camel-archetype-scr**:

```
// This file was generated from org.apache.camel.archetypes/camel-archetype-scr/2.15-SNAPSHOT
package example;

import java.util.List;

import org.apache.camel.scr.internal.ScrHelper;
import org.apache.camel.builder.AdviceWithRouteBuilder;
import org.apache.camel.component.mock.MockComponent;
import org.apache.camel.component.mock.MockEndpoint;
import org.apache.camel.model.ModelCamelContext;
import org.apache.camel.model.RouteDefinition;
import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Rule;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.rules.TestName;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.junit.runners.JUnit4;

@RunWith(JUnit4.class)
public class CamelScrExampleTest {

    Logger log = LoggerFactory.getLogger(getClass());

    @Rule
    public TestName testName = new TestName();

    CamelScrExample integration;
    ModelCamelContext context;

    @Before
    public void setUp() throws Exception {
        log.info("*****");
        log.info("Test: " + testName.getMethodName());
        log.info("*****");

        // Set property prefix for unit testing
        System.setProperty(CamelScrExample.PROPERTY_PREFIX, "unit");

        // Prepare the integration
        integration = new CamelScrExample();
        integration.prepare(null, ScrHelper.getScrProperties(integration.getClass().getName()));
        context = integration.getContext();

        // Disable JMX for test
        context.disableJMX();
    }
}
```

```

    // Fake a component for test
    context.addComponent("amq", new MockComponent());
}

@After
public void tearDown() throws Exception {
    integration.stop();
}

@Test
public void testRoutes() throws Exception {
    // Adjust routes
    List<RouteDefinition> routes = context.getRouteDefinitions();

    routes.get(0).adviceWith(context, new AdviceWithRouteBuilder() {
        @Override
        public void configure() throws Exception {
            // Replace "from" endpoint with direct:start
            replaceFromWith("direct:start");
            // Mock and skip result endpoint
            mockEndpoints("log:*");
        }
    });

    MockEndpoint resultEndpoint = context.getEndpoint("mock:log:foo", MockEndpoint.class);
    // resultEndpoint.expectedMessageCount(1); // If you want to just check the number of messages
    resultEndpoint.expectedBodiesReceived("hello"); // If you want to check the contents

    // Start the integration
    integration.run();

    // Send the test message
    context.createProducerTemplate().sendBody("direct:start", "hello");

    resultEndpoint.assertIsSatisfied();
}
}

```

Now, let's take a look at the interesting bits one by one.

### Using property prefixing

```

// Set property prefix for unit testing
System.setProperty(CamelScrExample.PROPERTY_PREFIX, "unit");

```

This allows you to override parts of the configuration by prefixing properties with "unit.". For example, **unit.from** overrides **from** for the unit test.

Prefixes can be used to handle the differences between the runtime environments where your routes might run. Moving the unchanged bundle through development, testing and production environments is a typical use case.

## Getting test configuration from annotations

```
integration.prepare(null, ScrHelper.getScrProperties(integration.getClass().getName()));
```

Here we configure the Service Component in test with the same properties that would be used in OSGi environment.

## Mocking components for test

```
// Fake a component for test
context.addComponent("amq", new MockComponent());
```

Components that are not available in test can be mocked like this to allow the route to start.

## Adjusting routes for test

```
// Adjust routes
List<RouteDefinition> routes = context.getRouteDefinitions();

routes.get(0).adviceWith(context, new AdviceWithRouteBuilder() {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        // Replace "from" endpoint with direct:start
        replaceFromWith("direct:start");
        // Mock and skip result endpoint
        mockEndpoints("log:*");
    }
});
```

Camel's AdviceWith feature allows routes to be modified for test.

## Starting the routes

```
// Start the integration
integration.run();
```

Here we start the Service Component and along with it the routes.

## Sending a test message

```
// Send the test message
context.createProducerTemplate().sendBody("direct:start", "hello");
```

Here we send a message to a route in test.

## 292.5. RUNNING THE BUNDLE IN APACHE KARAF

Once the bundle has been built with **mvn install** it's ready to be deployed. To deploy the bundle on Apache Karaf perform the following steps on Karaf command line:

### Deploying the bundle in Apache Karaf

```
# Add Camel feature repository
karaf@root> features:chooseurl camel 2.15-SNAPSHOT

# Install camel-scr feature
karaf@root> features:install camel-scr

# Install commons-lang, used in the example route to validate parameters
karaf@root> osgi:install mvn:commons-lang/commons-lang/2.6

# Install and start your bundle
karaf@root> osgi:install -s mvn:example/camel-scr-example/1.0-SNAPSHOT

# See how it's running
karaf@root> log:tail -n 10

Press ctrl-c to stop watching the log.
```

#### 292.5.1. Overriding the default configuration

By default, Service Component's configuration PID equals the fully qualified name of its class. You can change the example bundle's properties with Karaf's **config:\*** commands:

##### Override a property

```
# Override 'messageOk' property
karaf@root> config:propset -p example.CamelScrExample messageOk "This is better logging"
```

Or you can change the configuration by editing property files in Karaf's **etc** folder.

#### 292.5.2. Using Camel SCR bundle as a template

Let's say you have a Camel SCR bundle that implements an integration pattern that you use frequently, say, **from** → **to**, with success/failure logging and redelivery which also happens to be the pattern our example route implements. You probably don't want to create a separate bundle for every instance. No worries, SCR has you covered.

Create a configuration PID for your Service Component, but add a tail with a dash and SCR will use that configuration to create a new instance of your component.

##### Creating a new Service Component instance

```
# Create a PID with a tail
karaf@root> config:edit example.CamelScrExample-anotherone

# Override some properties
karaf@root> config:propset camelContextId my-other-context
karaf@root> config:propset to "file://removeme?fileName=removemetoo.txt"
```

```
# Save the PID  
karaf@root> config:update
```

This will start a new CamelContext with your overridden properties. How convenient.

## 292.6. NOTES

When designing a Service Component to be a template you typically don't want it to start without a "tailed" configuration i.e. with the default configuration.

To prevent your Service Component from starting with the default configuration add **policy = ConfigurationPolicy.REQUIRE** to the class level `@Component` annotation.

## CHAPTER 293. XML SECURITY DATAFORMAT

### Available as of Camel version 2.0

The XMLSecurity Data Format facilitates encryption and decryption of XML payloads at the Document, Element, and Element Content levels (including simultaneous multi-node encryption/decryption using XPath). To sign messages using the XML Signature specification, please see the Camel XML Security component.

The encryption capability is based on formats supported using the Apache XML Security (Santuario) project. Symmetric encryption/decryption is currently supported using Triple-DES and AES (128, 192, and 256) encryption formats. Additional formats can be easily added later as needed. This capability allows Camel users to encrypt/decrypt payloads while being dispatched or received along a route.

### Available as of Camel 2.9

The XMLSecurity Data Format supports asymmetric key encryption. In this encryption model a symmetric key is generated and used to perform XML content encryption or decryption. This "content encryption key" is then itself encrypted using an asymmetric encryption algorithm that leverages the recipient's public key as the "key encryption key". Use of an asymmetric key encryption algorithm ensures that only the holder of the recipient's private key can access the generated symmetric encryption key. Thus, only the private key holder can decode the message. The XMLSecurity Data Format handles all of the logic required to encrypt and decrypt the message content and encryption key(s) using asymmetric key encryption.

The XMLSecurity Data Format also has improved support for namespaces when processing the XPath queries that select content for encryption. A namespace definition mapping can be included as part of the data format configuration. This enables true namespace matching, even if the prefix values in the XPath query and the target xml document are not equivalent strings.

### 293.1. XMLSECURITY OPTIONS

The XML Security dataformat supports 12 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>xmlCipherAlgorithm</code>	<b>TRIPLEDES</b>	<b>String</b>	The cipher algorithm to be used for encryption/decryption of the XML message content. The available choices are: XMLCipher.TRIPEDES XMLCipher.AES_128 XMLCipher.AES_128_GCM XMLCipher.AES_192 XMLCipher.AES_192_GCM XMLCipher.AES_256 XMLCipher.AES_256_GCM XMLCipher.SEED_128 XMLCipher.CAMELLIA_128 XMLCipher.CAMELLIA_192 XMLCipher.CAMELLIA_256 The default value is XMLCipher.TRIPEDES
<code>passPhrase</code>		<b>String</b>	A String used as passPhrase to encrypt/decrypt content. The passPhrase has to be provided. If no passPhrase is specified, a default passPhrase is used. The passPhrase needs to be put together in conjunction with the appropriate encryption algorithm. For example using TRIPEDES the passPhrase can be a Only another 24 Byte key

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>secureTag</code>		<b>String</b>	The XPath reference to the XML Element selected for encryption/decryption. If no tag is specified, the entire payload is encrypted/decrypted.
<code>secureTagContents</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	A boolean value to specify whether the XML Element is to be encrypted or the contents of the XML Element false = Element Level true = Element Content Level
<code>keyCipherAlgorithm</code>	<b>RSA_OAEP</b>	<b>String</b>	The cipher algorithm to be used for encryption/decryption of the asymmetric key. The available choices are: XMLCipher.RSA_v1dot5 XMLCipher.RSA_OAEP XMLCipher.RSA_OAEP_11 The default value is XMLCipher.RSA_OAEP
<code>recipientKeyAlias</code>		<b>String</b>	The key alias to be used when retrieving the recipient's public or private key from a KeyStore when performing asymmetric key encryption or decryption.
<code>keyOrTrustStoreParametersId</code>		<b>String</b>	Refers to a KeyStore instance to lookup in the registry, which is used for configuration options for creating and loading a KeyStore instance that represents the sender's trustStore or recipient's keyStore.
<code>keyPassword</code>		<b>String</b>	The password to be used for retrieving the private key from the KeyStore. This key is used for asymmetric decryption.
<code>digestAlgorithm</code>	<b>SHA1</b>	<b>String</b>	The digest algorithm to use with the RSA OAEP algorithm. The available choices are: XMLCipher.SHA1 XMLCipher.SHA256 XMLCipher.SHA512 The default value is XMLCipher.SHA1
<code>mgfAlgorithm</code>	<b>MGF1_SHA1</b>	<b>String</b>	The MGF Algorithm to use with the RSA OAEP algorithm. The available choices are: EncryptionConstants.MGF1_SHA1 EncryptionConstants.MGF1_SHA256 EncryptionConstants.MGF1_SHA512 The default value is EncryptionConstants.MGF1_SHA1
<code>addKeyValueForEncryptedKey</code>	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to add the public key used to encrypt the session key as a KeyValue in the EncryptedKey structure or not.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 293.1.1. Key Cipher Algorithm

As of Camel 2.12.0, the default Key Cipher Algorithm is now XMLCipher.RSA\_OAEP instead of XMLCipher.RSA\_v1dot5. Usage of XMLCipher.RSA\_v1dot5 is discouraged due to various attacks. Requests that use RSA v1.5 as the key cipher algorithm will be rejected unless it has been explicitly configured as the key cipher algorithm.

## 293.2. MARSHAL

In order to encrypt the payload, the **marshal** processor needs to be applied on the route followed by the **secureXML()** tag.

## 293.3. UNMARSHAL

In order to decrypt the payload, the **unmarshal** processor needs to be applied on the route followed by the **secureXML()** tag.

## 293.4. EXAMPLES

Given below are several examples of how marshalling could be performed at the Document, Element, and Content levels.

### 293.4.1. Full Payload encryption/decryption

```
from("direct:start")
  .marshal().secureXML()
  .unmarshal().secureXML()
  .to("direct:end");
```

### 293.4.2. Partial Payload Content Only encryption/decryption

```
String tagXPath = "//cheesesites/italy/cheese";
boolean secureTagContent = true;
...
from("direct:start")
  .marshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent)
  .unmarshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent)
  .to("direct:end");
```

### 293.4.3. Partial Multi Node Payload Content Only encryption/decryption

```
String tagXPath = "//cheesesites/*/cheese";
boolean secureTagContent = true;
...
from("direct:start")
  .marshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent)
  .unmarshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent)
  .to("direct:end");
```

### 293.4.4. Partial Payload Content Only encryption/decryption with choice of passPhrase(password)



```
String tagXPath = "//cheesesites/italy/cheese";
boolean secureTagContent = true;
...
String passphrase = "Just another 24 Byte key";
from("direct:start")
    .marshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent, passphrase)
    .unmarshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent, passphrase)
    .to("direct:end");
```

### 293.4.5. Partial Payload Content Only encryption/decryption with passphrase(password) and Algorithm

```
import org.apache.xml.security.encryption.XMLCipher;
...
String tagXPath = "//cheesesites/italy/cheese";
boolean secureTagContent = true;
String passphrase = "Just another 24 Byte key";
String algorithm = XMLCipher.TRIPLEDES;
from("direct:start")
    .marshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent, passphrase, algorithm)
    .unmarshal().secureXML(tagXPath, secureTagContent, passphrase, algorithm)
    .to("direct:end");
```

### 293.4.6. Partial Payload Content with Namespace support

Java DSL

```
final Map<String, String> namespaces = new HashMap<String, String>();
namespaces.put("cust", "http://cheese.xmlsecurity.camel.apache.org/");

final KeyStoreParameters tsParameters = new KeyStoreParameters();
tsParameters.setPassword("password");
tsParameters.setResource("sender.ts");

context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:start")
            .marshal().secureXML("//cust:cheesesites/italy", namespaces, true, "recipient",
                testCypherAlgorithm, XMLCipher.RSA_v1dot5, tsParameters)
            .to("mock:encrypted");
    }
}
```

Spring XML

A namespace prefix that is defined as part of the **camelContext** definition can be re-used in context within the data format **secureTag** attribute of the **secureXML** element.

```
<camelContext id="springXmlSecurityDataFormatTestCamelContext"
    xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
    xmlns:cheese="http://cheese.xmlsecurity.camel.apache.org/">
    <route>
        <from uri="direct://start"/>
```

```

<marshal>
  <secureXML secureTag="//cheese:cheesesites/italy"
    secureTagContents="true"/>
</marshal>
...

```

### 293.4.7. Asymmetric Key Encryption

#### Spring XML Sender

```

<!-- trust store configuration -->
<camel:keyStoreParameters id="trustStoreParams" resource="./sender.ts" password="password"/>

<camelContext id="springXmlSecurityDataFormatTestCamelContext"
  xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
  xmlns:cheese="http://cheese.xmlsecurity.camel.apache.org/">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct://start"/>
    <marshal>
      <secureXML secureTag="//cheese:cheesesites/italy"
        secureTagContents="true"
        xmlCipherAlgorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#aes128-cbc"
        keyCipherAlgorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-1_5"
        recipientKeyAlias="recipient"
        keyOrTrustStoreParametersId="trustStoreParams"/>
    </marshal>
    ...
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

#### Spring XML Recipient

```

<!-- key store configuration -->
<camel:keyStoreParameters id="keyStoreParams" resource="./recipient.ks" password="password" />

<camelContext id="springXmlSecurityDataFormatTestCamelContext"
  xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
  xmlns:cheese="http://cheese.xmlsecurity.camel.apache.org/">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct://encrypted"/>
    <unmarshal>
      <secureXML secureTag="//cheese:cheesesites/italy"
        secureTagContents="true"
        xmlCipherAlgorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#aes128-cbc"
        keyCipherAlgorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-1_5"
        recipientKeyAlias="recipient"
        keyOrTrustStoreParametersId="keyStoreParams"
        keyPassword="privateKeyPassword" />
    </unmarshal>
    ...
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

## 293.5. DEPENDENCIES

This data format is provided within the **camel-xmlsecurity** component.

## CHAPTER 294. SEDA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

The **seda:** component provides asynchronous [SEDA](#) behavior, so that messages are exchanged on a [BlockingQueue](#) and consumers are invoked in a separate thread from the producer.

Note that queues are only visible within a *single* CamelContext. If you want to communicate across **CamelContext** instances (for example, communicating between Web applications), see the [VM](#) component.

This component does not implement any kind of persistence or recovery, if the VM terminates while messages are yet to be processed. If you need persistence, reliability or distributed SEDA, try using either [JMS](#) or [ActiveMQ](#).

TIP:\*Synchronous\* The [Direct](#) component provides synchronous invocation of any consumers when a producer sends a message exchange.

### 294.1. URI FORMAT

```
seda:someName[?options]
```

Where **someName** can be any string that uniquely identifies the endpoint within the current CamelContext.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format: **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 294.2. OPTIONS

The SEDA component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>queueSize</b> (advanced)	Sets the default maximum capacity of the SEDA queue (i.e., the number of messages it can hold).		int
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Sets the default number of concurrent threads processing exchanges.	1	int
<b>defaultQueueFactory</b> (advanced)	Sets the default queue factory.		Exchange>
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The SEDA endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
seda:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 294.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of queue		String

### 294.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>size</b> (common)	The maximum capacity of the SEDA queue (i.e., the number of messages it can hold).	2147483647	int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Number of concurrent threads processing exchanges.	1	int
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>limitConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Whether to limit the number of <code>concurrentConsumers</code> to the maximum of 500. By default, an exception will be thrown if an endpoint is configured with a greater number. You can disable that check by turning this option off.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>multipleConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether multiple consumers are allowed. If enabled, you can use SEDA for Publish-Subscribe messaging. That is, you can send a message to the SEDA queue and have each consumer receive a copy of the message. When enabled, this option should be specified on every consumer endpoint.	false	boolean
<b>pollTimeout</b> (consumer)	The timeout used when polling. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>purgeWhenStopping</b> (consumer)	Whether to purge the task queue when stopping the consumer/route. This allows to stop faster, as any pending messages on the queue is discarded.	false	boolean
<b>blockWhenFull</b> (producer)	Whether a thread that sends messages to a full SEDA queue will block until the queue's capacity is no longer exhausted. By default, an exception will be thrown stating that the queue is full. By enabling this option, the calling thread will instead block and wait until the message can be accepted.	false	boolean
<b>discardIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should discard the message (do not add the message to the queue), when sending to a queue with no active consumers. Only one of the options <code>discardIfNoConsumers</code> and <code>failIfNoConsumers</code> can be enabled at the same time.	false	boolean
<b>failIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should fail by throwing an exception, when sending to a queue with no active consumers. Only one of the options <code>discardIfNoConsumers</code> and <code>failIfNoConsumers</code> can be enabled at the same time.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	Timeout (in milliseconds) before a SEDA producer will stop waiting for an asynchronous task to complete. You can disable timeout by using 0 or a negative value.	30000	long
<b>waitForTaskToComplete</b> (producer)	Option to specify whether the caller should wait for the async task to complete or not before continuing. The following three options are supported: <code>Always</code> , <code>Never</code> or <code>IfReplyExpected</code> . The first two values are self-explanatory. The last value, <code>IfReplyExpected</code> , will only wait if the message is Request Reply based. The default option is <code>IfReplyExpected</code> .	IfReplyExpected	WaitForTaskToComplete

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>queue</b> (advanced)	Define the queue instance which will be used by the endpoint. This option is only for rare use-cases where you want to use a custom queue instance.		BlockingQueue
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 294.3. CHOOSING BLOCKINGQUEUE IMPLEMENTATION

Available as of Camel 2.12

By default, the SEDA component always instantiates `LinkedBlockingQueue`, but you can use different implementation, you can reference your own `BlockingQueue` implementation, in this case the `size` option is not used

```
<bean id="arrayQueue" class="java.util.ArrayBlockingQueue">
  <constructor-arg index="0" value="10" ><!-- size -->
  <constructor-arg index="1" value="true" ><!-- fairness -->
</bean>
```

```
<!-- ... and later -->
<from>seda:array?queue=#arrayQueue</from>
```

Or you can reference a `BlockingQueueFactory` implementation, 3 implementations are provided `LinkedBlockingQueueFactory`, `ArrayBlockingQueueFactory` and `PriorityBlockingQueueFactory`:

```
<bean id="priorityQueueFactory"
class="org.apache.camel.component.seda.PriorityBlockingQueueFactory">
  <property name="comparator">
    <bean class="org.apache.camel.demo.MyExchangeComparator" />
  </property>
</bean>
```

```
<!-- ... and later -->
<from>seda:priority?queueFactory=#priorityQueueFactory&size=100</from>
```

## 294.4. USE OF REQUEST REPLY

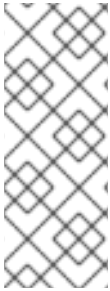
The [SEDA](#) component supports using Request Reply, where the caller will wait for the Async route to complete. For instance:

```
from("mina:tcp://0.0.0.0:9876?textline=true&sync=true").to("seda:input");

from("seda:input").to("bean:processInput").to("bean:createResponse");
```

In the route above, we have a TCP listener on port 9876 that accepts incoming requests. The request is routed to the **seda:input** queue. As it is a Request Reply message, we wait for the response. When the

consumer on the **seda:input** queue is complete, it copies the response to the original message response.



## NOTE

**until 2.2: Works only with 2 endpoints** Using Request Reply over SEDA or [VM](#) only works with 2 endpoints. You **cannot** chain endpoints by sending to  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$  etc. Only between  $A \rightarrow B$ . The reason is the implementation logic is fairly simple. To support 3+ endpoints makes the logic much more complex to handle ordering and notification between the waiting threads properly. This has been improved in **Camel 2.3** onwards, which allows you to chain as many endpoints as you like.

## 294.5. CONCURRENT CONSUMERS

By default, the SEDA endpoint uses a single consumer thread, but you can configure it to use concurrent consumer threads. So instead of thread pools you can use:

```
from("seda:stageName?concurrentConsumers=5").process(...)
```

As for the difference between the two, note a *thread pool* can increase/shrink dynamically at runtime depending on load, whereas the number of concurrent consumers is always fixed.

## 294.6. THREAD POOLS

Be aware that adding a thread pool to a SEDA endpoint by doing something like:

```
from("seda:stageName").thread(5).process(...)
```

Can wind up with two **BlockQueues**: one from the SEDA endpoint, and one from the workqueue of the thread pool, which may not be what you want. Instead, you might wish to configure a [Direct](#) endpoint with a thread pool, which can process messages both synchronously and asynchronously. For example:

```
from("direct:stageName").thread(5).process(...)
```

You can also directly configure number of threads that process messages on a SEDA endpoint using the **concurrentConsumers** option.

## 294.7. SAMPLE

In the route below we use the SEDA queue to send the request to this async queue to be able to send a fire-and-forget message for further processing in another thread, and return a constant reply in this thread to the original caller.

Here we send a Hello World message and expects the reply to be OK.

The "Hello World" message will be consumed from the SEDA queue from another thread for further processing. Since this is from a unit test, it will be sent to a **mock** endpoint where we can do assertions in the unit test.

## 294.8. USING MULTIPLECONSUMERS

Available as of Camel 2.2

In this example we have defined two consumers and registered them as spring beans.

Since we have specified **multipleConsumers=true** on the seda foo endpoint we can have those two consumers receive their own copy of the message as a kind of pub-sub style messaging.

As the beans are part of an unit test they simply send the message to a mock endpoint, but notice how we can use `@Consume` to consume from the seda queue.

## 294.9. EXTRACTING QUEUE INFORMATION.

If needed, information such as queue size, etc. can be obtained without using JMX in this fashion:

```
SedaEndpoint seda = context.getEndpoint("seda:xxx");  
int size = seda.getExchanges().size();
```

## 294.10. SEE ALSO

- [VM](#)
- [Disruptor](#)
- [Direct](#)
- [Async](#)



## CHAPTER 295. JAVA OBJECT SERIALIZATION DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

Serialization is a Data Format which uses the standard Java Serialization mechanism to unmarshal a binary payload into Java objects or to marshal Java objects into a binary blob.

For example the following uses Java serialization to unmarshal a binary file then send it as an ObjectMessage to ActiveMQ

```
from("file://foo/bar").
  unmarshal().serialization().
  to("activemq:Some.Queue");
```

### 295.1. OPTIONS

The Java Object Serialization dataformat supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 295.2. DEPENDENCIES

This data format is provided in **camel-core** so no additional dependencies is needed.

## CHAPTER 296. SERVICE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.22

### 296.1. USING THE SERVICE ENDPOINT

### 296.2. URI FORMAT

```
service:serviceName:endpoint[?options]
```

### 296.3. OPTIONS

The Service component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>service</b> (advanced)	Inject the service to use.		ServiceRegistry
<b>serviceSelector</b> (advanced)	Inject the service selector used to lookup the ServiceRegistry to use.		Selector
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Service endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
service:delegateUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 296.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>delegateUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The endpoint uri to expose as service		String

#### 296.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 296.4. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 4 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>camel.component.service.enabled</b>	Whether to enable auto configuration of the service component. This is enabled by default.		Boolean
<b>camel.component.service.resolve-property-placeholders</b>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean
<b>camel.component.service.service</b>	Inject the service to use. The option is a <code>org.apache.camel.cloud.ServiceRegistry</code> type.		String
<b>camel.component.service.service-selector</b>	Inject the service selector used to lookup the <code>ServiceRegistry</code> to use. The option is a <code>org.apache.camel.cloud.ServiceRegistry.Selector</code> type.		String

## 296.5. IMPLEMENTATIONS

Camel provide the following ServiceRegistry implementations:

- camel-consul
- camel-zookeeper
- camel-spring-cloud

## 296.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 297. SERVICENOW COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The ServiceNow component provides access to ServiceNow platform through their REST API.



### NOTE

From Camel 2.18.1 the component supports multiple version of ServiceNow platform with default to Helsinki. Supported version are [Table 297.1, "API Mapping"](#) and [Table 297.2, "API Mapping"](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-servicenow</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 297.1. URI FORMAT

```
servicenow://instanceName?[options]
```

### 297.2. OPTIONS

The ServiceNow component supports 14 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>instanceName</b> (advanced)	The ServiceNow instance name		String
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	The ServiceNow default configuration		ServiceNowConfiguration
<b>apiUrl</b> (producer)	The ServiceNow REST API url		String
<b>userName</b> (security)	ServiceNow user account name		String
<b>password</b> (security)	ServiceNow account password		String
<b>oauthClientId</b> (security)	OAuth2 ClientID		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>oauthClientSecret</b> (security)	OAuth2 ClientSecret		String
<b>oauthTokenUrl</b> (security)	OAuth token Url		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (advanced)	The proxy host name		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (advanced)	The proxy port number		Integer
<b>proxyUserName</b> (security)	Username for proxy authentication		String
<b>proxyPassword</b> (security)	Password for proxy authentication		String
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The ServiceNow endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
servicenow:instanceName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 297.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>instanceName</b>	<b>Required</b> The ServiceNow instance name		String

### 297.2.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>display</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return only scorecards where the indicator Display field is selected. Set this parameter to all to return scorecards with any Display field value. This parameter is true by default.	true	String
<b>displayValue</b> (producer)	Return the display value (true), actual value (false), or both (all) for reference fields (default: false)	false	String
<b>excludeReference Link</b> (producer)	True to exclude Table API links for reference fields (default: false)		Boolean
<b>favorites</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return only scorecards that are favorites of the querying user.		Boolean
<b>includeAggregates</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to always return all available aggregates for an indicator, including when an aggregate has already been applied. If a value is not specified, this parameter defaults to false and returns no aggregates.		Boolean
<b>includeAvailableAggregates</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return all available aggregates for an indicator when no aggregate has been applied. If a value is not specified, this parameter defaults to false and returns no aggregates.		Boolean
<b>includeAvailableBreakdowns</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return all available breakdowns for an indicator. If a value is not specified, this parameter defaults to false and returns no breakdowns.		Boolean
<b>includeScoreNotes</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return all notes associated with the score. The note element contains the note text as well as the author and timestamp when the note was added.		Boolean
<b>includeScores</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return all scores for a scorecard. If a value is not specified, this parameter defaults to false and returns only the most recent score value.		Boolean
<b>inputDisplayValue</b> (producer)	True to set raw value of input fields (default: false)		Boolean
<b>key</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return only scorecards for key indicators.		Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>models</b> (producer)	Defines both request and response models		String
<b>perPage</b> (producer)	Enter the maximum number of scorecards each query can return. By default this value is 10, and the maximum is 100.	10	Integer
<b>release</b> (producer)	The ServiceNow release to target, default to Helsinki See <a href="https://docs.servicenow.com">https://docs.servicenow.com</a>	HELSINKI	ServiceNowRelease
<b>requestModels</b> (producer)	Defines the request model		String
<b>resource</b> (producer)	The default resource, can be overridden by header CamelServiceNowResource		String
<b>responseModels</b> (producer)	Defines the response model		String
<b>sortBy</b> (producer)	Specify the value to use when sorting results. By default, queries sort records by value.		String
<b>sortDir</b> (producer)	Specify the sort direction, ascending or descending. By default, queries sort records in descending order. Use <code>sysparm_sortdir=asc</code> to sort in ascending order.		String
<b>suppressAutoSysField</b> (producer)	True to suppress auto generation of system fields (default: false)		Boolean
<b>suppressPaginationHeader</b> (producer)	Set this value to true to remove the Link header from the response. The Link header allows you to request additional pages of data when the number of records matching your query exceeds the query limit		Boolean
<b>table</b> (producer)	The default table, can be overridden by header CamelServiceNowTable		String
<b>target</b> (producer)	Set this parameter to true to return only scorecards that have a target.		Boolean
<b>topLevelOnly</b> (producer)	Gets only those categories whose parent is a catalog.		Boolean
<b>apiVersion</b> (advanced)	The ServiceNow REST API version, default latest		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dateFormat</b> (advanced)	The date format used for Json serialization/deserialization	yyyy-MM-dd	String
<b>dateTimeFormat</b> (advanced)	The date-time format used for Json serialization/deserialization	yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss	String
<b>httpClientPolicy</b> (advanced)	To configure http-client		HTTPClientPolicy
<b>mapper</b> (advanced)	Sets Jackson's ObjectMapper to use for request/reply		ObjectMapper
<b>proxyAuthorizationPolicy</b> (advanced)	To configure proxy authentication		ProxyAuthorizationPolicy
<b>retrieveTargetRecordOn Import</b> (advanced)	Set this parameter to true to retrieve the target record when using import set api. The import set result is then replaced by the target record	false	Boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>timeFormat</b> (advanced)	The time format used for Json serialization/deserialization	HH:mm:ss	String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	The proxy host name		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	The proxy port number		Integer
<b>apiUrl</b> (security)	The ServiceNow REST API url		String
<b>oauthClientId</b> (security)	OAuth2 ClientID		String
<b>oauthClientSecret</b> (security)	OAuth2 ClientSecret		String
<b>oauthTokenUrl</b> (security)	OAuth token Url		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>password</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> ServiceNow account password, MUST be provided		String
<b>proxyPassword</b> (security)	Password for proxy authentication		String
<b>proxyUserName</b> (security)	Username for proxy authentication		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters. See <a href="http://camel.apache.org/camel-configuration-utilities.html">http://camel.apache.org/camel-configuration-utilities.html</a>		SSLContextParameters
<b>userName</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> ServiceNow user account name, MUST be provided		String

## 297.3. HEADERS

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowResource	String	-	-	The resource to access
CamelServiceNowAction	String	-	-	The action to perform
CamelServiceNowActionSubject	-	-	String	The subject to which the action should be applied
CamelServiceNowModel	Class	-	-	The data model

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowRequestModel	Class	-	-	The request data model
CamelServiceNowResponseModel	Class	-	-	The response data model
CamelServiceNowOffsetNext	-	-	-	-
CamelServiceNowOffsetPrev	-	-	-	-
CamelServiceNowOffsetFirst	-	-	-	-
CamelServiceNowOffsetLast	-	-	-	-
CamelServiceNowContentType	-	-	-	-
CamelServiceNowContentEncoding	-	-	-	-

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowContentMeta	-	-	-	-
CamelServiceNowSysId	String	sys_id	-	-
CamelServiceNowUserSysId	String	user_sys_id	-	-
CamelServiceNowUserId	String	user_id	-	-
CamelServiceNowCartItemId	String	cart_item_id	-	-
CamelServiceNowFileName	String	file_name	-	-
CamelServiceNowTable	String	table_name	-	-
CamelServiceNowTableSysId	String	table_sys_id	-	-

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowEncryptionContext	String	encrypt ion_con text	-	-
CamelServiceNowCategory	String	syspar m_cate gory	-	-
CamelServiceNowType	String	syspar m_type	-	-
CamelServiceNowCatalog	String	syspar m_catal og	-	-
CamelServiceNowQuery	String	syspar m_quer y	-	-
CamelServiceNowDisplayValue	String	syspar m_displ ay_valu e	display Value	-
CamelServiceNowInputDisplayValue	Boolean	syspar m_inpu t_displa y_value	inputDi splayV alue	-

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowExcludeReferenceLink	Boolean	sysparm_exclude_reference_link	excludeReferenceLink	-
CamelServiceNowFields	String	sysparm_fields	-	-
CamelServiceNowLimit	Integer	sysparm_limit	-	-
CamelServiceNowText	String	sysparm_text	-	-
CamelServiceNowOffset	Integer	sysparm_offset	-	-
CamelServiceNowView	String	sysparm_view	-	-
CamelServiceNowSuppressAutoSysField	Boolean	sysparm_suppress_auto_sys_field	suppressAutoSysField	-
CamelServiceNowSuppressPaginationHeader	Boolean	sysparm_suppress_pagination_header	suppressPaginationHeader	-

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowMinFields	String	sysparm_min_fields	-	-
CamelServiceNowMaxFields	String	sysparm_max_fields	-	-
CamelServiceNowSumFields	String	sysparm_sum_fields	-	-
CamelServiceNowAvgFields	String	sysparm_avg_fields	-	-
CamelServiceNowCount	Boolean	sysparm_count	-	-
CamelServiceGroupBy	String	sysparm_group_by	-	-
CamelServiceOrderBy	String	sysparm_order_by	-	-
CamelServiceHaving	String	sysparm_having	-	-
CamelServiceNowUUID	String	sysparm_uuid	-	-

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowBreakdown	String	sysparm_breakdown	-	-
CamelServiceNowIncludeScores	Boolean	sysparm_include_scores	includeScores	-
CamelServiceNowIncludeScoreNotes	Boolean	sysparm_include_score_notes	includeScoreNotes	-
CamelServiceNowIncludeAggregates	Boolean	sysparm_include_aggregates	includeAggregates	-
CamelServiceNowIncludeAvailableBreakdowns	Boolean	sysparm_include_available_breakdowns	includeAvailableBreakdowns	-
CamelServiceNowIncludeAvailableAggregates	Boolean	sysparm_include_available_aggregates	includeAvailableAggregates	-
CamelServiceNowFavorites	Boolean	sysparm_favorites	favorites	-

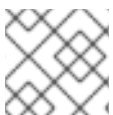


Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowKey	Boolean	sysparm_key	key	-
CamelServiceNowTarget	Boolean	sysparm_target	target	-
CamelServiceNowDisplay	String	sysparm_display	display	-
CamelServiceNowPerPage	Integer	sysparm_per_page	perPage	-
CamelServiceNowSortBy	String	sysparm_sortby	sortBy	-
CamelServiceNowSortDir	String	sysparm_sortdir	sortDir	-
CamelServiceNowContains	String	sysparm_contains	-	-
CamelServiceNowTags	String	sysparm_tags	-	-
CamelServiceNowPage	String	sysparm_page	-	-

Name	Type	Service Now API Parameter	Endpoint option	Description
CamelServiceNowElementsFilter	String	sysparm_elements_filter	-	-
CamelServiceNowBreakdownRelation	String	sysparm_breakdown_relation	-	-
CamelServiceNowDataSource	String	sysparm_data_source	-	-
CamelServiceNowTopLevelOnly	Boolean	sysparm_top_level_only	topLevelOnly	-
CamelServiceNowApiVersion	String	-	-	The REST API version
CamelServiceNowResponseMeta	Map	-	-	Meta data provided along with a response

Table 297.1. API Mapping

Camel ServiceNowResource	Camel ServiceNowAction	Method	API URI
TABLE	RETRIEVE	GET	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	CREATE	POST	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}
	MODIFY	PUT	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	DELETE	DELETE	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	UPDATE	PATCH	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
AGGREGATE	RETRIEVE	GET	/api/now/v1/stats/{table_name}
IMPORT	RETRIEVE	GET	/api/now/import/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	CREATE	POST	/api/now/import/{table_name}

**NOTE**

[Fuji REST API Documentation](#)

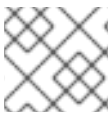
**Table 297.2. API Mapping**

Camel ServiceNowResource	Camel ServiceNowAction	Camel ServiceNowActionSubject	Method	API URI
TABLE	RETRIEVE		GET	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	CREATE		POST	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}

Camel ServiceNowResource	Camel ServiceNowAction	Camel ServiceNowActionSubject	Method	API URI
	MODIFY		PUT	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	DELETE		DELETE	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	UPDATE		PATCH	/api/now/v1/table/{table_name}/{sys_id}
AGGREGATE	RETRIEVE		GET	/api/now/v1/stats/{table_name}
IMPORT	RETRIEVE		GET	/api/now/import/{table_name}/{sys_id}
	CREATE		POST	/api/now/import/{table_name}
ATTACHMENT	RETRIEVE		GET	/api/now/api/now/attachment/{sys_id}
	CONTENT		GET	/api/now/attachment/{sys_id}/file
	UPLOAD		POST	/api/now/api/now/attachment/file
	DELETE		DELETE	/api/now/attachment/{sys_id}
SCORE CARDS	RETRIEVE	PERFORMANCE_ANALYTICS	GET	/api/now/pa/scorecards
MISC	RETRIEVE	USER_ROLE_INHERITANCE	GET	/api/global/user_role_inheritance

Camel ServiceNow Resource	Camel ServiceNow Action	Camel ServiceNow Action Subject	Method	API URI
	CREATE	IDENTIFY_RECONCILE	POST	/api/now/identifyreconcile
SERVICE_CATALOG	RETRIEVE		GET	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/catalogs/{sys_id}
	RETRIEVE	CATEGORIES	GET	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/catalogs/{sys_id}/categories
SERVICE_CATALOG_ITEMS	RETRIEVE		GET	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/items/{sys_id}
	RETRIEVE	SUBMIT_GUIDE	POST	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/items/{sys_id}/submit_guide
	RETRIEVE	CHECKOUT_GUIDE	POST	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/items/{sys_id}/checkout_guide
	CREATE	SUBJECT_CART	POST	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/items/{sys_id}/add_to_cart
	CREATE	SUBJECT_PRODUCER	POST	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/items/{sys_id}/submit_producer
SERVICE_CATALOG_CARTS	RETRIEVE		GET	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/cart
	RETRIEVE	DELIVERY_ADDRESSES	GET	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/cart/delivery_address/{user_id}
	RETRIEVE	CHECKOUT	POST	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/cart/checkout

Camel ServiceNowResource	Camel ServiceNowAction	Camel ServiceNowActionSubject	Method	API URI
	UPDATE		POST	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/cart/{cart_item_id}
	UPDATE	CHECK OUT	POST	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/cart/submit_order
	DELETE		DELETE	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/cart/{sys_id}/empty
SERVICE_CATALOG_CATEGORIES	RETRIEVE		GET	/sn_sc/servicecatalog/categories/{sys_id}

**NOTE**

[Helsinki REST API Documentation](#)

## 297.4. USAGE EXAMPLES:

### Retrieve 10 Incidents

```
context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        from("direct:servicenow")
            .to("servicenow:{{env:SERVICENOW_INSTANCE}}"
                + "?userName={{env:SERVICENOW_USERNAME}}"
                + "&password={{env:SERVICENOW_PASSWORD}}"
                + "&oauthClientId={{env:SERVICENOW_OAUTH2_CLIENT_ID}}"
                + "&oauthClientSecret={{env:SERVICENOW_OAUTH2_CLIENT_SECRET}}")
            .to("mock:servicenow");
    }
});

FluentProducerTemplate.on(context)
    .withHeader(ServiceNowConstants.RESOURCE, "table")
    .withHeader(ServiceNowConstants.ACTION, ServiceNowConstants.ACTION_RETRIEVE)
    .withHeader(ServiceNowConstants.SYSPARM_LIMIT.getId(), "10")
    .withHeader(ServiceNowConstants.TABLE, "incident")
    .withHeader(ServiceNowConstants.MODEL, Incident.class)
    .to("direct:servicenow")
    .send();
```

## CHAPTER 298. SERVLET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

The **servlet**: component provides HTTP based endpoints for consuming HTTP requests that arrive at a HTTP endpoint that is bound to a published Servlet.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-servlet</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

INFO: **Stream**. Servlet is stream based, which means the input it receives is submitted to Camel as a stream. That means you will only be able to read the content of the stream **once**. If you find a situation where the message body appears to be empty or you need to access the data multiple times (eg: doing multicasting, or redelivery error handling) you should use Stream caching or convert the message body to a **String** which is safe to be read multiple times.

### 298.1. URI FORMAT

```
servlet://relative_path[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 298.2. OPTIONS

The Servlet component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>servletName</b> (consumer)	Default name of servlet to use. The default name is CamelServlet.		String
<b>httpRegistry</b> (consumer)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.component.servlet.HttpRegistry.		HttpRegistry
<b>attachmentMultipart Binding</b> (consumer)	Whether to automatic bind multipart/form-data as attachments on the Camel Exchange. The options attachmentMultipartBinding=true and disableStreamCache=false cannot work together. Remove disableStreamCache to use AttachmentMultipartBinding. This is turn off by default as this may require servlet specific configuration to enable this when using Servlet's.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>HttpBinding</code> to control the mapping between Camel message and <code>HttpClient</code> .		<code>HttpBinding</code>
<b>httpConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared <code>HttpConfiguration</code> as base configuration.		<code>HttpConfiguration</code>
<b>allowJavaSerialized Object</b> (advanced)	Whether to allow java serialization when a request uses <code>context-type=application/x-java-serialized-object</code> . This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy</code> to filter header to and from Camel message.		<code>HeaderFilterStrategy</code>
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Servlet endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
servlet:contextPath
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 298.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contextPath</b>	<b>Required</b> The context-path to use		String

### 298.2.2. Query Parameters (21 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (common)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Servlet is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in memory/overflow to file, Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Servlet input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure it Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. DefaultHttpBinding will copy the request input stream into a stream cache and put it into message body if this option is false to support reading the stream multiple times. If you use Servlet to bridge/proxy an endpoint then consider enabling this option to improve performance, in case you do not need to read the message payload multiple times. The http/http4 producer will by default cache the response body stream. If setting this option to true, then the producers will not cache the response body stream but use the response stream as-is as the message body.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (common)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>httpBinding</b> (common)	To use a custom HttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		HttpBinding
<b>async</b> (consumer)	Configure the consumer to work in async mode	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>chunked</b> (consumer)	If this option is false the Servlet will disable the HTTP streaming and set the content-length header on the response	true	boolean
<b>httpMethodRestrict</b> (consumer)	Used to only allow consuming if the HttpMethod matches, such as GET/POST/PUT etc. Multiple methods can be specified separated by comma.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>matchOnUriPrefix</b> (consumer)	Whether or not the consumer should try to find a target consumer by matching the URI prefix if no exact match is found.	false	boolean
<b>responseBufferSize</b> (consumer)	To use a custom buffer size on the <code>javax.servlet.ServletResponse</code> .		Integer
<b>servletName</b> (consumer)	Name of the servlet to use	Camel Servlet	String
<b>transferException</b> (consumer)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a <code>application/x-java-serialized-object</code> content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is, instead of the <code>HttpOperationFailedException</code> . The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>attachmentMultipartBinding</b> (consumer)	Whether to automatic bind multipart/form-data as attachments on the Camel Exchange. The options <code>attachmentMultipartBinding=true</code> and <code>disableStreamCache=false</code> cannot work together. Remove <code>disableStreamCache</code> to use <code>AttachmentMultipartBinding</code> . This is turn off by default as this may require servlet specific configuration to enable this when using Servlet's.	false	boolean
<b>eagerCheckContentAvailable</b> (consumer)	Whether to eager check whether the HTTP requests has content if the <code>content-length</code> header is 0 or not present. This can be turned on in case HTTP clients do not send streamed data.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at <code>WARN</code> or <code>ERROR</code> level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>optionsEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable <code>HTTP OPTIONS</code> for this Servlet consumer. By default <code>OPTIONS</code> is turned off.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>traceEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP TRACE for this Servlet consumer. By default TRACE is turned off.	false	boolean
<b>mapHttpRequestBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP body. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpRequestFormUrlEncodedBody</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Form Encoded body of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Form Encoded body mapping.	true	boolean
<b>mapHttpRequestHeaders</b> (advanced)	If this option is true then IN exchange Headers of the exchange will be mapped to HTTP headers. Setting this to false will avoid the HTTP Headers mapping.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 298.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel will apply the same Message Headers as the [HTTP](#) component.

Camel will also populate all **request.parameter** and **request.headers**. For example, if a client request has the URL, <http://myserver/myserver?orderid=123>, the exchange will contain a header named **orderid** with the value 123.

### 298.4. USAGE

You can consume only from endpoints generated by the Servlet component. Therefore, it should be used only as input into your Camel routes. To issue HTTP requests against other HTTP endpoints, use the [HTTP Component](#)

### 298.5. PUTTING CAMEL JARS IN THE APP SERVER BOOT CLASSPATH

If you put the Camel JARs such as **camel-core**, **camel-servlet**, etc. in the boot classpath of your application server (eg usually in its lib directory), then mind that the servlet mapping list is now shared between multiple deployed Camel application in the app server.

Mind that putting Camel JARs in the boot classpath of the application server is generally not best practice!

So in those situations you **must** define a custom and unique servlet name in each of your Camel application, eg in the **web.xml** define:

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>MyServlet</servlet-name>
```

```

<servlet-class>org.apache.camel.component.servlet.CamelHttpTransportServlet</servlet-class>
<load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>
<servlet-name>MyServlet</servlet-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>

```

And in your Camel endpoints then include the servlet name as well

```

<route>
<from uri="servlet://foo?servletName=MyServlet"/>
...
</route>

```

From **Camel 2.11** onwards Camel will detect this duplicate and fail to start the application. You can control to ignore this duplicate by setting the servlet init-parameter `ignoreDuplicateServletName` to true as follows:

```

<servlet>
<servlet-name>CamelServlet</servlet-name>
<display-name>Camel Http Transport Servlet</display-name>
<servlet-class>org.apache.camel.component.servlet.CamelHttpTransportServlet</servlet-class>
<init-param>
<param-name>ignoreDuplicateServletName</param-name>
<param-value>true</param-value>
</init-param>
</servlet>

```

But its **strongly advised** to use unique servlet-name for each Camel application to avoid this duplication clash, as well any unforeseen side-effects.

## 298.6. SAMPLE

INFO: From Camel 2.7 onwards it's easier to use [Servlet](#) in Spring web applications. See [Servlet Tomcat Example](#) for details.

In this sample, we define a route that exposes a HTTP service at

<http://localhost:8080/camel/services/hello>.

First, you need to publish the [CamelHttpTransportServlet](#) through the normal Web Container, or OSGi Service.

Use the **Web.xml** file to publish the [CamelHttpTransportServlet](#) as follows:

Then you can define your route as follows:



### NOTE

**Specify the relative path for camel-servlet endpoint** Since we are binding the Http transport with a published servlet, and we don't know the servlet's application context path, the **camel-servlet** endpoint uses the relative path to specify the endpoint's URL. A client can access the **camel-servlet** endpoint through the servlet publish address: ("**http://localhost:8080/camel/services**") + **RELATIVE\_PATH("/hello")**.

### 298.6.1. Sample when using Spring 3.x

See Servlet Tomcat Example

### 298.6.2. Sample when using Spring 2.x

When using the Servlet component in a Camel/Spring application it's often required to load the Spring `ApplicationContext` *after* the Servlet component has started. This can be accomplished by using Spring's **ContextLoaderServlet** instead of **ContextLoaderListener**. In that case you'll need to start **ContextLoaderServlet** after [CamelHttpTransportServlet](#) like this:

```
<web-app>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>CamelServlet</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>
      org.apache.camel.component.servlet.CamelHttpTransportServlet
    </servlet-class>
    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
  </servlet>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>SpringApplicationContext</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>
      org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoaderServlet
    </servlet-class>
    <load-on-startup>2</load-on-startup>
  </servlet>
</web-app>
```

### 298.6.3. Sample when using OSGi

From **Camel 2.6.0**, you can publish the [CamelHttpTransportServlet](#) as an OSGi service with help of SpringDM like this.

Then use this service in your camel route like this:

For versions prior to Camel 2.6 you can use an **Activator** to publish the [CamelHttpTransportServlet](#) on the OSGi platform

### 298.6.4. Usage with Spring-Boot

From **Camel 2.19.0** onwards, the `camel-servlet-starter` library binds automatically all the rest endpoints under the `"/camel/*"` context path. The following table summarizes the additional configuration properties available in the `camel-servlet-starter` library. The automatic mapping of the Camel servlet can also be disabled.

Spring-Boot Property	Default	Description
<code>camel.component.servlet.map ping.enabled</code>	<b>true</b>	Enables the automatic mapping of the servlet component into the Spring web context
<code>camel.component.servlet.map ping.context-path</code>	<b>/camel</b> <b>/*</b>	Context path used by the servlet component for automatic mapping

Spring-Boot Property	Default	Description
camel.component.servlet.mapping.servlet-name	<b>Camel Servlet</b>	The name of the Camel servlet

## 298.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Servlet Tomcat Example](#)
- [Servlet Tomcat No Spring Example](#)
- [HTTP](#)
- [Jetty](#)

## 298.8. SERVLETLISTENER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.11

This component is used for bootstrapping Camel applications in web applications. For example beforehand people would have to find their own way of bootstrapping Camel, or rely on 3rd party frameworks such as Spring to do it.



### NOTE

**Sidebar** This component supports Servlet 2.x onwards, which mean it works also in older web containers; which is the goal of this component. Though Servlet 2.x requires to use a web.xml file as configuration. For Servlet 3.x containers you can use annotation driven configuration to bootstrap Camel using the `@WebListener`, and implement your own class, where you bootstrap Camel. Doing this still puts the challenge how to let end users easily configure Camel, which you get for free with the old school web.xml file.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-servletlistener</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 298.8.1. Using

You would need to chose one of the following implementations of the abstract class `org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.CamelServletContextListener`.

- **JndiCamelServletContextListener** which uses the **JndiRegistry** to leverage JNDI for its registry.
- **SimpleCamelServletContextListener** which uses the **SimpleRegistry** to leverage a **java.util.Map** as its registry.

To use this you need to configure the `org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.CamelServletContextListener` in the **WEB-INF/web.xml** file as shown below:

## 298.8.2. Options

The `org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.CamelServletContextListener` supports the following options which can be configured as context-param in the web.xml file.

Option	Type	Description
propertyPlaceholder.XXX		To configure property placeholders in Camel. You should prefix the option with "propertyPlaceholder.", for example to configure the location, use propertyPlaceholder.location as name. You can configure all the options from the <a href="#">Properties</a> component.
jmx.XXX		To configure JMX. You should prefix the option with "jmx.", for example to disable JMX, use jmx.disabled as name. You can configure all the options from <b>org.apache.camel.spi.ManagementAgent</b> . As well the options mentioned on the JMX page.
name	<b>String</b>	To configure the name of the CamelContext.
messageHistory	<b>Boolean</b>	<b>Camel 2.12.2:</b> Whether to enable or disable Message History (enabled by default).
streamCache	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable Stream caching.
trace	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable Tracer.
delayer	<b>Long</b>	To set a delay value for Delay Interceptor.
handleFault	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable handle fault.
errorHandlerRef	<b>String</b>	Refers to a context scoped Error Handler to be used.

Option	Type	Description
autoStartUp	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to start all routes when starting Camel.
useMDCLogging	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to use MDC logging.
useBreadcrumb	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to use breadcrumb.
managementNamePattern	<b>String</b>	To set a custom naming pattern for JMX MBeans.
threadNamePattern	<b>String</b>	To set a custom naming pattern for threads.
properties.XXX		To set custom properties on <b>CamelContext.getProperties</b> . This is seldom in use.
routeBuilder.XXX		To configure routes to be used. See below for more details.
CamelContextLifecycle		Refers to a FQN classname of an implementation of <b>org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.CamelContextLifecycle</b> . Which allows to execute custom code before and after CamelContext has been started or stopped. See below for further details.
XXX		To set any option on CamelContext.

### 298.8.3. Examples

See [Servlet Tomcat No Spring Example](#) .

### 298.8.4. Accessing the created CamelContext

Available as of Camel 2.14/2.13.3/2.12.5

The created **CamelContext** is stored on the **ServletContext** as an attribute with the key "CamelContext". You can get hold of the CamelContext if you can get hold of the **ServletContext** as shown below:

```
ServletContext sc = ...
CamelContext camel = (CamelContext) sc.getAttribute("CamelContext");
```



## 298.8.5. Configuring routes

You need to configure which routes to use in the web.xml file. You can do this in a number of ways, though all the parameters must be prefixed with "routeBuilder".

### 298.8.5.1. Using a RouteBuilder class

By default Camel will assume the param-value is a FQN classname for a Camel RouteBuilder class, as shown below:

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>routeBuilder-MyRoute</param-name>
  <param-value>org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.MyRoute</param-value>
</context-param>
```

You can specify multiple classes in the same param-value as shown below:

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>routeBuilder-routes</param-name>
  <!-- we can define multiple values separated by comma -->
  <param-value>
    org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.MyRoute,
    org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.routes.BarRouteBuilder
  </param-value>
</context-param>
```

The name of the parameter does not have a meaning at runtime. It just need to be unique and start with "routeBuilder". In the example above we have "routeBuilder-routes". But you could just as well have named it "routeBuilder.foo".

### 298.8.5.2. Using package scanning

You can also tell Camel to use package scanning, which mean it will look in the given package for all classes of RouteBuilder types and automatic adding them as Camel routes. To do that you need to prefix the value with "packagescan:" as shown below:

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>routeBuilder-MyRoute</param-name>
  <!-- define the routes using package scanning by prefixing with packagescan: -->
  <param-value>packagescan:org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.routes</param-value>
</context-param>
```

### 298.8.5.3. Using a XML file

You can also define Camel routes using XML DSL, though as we are not using Spring or Blueprint the XML file can only contain Camel route(s).

In the web.xml you refer to the XML file which can be from "classpath", "file" or a "http" url, as shown below:

```
<context-param>
```

```

<param-name>routeBuilder-MyRoute</param-name>
<param-value>classpath:routes/myRoutes.xml</param-value>
</context-param>

```

And the XML file is:

#### routes/myRoutes.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- the xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring" is needed -->
<routes xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">

  <route id="foo">
    <from uri="direct:foo"/>
    <to uri="mock:foo"/>
  </route>

  <route id="bar">
    <from uri="direct:bar"/>
    <to uri="mock:bar"/>
  </route>

</routes>

```

Notice that in the XML file the root tag is `<routes>` which must use the namespace `"http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"`. This namespace is having the `spring` in the name, but that is because of historical reasons, as `Spring` was the first and only XML DSL back in the time. At runtime no `Spring` JARs is needed. Maybe in `Camel 3.0` the namespace can be renamed to a generic name.

#### 298.8.5.4. Configuring property placeholders

Here is a snippet of a `web.xml` configuration for setting up property placeholders to load **myproperties.properties** from the classpath

```

<!-- setup property placeholder to load properties from classpath -->
<!-- we do this by setting the param-name with propertyPlaceholder. as prefix and then any options
such as location, cache etc -->
<context-param>
  <param-name>propertyPlaceholder.location</param-name>
  <param-value>classpath:myproperties.properties</param-value>
</context-param>
<!-- for example to disable cache on properties component, you do -->
<context-param>
  <param-name>propertyPlaceholder.cache</param-name>
  <param-value>>false</param-value>
</context-param>

```

#### 298.8.5.5. Configuring JMX

Here is a snippet of a `web.xml` configuration for configuring JMX, such as disabling JMX.

```

<!-- configure JMX by using names that is prefixed with jmx. -->
<!-- in this example we disable JMX -->
<context-param>

```

```
<param-name>jmx.disabled</param-name>
<param-value>>true</param-value>
</context-param>
```

JNDI or Simple as Camel Registry <sup>^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^</sup>^

This component uses either JNDI or Simple as the Registry.

This allows you to lookup [Beans](#) and other services in JNDI, and as well to bind and unbind your own [Beans](#).

This is done from Java code by implementing the

**org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.CamelContextLifecycle**.

### 298.8.5.6. Using custom CamelContextLifecycle

In the code below we use the callbacks **beforeStart** and **afterStop** to enlist our custom bean in the Simple Registry, and as well to cleanup when we stop.

Then we need to register this class in the web.xml file as shown below, using the parameter name "CamelContextLifecycle". The value must be a FQN which refers to the class implementing the **org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.CamelContextLifecycle** interface.

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>CamelContextLifecycle</param-name>
  <param-value>org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.MyLifecycle</param-value>
</context-param>
```

As we enlisted our HelloBean [Bean](#) using the name "myBean" we can refer to this [Bean](#) in the Camel routes as shown below:

```
public class MyBeanRoute extends RouteBuilder {
  @Override
  public void configure() throws Exception {
    from("seda:foo").routeId("foo")
      .to("bean:myBean")
      .to("mock:foo");
  }
}
```

**Important:** If you use

**org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.JndiCamelServletContextListener** then the

**CamelContextLifecycle** must use the **JndiRegistry** as well. And likewise if the servlet is

**org.apache.camel.component.servletlistener.SimpleCamelServletContextListener** then the

**CamelContextLifecycle** must use the **SimpleRegistry**

### 298.8.6. See Also

- [SERVLET](#)
- [Servlet Tomcat Example](#)
- [Servlet Tomcat No Spring Example](#)

## CHAPTER 299. SFTP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

This component provides access to remote file systems over the FTP and SFTP protocols.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ftp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

For more information you can look at [FTP component](#)

### 299.1. URI OPTIONS

The options below are exclusive for the FTPS component.

The SFTP component has no options.

The SFTP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sftp:host:port/directoryName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 299.1.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	<b>Required</b> Hostname of the FTP server		String
port	Port of the FTP server		int
directoryName	The starting directory		String

#### 299.1.2. Query Parameters (111 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>charset</b> (common)	This option is used to specify the encoding of the file. You can use this on the consumer, to specify the encodings of the files, which allow Camel to know the charset it should load the file content in case the file content is being accessed. Likewise when writing a file, you can use this option to specify which charset to write the file as well. Do mind that when writing the file Camel may have to read the message content into memory to be able to convert the data into the configured charset, so do not use this if you have big messages.		String
<b>disconnect</b> (common)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after use. Disconnect will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server. If you have a consumer which you want to stop, then you need to stop the consumer/route instead.	false	boolean
<b>doneFileName</b> (common)	Producer: If provided, then Camel will write a 2nd done file when the original file has been written. The done file will be empty. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file will always be written in the same folder as the original file. Consumer: If provided, Camel will only consume files if a done file exists. This option configures what file name to use. Either you can specify a fixed name. Or you can use dynamic placeholders. The done file is always expected in the same folder as the original file. Only \$file.name and \$file.name.noext is supported as dynamic placeholders.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fileName</b> (common)	<p>Use Expression such as File Language to dynamically set the filename. For consumers, it's used as a filename filter. For producers, it's used to evaluate the filename to write. If an expression is set, it take precedence over the CamelFileName header. (Note: The header itself can also be an Expression). The expression options support both String and Expression types. If the expression is a String type, it is always evaluated using the File Language. If the expression is an Expression type, the specified Expression type is used - this allows you, for instance, to use OGNL expressions. For the consumer, you can use it to filter filenames, so you can for instance consume today's file using the File Language syntax: mydata-\$date:now:yyyyMMdd.txt. The producers support the CamelOverruleFileName header which takes precedence over any existing CamelFileName header; the CamelOverruleFileName is a header that is used only once, and makes it easier as this avoids to temporary store CamelFileName and have to restore it afterwards.</p>		String
<b>jschLoggingLevel</b> (common)	<p>The logging level to use for JSCH activity logging. As JSCH is verbose at by default at INFO level the threshold is WARN by default.</p>	WARN	LoggingLevel
<b>separator</b> (common)	<p>Sets the path separator to be used. UNIX = Uses unix style path separator Windows = Uses windows style path separator Auto = (is default) Use existing path separator in file name</p>	UNIX	PathSeparator
<b>fastExistsCheck</b> (common)	<p>If set this option to be true, camel-ftp will use the list file directly to check if the file exists. Since some FTP server may not support to list the file directly, if the option is false, camel-ftp will use the old way to list the directory and check if the file exists. This option also influences readLock=changed to control whether it performs a fast check to update file information or not. This can be used to speed up the process if the FTP server has a lot of files.</p>	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delete</b> (consumer)	If true, the file will be deleted after it is processed successfully.	false	boolean
<b>moveFailed</b> (consumer)	Sets the move failure expression based on Simple language. For example, to move files into a <code>.error</code> subdirectory use: <code>.error</code> . Note: When moving the files to the fail location Camel will handle the error and will not pick up the file again.		String
<b>noop</b> (consumer)	If true, the file is not moved or deleted in any way. This option is good for readonly data, or for ETL type requirements. If <code>noop=true</code> , Camel will set <code>idempotent=true</code> as well, to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	boolean
<b>preMove</b> (consumer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it before processing. For example to move in-progress files into the order directory set this value to <code>order</code> .		String
<b>preSort</b> (consumer)	When pre-sort is enabled then the consumer will sort the file and directory names during polling, that was retrieved from the file system. You may want to do this in case you need to operate on the files in a sorted order. The pre-sort is executed before the consumer starts to filter, and accept files to process by Camel. This option is default=false meaning disabled.	false	boolean
<b>recursive</b> (consumer)	If a directory, will look for files in all the sub-directories as well.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>streamDownload</b> (consumer)	Sets the download method to use when not using a local working directory. If set to true, the remote files are streamed to the route as they are read. When set to false, the remote files are loaded into memory before being sent into the route.	false	boolean
<b>directoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Similar to startingDirectoryMustExist but this applies during polling recursive sub directories.	false	boolean
<b>download</b> (consumer)	Whether the FTP consumer should download the file. If this option is set to false, then the message body will be null, but the consumer will still trigger a Camel Exchange that has details about the file such as file name, file size, etc. It's just that the file will not be downloaded.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>ignoreFileNotFoundOrPermissionError</b> (consumer)	Whether to ignore when (trying to list files in directories or when downloading a file), which does not exist or due to permission error. By default when a directory or file does not exists or insufficient permission, then an exception is thrown. Setting this option to true allows to ignore that instead.	false	boolean
<b>inProgressRepository</b> (consumer)	A pluggable in-progress repository org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository. The in-progress repository is used to account the current in progress files being consumed. By default a memory based repository is used.		String>
<b>localWorkDirectory</b> (consumer)	When consuming, a local work directory can be used to store the remote file content directly in local files, to avoid loading the content into memory. This is beneficial, if you consume a very big remote file and thus can conserve memory.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onCompletionExceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to handle any thrown exceptions that happens during the file on completion process where the consumer does either a commit or rollback. The default implementation will log any exception at WARN level and ignore.		ExceptionHandler
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>processStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileProcessStrategy</code> allowing you to implement your own <code>readLock</code> option or similar. Can also be used when special conditions must be met before a file can be consumed, such as a special ready file exists. If this option is set then the <code>readLock</code> option does not apply.		GenericFileProcessStrategy<T>
<b>startingDirectoryMustExist</b> (consumer)	Whether the starting directory must exist. Mind that the <code>autoCreate</code> option is default enabled, which means the starting directory is normally auto created if it doesn't exist. You can disable <code>autoCreate</code> and enable this to ensure the starting directory must exist. Will thrown an exception if the directory doesn't exist.	false	boolean
<b>useList</b> (consumer)	Whether to allow using LIST command when downloading a file. Default is true. In some use cases you may want to download a specific file and are not allowed to use the LIST command, and therefore you can set this option to false. Notice when using this option, then the specific file to download does not include meta-data information such as file size, timestamp, permissions etc, because those information is only possible to retrieve when LIST command is in use.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>fileExist</b> (producer)	What to do if a file already exists with the same name. Override, which is the default, replaces the existing file. Append - adds content to the existing file. Fail - throws a <code>GenericFileOperationException</code> , indicating that there is already an existing file. Ignore - silently ignores the problem and does not override the existing file, but assumes everything is okay. Move - option requires to use the <code>moveExisting</code> option to be configured as well. The option <code>eagerDeleteTargetFile</code> can be used to control what to do if an moving the file, and there exists already an existing file, otherwise causing the move operation to fail. The Move option will move any existing files, before writing the target file. <code>TryRename</code> is only applicable if <code>tempFileName</code> option is in use. This allows to try renaming the file from the temporary name to the actual name, without doing any exists check. This check may be faster on some file systems and especially FTP servers.	Override	GenericFileExist
<b>flatten</b> (producer)	Flatten is used to flatten the file name path to strip any leading paths, so it's just the file name. This allows you to consume recursively into sub-directories, but when you eg write the files to another directory they will be written in a single directory. Setting this to true on the producer enforces that any file name in <code>CamelFileName</code> header will be stripped for any leading paths.	false	boolean
<b>moveExisting</b> (producer)	Expression (such as File Language) used to compute file name to use when <code>fileExist=Move</code> is configured. To move files into a backup subdirectory just enter <code>backup</code> . This option only supports the following File Language tokens: <code>file:name</code> , <code>file:name.ext</code> , <code>file:name.noext</code> , <code>file:onlyname</code> , <code>file:onlyname.noext</code> , <code>file:ext</code> , and <code>file:parent</code> . Notice the <code>file:parent</code> is not supported by the FTP component, as the FTP component can only move any existing files to a relative directory based on current dir as base.		String
<b>tempFileName</b> (producer)	The same as <code>tempPrefix</code> option but offering a more fine grained control on the naming of the temporary filename as it uses the File Language.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tempPrefix</b> (producer)	This option is used to write the file using a temporary name and then, after the write is complete, rename it to the real name. Can be used to identify files being written and also avoid consumers (not using exclusive read locks) reading in progress files. Is often used by FTP when uploading big files.		String
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Used to specify if a null body is allowed during file writing. If set to true then an empty file will be created, when set to false, and attempting to send a null body to the file component, a <code>GenericFileWriteException</code> of 'Cannot write null body to file.' will be thrown. If the <code>fileExist</code> option is set to 'Override', then the file will be truncated, and if set to append the file will remain unchanged.	false	boolean
<b>chmod</b> (producer)	Allows you to set chmod on the stored file. For example <code>chmod=640</code> .		String
<b>disconnectOnBatchComplete</b> (producer)	Whether or not to disconnect from remote FTP server right after a Batch upload is complete. <code>disconnectOnBatchComplete</code> will only disconnect the current connection to the FTP server.	false	boolean
<b>eagerDeleteTargetFile</b> (producer)	Whether or not to eagerly delete any existing target file. This option only applies when you use <code>fileExists=Override</code> and the <code>tempFileName</code> option as well. You can use this to disable (set it to false) deleting the target file before the temp file is written. For example you may write big files and want the target file to exist during the temp file is being written. This ensure the target file is only deleted until the very last moment, just before the temp file is being renamed to the target filename. This option is also used to control whether to delete any existing files when <code>fileExist=Move</code> is enabled, and an existing file exists. If this option <code>copyAndDeleteOnRenameFails</code> false, then an exception will be thrown if an existing file existed, if its true, then the existing file is deleted before the move operation.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keepLastModified</b> (producer)	Will keep the last modified timestamp from the source file (if any). Will use the Exchange.FILE_LAST_MODIFIED header to located the timestamp. This header can contain either a java.util.Date or long with the timestamp. If the timestamp exists and the option is enabled it will set this timestamp on the written file. Note: This option only applies to the file producer. You cannot use this option with any of the ftp producers.	false	boolean
<b>sendNoop</b> (producer)	Whether to send a noop command as a pre-write check before uploading files to the FTP server. This is enabled by default as a validation of the connection is still valid, which allows to silently re-connect to be able to upload the file. However if this causes problems, you can turn this option off.	true	boolean
<b>autoCreate</b> (advanced)	Automatically create missing directories in the file's pathname. For the file consumer, that means creating the starting directory. For the file producer, it means the directory the files should be written to.	true	boolean
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	Write buffer sized in bytes.	131072	int
<b>bulkRequests</b> (advanced)	Specifies how many requests may be outstanding at any one time. Increasing this value may slightly improve file transfer speed but will increase memory usage.		Integer
<b>compression</b> (advanced)	To use compression. Specify a level from 1 to 10. Important: You must manually add the needed JSCH zlib JAR to the classpath for compression support.		int
<b>connectTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the connect timeout for waiting for a connection to be established Used by both FTPClient and JSCH	10000	int
<b>maximumReconnectAttempts</b> (advanced)	Specifies the maximum reconnect attempts Camel performs when it tries to connect to the remote FTP server. Use 0 to disable this behavior.		int
<b>proxy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured com.jcraft.jsch.Proxy. This proxy is used to consume/send messages from the target SFTP host.		Proxy
<b>reconnectDelay</b> (advanced)	Delay in millis Camel will wait before performing a reconnect attempt.		long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serverAliveCountMax</b> (advanced)	Allows you to set the serverAliveCountMax of the sftp session	1	int
<b>serverAliveInterval</b> (advanced)	Allows you to set the serverAliveInterval of the sftp session		int
<b>soTimeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the so timeout FTP and FTPS Only for Camel 2.4. SFTP for Camel 2.14.3/2.15.3/2.16 onwards. Is the SocketOptions.SO_TIMEOUT value in millis. Recommended option is to set this to 300000 so as not have a hanged connection. On SFTP this option is set as timeout on the JSCH Session instance.	300000	int
<b>stepwise</b> (advanced)	Sets whether we should stepwise change directories while traversing file structures when downloading files, or as well when uploading a file to a directory. You can disable this if you for example are in a situation where you cannot change directory on the FTP server due security reasons.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>throwExceptionOnConnectFailed</b> (advanced)	Should an exception be thrown if connection failed (exhausted) By default exception is not thrown and a WARN is logged. You can use this to enable exception being thrown and handle the thrown exception from the org.apache.camel.spi.PollingConsumerPollStrategy rollback method.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (advanced)	Sets the data timeout for waiting for reply Used only by FTPClient	30000	int
<b>antExclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter exclusion. If both antInclude and antExclude are used, antExclude takes precedence over antInclude. Multiple exclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String
<b>antFilterCaseSensitive</b> (filter)	Sets case sensitive flag on ant filter	true	boolean
<b>antInclude</b> (filter)	Ant style filter inclusion. Multiple inclusions may be specified in comma-delimited format.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	Allows for controlling whether the limit from <code>maxMessagesPerPoll</code> is eager or not. If eager then the limit is during the scanning of files. Where as false would scan all files, and then perform sorting. Setting this option to false allows for sorting all files first, and then limit the poll. Mind that this requires a higher memory usage as all file details are in memory to perform the sorting.	true	boolean
<b>exclude</b> (filter)	Is used to exclude files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the RAW() syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>filter</b> (filter)	Pluggable filter as a <code>org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileFilter</code> class. Will skip files if filter returns false in its <code>accept()</code> method.		GenericFileFilter<T>
<b>filterDirectory</b> (filter)	Filters the directory based on Simple language. For example to filter on current date, you can use a simple date pattern such as <code>\$date:now:yyyMMdd</code>		String
<b>filterFile</b> (filter)	Filters the file based on Simple language. For example to filter on file size, you can use <code>\$file:size 5000</code>		String
<b>idempotent</b> (filter)	Option to use the Idempotent Consumer EIP pattern to let Camel skip already processed files. Will by default use a memory based LRU Cache that holds 1000 entries. If <code>noop=true</code> then idempotent will be enabled as well to avoid consuming the same files over and over again.	false	Boolean
<b>idempotentKey</b> (filter)	To use a custom idempotent key. By default the absolute path of the file is used. You can use the File Language, for example to use the file name and file size, you can do: <code>idempotentKey=\$file:name-\$file:size</code>		String
<b>idempotentRepository</b> (filter)	A pluggable repository <code>org.apache.camel.spi.IdempotentRepository</code> which by default use <code>MemoryMessageIdRepository</code> if none is specified and idempotent is true.		String>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>include</b> (filter)	Is used to include files, if filename matches the regex pattern (matching is case in-sensitive). Notice if you use symbols such as plus sign and others you would need to configure this using the RAW() syntax if configuring this as an endpoint uri. See more details at configuring endpoint uris		String
<b>maxDepth</b> (filter)	The maximum depth to traverse when recursively processing a directory.	2147483647	int
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (filter)	To define a maximum messages to gather per poll. By default no maximum is set. Can be used to set a limit of e.g. 1000 to avoid when starting up the server that there are thousands of files. Set a value of 0 or negative to disabled it. Notice: If this option is in use then the File and FTP components will limit before any sorting. For example if you have 100000 files and use maxMessagesPerPoll=500, then only the first 500 files will be picked up, and then sorted. You can use the eagerMaxMessagesPerPoll option and set this to false to allow to scan all files first and then sort afterwards.		int
<b>minDepth</b> (filter)	The minimum depth to start processing when recursively processing a directory. Using minDepth=1 means the base directory. Using minDepth=2 means the first sub directory.		int
<b>move</b> (filter)	Expression (such as Simple Language) used to dynamically set the filename when moving it after processing. To move files into a .done subdirectory just enter .done.		String
<b>exclusiveReadLockStrategy</b> (lock)	Pluggable read-lock as a org.apache.camel.component.file.GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy implementation.		GenericFileExclusiveReadLockStrategy<T>

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLock</b> (lock)	<p>Used by consumer, to only poll the files if it has exclusive read-lock on the file (i.e. the file is not in-progress or being written). Camel will wait until the file lock is granted. This option provides the build in strategies: none - No read lock is in use markerFile - Camel creates a marker file (fileName.camelLock) and then holds a lock on it. This option is not available for the FTP component changed - Changed is using file length/modification timestamp to detect whether the file is currently being copied or not. Will at least use 1 sec to determine this, so this option cannot consume files as fast as the others, but can be more reliable as the JDK IO API cannot always determine whether a file is currently being used by another process. The option readLockCheckInterval can be used to set the check frequency. fileLock - is for using java.nio.channels.FileLock. This option is not avail for the FTP component. This approach should be avoided when accessing a remote file system via a mount/share unless that file system supports distributed file locks. rename - rename is for using a try to rename the file as a test if we can get exclusive read-lock. idempotent - (only for file component) idempotent is for using a idempotentRepository as the read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-changed - (only for file component) idempotent-changed is for using a idempotentRepository and changed as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. idempotent-rename - (only for file component) idempotent-rename is for using a idempotentRepository and rename as the combined read-lock. This allows to use read locks that supports clustering if the idempotent repository implementation supports that. Notice: The various read locks is not all suited to work in clustered mode, where concurrent consumers on different nodes is competing for the same files on a shared file system. The markerFile using a close to atomic operation to create the empty marker file, but its not guaranteed to work in a cluster. The fileLock may work better but then the file system need to support distributed file locks, and so on. Using the idempotent read lock can support clustering if the idempotent repository supports clustering, such as Hazelcast Component or Infinispan.</p>	none	String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockCheckInterval</b> (lock)	Interval in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read lock. This interval is used for sleeping between attempts to acquire the read lock. For example when using the changed read lock, you can set a higher interval period to cater for slow writes. The default of 1 sec. may be too fast if the producer is very slow writing the file. Notice: For FTP the default readLockCheckInterval is 5000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	1000	long
<b>readLockDeleteOrphanLock Files</b> (lock)	Whether or not read lock with marker files should upon startup delete any orphan read lock files, which may have been left on the file system, if Camel was not properly shutdown (such as a JVM crash). If turning this option to false then any orphaned lock file will cause Camel to not attempt to pickup that file, this could also be due another node is concurrently reading files from the same shared directory.	true	boolean
<b>readLockLogging Level</b> (lock)	Logging level used when a read lock could not be acquired. By default a WARN is logged. You can change this level, for example to OFF to not have any logging. This option is only applicable for readLock of types: changed, fileLock, idempotent, idempotent-changed, idempotent-rename, rename.	DEBUG	LogLevel
<b>readLockMarkerFile</b> (lock)	Whether to use marker file with the changed, rename, or exclusive read lock types. By default a marker file is used as well to guard against other processes picking up the same files. This behavior can be turned off by setting this option to false. For example if you do not want to write marker files to the file systems by the Camel application.	true	boolean
<b>readLockMinAge</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=change. This option allows to specify a minimum age the file must be before attempting to acquire the read lock. For example use readLockMinAge=300s to require the file is at last 5 minutes old. This can speedup the changed read lock as it will only attempt to acquire files which are at least that given age.	0	long

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>readLockMinLength</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=changed. This option allows you to configure a minimum file length. By default Camel expects the file to contain data, and thus the default value is 1. You can set this option to zero, to allow consuming zero-length files.	1	long
<b>readLockRemoveOnCommit</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file is succeeded and a commit happens. By default the file is not removed which ensures that any race-condition do not occur so another active node may attempt to grab the file. Instead the idempotent repository may support eviction strategies that you can configure to evict the file name entry after X minutes - this ensures no problems with race conditions.	false	boolean
<b>readLockRemoveOnRollback</b> (lock)	This option applied only for readLock=idempotent. This option allows to specify whether to remove the file name entry from the idempotent repository when processing the file failed and a rollback happens. If this option is false, then the file name entry is confirmed (as if the file did a commit).	true	boolean
<b>readLockTimeout</b> (lock)	Optional timeout in millis for the read-lock, if supported by the read-lock. If the read-lock could not be granted and the timeout triggered, then Camel will skip the file. At next poll Camel, will try the file again, and this time maybe the read-lock could be granted. Use a value of 0 or lower to indicate forever. Currently fileLock, changed and rename support the timeout. Notice: For FTP the default readLockTimeout value is 20000 instead of 10000. The readLockTimeout value must be higher than readLockCheckInterval, but a rule of thumb is to have a timeout that is at least 2 or more times higher than the readLockCheckInterval. This is needed to ensure that ample time is allowed for the read lock process to try to grab the lock before the timeout was hit.	10000	long
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>shuffle</b> (sort)	To shuffle the list of files (sort in random order)	false	boolean
<b>sortBy</b> (sort)	Built-in sort by using the File Language. Supports nested sorts, so you can have a sort by file name and as a 2nd group sort by modified date.		String
<b>sorter</b> (sort)	Pluggable sorter as a java.util.Comparator class.		GenericFile<T>>
<b>ciphers</b> (security)	Set a comma separated list of ciphers that will be used in order of preference. Possible cipher names are defined by JCraft JSCH. Some examples include: aes128-ctr,aes128-cbc,3des-ctr,3des-cbc,blowfish-cbc,aes192-cbc,aes256-cbc. If not specified the default list from JSCH will be used.		String
<b>keyPair</b> (security)	Sets a key pair of the public and private key so to that the SFTP endpoint can do public/private key verification.		KeyPair
<b>knownHosts</b> (security)	Sets the known_hosts from the byte array, so that the SFTP endpoint can do host key verification.		byte[]
<b>knownHostsFile</b> (security)	Sets the known_hosts file, so that the SFTP endpoint can do host key verification.		String
<b>knownHostsUri</b> (security)	Sets the known_hosts file (loaded from classpath by default), so that the SFTP endpoint can do host key verification.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Password to use for login		String
<b>preferredAuthentications</b> (security)	Set the preferred authentications which SFTP endpoint will used. Some example include:password,publickey. If not specified the default list from JSCH will be used.		String
<b>privateKey</b> (security)	Set the private key as byte so that the SFTP endpoint can do private key verification.		byte[]
<b>privateKeyFile</b> (security)	Set the private key file so that the SFTP endpoint can do private key verification.		String
<b>privateKeyPassphrase</b> (security)	Set the private key file passphrase so that the SFTP endpoint can do private key verification.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>privateKeyUri</b> (security)	Set the private key file (loaded from classpath by default) so that the SFTP endpoint can do private key verification.		String
<b>strictHostKeyChecking</b> (security)	Sets whether to use strict host key checking.	no	String
<b>username</b> (security)	Username to use for login		String
<b>useUserKnownHostsFile</b> (security)	If knownHostFile has not been explicit configured then use the host file from <code>System.getProperty(user.home)/.ssh/known_hosts</code>	true	boolean

## CHAPTER 300. SHIRO SECURITY COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel 2.5

The **shiro-security** component in Camel is a security focused component, based on the Apache Shiro security project.

Apache Shiro is a powerful and flexible open-source security framework that cleanly handles authentication, authorization, enterprise session management and cryptography. The objective of the Apache Shiro project is to provide the most robust and comprehensive application security framework available while also being very easy to understand and extremely simple to use.

This camel shiro-security component allows authentication and authorization support to be applied to different segments of a camel route.

Shiro security is applied on a route using a Camel Policy. A Policy in Camel utilizes a strategy pattern for applying interceptors on Camel Processors. It offering the ability to apply cross-cutting concerns (for example. security, transactions etc) on sections/segments of a camel route.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-shiro</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 300.1. SHIRO SECURITY BASICS

To employ Shiro security on a camel route, a ShiroSecurityPolicy object must be instantiated with security configuration details (including users, passwords, roles etc). This object must then be applied to a camel route. This ShiroSecurityPolicy Object may also be registered in the Camel registry (JNDI or ApplicationContextRegistry) and then utilized on other routes in the Camel Context.

Configuration details are provided to the ShiroSecurityPolicy using an Ini file (properties file) or an Ini object. The Ini file is a standard Shiro configuration file containing user/role details as shown below

```
[users]
# user 'ringo' with password 'starr' and the 'sec-level1' role
ringo = starr, sec-level1
george = harrison, sec-level2
john = lennon, sec-level3
paul = mccartney, sec-level3

[roles]
# 'sec-level3' role has all permissions, indicated by the
# wildcard '*'
sec-level3 = *

# The 'sec-level2' role can do anything with access of permission
# readonly (*) to help
sec-level2 = zone1:*
```

```
# The 'sec-level1' role can do anything with access of permission
# readonly
sec-level1 = zone1:readonly:*
```

## 300.2. INSTANTIATING A SHIROSECURITYPOLICY OBJECT

A ShiroSecurityPolicy object is instantiated as follows

```
private final String iniResourcePath = "classpath:shiro.ini";
private final byte[] passphrase = {
    (byte) 0x08, (byte) 0x09, (byte) 0x0A, (byte) 0x0B,
    (byte) 0x0C, (byte) 0x0D, (byte) 0x0E, (byte) 0x0F,
    (byte) 0x10, (byte) 0x11, (byte) 0x12, (byte) 0x13,
    (byte) 0x14, (byte) 0x15, (byte) 0x16, (byte) 0x17};
List<permission> permissionsList = new ArrayList<permission>();
Permission permission = new WildcardPermission("zone1:readwrite:*");
permissionsList.add(permission);

final ShiroSecurityPolicy securityPolicy =
    new ShiroSecurityPolicy(iniResourcePath, passphrase, true, permissionsList);
```

## 300.3. SHIROSECURITYPOLICY OPTIONS

Name	Default Value	Type	Description
<b>iniResourcePath or ini</b>	<b>none</b>	Resource String or Ini Object	A mandatory Resource String for the iniResourcePath or an instance of an Ini object must be passed to the security policy. Resources can be acquired from the file system, classpath, or URLs when prefixed with "file:", "classpath:", or "url:" respectively. For e.g "classpath:shiro.ini"
<b>passPhrase</b>	<b>An AES 128 based key</b>	byte[]	A passphrase to decrypt ShiroSecurityToken(s) sent along with Message Exchanges
<b>alwaysReauthenticate</b>	<b>true</b>	boolean	Setting to ensure re-authentication on every individual request. If set to false, the user is authenticated and locked such that only requests from the same user going forward are authenticated.

Name	Default Value	Type	Description
<b>permissionsList</b>	<b>none</b>	List<Permission>	A List of permissions required in order for an authenticated user to be authorized to perform further action i.e continue further on the route. If no Permissions list or Roles List (see below) is provided to the ShiroSecurityPolicy object, then authorization is deemed as not required. Note that the default is that authorization is granted if any of the Permission Objects in the list are applicable.
<b>rolesList</b>	<b>none</b>	List<String>	<b>Camel 2.13:</b> A List of roles required in order for an authenticated user to be authorized to perform further action i.e continue further on the route. If no roles list or permissions list (see above) is provided to the ShiroSecurityPolicy object, then authorization is deemed as not required. Note that the default is that authorization is granted if any of the roles in the list are applicable.
<b>cipherService</b>	<b>AES</b>	org.apache.shiro.crypto.CipherService	Shiro ships with AES & Blowfish based CipherServices. You may use one these or pass in your own Cipher implementation
<b>base64</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>boolean</b>	<b>Camel 2.12:</b> To use base64 encoding for the security token header, which allows transferring the header over <a href="#">JMS</a> etc. This option must also be set on <b>ShiroSecurityTokenInjector</b> as well.
<b>allPermissionsRequired</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>boolean</b>	<b>Camel 2.13:</b> The default is that authorization is granted if any of the Permission Objects in the permissionsList parameter are applicable. Set this to true to require all of the Permissions to be met.
<b>allRolesRequired</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>boolean</b>	<b>Camel 2.13:</b> The default is that authorization is granted if any of the roles in the rolesList parameter are applicable. Set this to true to require all of the roles to be met.

## 300.4. APPLYING SHIRO AUTHENTICATION ON A CAMEL ROUTE

The ShiroSecurityPolicy, tests and permits incoming message exchanges containing a encrypted SecurityToken in the Message Header to proceed further following proper authentication. The SecurityToken object contains a Username/Password details that are used to determine where the user is a valid user.

**protected** RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {



```

final ShiroSecurityPolicy securityPolicy =
    new ShiroSecurityPolicy("classpath:shiro.ini", passPhrase);

return new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {
        onException(UnknownAccountException.class).
            to("mock:authenticationException");
        onException(IncorrectCredentialsException.class).
            to("mock:authenticationException");
        onException(LockedAccountException.class).
            to("mock:authenticationException");
        onException(AuthenticationException.class).
            to("mock:authenticationException");

        from("direct:secureEndpoint").
            to("log:incoming payload").
            policy(securityPolicy).
            to("mock:success");
    }
};
}

```

## 300.5. APPLYING SHIRO AUTHORIZATION ON A CAMEL ROUTE

Authorization can be applied on a camel route by associating a Permissions List with the ShiroSecurityPolicy. The Permissions List specifies the permissions necessary for the user to proceed with the execution of the route segment. If the user does not have the proper permission set, the request is not authorized to continue any further.

```

protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
    final ShiroSecurityPolicy securityPolicy =
        new ShiroSecurityPolicy("./src/test/resources/securityconfig.ini", passPhrase);

    return new RouteBuilder() {
        public void configure() {
            onException(UnknownAccountException.class).
                to("mock:authenticationException");
            onException(IncorrectCredentialsException.class).
                to("mock:authenticationException");
            onException(LockedAccountException.class).
                to("mock:authenticationException");
            onException(AuthenticationException.class).
                to("mock:authenticationException");

            from("direct:secureEndpoint").
                to("log:incoming payload").
                policy(securityPolicy).
                to("mock:success");
        }
    };
}

```

## 300.6. CREATING A SHIROSECURITYTOKEN AND INJECTING IT INTO A MESSAGE EXCHANGE

A ShiroSecurityToken object may be created and injected into a Message Exchange using a Shiro Processor called ShiroSecurityTokenInjector. An example of injecting a ShiroSecurityToken using a ShiroSecurityTokenInjector in the client is shown below

```
ShiroSecurityToken shiroSecurityToken = new ShiroSecurityToken("ringo", "starr");
ShiroSecurityTokenInjector shiroSecurityTokenInjector =
    new ShiroSecurityTokenInjector(shiroSecurityToken, passPhrase);

from("direct:client").
    process(shiroSecurityTokenInjector).
    to("direct:secureEndpoint");
```

## 300.7. SENDING MESSAGES TO ROUTES SECURED BY A SHIROSECURITYPOLICY

Messages and Message Exchanges sent along the camel route where the security policy is applied need to be accompanied by a SecurityToken in the Exchange Header. The SecurityToken is an encrypted object that holds a Username and Password. The SecurityToken is encrypted using AES 128 bit security by default and can be changed to any cipher of your choice.

Given below is an example of how a request may be sent using a ProducerTemplate in Camel along with a SecurityToken

```
@Test
public void testSuccessfulShiroAuthenticationWithNoAuthorization() throws Exception {
    //Incorrect password
    ShiroSecurityToken shiroSecurityToken = new ShiroSecurityToken("ringo", "stirr");

    // TestShiroSecurityTokenInjector extends ShiroSecurityTokenInjector
    TestShiroSecurityTokenInjector shiroSecurityTokenInjector =
        new TestShiroSecurityTokenInjector(shiroSecurityToken, passPhrase);

    successEndpoint.expectedMessageCount(1);
    failureEndpoint.expectedMessageCount(0);

    template.send("direct:secureEndpoint", shiroSecurityTokenInjector);

    successEndpoint.assertIsSatisfied();
    failureEndpoint.assertIsSatisfied();
}
```

## 300.8. SENDING MESSAGES TO ROUTES SECURED BY A SHIROSECURITYPOLICY (MUCH EASIER FROM CAMEL 2.12 ONWARDS)

From Camel 2.12 onwards its even easier as you can provide the subject in two different ways.

### 300.8.1. Using ShiroSecurityToken

You can send a message to a Camel route with a header of key **ShiroSecurityConstants.SHIRO\_SECURITY\_TOKEN** of the type **org.apache.camel.component.shiro.security.ShiroSecurityToken** that contains the username and password. For example:

```
ShiroSecurityToken shiroSecurityToken = new ShiroSecurityToken("ringo", "starr");

template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:secureEndpoint", "Beatle Mania",
ShiroSecurityConstants.SHIRO_SECURITY_TOKEN, shiroSecurityToken);
```

You can also provide the username and password in two different headers as shown below:

```
Map<String, Object> headers = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headers.put(ShiroSecurityConstants.SHIRO_SECURITY_USERNAME, "ringo");
headers.put(ShiroSecurityConstants.SHIRO_SECURITY_PASSWORD, "starr");
template.sendBodyAndHeaders("direct:secureEndpoint", "Beatle Mania", headers);
```

When you use the username and password headers, then the **ShiroSecurityPolicy** in the Camel route will automatic transform those into a single header with key **ShiroSecurityConstants.SHIRO\_SECURITY\_TOKEN** with the token. Then token is either a **ShiroSecurityToken** instance, or a base64 representation as a String (the latter is when you have set `base64=true`).

## CHAPTER 301. SIMPLE LANGUAGE

### Available as of Camel version 1.1

The Simple Expression Language was a really simple language when it was created, but has since grown more powerful. It is primarily intended for being a really small and simple language for evaluating Expressions and Predicates without requiring any new dependencies or knowledge of [XPath](#); so it is ideal for testing in camel-core. The idea was to cover 95% of the common use cases when you need a little bit of expression based script in your Camel routes.

However for much more complex use cases you are generally recommended to choose a more expressive and powerful language such as:

- [SpEL](#)
- [Mvel](#)
- [Groovy](#)
- JavaScript
- [OGNL](#)
- one of the supported [Scripting Languages](#)

The simple language uses **`${body}`** placeholders for complex expressions where the expression contains constant literals. The `$$` placeholders can be omitted if the expression is only the token itself.

### TIP

**Alternative syntax** From Camel 2.5 onwards you can also use the alternative syntax which uses **`$simple{ }`** as placeholders. This can be used in situations to avoid clashes when using for example Spring property placeholder together with Camel.

### 301.1. SIMPLE LANGUAGE CHANGES IN CAMEL 2.9 ONWARDS

The [Simple](#) language have been improved from Camel 2.9 onwards to use a better syntax parser, which can do index precise error messages, so you know exactly what is wrong and where the problem is. For example if you have made a typo in one of the operators, then previously the parser would not be able to detect this, and cause the evaluation to be true. There are a few changes in the syntax which are no longer backwards compatible. When using [Simple](#) language as a Predicate then the literal text **must** be enclosed in either single or double quotes. For example: **`"${body} == 'Camel'"`**. Notice how we have single quotes around the literal. The old style of using **`"body"`** and **`"header.foo"`** to refer to the message body and header is [@deprecated](#), and it is encouraged to always use `$$` tokens for the built-in functions. The range operator now requires the range to be in single quote as well as shown: **`"${header.zip} between '30000..39999'"`**.

To get the body of the in message: **`"body"`**, or **`"in.body"`** or **`"${body}"`**.

A complex expression must use `$$` placeholders, such as: **`"Hello ${in.header.name} how are you?"`**.

You can have multiple functions in the same expression: **`"Hello ${in.header.name} this is ${in.header.me} speaking"`**.

However you can **not** nest functions in Camel 2.8.x or older (i.e. having another `$$` placeholder in an existing, is not allowed).

From **Camel 2.9** onwards you can nest functions.

## 301.2. SIMPLE LANGUAGE OPTIONS

The Simple language supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
resultType		<b>String</b>	Sets the class name of the result type (type from output)
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

## 301.3. VARIABLES

Variable	Type	Description
camelId	String	<b>Camel 2.10:</b> the CamelContext name
camelContext. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> the CamelContext invoked using a Camel OGNL expression.
exchange	Exchange	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> the Exchange
exchange. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> the Exchange invoked using a Camel OGNL expression.
exchangeId	String	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> the exchange id
id	String	the input message id
body	Object	the input body
in.body	Object	the input body
body. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> the input body invoked using a Camel OGNL expression.
in.body. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> the input body invoked using a Camel OGNL expression.
bodyAs (type)	Type	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> Converts the body to the given type determined by its classname. The converted body can be null.

Variable	Type	Description
bodyAs (type). <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.18:</b> Converts the body to the given type determined by its classname and then invoke methods using a Camel OGNL expression. The converted body can be null.
mandatoryBodyAs(type)	Type	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> Converts the body to the given type determined by its classname, and expects the body to be not null.
mandatoryBodyAs(type). <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.18:</b> Converts the body to the given type determined by its classname and then invoke methods using a Camel OGNL expression.
out.body	Object	the output body
header.foo	Object	refer to the input foo header
header[foo]	Object	<b>Camel 2.9.2:</b> refer to the input foo header
headers.foo	Object	refer to the input foo header
headers[foo]	Object	<b>Camel 2.9.2:</b> refer to the input foo header
in.header.foo	Object	refer to the input foo header
in.header[foo]	Object	<b>Camel 2.9.2:</b> refer to the input foo header
in.headers.foo	Object	refer to the input foo header
in.headers[foo]	Object	<b>Camel 2.9.2:</b> refer to the input foo header
header.foo[bar]	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> regard input foo header as a map and perform lookup on the map with bar as key

Variable	Type	Description
in.header.foo[bar]	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> regard input foo header as a map and perform lookup on the map with bar as key
in.headers.foo[bar]	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> regard input foo header as a map and perform lookup on the map with bar as key
header.foo. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> refer to the input foo header and invoke its value using a Camel OGNL expression.
in.header.foo. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> refer to the input foo header and invoke its value using a Camel OGNL expression.
in.headers.foo. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> refer to the input foo header and invoke its value using a Camel OGNL expression.
out.header.foo	Object	refer to the out header foo
out.header[foo]	Object	<b>Camel 2.9.2:</b> refer to the out header foo
out.headers.foo	Object	refer to the out header foo
out.headers[foo]	Object	<b>Camel 2.9.2:</b> refer to the out header foo
headerAs(key, type)	Type	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> Converts the header to the given type determined by its classname
headers	Map	<b>Camel 2.9:</b> refer to the input headers
in.headers	Map	<b>Camel 2.9:</b> refer to the input headers

Variable	Type	Description
property.foo	Object	<b>Deprecated:</b> refer to the foo property on the exchange
exchangeProperty.foo	Object	<b>Camel 2.15:</b> refer to the foo property on the exchange
property[foo]	Object	<b>Deprecated:</b> refer to the foo property on the exchange
exchangeProperty[foo]	Object	<b>Camel 2.15:</b> refer to the foo property on the exchange
property.foo. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Deprecated:</b> refer to the foo property on the exchange and invoke its value using a Camel OGNL expression.
exchangeProperty.foo. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.15:</b> refer to the foo property on the exchange and invoke its value using a Camel OGNL expression.
sys.foo	String	refer to the system property
sysenv.foo	String	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> refer to the system environment
exception	Object	<b>Camel 2.4:</b> Refer to the exception object on the exchange, is <b>null</b> if no exception set on exchange. Will fallback and grab caught exceptions ( <b>Exchange.EXCEPTION_CAUGHT</b> ) if the Exchange has any.
exception. <b>OGNL</b>	Object	<b>Camel 2.4:</b> Refer to the exchange exception invoked using a Camel OGNL expression object
exception.message	String	Refer to the exception.message on the exchange, is <b>null</b> if no exception set on exchange. Will fallback and grab caught exceptions ( <b>Exchange.EXCEPTION_CAUGHT</b> ) if the Exchange has any.
exception.stacktrace	String	<b>Camel 2.6.</b> Refer to the exception.stacktrace on the exchange, is <b>null</b> if no exception set on exchange. Will fallback and grab caught exceptions ( <b>Exchange.EXCEPTION_CAUGHT</b> ) if the Exchange has any.



Variable	Type	Description
date:command_	Date	Evaluates to a Date object. Supported commands are: <b>now</b> for current timestamp, <b>in.header.xxx</b> or <b>header.xxx</b> to use the Date object in the IN header with the key xxx. <b>out.header.xxx</b> to use the Date object in the OUT header with the key xxx. <b>property.xxx</b> to use the Date object in the exchange property with the key xxx. <b>file</b> for the last modified timestamp of the file (available with a File consumer). Command accepts offsets such as: <b>now-24h</b> or <b>in.header.xxx+1h</b> or even <b>now+1h30m-100</b> .
date:command:pattern_	String	Date formatting using <b>java.text.SimpleDateFormat</b> patterns.
date-with-timezone:command:timezone:pattern_	String	Date formatting using <b>java.text.SimpleDateFormat</b> timezones and patterns.
bean:_bean expression_	Object	Invoking a bean expression using the <a href="#">Bean</a> language. Specifying a method name you must use dot as separator. We also support the <code>?method=methodname</code> syntax that is used by the <a href="#">Bean</a> component.
properties:_locations:key_	String	<b>Deprecated (use properties-location instead) Camel 2.3:</b> Lookup a property with the given key. The <b>locations</b> option is optional. See more at Using PropertyPlaceholder.
properties-location:_http://locationskey [locations:key] -	String	<b>Camel 2.14.1:</b> Lookup a property with the given key. The <b>locations</b> option is optional. See more at Using PropertyPlaceholder.
properties:key:default	String	<b>Camel 2.14.1:</b> Lookup a property with the given key. If the key does not exists or has no value, then an optional default value can be specified.
routeId	String	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> Returns the id of the current route the Exchange is being routed.

Variable	Type	Description
threadName	String	<b>Camel 2.3:</b> Returns the name of the current thread. Can be used for logging purpose.
ref:xxx	Object	<b>Camel 2.6:</b> To lookup a bean from the Registry with the given id.
type:name.field	Object	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> To refer to a type or field by its FQN name. To refer to a field you can append <code>.FIELD_NAME</code> . For example you can refer to the constant field from Exchange as: <b>org.apache.camel.Exchange.FILE_NAME</b>
null	null	<b>Camel 2.12.3:</b> represents a null
random_(value)_	Integer	*Camel 2.16.0:*returns a random Integer between 0 (included) and <i>value</i> (excluded)
random_(min,max)_	Integer	*Camel 2.16.0:*returns a random Integer between <i>min</i> (included) and <i>max</i> (excluded)
collate(group)	List	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> The collate function iterates the message body and groups the data into sub lists of specified size. This can be used with the Splitter EIP to split a message body and group/batch the splitted sub message into a group of N sub lists. This method works similar to the collate method in Groovy.
skip(number)	Iterator	<b>Camel 2.19:</b> The skip function iterates the message body and skips the first number of items. This can be used with the Splitter EIP to split a message body and skip the first N number of items.
messageHistory	String	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> The message history of the current exchange how it has been routed. This is similar to the route stack-trace message history the error handler logs in case of an unhandled exception.
messageHistory(false)	String	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> As messageHistory but without the exchange details (only includes the route stack-trace). This can be used if you do not want to log sensitive data from the message itself.

## 301.4. OGNL EXPRESSION SUPPORT

### Available as of Camel 2.3

INFO:Camel's OGNL support is for invoking methods only. You cannot access fields. From **Camel 2.11.1** onwards we added special support for accessing the length field of Java arrays.

The [Simple](#) and [Bean](#) language now supports a Camel OGNL notation for invoking beans in a chain like fashion. Suppose the Message IN body contains a POJO which has a **getAddress()** method.

Then you can use Camel OGNL notation to access the address object:

```
simple("${body.address}")
simple("${body.address.street}")
simple("${body.address.zip}")
```

Camel understands the shorthand names for getters, but you can invoke any method or use the real name such as:

```
simple("${body.address}")
simple("${body.getAddress.getStreet}")
simple("${body.address.getZip}")
simple("${body.doSomething}")
```

You can also use the null safe operator (**?.**) to avoid NPE if for example the body does NOT have an address

```
simple("${body?.address?.street}")
```

It is also possible to index in **Map** or **List** types, so you can do:

```
simple("${body[foo].name}")
```

To assume the body is **Map** based and lookup the value with **foo** as key, and invoke the **getName** method on that value.

If the key has space, then you **must** enclose the key with quotes, for example 'foo bar':

```
simple("${body['foo bar'].name}")
```

You can access the **Map** or **List** objects directly using their key name (with or without dots) :

```
simple("${body[foo]}")
simple("${body[this.is.foo]}")
```

Suppose there was no value with the key **foo** then you can use the null safe operator to avoid the NPE as shown:

```
simple("${body[foo]?.name}")
```

You can also access **List** types, for example to get lines from the address you can do:

```
simple("${body.address.lines[0]}")
simple("${body.address.lines[1]}")
simple("${body.address.lines[2]}")
```

There is a special **last** keyword which can be used to get the last value from a list.

```
simple("${body.address.lines[last]}")
```

And to get the 2nd last you can subtract a number, so we can use **last-1** to indicate this:

```
simple("${body.address.lines[last-1]}")
```

And the 3rd last is of course:

```
simple("${body.address.lines[last-2]}")
```

And you can call the size method on the list with

```
simple("${body.address.lines.size}")
```

From **Camel 2.11.1** onwards we added support for the length field for Java arrays as well, eg:

```
String[] lines = new String[]{"foo", "bar", "cat"};
exchange.getIn().setBody(lines);
```

```
simple("There are ${body.length} lines")
```

And yes you can combine this with the operator support as shown below:

```
simple("${body.address.zip} > 1000")
```

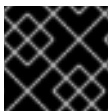
## 301.5. OPERATOR SUPPORT

The parser is limited to only support a single operator.

To enable it the left value must be enclosed in ``${}``. The syntax is:

```
`${leftValue} OP rightValue`
```

Where the **rightValue** can be a String literal enclosed in `' '`, **null**, a constant value or another expression enclosed in ``${}``.



### IMPORTANT

There **must** be spaces around the operator.

Camel will automatically type convert the rightValue type to the leftValue type, so it is able to eg. convert a string into a numeric so you can use `>` comparison for numeric values.

The following operators are supported:

Operator	Description
<code>==</code>	equals
<code>=~</code>	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> equals ignore case (will ignore case when comparing String values)
<code>&gt;</code>	greater than
<code>&gt;=</code>	greater than or equals

Operator	Description
<	less than
≤	less than or equals
!=	not equals
contains	For testing if contains in a string based value
not contains	For testing if not contains in a string based value
~~	For testing if contains by ignoring case sensitivity in a string based value
regex	For matching against a given regular expression pattern defined as a String value
not regex	For not matching against a given regular expression pattern defined as a String value
in	For matching if in a set of values, each element must be separated by comma. If you want to include an empty value, then it must be defined using double comma, eg '„bronze,silver,gold', which is a set of four values with an empty value and then the three medals.
not in	For matching if not in a set of values, each element must be separated by comma. If you want to include an empty value, then it must be defined using double comma, eg '„bronze,silver,gold', which is a set of four values with an empty value and then the three medals.
is	For matching if the left hand side type is an instance of the value.
not is	For matching if the left hand side type is not an instance of the value.
range	For matching if the left hand side is within a range of values defined as numbers: <b>from..to</b> . From <b>Camel 2.9</b> onwards the range values must be enclosed in single quotes.
not range	For matching if the left hand side is not within a range of values defined as numbers: <b>from..to</b> . From <b>Camel 2.9</b> onwards the range values must be enclosed in single quotes.

Operator	Description
starts with	<b>Camel 2.17.1, 2.18:</b> For testing if the left hand side string starts with the right hand string.
ends with	<b>Camel 2.17.1, 2.18:</b> For testing if the left hand side string ends with the right hand string.

And the following unary operators can be used:

Operator	Description
++	<b>Camel 2.9:</b> To increment a number by one. The left hand side must be a function, otherwise parsed as literal.
--	<b>Camel 2.9:</b> To decrement a number by one. The left hand side must be a function, otherwise parsed as literal.
\	<b>Camel 2.9.3 to 2.10.x</b> To escape a value, eg <code>\\$</code> , to indicate a \$ sign. Special: Use <code>\n</code> for new line, <code>\t</code> for tab, and <code>\r</code> for carriage return. <b>Notice:</b> Escaping is <b>not</b> supported using the <a href="#">File Language</a> . <b>Notice:</b> From Camel 2.11 onwards the escape character is no longer support, but replaced with the following three special escaping.
<code>\n</code>	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> To use newline character.
<code>\t</code>	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> To use tab character.
<code>\r</code>	<b>Camel 2.11:</b> To use carriage return character.
<code>\}</code>	<b>Camel 2.18:</b> To use the } character as text

And the following logical operators can be used to group expressions:

Operator	Description
and	<b>deprecated</b> use <code>&amp;&amp;</code> instead. The logical and operator is used to group two expressions.
or	<b>deprecated</b> use <code>  </code> instead. The logical or operator is used to group two expressions.

Operator	Description
&&	<b>Camel 2.9:</b> The logical and operator is used to group two expressions.
	<b>Camel 2.9:</b> The logical or operator is used to group two expressions.



## IMPORTANT

**Using and,or operators** In **Camel 2.4 or older** the **and** or **or** can only be used **once** in a simple language expression. From **Camel 2.5** onwards you can use these operators multiple times.

The syntax for AND is:

```
${leftValue} OP rightValue and ${leftValue} OP rightValue
```

And the syntax for OR is:

```
${leftValue} OP rightValue or ${leftValue} OP rightValue
```

Some examples:

```
// exact equals match
simple("${in.header.foo} == 'foo'")
```

```
// ignore case when comparing, so if the header has value FOO this will match
simple("${in.header.foo} =~ 'foo'")
```

```
// here Camel will type convert '100' into the type of in.header.bar and if it is an Integer '100' will also
be converter to an Integer
simple("${in.header.bar} == '100'")
```

```
simple("${in.header.bar} == 100")
```

```
// 100 will be converter to the type of in.header.bar so we can do > comparison
simple("${in.header.bar} > 100")
```

### 301.5.1. Comparing with different types

When you compare with different types such as String and int, then you have to take a bit care. Camel will use the type from the left hand side as 1st priority. And fallback to the right hand side type if both values couldn't be compared based on that type.

This means you can flip the values to enforce a specific type. Suppose the bar value above is a String. Then you can flip the equation:

```
simple("100 < ${in.header.bar}")
```

which then ensures the int type is used as 1st priority.

This may change in the future if the Camel team improves the binary comparison operations to prefer numeric types over String based. It's most often the String type which causes problem when comparing with numbers.

```
// testing for null
simple("${in.header.baz} == null")

// testing for not null
simple("${in.header.baz} != null")
```

And a bit more advanced example where the right value is another expression

```
simple("${in.header.date} == ${date:now:yyyyMMdd}")

simple("${in.header.type} == ${bean:orderService?method=getOrderType}")
```

And an example with contains, testing if the title contains the word Camel

```
simple("${in.header.title} contains 'Camel')
```

And an example with regex, testing if the number header is a 4 digit value:

```
simple("${in.header.number} regex '\\d{4}')
```

And finally an example if the header equals any of the values in the list. Each element must be separated by comma, and no space around.

This also works for numbers etc, as Camel will convert each element into the type of the left hand side.

```
simple("${in.header.type} in 'gold,silver')
```

And for all the last 3 we also support the negate test using not:

```
simple("${in.header.type} not in 'gold,silver')
```

And you can test if the type is a certain instance, eg for instance a String

```
simple("${in.header.type} is 'java.lang.String')
```

We have added a shorthand for all **java.lang** types so you can write it as:

```
simple("${in.header.type} is 'String')
```

Ranges are also supported. The range interval requires numbers and both from and end are inclusive. For instance to test whether a value is between 100 and 199:

```
simple("${in.header.number} range 100..199")
```

Notice we use `..` in the range without spaces. It is based on the same syntax as Groovy.

From **Camel 2.9** onwards the range value must be in single quotes



```
simple("${in.header.number} range '100..199'")
```

### 301.5.2. Using Spring XML

As the Spring XML does not have all the power as the Java DSL with all its various builder methods, you have to resort to use some other languages for testing with simple operators. Now you can do this with the simple language. In the sample below we want to test if the header is a widget order:

```
<from uri="seda:orders">
  <filter>
    <simple>${in.header.type} == 'widget'</simple>
    <to uri="bean:orderService?method=handleWidget"/>
  </filter>
</from>
```

## 301.6. USING AND / OR

If you have two expressions you can combine them with the **and** or **or** operator.

### TIP

**Camel 2.9 onwards** Use `&&` or `||` from Camel 2.9 onwards.

For instance:

```
simple("${in.header.title} contains 'Camel' and ${in.header.type} == 'gold'")
```

And of course the **or** is also supported. The sample would be:

```
simple("${in.header.title} contains 'Camel' or ${in.header.type} == 'gold'")
```

**Notice:** Currently **and** or **or** can only be used **once** in a simple language expression. This might change in the future.

So you **cannot** do:

```
simple("${in.header.title} contains 'Camel' and ${in.header.type} == 'gold' and ${in.header.number}
range 100..200")
```

## 301.7. SAMPLES

In the Spring XML sample below we filter based on a header value:

```
<from uri="seda:orders">
  <filter>
    <simple>${in.header.foo}</simple>
    <to uri="mock:fooOrders"/>
  </filter>
</from>
```

The Simple language can be used for the predicate test above in the Message Filter pattern, where we test if the in message has a **foo** header (a header with the key **foo** exists). If the expression evaluates to **true** then the message is routed to the **mock:fooOrders** endpoint, otherwise the message is dropped.

The same example in Java DSL:

```
from("seda:orders")
  .filter().simple("${in.header.foo}")
  .to("seda:fooOrders");
```

You can also use the simple language for simple text concatenations such as:

```
from("direct:hello")
  .transform().simple("Hello ${in.header.user} how are you?")
  .to("mock:reply");
```

Notice that we must use `${}` placeholders in the expression now to allow Camel to parse it correctly.

And this sample uses the date command to output current date.

```
from("direct:hello")
  .transform().simple("The today is ${date:now:yyyyMMdd} and it is a great day.")
  .to("mock:reply");
```

And in the sample below we invoke the bean language to invoke a method on a bean to be included in the returned string:

```
from("direct:order")
  .transform().simple("OrderId: ${bean:orderIdGenerator}")
  .to("mock:reply");
```

Where **orderIdGenerator** is the id of the bean registered in the Registry. If using Spring then it is the Spring bean id.

If we want to declare which method to invoke on the order id generator bean we must prepend **.methodName** such as below where we invoke the **generateId** method.

```
from("direct:order")
  .transform().simple("OrderId: ${bean:orderIdGenerator.generateId}")
  .to("mock:reply");
```

We can use the **?method=methodName** option that we are familiar with the [Bean](#) component itself:

```
from("direct:order")
  .transform().simple("OrderId: ${bean:orderIdGenerator?method=generateId}")
  .to("mock:reply");
```

And from Camel 2.3 onwards you can also convert the body to a given type, for example to ensure that it is a String you can do:

```
<transform>
  <simple>Hello ${bodyAs(String)} how are you?</simple>
</transform>
```

There are a few types which have a shorthand notation, so we can use **String** instead of **java.lang.String**. These are: **byte[]**, **String**, **Integer**, **Long**. All other types must use their FQN name, e.g. **org.w3c.dom.Document**.

It is also possible to lookup a value from a header **Map** in **Camel 2.3** onwards:

```
<transform>
  <simple>The gold value is ${header.type[gold]}</simple>
</transform>
```

In the code above we lookup the header with name **type** and regard it as a **java.util.Map** and we then lookup with the key **gold** and return the value. If the header is not convertible to Map an exception is thrown. If the header with name **type** does not exist **null** is returned.

From Camel 2.9 onwards you can nest functions, such as shown below:

```
<setHeader headerName="myHeader">
  <simple>${properties:${header.someKey}}</simple>
</setHeader>
```

## 301.8. REFERRING TO CONSTANTS OR ENUMS

Available as of Camel 2.11

Suppose you have an enum for customers

And in a Content Based Router we can use the [Simple](#) language to refer to this enum, to check the message which enum it matches.

## 301.9. USING NEW LINES OR TABS IN XML DSLS

Available as of Camel 2.9.3

From Camel 2.9.3 onwards it is easier to specify new lines or tabs in XML DSLs as you can escape the value now

```
<transform>
  <simple>The following text\nis on a new line</simple>
</transform>
```

## 301.10. LEADING AND TRAILING WHITESPACE HANDLING

Available as of Camel 2.10.0

From Camel 2.10.0 onwards, the trim attribute of the expression can be used to control whether the leading and trailing whitespace characters are removed or preserved. The default value is true, which removes the whitespace characters.

```
<setBody>
  <simple trim="false">You get some trailing whitespace characters. </simple>
</setBody>
```

## 301.11. SETTING RESULT TYPE

Available as of Camel 2.8

You can now provide a result type to the [Simple](#) expression, which means the result of the evaluation will be converted to the desired type. This is most useable to define types such as booleans, integers, etc.

For example to set a header as a boolean type you can do:

```
.setHeader("cool", simple("true", Boolean.class))
```

And in XML DSL

```
<setHeader headerName="cool">
  <!-- use resultType to indicate that the type should be a java.lang.Boolean -->
  <simple resultType="java.lang.Boolean">true</simple>
</setHeader>
```

## 301.12. CHANGING FUNCTION START AND END TOKENS

Available as of Camel 2.9.1

You can configure the function start and end tokens - `-${ }` using the setters **changeFunctionStartToken** and **changeFunctionEndToken** on **SimpleLanguage**, using Java code. From Spring XML you can define a `<bean>` tag with the new changed tokens in the properties as shown below:

```
<!-- configure Simple to use custom prefix/suffix tokens -->
<bean id="simple" class="org.apache.camel.language.simple.SimpleLanguage">
  <property name="functionStartToken" value="["/>
  <property name="functionEndToken" value="]"/>
</bean>
```

In the example above we use `[ ]` as the changed tokens.

Notice by changing the start/end token you change those in all the Camel applications which share the same **camel-core** on their classpath. For example in an OSGi server this may affect many applications, where as a Web Application as a WAR file it only affects the Web Application.

## 301.13. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can externalize the script and have Camel load it from a resource such as **"classpath:"**, **"file:"**, or **"http:"**.

This is done using the following syntax: **"resource:scheme:location"**, eg to refer to a file on the classpath you can do:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").simple("resource:classpath:mysimple.txt")
```

## 301.14. SETTING SPRING BEANS TO EXCHANGE PROPERTIES

Available as of Camel 2.6

You can set a spring bean into an exchange property as shown below:

```
<bean id="myBeanId" class="my.package.MyCustomClass" />
...
<route>
  ...
  <setProperty propertyName="monitoring.message">
    <simple>ref:myBeanId</simple>
  </setProperty>
  ...
</route>
```

## 301.15. DEPENDENCIES

The [Simple](#) language is part of **camel-core**.

## CHAPTER 302. SIP COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 2.5

The **sip** component in Camel is a communication component, based on the Jain SIP implementation (available under the JCP license).

Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is an IETF-defined signaling protocol, widely used for controlling multimedia communication sessions such as voice and video calls over Internet Protocol (IP). The SIP protocol is an Application Layer protocol designed to be independent of the underlying transport layer; it can run on Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP) or Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP).

The Jain SIP implementation supports TCP and UDP only.

The Camel SIP component **only** supports the SIP Publish and Subscribe capability as described in the [RFC3903 - Session Initiation Protocol \(SIP\) Extension for Event](#)

This camel component supports both producer and consumer endpoints.

Camel SIP Producers (Event Publishers) and SIP Consumers (Event Subscribers) communicate event & state information to each other using an intermediary entity called a SIP Presence Agent (a stateful brokering entity).

For SIP based communication, a SIP Stack with a listener **must** be instantiated on both the SIP Producer and Consumer (using separate ports if using localhost). This is necessary in order to support the handshakes & acknowledgements exchanged between the SIP Stacks during communication.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sip</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 302.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for a sip endpoint is as follows:

```
sip://johndoe@localhost:99999[?options]
sips://johndoe@localhost:99999[?options]
```

This component supports producer and consumer endpoints for both TCP and UDP.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 302.2. OPTIONS

The SIP Component offers an extensive set of configuration options & capability to create custom stateful headers needed to propagate state via the SIP protocol.

The SIP component has no options.

The SIP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sip:uri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 302.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>uri</b>	<b>Required</b> URI of the SIP server to connect to (the username and password can be included such as: john:secretmyserver:9999)		URI

### 302.2.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cacheConnections</b> (common)	Should connections be cached by the SipStack to reduce cost of connection creation. This is useful if the connection is used for long running conversations.	false	boolean
<b>contentSubType</b> (common)	Setting for contentSubType can be set to any valid MimeSubType.	plain	String
<b>contentType</b> (common)	Setting for contentType can be set to any valid MimeType.	text	String
<b>eventHeaderName</b> (common)	Setting for a String based event type.		String
<b>eventId</b> (common)	Setting for a String based event Id. Mandatory setting unless a registry based FromHeader is specified		String
<b>fromHost</b> (common)	Hostname of the message originator. Mandatory setting unless a registry based FromHeader is specified		String
<b>fromPort</b> (common)	Port of the message originator. Mandatory setting unless a registry based FromHeader is specified		int
<b>fromUser</b> (common)	Username of the message originator. Mandatory setting unless a registry based custom FromHeader is specified.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>msgExpiration</b> (common)	The amount of time a message received at an endpoint is considered valid	3600	int
<b>receiveTimeoutMillis</b> (common)	Setting for specifying amount of time to wait for a Response and/or Acknowledgement can be received from another SIP stack	10000	long
<b>stackName</b> (common)	Name of the SIP Stack instance associated with an SIP Endpoint.	NAME_NOT_SET	String
<b>toHost</b> (common)	Hostname of the message receiver. Mandatory setting unless a registry based ToHeader is specified		String
<b>toPort</b> (common)	Portname of the message receiver. Mandatory setting unless a registry based ToHeader is specified		int
<b>toUser</b> (common)	Username of the message receiver. Mandatory setting unless a registry based custom ToHeader is specified.		String
<b>transport</b> (common)	Setting for choice of transport protocol. Valid choices are tcp or udp.	tcp	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>consumer</b> (consumer)	This setting is used to determine whether the kind of header (FromHeader,ToHeader etc) that needs to be created for this endpoint	false	boolean
<b>presenceAgent</b> (consumer)	This setting is used to distinguish between a Presence Agent & a consumer. This is due to the fact that the SIP Camel component ships with a basic Presence Agent (for testing purposes only). Consumers have to set this flag to true.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>addressFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom AddressFactory		AddressFactory
<b>callIdHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing call details. Must implement the type javax.sip.header.CallIdHeader		CallIdHeader
<b>contactHeader</b> (advanced)	An optional custom Header object containing verbose contact details (email, phone number etc). Must implement the type javax.sip.header.ContactHeader		ContactHeader
<b>contentTypeHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing message content details. Must implement the type javax.sip.header.ContentTypeHeader		ContentTypeHeader
<b>eventHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing event details. Must implement the type javax.sip.header.EventHeader		EventHeader
<b>expiresHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing message expiration details. Must implement the type javax.sip.header.ExpiresHeader		ExpiresHeader
<b>extensionHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing user/application specific details. Must implement the type javax.sip.header.ExtensionHeader		ExtensionHeader
<b>fromHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing message originator settings. Must implement the type javax.sip.header.FromHeader		FromHeader
<b>headerFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFactory		HeaderFactory
<b>listeningPoint</b> (advanced)	To use a custom ListeningPoint implementation		ListeningPoint

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxForwardsHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing details on maximum proxy forwards. This header places a limit on the viaHeaders possible. Must implement the type <code>javax.sip.header.MaxForwardsHeader</code>		MaxForwardsHeader
<b>maxMessageSize</b> (advanced)	Setting for maximum allowed Message size in bytes.	1048576	int
<b>messageFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom MessageFactory		MessageFactory
<b>sipFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom SipFactory to create the SipStack to be used		SipFactory
<b>sipStack</b> (advanced)	To use a custom SipStack		SipStack
<b>sipUri</b> (advanced)	To use a custom SipURI. If none configured, then the SipUri fallback to use the options <code>toUser</code> <code>toHost</code> : <code>toPort</code>		SipURI
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>toHeader</b> (advanced)	A custom Header object containing message receiver settings. Must implement the type <code>javax.sip.header.ToHeader</code>		ToHeader
<b>viaHeaders</b> (advanced)	List of custom Header objects of the type <code>javax.sip.header.ViaHeader</code> . Each ViaHeader containing a proxy address for request forwarding. (Note this header is automatically updated by each proxy when the request arrives at its listener)		List
<b>implementationDebugLogFile</b> (logging)	Name of client debug log file to use for logging		String
<b>implementationServerLogFile</b> (logging)	Name of server log file to use for logging		String
<b>implementationTraceLevel</b> (logging)	Logging level for tracing	0	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxForwards</b> (proxy)	Number of maximum proxy forwards		int
<b>useRouterForAllUris</b> (proxy)	This setting is used when requests are sent to the Presence Agent via a proxy.	false	boolean

## 302.3. SENDING MESSAGES TO/FROM A SIP ENDPOINT

### 302.3.1. Creating a Camel SIP Publisher

In the example below, a SIP Publisher is created to send SIP Event publications to a user "agent@localhost:5152". This is the address of the SIP Presence Agent which acts as a broker between the SIP Publisher and Subscriber

- using a SIP Stack named client
- using a registry based eventHeader called evtHdrName
- using a registry based eventId called evtId
- from a SIP Stack with Listener set up as user2@localhost:3534
- The Event being published is EVENT\_A
- A Mandatory Header called REQUEST\_METHOD is set to Request.Publish thereby setting up the endpoint as a Event publisher"

```
producerTemplate.sendBodyAndHeader(
    "sip://agent@localhost:5152?
stackName=client&eventHeaderName=evtHdrName&eventId=evtId&fromUser=user2&fromHost=localhost&fromPort=3534",
    "EVENT_A",
    "REQUEST_METHOD",
    Request.PUBLISH);
```

### 302.3.2. Creating a Camel SIP Subscriber

In the example below, a SIP Subscriber is created to receive SIP Event publications sent to a user "johndoe@localhost:5154"

- using a SIP Stack named Subscriber
- registering with a Presence Agent user called agent@localhost:5152
- using a registry based eventHeader called evtHdrName. The evtHdrName contains the Event which is set to "Event\_A"
- using a registry based eventId called evtId

```
@Override
protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
    return new RouteBuilder() {
        @Override
        public void configure() throws Exception {
            // Create PresenceAgent
            from("sip://agent@localhost:5152?
stackName=PresenceAgent&presenceAgent=true&eventHeaderName=evtHdrName&eventId=evtid")
                .to("mock:neverland");

            // Create Sip Consumer(Event Subscriber)
            from("sip://johndoe@localhost:5154?
stackName=Subscriber&toUser=agent&toHost=localhost&toPort=5152&eventHeaderName=evtHdrName&eventId=evtid")
                .to("log:ReceivedEvent?level=DEBUG")
                .to("mock:notification");
        }
    };
}
```

**The Camel SIP component also ships with a Presence Agent that is meant to be used for Testing and Demo purposes only.** An example of instantiating a Presence Agent is given above.

Note that the Presence Agent is set up as a user agent@localhost:5152 and is capable of communicating with both Publisher as well as Subscriber. It has a separate SIP stackName distinct from Publisher as well as Subscriber. While it is set up as a Camel Consumer, it does not actually send any messages along the route to the endpoint "mock:neverland".

## CHAPTER 303. SIMPLE JMS BATCH COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

SJMS Batch is a specialized component for highly performant, transactional batch consumption from a JMS queue. It can be thought of as a hybrid of a consumer-only component and an aggregator.

A common use case in Camel is to consume messages from a queue and aggregate them before sending the aggregated state to another endpoint. In order to ensure that data is not lost if the system performing the processing fails, it is typically consumed within a transaction from the queue, and once aggregated stored in a persistent **AggregationRepository**, such as the one found in the [JDBC Component](#).

The behavior of the aggregator pattern involves fetching data from the **AggregationRepository** before an incoming message is aggregated, and writing back the result afterwards. By nature, the reads and writes take progressively longer as the number of aggregated artifacts increases. A rough example of this using arbitrary time units that demonstrates the impact of this is as follows:

Item	Read Time	Write Time	Total Time
0	0	1	1
1	1	2	4
2	2	3	9
3	3	4	16
4	4	5	25
5	5	6	36
6	6	7	49
7	7	8	64
8	8	9	81
9	9	10	100

In contrast, consumption performance using the SJMS Batch component is linear. Each message is consumed and aggregated using an **AggregationStrategy** before the next one is fetched. As all of the consumption and aggregation is performed in a single JMS transaction no external storage is required to persist the intermediate state - this avoids the read and write costs described above. In practice, this yields multiple orders of magnitude higher throughput.

Once a completion condition is met, either by size or period since first message, the aggregated **Exchange** is passed into the route. During the processing of this **Exchange**, if an exception is thrown or the system shuts down, all of the original consumed messages end up back on the queue (or are placed on the dead-letter queue depending on the broker configuration).

Unlike using a regular aggregator, there is no facility for an aggregation condition, meaning that it is not possible to batch consume into multiple groups of messages. All consumed messages are aggregated together into a single batch.

Multiple JMS consumer support is available which allows you to consume in parallel using the one route, and at the same time use facilities like JMS message groups to group related messages.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sjms</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 303.1. URI FORMAT

```
sjms:[queue:]destinationName[?options]
```

Where **destinationName** is a JMS queue. By default, the **destinationName** is interpreted as a queue name.

```
sjms:FOO.BAR
```

You can include the optional **queue:** prefix, if you prefer:

```
sjms:queue:FOO.BAR
```

Topic consumption is not supported, as there is no advantage to using batch consumption within that context. Topic messages are usually non-persistent, and loss is acceptable. If consumed within a transaction that fails, a topic message will likely not be redelivered by the broker. A plain [SJMS](#) consumer endpoint can be used in conjunction with a regular non-persistence backed aggregator in this scenario.

### 303.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS

The Simple JMS Batch component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionFactory</b> (advanced)	A ConnectionFactory is required to enable the SjsmsBatchComponent.		ConnectionFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the consumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean
<b>recoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Specifies the interval between recovery attempts, i.e. when a connection is being refreshed, in milliseconds. The default is 5000 ms, that is, 5 seconds.	5000	int
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Simple JMS Batch endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sjms-batch:destinationName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 303.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>destinationName</b>	<b>Required</b> The destination name. Only queues are supported, names may be prefixed by 'queue:'.		String

### 303.2.2. Query Parameters (23 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>aggregationStrategy</b> (consumer)	<b>Required</b> The aggregation strategy to use, which merges all the batched messages into a single message		AggregationStrategy
<b>allowNullBody</b> (consumer)	Whether to allow sending messages with no body. If this option is false and the message body is null, then an JMSEException is thrown.	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>completionInterval</b> (consumer)	The completion interval in millis, which causes batches to be completed in a scheduled fixed rate every interval. The batch may be empty if the timeout triggered and there was no messages in the batch. Notice you cannot use both completion timeout and completion interval at the same time, only one can be configured.	1000	int
<b>completionPredicate</b> (consumer)	The completion predicate, which causes batches to be completed when the predicate evaluates as true. The predicate can also be configured using the simple language using the string syntax. You may want to set the option eagerCheckCompletion to true to let the predicate match the incoming message, as otherwise it matches the aggregated message.		String
<b>completionSize</b> (consumer)	The number of messages consumed at which the batch will be completed	200	int
<b>completionTimeout</b> (consumer)	The timeout in millis from receipt of the first first message when the batch will be completed. The batch may be empty if the timeout triggered and there was no messages in the batch. Notice you cannot use both completion timeout and completion interval at the same time, only one can be configured.	500	int
<b>consumerCount</b> (consumer)	The number of JMS sessions to consume from	1	int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>eagerCheckCompletion</b> (consumer)	Use eager completion checking which means that the completionPredicate will use the incoming Exchange. As opposed to without eager completion checking the completionPredicate will use the aggregated Exchange.	false	boolean
<b>includeAllJMSXProperties</b> (consumer)	Whether to include all JMSXxxx properties when mapping from JMS to Camel Message. Setting this to true will include properties such as JMSXAppID, and JMSXUserID etc. Note: If you are using a custom headerFilterStrategy then this option does not apply.	false	boolean
<b>mapJmsMessage</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether Camel should auto map the received JMS message to a suited payload type, such as javax.jms.TextMessage to a String etc. See section about how mapping works below for more details.	true	boolean
<b>pollDuration</b> (consumer)	The duration in milliseconds of each poll for messages. completionTimeOut will be used if it is shorter and a batch has started.	1000	int
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If using completion timeout or interval, then the batch may be empty if the timeout triggered and there was no messages in the batch. If this option is true and the batch is empty then an empty message is added to the batch so an empty message is routed.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the consumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides two implementations out of the box: default and passthrough. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). The passthrough strategy leaves the key as is. Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy and refer to it using the notation.		JmsKeyFormatStrategy
<b>keepAliveDelay</b> (advanced)	The delay in millis between attempts to re-establish a valid session. If this is a positive value the SjmsBatchConsumer will attempt to create a new session if it sees an IllegalStateException during message consumption. This delay value allows you to pause between attempts to prevent spamming the logs. If this is a negative value (default is -1) then the SjmsBatchConsumer will behave as it always has before - that is it will bail out and the route will shut down if it sees an IllegalStateException.	-1	int
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given MessageCreatedStrategy which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of javax.jms.Message objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy
<b>recoveryInterval</b> (advanced)	Specifies the interval between recovery attempts, i.e. when a connection is being refreshed, in milliseconds. The default is 5000 ms, that is, 5 seconds.	5000	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>timeoutCheckerExecutor Service</b> (advanced)	If using the completionInterval option a background thread is created to trigger the completion interval. Set this option to provide a custom thread pool to be used rather than creating a new thread for every consumer.		ScheduledExecutor Service

The **completionSize** endpoint attribute is used in conjunction with **completionTimeout**, where the first condition to be met will cause the aggregated **Exchange** to be emitted down the route.

## CHAPTER 304. SIMPLE JMS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The Simple JMS Component, or SJMS, is a JMS client for use with Camel that uses well known best practices when it comes to JMS client creation and configuration. SJMS contains a brand new JMS client API written explicitly for Camel eliminating third party messaging implementations keeping it light and resilient. The following features is included:

- Standard Queue and Topic Support (Durable & Non-Durable)
- InOnly & InOut MEP Support
- Asynchronous Producer and Consumer Processing
- Internal JMS Transaction Support

Additional key features include:

- Pluggable Connection Resource Management
- Session, Consumer, & Producer Pooling & Caching Management
- Batch Consumers and Producers
- Transacted Batch Consumers & Producers
- Support for Customizable Transaction Commit Strategies (Local JMS Transactions only)



### NOTE

#### Why the S in SJMS

S stands for Simple and Standard and Springless. Also camel-jms was already taken.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sjms</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 304.1. URI FORMAT

```
sjms:[queue:|topic:]destinationName[?options]
```

Where **destinationName** is a JMS queue or topic name. By default, the **destinationName** is interpreted as a queue name. For example, to connect to the queue, **FOO.BAR** use:

```
sjms:FOO.BAR
```

You can include the optional **queue:** prefix, if you prefer:

```
sjms:queue:FOO.BAR
```

To connect to a topic, you *must* include the **topic:** prefix. For example, to connect to the topic, **Stocks.Prices**, use:

```
sjms:topic:Stocks.Prices
```

You append query options to the URI using the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 304.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS

The Simple JMS component supports 15 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionFactory</b> (advanced)	A ConnectionFactory is required to enable the SjsmsComponent. It can be set directly or set set as part of a ConnectionResource.		ConnectionFactory
<b>connectionResource</b> (advanced)	A ConnectionResource is an interface that allows for customization and container control of the ConnectionFactory. See Pluggable Connection Resource Management for further details.		ConnectionResource
<b>connectionCount</b> (common)	The maximum number of connections available to endpoints started under this component	1	Integer
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides one implementation out of the box: default. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy and refer to it using the notation.		JmsKeyFormatStrategy
<b>transactionCommitStrategy</b> (transaction)	To configure which kind of commit strategy to use. Camel provides two implementations out of the box, default and batch.		TransactionCommitStrategy
<b>destinationCreationStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom DestinationCreationStrategy.		DestinationCreationStrategy
<b>timedTaskManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom TimedTaskManager		TimedTaskManager

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given MessageCreatedStrategy which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of javax.jms.Message objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy
<b>connectionTestOnBorrow</b> (advanced)	When using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource then should each javax.jms.Connection be tested (calling start) before returned from the pool.	true	boolean
<b>connectionUsername</b> (security)	The username to use when creating javax.jms.Connection when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.		String
<b>connectionPassword</b> (security)	The password to use when creating javax.jms.Connection when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.		String
<b>connectionClientId</b> (advanced)	The client ID to use when creating javax.jms.Connection when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.		String
<b>connectionMaxWait</b> (advanced)	The max wait time in millis to block and wait on free connection when the pool is exhausted when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.	5000	long
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Simple JMS endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sjms:destinationType:destinationName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 304.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>destinationType</b>	The kind of destination to use	queue	String
<b>destinationName</b>	<b>Required</b> DestinationName is a JMS queue or topic name. By default, the destinationName is interpreted as a queue name.		String

### 304.2.2. Query Parameters (34 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>acknowledgmentMode</b> (common)	The JMS acknowledgement name, which is one of: SESSION_TRANSACTED, CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	SessionAcknowledgement Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>consumerCount</b> (consumer)	Sets the number of consumer listeners used for this endpoint.	1	int
<b>durableSubscriptionId</b> (consumer)	Sets the durable subscription Id required for durable topics.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (consumer)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageSelector</b> (consumer)	Sets the JMS Message selector syntax.		String
<b>namedReplyTo</b> (producer)	Sets the reply to destination name used for InOut producer endpoints.		String
<b>persistent</b> (producer)	Flag used to enable/disable message persistence.	true	boolean
<b>producerCount</b> (producer)	Sets the number of producers used for this endpoint.	1	int
<b>ttl</b> (producer)	Flag used to adjust the Time To Live value of produced messages.	-1	long
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to allow sending messages with no body. If this option is false and the message body is null, then an JMSEException is thrown.	true	boolean
<b>prefillPool</b> (producer)	Whether to prefill the producer connection pool on startup, or create connections lazy when needed.	true	boolean
<b>responseTimeOut</b> (producer)	Sets the amount of time we should wait before timing out a InOut response.	5000	long
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the consumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean
<b>asyncStopListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to stop the consumer message listener asynchronously, when stopping a route.	false	boolean
<b>connectionCount</b> (advanced)	The maximum number of connections available to this endpoint		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionFactory</b> (advanced)	Initializes the connectionFactory for the endpoint, which takes precedence over the component's connectionFactory, if any		ConnectionFactory
<b>connectionResource</b> (advanced)	Initializes the connectionResource for the endpoint, which takes precedence over the component's connectionResource, if any		ConnectionResource
<b>destinationCreationStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom DestinationCreationStrategy.		DestinationCreationStrategy
<b>exceptionListener</b> (advanced)	Specifies the JMS Exception Listener that is to be notified of any underlying JMS exceptions.		ExceptionListener
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>includeAllJMSXProperties</b> (advanced)	Whether to include all JMSXxxx properties when mapping from JMS to Camel Message. Setting this to true will include properties such as JMSXAppID, and JMSXUserID etc. Note: If you are using a custom headerFilterStrategy then this option does not apply.	false	boolean
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides two implementations out of the box: default and passthrough. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). The passthrough strategy leaves the key as is. Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy and refer to it using the notation.		JmsKeyFormatStrategy
<b>mapJmsMessage</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether Camel should auto map the received JMS message to a suited payload type, such as javax.jms.TextMessage to a String etc. See section about how mapping works below for more details.	true	boolean
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given MessageCreatedStrategy which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of javax.jms.Message objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy
<b>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</b> (logging)	Allows to configure the default errorHandler logging level for logging uncaught exceptions.	WARN	LoggingLevel



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</b> (logging)	Allows to control whether stacktraces should be logged or not, by the default errorHandler.	true	boolean
<b>transacted</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to use transacted mode	false	boolean
<b>transactionBatchCount</b> (transaction)	If transacted sets the number of messages to process before committing a transaction.	-1	int
<b>transactionBatchTimeout</b> (transaction)	Sets timeout (in millis) for batch transactions, the value should be 1000 or higher.	5000	long
<b>transactionCommitStrategy</b> (transaction)	Sets the commit strategy.		TransactionCommitStrategy
<b>sharedJMSSession</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to share JMS session with other SJMS endpoints. Turn this off if your route is accessing to multiple JMS providers. If you need transaction against multiple JMS providers, use jms component to leverage XA transaction.	true	boolean

Below is an example of how to configure the **SjmsComponent** with its required **ConnectionFactory** provider. It will create a single connection by default and store it using the components internal pooling APIs to ensure that it is able to service Session creation requests in a thread safe manner.

```
SjmsComponent component = new SjmsComponent();
component.setConnectionFactory(new ActiveMQConnectionFactory("tcp://localhost:61616"));
getContext().addComponent("sjms", component);
```

For a SJMS component that is required to support a durable subscription, you can override the default **ConnectionFactoryResource** instance and set the **clientId** property.

```
ConnectionFactoryResource connectionResource = new ConnectionFactoryResource();
connectionResource.setConnectionFactory(new ActiveMQConnectionFactory("tcp://localhost:61616"));
connectionResource.setClientId("myclient-id");

SjmsComponent component = new SjmsComponent();
component.setConnectionFactoryResource(connectionResource);
component.setMaxConnections(1);
```

### 304.3. PRODUCER USAGE

### 304.3.1. InOnly Producer - (Default)

The *InOnly* producer is the default behavior of the SJMS Producer Endpoint.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("sjms:queue:bar");
```

### 304.3.2. InOut Producer

To enable *InOut* behavior append the **exchangePattern** attribute to the URI. By default it will use a dedicated TemporaryQueue for each consumer.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("sjms:queue:bar?exchangePattern=InOut");
```

You can specify a **namedReplyTo** though which can provide a better monitor point.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("sjms:queue:bar?exchangePattern=InOut&namedReplyTo=my.reply.to.queue");
```

## 304.4. CONSUMER USAGE

### 304.4.1. InOnly Consumer - (Default)

The *InOnly* consumer is the default Exchange behavior of the SJMS Consumer Endpoint.

```
from("sjms:queue:bar")
  .to("mock:result");
```

### 304.4.2. InOut Consumer

To enable *InOut* behavior append the **exchangePattern** attribute to the URI.

```
from("sjms:queue:in.out.test?exchangePattern=InOut")
  .transform(constant("Bye Camel"));
```

## 304.5. ADVANCED USAGE NOTES

### 304.5.1. Pluggable Connection Resource Management

SJMS provides JMS **Connection** resource management through built-in connection pooling. This eliminates the need to depend on third party API pooling logic. However there may be times that you are required to use an external Connection resource manager such as those provided by J2EE or OSGi containers. For this SJMS provides an interface that can be used to override the internal SJMS Connection pooling capabilities. This is accomplished through the **ConnectionResource** interface.

The **ConnectionResource** provides methods for borrowing and returning Connections as needed is the contract used to provide **Connection** pools to the SJMS component. A user should use when it is necessary to integrate SJMS with an external connection pooling manager.

It is recommended though that for standard **ConnectionFactory** providers you use the **ConnectionFactoryResource** implementation that is provided with SJMS as-is or extend as it is optimized for this component.

Below is an example of using the pluggable **ConnectionResource** with the ActiveMQ **PooledConnectionFactory**:

```
public class AMQConnectionResource implements ConnectionResource {
    private PooledConnectionFactory pcf;

    public AMQConnectionResource(String connectString, int maxConnections) {
        super();
        pcf = new PooledConnectionFactory(connectString);
        pcf.setMaxConnections(maxConnections);
        pcf.start();
    }

    public void stop() {
        pcf.stop();
    }

    @Override
    public Connection borrowConnection() throws Exception {
        Connection answer = pcf.createConnection();
        answer.start();
        return answer;
    }

    @Override
    public Connection borrowConnection(long timeout) throws Exception {
        // SNIPPED...
    }

    @Override
    public void returnConnection(Connection connection) throws Exception {
        // Do nothing since there isn't a way to return a Connection
        // to the instance of PooledConnectionFactory
        log.info("Connection returned");
    }
}
```

Then pass in the **ConnectionResource** to the **SjmsComponent**:

```
CamelContext camelContext = new DefaultCamelContext();
AMQConnectionResource pool = new AMQConnectionResource("tcp://localhost:33333", 1);
SjmsComponent component = new SjmsComponent();
component.setConnectionResource(pool);
camelContext.addComponent("sjms", component);
```

To see the full example of its usage please refer to the **ConnectionResourceIT**.

### 304.5.2. Batch Message Support

The `SjmsProducer` supports publishing a collection of messages by creating an Exchange that encapsulates a **List**. This `SjmsProducer` will take then iterate through the contents of the List and publish each message individually.

If when producing a batch of messages there is the need to set headers that are unique to each message you can use the SJMS `BatchMessage` class. When the `SjmsProducer` encounters a **BatchMessage** list it will iterate each **BatchMessage** and publish the included payload and headers.

Below is an example of using the `BatchMessage` class. First we create a list of **BatchMessage**:

```
List<BatchMessage<String>> messages = new ArrayList<BatchMessage<String>>();
for (int i = 1; i <= messageCount; i++) {
    String body = "Hello World " + i;
    BatchMessage<String> message = new BatchMessage<String>(body, null);
    messages.add(message);
}
```

Then publish the list:

```
template.sendBody("sjms:queue:batch.queue", messages);
```

### 304.5.3. Customizable Transaction Commit Strategies (Local JMS Transactions only)

SJMS provides a developer the means to create a custom and pluggable transaction strategy through the use of the `TransactionCommitStrategy` interface. This allows a user to define a unique set of circumstances that the `SessionTransactionSynchronization` will use to determine when to commit the Session. An example of its use is the `BatchTransactionCommitStrategy` which is detailed further in the next section.

### 304.5.4. Transacted Batch Consumers & Producers

The SJMS component has been designed to support the batching of local JMS transactions on both the Producer and Consumer endpoints. How they are handled on each is very different though.

The SJMS consumer endpoint is a straightforward implementation that will process X messages before committing them with the associated Session. To enable batched transaction on the consumer first enable transactions by setting the **transacted** parameter to true and then adding the **transactionBatchCount** and setting it to any value that is greater than 0. For example the following configuration will commit the Session every 10 messages:

```
sjms:queue:transacted.batch.consumer?transacted=true&transactionBatchCount=10
```

If an exception occurs during the processing of a batch on the consumer endpoint, the Session rollback is invoked causing the messages to be redelivered to the next available consumer. The counter is also reset to 0 for the `BatchTransactionCommitStrategy` for the associated Session as well. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure they put hooks in their processors of batch messages to watch for messages with the `JMSRedelivered` header set to true. This is the indicator that messages were rolled back at some point and that a verification of a successful processing should occur.

A transacted batch consumer also carries with it an instance of an internal timer that waits a default amount of time (5000ms) between messages before committing the open transactions on the Session. The default value of 5000ms (minimum of 1000ms) should be adequate for most use-cases but if further tuning is necessary simply set the **transactionBatchTimeout** parameter.

```
sjms:queue:transacted.batch.consumer?
transacted=true&transactionBatchCount=10&transactionBatchTimeout=2000
```

The minimal value that will be accepted is 1000ms as the amount of context switching may cause unnecessary performance impacts without gaining benefit.

The producer endpoint is handled much differently though. With the producer after each message is delivered to its destination the Exchange is closed and there is no longer a reference to that message. To make a available all the messages available for redelivery you simply enable transactions on a Producer Endpoint that is publishing BatchMessages. The transaction will commit at the conclusion of the exchange which includes all messages in the batch list. Nothing additional need be configured. For example:

```
List<BatchMessage<String>> messages = new ArrayList<BatchMessage<String>>();
for (int i = 1; i <= messageCount; i++) {
    String body = "Hello World " + i;
    BatchMessage<String> message = new BatchMessage<String>(body, null);
    messages.add(message);
}
```

Now publish the List with transactions enabled:

```
template.sendBody("sjms:queue:batch.queue?transacted=true", messages);
```

## 304.6. ADDITIONAL NOTES

### 304.6.1. Message Header Format

The SJMS Component uses the same header format strategy that is used in the Camel JMS Component. This pluggable strategy ensures that messages sent over the wire conform to the JMS Message spec.

For the **exchange.in.header** the following rules apply for the header keys:

- Keys starting with **JMS** or **JMSX** are reserved.
- **exchange.in.headers** keys must be literals and all be valid Java identifiers (do not use dots in the key name).
- Camel replaces dots & hyphens and the reverse when when consuming JMS messages:
  - is replaced by *DOT* and the reverse replacement when Camel consumes the message.
  - is replaced by *HYPHEN* and the reverse replacement when Camel consumes the message. See also the option **jmsKeyFormatStrategy**, which allows use of your own custom strategy for formatting keys.

For the **exchange.in.header**, the following rules apply for the header values:

### 304.6.2. Message Content

To deliver content over the wire we must ensure that the body of the message that is being delivered adheres to the JMS Message Specification. Therefore, all that are produced must either be primitives or their counter objects (such as **Integer**, **Long**, **Character**). The types, **String**, **CharSequence**, **Date**,

**BigDecimal** and **BigInteger** are all converted to their **toString()** representation. All other types are dropped.

### 304.6.3. Clustering

When using *InOut* with SJMS in a clustered environment you must either use *TemporaryQueue* destinations or use a unique named reply to destination per *InOut* producer endpoint. Message correlation is handled by the endpoint, not with message selectors at the broker. The *InOut* Producer Endpoint uses Java Concurrency Exchangers cached by the Message **JMSCorrelationID**. This provides a nice performance increase while reducing the overhead on the broker since all the messages are consumed from the destination in the order they are produced by the interested consumer.

Currently the only correlation strategy is to use the **JMSCorrelationId**. The *InOut* Consumer uses this strategy as well ensuring that all responses messages to the included **JMSReplyTo** destination also have the **JMSCorrelationId** copied from the request as well.

## 304.7. TRANSACTION SUPPORT

SJMS currently only supports the use of internal JMS Transactions. There is no support for the Camel Transaction Processor or the Java Transaction API (JTA).

### 304.7.1. Does Springless Mean I Can't Use Spring?

Not at all. Below is an example of the SJMS component using the Spring DSL:

```
<route
  id="inout.named.reply.to.producer.route">
  <from
    uri="direct:invoke.named.reply.to.queue" />
  <to
    uri="sjms:queue:named.reply.to.queue?
    namedReplyTo=my.response.queue&exchangePattern=InOut" />
</route>
```

Springless refers to moving away from the dependency on the Spring JMS API. A new JMS client API is being developed from the ground up to power SJMS.

## CHAPTER 305. SIMPLE JMS2 COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The Simple JMS 2.0 Component, or SJMS2, is a JMS client for use with Camel that uses well known best practices when it comes to JMS client creation and configuration. SJMS2 contains a brand new JMS 2.0 client API written explicitly for Camel eliminating third party messaging implementations keeping it light and resilient. The following features is included:

- Standard Queue and Topic Support (Durable & Non-Durable)
- InOnly & InOut MEP Support
- Asynchronous Producer and Consumer Processing
- Internal JMS Transaction Support

Additional key features include:

- Pluggable Connection Resource Management
- Session, Consumer, & Producer Pooling & Caching Management
- Batch Consumers and Producers
- Transacted Batch Consumers & Producers
- Support for Customizable Transaction Commit Strategies (Local JMS Transactions only)



### NOTE

#### Why the S in SJMS

S stands for Simple and Standard and Springless. Also camel-jms was already taken.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sjms2</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 305.1. URI FORMAT

```
sjms2:[queue:|topic:]destinationName[?options]
```

Where **destinationName** is a JMS queue or topic name. By default, the **destinationName** is interpreted as a queue name. For example, to connect to the queue, **FOO.BAR** use:

```
sjms2:FOO.BAR
```

You can include the optional **queue:** prefix, if you prefer:

```
sjms2:queue:FOO.BAR
```

To connect to a topic, you *must* include the **topic:** prefix. For example, to connect to the topic, **Stocks.Prices**, use:

```
sjms2:topic:Stocks.Prices
```

You append query options to the URI using the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 305.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS

The Simple JMS2 component supports 15 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionFactory</b> (advanced)	A ConnectionFactory is required to enable the SjmsComponent. It can be set directly or set set as part of a ConnectionResource.		ConnectionFactory
<b>connectionResource</b> (advanced)	A ConnectionResource is an interface that allows for customization and container control of the ConnectionFactory. See Pluggable Connection Resource Management for further details.		ConnectionResource
<b>connectionCount</b> (common)	The maximum number of connections available to endpoints started under this component	1	Integer
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides one implementation out of the box: default. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy and refer to it using the notation.		JmsKeyFormatStrategy
<b>transactionCommitStrategy</b> (transaction)	To configure which kind of commit strategy to use. Camel provides two implementations out of the box, default and batch.		TransactionCommitStrategy
<b>destinationCreationStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom DestinationCreationStrategy.		DestinationCreationStrategy
<b>timedTaskManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom TimedTaskManager		TimedTaskManager



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given MessageCreatedStrategy which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of javax.jms.Message objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy
<b>connectionTestOnBorrow</b> (advanced)	When using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource then should each javax.jms.Connection be tested (calling start) before returned from the pool.	true	boolean
<b>connectionUsername</b> (security)	The username to use when creating javax.jms.Connection when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.		String
<b>connectionPassword</b> (security)	The password to use when creating javax.jms.Connection when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.		String
<b>connectionClientId</b> (advanced)	The client ID to use when creating javax.jms.Connection when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.		String
<b>connectionMaxWait</b> (advanced)	The max wait time in millis to block and wait on free connection when the pool is exhausted when using the default org.apache.camel.component.sjms.jms.ConnectionFactoryResource.	5000	long
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Simple JMS2 endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sjms2:destinationType:destinationName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

## 305.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>destinationType</b>	The kind of destination to use	queue	String
<b>destinationName</b>	<b>Required</b> DestinationName is a JMS queue or topic name. By default, the destinationName is interpreted as a queue name.		String

## 305.2.2. Query Parameters (37 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>acknowledgementMode</b> (common)	The JMS acknowledgement name, which is one of: SESSION_TRANSACTED, CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	SessionAcknowledgement Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>consumerCount</b> (consumer)	Sets the number of consumer listeners used for this endpoint.	1	int
<b>durable</b> (consumer)	Sets topic consumer to durable.	false	boolean
<b>durableSubscriptionId</b> (consumer)	Sets the durable subscription Id required for durable topics.		String
<b>shared</b> (consumer)	Sets the consumer to shared.	false	boolean
<b>subscriptionId</b> (consumer)	Sets the subscription Id, required for durable or shared topics.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (consumer)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>messageSelector</b> (consumer)	Sets the JMS Message selector syntax.		String
<b>namedReplyTo</b> (producer)	Sets the reply to destination name used for InOut producer endpoints.		String
<b>persistent</b> (producer)	Flag used to enable/disable message persistence.	true	boolean
<b>producerCount</b> (producer)	Sets the number of producers used for this endpoint.	1	int
<b>ttl</b> (producer)	Flag used to adjust the Time To Live value of produced messages.	-1	long
<b>allowNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to allow sending messages with no body. If this option is false and the message body is null, then an JMSEException is thrown.	true	boolean
<b>prefillPool</b> (producer)	Whether to prefill the producer connection pool on startup, or create connections lazy when needed.	true	boolean
<b>responseTimeout</b> (producer)	Sets the amount of time we should wait before timing out a InOut response.	5000	long
<b>asyncStartListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to startup the consumer message listener asynchronously, when starting a route. For example if a JmsConsumer cannot get a connection to a remote JMS broker, then it may block while retrying and/or failover. This will cause Camel to block while starting routes. By setting this option to true, you will let routes startup, while the JmsConsumer connects to the JMS broker using a dedicated thread in asynchronous mode. If this option is used, then beware that if the connection could not be established, then an exception is logged at WARN level, and the consumer will not be able to receive messages; You can then restart the route to retry.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>asyncStopListener</b> (advanced)	Whether to stop the consumer message listener asynchronously, when stopping a route.	false	boolean
<b>connectionCount</b> (advanced)	The maximum number of connections available to this endpoint		Integer
<b>connectionFactory</b> (advanced)	Initializes the connectionFactory for the endpoint, which takes precedence over the component's connectionFactory, if any		ConnectionFactory
<b>connectionResource</b> (advanced)	Initializes the connectionResource for the endpoint, which takes precedence over the component's connectionResource, if any		ConnectionResource
<b>destinationCreationStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom DestinationCreationStrategy.		DestinationCreationStrategy
<b>exceptionListener</b> (advanced)	Specifies the JMS Exception Listener that is to be notified of any underlying JMS exceptions.		ExceptionListener
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>includeAllJMSXProperties</b> (advanced)	Whether to include all JMSXxxx properties when mapping from JMS to Camel Message. Setting this to true will include properties such as JMSXAppID, and JMSXUserID etc. Note: If you are using a custom headerFilterStrategy then this option does not apply.	false	boolean
<b>jmsKeyFormatStrategy</b> (advanced)	Pluggable strategy for encoding and decoding JMS keys so they can be compliant with the JMS specification. Camel provides two implementations out of the box: default and passthrough. The default strategy will safely marshal dots and hyphens (. and -). The passthrough strategy leaves the key as is. Can be used for JMS brokers which do not care whether JMS header keys contain illegal characters. You can provide your own implementation of the org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsKeyFormatStrategy and refer to it using the notation.		JmsKeyFormatStrategy
<b>mapJmsMessage</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether Camel should auto map the received JMS message to a suited payload type, such as javax.jms.TextMessage to a String etc. See section about how mapping works below for more details.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageCreatedStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use the given MessageCreatedStrategy which are invoked when Camel creates new instances of javax.jms.Message objects when Camel is sending a JMS message.		MessageCreatedStrategy
<b>errorHandlerLoggingLevel</b> (logging)	Allows to configure the default errorHandler logging level for logging uncaught exceptions.	WARN	LoggingLevel
<b>errorHandlerLogStackTrace</b> (logging)	Allows to control whether stacktraces should be logged or not, by the default errorHandler.	true	boolean
<b>transacted</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to use transacted mode	false	boolean
<b>transactionBatchCount</b> (transaction)	If transacted sets the number of messages to process before committing a transaction.	-1	int
<b>transactionBatchTimeout</b> (transaction)	Sets timeout (in millis) for batch transactions, the value should be 1000 or higher.	5000	long
<b>transactionCommitStrategy</b> (transaction)	Sets the commit strategy.		TransactionCommitStrategy
<b>sharedJMSSession</b> (transaction)	Specifies whether to share JMS session with other SJMS endpoints. Turn this off if your route is accessing to multiple JMS providers. If you need transaction against multiple JMS providers, use jms component to leverage XA transaction.	true	boolean

Below is an example of how to configure the **Sjms2Component** with its required **ConnectionFactory** provider. It will create a single connection by default and store it using the component's internal pooling APIs to ensure that it is able to service Session creation requests in a thread safe manner.

```
Sjms2Component component = new Sjms2Component();
component.setConnectionFactory(new ActiveMQConnectionFactory("tcp://localhost:61616"));
getContext().addComponent("sjms2", component);
```

For a SJMS2 component that is required to support a durable subscription, you can override the default **ConnectionFactoryResource** instance and set the **clientId** property.

```
ConnectionFactoryResource connectionResource = new ConnectionFactoryResource();
```

```
connectionResource.setConnectionFactory(new
ActiveMQConnectionFactory("tcp://localhost:61616"));
connectionResource.setClientId("myclient-id");
```

```
Sjms2Component component = new Sjms2Component();
component.setConnectionResource(connectionResource);
component.setMaxConnections(1);
```

## 305.3. PRODUCER USAGE

### 305.3.1. InOnly Producer - (Default)

The *InOnly* producer is the default behavior of the SJMS2 Producer Endpoint.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("sjms2:queue:bar");
```

### 305.3.2. InOut Producer

To enable *InOut* behavior append the **exchangePattern** attribute to the URI. By default it will use a dedicated TemporaryQueue for each consumer.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("sjms2:queue:bar?exchangePattern=InOut");
```

You can specify a **namedReplyTo** though which can provide a better monitor point.

```
from("direct:start")
    .to("sjms2:queue:bar?exchangePattern=InOut&namedReplyTo=my.reply.to.queue");
```

## 305.4. CONSUMER USAGE

### 305.4.1. Durable Shared Subscription

To create a durable subscription that can be shared between one or more consumers. Use a JMS 2.0 compliant connection factory and specify a common subscriptionId. Then set the subscription properties durable and shared to true.

```
from("sjms2:topic:foo?consumerCount=3&subscriptionId=bar&durable=true&shared=true")
    .to("mock:result");

from("sjms2:topic:foo?consumerCount=2&subscriptionId=bar&durable=true&shared=true")
    .to("mock:result");
```

### 305.4.2. InOnly Consumer - (Default)

The *InOnly* consumer is the default Exchange behavior of the SJMS2 Consumer Endpoint.

```
from("sjms2:queue:bar")
    .to("mock:result");
```

### 305.4.3. InOut Consumer

To enable *InOut* behavior append the **exchangePattern** attribute to the URI.

```
from("sjms2:queue:in.out.test?exchangePattern=InOut")
    .transform(constant("Bye Camel"));
```

## 305.5. ADVANCED USAGE NOTES

### 305.5.1. Pluggable Connection Resource Management

SJMS2 provides JMS **Connection** resource management through built-in connection pooling. This eliminates the need to depend on third party API pooling logic. However there may be times that you are required to use an external Connection resource manager such as those provided by J2EE or OSGi containers. For this SJMS2 provides an interface that can be used to override the internal SJMS2 Connection pooling capabilities. This is accomplished through the **ConnectionResource** interface.

The **ConnectionResource** provides methods for borrowing and returning Connections as needed is the contract used to provide **Connection** pools to the SJMS2 component. A user should use when it is necessary to integrate SJMS2 with an external connection pooling manager.

It is recommended though that for standard **ConnectionFactory** providers you use the **ConnectionFactoryResource** implementation that is provided with SJMS2 as-is or extend as it is optimized for this component.

Below is an example of using the pluggable ConnectionResource with the ActiveMQ **PooledConnectionFactory**:

```
public class AMQConnectionResource implements ConnectionResource {
    private PooledConnectionFactory pcf;

    public AMQConnectionResource(String connectString, int maxConnections) {
        super();
        pcf = new PooledConnectionFactory(connectString);
        pcf.setMaxConnections(maxConnections);
        pcf.start();
    }

    public void stop() {
        pcf.stop();
    }

    @Override
    public Connection borrowConnection() throws Exception {
        Connection answer = pcf.createConnection();
        answer.start();
        return answer;
    }

    @Override
    public Connection borrowConnection(long timeout) throws Exception {
        // SNIPPED...
    }
}
```

```

@Override
public void returnConnection(Connection connection) throws Exception {
    // Do nothing since there isn't a way to return a Connection
    // to the instance of PooledConnectionFactory
    log.info("Connection returned");
}
}

```

Then pass in the **ConnectionResource** to the **Sjms2Component**:

```

CamelContext camelContext = new DefaultCamelContext();
AMQConnectionResource pool = new AMQConnectionResource("tcp://localhost:33333", 1);
Sjms2Component component = new Sjms2Component();
component.setConnectionResource(pool);
camelContext.addComponent("sjms2", component);

```

To see the full example of its usage please refer to the [ConnectionResourceIT](#).

## 305.5.2. Session, Consumer, & Producer Pooling & Caching Management

Coming soon ...

## 305.5.3. Batch Message Support

The **Sjms2Producer** supports publishing a collection of messages by creating an Exchange that encapsulates a **List**. This **Sjms2Producer** will then iterate through the contents of the List and publish each message individually.

If when producing a batch of messages there is the need to set headers that are unique to each message you can use the **SJMS2 BatchMessage** class. When the **Sjms2Producer** encounters a **BatchMessage** list it will iterate each **BatchMessage** and publish the included payload and headers.

Below is an example of using the **BatchMessage** class. First we create a list of **BatchMessage**:

```

List<BatchMessage<String>> messages = new ArrayList<BatchMessage<String>>();
for (int i = 1; i <= messageCount; i++) {
    String body = "Hello World " + i;
    BatchMessage<String> message = new BatchMessage<String>(body, null);
    messages.add(message);
}

```

Then publish the list:

```

template.sendBody("sjms2:queue:batch.queue", messages);

```

## 305.5.4. Customizable Transaction Commit Strategies (Local JMS Transactions only)

**SJMS2** provides a developer the means to create a custom and pluggable transaction strategy through the use of the **TransactionCommitStrategy** interface. This allows a user to define a unique set of circumstances that the **SessionTransactionSynchronization** will use to determine when to commit the Session. An example of its use is the **BatchTransactionCommitStrategy** which is detailed further in the next section.



### 305.5.5. Transacted Batch Consumers & Producers

The SJMS2 component has been designed to support the batching of local JMS transactions on both the Producer and Consumer endpoints. How they are handled on each is very different though.

The SJMS2 consumer endpoint is a straightforward implementation that will process X messages before committing them with the associated Session. To enable batched transaction on the consumer first enable transactions by setting the **transacted** parameter to true and then adding the **transactionBatchCount** and setting it to any value that is greater than 0. For example the following configuration will commit the Session every 10 messages:

```
sjms2:queue:transacted.batch.consumer?transacted=true&transactionBatchCount=10
```

If an exception occurs during the processing of a batch on the consumer endpoint, the Session rollback is invoked causing the messages to be redelivered to the next available consumer. The counter is also reset to 0 for the **BatchTransactionCommitStrategy** for the associated Session as well. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure they put hooks in their processors of batch messages to watch for messages with the JMSRedelivered header set to true. This is the indicator that messages were rolled back at some point and that a verification of a successful processing should occur.

A transacted batch consumer also carries with it an instance of an internal timer that waits a default amount of time (5000ms) between messages before committing the open transactions on the Session. The default value of 5000ms (minimum of 1000ms) should be adequate for most use-cases but if further tuning is necessary simply set the **transactionBatchTimeout** parameter.

```
sjms2:queue:transacted.batch.consumer?  
transacted=true&transactionBatchCount=10&transactionBatchTimeout=2000
```

The minimal value that will be accepted is 1000ms as the amount of context switching may cause unnecessary performance impacts without gaining benefit.

The producer endpoint is handled much differently though. With the producer after each message is delivered to its destination the Exchange is closed and there is no longer a reference to that message. To make a available all the messages available for redelivery you simply enable transactions on a Producer Endpoint that is publishing BatchMessages. The transaction will commit at the conclusion of the exchange which includes all messages in the batch list. Nothing additional need be configured. For example:

```
List<BatchMessage<String>> messages = new ArrayList<BatchMessage<String>>();  
for (int i = 1; i <= messageCount; i++) {  
    String body = "Hello World " + i;  
    BatchMessage<String> message = new BatchMessage<String>(body, null);  
    messages.add(message);  
}
```

Now publish the List with transactions enabled:

```
template.sendBody("sjms2:queue:batch.queue?transacted=true", messages);
```

## 305.6. ADDITIONAL NOTES

### 305.6.1. Message Header Format

The SJMS2 Component uses the same header format strategy that is used in the Camel JMS Component. This pluggable strategy ensures that messages sent over the wire conform to the JMS Message spec.

For the **exchange.in.header** the following rules apply for the header keys:

- Keys starting with **JMS** or **JMSX** are reserved.
- **exchange.in.headers** keys must be literals and all be valid Java identifiers (do not use dots in the key name).
- Camel replaces dots & hyphens and the reverse when consuming JMS messages:
  - is replaced by *DOT* and the reverse replacement when Camel consumes the message.
  - is replaced by *HYPHEN* and the reverse replacement when Camel consumes the message. See also the option **jmsKeyFormatStrategy**, which allows use of your own custom strategy for formatting keys.

For the **exchange.in.header**, the following rules apply for the header values:

### 305.6.2. Message Content

To deliver content over the wire we must ensure that the body of the message that is being delivered adheres to the JMS Message Specification. Therefore, all that are produced must either be primitives or their counter objects (such as **Integer**, **Long**, **Character**). The types, **String**, **CharSequence**, **Date**, **BigDecimal** and **BigInteger** are all converted to their **toString()** representation. All other types are dropped.

### 305.6.3. Clustering

When using *InOut* with SJMS2 in a clustered environment you must either use *TemporaryQueue* destinations or use a unique named reply to destination per *InOut* producer endpoint. Message correlation is handled by the endpoint, not with message selectors at the broker. The *InOut* Producer Endpoint uses Java Concurrency Exchangers cached by the Message **JMSCorrelationID**. This provides a nice performance increase while reducing the overhead on the broker since all the messages are consumed from the destination in the order they are produced by the interested consumer.

Currently the only correlation strategy is to use the **JMSCorrelationId**. The *InOut* Consumer uses this strategy as well ensuring that all responses messages to the included **JMSReplyTo** destination also have the **JMSCorrelationId** copied from the request as well.

## 305.7. TRANSACTION SUPPORT

SJMS2 currently only supports the use of internal JMS Transactions. There is no support for the Camel Transaction Processor or the Java Transaction API (JTA).

### 305.7.1. Does Springless Mean I Can't Use Spring?

Not at all. Below is an example of the SJMS2 component using the Spring DSL:

```
<route
  id="inout.named.reply.to.producer.route">
  <from
    uri="direct:invoke.named.reply.to.queue" />
```

```
<to
  uri="sjms2:queue:named.reply.to.queue?
  namedReplyTo=my.response.queue&exchangePattern=InOut" />
</route>
```

Springless refers to moving away from the dependency on the Spring JMS API. A new JMS client API is being developed from the ground up to power SJMS2.

## CHAPTER 306. SLACK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The **slack** component allows you to connect to an instance of [Slack](#) and delivers a message contained in the message body via a pre established [Slack incoming webhook](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-slack</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 306.1. URI FORMAT

To send a message to a channel.

```
slack:#channel[?options]
```

To send a direct message to a slackuser.

```
slack:@username[?options]
```

### 306.2. OPTIONS

The Slack component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>webhookUrl</b> (producer)	The incoming webhook URL		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Slack endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
slack:channel
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 306.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>channel</b>	<b>Required</b> The channel name (syntax name) or slackuser (syntax userName) to send a message directly to an user.		String

### 306.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>iconEmoji</b> (producer)	Use a Slack emoji as an avatar		String
<b>iconUrl</b> (producer)	The avatar that the component will use when sending message to a channel or user.		String
<b>username</b> (producer)	This is the username that the bot will have when sending messages to a channel or user.		String
<b>webhookUrl</b> (producer)	The incoming webhook URL		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 306.3. SLACKCOMPONENT

The SlackComponent with XML must be configured as a Spring or Blueprint bean that contains the incoming webhook url for the integration as a parameter.

```
<bean id="slack" class="org.apache.camel.component.slack.SlackComponent">
  <property name="webhookUrl"
  value="https://hooks.slack.com/services/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"/>
</bean>
```

For Java you can configure this using Java code.

## 306.4. EXAMPLE

A CamelContext with Blueprint could be as:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0" default-activation="lazy">

  <bean id="slack" class="org.apache.camel.component.slack.SlackComponent">
    <property name="webhookUrl"
```

```
value="https://hooks.slack.com/services/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"/>
</bean>

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:test"/>
    <to uri="slack:#channel?iconEmoji=:camel:&username=CamelTest"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

</blueprint>
```

## 306.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 307. SMPP COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel version 2.2

This component provides access to an SMSC (Short Message Service Center) over the [SMPP](#) protocol to send and receive SMS. The [JSMPP](#) library is used for the protocol implementation.

The Camel component currently operates as an [ESME](#) (External Short Messaging Entity) and not as an SMSC itself.

Starting with *Camel 2.9* you are also able to execute `ReplaceSm`, `QuerySm`, `SubmitMulti`, `CancelSm` and `DataSm`.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-smpp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 307.1. SMS LIMITATIONS

SMS is neither reliable or secure. Users who require reliable and secure delivery may want to consider using the XMPP or SIP components instead, combined with a smartphone app supporting the chosen protocol.

- **Reliability:** although the SMPP standard offers a range of feedback mechanisms to indicate errors, non-delivery and confirmation of delivery it is not uncommon for mobile networks to hide or simulate these responses. For example, some networks automatically send a delivery confirmation for every message even if the destination number is invalid or not switched on. Some networks silently drop messages if they think they are spam. Spam detection rules in the network may be very crude, sometimes more than 100 messages per day from a single sender may be considered spam.
- **Security:** there is basic encryption for the last hop from the radio tower down to the recipient handset. SMS messages are not encrypted or authenticated in any other part of the network. Some operators allow staff in retail outlets or call centres to browse through the SMS message histories of their customers. Message sender identity can be easily forged. Regulators and even the mobile telephone industry itself has cautioned against the use of SMS in two-factor authentication schemes and other purposes where security is important.

While the Camel component makes it as easy as possible to send messages to the SMS network, it can not offer an easy solution to these problems.

### 307.2. DATA CODING, ALPHABET AND INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER SETS

Data coding and alphabet can be specified on a per-message basis. Default values can be specified for the endpoint. It is important to understand the relationship between these options and the way the component acts when more than one value is set.

Data coding is an 8 bit field in the SMPP wire format.

Alphabet corresponds to bits 0–3 of the data coding field. For some types of message, where a message class is used (by setting bit 5 of the data coding field), the lower two bits of the data coding field are not interpreted as alphabet and only bits 2 and 3 impact the alphabet.

Furthermore, current version of the JSMPP library only seems to support bits 2 and 3, assuming that bits 0 and 1 are used for message class. This is why the Alphabet class in JSMPP doesn't support the value 3 (binary 0011) which indicates ISO-8859-1.

Although JSMPP provides a representation of the message class parameter, the Camel component doesn't currently provide a way to set it other than manually setting the corresponding bits in the data coding field.

When setting the data coding field in the outgoing message, the Camel component considers the following values and uses the first one it can find:

- the data coding specified in a header
- the alphabet specified in a header
- the data coding specified in the endpoint configuration (URI parameter)

Older versions of Camel had bugs in support for international character sets. This feature only worked when a single encoding was used for all messages and was troublesome when users wanted to change it on a per-message basis. Users who require this to work should ensure their version of Camel includes the fix for

JIRA Issues Macro: `com.atlassian.sal.api.net.ResponseStatusException: Unexpected response received. Status code: 404`

In addition to trying to send the data coding value to the SMSC, the Camel component also tries to analyze the message body, convert it to a Java String (Unicode) and convert that to a byte array in the corresponding alphabet. When deciding which alphabet to use in the byte array, the Camel SMPP component does not consider the data coding value (header or configuration), it only considers the specified alphabet (from either the header or endpoint parameter).

If some characters in the String can't be represented in the chosen alphabet, they may be replaced by the question mark ( ? ) symbol. Users of the API may want to consider checking if their message body can be converted to ISO-8859-1 before passing it to the component and if not, setting the alphabet header to request UCS-2 encoding. If the alphabet and data coding options are not specified at all then the component may try to detect the required encoding and set the data coding for you.

The list of alphabet codes are specified in the SMPP specification v3.4, section 5.2.19. One notable limitation of the SMPP specification is that there is no alphabet code for explicitly requesting use of the GSM 3.38 (7 bit) character set. Choosing the value 0 for the alphabet selects the SMSC *default* alphabet, this usually means GSM 3.38 but it is not guaranteed. The SMPP gateway Nexmo [actually allows the default to be mapped to any other character set with a control panel option](#). It is suggested that users check with their SMSC operator to confirm exactly which character set is being used as the default.

### 307.3. MESSAGE SPLITTING AND THROTTLING

After transforming a message body from a String to a byte array, the Camel component is also responsible for splitting the message into parts (within the 140 byte SMS size limit) before passing it to JSMPP. This is completed automatically.



If the GSM 3.38 alphabet is used, the component will pack up to 160 characters into the 140 byte message body. If an 8 bit character set is used (e.g. ISO-8859-1 for western Europe) then 140 characters will be allowed within the 140 byte message body. If 16 bit UCS-2 encoding is used then just 70 characters fit into each 140 byte message.

Some SMSC providers implement throttling rules. Each part of a message that has been split may be counted separately by the provider's throttling mechanism. The Camel Throttler component can be useful for throttling messages in the SMPP route before handing them to the SMSC.

## 307.4. URI FORMAT

```
smpp://[username@]hostname[:port][?options]
smpps://[username@]hostname[:port][?options]
```

If no **username** is provided, then Camel will provide the default value **smppclient**.

If no **port** number is provided, then Camel will provide the default value **2775**.

**Camel 2.3:** If the protocol name is "smpps", camel-smpp will try to use SSLSocket to init a connection to the server.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 307.5. URI OPTIONS

The SMPP component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared SmppConfiguration as configuration.		SmppConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The SMPP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
smpp:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 307.5.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	Hostname for the SMSC server to use.	localhost	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>port</b>	Port number for the SMSC server to use.	2775	Integer

### 307.5.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>initialReconnectDelay</b> (common)	Defines the initial delay in milliseconds after the consumer/producer tries to reconnect to the SMSC, after the connection was lost.	5000	long
<b>maxReconnect</b> (common)	Defines the maximum number of attempts to reconnect to the SMSC, if SMSC returns a negative bind response	2147483647	int
<b>reconnectDelay</b> (common)	Defines the interval in milliseconds between the reconnect attempts, if the connection to the SMSC was lost and the previous was not succeed.	5000	long
<b>splittingPolicy</b> (common)	You can specify a policy for handling long messages: ALLOW - the default, long messages are split to 140 bytes per message TRUNCATE - long messages are split and only the first fragment will be sent to the SMSC. Some carriers drop subsequent fragments so this reduces load on the SMPP connection sending parts of a message that will never be delivered. REJECT - if a message would need to be split, it is rejected with an SMPP NegativeResponseException and the reason code signifying the message is too long.	ALLOW	SmppSplittingPolicy
<b>systemType</b> (common)	This parameter is used to categorize the type of ESME (External Short Message Entity) that is binding to the SMSC (max. 13 characters).	cp	String
<b>addressRange</b> (consumer)	You can specify the address range for the SmppConsumer as defined in section 5.2.7 of the SMPP 3.4 specification. The SmppConsumer will receive messages only from SMSC's which target an address (MSISDN or IP address) within this range.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>destAddr</b> (producer)	Defines the destination SME address. For mobile terminated messages, this is the directory number of the recipient MS. Only for <code>SubmitSm</code> , <code>SubmitMulti</code> , <code>CancelSm</code> and <code>DataSm</code> .	1717	String
<b>destAddrNpi</b> (producer)	Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the SME destination address parameters. Only for <code>SubmitSm</code> , <code>SubmitMulti</code> , <code>CancelSm</code> and <code>DataSm</code> . The following NPI values are defined: 0: Unknown 1: ISDN (E163/E164) 2: Data (X.121) 3: Telex (F.69) 6: Land Mobile (E.212) 8: National 9: Private 10: ERMES 13: Internet (IP) 18: WAP Client Id (to be defined by WAP Forum)		byte
<b>destAddrTon</b> (producer)	Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the SME destination address parameters. Only for <code>SubmitSm</code> , <code>SubmitMulti</code> , <code>CancelSm</code> and <code>DataSm</code> . The following TON values are defined: 0: Unknown 1: International 2: National 3: Network Specific 4: Subscriber Number 5: Alphanumeric 6: Abbreviated		byte
<b>lazySessionCreation</b> (producer)	Sessions can be lazily created to avoid exceptions, if the SMSC is not available when the Camel producer is started. Camel will check the in message headers <code>'CamelSmppSystemId'</code> and <code>'CamelSmppPassword'</code> of the first exchange. If they are present, Camel will use these data to connect to the SMSC.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>numberingPlanIndicator</b> (producer)	Defines the numeric plan indicator (NPI) to be used in the SME. The following NPI values are defined: 0: Unknown 1: ISDN (E163/E164) 2: Data (X.121) 3: Telex (F.69) 6: Land Mobile (E.212) 8: National 9: Private 10: ERMES 13: Internet (IP) 18: WAP Client Id (to be defined by WAP Forum)		byte
<b>priorityFlag</b> (producer)	Allows the originating SME to assign a priority level to the short message. Only for SubmitSm and SubmitMulti. Four Priority Levels are supported: 0: Level 0 (lowest) priority 1: Level 1 priority 2: Level 2 priority 3: Level 3 (highest) priority		byte
<b>protocolId</b> (producer)	The protocol id		byte
<b>registeredDelivery</b> (producer)	Is used to request an SMSC delivery receipt and/or SME originated acknowledgements. The following values are defined: 0: No SMSC delivery receipt requested. 1: SMSC delivery receipt requested where final delivery outcome is success or failure. 2: SMSC delivery receipt requested where the final delivery outcome is delivery failure.		byte
<b>replaceIfPresentFlag</b> (producer)	Used to request the SMSC to replace a previously submitted message, that is still pending delivery. The SMSC will replace an existing message provided that the source address, destination address and service type match the same fields in the new message. The following replace if present flag values are defined: 0: Don't replace 1: Replace		byte
<b>serviceType</b> (producer)	The service type parameter can be used to indicate the SMS Application service associated with the message. The following generic service_types are defined: CMT: Cellular Messaging CPT: Cellular Paging VMN: Voice Mail Notification VMA: Voice Mail Alerting WAP: Wireless Application Protocol USSD: Unstructured Supplementary Services Data	CMT	String
<b>sourceAddr</b> (producer)	Defines the address of SME (Short Message Entity) which originated this message.	1616	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sourceAddrNpi</b> (producer)	Defines the numeric plan indicator (NPI) to be used in the SME originator address parameters. The following NPI values are defined: 0: Unknown 1: ISDN (E163/E164) 2: Data (X.121) 3: Telex (F.69) 6: Land Mobile (E.212) 8: National 9: Private 10: ERMES 13: Internet (IP) 18: WAP Client Id (to be defined by WAP Forum)		byte
<b>sourceAddrTon</b> (producer)	Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the SME originator address parameters. The following TON values are defined: 0: Unknown 1: International 2: National 3: Network Specific 4: Subscriber Number 5: Alphanumeric 6: Abbreviated		byte
<b>typeOfNumber</b> (producer)	Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the SME. The following TON values are defined: 0: Unknown 1: International 2: National 3: Network Specific 4: Subscriber Number 5: Alphanumeric 6: Abbreviated		byte
<b>enquireLinkTimer</b> (advanced)	Defines the interval in milliseconds between the confidence checks. The confidence check is used to test the communication path between an ESME and an SMSC.	5000	Integer
<b>sessionStateListener</b> (advanced)	You can refer to a <code>org.jsmpp.session.SessionStateListener</code> in the Registry to receive callbacks when the session state changed.		SessionStateListener
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>transactionTimer</b> (advanced)	Defines the maximum period of inactivity allowed after a transaction, after which an SMPP entity may assume that the session is no longer active. This timer may be active on either communicating SMPP entity (i.e. SMSC or ESME).	10000	Integer
<b>alphabet</b> (codec)	Defines encoding of data according the SMPP 3.4 specification, section 5.2.19. 0: SMSC Default Alphabet 4: 8 bit Alphabet 8: UCS2 Alphabet		byte

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataCoding</b> (codec)	Defines the data coding according the SMPP 3.4 specification, section 5.2.19. Example data encodings are: 0: SMSC Default Alphabet 3: Latin 1 (ISO-8859-1) 4: Octet unspecified (8-bit binary) 8: UCS2 (ISO/IEC-10646) 13: Extended Kanji JIS(X 0212-1990)		byte
<b>encoding</b> (codec)	Defines the encoding scheme of the short message user data. Only for SubmitSm, ReplaceSm and SubmitMulti.	ISO-8859-1	String
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	If you need to tunnel SMPP through a HTTP proxy, set this attribute to the hostname or ip address of your HTTP proxy.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	If your HTTP proxy requires basic authentication, set this attribute to the password required for your HTTP proxy.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	If you need to tunnel SMPP through a HTTP proxy, set this attribute to the port of your HTTP proxy.	3128	Integer
<b>httpProxyUsername</b> (proxy)	If your HTTP proxy requires basic authentication, set this attribute to the username required for your HTTP proxy.		String
<b>proxyHeaders</b> (proxy)	These headers will be passed to the proxy server while establishing the connection.		Map
<b>password</b> (security)	The password for connecting to SMSC server.		String
<b>systemId</b> (security)	The system id (username) for connecting to SMSC server.	smppclient	String
<b>usingSSL</b> (security)	Whether using SSL with the smpps protocol	false	boolean

You can have as many of these options as you like.

```
smpp://smppclient@localhost:2775?
password=password&enquireLinkTimer=3000&transactionTimer=5000&systemType=consumer
```

## 307.6. PRODUCER MESSAGE HEADERS

The following message headers can be used to affect the behavior of the SMPP producer

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel Smpp DestAddr</b>	<b>List/String</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti, CancelSm and DataSm</b> Defines the destination SME address(es). For mobile terminated messages, this is the directory number of the recipient MS. It must be a <b>List&lt;String&gt;</b> for SubmitMulti and a <b>String</b> otherwise.
<b>Camel Smpp DestAddrTon</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti, CancelSm and DataSm</b> Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the SME destination address parameters. Use the <b>sourceAddrTon</b> URI option values defined above.
<b>Camel Smpp DestAddrNpi</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti, CancelSm and DataSm</b> Defines the numeric plan indicator (NPI) to be used in the SME destination address parameters. Use the URI option <b>sourceAddrNpi</b> values defined above.
<b>Camel Smpp SourceAddr</b>	<b>String</b>	Defines the address of SME (Short Message Entity) which originated this message.
<b>Camel Smpp SourceAddrTon</b>	<b>Byte</b>	Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the SME originator address parameters. Use the <b>sourceAddrTon</b> URI option values defined above.
<b>Camel Smpp SourceAddrNpi</b>	<b>Byte</b>	Defines the numeric plan indicator (NPI) to be used in the SME originator address parameters. Use the URI option <b>sourceAddrNpi</b> values defined above.
<b>Camel Smpp ServiceType</b>	<b>String</b>	The service type parameter can be used to indicate the SMS Application service associated with the message. Use the URI option <b>serviceType</b> settings above.
<b>Camel Smpp RegisteredDelivery</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm, ReplaceSm, SubmitMulti and DataSm</b> Is used to request an SMSC delivery receipt and/or SME originated acknowledgements. Use the URI option <b>registeredDelivery</b> settings above.
<b>Camel Smpp PriorityFlag</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm and SubmitMulti</b> Allows the originating SME to assign a priority level to the short message. Use the URI option <b>priorityFlag</b> settings above.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel Smp ScheduleDeliveryTime</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti and ReplaceSm</b> This parameter specifies the scheduled time at which the message delivery should be first attempted. It defines either the absolute date and time or relative time from the current SMSC time at which delivery of this message will be attempted by the SMSC. It can be specified in either absolute time format or relative time format. The encoding of a time format is specified in chapter 7.1.1. in the smp specification v3.4.
<b>Camel Smp ValidityPeriod</b>	<b>String /Date</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti and ReplaceSm</b> The validity period parameter indicates the SMSC expiration time, after which the message should be discarded if not delivered to the destination. If it's provided as <b>Date</b> , it's interpreted as absolute time. <b>Camel 2.9.1 onwards:</b> It can be defined in absolute time format or relative time format if you provide it as <b>String</b> as specified in chapter 7.1.1 in the smp specification v3.4.
<b>Camel Smp ReplaceIfPresentFlag</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for SubmitSm and SubmitMulti</b> The replace if present flag parameter is used to request the SMSC to replace a previously submitted message, that is still pending delivery. The SMSC will replace an existing message provided that the source address, destination address and service type match the same fields in the new message. The following values are defined: <b>0</b> , Don't replace and <b>1</b> , Replace
<b>Camel Smp Alphabet / Camel Smp DataCoding</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>Camel 2.5 For SubmitSm, SubmitMulti and ReplaceSm</b> (Prior to <b>Camel 2.9</b> use <b>CamelSmpDataCoding</b> instead of <b>CamelSmpAlphabet</b> .) The data coding according to the SMPP 3.4 specification, section 5.2.19. Use the URI option <b>alphabet</b> settings above.
<b>Camel Smp OptionalParameters</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, String&gt;</b>	Deprecated and will be removed in Camel 2.13.0/3.0.0 <b>Camel 2.10.5 and 2.11.1 onwards and only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti and DataSm</b> The optional parameters send back by the SMSC.
<b>Camel Smp OptionalParameter</b>	<b>Map&lt;Short, Object&gt;</b>	<b>Camel 2.10.7 and 2.11.2 onwards and only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti and DataSm</b> The optional parameter which are send to the SMSC. The value is converted in the following way: <b>String</b> → <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.COctetString</b> , <b>byte[]</b> → <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.OctetString</b> , <b>Byte</b> → <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Byte</b> , <b>Integer</b> → <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Int</b> , <b>Short</b> → <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Short</b> , <b>null</b> → <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Null</b>



Header	Type	Description
CamelSmppEncoding	String	<b>Camel 2.14.1 and Camel 2.15.0 onwards and*</b> only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti and DataSm*. Specifies the encoding (character set name) of the bytes in the message body. If the message body is a string then this is not relevant because Java Strings are always Unicode. If the body is a byte array then this header can be used to indicate that it is ISO-8859-1 or some other value. Default value is specified by the endpoint configuration parameter <i>encoding</i>
CamelSmppSplittingPolicy	String	<b>Camel 2.14.1 and Camel 2.15.0 onwards and*</b> only for SubmitSm, SubmitMulti and DataSm*. Specifies the policy for message splitting for this exchange. Possible values are described in the endpoint configuration parameter <i>splittingPolicy</i>

The following message headers are used by the SMPP producer to set the response from the SMSC in the message header

Header	Type	Description
CamelSmppId	List<String>/String	The id to identify the submitted short message(s) for later use. <b>From Camel 2.9.0:</b> In case of a ReplaceSm, QuerySm, CancelSm and DataSm this header value is a <b>String</b> . In case of a SubmitSm or SubmitMultiSm this header value is a <b>List&lt;String&gt;</b> .
CamelSmppSentMessageCount	Integer	<b>From Camel 2.9 onwards only for SubmitSm and SubmitMultiSm</b> The total number of messages which has been sent.
CamelSmppError	Map<String, List<Map<String, Object>>>	<b>From Camel 2.9 onwards only for SubmitMultiSm</b> The errors which occurred by sending the short message(s) the form <b>Map&lt;String, List&lt;Map&lt;String, Object&gt;&gt;&gt;</b> (messageID : (destAddr : address, error : errorCode)).
CamelSmppOptionalParameters	Map<String, String>	<b>Deprecated and will be removed in Camel 2.13.0/3.0.0</b> <b>From Camel 2.11.1 onwards only for DataSm</b> The optional parameters which are returned from the SMSC by sending the message.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel Smppt OptionalParameter</b>	<b>Map&lt; Short, Object &gt;</b>	From Camel 2.10.7, 2.11.2 onwards only for <b>DataSm</b> The optional parameter which are returned from the SMSC by sending the message. The key is the <b>Short</b> code for the optional parameter. The value is converted in the following way: <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.COctetString</b> → <b>String</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.OctetString</b> → <b>byte[]</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Byte</b> → <b>Byte</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Int</b> → <b>Integer</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Short</b> → <b>Short</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Null</b> → <b>null</b>

## 307.7. CONSUMER MESSAGE HEADERS

The following message headers are used by the SMPP consumer to set the request data from the SMSC in the message header

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel Smppt SequenceNumber</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification, DeliverSm and DataSm</b> A sequence number allows a response PDU to be correlated with a request PDU. The associated SMPP response PDU must preserve this field.
<b>Camel Smppt CommandId</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification, DeliverSm and DataSm</b> The command id field identifies the particular SMPP PDU. For the complete list of defined values see chapter 5.1.2.1 in the smpp specification v3.4.
<b>Camel Smppt SourceAddr</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification, DeliverSm and DataSm</b> Defines the address of SME (Short Message Entity) which originated this message.
<b>Camel Smppt SourceAddrNpi</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification and DataSm</b> Defines the numeric plan indicator (NPI) to be used in the SME originator address parameters. Use the URI option <b>sourceAddrNpi</b> values defined above.
<b>Camel Smppt SourceAddrTon</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification and DataSm</b> Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the SME originator address parameters. Use the <b>sourceAddrTon</b> URI option values defined above.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel Smpp Esme Addr</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification</b> Defines the destination ESME address. For mobile terminated messages, this is the directory number of the recipient MS.
<b>Camel Smpp Esme AddrNpi</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification</b> Defines the numeric plan indicator (NPI) to be used in the ESME originator address parameters. Use the URI option <b>sourceAddrNpi</b> values defined above.
<b>Camel Smpp Esme AddrTon</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for AlertNotification</b> Defines the type of number (TON) to be used in the ESME originator address parameters. Use the <b>sourceAddrTon</b> URI option values defined above.
<b>Camel Smpp Id</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for smsc DeliveryReceipt and DataSm</b> The message ID allocated to the message by the SMSC when originally submitted.
<b>Camel Smpp Delivered</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>only for smsc DeliveryReceipt</b> Number of short messages delivered. This is only relevant where the original message was submitted to a distribution list. The value is padded with leading zeros if necessary.
<b>Camel Smpp Done Date</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>only for smsc DeliveryReceipt</b> The time and date at which the short message reached its final state. The format is as follows: YYMMDDhhmm.
<b>Camel Smpp Status</b>	<b>DeliveryReceiptState</b>	<b>only for smsc DeliveryReceipt:</b> The final status of the message. The following values are defined: <b>DELIVRD:</b> Message is delivered to destination, <b>EXPIRED:</b> Message validity period has expired, <b>DELETED:</b> Message has been deleted, <b>UNDELIV:</b> Message is undeliverable, <b>ACCEPTD:</b> Message is in accepted state (i.e. has been manually read on behalf of the subscriber by customer service), <b>UNKNOWN:</b> Message is in invalid state, <b>REJECTD:</b> Message is in a rejected state
<b>Camel Smpp CommandStatus</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>only for DataSm</b> The Command status of the message.
<b>Camel Smpp Error</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for smsc DeliveryReceipt</b> Where appropriate this may hold a Network specific error code or an SMSC error code for the attempted delivery of the message. These errors are Network or SMSC specific and are not included here.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel Smpp SubmittedDate</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>only for smsc DeliveryReceipt</b> The time and date at which the short message was submitted. In the case of a message which has been replaced, this is the date that the original message was replaced. The format is as follows: YYMMDDhhmm.
<b>Camel Smpp Submitted</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>only for smsc DeliveryReceipt</b> Number of short messages originally submitted. This is only relevant when the original message was submitted to a distribution list. The value is padded with leading zeros if necessary.
<b>Camel Smpp DestAddr</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for DeliverSm and DataSm:</b> Defines the destination SME address. For mobile terminated messages, this is the directory number of the recipient MS.
<b>Camel Smpp ScheduledDeliveryTime</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for DeliverSm:</b> This parameter specifies the scheduled time at which the message delivery should be first attempted. It defines either the absolute date and time or relative time from the current SMSC time at which delivery of this message will be attempted by the SMSC. It can be specified in either absolute time format or relative time format. The encoding of a time format is specified in Section 7.1.1. in the smpp specification v3.4.
<b>Camel Smpp ValidityPeriod</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for DeliverSm</b> The validity period parameter indicates the SMSC expiration time, after which the message should be discarded if not delivered to the destination. It can be defined in absolute time format or relative time format. The encoding of absolute and relative time format is specified in Section 7.1.1 in the smpp specification v3.4.
<b>Camel Smpp ServiceType</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>only for DeliverSm and DataSm</b> The service type parameter indicates the SMS Application service associated with the message.
<b>Camel Smpp RegisteredDelivery</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for DataSm</b> Is used to request an delivery receipt and/or SME originated acknowledgements. Same values as in Producer header list above.
<b>Camel Smpp DestAddrNpi</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for DataSm</b> Defines the numeric plan indicator (NPI) in the destination address parameters. Use the URI option <b>sourceAddrNpi</b> values defined above.
<b>Camel Smpp DestAddrTon</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>only for DataSm</b> Defines the type of number (TON) in the destination address parameters. Use the <b>sourceAddrTon</b> URI option values defined above.

Header	Type	Description
<b>Camel Smpp MessageType</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>Camel 2.6 onwards</b> Identifies the type of an incoming message: <b>AlertNotification</b> : an SMSC alert notification, <b>DataSm</b> : an SMSC data short message, <b>DeliveryReceipt</b> : an SMSC delivery receipt, <b>DeliverSm</b> : an SMSC deliver short message
<b>Camel Smpp OptionalParameters</b>	<b>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</b>	Deprecated and will be removed in Camel 2.13.0/3.0.0Camel 2.10.5 onwards and only for <b>DeliverSm</b> The optional parameters send back by the SMSC.
<b>Camel Smpp OptionalParameter</b>	<b>Map&lt;Short, Object&gt;</b>	<b>Camel 2.10.7, 2.11.2 onwards and only for DeliverSm</b> The optional parameters send back by the SMSC. The key is the <b>Short</b> code for the optional parameter. The value is converted in the following way: <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.COctetString</b> → <b>String</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.OctetString</b> → <b>byte[]</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Byte</b> → <b>Byte</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Int</b> → <b>Integer</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Short</b> → <b>Short</b> , <b>org.jsmpp.bean.OptionalParameter.Null</b> → <b>null</b>

**TIP**

**JSMPP library** See the documentation of the [JSMPP Library](#) for more details about the underlying library.

## 307.8. EXCEPTION HANDLING

This component supports the general Camel exception handling capabilities

When an error occurs sending a message with **SubmitSm** (the default action), the `org.apache.camel.component.smpp.SmppException` is thrown with a nested exception, `org.jsmpp.extra.NegativeResponseException`. Call `NegativeResponseException.getCommandStatus()` to obtain the exact SMPP negative response code, the values are explained in the SMPP specification 3.4, section 5.1.3.

**Camel 2.8 onwards:** When the SMPP consumer receives a **DeliverSm** or **DataSm** short message and the processing of these messages fails, you can also throw a **ProcessRequestException** instead of handle the failure. In this case, this exception is forwarded to the underlying [JSMPP library](#) which will return the included error code to the SMSC. This feature is useful to e.g. instruct the SMSC to resend the short message at a later time. This could be done with the following lines of code:

```
from("smpp://smppclient@localhost:2775?
password=password&enquireLinkTimer=3000&transactionTimer=5000&systemType=consumer")
    .doTry()
    .to("bean:dao?method=updateSmsState")
    .doCatch(Exception.class)
    .throwException(new ProcessRequestException("update of sms state failed", 100))
    .end();
```

Please refer to the [SMPP specification](#) for the complete list of error codes and their meanings.

## 307.9. SAMPLES

A route which sends an SMS using the Java DSL:

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("smpp://smppclient@localhost:2775?
      password=password&enquireLinkTimer=3000&transactionTimer=5000&systemType=producer");
```

A route which sends an SMS using the Spring XML DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="smpp://smppclient@localhost:2775?

password=password&amp;enquireLinkTimer=3000&amp;transactionTimer=5000&amp;systemType=pro
ducer"/>
</route>
```

A route which receives an SMS using the Java DSL:

```
from("smpp://smppclient@localhost:2775?
password=password&enquireLinkTimer=3000&transactionTimer=5000&systemType=consumer")
  .to("bean:foo");
```

A route which receives an SMS using the Spring XML DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="smpp://smppclient@localhost:2775?

password=password&amp;enquireLinkTimer=3000&amp;transactionTimer=5000&amp;systemType=co
nsumer"/>
  <to uri="bean:foo"/>
</route>
```

### TIP

**SMSC simulator** If you need an SMSC simulator for your test, you can use the simulator provided by [Logica](#).

## 307.10. DEBUG LOGGING

This component has log level **DEBUG**, which can be helpful in debugging problems. If you use log4j, you can add the following line to your configuration:

```
log4j.logger.org.apache.camel.component.smpp=DEBUG
```

## 307.11. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)

- Component
- Endpoint
- Getting Started

## CHAPTER 308. SNMP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.1

The `snmp:` component gives you the ability to poll SNMP capable devices or receiving traps

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-snmp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 308.1. URI FORMAT

```
snmp://hostname[:port][?Options]
```

The component supports polling OID values from an SNMP enabled device and receiving traps.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 308.2. SNMP PRODUCER

Available from 2.18 release

It can also be used to request information using GET method.

The response body type is `org.apache.camel.component.snmp.SnmpMessage`

### 308.3. OPTIONS

The SNMP component has no options.

The SNMP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
snmp:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 308.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	<b>Required</b> Hostname of the SNMP enabled device		String
port	<b>Required</b> Port number of the SNMP enabled device		Integer



## 308.3.2. Query Parameters (34 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delay</b> (consumer)	Sets update rate in seconds	60000	long
<b>oids</b> (consumer)	Defines which values you are interested in. Please have a look at the Wikipedia to get a better understanding. You may provide a single OID or a coma separated list of OIDs. Example: oids=1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0,1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.2.1.5.1,1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.5.1.1,1.3.6.1.2.1.43.5.1.1.11.1		String
<b>protocol</b> (consumer)	Here you can select which protocol to use. You can use either udp or tcp.	udp	String
<b>retries</b> (consumer)	Defines how often a retry is made before canceling the request.	2	int
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>snmpCommunity</b> (consumer)	Sets the community octet string for the snmp request.	public	String
<b>snmpContextEngineId</b> (consumer)	Sets the context engine ID field of the scoped PDU.		String
<b>snmpContextName</b> (consumer)	Sets the context name field of this scoped PDU.		String
<b>snmpVersion</b> (consumer)	Sets the snmp version for the request. The value 0 means SNMPv1, 1 means SNMPv2c, and the value 3 means SNMPv3	0	int
<b>timeout</b> (consumer)	Sets the timeout value for the request in millis.	1500	int
<b>type</b> (consumer)	Which operation to perform such as poll, trap, etc.		SnpActionType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLISECONDS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>authenticationPassphrase</b> (security)	The authentication passphrase. If not null, authenticationProtocol must also be not null. RFC3414 11.2 requires passphrases to have a minimum length of 8 bytes. If the length of authenticationPassphrase is less than 8 bytes an IllegalArgumentException is thrown.		String
<b>authenticationProtocol</b> (security)	Authentication protocol to use if security level is set to enable authentication The possible values are: MD5, SHA1		String
<b>privacyPassphrase</b> (security)	The privacy passphrase. If not null, privacyProtocol must also be not null. RFC3414 11.2 requires passphrases to have a minimum length of 8 bytes. If the length of authenticationPassphrase is less than 8 bytes an IllegalArgumentException is thrown.		String
<b>privacyProtocol</b> (security)	The privacy protocol ID to be associated with this user. If set to null, this user only supports unencrypted messages.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>securityLevel</b> (security)	Sets the security level for this target. The supplied security level must be supported by the security model dependent information associated with the security name set for this target. The value 1 means: No authentication and no encryption. Anyone can create and read messages with this security level. The value 2 means: Authentication and no encryption. Only the one with the right authentication key can create messages with this security level, but anyone can read the contents of the message. The value 3 means: Authentication and encryption. Only the one with the right authentication key can create messages with this security level, and only the one with the right encryption/decryption key can read the contents of the message.	3	int
<b>securityName</b> (security)	Sets the security name to be used with this target.		String

## 308.4. THE RESULT OF A POLL

Given the situation, that I poll for the following OIDs:

### OIDs

```
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0
1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.2.1.5.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.5.1.1.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.43.5.1.1.11.1
```

The result will be the following:

### Result of toString conversion

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<snmp>
  <entry>
    <oid>1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0</oid>
    <value>6 days, 21:14:28.00</value>
  </entry>
  <entry>
    <oid>1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.2.1.5.1</oid>
    <value>2</value>
  </entry>
  <entry>
    <oid>1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.5.1.1.1</oid>
    <value>3</value>
  </entry>
  <entry>
```

```

<oid>1.3.6.1.2.1.43.5.1.1.11.1</oid>
<value>6</value>
</entry>
<entry>
<oid>1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0</oid>
<value>My Very Special Printer Of Brand Unknown</value>
</entry>
</snmp>

```

As you maybe recognized there is one more result than requested...1.3.6.1.2.1.1.0. This one is filled in by the device automatically in this special case. So it may absolutely happen, that you receive more than you requested...be prepared.

## 308.5. EXAMPLES

Polling a remote device:

```
snmp:192.168.178.23:161?protocol=udp&type=POLL&oids=1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0
```

Setting up a trap receiver (**Note that no OID info is needed here!**):

```
snmp:127.0.0.1:162?protocol=udp&type=TRAP
```

From **Camel 2.10.0**, you can get the community of SNMP TRAP with message header 'securityName', peer address of the SNMP TRAP with message header 'peerAddress'.

Routing example in Java: (converts the SNMP PDU to XML String)

```

from("snmp:192.168.178.23:161?protocol=udp&type=POLL&oids=1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0").
convertBodyTo(String.class).
to("activemq:snmp.states");

```

## 308.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 309. SOAP DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.3

SOAP is a Data Format which uses JAXB2 and JAX-WS annotations to marshal and unmarshal SOAP payloads. It provides the basic features of Apache CXF without need for the CXF Stack.

### Supported SOAP versions

SOAP 1.1 is supported by default. SOAP 1.2 is supported from Camel 2.11 onwards.

### Namespace prefix mapping

See [JAXB](#) for details how you can control namespace prefix mappings when marshalling using SOAP data format.

## 309.1. SOAP OPTIONS

The SOAP dataformat supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contextPath</code>		<b>String</b>	Package name where your JAXB classes are located.
<code>encoding</code>		<b>String</b>	To overrule and use a specific encoding
<code>elementNameStrategyRef</code>		<b>String</b>	Refers to an element strategy to lookup from the registry. An element name strategy is used for two purposes. The first is to find a xml element name for a given object and soap action when marshaling the object into a SOAP message. The second is to find an Exception class for a given soap fault name. The following three element strategy class name is provided out of the box. QNameStrategy - Uses a fixed qName that is configured on instantiation. Exception lookup is not supported TypeNameStrategy - Uses the name and namespace from the XMLType annotation of the given type. If no namespace is set then package-info is used. Exception lookup is not supported ServiceInterfaceStrategy - Uses information from a webservice interface to determine the type name and to find the exception class for a SOAP fault All three classes is located in the package name org.apache.camel.dataformat.soap.name If you have generated the web service stub code with cxf-codegen or a similar tool then you probably will want to use the ServiceInterfaceStrategy. In the case you have no annotated service interface you should use QNameStrategy or TypeNameStrategy.
<code>version</code>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>String</b>	SOAP version should either be 1.1 or 1.2. Is by default 1.1

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>namespacePrefixRef</b>		<b>String</b>	When marshalling using JAXB or SOAP then the JAXB implementation will automatic assign namespace prefixes, such as ns2, ns3, ns4 etc. To control this mapping, Camel allows you to refer to a map which contains the desired mapping.
<b>schema</b>		<b>String</b>	To validate against an existing schema. Your can use the prefix classpath:, file: or http: to specify how the resource should by resolved. You can separate multiple schema files by using the ',' character.
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## 309.2. ELEMENTNAMESTRATEGY

An element name strategy is used for two purposes. The first is to find a xml element name for a given object and soap action when marshaling the object into a SOAP message. The second is to find an Exception class for a given soap fault name.

Strategy	Usage
QNameStrategy	Uses a fixed qName that is configured on instantiation. Exception lookup is not supported
TypeNameStrategy	Uses the name and namespace from the @XMLType annotation of the given type. If no namespace is set then package-info is used. Exception lookup is not supported
ServiceInterfaceStrategy	Uses information from a webservice interface to determine the type name and to find the exception class for a SOAP fault

If you have generated the web service stub code with cxf-codegen or a similar tool then you probably will want to use the ServiceInterfaceStrategy. In the case you have no annotated service interface you should use QNameStrategy or TypeNameStrategy.

## 309.3. USING THE JAVA DSL

The following example uses a named DataFormat of *soap* which is configured with the package `com.example.customerservice` to initialize the [JAXBContext](#). The second parameter is the `ElementNameStrategy`. The route is able to marshal normal objects as well as exceptions. (Note the

below just sends a SOAP Envelope to a queue. A web service provider would actually need to be listening to the queue for a SOAP call to actually occur, in which case it would be a one way SOAP request. If you need request reply then you should look at the next example.)

```
SoapJaxbDataFormat soap = new SoapJaxbDataFormat("com.example.customerservice", new
ServiceInterfaceStrategy(CustomerService.class));
from("direct:start")
  .marshal(soap)
  .to("jms:myQueue");
```

## TIP

**See also** As the SOAP dataformat inherits from the [JAXB](#) dataformat most settings apply here as well

### 309.3.1. Using SOAP 1.2

Available as of Camel 2.11

```
SoapJaxbDataFormat soap = new SoapJaxbDataFormat("com.example.customerservice", new
ServiceInterfaceStrategy(CustomerService.class));
soap.setVersion("1.2");
from("direct:start")
  .marshal(soap)
  .to("jms:myQueue");
```

When using XML DSL there is a version attribute you can set on the `<soapjaxb>` element.

```
<!-- Defining a ServiceInterfaceStrategy for retrieving the element name when marshalling -->
<bean id="myNameStrategy"
class="org.apache.camel.dataformat.soap.name.ServiceInterfaceStrategy">
  <constructor-arg value="com.example.customerservice.CustomerService"/>
  <constructor-arg value="true"/>
</bean>
```

And in the Camel route

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <marshal>
    <soapjaxb contentPath="com.example.customerservice" version="1.2"
elementNameStrategyRef="myNameStrategy"/>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="jms:myQueue"/>
</route>
```

## 309.4. MULTI-PART MESSAGES

Available as of Camel 2.8.1

Multi-part SOAP messages are supported by the `ServiceInterfaceStrategy`. The `ServiceInterfaceStrategy` must be initialized with a service interface definition that is annotated in accordance with JAX-WS 2.2 and meets the requirements of the Document Bare style. The target method must meet the following criteria, as per the JAX-WS specification: 1) it must have at most one **in**



or **in/out** non-header parameter, 2) if it has a return type other than **void** it must have no **in/out** or **out** non-header parameters, 3) if it has a return type of **void** it must have at most one **in/out** or **out** non-header parameter.

The `ServiceInterfaceStrategy` should be initialized with a boolean parameter that indicates whether the mapping strategy applies to the request parameters or response parameters.

```
ServiceInterfaceStrategy strat = new
ServiceInterfaceStrategy(com.example.customerservice.multipart.MultiPartCustomerService.class,
true);
SoapJaxbDataFormat soapDataFormat = new
SoapJaxbDataFormat("com.example.customerservice.multipart", strat);
```

### 309.4.1. Multi-part Request

The payload parameters for a multi-part request are initialized using a **BeanInvocation** object that reflects the signature of the target operation. The camel-soap `DataFormat` maps the content in the **BeanInvocation** to fields in the SOAP header and body in accordance with the JAX-WS mapping when the `marshal()` processor is invoked.

```
BeanInvocation beanInvocation = new BeanInvocation();

// Identify the target method
beanInvocation.setMethod(MultiPartCustomerService.class.getMethod("getCustomersByName",
    GetCustomersByName.class, com.example.customerservice.multipart.Product.class));

// Populate the method arguments
GetCustomersByName getCustomersByName = new GetCustomersByName();
getCustomersByName.setName("Dr. Multipart");

Product product = new Product();
product.setName("Multiuse Product");
product.setDescription("Useful for lots of things.");

Object[] args = new Object[] {getCustomersByName, product};

// Add the arguments to the bean invocation
beanInvocation.setArgs(args);

// Set the bean invocation object as the message body
exchange.getIn().setBody(beanInvocation);
```

### 309.4.2. Multi-part Response

A multi-part soap response may include an element in the soap body and will have one or more elements in the soap header. The camel-soap `DataFormat` will unmarshal the element in the soap body (if it exists) and place it onto the body of the out message in the exchange. Header elements will **not** be marshaled into their JAXB mapped object types. Instead, these elements are placed into the camel out message header `org.apache.camel.dataformat.soap.UNMARSHALLED_HEADER_LIST`. The elements will appear either as element instance values, or as `JAXBElement` values, depending upon the setting for the `ignoreJAXBElement` property. This property is inherited from camel-jaxb.

You can also have the camel-soap `DataFormat` ignore header content all-together by setting the `ignoreUnmarshalledHeaders` value to **true**.

### 309.4.3. Holder Object mapping

JAX-WS specifies the use of a type-parameterized `javax.xml.ws.Holder` object for **In/Out** and **Out** parameters. A **Holder** object may be used when building the **BeanInvocation**, or you may use an instance of the parameterized-type directly. The camel-soap DataFormat marshals Holder values in accordance with the JAXB mapping for the class of the **Holder's value**. **No mapping is provided for Holder** objects in an unmarshalled response.

## 309.5. EXAMPLES

### 309.5.1. Webservice client

The following route supports marshalling the request and unmarshalling a response or fault.

```
String WS_URI = "cxf://http://myserver/customerservice?
serviceClass=com.example.customerservice&dataFormat=MESSAGE";
SoapJaxbDataFormat soapDF = new SoapJaxbDataFormat("com.example.customerservice", new
ServiceInterfaceStrategy(CustomerService.class));
from("direct:customerServiceClient")
    .onException(Exception.class)
        .handled(true)
        .unmarshal(soapDF)
    .end()
    .marshal(soapDF)
    .to(WS_URI)
    .unmarshal(soapDF);
```

The below snippet creates a proxy for the service interface and makes a SOAP call to the above route.

```
import org.apache.camel.Endpoint;
import org.apache.camel.component.bean.ProxyHelper;
...

Endpoint startEndpoint = context.getEndpoint("direct:customerServiceClient");
ClassLoader classLoader = Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader();
// CustomerService below is the service endpoint interface, *not* the javax.xml.ws.Service subclass
CustomerService proxy = ProxyHelper.createProxy(startEndpoint, classLoader,
CustomerService.class);
GetCustomersByNameResponse response = proxy.getCustomersByName(new
GetCustomersByName());
```

### 309.5.2. Webservice Server

Using the following route sets up a webservice server that listens on jms queue customerServiceQueue and processes requests using the class CustomerServiceImpl. The customerServiceImpl of course should implement the interface CustomerService. Instead of directly instantiating the server class it could be defined in a spring context as a regular bean.

```
SoapJaxbDataFormat soapDF = new SoapJaxbDataFormat("com.example.customerservice", new
ServiceInterfaceStrategy(CustomerService.class));
CustomerService serverBean = new CustomerServiceImpl();
from("jms://queue:customerServiceQueue")
    .onException(Exception.class)
```

```
.handled(true)
.marshall(soapDF)
.end()
.unmarshal(soapDF)
.bean(serverBean)
.marshall(soapDF);
```

## 309.6. DEPENDENCIES

To use the SOAP dataformat in your camel routes you need to add the following dependency to your pom.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-soap</artifactId>
  <version>2.3.0</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 310. SOLR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.9

The Solr component allows you to interface with an [Apache Lucene Solr](#) server (based on SolrJ 3.5.0).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-solr</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 310.1. URI FORMAT

**NOTE:** solrs and solrCloud are new added since **Camel 2.14**.

```
solr://host[:port]/solr?[options]
solrs://host[:port]/solr?[options]
solrCloud://host[:port]/solr?[options]
```

### 310.2. SOLR OPTIONS

The Solr component has no options.

The Solr endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
solr:url
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 310.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
url	<b>Required</b> Hostname and port for the solr server		String

#### 310.2.2. Query Parameters (13 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowCompression</b> (producer)	Server side must support gzip or deflate for this to have any effect		Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (producer)	connectionTimeout on the underlying HttpConnectionManager		Integer
<b>defaultMaxConnectionsPerHost</b> (producer)	maxConnectionsPerHost on the underlying HttpConnectionManager		Integer
<b>followRedirects</b> (producer)	indicates whether redirects are used to get to the Solr server		Boolean
<b>maxRetries</b> (producer)	Maximum number of retries to attempt in the event of transient errors		Integer
<b>maxTotalConnections</b> (producer)	maxTotalConnection on the underlying HttpConnectionManager		Integer
<b>requestHandler</b> (producer)	Set the request handler to be used		String
<b>soTimeout</b> (producer)	Read timeout on the underlying HttpConnectionManager. This is desirable for queries, but probably not for indexing		Integer
<b>streamingQueueSize</b> (producer)	Set the queue size for the StreamingUpdateSolrServer	10	int
<b>streamingThreadCount</b> (producer)	Set the number of threads for the StreamingUpdateSolrServer	2	int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>collection</b> (solrCloud)	Set the collection name which the solrCloud server could use		String
<b>zkHost</b> (solrCloud)	Set the ZooKeeper host information which the solrCloud could use, such as zkhost=localhost:8123.		String

### 310.3. MESSAGE OPERATIONS

The following Solr operations are currently supported. Simply set an exchange header with a key of "SolrOperation" and a value set to one of the following. Some operations also require the message body to be set.

- the INSERT operations use the [CommonsHttpSolrServer](#)

- the INSERT\_STREAMING operations use the [StreamingUpdateSolrServer \(Camel 2.9.2\)](#)

Operation	Message body	Description
INSERT /INSERT_STREAMING	n/a	adds an index using message headers (must be prefixed with "SolrField.")
INSERT /INSERT_STREAMING	File	adds an index using the given File (using ContentStreamUpdateRequest)
INSERT /INSERT_STREAMING	SolrInputDocument	<b>Camel 2.9.2</b> updates index based on the given SolrInputDocument
INSERT /INSERT_STREAMING	String XML	<b>Camel 2.9.2</b> updates index based on the given XML (must follow SolrInputDocument format)
ADD_BEAN	bean instance	adds an index based on values in an <a href="#">annotated bean</a>
ADD_BEANS	collection<bean>	<b>Camel 2.15</b> adds index based on a collection of <a href="#">annotated bean</a>
DELETE_BY_ID	index id to delete	delete a record by ID
DELETE_BY_QUERY	query string	delete a record by a query
COMMIT	n/a	performs a commit on any pending index changes
ROLLBACK	n/a	performs a rollback on any pending index changes

Operation	Message body	Description
OPTIMIZE	n/a	performs a commit on any pending index changes and then runs the optimize command

## 310.4. EXAMPLE

Below is a simple INSERT, DELETE and COMMIT example

```

from("direct:insert")
  .setHeader(SolrConstants.OPERATION, constant(SolrConstants.OPERATION_INSERT))
  .setHeader(SolrConstants.FIELD + "id", body())
  .to("solr://localhost:8983/solr");

from("direct:delete")
  .setHeader(SolrConstants.OPERATION, constant(SolrConstants.OPERATION_DELETE_BY_ID))
  .to("solr://localhost:8983/solr");

from("direct:commit")
  .setHeader(SolrConstants.OPERATION, constant(SolrConstants.OPERATION_COMMIT))
  .to("solr://localhost:8983/solr");

```

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:insert"/>
  <setHeader headerName="SolrOperation">
    <constant>INSERT</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <setHeader headerName="SolrField.id">
    <simple>${body}</simple>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="solr://localhost:8983/solr"/>
</route>
<route>
  <from uri="direct:delete"/>
  <setHeader headerName="SolrOperation">
    <constant>DELETE_BY_ID</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="solr://localhost:8983/solr"/>
</route>
<route>
  <from uri="direct:commit"/>
  <setHeader headerName="SolrOperation">
    <constant>COMMIT</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="solr://localhost:8983/solr"/>
</route>

```

A client would simply need to pass a body message to the insert or delete routes and then call the commit route.

```
template.sendBody("direct:insert", "1234");
```

```
template.sendBody("direct:commit", null);
template.sendBody("direct:delete", "1234");
template.sendBody("direct:commit", null);
```

## 310.5. QUERYING SOLR

Currently, this component doesn't support querying data natively (may be added later). For now, you can query Solr using [HTTP](#) as follows:

```
//define the route to perform a basic query
from("direct:query")
    .recipientList(simple("http://localhost:8983/solr/select?q=${body}"))
    .convertBodyTo(String.class);
...
//query for an id of '1234' (url encoded)
String responseXml = (String) template.requestBody("direct:query", "id%3A1234");
```

For more information, see these resources...

[Solr Query Tutorial](#)

[Solr Query Syntax](#)

## 310.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)



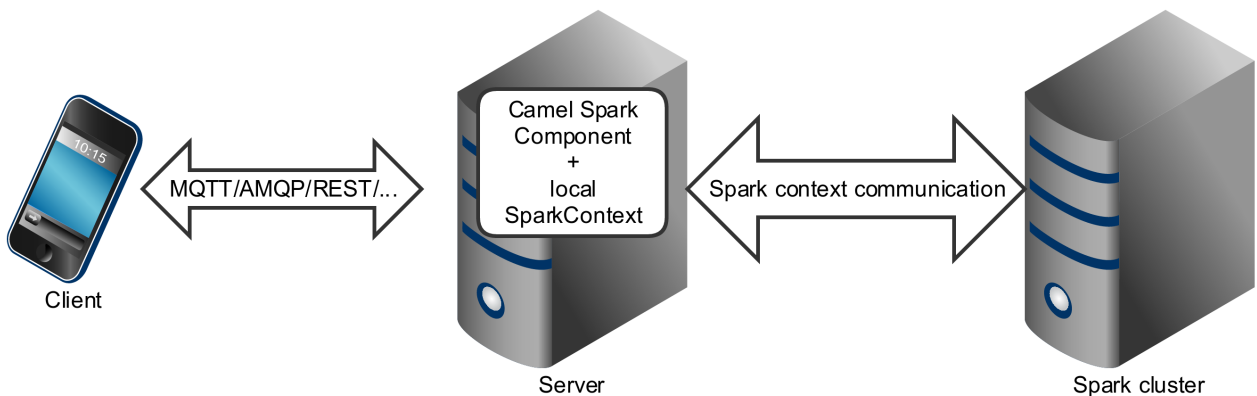
## CHAPTER 311. APACHE SPARK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

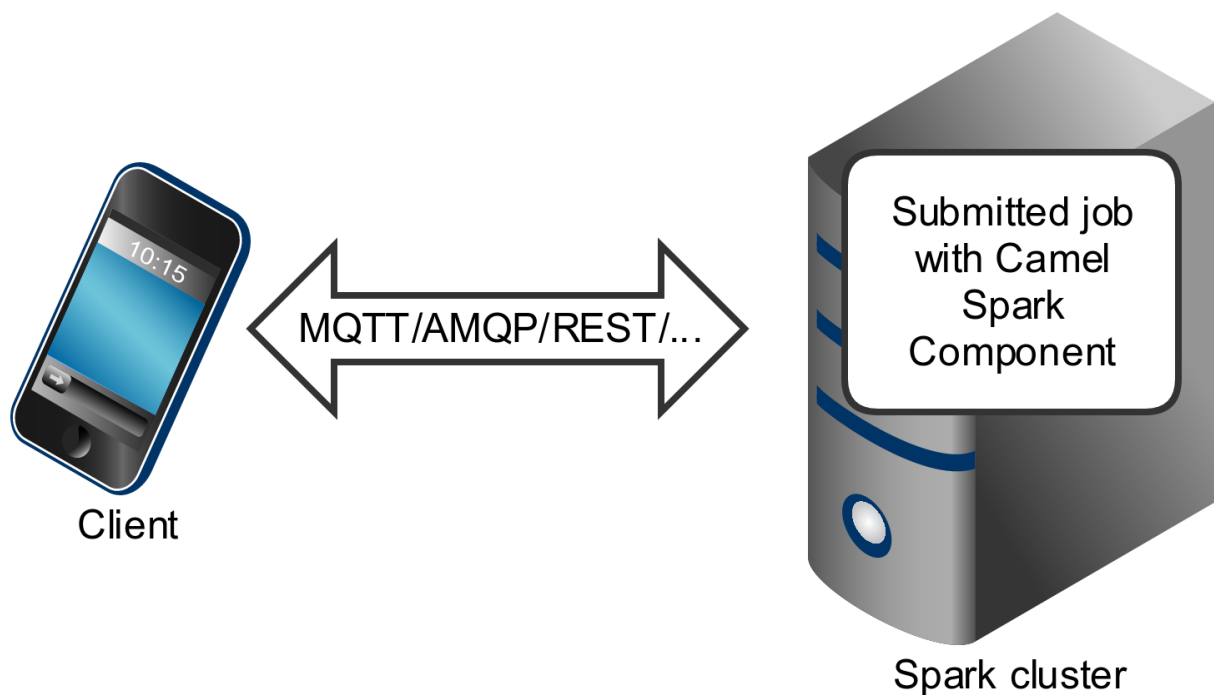
This documentation page covers the [Apache Spark](#) component for the Apache Camel. The main purpose of the Spark integration with Camel is to provide a bridge between Camel connectors and Spark tasks. In particular Camel connector provides a way to route message from various transports, dynamically choose a task to execute, use incoming message as input data for that task and finally deliver the results of the execution back to the Camel pipeline.

### 311.1. SUPPORTED ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Spark component can be used as a driver application deployed into an application server (or executed as a fat jar).



Spark component can also be submitted as a job directly into the Spark cluster.



While Spark component is primary designed to work as a *long running job* serving as an bridge between Spark cluster and the other endpoints, you can also use it as a *fire-once* short job.

## 311.2. RUNNING SPARK IN OSGI SERVERS

Currently the Spark component doesn't support execution in the OSGi container. Spark has been designed to be executed as a fat jar, usually submitted as a job to a cluster. For those reasons running Spark in an OSGi server is at least challenging and is not support by Camel as well.

## 311.3. URI FORMAT

Currently the Spark component supports only producers - it it intended to invoke a Spark job and return results. You can call RDD, data frame or Hive SQL job.

### Spark URI format

```
spark:{rdd|dataframe|hive}
```

### 311.3.1. Spark options

The Apache Spark component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>rdd</b> (producer)	RDD to compute against.		JavaRDDLike
<b>rddCallback</b> (producer)	Function performing action against an RDD.		RddCallback
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Apache Spark endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spark:endpointType
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 311.3.2. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>endpointType</b>	<b>Required</b> Type of the endpoint (rdd, dataframe, hive).		EndpointType

### 311.3.3. Query Parameters (6 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>collect</b> (producer)	Indicates if results should be collected or counted.	true	boolean
<b>dataFrame</b> (producer)	DataFrame to compute against.		DataFrame
<b>dataFrameCallback</b> (producer)	Function performing action against an DataFrame.		DataFrameCallback
<b>rdd</b> (producer)	RDD to compute against.		JavaRDDLike
<b>rddCallback</b> (producer)	Function performing action against an RDD.		RddCallback
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

# RDD jobs

To invoke an RDD job, use the following URI:

### Spark RDD producer

```
spark:rdd?rdd=#testFileRdd&rddCallback=#transformation
```

Where **rdd** option refers to the name of an RDD instance (subclass of **org.apache.spark.api.java.JavaRDDLike**) from a Camel registry, while **rddCallback** refers to the implementation of **org.apache.camel.component.spark.RddCallback** interface (also from a registry). RDD callback provides a single method used to apply incoming messages against the given RDD. Results of callback computations are saved as a body to an exchange.

### Spark RDD callback

```
public interface RddCallback<T> {
    T onRdd(JavaRDDLike rdd, Object... payloads);
}
```

The following snippet demonstrates how to send message as an input to the job and return results:

### Calling spark job

```
String pattern = "job input";
long linesCount = producerTemplate.requestBody("spark:rdd?
rdd=#myRdd&rddCallback=#countLinesContaining", pattern, long.class);
```

The RDD callback for the snippet above registered as Spring bean could look as follows:

### Spark RDD callback

-

```

@Bean
RddCallback<Long> countLinesContaining() {
    return new RddCallback<Long>() {
        Long onRdd(JavaRDDLike rdd, Object... payloads) {
            String pattern = (String) payloads[0];
            return rdd.filter({line -> line.contains(pattern)}).count();
        }
    };
}

```

The RDD definition in Spring could look as follows:

#### Spark RDD definition

```

@Bean
JavaRDDLike myRdd(JavaSparkContext sparkContext) {
    return sparkContext.textFile("testRDD.txt");
}

```

### 311.3.4. Void RDD callbacks

If your RDD callback doesn't return any value back to a Camel pipeline, you can either return **null** value or use **VoidRddCallback** base class:

#### Spark RDD definition

```

@Bean
RddCallback<Void> rddCallback() {
    return new VoidRddCallback() {
        @Override
        public void doOnRdd(JavaRDDLike rdd, Object... payloads) {
            rdd.saveAsTextFile(output.getAbsolutePath());
        }
    };
}

```

### 311.3.5. Converting RDD callbacks

If you know what type of the input data will be sent to the RDD callback, you can use **ConvertingRddCallback** and let Camel to automatically convert incoming messages before inserting those into the callback:

#### Spark RDD definition

```

@Bean
RddCallback<Long> rddCallback(CamelContext context) {
    return new ConvertingRddCallback<Long>(context, int.class, int.class) {
        @Override
        public Long doOnRdd(JavaRDDLike rdd, Object... payloads) {
            return rdd.count() * (int) payloads[0] * (int) payloads[1];
        }
    };
}

```

### 311.3.6. Annotated RDD callbacks

Probably the easiest way to work with the RDD callbacks is to provide class with method marked with `@RddCallback` annotation:

#### Annotated RDD callback definition

```
import static
org.apache.camel.component.spark.annotations.AnnotatedRddCallback.annotatedRddCallback;

@Bean
RddCallback<Long> rddCallback() {
    return annotatedRddCallback(new MyTransformation());
}

...

import org.apache.camel.component.spark.annotation.RddCallback;

public class MyTransformation {

    @RddCallback
    long countLines(JavaRDD<String> textFile, int first, int second) {
        return textFile.count() * first * second;
    }
}
```

If you will pass `CamelContext` to the annotated RDD callback factory method, the created callback will be able to convert incoming payloads to match the parameters of the annotated method:

#### Body conversions for annotated RDD callbacks

```
import static
org.apache.camel.component.spark.annotations.AnnotatedRddCallback.annotatedRddCallback;

@Bean
RddCallback<Long> rddCallback(CamelContext camelContext) {
    return annotatedRddCallback(new MyTransformation(), camelContext);
}

...

import org.apache.camel.component.spark.annotation.RddCallback;

public class MyTransformation {

    @RddCallback
    long countLines(JavaRDD<String> textFile, int first, int second) {
        return textFile.count() * first * second;
    }
}
```

```
...
```

```
// Convert String "10" to integer
long result = producerTemplate.requestBody("spark:rdd?rdd=#rdd&rddCallback=#rddCallback"
Arrays.asList(10, "10"), long.class);
```

## 311.4. DATAFRAME JOBS

Instead of working with RDDs Spark component can work with DataFrames as well.

To invoke an DataFrame job, use the following URI:

### Spark RDD producer

```
spark:dataframe?dataFrame=#testDataFrame&dataFrameCallback=#transformation
```

Where **dataFrame** option refers to the name of an DataFrame instance ( **instance of org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame**) from a Camel registry, while **dataFrameCallback** refers to the implementation of **org.apache.camel.component.spark.DataFrameCallback** interface (also from a registry). DataFrame callback provides a single method used to apply incoming messages against the given DataFrame. Results of callback computations are saved as a body to an exchange.

### Spark RDD callback

```
public interface DataFrameCallback<T> {
    T onDataFrame(DataFrame dataFrame, Object... payloads);
}
```

The following snippet demonstrates how to send message as an input to a job and return results:

### Calling spark job

```
String model = "Micra";
long linesCount = producerTemplate.requestBody("spark:dataFrame?
dataFrame=#cars&dataFrameCallback=#findCarWithModel", model, long.class);
```

The DataFrame callback for the snippet above registered as Spring bean could look as follows:

### Spark RDD callback

```
@Bean
RddCallback<Long> findCarWithModel() {
    return new DataFrameCallback<Long>() {
        @Override
        public Long onDataFrame(DataFrame dataFrame, Object... payloads) {
            String model = (String) payloads[0];
            return dataFrame.where(dataFrame.col("model").eqNullSafe(model)).count();
        }
    };
}
```

The DataFrame definition in Spring could look as follows:

### Spark RDD definition

```
@Bean
DataFrame cars(HiveContext hiveContext) {
    DataFrame jsonCars = hiveContext.read().json("/var/data/cars.json");
    jsonCars.registerTempTable("cars");
    return jsonCars;
}
```

## 311.5. HIVE JOBS

Instead of working with RDDs or DataFrame Spark component can also receive Hive SQL queries as payloads. To send Hive query to Spark component, use the following URI:

### Spark RDD producer

```
spark:hive
```

The following snippet demonstrates how to send message as an input to a job and return results:

### Calling spark job

```
long carsCount = template.requestBody("spark:hive?collect=false", "SELECT * FROM cars",
    Long.class);
List<Row> cars = template.requestBody("spark:hive", "SELECT * FROM cars", List.class);
```

The table we want to execute query against should be registered in a HiveContext before we query it. For example in Spring such registration could look as follows:

### Spark RDD definition

```
@Bean
DataFrame cars(HiveContext hiveContext) {
    DataFrame jsonCars = hiveContext.read().json("/var/data/cars.json");
    jsonCars.registerTempTable("cars");
    return jsonCars;
}
```

## 311.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 312. SPARK REST COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.14

The Spark-rest component allows to define REST endpoints using the [Spark REST Java library](#) using the Rest DSL.

INFO: Spark Java requires Java 8 runtime.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spark-rest</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 312.1. URI FORMAT

```
spark-rest://verb:path?[options]
```

### 312.2. URI OPTIONS

The Spark Rest component supports 12 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>port</b> (consumer)	Port number. Will by default use 4567	4567	int
<b>ipAddress</b> (consumer)	Set the IP address that Spark should listen on. If not called the default address is '0.0.0.0'.	0.0.0.0	String
<b>minThreads</b> (advanced)	Minimum number of threads in Spark thread-pool (shared globally)		int
<b>maxThreads</b> (advanced)	Maximum number of threads in Spark thread-pool (shared globally)		int
<b>timeOutMillis</b> (advanced)	Thread idle timeout in millis where threads that has been idle for a longer period will be terminated from the thread pool		int
<b>keystoreFile</b> (security)	Configures connection to be secure to use the keystore file		String
<b>keystorePassword</b> (security)	Configures connection to be secure to use the keystore password		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>truststoreFile</b> (security)	Configures connection to be secure to use the truststore file		String
<b>truststorePassword</b> (security)	Configures connection to be secure to use the truststore password		String
<b>sparkConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared SparkConfiguration		SparkConfiguration
<b>sparkBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom SparkBinding to map to/from Camel message.		SparkBinding
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Spark Rest endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spark-rest:verb:path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 312.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>verb</b>	<b>Required</b> get, post, put, patch, delete, head, trace, connect, or options.		String
<b>path</b>	<b>Required</b> The content path which support Spark syntax.		String

### 312.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accept</b> (consumer)	Accept type such as: 'text/xml', or 'application/json'. By default we accept all kinds of types.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>disableStreamCache</b> (consumer)	Determines whether or not the raw input stream from Spark <code>HttpRequest.getContent()</code> is cached or not (Camel will read the stream into a in light-weight memory based Stream caching) cache. By default Camel will cache the Netty input stream to support reading it multiple times to ensure Camel can retrieve all data from the stream. However you can set this option to true when you for example need to access the raw stream, such as streaming it directly to a file or other persistent store. Mind that if you enable this option, then you cannot read the Netty stream multiple times out of the box, and you would need manually to reset the reader index on the Spark raw stream.	false	boolean
<b>mapHeaders</b> (consumer)	If this option is enabled, then during binding from Spark to Camel Message then the headers will be mapped as well (eg added as header to the Camel Message as well). You can turn off this option to disable this. The headers can still be accessed from the <code>org.apache.camel.component.sparkrest.SparkMessage</code> message with the method <code>getRequest()</code> that returns the Spark HTTP request instance.	true	boolean
<b>transferException</b> (consumer)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side, and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a <code>application/x-java-serialized-object</code> content type. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	boolean
<b>urlDecodeHeaders</b> (consumer)	If this option is enabled, then during binding from Spark to Camel Message then the header values will be URL decoded (eg <code>%20</code> will be a space character.)	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>matchOnUriPrefix</b> (advanced)	Whether or not the consumer should try to find a target consumer by matching the URI prefix if no exact match is found.	false	boolean
<b>sparkBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom SparkBinding to map to/from Camel message.		SparkBinding
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 312.3. PATH USING SPARK SYNTAX

The path option is defined using a Spark REST syntax where you define the REST context path using support for parameters and splat. See more details at the [Spark Java Route](#) documentation.

The following is a Camel route using a fixed path

```
from("spark-rest:get:hello")
  .transform().constant("Bye World");
```

And the following route uses a parameter which is mapped to a Camel header with the key "me".

```
from("spark-rest:get:hello/:me")
  .transform().simple("Bye ${header.me}");
```

### 312.4. MAPPING TO CAMEL MESSAGE

The Spark Request object is mapped to a Camel Message as a **org.apache.camel.component.sparkrest.SparkMessage** which has access to the raw Spark request using the getRequest method. By default the Spark body is mapped to Camel message body, and any HTTP headers / Spark parameters is mapped to Camel Message headers. There is special support for the Spark splat syntax, which is mapped to the Camel message header with key splat.

For example the given route below uses Spark splat (the asterisk sign) in the context path which we can access as a header form the Simple language to construct a response message.

```
from("spark-rest:get:/hello/*/to/*")
  .transform().simple("Bye big ${header.splat[1]} from ${header.splat[0]}");
```

## 312.5. REST DSL

Apache Camel provides a new Rest DSL that allow to define the REST services in a nice REST style. For example we can define a REST hello service as shown below:

```
return new RouteBuilder() {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        rest("/hello/{me}").get()
            .route().transform().simple("Bye ${header.me}");
    }
};
```

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <rest uri="/hello/{me}">
    <get>
      <route>
        <transform>
          <simple>Bye ${header.me}</simple>
        </transform>
      </route>
    </get>
  </rest>
</camelContext>
```

See more details at the [Rest DSL](#).

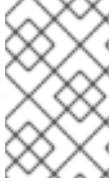
## 312.6. MORE EXAMPLES

There is a **camel-example-spark-rest-tomcat** example in the Apache Camel distribution, that demonstrates how to use camel-spark-rest in a web application that can be deployed on Apache Tomcat, or similar web containers.

## CHAPTER 313. SPEL LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 2.7

Camel allows [Spring Expression Language \(SpEL\)](#) to be used as an Expression or Predicate in the DSL or XML Configuration.



### NOTE

It is recommended to use SpEL in Spring runtimes. However from Camel 2.21 onwards you can use SpEL in other runtimes (there may be functionality SpEL cannot do when not running in a Spring runtime)

### 313.1. VARIABLES

The following variables are available in expressions and predicates written in SpEL:

Variable	Type	Description
this	Exchange	the Exchange is the root object
exchange	Exchange	the Exchange object
exception	Throwable	the Exchange exception (if any)
exchangeId	String	the exchange id
fault	Message	the Fault message (if any)
body	Object	The IN message body.
request	Message	the exchange.in message
response	Message	the exchange.out message (if any)
properties	Map	the exchange properties
property(name)	Object	the property by the given name

Variable	Type	Description
property(name, type)	Type	the property by the given name as the given type

## 313.2. OPTIONS

The SpEL language supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

## 313.3. SAMPLES

### 313.3.1. Expression templating

SpEL expressions need to be surrounded by `#{ }` delimiters since expression templating is enabled. This allows you to combine SpEL expressions with regular text and use this as extremely lightweight template language.

For example if you construct the following route:

```
from("direct:example")
  .setBody(spel("Hello #{request.body}! What a beautiful #{request.headers['dayOrNight']}"))
  .to("mock:result");
```

In the route above, notice `spel` is a static method which we need to import from **org.apache.camel.language.spel.SpelExpression.spel**, as we use `spel` as an Expression passed in as a parameter to the **setBody** method. Though if we use the fluent API we can do this instead:

```
from("direct:example")
  .setBody().spel("Hello #{request.body}! What a beautiful #{request.headers['dayOrNight']}")
  .to("mock:result");
```

Notice we now use the **spel** method from the **setBody()** method. And this does not require us to static import the `spel` method from **org.apache.camel.language.spel.SpelExpression.spel**.

And sent a message with the string "World" in the body, and a header "dayOrNight" with value "day":

```
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:example", "World", "dayOrNight", "day");
```

The output on **mock:result** will be *"Hello World! What a beautiful day"*

### 313.3.2. Bean integration

You can reference beans defined in the Registry (most likely an **ApplicationContext**) in your SpEL expressions. For example if you have a bean named "foo" in your **ApplicationContext** you can invoke the "bar" method on this bean like this:

```
#{@foo.bar == 'xyz'}
```

### 313.3.3. SpEL in enterprise integration patterns

You can use SpEL as an expression for [Recipient List](#) or as a predicate inside a [Message Filter](#):

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:foo"/>
  <filter>
    <spel>#{request.headers['foo'] == 'bar'}</spel>
    <to uri="direct:bar"/>
  </filter>
</route>
```

And the equivalent in Java DSL:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .filter().spel("#{request.headers['foo'] == 'bar'}")
  .to("direct:bar");
```

## 313.4. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can externalize the script and have Camel load it from a resource such as **"classpath:"**, **"file:"**, or **"http:"**.

This is done using the following syntax: **"resource:scheme:location"**, eg to refer to a file on the classpath you can do:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").spel("resource:classpath:myspel.txt")
```

## CHAPTER 314. SPLUNK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.13

The Splunk component provides access to [Splunk](#) using the Splunk provided [client](#) api, and it enables you to publish and search for events in Splunk.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-splunk</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 314.1. URI FORMAT

```
splunk://[endpoint]?[options]
```

### 314.2. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:

Endpoint	Description
stream	Streams data to a named index or the default if not specified. When using stream mode be aware of that Splunk has some internal buffer (about 1MB or so) before events gets to the index. If you need realtime, better use submit or tcp mode.
submit	submit mode. Uses Splunk rest api to publish events to a named index or the default if not specified.
tcp	tcp mode. Streams data to a tcp port, and requires a open receiver port in Splunk.

When publishing events the message body should contain a SplunkEvent. See comment under message body.

#### Example

```
from("direct:start").convertBodyTo(SplunkEvent.class)
  .to("splunk://submit?
username=user&password=123&index=myindex&sourceType=someSourceType&source=mySource"
)...
```

In this example a converter is required to convert to a SplunkEvent class.

### 314.3. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:



Endpoint	Description
normal	Performs normal search and requires a search query in the search option.
savesearch	Performs search based on a search query saved in splunk and requires the name of the query in the savedSearch option.

### Example

```
from("splunk://normal?delay=5s&username=user&password=123&initEarliestTime=-10s&search=search index=myindex sourcetype=someSourcetype")
.to("direct:search-result");
```

camel-splunk creates a route exchange per search result with a SplunkEvent in the body.

## 314.4. URI OPTIONS

The Splunk component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>splunkConfigurationFactory</b> (advanced)	To use the SplunkConfigurationFactory		SplunkConfigurationFactory
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Splunk endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
splunk:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 314.4.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	Required Name has no purpose		String

### 314.4.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>app</b> (common)	Splunk app		String
<b>connectionTimeout</b> (common)	Timeout in MS when connecting to Splunk server	5000	int
<b>host</b> (common)	Splunk host.	localhost	String
<b>owner</b> (common)	Splunk owner		String
<b>port</b> (common)	Splunk port	8089	int
<b>scheme</b> (common)	Splunk scheme	https	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>count</b> (consumer)	A number that indicates the maximum number of entities to return.		int
<b>earliestTime</b> (consumer)	Earliest time of the search time window.		String
<b>initEarliestTime</b> (consumer)	Initial start offset of the first search		String
<b>latestTime</b> (consumer)	Latest time of the search time window.		String
<b>savedSearch</b> (consumer)	The name of the query saved in Splunk to run		String
<b>search</b> (consumer)	The Splunk query to run		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>streaming</b> (consumer)	Sets streaming mode. Streaming mode sends exchanges as they are received, rather than in a batch.		Boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>eventHost</b> (producer)	Override the default Splunk event host field		String
<b>index</b> (producer)	Splunk index to write to		String
<b>raw</b> (producer)	Should the payload be inserted raw	false	boolean
<b>source</b> (producer)	Splunk source argument		String
<b>sourceType</b> (producer)	Splunk sourcetype argument		String
<b>tcpReceiverPort</b> (producer)	Splunk tcp receiver port		int
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>password</b> (security)	Password for Splunk		String
<b>sslProtocol</b> (security)	Set the ssl protocol to use	TLSv1.2	SSLSecurityProtocol
<b>username</b> (security)	Username for Splunk		String
<b>useSunHttpsHandler</b> (security)	Use sun.net.www.protocol.https.Handler Https handler to establish the Splunk Connection. Can be useful when running in application servers to avoid app. server https handling.	false	boolean

## 314.5. MESSAGE BODY

Splunk operates on data in key/value pairs. The `SplunkEvent` class is a placeholder for such data, and should be in the message body for the producer. Likewise it will be returned in the body per search result for the consumer.

As of Camel 2.16.0 you can send raw data to Splunk by setting the `raw` option on the producer endpoint. This is useful for eg. json/xml and other payloads where Splunk has build in support.

## 314.6. USE CASES

Search Twitter for tweets with music and publish events to Splunk

```
from("twitter://search?
type=polling&keywords=music&delay=10&consumerKey=abc&consumerSecret=def&accessToken=hij&
accessTokenSecret=xxx")
    .convertBodyTo(SplunkEvent.class)
    .to("splunk://submit?username=foo&password=bar&index=camel-
tweets&sourceType=twitter&source=music-tweets");
```

To convert a Tweet to a `SplunkEvent` you could use a converter like

```
@Converter
public class Tweet2SplunkEvent {
    @Converter
    public static SplunkEvent convertTweet(Status status) {
        SplunkEvent data = new SplunkEvent("twitter-message", null);
        //data.addPair("source", status.getSource());
        data.addPair("from_user", status.getUser().getScreenName());
        data.addPair("in_reply_to", status.getInReplyToScreenName());
        data.addPair(SplunkEvent.COMMON_START_TIME, status.getCreatedAt());
        data.addPair(SplunkEvent.COMMON_EVENT_ID, status.getId());
        data.addPair("text", status.getText());
        data.addPair("retweet_count", status.getRetweetCount());
        if (status.getPlace() != null) {
```

```
data.addPair("place_country", status.getPlace().getCountry());
data.addPair("place_name", status.getPlace().getName());
data.addPair("place_street", status.getPlace().getStreetAddress());
}
if (status.getGeoLocation() != null) {
    data.addPair("geo_latitude", status.getGeoLocation().getLatitude());
    data.addPair("geo_longitude", status.getGeoLocation().getLongitude());
}
return data;
}
}
```

Search Splunk for tweets

```
from("splunk://normal?username=foo&password=bar&initEarliestTime=-2m&search=search
index=camel-tweets sourcetype=twitter")
    .log("${body}");
```

## 314.7. OTHER COMMENTS

Splunk comes with a variety of options for leveraging machine generated data with prebuilt apps for analyzing and displaying this.

For example the jmx app. could be used to publish jmx attributes, eg. route and jvm metrics to Splunk, and displaying this on a dashboard.

## 314.8. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 315. SPRING SUPPORT

Apache Camel is designed to work nicely with the [Spring Framework](#) in a number of ways.

- Camel uses Spring Transactions as the default transaction handling in components like [JMS](#) and [JPA](#)
- Camel works with Spring 2 XML processing with the Xml Configuration
- Camel Spring XML Schema's is defined at [Xml Reference](#)
- Camel supports a powerful version of [Spring Remoting](#) which can use powerful routing between the client and server side along with using all of the available Components for the transport
- Camel provides powerful Bean Integration with any bean defined in a Spring ApplicationContext
- Camel integrates with various Spring helper classes; such as providing Type Converter support for Spring Resources etc
- Allows Spring to dependency inject Component instances or the CamelContext instance itself and auto-expose Spring beans as components and endpoints.
- Allows you to reuse the Spring Testing framework to simplify your unit and integration testing using [Enterprise Integration Patterns](#) and Camel's powerful [Mock](#) and [Test](#) endpoints
- From **Camel 2.15** onwards Camel supports Spring Boot using the **camel-spring-boot** component.

### 315.1. USING SPRING TO CONFIGURE THE CAMELCONTEXT

You can configure a CamelContext inside any spring.xml using the [CamelContextFactoryBean](#). This will automatically start the CamelContext along with any referenced Routes along any referenced Component and Endpoint instances.

- Adding Camel schema
- Configure Routes in two ways:
  - Using Java Code
  - Using Spring XML

### 315.2. ADDING CAMEL SCHEMA

For Camel 1.x you need to use the following namespace:

```
http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring
```

with the following schema location:

```
http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring/camel-spring.xsd
```

You need to add Camel to the **schemaLocation** declaration

```
http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-spring.xsd
```

So the XML file looks like this:

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
    spring.xsd">
```

### 315.2.1. Using camel: namespace

Or you can refer to camel XSD in the XML declaration:

```
xmlns:camel="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
```

i. so the declaration is:

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:camel="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
    spring.xsd">
```

i. and then use the camel: namespace prefix, and you can omit the inline namespace declaration:

```
<camel:camelContext id="camel5">
  <camel:package>org.apache.camel.spring.example</camel:package>
</camel:camelContext>
```

### 315.2.2. Advanced configuration using Spring

See more details at [Advanced configuration of CamelContext using Spring](#)

## Using Java Code

You can use Java Code to define your RouteBuilder implementations. These can be defined as beans in spring and then referenced in your camel context e.g.

### 315.2.3. Using <package>

Camel also provides a powerful feature that allows for the automatic discovery and initialization of routes in given packages. This is configured by adding tags to the camel context in your spring context definition, specifying the packages to be recursively searched for RouteBuilder implementations. To use this feature in 1.X, requires a <package></package> tag specifying a comma separated list of packages that should be searched e.g.



```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <package>org.apache.camel.spring.config.scan.route</package>
</camelContext>
```

WARNING: Use caution when specifying the package name as **org.apache.camel** or a sub package of this. This causes Camel to search in its own packages for your routes which could cause problems.

INFO: \*Will ignore already instantiated classes\*. The `<package>` and `<packageScan>` will skip any classes which has already been created by Spring etc. So if you define a route builder as a spring bean tag then that class will be skipped. You can include those beans using `<routeBuilder ref="theBeanId"/>` or the `<contextScan>` feature.

### 315.2.4. Using `<packageScan>`

In Camel 2.0 this has been extended to allow selective inclusion and exclusion of discovered route classes using Ant like path matching. In spring this is specified by adding a `<packageScan/>` tag. The tag must contain one or more 'package' elements (similar to 1.x), and optionally one or more 'includes' or 'excludes' elements specifying patterns to be applied to the fully qualified names of the discovered classes. e.g.

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <packageScan>
    <package>org.example.routes</package>
    <excludes>*. *Excluded*</excludes>
    <includes>*. *</includes>
  </packageScan>
</camelContext>
```

Exclude patterns are applied before the include patterns. If no include or exclude patterns are defined then all the Route classes discovered in the packages will be returned.

In the above example, camel will scan all the 'org.example.routes' package and any subpackages for RouteBuilder classes. Say the scan finds two RouteBuilders, one in org.example.routes called 'MyRoute' and another 'MyExcludedRoute' in a subpackage 'excluded'. The fully qualified names of each of the classes are extracted (org.example.routes.MyRoute, org.example.routes.excluded.MyExcludedRoute) and the include and exclude patterns are applied.

The exclude pattern **\*.\*Excluded** is going to match the fqcn 'org.example.routes.excluded.MyExcludedRoute' and veto camel from initializing it.

Under the covers, this is using Spring's [AntPatternMatcher](#) implementation, which matches as follows

- ? matches one character
- \* matches zero or more characters
- \*\* matches zero or more segments of a fully qualified name

For example:

**\*.\*Excluded** would match org.simple.Excluded, org.apache.camel.SomeExcludedRoute or org.example.RouteWhichIsExcluded

**\*.??cluded** would match org.simple.IncludedRoute, org.simple.Excluded but not match org.simple.PrecludedRoute

### 315.2.5. Using contextScan

Available as of Camel 2.4

You can allow Camel to scan the container context, e.g. the Spring **ApplicationContext** for route builder instances. This allow you to use the Spring **<component-scan>** feature and have Camel pickup any RouteBuilder instances which was created by Spring in its scan process.

This allows you to just annotate your routes using the Spring **@Component** and have those routes included by Camel

```
@Component
public class MyRoute extends SpringRouteBuilder {

    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("direct:start").to("mock:result");
    }
}
```

You can also use the ANT style for inclusion and exclusion, as mentioned above in the **<packageScan>** documentation.

## 315.3. HOW DO I IMPORT ROUTES FROM OTHER XML FILES

Available as of Camel 2.3

When defining routes in Camel using [Xml Configuration](#) you may want to define some routes in other XML files. For example you may have many routes and it may help to maintain the application if some of the routes are in separate XML files. You may also want to store common and reusable routes in other XML files, which you can simply import when needed.

In **Camel 2.3** it is now possible to define routes outside **<camelContext/>** which you do in a new **<routeContext/>** tag.

**Notice:** When you use **<routeContext>** then they are separated, and cannot reuse existing **<onException>**, **<intercept>**, **<dataFormats>** and similar cross cutting functionality defined in the **<camelContext>**. In other words the **<routeContext>** is currently isolated. This may change in Camel 3.x.

For example we could have a file named **myCoolRoutes.xml** which contains a couple of routes as shown:

**myCoolRoutes.xml**

Then in your XML file which contains the CamelContext you can use Spring to import the **myCoolRoute.xml** file.

And then inside **<camelContext/>** you can refer to the **<routeContext/>** by its id as shown below:

Also notice that you can mix and match, having routes inside CamelContext and also externalized in RouteContext.

You can have as many **<routeContextRef/>** as you like.

**Reusable routes**

The routes defined in `<routeContext/>` can be reused by multiple `<camelContext/>`. However its only the definition which is reused. At runtime each CamelContext will create its own instance of the route based on the definition.

### 315.3.1. Test time exclusion.

At test time it is often desirable to be able to selectively exclude matching routes from being initialized that are not applicable or useful to the test scenario. For instance you might a spring context file `routes-context.xml` and three Route builders `RouteA`, `RouteB` and `RouteC` in the `'org.example.routes'` package. The `packageScan` definition would discover all three of these routes and initialize them.

Say `RouteC` is not applicable to our test scenario and generates a lot of noise during test. It would be nice to be able to exclude this route from this specific test. The `SpringTestSupport` class has been modified to allow this. It provides two methods (`excludedRoute` and `excludedRoutes`) that may be overridden to exclude a single class or an array of classes.

```
public class RouteAandRouteBOnlyTest extends SpringTestSupport {
    @Override
    protected Class excludeRoute() {
        return RouteC.class;
    }
}
```

In order to hook into the `camelContext` initialization by spring to exclude the `MyExcludedRouteBuilder.class` we need to intercept the spring context creation. When overriding `createApplicationContext` to create the spring context, we call the `getRouteExcludingApplicationContext()` method to provide a special parent spring context that takes care of the exclusion.

```
@Override
protected AbstractXmlApplicationContext createApplicationContext() {
    return new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(new String[] {"routes-context.xml"},
        getRouteExcludingApplicationContext());
}
```

`RouteC` will now be excluded from initialization. Similarly, in another test that is testing only `RouteC`, we could exclude `RouteB` and `RouteA` by overriding

```
@Override
protected Class[] excludeRoutes() {
    return new Class[]{RouteA.class, RouteB.class};
}
```

## 315.4. USING SPRING XML

You can use Spring 2.0 XML configuration to specify your Xml Configuration for Routes such as in the following [example](#).

## 315.5. CONFIGURING COMPONENTS AND ENDPOINTS

You can configure your Component or Endpoint instances in your Spring XML as follows in [this example](#).

Which allows you to configure a component using some name (`activemq` in the above example), then

you can refer to the component using **activemq:[queue:]topic:destinationName**. This works by the SpringCamelContext lazily fetching components from the spring context for the scheme name you use for Endpoint URIs.

For more detail see [Configuring Endpoints and Components](#).

## 315.6. CAMELCONTEXTAWARE

If you want to be injected with the CamelContext in your POJO just implement the [CamelContextAware interface](#); then when Spring creates your POJO the CamelContext will be injected into your POJO. Also see the [Bean Integration](#) for further injections.

## 315.7. INTEGRATION TESTING

To avoid a hung route when testing using Spring Transactions see the note about Spring Integration Testing under Transactional Client.

## 315.8. SEE ALSO

- [Spring JMS Tutorial](#)
- [Creating a new Spring based Camel Route](#)
- [Spring example](#)
- [Xml Reference](#)
- [Advanced configuration of CamelContext using Spring](#)
- [How do I import routes from other XML files](#)

## CHAPTER 316. SPRING BATCH COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The **spring-batch**: component and support classes provide integration bridge between Camel and [Spring Batch](#) infrastructure.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-batch</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 316.1. URI FORMAT

```
spring-batch:jobName[?options]
```

Where **jobName** represents the name of the Spring Batch job located in the Camel registry. Alternatively if a JobRegistry is provided it will be used to locate the job instead.

WARNING: This component can only be used to define producer endpoints, which means that you cannot use the Spring Batch component in a **from()** statement.

### 316.2. OPTIONS

The Spring Batch component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>jobLauncher</b> (producer)	Explicitly specifies a JobLauncher to be used.		JobLauncher
<b>jobRegistry</b> (producer)	Explicitly specifies a JobRegistry to be used.		JobRegistry
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Spring Batch endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spring-batch:jobName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 316.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>jobName</code>	<b>Required</b> The name of the Spring Batch job located in the registry.		String

### 316.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>jobFromHeader</code> (producer)	Explicitly defines if the <code>jobName</code> should be taken from the headers instead of the URI.	false	boolean
<code>jobLauncher</code> (producer)	Explicitly specifies a <code>JobLauncher</code> to be used.		<code>JobLauncher</code>
<code>jobRegistry</code> (producer)	Explicitly specifies a <code>JobRegistry</code> to be used.		<code>JobRegistry</code>
<code>synchronous</code> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 316.3. USAGE

When Spring Batch component receives the message, it triggers the job execution. The job will be executed using the `org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher` instance resolved according to the following algorithm:

- if **JobLauncher** is manually set on the component, then use it.
- if `jobLauncherRef` option is set on the component, then search Camel Registry for the **JobLauncher** with the given name. **Deprecated and will be removed in Camel 3.0!**
- if there is **JobLauncher** registered in the Camel Registry under `jobLauncher` name, then use it.
- if none of the steps above allow to resolve the **JobLauncher** and there is exactly one **JobLauncher** instance in the Camel Registry, then use it.

All headers found in the message are passed to the **JobLauncher** as job parameters. **String**, **Long**, **Double** and **java.util.Date** values are copied to the `org.springframework.batch.core.JobParametersBuilder` - other data types are converted to Strings.

## 316.4. EXAMPLES

Triggering the Spring Batch job execution:

```
from("direct:startBatch").to("spring-batch:myJob");
```

Triggering the Spring Batch job execution with the **JobLauncher** set explicitly.

```
from("direct:startBatch").to("spring-batch:myJob?jobLauncherRef=myJobLauncher");
```

Starting from the Camel 2.11.1 **JobExecution** instance returned by the **JobLauncher** is forwarded by the **SpringBatchProducer** as the output message. You can use the **JobExecution** instance to perform some operations using the Spring Batch API directly.

```
from("direct:startBatch").to("spring-batch:myJob").to("mock:JobExecutions");
...
MockEndpoint mockEndpoint = ...;
JobExecution jobExecution =
mockEndpoint.getExchanges().get(0).getIn().getBody(JobExecution.class);
BatchStatus currentJobStatus = jobExecution.getStatus();
```

## 316.5. SUPPORT CLASSES

Apart from the Component, Camel Spring Batch provides also support classes, which can be used to hook into Spring Batch infrastructure.

### 316.5.1. CamelItemReader

**CamelItemReader** can be used to read batch data directly from the Camel infrastructure.

For example the snippet below configures Spring Batch to read data from JMS queue.

```
<bean id="camelReader"
class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.batch.support.CamelItemReader">
  <constructor-arg ref="consumerTemplate"/>
  <constructor-arg value="jms:dataQueue"/>
</bean>

<batch:job id="myJob">
  <batch:step id="step">
    <batch:tasklet>
      <batch:chunk reader="camelReader" writer="someWriter" commit-interval="100"/>
    </batch:tasklet>
  </batch:step>
</batch:job>
```

### 316.5.2. CamelItemWriter

**CamelItemWriter** has similar purpose as **CamelItemReader**, but it is dedicated to write chunk of the processed data.

For example the snippet below configures Spring Batch to read data from JMS queue.

```
<bean id="camelwriter" class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.batch.support.CamelItemWriter">
  <constructor-arg ref="producerTemplate"/>
  <constructor-arg value="jms:dataQueue"/>
</bean>
```

```

<batch:job id="myJob">
  <batch:step id="step">
    <batch:tasklet>
      <batch:chunk reader="someReader" writer="camelwriter" commit-interval="100"/>
    </batch:tasklet>
  </batch:step>
</batch:job>

```

### 316.5.3. CamelItemProcessor

**CamelItemProcessor** is the implementation of Spring Batch **org.springframework.batch.item.ItemProcessor** interface. The latter implementation relays on [Request Reply pattern](#) to delegate the processing of the batch item to the Camel infrastructure. The item to process is sent to the Camel endpoint as the body of the message.

For example the snippet below performs simple processing of the batch item using the [Direct endpoint](#) and the [Simple expression language](#).

```

<camel:camelContext>
  <camel:route>
    <camel:from uri="direct:processor"/>
    <camel:setExchangePattern pattern="InOut"/>
    <camel:setBody>
      <camel:simple>Processed ${body}</camel:simple>
    </camel:setBody>
  </camel:route>
</camel:camelContext>

<bean id="camelProcessor"
class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.batch.support.CamelItemProcessor">
  <constructor-arg ref="producerTemplate"/>
  <constructor-arg value="direct:processor"/>
</bean>

<batch:job id="myJob">
  <batch:step id="step">
    <batch:tasklet>
      <batch:chunk reader="someReader" writer="someWriter" processor="camelProcessor" commit-
interval="100"/>
    </batch:tasklet>
  </batch:step>
</batch:job>

```

### 316.5.4. CamelJobExecutionListener

**CamelJobExecutionListener** is the implementation of the **org.springframework.batch.core.JobExecutionListener** interface sending job execution events to the Camel endpoint.

The **org.springframework.batch.core.JobExecution** instance produced by the Spring Batch is sent as a body of the message. To distinguish between before- and after-callbacks **SPRING\_BATCH\_JOB\_EVENT\_TYPE** header is set to the **BEFORE** or **AFTER** value.

The example snippet below sends Spring Batch job execution events to the JMS queue.



```

<bean id="camelJobExecutionListener"
class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.batch.support.CamelJobExecutionListener">
  <constructor-arg ref="producerTemplate"/>
  <constructor-arg value="jms:batchEventsBus"/>
</bean>

<batch:job id="myJob">
  <batch:step id="step">
    <batch:tasklet>
      <batch:chunk reader="someReader" writer="someWriter" commit-interval="100"/>
    </batch:tasklet>
  </batch:step>
  <batch:listeners>
    <batch:listener ref="camelJobExecutionListener"/>
  </batch:listeners>
</batch:job>

```

## 316.6. SPRING CLOUD

Available as of Camel 2.19

Spring Cloud component

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** in order to use this component:

```

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-cloud</artifactId>
  <version>${camel.version}</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>

```

**camel-spring-cloud** jar comes with the **spring.factories** file, so as soon as you add that dependency into your classpath, Spring Boot will automatically auto-configure Camel for you.

### 316.6.1. Camel Spring Cloud Starter

Available as of Camel 2.19

To use the starter, add the following to your spring boot pom.xml file:

```

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-cloud-starter</artifactId>
  <version>${camel.version}</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>

```

## 316.7. SPRING CLOUD CONSUL

Available as of Camel 2.22

## 316.8. SPRING CLOUD ZOOKEEPER

Available as of Camel 2.22

## 316.9. SPRING CLOUD NETFLIX

Available as of Camel 2.19

The Spring Cloud Netflix component bridges Camel Cloud and Spring Cloud Netflix so you can leverage Spring Cloud Netflix service discovery and load balance features in Camel and/or you can use Camel Service Discovery implementations as ServerList source for Spring Cloud Netflix's Ribbon load balancer.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** in order to use this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-cloud-netflix</artifactId>
  <version>${camel.version}</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

**camel-spring-cloud-netflix** jar comes with the **spring.factories** file, so as soon as you add that dependency into your classpath, Spring Boot will automatically auto-configure Camel for you.

You can disable Camel Spring Cloud Netflix with the following properties:

```
# Enable/Disable the whole integration, default true
camel.cloud.netflix = true

# Enable/Disable the integration with Ribbon, default true
camel.cloud.netflix.ribbon = true
```

## 316.10. SPRING CLOUD NETFLIX STARTER

Available as of Camel 2.19

To use the starter, add the following to your spring boot pom.xml file:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-cloud-netflix-starter</artifactId>
  <version>${camel.version}</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 317. SPRING EVENT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.4

The **spring-event** component provides access to the Spring **ApplicationEvent** objects. This allows you to publish **ApplicationEvent** objects to a Spring **ApplicationContext** or to consume them. You can then use [Enterprise Integration Patterns](#) to process them such as [Message Filter](#).

### 317.1. URI FORMAT

```
spring-event://default[?options]
```

Note, at the moment there are no options for this component. That can easily change in future releases, so please check back.

### 317.2. SPRING EVENT OPTIONS

The Spring Event component has no options.

The Spring Event endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spring-event:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 317.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	Name of endpoint		String

#### 317.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 317.3. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

# CHAPTER 318. SPRING INTEGRATION COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.4

The **spring-integration**: component provides a bridge for Camel components to talk to [spring integration endpoints](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-integration</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 318.1. URI FORMAT

```
spring-integration:defaultChannelName[?options]
```

Where **defaultChannelName** represents the default channel name which is used by the Spring Integration Spring context. It will equal to the **inputChannel** name for the Spring Integration consumer and the **outputChannel** name for the Spring Integration provider.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 318.2. OPTIONS

The Spring Integration component has no options.

The Spring Integration endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spring-integration:defaultChannel
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 318.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultChannel</b>	<b>Required</b> The default channel name which is used by the Spring Integration Spring context. It will equal to the inputChannel name for the Spring Integration consumer and the outputChannel name for the Spring Integration provider.		String

### 318.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>inOut</b> (common)	The exchange pattern that the Spring integration endpoint should use. If <code>inOut=true</code> then a reply channel is expected, either from the Spring Integration Message header or configured on the endpoint.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>inputChannel</b> (consumer)	The Spring integration input channel name that this endpoint wants to consume from Spring integration.		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>outputChannel</b> (producer)	The Spring integration output channel name that is used to send messages to Spring integration.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 318.3. USAGE

The Spring integration component is a bridge that connects Camel endpoints with Spring integration endpoints through the Spring integration's input channels and output channels. Using this component, we can send Camel messages to Spring Integration endpoints or receive messages from Spring integration endpoints in a Camel routing context.

### 318.4. EXAMPLES

#### 318.4.1. Using the Spring integration endpoint

You can set up a Spring integration endpoint using a URI, as follows:

Or directly using a Spring integration channel name:

### 318.4.2. The Source and Target adapter

Spring integration also provides the Spring integration's source and target adapters, which can route messages from a Spring integration channel to a Camel endpoint or from a Camel endpoint to a Spring integration channel.

This example uses the following namespaces:

You can bind your source or target to a Camel endpoint as follows:

## 318.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## 318.6. SPRING JAVA CONFIG

Spring started life using XML Config to wire beans together. However some folks don't like using XML and would rather use Java code which led to the creation of Guice along with the Spring JavaConfig project.

You can use either the XML or Java config approaches with Camel; its your choice really on which you prefer.

### 318.6.1. Using Spring Java Config

To use Spring Java Config in your Camel project the easiest thing to do is add the following to your pom.xml

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-javaconfig</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

This will then add the dependencies on the Spring JavaConfig library along with some helper classes for configuring Camel inside Spring.

Note that this library is totally optional; you could just wire Camel together yourself with Java Config.

### 318.6.2. Configuration

The most common case of using JavaConfig with Camel would be to create configuration with defined list of routes to be used by router.

```
@Configuration
public class MyRouteConfiguration extends CamelConfiguration {
```

```

@Autowire
private MyRouteBuilder myRouteBuilder;

@Autowire
private MyAnotherRouteBuilder myAnotherRouteBuilder;

@Override
public List<RouteBuilder> routes() {
    return Arrays.asList(myRouteBuilder, myAnotherRouteBuilder);
}
}

```

Starting from Camel 2.13.0 you can skip the `routes()` definition, and fall back to the `RouteBuilder` instances located in the Spring context.

```

@Configuration
@ComponentScan("com.example.routes")
public class MyRouteConfiguration extends CamelConfiguration {
}

```

### 318.6.3. Testing

Since **Camel 2.11.0** you can use the **CamelSpringJUnit4ClassRunner** with **CamelSpringDelegatingTestContextLoader**. This is the recommended way to test Java Config and Camel integration.

If you wish to create a collection of `RouteBuilder` instances then derive from the `CamelConfiguration` helper class and implement the `routes()` method. Keep in mind that (starting from the Camel 2.13.0) if you don't override `routes()` method, then `CamelConfiguration` will use all `RouteBuilder` instances available in the Spring context.

The following [example using Java Config](#) demonstrates how to test Java Config integration with Camel 2.10 and lower. Keep in mind that **JavaConfigContextLoader** is deprecated and could be removed in the future versions of Camel on the behalf of the **CamelSpringDelegatingTestContextLoader**.

The `@ContextConfiguration` annotation tells the Spring Testing framework to load the `ContextConfig` class as the configuration to use. This class derives from `SingleRouteCamelConfiguration` which is a helper Spring Java Config class which will configure the CamelContext for us and then register the RouteBuilder we create.



## CHAPTER 319. SPRING LDAP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The `spring-ldap:` component provides a Camel wrapper for [Spring LDAP](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-ldap</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 319.1. URI FORMAT

```
spring-ldap:springLdapTemplate[?options]
```

Where `springLdapTemplate` is the name of the [Spring LDAP Template bean](#). In this bean, you configure the URL and the credentials for your LDAP access.

### 319.2. OPTIONS

The Spring LDAP component has no options.

The Spring LDAP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spring-ldap:templateName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 319.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>templateName</code>	<b>Required</b> Name of the Spring LDAP Template bean		String

#### 319.2.2. Query Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>operation</code> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The LDAP operation to be performed.		LdapOperation
<code>scope</code> (producer)	The scope of the search operation.	subtree	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 319.3. USAGE

The component supports producer endpoint only. An attempt to create a consumer endpoint will result in an **UnsupportedOperationException**.

The body of the message must be a map (an instance of **java.util.Map**). Unless a base DN is specified by in the configuration of your ContextSource, this map must contain at least an entry with the key **dn** (not needed for **function\_driven** operation) that specifies the root node for the LDAP operation to be performed. Other entries of the map are operation-specific (see below).

The body of the message remains unchanged for the **bind** and **unbind** operations. For the **search** and **function\_driven** operations, the body is set to the result of the search, see <http://static.springsource.org/spring-ldap/site/apidocs/org/springframework/ldap/core/LdapTemplate.html#search%28java.lang.String,%20ja>

#### 319.3.1. Search

The message body must have an entry with the key **filter**. The value must be a **String** representing a valid LDAP filter, see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight\\_Directory\\_Access\\_Protocol#Search\\_and\\_Compare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol#Search_and_Compare).

#### 319.3.2. Bind

The message body must have an entry with the key **attributes**. The value must be an instance of [javax.naming.directory.Attributes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol#Search_and_Compare) This entry specifies the LDAP node to be created.

#### 319.3.3. Unbind

No further entries necessary, the node with the specified **dn** is deleted.

#### 319.3.4. Authenticate

The message body must have entries with the keys **filter** and **password**. The values must be an instance of **String** representing a valid LDAP filter and a user password, respectively.

#### 319.3.5. Modify Attributes

The message body must have an entry with the key **modificationItems**. The value must be an instance of any array of type [javax.naming.directory.ModificationItem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol#Search_and_Compare)

#### 319.3.6. Function-Driven

The message body must have entries with the keys **function** and **request**. The **function** value must be of type **java.util.function.BiFunction<L, Q, S>**. The **L** type parameter must be of type **org.springframework.ldap.core.LdapOperations**. The **request** value must be the same type as the **Q** type parameter in the **function** and it must encapsulate the parameters expected by the LdapTemplate

method being invoked within the **function**. The **S** type parameter represents the response type as returned by the LdapTemplate method being invoked. This operation allows dynamic invocation of LdapTemplate methods that are not covered by the operations mentioned above.

### Key definitions

In order to avoid spelling errors, the following constants are defined in **org.apache.camel.springldap.SpringLdapProducer**:

- `public static final String DN = "dn"`
- `public static final String FILTER = "filter"`
- `public static final String ATTRIBUTES = "attributes"`
- `public static final String PASSWORD = "password";`
- `public static final String MODIFICATION_ITEMS = "modificationItems";`
- `public static final String FUNCTION = "function";`
- `public static final String REQUEST = "request";`

## CHAPTER 320. SPRING REDIS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

This component allows sending and receiving messages from [Redis](#). Redis is advanced key-value store where keys can contain strings, hashes, lists, sets and sorted sets. In addition it provides pub/sub functionality for inter-app communications.

Camel provides a producer for executing commands, consumer for subscribing to pub/sub messages and an idempotent repository for filtering out duplicate messages.

INFO:*\*Prerequisites\** In order to use this component, you must have a Redis server running.

### 320.1. URI FORMAT

```
spring-redis://host:port[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?options=value&option2=value&...**

### 320.2. URI OPTIONS

The Spring Redis component has no options.

The Spring Redis endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spring-redis:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 320.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
host	<b>Required</b> The host where Redis server is running.		String
port	<b>Required</b> Redis server port number		Integer

#### 320.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
channels (common)	List of topic names or name patterns to subscribe to. Multiple names can be separated by comma.		String
command (common)	Default command, which can be overridden by message header. Notice the consumer only supports the following commands: PSUBSCRIBE and SUBSCRIBE	SET	Command

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionFactory</b> (common)	Reference to a pre-configured RedisConnectionFactory instance to use.		RedisConnectionFactory
<b>redisTemplate</b> (common)	Reference to a pre-configured RedisTemplate instance to use.		RedisTemplate
<b>serializer</b> (common)	Reference to a pre-configured RedisSerializer instance to use.		RedisSerializer
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>listenerContainer</b> (consumer)	Reference to a pre-configured RedisMessageListenerContainer instance to use.		RedisMessageListenerContainer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 320.3. USAGE

See also the unit tests available at <https://github.com/apache/camel/tree/master/components/camel-spring-redis/src/test/java/org/apache/camel/component/redis>.

#### 320.3.1. Message headers evaluated by the Redis producer

The producer issues commands to the server and each command has different set of parameters with specific types. The result from the command execution is returned in the message body.

Hash Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>HSET</b>	Set the string value of a hash field	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Field (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	void
<b>HGET</b>	Get the value of a hash field	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Field (String)	String
<b>HSETNX</b>	Set the value of a hash field, only if the field does not exist	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Field (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	void
<b>HMSET</b>	Set multiple hash fields to multiple values	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Values(Map<String, Object>)	void
<b>HMGET</b>	Get the values of all the given hash fields	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Fields (Collection<String>)	Collection<Object>
<b>HINCRBY</b>	Increment the integer value of a hash field by the given number	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Field (String), CamelRedis.Value (Long)	Long
<b>HEXISTS</b>	Determine if a hash field exists	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Field (String)	Boolean
<b>HDEL</b>	Delete one or more hash fields	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Field (String)	void

Hash Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>HLEN</b>	Get the number of fields in a hash	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Long
<b>HKEYS</b>	Get all the fields in a hash	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Set<String>
<b>HVALS</b>	Get all the values in a hash	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Collection<Object>
<b>HGETALL</b>	Get all the fields and values in a hash	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Map<String, Object>

List Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>RPUSH</b>	Append one or multiple values to a list	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Long
<b>RPUSHX</b>	Append a value to a list, only if the list exists	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Long
<b>LPUSH</b>	Prepend one or multiple values to a list	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Long
<b>LLEN</b>	Get the length of a list	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Long
<b>LRange</b>	Get a range of elements from a list	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Start (Long), CamelRedis.End (Long)	List<Object>

List Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>LTRIM</b>	Trim a list to the specified range	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Start (Long), CamelRedis.End (Long)	void
<b>LINDEX</b>	Get an element from a list by its index	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Index (Long)	String
<b>LINSERT</b>	Insert an element before or after another element in a list	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Pivot (String), CamelRedis.Position (String)	Long
<b>LSET</b>	Set the value of an element in a list by its index	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Index (Long)	void
<b>LREM</b>	Remove elements from a list	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Count (Long)	Long
<b>LPOP</b>	Remove and get the first element in a list	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Object
<b>RPOP</b>	Remove and get the last element in a list	CamelRedis.Key (String)	String



List Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>RPOPLPUSH</b>	Remove the last element in a list, append it to another list and return it	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Destination (String)	Object
<b>BRPOPLPUSH</b>	Pop a value from a list, push it to another list and return it; or block until one is available	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Destination (String), CamelRedis.Timeout (Long)	Object
<b>BLPOP</b>	Remove and get the first element in a list, or block until one is available	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Timeout (Long)	Object
<b>BRPOP</b>	Remove and get the last element in a list, or block until one is available	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Timeout (Long)	String

Set Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>SADD</b>	Add one or more members to a set	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Boolean
<b>SMEMBERS</b>	Get all the members in a set	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Set<Object>
<b>SREM</b>	Remove one or more members from a set	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Boolean

Set Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>SPOP</b>	Remove and return a random member from a set	CamelRedis.Key (String)	String
<b>SMOVE</b>	Move a member from one set to another	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Destination (String)	Boolean
<b>SCARD</b>	Get the number of members in a set	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Long
<b>SISMEMBER</b>	Determine if a given value is a member of a set	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Boolean
<b>SINTER</b>	Intersect multiple sets	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String)	Set<Object>
<b>SINTERSTORE</b>	Intersect multiple sets and store the resulting set in a key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String), CamelRedis.Destination (String)	void
<b>SUNION</b>	Add multiple sets	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String)	Set<Object>
<b>SUNIONSTORE</b>	Add multiple sets and store the resulting set in a key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String), CamelRedis.Destination (String)	void

Set Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>SDIFF</b>	Subtract multiple sets	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String)	Set<Object>
<b>SDIFFSTORE</b>	Subtract multiple sets and store the resulting set in a key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String), CamelRedis.Destination (String)	void
<b>SRANDMEMBER</b>	Get one or multiple random members from a set	CamelRedis.Key (String)	String

Ordered set Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>ZADD</b>	Add one or more members to a sorted set, or update its score if it already exists	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Score (Double)	Boolean
<b>ZRANGE</b>	Return a range of members in a sorted set, by index	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Start (Long), CamelRedis.End (Long), CamelRedis.WithScore (Boolean)	Object
<b>ZREM</b>	Remove one or more members from a sorted set	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Boolean

Ordered set Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>ZINCRBY</b>	Increment the score of a member in a sorted set	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Increment (Double)	Double
<b>ZRANK</b>	Determine the index of a member in a sorted set	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Long
<b>ZREVRANK</b>	Determine the index of a member in a sorted set, with scores ordered from high to low	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Long
<b>ZREVRANGE</b>	Return a range of members in a sorted set, by index, with scores ordered from high to low	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Start (Long), CamelRedis.End (Long), CamelRedis.WithScore (Boolean)	Object
<b>ZCARD</b>	Get the number of members in a sorted set	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Long
<b>ZCOUNT</b>	Count the members in a sorted set with scores within the given values	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Min (Double), CamelRedis.Max (Double)	Long

Ordered set Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>ZRANGEBYSCORE</b>	Return a range of members in a sorted set, by score	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Min (Double), CamelRedis.Max (Double)	Set<Object>
<b>ZREVRANGEBYSCORE</b>	Return a range of members in a sorted set, by score, with scores ordered from high to low	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Min (Double), CamelRedis.Max (Double)	Set<Object>
<b>ZREMRANGEBYRANK</b>	Remove all members in a sorted set within the given indexes	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Start (Long), CamelRedis.End (Long)	void
<b>ZREMRANGEBYSCORE</b>	Remove all members in a sorted set within the given scores	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Start (Long), CamelRedis.End (Long)	void
<b>ZUNIONSTORE</b>	Add multiple sorted sets and store the resulting sorted set in a new key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String), CamelRedis.Destination (String)	void
<b>ZINTERSTORE</b>	Intersect multiple sorted sets and store the resulting sorted set in a new key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Keys (String), CamelRedis.Destination (String)	void

String Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>SET</b>	Set the string value of a key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	void
<b>GET</b>	Get the value of a key	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Object
<b>STRLEN</b>	Get the length of the value stored in a key	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Long
<b>APPEND</b>	Append a value to a key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (String)	Integer
<b>SETBIT</b>	Sets or clears the bit at offset in the string value stored at key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Offset (Long), CamelRedis.Value (Boolean)	void
<b>GETBIT</b>	Returns the bit value at offset in the string value stored at key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Offset (Long)	Boolean
<b>SETRANGE</b>	Overwrite part of a string at key starting at the specified offset	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Offset (Long)	void
<b>GETRANGE</b>	Get a substring of the string stored at a key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Start (Long), CamelRedis.End (Long)	String
<b>SETNX</b>	Set the value of a key, only if the key does not exist	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Boolean

String Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>SETEX</b>	Set the value and expiration of a key	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object), CamelRedis.Timeout (Long), SECONDS	void
<b>DECRBY</b>	Decrement the integer value of a key by the given number	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Long)	Long
<b>DECR</b>	Decrement the integer value of a key by one	CamelRedis.Key (String),	Long
<b>INCRBY</b>	Increment the integer value of a key by the given amount	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Long)	Long
<b>INCR</b>	Increment the integer value of a key by one	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Long
<b>MGET</b>	Get the values of all the given keys	CamelRedis.Fields (Collection<String>)	List<Object>
<b>MSET</b>	Set multiple keys to multiple values	CamelRedis.Values (Map<String, Object>)	void
<b>MSETNX</b>	Set multiple keys to multiple values, only if none of the keys exist	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	void
<b>GETSET</b>	Set the string value of a key and return its old value	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (Object)	Object

Key Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>EXISTS</b>	Determine if a key exists	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Boolean
<b>DEL</b>	Delete a key	CamelRedis.Keys (String)	void
<b>TYPE</b>	Determine the type stored at key	CamelRedis.Key (String)	DataType
<b>KEYS</b>	Find all keys matching the given pattern	CamelRedis.Pattern (String)	Collection<String>
<b>RANDOMKEY</b>	Return a random key from the keyspace	CamelRedis.Pattern (String), CamelRedis.Value (String)	String
<b>RENAME</b>	Rename a key	CamelRedis.Key (String)	void
<b>RENAMENX</b>	Rename a key, only if the new key does not exist	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Value (String)	Boolean
<b>EXPIRE</b>	Set a key's time to live in seconds	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Timeout (Long)	Boolean
<b>SORT</b>	Sort the elements in a list, set or sorted set	CamelRedis.Key (String)	List<Object>
<b>PERSIST</b>	Remove the expiration from a key	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Boolean
<b>EXPIREAT</b>	Set the expiration for a key as a UNIX timestamp	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Timestamp (Long)	Boolean



Key Commands	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>PEXPIRE</b>	Set a key's time to live in milliseconds	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Timeout (Long)	Boolean
<b>PEXPIREAT</b>	Set the expiration for a key as a UNIX timestamp specified in milliseconds	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Timestamp (Long)	Boolean
<b>TTL</b>	Get the time to live for a key	CamelRedis.Key (String)	Long
<b>MOVE</b>	Move a key to another database	CamelRedis.Key (String), CamelRedis.Db (Integer)	Boolean

Other Command	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>MULTI</b>	Mark the start of a transaction block	none	void
<b>DISCARD</b>	Discard all commands issued after MULTI	none	void
<b>EXEC</b>	Execute all commands issued after MULTI	none	void
<b>WATCH</b>	Watch the given keys to determine execution of the MULTI/EXEC block	CamelRedis.Keys (String)	void

Other Command	Description	Parameters	Result
<b>UNWATCH</b>	Forget about all watched keys	none	void
<b>ECHO</b>	Echo the given string	CamelRedis.Value (String)	String
<b>PING</b>	Ping the server	none	String
<b>QUIT</b>	Close the connection	none	void
<b>PUBLISH</b>	Post a message to a channel	CamelRedis.Channel (String), CamelRedis.Message (Object)	void

## 320.4. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml.

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-redis</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

where **`${camel-version}`** must be replaced by the actual version of Camel (2.11 or higher).

## 320.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 321. SPRING SECURITY

Available as of Camel 2.3

The **camel-spring-security** component provides role-based authorization for Camel routes. It leverages the authentication and user services provided by [Spring Security](#) (formerly Acegi Security) and adds a declarative, role-based policy system to control whether a route can be executed by a given principal.

If you are not familiar with the Spring Security authentication and authorization system, please review the current reference documentation on the SpringSource web site linked above.

### 321.1. CREATING AUTHORIZATION POLICIES

Access to a route is controlled by an instance of a **SpringSecurityAuthorizationPolicy** object. A policy object contains the name of the Spring Security authority (role) required to run a set of endpoints and references to Spring Security **AuthenticationManager** and **AccessDecisionManager** objects used to determine whether the current principal has been assigned that role. Policy objects may be configured as Spring beans or by using an `<authorizationPolicy>` element in Spring XML.

The `<authorizationPolicy>` element may contain the following attributes:

Name	Default Value	Description
<b>id</b>	<b>null</b>	The unique Spring bean identifier which is used to reference the policy in routes (required)
<b>access</b>	<b>null</b>	The Spring Security authority name that is passed to the access decision manager (required)
<b>authenticationManager</b>	<b>authenticationManager</b>	The name of the Spring Security <b>AuthenticationManager</b> object in the context
<b>accessDecisionManager</b>	<b>accessDecisionManager</b>	The name of the Spring Security <b>AccessDecisionManager</b> object in the context
<b>authenticationAdapter</b>	Default Authentication Adapter	<b>Camel 2.4</b> The name of <b>acamel-spring-securityAuthenticationAdapter</b> object in the context that is used to convert a <b>javax.security.auth.Subject</b> into a Spring Security <b>Authentication</b> instance.

Name	Default Value	Description
<code>useThreadSecurityContext</code>	<code>true</code>	If a <code>javax.security.auth.Subject</code> cannot be found in the In message header under <code>Exchange.AUTHENTICATION</code> , check the Spring Security <code>SecurityContextHolder</code> for an <code>Authentication</code> object.
<code>alwaysAuthenticate</code>	<code>false</code>	If set to true, the <code>SpringSecurityAuthorizationPolicy</code> will always call <code>AuthenticationManager.authenticate()</code> each time the policy is accessed.

## 321.2. CONTROLLING ACCESS TO CAMEL ROUTES

A Spring Security `AuthenticationManager` and `AccessDecisionManager` are required to use this component. Here is an example of how to configure these objects in Spring XML using the Spring Security namespace:

Now that the underlying security objects are set up, we can use them to configure an authorization policy and use that policy to control access to a route:

In this example, the endpoint `mock:end` will not be executed unless a Spring Security `Authentication` object that has been or can be authenticated and contains the `ROLE_ADMIN` authority can be located by the `admin` `SpringSecurityAuthorizationPolicy`.

## 321.3. AUTHENTICATION

The process of obtaining security credentials that are used for authorization is not specified by this component. You can write your own processors or components which get authentication information from the exchange depending on your needs. For example, you might create a processor that gets credentials from an HTTP request header originating in the `Jetty` component. No matter how the credentials are collected, they need to be placed in the In message or the `SecurityContextHolder` so the Camel `Spring Security` component can access them:

```
import javax.security.auth.Subject;
import org.apache.camel.*;
import org.apache.commons.codec.binary.Base64;
import org.springframework.security.authentication.*;

public class MyAuthService implements Processor {
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        // get the username and password from the HTTP header
        // http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basic_access_authentication
        String userpass = new
String(Base64.decodeBase64(exchange.getIn().getHeader("Authorization", String.class)));
        String[] tokens = userpass.split(":");

        // create an Authentication object
        UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authToken = new
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(tokens[0], tokens[1]);
```

```

// wrap it in a Subject
Subject subject = new Subject();
subject.getPrincipals().add(authToken);

// place the Subject in the In message
exchange.getIn().setHeader(Exchange.AUTHENTICATION, subject);

// you could also do this if useThreadSecurityContext is set to true
// SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(authToken);
}
}

```

The **SpringSecurityAuthorizationPolicy** will automatically authenticate the **Authentication** object if necessary.

There are two issues to be aware of when using the **SecurityContextHolder** instead of or in addition to the **Exchange.AUTHENTICATION** header. First, the context holder uses a thread-local variable to hold the **Authentication** object. Any routes that cross thread boundaries, like **seda** or **jms**, will lose the **Authentication** object. Second, the Spring Security system appears to expect that an **Authentication** object in the context is already authenticated and has roles (see the Technical Overview [section 5.3.1](#) for more details).

The default behavior of **camel-spring-security** is to look for a **Subject** in the **Exchange.AUTHENTICATION** header. This **Subject** must contain at least one principal, which must be a subclass of **org.springframework.security.core.Authentication**. You can customize the mapping of **Subject** to **Authentication** object by providing an implementation of the **org.apache.camel.component.spring.security.AuthenticationAdapter** to your **<authorizationPolicy>** bean. This can be useful if you are working with components that do not use Spring Security but do provide a **Subject**. At this time, only the **CXF** component populates the **Exchange.AUTHENTICATION** header.

## 321.4. HANDLING AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION ERRORS

If authentication or authorization fails in the **SpringSecurityAuthorizationPolicy**, a **CamelAuthorizationException** will be thrown. This can be handled using Camel's standard exception handling methods, like the Exception Clause. The **CamelAuthorizationException** will have a reference to the ID of the policy which threw the exception so you can handle errors based on the policy as well as the type of exception:

```

<onException>
  <exception>org.springframework.security.authentication.AccessDeniedException</exception>
  <choice>
    <when>
      <simple>${exception.policyId} == 'user'</simple>
      <transform>
        <constant>You do not have ROLE_USER access!</constant>
      </transform>
    </when>
    <when>
      <simple>${exception.policyId} == 'admin'</simple>
      <transform>
        <constant>You do not have ROLE_ADMIN access!</constant>
      </transform>
    </when>
  </choice>
</onException>

```

```
</when>  
</choice>  
</onException>
```

## 321.5. DEPENDENCIES

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-spring-security</artifactId>  
  <version>2.4.0</version>  
</dependency>
```

This dependency will also pull in **org.springframework.security:spring-security-core:3.0.3.RELEASE** and **org.springframework.security:spring-security-config:3.0.3.RELEASE**.

## 321.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Components](#)

## CHAPTER 322. SPRING WEBSERVICE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.6



### IMPORTANT

The Camel WebService, **camel-spring-ws**, component is **not** supported on the Red Hat JBoss Enterprise Application Platform (JBoss EAP) container. If you need to implement a JAX-WS endpoint on the JBoss EAP container, the recommended approach is to use the **webservice** subsystem built into the JBoss EAP container. This approach automatically gives you enterprise level qualities of service (including management, security, and so on). If you subsequently need to integrate the JAX-WS endpoint with a Camel route, you can pass the resulting **EndpointImpl** bean to the Camel route, after the initial payload processing.

The **spring-ws**: component allows you to integrate with [Spring Web Services](#). It offers both *client*-side support, for accessing web services, and *server*-side support for creating your own contract-first web services.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring-ws</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 322.1. URI FORMAT

The URI scheme for this component is as follows

```
spring-ws:[mapping-type:]address[?options]
```

To expose a web service **mapping-type** needs to be set to any of the following:

Mapping type	Description
<b>rootq name</b>	Offers the option to map web service requests based on the qualified name of the root element contained in the message.
<b>soapaction</b>	Used to map web service requests based on the SOAP action specified in the header of the message.
<b>uri</b>	In order to map web service requests that target a specific URI.
<b>xpathresult</b>	Used to map web service requests based on the evaluation of an XPath <b>expression</b> against the incoming message. The result of the evaluation should match the XPath result specified in the endpoint URI.

Mapping type	Description
<b>beanname</b>	Allows you to reference an <b>org.apache.camel.component.spring.ws.bean.CamelEndpointDispatcher</b> object in order to integrate with existing (legacy) <a href="#">endpoint mappings</a> like <b>PayloadRootQNameEndpointMapping</b> , <b>SoapActionEndpointMapping</b> , etc

As a consumer the **address** should contain a value relevant to the specified mapping-type (e.g. a SOAP action, XPath expression). As a producer the address should be set to the URI of the web service your calling upon.

You can append query **options** to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 322.2. OPTIONS

The Spring WebService component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Spring WebService endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
spring-ws:type:lookupKey:webServiceEndpointUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 322.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>type</b>	Endpoint mapping type if endpoint mapping is used. rootqname - Offers the option to map web service requests based on the qualified name of the root element contained in the message. soapaction - Used to map web service requests based on the SOAP action specified in the header of the message. uri - In order to map web service requests that target a specific URI. xpathresult - Used to map web service requests based on the evaluation of an XPath expression against the incoming message. The result of the evaluation should match the XPath result specified in the endpoint URI. beanname - Allows you to reference an org.apache.camel.component.spring.ws.bean.CamelEndpointDispatcher object in order to integrate with existing (legacy) endpoint mappings like PayloadRootQNameEndpointMapping, SoapActionEndpointMapping, etc		EndpointMapping Type
<b>lookupKey</b>	Endpoint mapping key if endpoint mapping is used		String
<b>webServiceEndpointUri</b>	The default Web Service endpoint uri to use for the producer.		String

### 322.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>messageFilter</b> (common)	Option to provide a custom MessageFilter. For example when you want to process your headers or attachments by your own.		MessageFilter
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>endpointDispatcher</b> (consumer)	Spring org.springframework.ws.server.endpoint.MessageEndpoint for dispatching messages received by Spring-WS to a Camel endpoint, to integrate with existing (legacy) endpoint mappings like PayloadRootQNameEndpointMapping, SoapActionEndpointMapping, etc.		CamelEndpointDispatcher
<b>endpointMapping</b> (consumer)	Reference to an instance of org.apache.camel.component.spring.ws.bean.CamelEndpointMapping in the Registry/ApplicationContext. Only one bean is required in the registry to serve all Camel/Spring-WS endpoints. This bean is auto-discovered by the MessageDispatcher and used to map requests to Camel endpoints based on characteristics specified on the endpoint (like root QName, SOAP action, etc)		CamelSpringWSEndpointMapping
<b>expression</b> (consumer)	The XPath expression to use when option type=xpathresult. Then this option is required to be configured.		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option errorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>allowResponseAttachmentOverride</b> (producer)	Option to override soap response attachments in in/out exchange with attachments from the actual service layer. If the invoked service appends or rewrites the soap attachments this option when set to true, allows the modified soap attachments to be overwritten in in/out message attachments	false	boolean
<b>allowResponseHeaderOverride</b> (producer)	Option to override soap response header in in/out exchange with header info from the actual service layer. If the invoked service appends or rewrites the soap header this option when set to true, allows the modified soap header to be overwritten in in/out message headers	false	boolean
<b>faultAction</b> (producer)	Signifies the value for the faultAction response WS-Addressing Fault Action header that is provided by the method.		URI

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>faultTo</b> (producer)	Signifies the value for the faultAction response WS-Addressing FaultTo header that is provided by the method.		URI
<b>messageFactory</b> (producer)	Option to provide a custom WebServiceMessageFactory. For example when you want Apache Axiom to handle web service messages instead of SAAJ.		WebServiceMessageFactory
<b>messageIdStrategy</b> (producer)	Option to provide a custom MessageIdStrategy to control generation of unique message ids.		MessageIdStrategy
<b>messageSender</b> (producer)	Option to provide a custom WebServiceMessageSender. For example to perform authentication or use alternative transports		WebServiceMessageSender
<b>outputAction</b> (producer)	Signifies the value for the response WS-Addressing Action header that is provided by the method.		URI
<b>replyTo</b> (producer)	Signifies the value for the replyTo response WS-Addressing ReplyTo header that is provided by the method.		URI
<b>soapAction</b> (producer)	SOAP action to include inside a SOAP request when accessing remote web services		String
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	Sets the socket read timeout (in milliseconds) while invoking a webservice using the producer, see <code>URLConnection.setReadTimeout()</code> and <code>CommonsHttpMessageSender.setReadTimeout()</code> . This option works when using the built-in message sender implementations: <code>CommonsHttpMessageSender</code> and <code>URLConnectionMessageSender</code> . One of these implementations will be used by default for HTTP based services unless you customize the Spring WS configuration options supplied to the component. If you are using a non-standard sender, it is assumed that you will handle your own timeout configuration. The built-in message sender <code>HttpComponentsMessageSender</code> is considered instead of <code>CommonsHttpMessageSender</code> which has been deprecated, see <code>HttpComponentsMessageSender.setReadTimeout()</code> .		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>webServiceTemplate</b> (producer)	Option to provide a custom WebServiceTemplate. This allows for full control over client-side web services handling; like adding a custom interceptor or specifying a fault resolver, message sender or message factory.		WebServiceTemplate
<b>wsAddressingAction</b> (producer)	WS-Addressing 1.0 action header to include when accessing web services. The To header is set to the address of the web service as specified in the endpoint URI (default Spring-WS behavior).		URI
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters

### 322.2.3. Message headers

Name	Type	Description
<b>CamelSpringWebServiceEndpointUri</b>	String	URI of the web service your accessing as a client, overrides <i>address</i> part of the endpoint URI
<b>CamelSpringWebServiceSoapAction</b>	String	Header to specify the SOAP action of the message, overrides <b>soapAction</b> option if present
CamelSpringWebServiceSoapHeader	Source	<b>Camel 2.11.1:</b> Use this header to specify/access the SOAP headers of the message.

Name	Type	Description
<b>CamelSpringWebServiceAddressingAction</b>	URI	Use this header to specify the WS-Addressing action of the message, overrides <b>wsAddressingAction</b> option if present
CamelSpringWebServiceAddressingFaultTo	URI	Use this header to specify the WS-Addressing FaultTo , overrides faultTo option if present
CamelSpringWebServiceAddressingReplyTo	URI	Use this header to specify the WS-Addressing ReplyTo , overrides replyTo option if present
CamelSpringWebServiceAddressingOutputAction	URI	Use this header to specify the WS-Addressing Action , overrides outputAction option if present
CamelSpringWebServiceAddressingFaultAction	URI	Use this header to specify the WS-Addressing Fault Action , overrides faultAction option if present

### 322.3. ACCESSING WEB SERVICES

To call a web service at <http://foo.com/bar> simply define a route:

```
from("direct:example").to("spring-ws:http://foo.com/bar")
```

And sent a message:

```
template.requestBody("direct:example", "<foobar xmlns='http://foo.com'><msg>test
message</msg></foobar>");
```

Remember if it's a SOAP service you're calling you don't have to include SOAP tags. Spring-WS will perform the XML-to-SOAP marshaling.

## 322.4. SENDING SOAP AND WS-ADDRESSING ACTION HEADERS

When a remote web service requires a SOAP action or use of the WS-Addressing standard you define your route as:

```
from("direct:example")
.to("spring-ws:http://foo.com/bar?soapAction=http://foo.com&wsAddressingAction=http://bar.com")
```

Optionally you can override the endpoint options with header values:

```
template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:example",
"<foobar xmlns='http://foo.com'><msg>test message</msg></foobar>",
SpringWebserviceConstants.SPRING_WS_SOAP_ACTION, "http://baz.com");
```

## 322.5. USING SOAP HEADERS

Available as of Camel 2.11.1

You can provide the SOAP header(s) as a Camel Message header when sending a message to a spring-ws endpoint, for example given the following SOAP header in a String

```
String body = ...
String soapHeader = "<h:Header xmlns:h='http://www.webserviceX.NET'^>
<h:MessageID>1234567890</h:MessageID><h:Nested><h:NestedID>1111</h:NestedID>
</h:Nested></h:Header>";
```

We can set the body and header on the Camel Message as follows:

```
exchange.getIn().setBody(body);
exchange.getIn().setHeader(SpringWebserviceConstants.SPRING_WS_SOAP_HEADER,
soapHeader);
```

And then send the Exchange to a **spring-ws** endpoint to call the Web Service.

Likewise the spring-ws consumer will also enrich the Camel Message with the SOAP header.

For an example see this [unit test](#).

## 322.6. THE HEADER AND ATTACHMENT PROPAGATION

Spring WS Camel supports propagation of the headers and attachments into Spring-WS WebServiceMessage response since version **2.10.3**. The endpoint will use so called "hook" the MessageFilter (default implementation is provided by BasicMessageFilter) to propagate the exchange headers and attachments into WebServiceMessage response. Now you can use

```
exchange.getOut().getHeaders().put("myCustom","myHeaderValue")
exchange.getIn().addAttachment("myAttachment", new DataHandler(...))
```

Note: If the exchange header in the pipeline contains text, it generates QName(key)=value attribute in the soap header. Recommended is to create a QName class directly and put into any key into header.

## 322.7. HOW TO TRANSFORM THE SOAP HEADER USING A STYLESHEET

The header transformation filter (HeaderTransformationMessageFilter.java) can be used to transform the soap header for a soap request. If you want to use the header transformation filter, see the below example:

```
<bean id="headerTransformationFilter"
class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.ws.filter.impl.HeaderTransformationMessageFilter">
  <constructor-arg index="0" value="org/apache/camel/component/spring/ws/soap-header-
transform.xslt"/>
</bean>
```

Use the bead defined above in the camel endpoint

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:stockQuoteWebserviceHeaderTransformation"/>
  <to uri="spring-ws:http://localhost?
webServiceTemplate=#webServiceTemplate&soapAction=http://www.stockquotes.edu/GetQuote&
amp;messageFilter=#headerTransformationFilter"/>
</route>
```

## 322.8. HOW TO USE MTOM ATTACHMENTS

The BasicMessageFilter provides all required information for Apache Axiom in order to produce MTOM message. If you want to use Apache Camel Spring WS within Apache Axiom, here is an example: - Simply define the messageFactory as is bellow and Spring-WS will use MTOM strategy to populate your SOAP message with optimized attachments.

```
<bean id="axiomMessageFactory"
class="org.springframework.ws.soap.axiom.AxiomSoapMessageFactory">
  <property name="payloadCaching" value="false" />
  <property name="attachmentCaching" value="true" />
  <property name="attachmentCacheThreshold" value="1024" />
</bean>
```

- Add into your pom.xml the following dependencies

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.ws.commons.axiom</groupId>
  <artifactId>axiom-api</artifactId>
  <version>1.2.13</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.ws.commons.axiom</groupId>
  <artifactId>axiom-impl</artifactId>
```

```
<version>1.2.13</version>
<scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>
```

- Add your attachment into the pipeline, for example using a Processor implementation.

```
private class Attachement implements Processor {
public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception
{ exchange.getOut().copyFrom(exchange.getIn()); File file = new File("testAttachment.txt");
exchange.getOut().addAttachment("test", new DataHandler(new FileDataSource(file))); }
}
```

- Define endpoint (producer) as usual, for example like this:

```
from("direct:send")
.process(new Attachement())
.to("spring-ws:http://localhost:8089/mySoapService?
soapAction=mySoap&messageFactory=axiomMessageFactory");
```

- Now, your producer will generate MTOM message with optimized attachments.

## 322.9. THE CUSTOM HEADER AND ATTACHMENT FILTERING

If you need to provide your custom processing of either headers or attachments, extend existing `BasicMessageFilter` and override the appropriate methods or write a brand new implementation of the `MessageFilter` interface.

To use your custom filter, add this into your spring context:

You can specify either a global a or a local message filter as follows: a) the global custom filter that provides the global configuration for all Spring-WS endpoints

```
<bean id="messageFilter" class="your.domain.myMessageFiler" scope="singleton" />
```

or b) the local messageFilter directly on the endpoint as follows:

```
to("spring-ws:http://yourdomain.com?messageFilter=#myEndpointSpecificMessageFilter");
```

For more information see [CAMEL-5724](#)

If you want to create your own `MessageFilter`, consider overriding the following methods in the default implementation of `MessageFilter` in class `BasicMessageFilter`:

```
protected void doProcessSoapHeader(Message inOrOut, SoapMessage soapMessage)
{ your code /*no need to call super*/ }
```

```
protected void doProcessSoapAttachements(Message inOrOut, SoapMessage response)
{ your code /*no need to call super*/ }
```

## 322.10. USING A CUSTOM MESSAGESENDER AND MESSAGEFACTORY

A custom message sender or factory in the registry can be referenced like this:



```
from("direct:example")
.to("spring-ws:http://foo.com/bar?
messageFactory=#messageFactory&messageSender=#messageSender")
```

Spring configuration:

```
<!-- authenticate using HTTP Basic Authentication -->
<bean id="messageSender"
class="org.springframework.ws.transport.http.HttpComponentsMessageSender">
  <property name="credentials">
    <bean class="org.apache.commons.httpclient.UsernamePasswordCredentials">
      <constructor-arg index="0" value="admin"/>
      <constructor-arg index="1" value="secret"/>
    </bean>
  </property>
</bean>

<!-- force use of Sun SAAJ implementation, http://static.springsource.org/spring-
ws/sites/1.5/faq.html#saaj-jboss -->
<bean id="messageFactory" class="org.springframework.ws.soap.saaj.SaajSoapMessageFactory">
  <property name="messageFactory">
    <bean
class="com.sun.xml.messaging.saaj.soap.ver1_1.SOAPMessageFactory1_1Impl"></bean>
  </property>
</bean>
```

## 322.11. EXPOSING WEB SERVICES

In order to expose a web service using this component you first need to set-up a [MessageDispatcher](#) to look for endpoint mappings in a Spring XML file. If you plan on running inside a servlet container you probably want to use a **MessageDispatcherServlet** configured in **web.xml**.

By default the **MessageDispatcherServlet** will look for a Spring XML named **/WEB-INF/spring-ws-servlet.xml**. To use Camel with Spring-WS the only mandatory bean in that XML file is **CamelEndpointMapping**. This bean allows the **MessageDispatcher** to dispatch web service requests to your routes.

*web.xml*

```
<web-app>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>spring-ws</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>org.springframework.ws.transport.http.MessageDispatcherServlet</servlet-class>
    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
  </servlet>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>spring-ws</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

*spring-ws-servlet.xml*

```
<bean id="endpointMapping"
```

```

class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.ws.bean.CamelEndpointMapping" />

<bean id="wsdl" class="org.springframework.ws.wsdl.wsdl11.DefaultWsdl11Definition">
  <property name="schema">
    <bean class="org.springframework.xml.xsd.SimpleXsdSchema">
      <property name="xsd" value="/WEB-INF/foobar.xsd"/>
    </bean>
  </property>
  <property name="portTypeName" value="FooBar"/>
  <property name="locationUri" value="/" />
  <property name="targetNamespace" value="http://example.com/" />
</bean>

```

More information on setting up Spring-WS can be found in [Writing Contract-First Web Services](#). Basically paragraph 3.6 "Implementing the Endpoint" is handled by this component (specifically paragraph 3.6.2 "Routing the Message to the Endpoint" is where **CamelEndpointMapping** comes in). Also don't forget to check out the Spring Web Services Example included in the Camel distribution.

## 322.12. ENDPOINT MAPPING IN ROUTES

With the XML configuration in-place you can now use Camel's DSL to define what web service requests are handled by your endpoint:

The following route will receive all web service requests that have a root element named "GetFoo" within the <http://example.com/> namespace.

```

from("spring-ws:rootqname:{http://example.com}/GetFoo?endpointMapping=#endpointMapping")
  .convertBodyTo(String.class).to(mock:example)

```

The following route will receive web service requests containing the <http://example.com/GetFoo> SOAP action.

```

from("spring-ws:soapaction:http://example.com/GetFoo?endpointMapping=#endpointMapping")
  .convertBodyTo(String.class).to(mock:example)

```

The following route will receive all requests sent to <http://example.com/foobar>.

```

from("spring-ws:uri:http://example.com/foobar?endpointMapping=#endpointMapping")
  .convertBodyTo(String.class).to(mock:example)

```

The route below will receive requests that contain the element **<foobar>abc</foobar>** anywhere inside the message (and the default namespace).

```

from("spring-ws:xpathresult:abc?expression=//foobar&endpointMapping=#endpointMapping")
  .convertBodyTo(String.class).to(mock:example)

```

## 322.13. ALTERNATIVE CONFIGURATION, USING EXISTING ENDPOINT MAPPINGS

For every endpoint with mapping-type **beanname** one bean of type **CamelEndpointDispatcher** with a corresponding name is required in the Registry/ApplicationContext. This bean acts as a bridge between the Camel endpoint and an existing [endpoint mapping](#) like **PayloadRootQNameEndpointMapping**.

NOTE: The use of the **beanname** mapping-type is primarily meant for (legacy) situations where you're already using Spring-WS and have endpoint mappings defined in a Spring XML file. The **beanname** mapping-type allows you to wire your Camel route into an existing endpoint mapping. When you're starting from scratch it's recommended to define your endpoint mappings as Camel URI's (as illustrated above with **endpointMapping**) since it requires less configuration and is more expressive. Alternatively you could use vanilla Spring-WS with the help of annotations.

An example of a route using **beanname**:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="spring-ws:beanname:QuoteEndpointDispatcher" />
    <to uri="mock:example" />
  </route>
</camelContext>

<bean id="legacyEndpointMapping"
class="org.springframework.ws.server.endpoint.mapping.PayloadRootQNameEndpointMapping">
  <property name="mappings">
    <props>
      <prop key="{http://example.com}/GetFuture">FutureEndpointDispatcher</prop>
      <prop key="{http://example.com}/GetQuote">QuoteEndpointDispatcher</prop>
    </props>
  </property>
</bean>

<bean id="QuoteEndpointDispatcher"
class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.ws.bean.CamelEndpointDispatcher" />
<bean id="FutureEndpointDispatcher"
class="org.apache.camel.component.spring.ws.bean.CamelEndpointDispatcher" />
```

## 322.14. POJO (UN)MARSHALLING

Camel's pluggable data formats offer support for pojo/xml marshalling using libraries such as JAXB, XStream, JibX, Castor and XMLBeans. You can use these data formats in your route to send and receive pojo's, to and from web services.

When *accessing* web services you can marshal the request and unmarshal the response message:

```
JaxbDataFormat jaxb = new JaxbDataFormat(false);
jaxb.setContextPath("com.example.model");

from("direct:example").marshal(jaxb).to("spring-ws:http://foo.com/bar").unmarshal(jaxb);
```

Similarly when *providing* web services, you can unmarshal XML requests to POJO's and marshal the response message back to XML:

```
from("spring-ws:rootqname:{http://example.com}/GetFoo?
endpointMapping=#endpointMapping").unmarshal(jaxb)
.to("mock:example").marshal(jaxb);
```

## 322.15. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 323. SQL COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.4

The `sql`: component allows you to work with databases using JDBC queries. The difference between this component and `JDBC` component is that in case of SQL the query is a property of the endpoint and it uses message payload as parameters passed to the query.

This component uses `spring-jdbc` behind the scenes for the actual SQL handling.

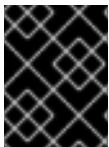
Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sql</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The SQL component also supports:

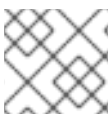
- JDBC-based repository for the Idempotent Consumer EIP pattern. See [Section 323.10, "Using the JDBC-based idempotent repository"](#).
- JDBC-based repository for the Aggregator EIP pattern. See [Section 323.11, "Using the JDBC-based aggregation repository"](#).

### 323.1. URI FORMAT



#### IMPORTANT

From Camel 2.11 onwards this component can create both consumer (e.g. `from()`) and producer endpoints (e.g. `to()`). In previous versions, it could only act as a producer.



#### NOTE

This component can be used as a [Transactional Client](#).

The SQL component uses the following endpoint URI notation:

```
sql:select * from table where id=# order by name[?options]
```

From Camel 2.11 onwards you can use named parameters by using `#name_of_the_parameter` style as shown:

```
sql:select * from table where id=:#myId order by name[?options]
```

When using named parameters, Camel will lookup the names from, in the given precedence:

1. From message body if its a `java.util.Map`
2. From message headers

If a named parameter cannot be resolved, an exception is thrown.

From **Camel 2.14** onward you can use Simple expressions as parameters as shown:

```
sql:select * from table where id=:${property.myId} order by name[?options]
```

Notice that the standard **?** symbol that denotes the parameters to an SQL query is substituted with the **#** symbol, because the **?** symbol is used to specify options for the endpoint. The **?** symbol replacement can be configured on endpoint basis.

From **Camel 2.17** onwards you can externalize your SQL queries to files in the classpath or file system as shown:

```
sql:classpath:sql/myquery.sql[?options]
```

And the **myquery.sql** file is in the classpath and is just a plain text:

```
-- this is a comment
select *
from table
where
  id = ${property.myId}
order by
  name
```

In the file you can use multilines and format the SQL as you wish. And also use comments such as the – dash line.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 323.2. OPTIONS

The SQL component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataSource</b> (common)	Sets the DataSource to use to communicate with the database.		DataSource
<b>usePlaceholder</b> (advanced)	Sets whether to use placeholder and replace all placeholder characters with sign in the SQL queries. This option is default true	true	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The SQL endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sql:query
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 323.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>query</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the SQL query to perform. You can externalize the query by using file: or classpath: as prefix and specify the location of the file.		String

### 323.2.2. Query Parameters (45 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowNamedParameters</b> (common)	Whether to allow using named parameters in the queries.	true	boolean
<b>dataSource</b> (common)	Sets the DataSource to use to communicate with the database.		DataSource
<b>dataSourceRef</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> Sets the reference to a DataSource to lookup from the registry, to use for communicating with the database.		String
<b>outputClass</b> (common)	Specify the full package and class name to use as conversion when outputType=SelectOne.		String
<b>outputHeader</b> (common)	Store the query result in a header instead of the message body. By default, outputHeader == null and the query result is stored in the message body, any existing content in the message body is discarded. If outputHeader is set, the value is used as the name of the header to store the query result and the original message body is preserved.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>outputType</b> (common)	Make the output of consumer or producer to SelectList as List of Map, or SelectOne as single Java object in the following way: a) If the query has only single column, then that JDBC Column object is returned. (such as SELECT COUNT( ) FROM PROJECT will return a Long object. b) If the query has more than one column, then it will return a Map of that result. c) If the outputClass is set, then it will convert the query result into an Java bean object by calling all the setters that match the column names. It will assume your class has a default constructor to create instance with. d) If the query resulted in more than one rows, it throws an non-unique result exception.	Select List	SqlOutputType
<b>separator</b> (common)	The separator to use when parameter values is taken from message body (if the body is a String type), to be inserted at placeholders. Notice if you use named parameters, then a Map type is used instead. The default value is comma.	,	char
<b>breakBatchOnConsumeFail</b> (consumer)	Sets whether to break batch if onConsume failed.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>expectedUpdateCount</b> (consumer)	Sets an expected update count to validate when using onConsume.	-1	int
<b>maxMessagesPerPoll</b> (consumer)	Sets the maximum number of messages to poll		int
<b>onConsume</b> (consumer)	After processing each row then this query can be executed, if the Exchange was processed successfully, for example to mark the row as processed. The query can have parameter.		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>onConsumeBatchComplete</b> (consumer)	After processing the entire batch, this query can be executed to bulk update rows etc. The query cannot have parameters.		String
<b>onConsumeFailed</b> (consumer)	After processing each row then this query can be executed, if the Exchange failed, for example to mark the row as failed. The query can have parameter.		String
<b>routeEmptyResultSet</b> (consumer)	Sets whether empty resultset should be allowed to be sent to the next hop. Defaults to false. So the empty resultset will be filtered out.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>transacted</b> (consumer)	Enables or disables transaction. If enabled then if processing an exchange failed then the consumer break out processing any further exchanges to cause a rollback eager	false	boolean
<b>useIterator</b> (consumer)	Sets how resultset should be delivered to route. Indicates delivery as either a list or individual object. defaults to true.	true	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>processingStrategy</b> (consumer)	Allows to plugin to use a custom org.apache.camel.component.sql.SqlProcessingStrategy to execute queries when the consumer has processed the rows/batch.		SqlProcessingStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>batch</b> (producer)	Enables or disables batch mode	false	boolean
<b>noop</b> (producer)	If set, will ignore the results of the SQL query and use the existing IN message as the OUT message for the continuation of processing	false	boolean
<b>useMessageBodyForSql</b> (producer)	Whether to use the message body as the SQL and then headers for parameters. If this option is enabled then the SQL in the uri is not used.	false	boolean
<b>alwaysPopulateStatement</b> (producer)	If enabled then the populateStatement method from org.apache.camel.component.sql.SqlPrepareStatementStrategy is always invoked, also if there is no expected parameters to be prepared. When this is false then the populateStatement is only invoked if there is 1 or more expected parameters to be set; for example this avoids reading the message body/headers for SQL queries with no parameters.	false	boolean
<b>parametersCount</b> (producer)	If set greater than zero, then Camel will use this count value of parameters to replace instead of querying via JDBC metadata API. This is useful if the JDBC vendor could not return correct parameters count, then user may override instead.		int
<b>placeholder</b> (advanced)	Specifies a character that will be replaced to in SQL query. Notice, that it is simple String.replaceAll() operation and no SQL parsing is involved (quoted strings will also change).	#	String
<b>prepareStatementStrategy</b> (advanced)	Allows to plugin to use a custom org.apache.camel.component.sql.SqlPrepareStatementStrategy to control preparation of the query and prepared statement.		SqlPrepareStatementStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>templateOptions</b> (advanced)	Configures the Spring JdbcTemplate with the key/values from the Map		Map
<b>usePlaceholder</b> (advanced)	Sets whether to use placeholder and replace all placeholder characters with sign in the SQL queries. This option is default true	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 323.3. TREATMENT OF THE MESSAGE BODY

The SQL component tries to convert the message body to an object of **java.util.Iterator** type and then uses this iterator to fill the query parameters (where each query parameter is represented by a **#** symbol (or configured placeholder) in the endpoint URI). If the message body is not an array or collection, the conversion results in an iterator that iterates over only one object, which is the body itself.

For example, if the message body is an instance of **java.util.List**, the first item in the list is substituted into the first occurrence of **#** in the SQL query, the second item in the list is substituted into the second occurrence of **#**, and so on.

If **batch** is set to **true**, then the interpretation of the inbound message body changes slightly – instead of an iterator of parameters, the component expects an iterator that contains the parameter iterators; the size of the outer iterator determines the batch size.

From Camel 2.16 onwards you can use the option `useMessageBodyForSql` that allows to use the message body as the SQL statement, and then the SQL parameters must be provided in a header with the key `SqlConstants.SQL_PARAMETERS`. This allows the SQL component to work more dynamic as the SQL query is from the message body.

### 323.4. RESULT OF THE QUERY

For **select** operations, the result is an instance of **List<Map<String, Object>>** type, as returned by the `JdbcTemplate.queryForList()` method. For **update** operations, a **NULL** body is returned as the **update** operation is only set as a header and never as a body.



#### NOTE

See [Header values](#) for more information on the **update** operation.

By default, the result is placed in the message body. If the `outputHeader` parameter is set, the result is placed in the header. This is an alternative to using a full message enrichment pattern to add headers, it provides a concise syntax for querying a sequence or some other small value into a header. It is convenient to use `outputHeader` and `outputType` together:

```
from("jms:order.inbox")
  .to("sql:select order_seq.nextval from dual?outputHeader=OrderId&outputType=SelectOne")
  .to("jms:order.booking");
```

### 323.5. USING STREAMLIST

From **Camel 2.18** onwards the producer supports **outputType=StreamList** that uses an iterator to stream the output of the query. This allows to process the data in a streaming fashion which for example can be used by the Splitter EIP to process each row one at a time, and load data from the database as needed.

```
from("direct:withSplitModel")
  .to("sql:select * from projects order by id?
outputType=StreamList&outputClass=org.apache.camel.component.sql.ProjectModel")
  .to("log:stream")
  .split(body()).streaming()
    .to("log:row")
    .to("mock:result")
  .end();
```

## 323.6. HEADER VALUES

When performing **update** operations, the SQL Component stores the update count in the following message headers:

Header	Description
<b>CamelSqlUpdateCount</b>	The number of rows updated for <b>update</b> operations, returned as an <b>Integer</b> object. This header is not provided when using outputType=StreamList.
<b>CamelSqlRowCount</b>	The number of rows returned for <b>select</b> operations, returned as an <b>Integer</b> object. This header is not provided when using outputType=StreamList.
<b>CamelSqlQuery</b>	<b>Camel 2.8:</b> Query to execute. This query takes precedence over the query specified in the endpoint URI. Note that query parameters in the header are represented by a <b>?</b> instead of a <b>#</b> symbol

When performing **insert** operations, the SQL Component stores the rows with the generated keys and number of these rown in the following message headers (**Available as of Camel 2.12.4, 2.13.1**):

Header	Description
CamelSqlGeneratedKeysRowCount	The number of rows in the header that contains generated keys.
CamelSqlGeneratedKeysRows	Rows that contains the generated keys (a list of maps of keys).

## 323.7. GENERATED KEYS

Available as of Camel 2.12.4, 2.13.1 and 2.14

If you insert data using SQL INSERT, the RDBMS may support auto generated keys. You can instruct the SQL producer to return the generated keys in headers.

To do this, set the header **CamelSqlRetrieveGeneratedKeys=true**. Then the generated keys will be provided as headers with the keys listed in the table above.

You can see more details in this [unit test](#).

## 323.8. CONFIGURATION

You can now set a reference to a **DataSource** in the URI directly:

```
sql:select * from table where id=# order by name?dataSource=myDS
```

## 323.9. SAMPLE

In the sample below we execute a query and retrieve the result as a **List** of rows, where each row is a **Map<String, Object** and the key is the column name.

First, we set up a table to use for our sample. As this is based on an unit test, we do it in java:

The SQL script **createAndPopulateDatabase.sql** we execute looks like as described below:

Then we configure our route and our **sql** component. Notice that we use a **direct** endpoint in front of the **sql** endpoint. This allows us to send an exchange to the **direct** endpoint with the URI, **direct:simple**, which is much easier for the client to use than the long **sql:** URI. Note that the **DataSource** is looked up in the registry, so we can use standard Spring XML to configure our **DataSource**.

And then we fire the message into the **direct** endpoint that will route it to our **sql** component that queries the database.

We could configure the **DataSource** in Spring XML as follows:

```
<jee:jndi-lookup id="myDS" jndi-name="jdbc/myDataSource"/>
```

### 323.9.1. Using named parameters

Available as of Camel 2.11

In the given route below, we want to get all the projects from the projects table. Notice the SQL query has 2 named parameters, **:#lic** and **:#min**.

Camel will then lookup for these parameters from the message body or message headers. Notice in the example above we set two headers with constant value for the named parameters:

```
from("direct:projects")
  .setHeader("lic", constant("ASF"))
  .setHeader("min", constant(123))
  .to("sql:select * from projects where license = :#lic and id > :#min order by id")
```

Though if the message body is a **java.util.Map** then the named parameters will be taken from the body.

```
from("direct:projects")
  .to("sql:select * from projects where license = :#lic and id > :#min order by id")
```

### 323.9.2. Using expression parameters

Available as of Camel 2.14

In the given route below, we want to get all the project from the database. It uses the body of the exchange for defining the license and uses the value of a property as the second parameter.

```
from("direct:projects")
  .setBody(constant("ASF"))
  .setProperty("min", constant(123))
  .to("sql:select * from projects where license = :${body} and id > :${property.min} order by id")
```

### 323.9.3. Using IN queries with dynamic values

Available as of Camel 2.17

From Camel 2.17 onwards the SQL producer allows to use SQL queries with IN statements where the IN values is dynamic computed. For example from the message body or a header etc.

To use IN you need to:

- Prefix the parameter name with **in:**
- Add ( ) around the parameter

An example explains this better. The following query is used:

```
-- this is a comment
select *
from projects
where project in (:#in:names)
order by id
```

In the following route:

```
from("direct:query")
  .to("sql:classpath:sql/selectProjectsIn.sql")
  .to("log:query")
  .to("mock:query");
```

Then the IN query can use a header with the key names with the dynamic values such as:

```
// use an array
template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:query", "Hi there!", "names", new String[]{"Camel", "AMQ"});

// use a list
List<String> names = new ArrayList<String>();
names.add("Camel");
names.add("AMQ");

template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:query", "Hi there!", "names", names);
```

```
// use a string separated values with comma
template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:query", "Hi there!", "names", "Camel,AMQ");
```

The query can also be specified in the endpoint instead of being externalized (notice that externalizing makes maintaining the SQL queries easier)

```
from("direct:query")
  .to("sql:select * from projects where project in (:#in:names) order by id")
  .to("log:query")
  .to("mock:query");
```

## 323.10. USING THE JDBC-BASED IDEMPOTENT REPOSITORY

Available as of Camel 2.7. In this section we will use the JDBC based idempotent repository.

### TIP

**Abstract class** From Camel 2.9 onwards there is an abstract class **org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.jdbc.AbstractJdbcMessageIdRepository** you can extend to build custom JDBC idempotent repository.

First we have to create the database table which will be used by the idempotent repository. For **Camel 2.7**, we use the following schema:

```
CREATE TABLE CAMEL_MESSAGEPROCESSED ( processorName VARCHAR(255),
  messageId VARCHAR(100) )
```

In **Camel 2.8**, we added the createdAt column:

```
CREATE TABLE CAMEL_MESSAGEPROCESSED ( processorName VARCHAR(255),
  messageId VARCHAR(100), createdAt TIMESTAMP )
```



### WARNING

The SQL Server **TIMESTAMP** type is a fixed-length binary-string type. It does not map to any of the JDBC time types: **DATE**, **TIME**, or **TIMESTAMP**.

### 323.10.1. Customize the JdbcMessageIdRepository

Starting with **Camel 2.9.1** you have a few options to tune the **org.apache.camel.processor.idempotent.jdbc.JdbcMessageIdRepository** for your needs:



Parameter	Default Value	Description
createTableIfNotExists	true	Defines whether or not Camel should try to create the table if it doesn't exist.
tableExistsString	SELECT 1 FROM CAMEL_MESSAGEPROCESSED WHERE 1 = 0	This query is used to figure out whether the table already exists or not. It must throw an exception to indicate the table doesn't exist.
createString	CREATE TABLE CAMEL_MESSAGEPROCESSED (processorName VARCHAR(255), messageId VARCHAR(100), createdAt TIMESTAMP)	The statement which is used to create the table.
queryString	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CAMEL_MESSAGEPROCESSED WHERE processorName = ? AND messageId = ?	The query which is used to figure out whether the message already exists in the repository (the result is not equals to '0'). It takes two parameters. This first one is the processor name ( <b>String</b> ) and the second one is the message id ( <b>String</b> ).
insertString	INSERT INTO CAMEL_MESSAGEPROCESSED (processorName, messageId, createdAt) VALUES (?, ?, ?)	The statement which is used to add the entry into the table. It takes three parameter. The first one is the processor name ( <b>String</b> ), the second one is the message id ( <b>String</b> ) and the third one is the timestamp ( <b>java.sql.Timestamp</b> ) when this entry was added to the repository.
deleteString	DELETE FROM CAMEL_MESSAGEPROCESSED WHERE processorName = ? AND messageId = ?	The statement which is used to delete the entry from the database. It takes two parameter. This first one is the processor name ( <b>String</b> ) and the second one is the message id ( <b>String</b> ).

## 323.11. USING THE JDBC-BASED AGGREGATION REPOSITORY

Available as of Camel 2.6



### NOTE

Using `JdbcAggregationRepository` in Camel 2.6

In Camel 2.6, the `JdbcAggregationRepository` is provided in the **camel-jdbc-aggregator** component. From Camel 2.7 onwards, the **JdbcAggregationRepository** is provided in the **camel-sql** component.

**JdbcAggregationRepository** is an **AggregationRepository** which on the fly persists the aggregated messages. This ensures that you will not lose messages, as the default aggregator will use an in memory

only **AggregationRepository**. The **JdbcAggregationRepository** allows together with Camel to provide persistent support for the Aggregator.

Only when an Exchange has been successfully processed it will be marked as complete which happens when the **confirm** method is invoked on the **AggregationRepository**. This means if the same Exchange fails again it will be retried until successful.

You can use option **maximumRedeliveries** to limit the maximum number of redelivery attempts for a given recovered Exchange. You must also set the **deadLetterUri** option so Camel knows where to send the Exchange when the **maximumRedeliveries** was hit.

You can see some examples in the unit tests of camel-sql, for example [this test](#).

### 323.11.1. Database

To be operational, each aggregator uses two table: the aggregation and completed one. By convention the completed has the same name as the aggregation one suffixed with "**\_COMPLETED**". The name must be configured in the Spring bean with the **RepositoryName** property. In the following example aggregation will be used.

The table structure definition of both table are identical: in both case a String value is used as key (**id**) whereas a Blob contains the exchange serialized in byte array.

However one difference should be remembered: the **id** field does not have the same content depending on the table.

In the aggregation table **id** holds the correlation Id used by the component to aggregate the messages. In the completed table, **id** holds the id of the exchange stored in corresponding the blob field.

Here is the SQL query used to create the tables, just replace "**aggregation**" with your aggregator repository name.

```
CREATE TABLE aggregation ( id varchar(255) NOT NULL, exchange blob NOT
NULL, constraint aggregation_pk PRIMARY KEY (id) ); CREATE TABLE
aggregation_completed ( id varchar(255) NOT NULL, exchange blob NOT
NULL, constraint aggregation_completed_pk PRIMARY KEY (id) );
```

### 323.11.2. Storing body and headers as text

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can configure the **JdbcAggregationRepository** to store message body and select(ed) headers as String in separate columns. For example to store the body, and the following two headers **companyName** and **accountName** use the following SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE aggregationRepo3 ( id varchar(255) NOT NULL, exchange blob
NOT NULL, body varchar(1000), companyName varchar(1000), accountName
varchar(1000), constraint aggregationRepo3_pk PRIMARY KEY (id) ); CREATE
TABLE aggregationRepo3_completed ( id varchar(255) NOT NULL, exchange
blob NOT NULL, body varchar(1000), companyName varchar(1000),
accountName varchar(1000), constraint aggregationRepo3_completed_pk
PRIMARY KEY (id) );
```

And then configure the repository to enable this behavior as shown below:

```

<bean id="repo3"
class="org.apache.camel.processor.aggregate.jdbc.JdbcAggregationRepository">
<property name="repositoryName" value="aggregationRepo3"/> <property
name="transactionManager" ref="txManager3"/> <property name="dataSource"
ref="dataSource3"/> <!-- configure to store the message body and
following headers as text in the repo --> <property
name="storeBodyAsText" value="true"/> <property
name="headersToStoreAsText"> <list> <value>companyName</value>
<value>accountName</value> </list> </property> </bean>

```

### 323.11.3. Codec (Serialization)

Because they can contain any type of payload, Exchanges are not serializable by design. It is converted into a byte array to be stored in a database BLOB field. All those conversions are handled by the **JdbcCodec** class. One detail of the code requires your attention: the **ClassLoaderAwareObjectInputStream**.

The **ClassLoaderAwareObjectInputStream** has been reused from the [Apache ActiveMQ](#) project. It wraps an **ObjectInputStream** and use it with the **ContextClassLoader** rather than the **currentThread** one. The benefit is to be able to load classes exposed by other bundles. This allows the exchange body and headers to have custom types object references.

### 323.11.4. Transaction

A Spring **PlatformTransactionManager** is required to orchestrate transactions.

#### 323.11.4.1. Service (Start/Stop)

The **start** method verifies the connection of the database and the presence of the required tables. If anything is wrong it will fail during starting.

### 323.11.5. Aggregator configuration

Depending on the targeted environment, the aggregator might need some configuration. As you already know, each aggregator should have its own repository (with the corresponding pair of table created in the database) and a data source. If the default lobHandler is not adapted to your database system, it can be injected with the **lobHandler** property.

Here is the declaration for Oracle:

```

<bean id="lobHandler"
class="org.springframework.jdbc.support.lob.OracleLobHandler"> <property
name="nativeJdbcExtractor" ref="nativeJdbcExtractor"/> </bean> <bean
id="nativeJdbcExtractor"
class="org.springframework.jdbc.support.nativejdbc.CommonsDbcpNativeJdbcExtractor"/>
<bean id="repo"
class="org.apache.camel.processor.aggregate.jdbc.JdbcAggregationRepository">
<property name="transactionManager" ref="transactionManager"/> <property
name="repositoryName" value="aggregation"/> <property name="dataSource"
ref="dataSource"/> <!-- Only with Oracle, else use default --> <property
name="lobHandler" ref="lobHandler"/> </bean>

```

### 323.11.6. Optimistic locking

From **Camel 2.12** onwards you can turn on **optimisticLocking** and use this JDBC based aggregation repository in a clustered environment where multiple Camel applications shared the same database for the aggregation repository. If there is a race condition there JDBC driver will throw a vendor specific exception which the **JdbcAggregationRepository** can react upon. To know which caused exceptions from the JDBC driver is regarded as an optimistic locking error we need a mapper to do this. Therefore there is a **org.apache.camel.processor.aggregate.jdbc.JdbcOptimisticLockingExceptionMapper** allows you to implement your custom logic if needed. There is a default implementation **org.apache.camel.processor.aggregate.jdbc.DefaultJdbcOptimisticLockingExceptionMapper** which works as follows:

The following check is done:

- If the caused exception is an **SQLException** then the `SQLState` is checked if starts with 23.
- If the caused exception is a **DataIntegrityViolationException**
- If the caused exception class name has "ConstraintViolation" in its name.
- Optional checking for FQN class name matches if any class names has been configured

You can in addition add FQN classnames, and if any of the caused exception (or any nested) equals any of the FQN class names, then its an optimistic locking error.

Here is an example, where we define 2 extra FQN class names from the JDBC vendor:

```
<bean id="repo"
class="org.apache.camel.processor.aggregate.jdbc.JdbcAggregationRepository">
<property name="transactionManager" ref="transactionManager"/> <property
name="repositoryName" value="aggregation"/> <property name="dataSource"
ref="dataSource"/> <property name="jdbcOptimisticLockingExceptionMapper"
ref="myExceptionMapper"/> </bean> <!-- use the default mapper with extra
FQN class names from our JDBC driver --> <bean id="myExceptionMapper"
class="org.apache.camel.processor.aggregate.jdbc.DefaultJdbcOptimisticLockingExceptionMapper">
<property name="classNames"> <util:set>
<value>com.foo.sql.MyViolationExceptoion</value>
<value>com.foo.sql.MyOtherViolationExceptoion</value> </util:set>
</property> </bean>
```

## 323.12. CAMEL SQL STARTER

A starter module is available to spring-boot users. When using the starter, the **DataSource** can be directly configured using spring-boot properties.

```
# Example for a mysql datasource
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost/test
spring.datasource.username=dbuser
spring.datasource.password=dbpass
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
```

To use this feature, add the following dependencies to your spring boot pom.xml file:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
<artifactId>camel-sql-starter</artifactId>
<version>${camel.version}</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
```

```
</dependency>  
  
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jdbc</artifactId>  
  <version>${spring-boot-version}</version>  
</dependency>
```

You should also include the specific database driver, if needed.

### 323.13. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [SQL Stored Procedure](#)
- [JDBC](#)

## CHAPTER 324. SQL STORED PROCEDURE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

The **sql-stored:** component allows you to work with databases using JDBC Stored Procedure queries. This component is an extension to the [SQL Component](#) but specialized for calling stored procedures.

This component uses **spring-jdbc** behind the scenes for the actual SQL handling.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-sql</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 324.1. URI FORMAT

The SQL component uses the following endpoint URI notation:

```
sql-stored:template[?options]
```

Where template is the stored procedure template, where you declare the name of the stored procedure and the IN, INOUT, and OUT arguments.

You can also refer to the template in a external file on the file system or classpath such as:

```
sql-stored:classpath:sql/myprocedure.sql[?options]
```

Where sql/myprocedure.sql is a plain text file in the classpath with the template, as show:

```
SUBNUMBERS(
  INTEGER ${headers.num1},
  INTEGER ${headers.num2},
  INOUT INTEGER ${headers.num3} out1,
  OUT INTEGER out2
)
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 324.2. OPTIONS

The SQL Stored Procedure component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>dataSource</b> (producer)	Sets the DataSource to use to communicate with the database.		DataSource

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The SQL Stored Procedure endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
sql-stored:template
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 324.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>template</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the StoredProcedure template to perform		String

### 324.2.2. Query Parameters (7 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>batch</b> (producer)	Enables or disables batch mode	false	boolean
<b>dataSource</b> (producer)	Sets the DataSource to use to communicate with the database.		DataSource
<b>function</b> (producer)	Whether this call is for a function.	false	boolean
<b>noop</b> (producer)	If set, will ignore the results of the template and use the existing IN message as the OUT message for the continuation of processing	false	boolean
<b>outputHeader</b> (producer)	Store the template result in a header instead of the message body. By default, outputHeader == null and the template result is stored in the message body, any existing content in the message body is discarded. If outputHeader is set, the value is used as the name of the header to store the template result and the original message body is preserved.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useMessageBodyForTemplate</b> (producer)	Whether to use the message body as the template and then headers for parameters. If this option is enabled then the template in the uri is not used.	false	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 324.3. DECLARING THE STORED PROCEDURE TEMPLATE

The template is declared using a syntax that would be similar to a Java method signature. The name of the stored procedure, and then the arguments enclosed in parenthesis. An example explains this well:

```
<to uri="sql-stored:STOREDSAMPLE(INTEGER ${headers.num1},INTEGER
${headers.num2},INOUT INTEGER ${headers.num3} result1,OUT INTEGER result2)"/>
```

The arguments are declared by a type and then a mapping to the Camel message using simple expression. So, in this example the first two parameters are IN values of INTEGER type, mapped to the message headers. The third parameter is INOUT, meaning it accepts an INTEGER and then returns a different INTEGER result. The last parameter is the OUT value, also an INTEGER type.

In SQL term the stored procedure could be declared as:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE STOREDSAMPLE(VALUE1 INTEGER, VALUE2 INTEGER, INOUT
RESULT1 INTEGER, OUT RESULT2 INTEGER)
```

#### 324.3.1. IN Parameters

IN parameters take four parts separated by a space: parameter name, SQL type (with scale), type name and value source.

Parameter name is optional and will be auto generated if not provided. It must be given between quotes(').

SQL type is required and can be an integer (positive or negative) or reference to integer field in some class. If SQL type contains a dot then component tries resolve that class and read the given field. For example SQL type com.Foo.INTEGER is read from the field INTEGER of class com.Foo. If the type doesn't contain comma then class to resolve the integer value will be java.sql.Types. Type can be postfixed by scale for example DECIMAL(10) would mean java.sql.Types.DECIMAL with scale 10.

Type name is optional and must be given between quotes(').

Value source is required. Value source populates the parameter value from the Exchange. It can be either a Simple expression or header location i.e. :#<header name>. For example Simple expression \${header.val} would mean that parameter value will be read from the header "val". Header location expression :#val would have identical effect.

```
<to uri="sql-stored:MYFUNC('param1' org.example.Types.INTEGER(10) ${header.srcValue})"/>
```



URI means that the stored procedure will be called with parameter name "param1", it's SQL type is read from field INTEGER of class org.example.Types and scale will be set to 10. Input value for the parameter is passed from the header "srcValue".

```
<to uri="sql-stored:MYFUNC('param1' 100 'mytypename' ${header.srcValue})"/>
```

URI is identical to previous one except SQL-type is 100 and type name is "mytypename".

Actual call will be done using org.springframework.jdbc.core.SqlParameter.

### 324.3.2. OUT Parameters

OUT parameters work similarly IN parameters and contain three parts: SQL type(with scale), type name and output parameter name.

SQL type works the same as IN parameters.

Type name is optional and also works the same as IN parameters.

Output parameter name is used for the OUT parameter name, as well as the header name where the result will be stored.

```
<to uri="sql-stored:MYFUNC(OUT org.example.Types.DECIMAL(10) outheader1)"/>
```

URI means that OUT parameter's name is "outheader1" and result will be put into header "outheader1".

```
<to uri="sql-stored:MYFUNC(OUT org.example.Types.NUMERIC(10) 'mytype' outheader1)"/>
```

This is identical to previous one but type name will be "mytype".

Actual call will be done using org.springframework.jdbc.core.SqlOutParameter.

### 324.3.3. INOUT Parameters

INOUT parameters are a combination of all of the above. They receive a value from the exchange, as well as store a result as a message header. The only caveat is that the IN parameter's "name" is skipped. Instead, the OUT parameter's "name" defines both the SQL parameter name, as well as the result header name.

```
<to uri="sql-stored:MYFUNC(INOUT DECIMAL(10) ${headers.inheader} outheader)"/>
```

Actual call will be done using org.springframework.jdbc.core.SqlInOutParameter.

## 324.4. CAMEL SQL STARTER

A starter module is available to spring-boot users. When using the starter, the **DataSource** can be directly configured using spring-boot properties.

```
# Example for a mysql datasource
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost/test
spring.datasource.username=dbuser
```

```
spring.datasource.password=dbpass  
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
```

To use this feature, add the following dependencies to your spring boot pom.xml file:

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-sql-starter</artifactId>  
  <version>${camel.version}</version> <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->  
</dependency>  
  
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jdbc</artifactId>  
  <version>${spring-boot-version}</version>  
</dependency>
```

You should also include the specific database driver, if needed.

## 324.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [SQL Component](#)

## CHAPTER 325. SSH COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The SSH component enables access to SSH servers such that you can send an SSH command, and process the response.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-ssh</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 325.1. URI FORMAT

```
ssh:[username[:password]@]host[:port][?options]
```

### 325.2. OPTIONS

The SSH component supports 12 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared SSH configuration		SshConfiguration
<b>host</b> (common)	Sets the hostname of the remote SSH server.		String
<b>port</b> (common)	Sets the port number for the remote SSH server.		int
<b>username</b> (security)	Sets the username to use in logging into the remote SSH server.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Sets the password to use in connecting to remote SSH server. Requires <code>keyPairProvider</code> to be set to null.		String
<b>pollCommand</b> (common)	Sets the command string to send to the remote SSH server during every poll cycle. Only works with camel-ssh component being used as a consumer, i.e. <code>from(ssh://...)</code> . You may need to end your command with a newline, and that must be URL encoded <code>%0A</code>		String
<b>keyPairProvider</b> (security)	Sets the <code>KeyPairProvider</code> reference to use when connecting using Certificates to the remote SSH Server.		KeyPairProvider

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keyType</b> (security)	Sets the key type to pass to the KeyPairProvider as part of authentication. KeyPairProvider.loadKey(...) will be passed this value. Defaults to ssh-rsa.		String
<b>timeout</b> (common)	Sets the timeout in milliseconds to wait in establishing the remote SSH server connection. Defaults to 30000 milliseconds.		long
<b>certFilename</b> (security)	<b>Deprecated</b> Sets the resource path of the certificate to use for Authentication.		String
<b>certResource</b> (security)	Sets the resource path of the certificate to use for Authentication. Will use ResourceHelperKeyPairProvider to resolve file based certificate, and depends on keyType setting.		String
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The SSH endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
ssh:host:port
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 325.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the hostname of the remote SSH server.		String
<b>port</b>	Sets the port number for the remote SSH server.	22	int

### 325.2.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>failOnUnknownHost</b> (common)	Specifies whether a connection to an unknown host should fail or not. This value is only checked when the property knownHosts is set.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>knownHostsResource</b> (common)	Sets the resource path for a known_hosts file		String
<b>timeout</b> (common)	Sets the timeout in milliseconds to wait in establishing the remote SSH server connection. Defaults to 30000 milliseconds.	30000	long
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>pollCommand</b> (consumer)	Sets the command string to send to the remote SSH server during every poll cycle. Only works with camel-ssh component being used as a consumer, i.e. from(ssh://...) You may need to end your command with a newline, and that must be URL encoded %0A		String
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>certResource</b> (security)	Sets the resource path of the certificate to use for Authentication. Will use ResourceHelperKeyPairProvider to resolve file based certificate, and depends on keyType setting.		String
<b>keyPairProvider</b> (security)	Sets the KeyPairProvider reference to use when connecting using Certificates to the remote SSH Server.		KeyPairProvider
<b>keyType</b> (security)	Sets the key type to pass to the KeyPairProvider as part of authentication. KeyPairProvider.loadKey(...) will be passed this value. Defaults to ssh-rsa.	ssh-rsa	String
<b>password</b> (security)	Sets the password to use in connecting to remote SSH server. Requires keyPairProvider to be set to null.		String
<b>username</b> (security)	Sets the username to use in logging into the remote SSH server.		String

### 325.3. USAGE AS A PRODUCER ENDPOINT

When the SSH Component is used as a Producer (`.to("ssh://...")`), it will send the message body as the command to execute on the remote SSH server.

Here is an example of this within the XML DSL. Note that the command has an XML encoded newline (`&#10;`).

```
<route id="camel-example-ssh-producer">
  <from uri="direct:exampleSshProducer"/>
  <setBody>
    <constant>features:list&#10;</constant>
  </setBody>
  <to uri="ssh://karaf:karaf@localhost:8101"/>
  <log message="{body}"/>
</route>
```

### 325.4. AUTHENTICATION

The SSH Component can authenticate against the remote SSH server using one of two mechanisms: Public Key certificate or username/password. Configuring how the SSH Component does authentication is based on how and which options are set.

1. First, it will look to see if the **certResource** option has been set, and if so, use it to locate the referenced Public Key certificate and use that for authentication.
2. If **certResource** is not set, it will look to see if a **keyPairProvider** has been set, and if so, it will use that to for certificate based authentication.
3. If neither **certResource** nor **keyPairProvider** are set, it will use the **username** and **password** options for authentication. Even though the **username** and **password** are provided in the endpoint configuration and headers set with **SshConstants.USERNAME\_HEADER** (**CamelSshUsername**) and **SshConstants.PASSWORD\_HEADER** (**CamelSshPassword**), the endpoint configuration is surpassed and credentials set in the headers are used.

The following route fragment shows an SSH polling consumer using a certificate from the classpath.

In the XML DSL,

```
<route>
  <from uri="ssh://scott@localhost:8101?
certResource=classpath:test_rsa&useFixedDelay=true&delay=5000&pollCommand=features:list%0A"/>
  <log message="${body}"/>
</route>
```

In the Java DSL,

```
from("ssh://scott@localhost:8101?
certResource=classpath:test_rsa&useFixedDelay=true&delay=5000&pollCommand=features:list%0A"
)
.log("${body}");
```

An example of using Public Key authentication is provided in [examples/camel-example-ssh-security](#).

### Certificate Dependencies

You will need to add some additional runtime dependencies if you use certificate based authentication. The dependency versions shown are as of Camel 2.11, you may need to use later versions depending what version of Camel you are using.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.sshd</groupId>
  <artifactId>sshd-core</artifactId>
  <version>0.8.0</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.bouncycastle</groupId>
  <artifactId>bcpg-jdk15on</artifactId>
  <version>1.47</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.bouncycastle</groupId>
```



```
<artifactId>bcpkix-jdk15on</artifactId>  
<version>1.47</version>  
</dependency>
```

## 325.5. EXAMPLE

See the **examples/camel-example-ssh** and **examples/camel-example-ssh-security** in the Camel distribution.

## 325.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 326. STAX COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.9

The StAX component allows messages to be process through a SAX [ContentHandler](#). Another feature of this component is to allow to iterate over JAXB records using StAX, for example using the Splitter EIP.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-stax</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 326.1. URI FORMAT

```
stax:content-handler-class
```

example:

```
stax:org.superbiz.FooContentHandler
```

From **Camel 2.11.1** onwards you can lookup a **org.xml.sax.ContentHandler** bean from the Registry using the # syntax as shown:

```
stax:#myHandler
```

### 326.2. OPTIONS

The StAX component has no options.

The StAX endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
stax:contentHandlerClass
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 326.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
contentHandlerClass	<b>Required</b> The FQN class name for the ContentHandler implementation to use.		String

#### 326.2.2. Query Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 326.3. USAGE OF A CONTENT HANDLER AS STAX PARSER

The message body after the handling is the handler itself.

Here an example:

```
from("file:target/in")
  .to("stax:org.superbiz.handler.CountingHandler")
  // CountingHandler implements org.xml.sax.ContentHandler or extends
  org.xml.sax.helpers.DefaultHandler
  .process(new Processor() {
    @Override
    public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
      CountingHandler handler = exchange.getIn().getBody(CountingHandler.class);
      // do some great work with the handler
    }
  });
```

### 326.4. ITERATE OVER A COLLECTION USING JAXB AND STAX

First we suppose you have JAXB objects.

For instance a list of records in a wrapper object:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessorType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlElement;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlRootElement;

@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
@XmlRootElement(name = "records")
public class Records {
    @XmlElement(required = true)
    protected List<Record> record;

    public List<Record> getRecord() {
        if (record == null) {
            record = new ArrayList<Record>();
        }
        return record;
    }
}
```

and

```
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessorType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAttribute;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlType;

@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
@XmlType(name = "record", propOrder = { "key", "value" })
public class Record {
    @XmlAttribute(required = true)
    protected String key;

    @XmlAttribute(required = true)
    protected String value;

    public String getKey() {
        return key;
    }

    public void setKey(String key) {
        this.key = key;
    }

    public String getValue() {
        return value;
    }

    public void setValue(String value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}
```

Then you get a XML file to process:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<records>
  <record value="v0" key="0"/>
  <record value="v1" key="1"/>
  <record value="v2" key="2"/>
  <record value="v3" key="3"/>
  <record value="v4" key="4"/>
  <record value="v5" key="5"/>
</records>
```

The StAX component provides an **StAXBuilder** which can be used when iterating XML elements with the Camel Splitter

```
from("file:target/in")
  .split(stax(Record.class)).streaming()
  .to("mock:records");
```

Where **stax** is a static method on **org.apache.camel.component.stax.StAXBuilder** which you can static import in the Java code. The stax builder is by default namespace aware on the XMLReader it uses. From **Camel 2.11.1** onwards you can turn this off by setting the boolean parameter to false, as

shown below:

```
from("file:target/in")  
  .split(stax(Record.class, false)).streaming()  
  .to("mock:records");
```

### 326.4.1. The previous example with XML DSL

The example above could be implemented as follows in XML DSL

### 326.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 327. STOMP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **stomp:** component is used for communicating with [Stomp](#) compliant message brokers, like [Apache ActiveMQ](#) or [ActiveMQ Apollo](#)

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-stomp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 327.1. URI FORMAT

```
stomp:queue:destination[?options]
```

Where **destination** is the name of the queue.

### 327.2. OPTIONS

The Stomp component supports 8 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared stomp configuration		StompConfigurati on
<b>brokerURL</b> (common)	The URI of the Stomp broker to connect to		String
<b>login</b> (security)	The username		String
<b>passcode</b> (security)	The password		String
<b>host</b> (common)	The virtual host		String
<b>useGlobalSslCont ext Parameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrat egy</b> (filter)	To use a custom org.apache.camel.spi.HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrate gy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Stomp endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
stomp:destination
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 327.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>destination</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the queue		String

### 327.2.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>brokerURL</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The URI of the Stomp broker to connect to	tcp://localhost:61613	String
<b>host</b> (common)	The virtual host name		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>login</b> (security)	The username		String
<b>passcode</b> (security)	The password		String
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 327.3. SAMPLES

Sending messages:

```
from("direct:foo").to("stomp:queue:test");
```

Consuming messages:

```
from("stomp:queue:test").transform(body().convertToString()).to("mock:result")
```

### 327.4. ENDPOINTS

Camel supports the Message Endpoint pattern using the [Endpoint](#) interface. Endpoints are usually created by a Component and Endpoints are usually referred to in the DSL via their URIs.

From an Endpoint you can use the following methods

\* [createProducer\(\)](#) will create a [Producer](#) for sending message exchanges to the endpoint \* [createConsumer\(\)](#) implements the Event Driven Consumer pattern for consuming message exchanges from the endpoint via a [Processor](#) when creating a [Consumer](#) \* [createPollingConsumer\(\)](#) implements



the Polling Consumer pattern for consuming message exchanges from the endpoint via a [PollingConsumer](#)

## 327.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Message Endpoint pattern](#)
- [URIs](#)
- [Writing Components](#)

## CHAPTER 328. STREAM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

The **stream:** component provides access to the **System.in**, **System.out** and **System.err** streams as well as allowing streaming of file and URL.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-stream</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 328.1. URI FORMAT

```
stream:in[?options]
stream:out[?options]
stream:err[?options]
stream:header[?options]
```

In addition, the **file** and **url** endpoint URIs are supported:

```
stream:file?fileName=/foo/bar.txt
stream:url[?options]
```

If the **stream:header** URI is specified, the **stream** header is used to find the stream to write to. This option is available only for stream producers (that is, it cannot appear in **from()**).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 328.2. OPTIONS

The Stream component has no options.

The Stream endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
stream:kind
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 328.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
kind	<b>Required</b> Kind of stream to use such as System.in or System.out.		String

## 328.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>encoding</b> (common)	You can configure the encoding (is a charset name) to use text-based streams (for example, message body is a String object). If not provided, Camel uses the JVM default Charset.		String
<b>fileName</b> (common)	When using the stream:file URI format, this option specifies the filename to stream to/from.		String
<b>url</b> (common)	When using the stream:url URI format, this option specifies the URL to stream to/from. The input/output stream will be opened using the JDK URLConnection facility.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>groupLines</b> (consumer)	To group X number of lines in the consumer. For example to group 10 lines and therefore only spit out an Exchange with 10 lines, instead of 1 Exchange per line.		int
<b>groupStrategy</b> (consumer)	Allows to use a custom GroupStrategy to control how to group lines.		GroupStrategy
<b>initialPromptDelay</b> (consumer)	Initial delay in milliseconds before showing the message prompt. This delay occurs only once. Can be used during system startup to avoid message prompts being written while other logging is done to the system out.	2000	long
<b>promptDelay</b> (consumer)	Optional delay in milliseconds before showing the message prompt.		long
<b>promptMessage</b> (consumer)	Message prompt to use when reading from stream:in; for example, you could set this to Enter a command:		String
<b>retry</b> (consumer)	Will retry opening the file if it's overwritten, somewhat like tail --retry	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>scanStream</b> (consumer)	To be used for continuously reading a stream such as the unix tail command.	false	boolean
<b>scanStreamDelay</b> (consumer)	Delay in milliseconds between read attempts when using scanStream.		long
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>autoCloseCount</b> (producer)	Number of messages to process before closing stream on Producer side. Never close stream by default (only when Producer is stopped). If more messages are sent, the stream is reopened for another autoCloseCount batch.		int
<b>closeOnDone</b> (producer)	This option is used in combination with Splitter and streaming to the same file. The idea is to keep the stream open and only close when the Splitter is done, to improve performance. Mind this requires that you only stream to the same file, and not 2 or more files.	false	boolean
<b>delay</b> (producer)	Initial delay in milliseconds before producing the stream.		long
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 328.3. MESSAGE CONTENT

The **stream:** component supports either **String** or **byte[]** for writing to streams. Just add either **String** or **byte[]** content to the **message.in.body**. Messages sent to the **stream:** producer in binary mode are not followed by the newline character (as opposed to the **String** messages). Message with **null** body will not be appended to the output stream.

The special **stream:header** URI is used for custom output streams. Just add a **java.io.OutputStream** object to **message.in.header** in the key **header**.

See samples for an example.

### 328.4. SAMPLES

In the following sample we route messages from the **direct:in** endpoint to the **System.out** stream:

```
// Route messages to the standard output.
from("direct:in").to("stream:out");

// Send String payload to the standard output.
// Message will be followed by the newline.
template.sendBody("direct:in", "Hello Text World");

// Send byte[] payload to the standard output.
// No newline will be added after the message.
template.sendBody("direct:in", "Hello Bytes World".getBytes());
```

The following sample demonstrates how the header type can be used to determine which stream to use. In the sample we use our own output stream, **MyOutputStream**.

The following sample demonstrates how to continuously read a file stream (analogous to the UNIX **tail** command):

```
from("stream:file?
fileName=/server/logs/server.log&scanStream=true&scanStreamDelay=1000").to("bean:logService?
method=parseLogLine");
```

One gotcha with `scanStream` (pre Camel 2.7) or `scanStream + retry` is the file will be re-opened and scanned with each iteration of `scanStreamDelay`. Until NIO2 is available we cannot reliably detect when a file is deleted/recreated.

## 328.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 329. STRING ENCODING DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The String Data Format is a textual based format that supports encoding.

### 329.1. OPTIONS

The String Encoding dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>charset</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets an encoding to use. Will by default use the JVM platform default charset.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 329.2. MARSHAL

In this example we marshal the file content to String object in UTF-8 encoding.

```
from("file://data.csv").marshal().string("UTF-8").to("jms://myqueue");
```

### 329.3. UNMARSHAL

In this example we unmarshal the payload from the JMS queue to a String object using UTF-8 encoding, before its processed by the newOrder processor.

```
from("jms://queue/order").unmarshal().string("UTF-8").processRef("newOrder");
```

### 329.4. DEPENDENCIES

This data format is provided in **camel-core** so no additional dependencies is needed.

## CHAPTER 330. STRING TEMPLATE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.2

The **string-template**: component allows you to process a message using a [String Template](#). This can be ideal when using Templating to generate responses for requests.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-stringtemplate</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 330.1. URI FORMAT

```
string-template:templateName[?options]
```

Where **templateName** is the classpath-local URI of the template to invoke; or the complete URL of the remote template.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 330.2. OPTIONS

The String Template component has no options.

The String Template endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
string-template:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 330.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

#### 330.2.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>delimiterStart</b> (producer)	The variable start delimiter	<	char
<b>delimiterStop</b> (producer)	The variable end delimiter	>	char
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 330.3. HEADERS

Camel will store a reference to the resource in the message header with key, **org.apache.camel.stringtemplate.resource**. The Resource is an **org.springframework.core.io.Resource** object.

### 330.4. HOT RELOADING

The string template resource is by default hot-reloadable for both file and classpath resources (expanded jar). If you set **contentCache=true**, Camel loads the resource only once and hot-reloading is not possible. This scenario can be used in production when the resource never changes.

### 330.5. STRINGTEMPLATE ATTRIBUTES

Since Camel 2.14, you can define the custom context map by setting the message header "**CamelStringTemplateVariableMap**" just like the below code.

```
Map<String, Object> variableMap = new HashMap<String, Object>();
Map<String, Object> headersMap = new HashMap<String, Object>();
headersMap.put("name", "Willem");
variableMap.put("headers", headersMap);
variableMap.put("body", "Monday");
variableMap.put("exchange", exchange);
exchange.getIn().setHeader("CamelStringTemplateVariableMap", variableMap);
```

### 330.6. SAMPLES

For example you could use a string template as follows in order to formulate a response to a message:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("string-template:com/acme/MyResponse.tm");
```

### 330.7. THE EMAIL SAMPLE



In this sample we want to use a string template to send an order confirmation email. The email template is laid out in **StringTemplate** as: This example works for **camel 2.11.0**. If your camel version is less than 2.11.0, the variables should be started and ended with \$.

```
Dear <headers.lastName>, <headers.firstName>
```

```
Thanks for the order of <headers.item>.
```

```
Regards Camel Riders Bookstore  
<body>
```

And the java code is as follows:

### 330.8. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 331. STUB COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The **stub:** component provides a simple way to stub out any physical endpoints while in development or testing, allowing you for example to run a route without needing to actually connect to a specific [SMTP](#) or [Http](#) endpoint. Just add **stub:** in front of any endpoint URI to stub out the endpoint.

Internally the Stub component creates [VM](#) endpoints. The main difference between [Stub](#) and [VM](#) is that [VM](#) will validate the URI and parameters you give it, so putting `vm:` in front of a typical URI with query arguments will usually fail. Stub won't though, as it basically ignores all query parameters to let you quickly stub out one or more endpoints in your route temporarily.

### 331.1. URI FORMAT

```
stub:someUri
```

Where **someUri** can be any URI with any query parameters.

### 331.2. OPTIONS

The Stub component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>queueSize</b> (advanced)	Sets the default maximum capacity of the SEDA queue (i.e., the number of messages it can hold).		int
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Sets the default number of concurrent threads processing exchanges.	1	int
<b>defaultQueueFactory</b> (advanced)	Sets the default queue factory.		Exchange>
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Stub endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
stub:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 331.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of queue		String

### 331.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>size</b> (common)	The maximum capacity of the SEDA queue (i.e., the number of messages it can hold).	2147483647	int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Number of concurrent threads processing exchanges.	1	int
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>limitConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Whether to limit the number of <code>concurrentConsumers</code> to the maximum of 500. By default, an exception will be thrown if an endpoint is configured with a greater number. You can disable that check by turning this option off.	true	boolean
<b>multipleConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether multiple consumers are allowed. If enabled, you can use SEDA for Publish-Subscribe messaging. That is, you can send a message to the SEDA queue and have each consumer receive a copy of the message. When enabled, this option should be specified on every consumer endpoint.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>pollTimeout</b> (consumer)	The timeout used when polling. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>purgeWhenStopping</b> (consumer)	Whether to purge the task queue when stopping the consumer/route. This allows to stop faster, as any pending messages on the queue is discarded.	false	boolean
<b>blockWhenFull</b> (producer)	Whether a thread that sends messages to a full SEDA queue will block until the queue's capacity is no longer exhausted. By default, an exception will be thrown stating that the queue is full. By enabling this option, the calling thread will instead block and wait until the message can be accepted.	false	boolean
<b>discardIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should discard the message (do not add the message to the queue), when sending to a queue with no active consumers. Only one of the options <code>discardIfNoConsumers</code> and <code>failIfNoConsumers</code> can be enabled at the same time.	false	boolean
<b>failIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should fail by throwing an exception, when sending to a queue with no active consumers. Only one of the options <code>discardIfNoConsumers</code> and <code>failIfNoConsumers</code> can be enabled at the same time.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	Timeout (in milliseconds) before a SEDA producer will stop waiting for an asynchronous task to complete. You can disable timeout by using 0 or a negative value.	30000	long
<b>waitForTaskToComplete</b> (producer)	Option to specify whether the caller should wait for the async task to complete or not before continuing. The following three options are supported: <code>Always</code> , <code>Never</code> or <code>IfReplyExpected</code> . The first two values are self-explanatory. The last value, <code>IfReplyExpected</code> , will only wait if the message is Request Reply based. The default option is <code>IfReplyExpected</code> .	<code>IfReplyExpected</code>	<code>WaitForTaskToComplete</code>
<b>queue</b> (advanced)	Define the queue instance which will be used by the endpoint. This option is only for rare use-cases where you want to use a custom queue instance.		<code>BlockingQueue</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 331.3. EXAMPLES

Here are a few samples of stubbing endpoint uris

```
stub:smtp://somehost.foo.com?user=whatnot&something=else  
stub:http://somehost.bar.com/something
```

## PART II. OPENAPI JAVA COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel 3.1.0

The Rest DSL can be integrated with the **camel-openapi-java** module which is used for exposing the REST services and their APIs using [OpenApi](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-openapi-java</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The camel-openapi-java module can be used from the REST components (without the need for servlet)

## CHAPTER 332. USING OPENAPI IN REST-DSL

You can enable the OpenApi api from the rest-dsl by configuring the **apiContextPath** dsl as shown below:

```
public class UserRouteBuilder extends RouteBuilder {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        // configure we want to use servlet as the component for the rest DSL
        // and we enable json binding mode
        restConfiguration().component("netty-http").bindingMode(RestBindingMode.json)
            // and output using pretty print
            .dataFormatProperty("prettyPrint", "true")
            // setup context path and port number that netty will use
            .contextPath("/") .port(8080)
            // add OpenApi api-doc out of the box
            .apiContextPath("/api-doc")
            .apiProperty("api.title", "User API").apiProperty("api.version", "1.2.3")
            // and enable CORS
            .apiProperty("cors", "true");

        // this user REST service is json only
        rest("/user").description("User rest service")
            .consumes("application/json").produces("application/json")
            .get("/{id}").description("Find user by id").outType(User.class)
            .param().name("id").type(path).description("The id of the user to
get").dataType("int").endParam()
            .to("bean:userService?method=getUser(${header.id})")
            .put().description("Updates or create a user").type(User.class)
            .param().name("body").type(body).description("The user to update or create").endParam()
            .to("bean:userService?method=updateUser")
            .get("/findAll").description("Find all users").outType(User[].class)
            .to("bean:userService?method=listUsers");
    }
}
```

## CHAPTER 333. OPTIONS

The OpenApi module can be configured using the following options. To configure using a servlet you use the `init-param` as shown above. When configuring directly in the `rest-dsl`, you use the appropriate method, such as `enableCORS`, `host`, `contextPath`, `dsl`. The options with `api.xxx` is configured using `apiProperty` `dsl`.

Option	Type	Description
<code>cors</code>	Boolean	Whether to enable CORS. Notice this only enables CORS for the api browser, and not the actual access to the REST services. Is default false.
<code>openapi.version</code>	String	OpenApi spec version. Is default 3.0.
<code>host</code>	String	To setup the hostname. If not configured camel-openapi-java will calculate the name as localhost based.
<code>schemes</code>	String	The protocol schemes to use. Multiple values can be separated by comma such as "http,https". The default value is "http".
<code>base.path</code>	String	<b>Required:</b> To setup the base path where the REST services is available. The path is relative (eg do not start with http/https) and camel-openapi-java will calculate the absolute base path at runtime, which will be <b>protocol://host:port/context-path/base.path</b>
<code>api.path</code>	String	To setup the path where the API is available (eg /api-docs). The path is relative (eg do not start with http/https) and camel-openapi-java will calculate the absolute base path at runtime, which will be <b>protocol://host:port/context-path/api.path</b> So using relative paths is much easier. See above for an example.
<code>api.version</code>	String	The version of the api. Is default 0.0.0.
<code>api.title</code>	String	The title of the application.
<code>api.description</code>	String	A short description of the application.
<code>api.termsOfService</code>	String	A URL to the Terms of Service of the API.
<code>api.contact.name</code>	String	Name of person or organization to contact



Option	Type	Description
api.con tact.em ail	String	An email to be used for API-related correspondence.
api.con tact.url	String	A URL to a website for more contact information.
api.lice nse.na me	String	The license name used for the API.
api.lice nse.url	String	A URL to the license used for the API.
apiCon textIdL isting	boolean	Whether to allow listing all the CamelContext names in the JVM that has REST services. When enabled then the root path of the api-doc will list all the contexts. When disabled then no context ids is listed and the root path of the api-doc lists the current CamelContext. Is default false.
apiCon textIdP attern	String	A pattern that allows to filter which CamelContext names is shown in the context listing. The pattern is using regular expression and * as wildcard. Its the same pattern matching as used by Intercept

## CHAPTER 334. ADDING SECURITY DEFINITIONS IN API DOC

Available as of Camel 3.1.0

The Rest DSL now supports declaring OpenApi **securityDefinitions** in the generated API document. For example as shown below:

```
rest("/user").tag("dude").description("User rest service")
  // setup security definitions
  .securityDefinitions()
    .oauth2("petstore_auth").authorizationUrl("http://petstore.swagger.io/oauth/dialog").end()
    .apiKey("api_key").withHeader("myHeader").end()
  .end()
  .consumes("application/json").produces("application/json")
```

Here we have setup two security definitions

- OAuth2 - with implicit authorization with the provided url
- Api Key - using an api key that comes from HTTP header named *myHeader*

Then you need to specify on the rest operations which security to use by referring to their key (petstore\_auth or api\_key).

```
.get("/{id}/{date}").description("Find user by id and date").outType(User.class)
  .security("api_key")

...

.put().description("Updates or create a user").type(User.class)
  .security("petstore_auth", "write:pets,read:pets")
```

Here the get operation is using the Api Key security and the put operation is using OAuth security with permitted scopes of read and write pets.

## CHAPTER 335. CONTEXTIDLISTING ENABLED

When contextIdListing is enabled then its detecting all the running CamelContexts in the same JVM. These contexts are listed in the root path, eg **/api-docs** as a simple list of names in json format. To access the OpenApi documentation then the context-path must be appended with the Camel context id, such as **api-docs/myCamel**. The option apiContextIdPattern can be used to filter the names in this list.

## CHAPTER 336. JSON OR YAML

\*Available as of Camel 3.1.0

The camel-openapi-java module supports both JSON and YAML out of the box. You can specify in the request url what you want returned by using /openapi.json or /openapi.yaml for either one. If none is specified then the HTTP Accept header is used to detect if json or yaml can be accepted. If either both is accepted or none was set as accepted then json is returned as the default format.

## CHAPTER 337. EXAMPLES

In the Apache Camel distribution we ship the **camel-example-openapi-cdi** and **camel-example-openapi-java** which demonstrates using this OpenApi component.

## CHAPTER 338. SWAGGER JAVA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel 2.16

The Rest DSL can be integrated with the **camel-swagger-java** module which is used for exposing the REST services and their APIs using [Swagger](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

From **Camel 2.16** onwards the swagger component is purely Java based, and its

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-swagger-java</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The camel-swagger-java module can be used from the REST components (without the need for servlet)

For an example see the **camel-example-swagger-cdi** in the examples directory of the Apache Camel distribution.

### 338.1. USING SWAGGER IN REST-DSL

You can enable the swagger api from the rest-dsl by configuring the **apiContextPath** dsl as shown below:

```
public class UserRouteBuilder extends RouteBuilder {
  @Override
  public void configure() throws Exception {
    // configure we want to use servlet as the component for the rest DSL
    // and we enable json binding mode
    restConfiguration().component("netty4-http").bindingMode(RestBindingMode.json)
      // and output using pretty print
      .dataFormatProperty("prettyPrint", "true")
      // setup context path and port number that netty will use
      .contextPath("/").port(8080)
      // add swagger api-doc out of the box
      .apiContextPath("/api-doc")
      .apiProperty("api.title", "User API").apiProperty("api.version", "1.2.3")
      // and enable CORS
      .apiProperty("cors", "true");

    // this user REST service is json only
    rest("/user").description("User rest service")
      .consumes("application/json").produces("application/json")
      .get("/{id}").description("Find user by id").outType(User.class)
      .param().name("id").type(path).description("The id of the user to
get").dataType("int").endParam()
      .to("bean:userService?method=getUser(${header.id})")
      .put().description("Updates or create a user").type(User.class)
      .param().name("body").type(body).description("The user to update or create").endParam()
      .to("bean:userService?method=updateUser")
      .get("/findAll").description("Find all users").outTypeList(User.class)
```

```

    }
    .to("bean:userService?method=listUsers");
}
}

```

## 338.2. OPTIONS

The swagger module can be configured using the following options. To configure using a servlet you use the `init-param` as shown above. When configuring directly in the `rest-dsl`, you use the appropriate method, such as **enableCORS**, **host**, **contextPath**, `dsl`. The options with **api.xxx** is configured using **apiProperty** `dsl`.

Option	Type	Description
<code>cors</code>	Boolean	Whether to enable CORS. Notice this only enables CORS for the api browser, and not the actual access to the REST services. Is default false. Instead of using this option is recommended to use the <code>CorsFilter</code> , see further below.
<code>swagger.version</code>	String	Swagger spec version. The default 2.0.
<code>host</code>	String	To setup the hostname. If not configured <code>camel-swagger-java</code> will calculate the name as localhost based.
<code>schemas</code>	String	The protocol schemes to use. Multiple values can be separated by comma such as "http,https". The default value is "http". This option is <b>deprecated</b> from Camel 2.17 onwards due it should have been named <code>schemes</code> .
<code>schemes</code>	String	<b>Camel 2.17:</b> The protocol schemes to use. Multiple values can be separated by comma such as "http,https". The default value is "http".
<code>base.path</code>	String	<b>Required:</b> To setup the base path where the REST services is available. The path is relative (eg do not start with http/https) and <code>camel-swagger-java</code> will calculate the absolute base path at runtime, which will be <b>protocol://host:port/context-path/base.path</b>
<code>api.path</code>	String	To setup the path where the API is available (eg /api-docs). The path is relative (eg do not start with http/https) and <code>camel-swagger-java</code> will calculate the absolute base path at runtime, which will be <b>protocol://host:port/context-path/api.path</b> So using relative paths is much easier. See above for an example.
<code>api.version</code>	String	The version of the api. Is default 0.0.0.
<code>api.title</code>	String	The title of the application.
<code>api.description</code>	String	A short description of the application.

Option	Type	Description
api.termsOfService	String	A URL to the Terms of Service of the API.
api.contact.name	String	Name of person or organization to contact
api.contact.email	String	An email to be used for API-related correspondence.
api.contact.url	String	A URL to a website for more contact information.
api.license.name	String	The license name used for the API.
api.license.url	String	A URL to the license used for the API.
apiContextIdListing	boolean	Whether to allow listing all the CamelContext names in the JVM that has REST services. When enabled then the root path of the api-doc will list all the contexts. When disabled then no context ids is listed and the root path of the api-doc lists the current CamelContext. Is default false.
apiContextIdPattern	String	A pattern that allows to filter which CamelContext names is shown in the context listing. The pattern is using regular expression and * as wildcard. Its the same pattern matching as used by Intercept

### 338.3. CONTEXTIDLISTING ENABLED

When contextIdListing is enabled then its detecting all the running CamelContexts in the same JVM. These contexts are listed in the root path, eg **/api-docs** as a simple list of names in json format. To access the swagger documentation then the context-path must be appended with the Camel context id, such as **api-docs/myCamel**. The option apiContextIdPattern can be used to filter the names in this list.

### 338.4. JSON OR YAML

Available as of Camel 2.17

The camel-swagger-java module supports both JSon and Yaml out of the box. You can specify in the request url what you want returned by using /swagger.json or /swagger.yaml for either one. If none is specified then the HTTP Accept header is used to detect if json or yaml can be accepted. If either both is accepted or none was set as accepted then json is returned as the default format.



## 338.5. EXAMPLES

In the Apache Camel distribution we ship the **camel-example-swagger-cdi** and **camel-example-swagger-java** which demonstrates using this Swagger component.

## CHAPTER 339. SYSLOG DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.6

The **syslog** dataformat is used for working with [RFC3164](#) and RFC5424 messages.

This component supports the following:

- UDP consumption of syslog messages
- Agnostic data format using either plain String objects or SyslogMessage model objects.
- Type Converter from/to SyslogMessage and String
- Integration with the [camel-mina](#) component.
- Integration with the [camel-netty](#) component.
- **Camel 2.14:** Encoder and decoder for the [camel-netty](#) component.
- **Camel 2.14:** Support for RFC5424 also.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-syslog</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 339.1. RFC3164 SYSLOG PROTOCOL

Syslog uses the user datagram protocol (UDP) [1](#) as its underlying transport layer mechanism. The UDP port that has been assigned to syslog is 514.

To expose a Syslog listener service we reuse the existing [camel-mina](#) component or [camel-netty](#) where we just use the **Rfc3164SyslogDataFormat** to marshal and unmarshal messages. Notice that from **Camel 2.14** onwards the syslog dataformat is renamed to **SyslogDataFormat**.

### 339.2. OPTIONS

The Syslog dataformat supports 1 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## 339.3. RFC5424 SYSLOG PROTOCOL

Available as of Camel 2.14

To expose a Syslog listener service we reuse the existing [camel-mina](#) component or [camel-netty](#) where we just use the **SyslogDataFormat** to marshal and unmarshal messages

### 339.3.1. Exposing a Syslog listener

In our Spring XML file, we configure an endpoint to listen for udp messages on port 10514, note that in netty we disable the defaultCodec, this will allow a fallback to a NettyTypeConverter and delivers the message as an InputStream:

```
<camelContext id="myCamel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <dataFormats>
    <syslog id="mySyslog"/>
  </dataFormats>

  <route>
    <from uri="netty:udp://localhost:10514?sync=false&allowDefaultCodec=false"/>
    <unmarshal ref="mySyslog"/>
    <to uri="mock:stop1"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

The same route using [camel-mina](#)

```
<camelContext id="myCamel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <dataFormats>
    <syslog id="mySyslog"/>
  </dataFormats>

  <route>
    <from uri="mina:udp://localhost:10514"/>
    <unmarshal ref="mySyslog"/>
    <to uri="mock:stop1"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

### 339.3.2. Sending syslog messages to a remote destination

```
<camelContext id="myCamel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <dataFormats>
    <syslog id="mySyslog"/>
  </dataFormats>

  <route>
    <from uri="direct:syslogMessages"/>
    <marshal ref="mySyslog"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

```
<to uri="mina:udp://remotehost:10514"/>  
</route>  
  
</camelContext>
```

### 339.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 340. TAR FILE DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The Tar File Data Format is a message compression and de-compression format. Messages can be marshalled (compressed) to Tar Files containing a single entry, and Tar Files containing a single entry can be unmarshalled (decompressed) to the original file contents.

There is also a aggregation strategy that can aggregate multiple messages into a single Tar File.

### 340.1. TARFILE OPTIONS

The Tar File dataformat supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>usingIterator</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If the tar file has more then one entry, the setting this option to true, allows to work with the splitter EIP, to split the data using an iterator in a streaming mode.
<code>allowEmptyDirectory</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If the tar file has more then one entry, setting this option to true, allows to get the iterator even if the directory is empty
<code>preservePathElements</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If the file name contains path elements, setting this option to true, allows the path to be maintained in the tar file.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 340.2. MARSHAL

In this example we marshal a regular text/XML payload to a compressed payload using Tar File compression, and send it to an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE.

```
from("direct:start").marshal().tarFile().to("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE");
```

The name of the Tar entry inside the created Tar File is based on the incoming **CamelFileName** message header, which is the standard message header used by the file component. Additionally, the outgoing **CamelFileName** message header is automatically set to the value of the incoming **CamelFileName** message header, with the ".tar" suffix. So for example, if the following route finds a file named "test.txt" in the input directory, the output will be a Tar File named "test.txt.tar" containing a single Tar entry named "test.txt":

```
from("file:input/directory?antInclude=/*.txt").marshal().tarFile().to("file:output/directory");
```

If there is no incoming **CamelFileName** message header (for example, if the file component is not the consumer), then the message ID is used by default, and since the message ID is normally a unique

generated ID, you will end up with filenames like **ID-MACHINENAME-2443-1211718892437-1-0.tar**. If you want to override this behavior, then you can set the value of the **CamelFileName** header explicitly in your route:

```
from("direct:start").setHeader(Exchange.FILE_NAME,
    constant("report.txt")).marshal().tarFile().to("file:output/directory");
```

This route would result in a Tar File named "report.txt.tar" in the output directory, containing a single Tar entry named "report.txt".

### 340.3. UNMARSHAL

In this example we unmarshal a Tar File payload from an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE to its original format, and forward it for processing to the **UnTarpedMessageProcessor**.

```
from("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE").unmarshal().tarFile().process(new
    UnTarpedMessageProcessor());
```

If the Tar File has more than one entry, the `usingIterator` option of `TarFileDataFormat` to be true, and you can use `splitter` to do the further work.

```
TarFileDataFormat tarFile = new TarFileDataFormat();
tarFile.setUsingIterator(true);
from("file:src/test/resources/org/apache/camel/dataformat/tarfile?
consumer.delay=1000&noop=true")
    .unmarshal(tarFile)
    .split(body(Iterator.class))
    .streaming()
    .process(new UnTarpedMessageProcessor())
    .end();
```

Or you can use the `TarSplitter` as an expression for `splitter` directly like this

```
from("file:src/test/resources/org/apache/camel/dataformat/tarfile?
consumer.delay=1000&noop=true")
    .split(new TarSplitter())
    .streaming()
    .process(new UnTarpedMessageProcessor())
    .end();
```

### 340.4. AGGREGATE

INFO:Please note that this aggregation strategy requires eager completion check to work properly.

In this example we aggregate all text files found in the input directory into a single Tar File that is stored in the output directory.

```
from("file:input/directory?antInclude=*.txt")
    .aggregate(new TarAggregationStrategy())
    .constant(true)
    .completionFromBatchConsumer()
    .eagerCheckCompletion()
    .to("file:output/directory");
```

The outgoing **CamelFileName** message header is created using `java.io.File.createTempFile`, with the ".tar" suffix. If you want to override this behavior, then you can set the value of the **CamelFileName** header explicitly in your route:

```
from("file:input/directory?antInclude=*.txt")
  .aggregate(new TarAggregationStrategy())
  .constant(true)
  .completionFromBatchConsumer()
  .eagerCheckCompletion()
  .setHeader(Exchange.FILE_NAME, constant("reports.tar"))
  .to("file:output/directory");
```

## 340.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use Tar Files in your camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-tarfile** which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your **pom.xml**, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

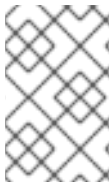
```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-tarfile</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 341. TELEGRAM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.18

The **Telegram** component provides access to the [Telegram Bot API](#). It allows a Camel-based application to send and receive messages by acting as a Bot, participating in direct conversations with normal users, private and public groups or channels.

A Telegram Bot must be created before using this component, following the instructions at the [Telegram Bot developers home](#). When a new Bot is created, the **BotFather** provides an **authorization token** corresponding to the Bot. The authorization token is a mandatory parameter for the camel-telegram endpoint.



### NOTE

In order to allow the Bot to receive all messages exchanged within a group or channel (not just the ones starting with a '/' character), ask the BotFather to **disable the privacy mode**, using the `/setprivacy` command.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-telegram</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 341.1. URI FORMAT

```
telegram:type/authorizationToken[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 341.2. OPTIONS

The Telegram component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>authorizationToken</b> (security)	The default Telegram authorization token to be used when the information is not provided in the endpoints.		String
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Telegram endpoint is configured using URI syntax:



telegram:type/authorizationToken

with the following path and query parameters:

### 341.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>type</b>	<b>Required</b> The endpoint type. Currently, only the 'bots' type is supported.		String
<b>authorizationToken</b>	<b>Required</b> The authorization token for using the bot (ask the BotFather), eg. 654321531:HGF_dTra456323dHuOedsE343211fqr3t-H.		String

### 341.2.2. Query Parameters (22 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>limit</b> (consumer)	Limit on the number of updates that can be received in a single polling request.	100	Integer
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (consumer)	Timeout in seconds for long polling. Put 0 for short polling or a bigger number for long polling. Long polling produces shorter response time.	30	Integer
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>chatId</b> (producer)	The identifier of the chat that will receive the produced messages. Chat ids can be first obtained from incoming messages (eg. when a telegram user starts a conversation with a bot, its client sends automatically a '/start' message containing the chat id). It is an optional parameter, as the chat id can be set dynamically for each outgoing message (using body or headers).		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

### 341.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Description
<b>CamelTelegramChatId</b>	This header is used by the producer endpoint in order to resolve the chat id that will receive the message. The recipient chat id can be placed (in order of priority) in message body, in the <b>CamelTelegramChatId</b> header or in the endpoint configuration ( <b>chatId</b> option). This header is also present in all incoming messages.
<b>CamelTelegramMediaType</b>	This header is used to identify the media type when the outgoing message is composed of pure binary data. Possible values are strings or enum values belonging to the <b>org.apache.camel.component.telegram.TelegramMediaType</b> enumeration.
<b>CamelTelegramMediaTitleCaption</b>	This header is used to provide a caption or title for outgoing binary messages.

Name	Description
<b>CamelTelegramParseMode</b>	This header is used to format text messages using HTML or Markdown (see <a href="#">org.apache.camel.component.telegram.TelegramParseMode</a> ).

## 341.4. USAGE

The Telegram component supports both consumer and producer endpoints. It can also be used in **reactive chat-bot mode** (to consume, then produce messages).

## 341.5. PRODUCER EXAMPLE

The following is a basic example of how to send a message to a Telegram chat through the Telegram Bot API.

in Java DSL

```
from("direct:start").to("telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere");
```

or in Spring XML

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere"/>
</route>
```

The code **123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere** is the **authorization token** corresponding to the Bot.

When using the producer endpoint without specifying the **chat id** option, the target chat will be identified using information contained in the body or headers of the message. The following message bodies are allowed for a producer endpoint (messages of type **OutgoingXXXMessage** belong to the package **org.apache.camel.component.telegram.model**)

Java Type	Description
<b>OutgoingTextMessage</b>	To send a text message to a chat
<b>OutgoingPhotoMessage</b>	To send a photo (JPG, PNG) to a chat
<b>OutgoingAudioMessage</b>	To send a mp3 audio to a chat
<b>OutgoingVideoMessage</b>	To send a mp4 video to a chat
<b>OutgoingDocumentMessage</b>	To send a file to a chat (any media type)
<b>byte[]</b>	To send any media type supported. It requires the <b>CamelTelegramMediaType</b> header to be set to the appropriate media type

Java Type	Description
<b>String</b>	To send a text message to a chat. It gets converted automatically into a <b>OutgoingTextMessage</b>

## 341.6. CONSUMER EXAMPLE

The following is a basic example of how to receive all messages that telegram users are sending to the configured Bot. In Java DSL

```
from("telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere")
.bean(ProcessorBean.class)
```

or in Spring XML

```
<route>
  <from uri="telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere"/>
  <bean ref="myBean" />
</route>

<bean id="myBean" class="com.example.MyBean"/>
```

The **MyBean** is a simple bean that will receive the messages

```
public class MyBean {

    public void process(String message) {
        // or Exchange, or org.apache.camel.component.telegram.model.IncomingMessage (or both)

        // do process
    }
}
```

Supported types for incoming messages are

Java Type	Description
<b>IncomingMessage</b>	The full object representation of an incoming message
<b>String</b>	The content of the message, for text messages only

## 341.7. REACTIVE CHAT-BOT EXAMPLE

The reactive chat-bot mode is a simple way of using the Camel component to build a simple chat bot that replies directly to chat messages received from the Telegram users.

The following is a basic configuration of the chat-bot in Java DSL

```
from("telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere")
  .bean(ChatBotLogic.class)
  .to("telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere");
```

or in Spring XML

```
<route>
  <from uri="telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere"/>
  <bean ref="chatBotLogic" />
  <to uri="telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere"/>
</route>

<bean id="chatBotLogic" class="com.example.ChatBotLogic"/>
```

The **ChatBotLogic** is a simple bean that implements a generic String-to-String method.

```
public class ChatBotLogic {

    public String chatBotProcess(String message) {
        if( "do-not-reply".equals(message) ) {
            return null; // no response in the chat
        }

        return "echo from the bot: " + message; // echoes the message
    }
}
```

Every non-null string returned by the **chatBotProcess** method is automatically routed to the chat that originated the request (as the **CamelTelegramChatId** header is used to route the message).

## 341.8. GETTING THE CHAT ID

If you want to push messages to a specific Telegram chat when an event occurs, you need to retrieve the corresponding chat ID. The chat ID is not currently shown in the telegram client, but you can obtain it using a simple route.

First, add the bot to the chat where you want to push messages, then run a route like the following one.

```
from("telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere")
  .to("log:INFO?showHeaders=true");
```

Any message received by the bot will be dumped to your log together with information about the chat (**CamelTelegramChatId** header).

Once you get the chat ID, you can use the following sample route to push message to it.

```
from("timer:tick")
  .setBody().constant("Hello")
  to("telegram:bots/123456789:insertAuthorizationTokenHere?chatId=123456")
```

Note that the corresponding URI parameter is simply **chatId**.

## CHAPTER 342. TEST COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

Testing of distributed and asynchronous processing is notoriously difficult. The [Mock](#), [Test](#) and [DataSet](#) endpoints work great with the Camel Testing Framework to simplify your unit and integration testing using [Enterprise Integration Patterns](#) and Camel's large range of Components together with the powerful Bean Integration.

The **test** component extends the [Mock](#) component to support pulling messages from another endpoint on startup to set the expected message bodies on the underlying [Mock](#) endpoint. That is, you use the test endpoint in a route and messages arriving on it will be implicitly compared to some expected messages extracted from some other location.

So you can use, for example, an expected set of message bodies as files. This will then set up a properly configured [Mock](#) endpoint, which is only valid if the received messages match the number of expected messages and their message payloads are equal.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component when using **Camel 2.8** or older:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

From Camel 2.9 onwards the [Test](#) component is provided directly in the camel-core.

### 342.1. URI FORMAT

```
test:expectedMessagesEndpointUri
```

Where **expectedMessagesEndpointUri** refers to some other Component URI that the expected message bodies are pulled from before starting the test.

### 342.2. URI OPTIONS

The Test component has no options.

The Test endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
test:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 342.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of endpoint to lookup in the registry to use for polling messages used for testing		String

### 342.2.2. Query Parameters (14 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>anyOrder</b> (producer)	Whether the expected messages should arrive in the same order or can be in any order.	false	boolean
<b>assertPeriod</b> (producer)	Sets a grace period after which the mock endpoint will re-assert to ensure the preliminary assertion is still valid. This is used for example to assert that exactly a number of messages arrives. For example if link <code>expectedMessageCount(int)</code> was set to 5, then the assertion is satisfied when 5 or more message arrives. To ensure that exactly 5 messages arrives, then you would need to wait a little period to ensure no further message arrives. This is what you can use this link <code>setAssertPeriod(long)</code> method for. By default this period is disabled.	0	long
<b>delimiter</b> (producer)	The split delimiter to use when split is enabled. By default the delimiter is new line based. The delimiter can be a regular expression.		String
<b>expectedCount</b> (producer)	Specifies the expected number of message exchanges that should be received by this endpoint. Beware: If you want to expect that 0 messages, then take extra care, as 0 matches when the tests starts, so you need to set a assert period time to let the test run for a while to make sure there are still no messages arrived; for that use link <code>setAssertPeriod(long)</code> . An alternative is to use <code>NotifyBuilder</code> , and use the notifier to know when Camel is done routing some messages, before you call the link <code>assertIsSatisfied()</code> method on the mocks. This allows you to not use a fixed assert period, to speedup testing times. If you want to assert that exactly n'th message arrives to this mock endpoint, then see also the link <code>setAssertPeriod(long)</code> method for further details.	-1	int
<b>reportGroup</b> (producer)	A number that is used to turn on throughput logging based on groups of the size.		int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resultMinimumWaitTime</b> (producer)	Sets the minimum expected amount of time (in millis) the link <code>assertIsSatisfied()</code> will wait on a latch until it is satisfied	0	long
<b>resultWaitTime</b> (producer)	Sets the maximum amount of time (in millis) the link <code>assertIsSatisfied()</code> will wait on a latch until it is satisfied	0	long
<b>retainFirst</b> (producer)	Specifies to only retain the first n'th number of received Exchanges. This is used when testing with big data, to reduce memory consumption by not storing copies of every Exchange this mock endpoint receives. Important: When using this limitation, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return the actual number of received Exchanges. For example if we have received 5000 Exchanges, and have configured to only retain the first 10 Exchanges, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return 5000 but there is only the first 10 Exchanges in the link <code>getExchanges()</code> and link <code>getReceivedExchanges()</code> methods. When using this method, then some of the other expectation methods is not supported, for example the link <code>expectedBodiesReceived(Object...)</code> sets a expectation on the first number of bodies received. You can configure both link <code>setRetainFirst(int)</code> and link <code>setRetainLast(int)</code> methods, to limit both the first and last received.	-1	int
<b>retainLast</b> (producer)	Specifies to only retain the last n'th number of received Exchanges. This is used when testing with big data, to reduce memory consumption by not storing copies of every Exchange this mock endpoint receives. Important: When using this limitation, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return the actual number of received Exchanges. For example if we have received 5000 Exchanges, and have configured to only retain the last 20 Exchanges, then the link <code>getReceivedCounter()</code> will still return 5000 but there is only the last 20 Exchanges in the link <code>getExchanges()</code> and link <code>getReceivedExchanges()</code> methods. When using this method, then some of the other expectation methods is not supported, for example the link <code>expectedBodiesReceived(Object...)</code> sets a expectation on the first number of bodies received. You can configure both link <code>setRetainFirst(int)</code> and link <code>setRetainLast(int)</code> methods, to limit both the first and last received.	-1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sleepForEmptyTest</b> (producer)	Allows a sleep to be specified to wait to check that this endpoint really is empty when link <code>expectedMessageCount(int)</code> is called with zero	0	long
<b>split</b> (producer)	If enabled the the messages loaded from the test endpoint will be split using new line delimiters so each line is an expected message. For example to use a file endpoint to load a file where each line is an expected message.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	The timeout to use when polling for message bodies from the URI	2000	long
<b>copyOnExchange</b> (producer)	Sets whether to make a deep copy of the incoming Exchange when received at this mock endpoint. Is by default true.	true	boolean
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 342.3. EXAMPLE

For example, you could write a test case as follows:

```
from("seda:someEndpoint").
to("test:file://data/expectedOutput?noop=true");
```

If your test then invokes the [MockEndpoint.assertIsSatisfied\(camelContext\)](#) method, your test case will perform the necessary assertions.

To see how you can set other expectations on the test endpoint, see the [Mock](#) component.

### 342.4. SEE ALSO

- [Spring Testing](#)

## CHAPTER 343. THRIFT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The Thrift component allows you to call or expose Remote Procedure Call (RPC) services using [Apache Thrift](#) binary communication protocol and serialization mechanism.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-thrift</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 343.1. URI FORMAT

```
thrift://service[?options]
```

### 343.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Thrift component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useGlobalSslContext Parameters</b> (security)	Determine if the thrift component is using global SSL context parameters	false	boolean
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Thrift endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
thrift:host:port/service
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 343.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	The Thrift server host name. This is localhost or 0.0.0.0 (if not defined) when being a consumer or remote server host name when using producer.		String
<b>port</b>	<b>Required</b> The Thrift server port		int
<b>service</b>	<b>Required</b> Fully qualified service name from the thrift descriptor file (package dot service definition name)		String

### 343.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>compressionType</b> (common)	Protocol compression mechanism type	NONE	ThriftCompressionType
<b>exchangeProtocol</b> (common)	Exchange protocol serialization type	BINARY	ThriftExchangeProtocol
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>clientTimeout</b> (consumer)	Client timeout for consumers		int
<b>maxPoolSize</b> (consumer)	The Thrift server consumer max thread pool size	10	int
<b>poolSize</b> (consumer)	The Thrift server consumer initial thread pool size	1	int
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>method</b> (producer)	The Thrift invoked method name		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>negotiationType</b> (security)	Security negotiation type	PLAIN TEXT	ThriftNegotiationType
<b>sslParameters</b> (security)	Configuration parameters for SSL/TLS security negotiation		SSLContextParameters

### 343.3. THRIFT METHOD PARAMETERS MAPPING

Parameters in the called procedure must be passed as a list of objects inside the message body. The primitives are converted from the objects on the fly. In order to correctly find the corresponding method, all types must be transmitted regardless of the values. Please see an example below, how to pass different parameters to the method with the Camel body

```
List requestBody = new ArrayList();

requestBody.add((boolean>true);
requestBody.add((byte)THRIFT_TEST_NUM1);
requestBody.add((short)THRIFT_TEST_NUM1);
requestBody.add((int)THRIFT_TEST_NUM1);
requestBody.add((long)THRIFT_TEST_NUM1);
requestBody.add((double)THRIFT_TEST_NUM1);
requestBody.add("empty"); // String parameter
requestBody.add(ByteBuffer.allocate(10)); // binary parameter
requestBody.add(new Work(THRIFT_TEST_NUM1, THRIFT_TEST_NUM2, Operation.MULTIPLY));
// Struct parameter
requestBody.add(new ArrayList<Integer>()); // list parameter
requestBody.add(new HashSet<String>()); // set parameter
requestBody.add(new HashMap<String, Long>()); // map parameter

Object responseBody = template.requestBody("direct:thrift-alltypes", requestBody);
```

Incoming parameters in the service consumer will also be passed to the message body as a list of objects.

### 343.4. THRIFT CONSUMER HEADERS (WILL BE INSTALLED AFTER THE CONSUMER INVOCATION)

Header name	Description	Possible values
CamelThriftMethodName	Method name handled by the consumer service	

## 343.5. EXAMPLES

Below is a simple synchronous method invoke with host and port parameters

```
from("direct:thrift-calculate")
.to("thrift://localhost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.thrift.generated.Calculator?
method=calculate&synchronous=true");
```

Below is a simple synchronous method invoke for the XML DSL configuration

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:thrift-add" />
  <to uri="thrift://localhost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.thrift.generated.Calculator?
method=add&synchronous=true"/>
</route>
```

Thrift service consumer with asynchronous communication

```
from("thrift://localhost:1101/org.apache.camel.component.thrift.generated.Calculator")
.to("direct:thrift-service");
```

It's possible to automate Java code generation for .thrift files using **thrift-maven-plugin**, but before start the thrift compiler binary distribution for your operating system must be present on the running host.

## 343.6. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THESE RESOURCES

[Thrift project GitHub](https://thrift.apache.org/tutorial/java)<https://thrift.apache.org/tutorial/java> [Apache Thrift Java tutorial]

## 343.7. SEE ALSO

- [Getting Started](#)
- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)

# CHAPTER 344. THRIFT DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

Camel provides a Data Format to serialize between Java and the Apache Thrift . The project's site details why you may wish to <https://thrift.apache.org/>. Apache Thrift is language-neutral and platform-neutral, so messages produced by your Camel routes may be consumed by other language implementations.

[Apache Thrift Implementation](#)

## 344.1. THRIFT OPTIONS

The Thrift dataformat supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>instanceClass</code>		<b>String</b>	Name of class to use when unarmshalling
<code>contentTypeFormat</code>	<b>binary</b>	<b>String</b>	Defines a content type format in which thrift message will be serialized/deserialized from(to) the Java been. The format can either be native or json for either native binary thrift, json or simple json fields representation. The default value is binary.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

## 344.2. CONTENT TYPE FORMAT

It's possible to parse JSON message to convert it to the Thrift format and unparse it back using native util converter. To use this option, set `contentTypeFormat` value to 'json' or call `thrift` with second parameter. If default instance is not specified, always use native binary Thrift format. The simple JSON format is write-only (marshal) and produces a simple output format suitable for parsing by scripting languages. The sample code shows below:

```
from("direct:marshal")
  .unmarshal()
  .thrift("org.apache.camel.dataformat.thrift.generated.Work", "json")
  .to("mock:reverse");
```

## 344.3. THRIFT OVERVIEW

This quick overview of how to use Thrift. For more detail see the [complete tutorial](#)

## 344.4. DEFINING THE THRIFT FORMAT

The first step is to define the format for the body of your exchange. This is defined in a `.thrift` file as so:

**tutorial.thrift**

```

namespace java org.apache.camel.dataformat.thrift.generated

enum Operation {
  ADD = 1,
  SUBTRACT = 2,
  MULTIPLY = 3,
  DIVIDE = 4
}

struct Work {
  1: i32 num1 = 0,
  2: i32 num2,
  3: Operation op,
  4: optional string comment,
}

```

## 344.5. GENERATING JAVA CLASSES

The Apache Thrift provides a compiler which will generate the Java classes for the format we defined in our .thrift file.

You can also run the compiler for any additional supported languages you require manually.

```
thrift -r --gen java -out ../java/ ./tutorial-dataformat.thrift
```

This will generate separate Java class for each type defined in .thrift file, i.e. struct or enum. The generated classes implement org.apache.thrift.TBase which is required by the serialization mechanism. For this reason it important that only these classes are used in the body of your exchanges. Camel will throw an exception on route creation if you attempt to tell the Data Format to use a class that does not implement org.apache.thrift.TBase.

## 344.6. JAVA DSL

You can use create the ThriftDataFormat instance and pass it to Camel DataFormat marshal and unmarshal API like this.

```

ThriftDataFormat format = new ThriftDataFormat(new Work());

from("direct:in").marshal(format);
from("direct:back").unmarshal(format).to("mock:reverse");

```

Or use the DSL thrift() passing the unmarshal default instance or default instance class name like this.

```

// You don't need to specify the default instance for the thrift marshaling
from("direct:marshal").marshal().thrift();
from("direct:unmarshalA").unmarshal()
    .thrift("org.apache.camel.dataformat.thrift.generated.Work")
    .to("mock:reverse");

from("direct:unmarshalB").unmarshal().thrift(new Work()).to("mock:reverse");

```



## 344.7. SPRING DSL

The following example shows how to use Thrift to unmarshal using Spring configuring the thrift data type

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:start"/>
    <unmarshal>
      <thrift instanceClass="org.apache.camel.dataformat.thrift.generated.Work" />
    </unmarshal>
    <to uri="mock:result"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

## 344.8. DEPENDENCIES

To use Thrift in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-thrift** which implements this data format.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-thrift</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 345. TIDYMARKUP DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.0

TidyMarkup is a Data Format that uses the [TagSoup](#) to tidy up HTML. It can be used to parse ugly HTML and return it as pretty wellformed HTML.

### Camel eats our own -dog food- soap

We had some issues in our pdf Manual where we had some strange symbols. So [Jonathan](#) used this data format to tidy up the wiki html pages that are used as base for rendering the pdf manuals. And then the mysterious symbols vanished.

TidyMarkup only supports the **unmarshal** operation as we really don't want to turn well formed HTML into ugly HTML.

### 345.1. TIDYMARKUP OPTIONS

The TidyMarkup dataformat supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>dataObjectType</code>	<code>org.w3c.dom.Node</code>	<b>String</b>	What data type to unmarshal as, can either be <code>org.w3c.dom.Node</code> or <code>java.lang.String</code> . Is by default <code>org.w3c.dom.Node</code>
<code>omitXmlDeclaration</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	When returning a String, do we omit the XML declaration in the top.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 345.2. JAVA DSL EXAMPLE

An example where the consumer provides some HTML

```
from("file://site/inbox").unmarshal().tidyMarkup().to("file://site/blogs");
```

### 345.3. SPRING XML EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to use TidyMarkup to unmarshal using Spring

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="file://site/inbox"/>
      <unmarshal>
```

```
<tidyMarkup/>
</unmarshal>
<to uri="file://site/blogs"/>
</route>
</camelContext>
```

## 345.4. DEPENDENCIES

To use TidyMarkup in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-tagsoup** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
<artifactId>camel-tagsoup</artifactId>
<version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 346. TIKA COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **Tika**: components provides the ability to detect and parse documents with Apache Tika. This component uses [Apache Tika](#) as underlying library to work with documents.

In order to use the Tika component, Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml**:

**pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-tika</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

The TIKA component only supports producer endpoints.

### 346.1. OPTIONS

The Tika component has no options.

The Tika endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
tika:operation
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 346.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operation</b>	<b>Required</b> Tika Operation. parse or detect		TikaOperation

#### 346.1.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tikaConfig</b> (producer)	Tika Config		TikaConfig
<b>tikaConfigUri</b> (producer)	Tika Config Uri: The URL of tika-config.xml		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>tikaParseOutputEncoding</b> (producer)	Tika Parse Output Encoding - Used to specify the character encoding of the parsed output. Defaults to <code>Charset.defaultCharset()</code> .		String
<b>tikaParseOutputFormat</b> (producer)	Tika Output Format. Supported output formats. xml: Returns Parsed Content as XML. html: Returns Parsed Content as HTML. text: Returns Parsed Content as Text. textMain: Uses the boilerpipe library to automatically extract the main content from a web page.	xml	TikaParseOutputFormat
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 346.2. TO DETECT A FILE'S MIME TYPE

The file should be placed in the Body.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("tika:detect");
```

## 346.3. TO PARSE A FILE

The file should be placed in the Body.

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("tika:parse");
```

## CHAPTER 347. TIMER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The **timer:** component is used to generate message exchanges when a timer fires. You can only consume events from this endpoint.

### 347.1. URI FORMAT

```
timer:name[?options]
```

Where **name** is the name of the **Timer** object, which is created and shared across endpoints. So if you use the same name for all your timer endpoints, only one **Timer** object and thread will be used.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

**Note:** The IN body of the generated exchange is **null**. So **exchange.getIn().getBody()** returns **null**.

TIP:*\*Advanced Scheduler\** See also the [Quartz](#) component that supports much more advanced scheduling.

TIP:*\*Specify time in human friendly format\** In **Camel 2.3** onwards you can specify the time in [human friendly syntax](#).

### 347.2. OPTIONS

The Timer component has no options.

The Timer endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
timer:timerName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 347.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
timerName	<b>Required</b> The name of the timer	t	String

#### 347.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delay</b> (consumer)	The number of milliseconds to wait before the first event is generated. Should not be used in conjunction with the time option. The default value is 1000. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>fixedRate</b> (consumer)	Events take place at approximately regular intervals, separated by the specified period.	false	boolean
<b>period</b> (consumer)	If greater than 0, generate periodic events every period milliseconds. The default value is 1000. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>repeatCount</b> (consumer)	Specifies a maximum limit of number of fires. So if you set it to 1, the timer will only fire once. If you set it to 5, it will only fire five times. A value of zero or negative means fire forever.	0	long
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>daemon</b> (advanced)	Specifies whether or not the thread associated with the timer endpoint runs as a daemon. The default value is true.	true	boolean
<b>pattern</b> (advanced)	Allows you to specify a custom Date pattern to use for setting the time option using URI syntax.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>time</b> (advanced)	A java.util.Date the first event should be generated. If using the URI, the pattern expected is: yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss or yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.		Date
<b>timer</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Timer		Timer

### 347.3. EXCHANGE PROPERTIES

When the timer is fired, it adds the following information as properties to the **Exchange**:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Exchange.TIMER_NAME</b>	<b>String</b>	The value of the <b>name</b> option.
<b>Exchange.TIMER_TIME</b>	<b>Date</b>	The value of the <b>time</b> option.
<b>Exchange.TIMER_PERIOD</b>	<b>long</b>	The value of the <b>period</b> option.
<b>Exchange.TIMER_FIRED_TIME</b>	<b>Date</b>	The time when the consumer fired.
<b>Exchange.TIMER_COUNTER</b>	<b>Long</b>	Camel 2.8: The current fire counter. Starts from 1.

### 347.4. SAMPLE



To set up a route that generates an event every 60 seconds:

```
from("timer://foo?fixedRate=true&period=60000").to("bean:myBean?method=someMethodName");
```

## TIP

Instead of 60000 you can use `period=60s` which is more friendly to read.

The above route will generate an event and then invoke the **someMethodName** method on the bean called **myBean** in the Registry such as JNDI or Spring.

And the route in Spring DSL:

```
<route>
  <from uri="timer://foo?fixedRate=true&period=60000"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean?method=someMethodName"/>
</route>
```

## 347.5. FIRING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Available as of Camel 2.17

You may want to fire messages in a Camel route as soon as possible you can use a negative delay:

```
<route>
  <from uri="timer://foo?delay=-1"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean?method=someMethodName"/>
</route>
```

In this way the timer will fire messages immediately.

You can also specify a `repeatCount` parameter in conjunction with a negative delay to stop firing messages after a fixed number has been reached.

If you don't specify a `repeatCount` then the timer will continue firing messages until the route will be stopped.

## 347.6. FIRING ONLY ONCE

Available as of Camel 2.8

You may want to fire a message in a Camel route only once, such as when starting the route. To do that you use the `repeatCount` option as shown:

```
<route>
  <from uri="timer://foo?repeatCount=1"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean?method=someMethodName"/>
</route>
```

## 347.7. SEE ALSO

- [Scheduler](#)

- [Quartz](#)

## CHAPTER 348. TWILIO COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.20

The Twilio component provides access to Version 2010-04-01 of Twilio REST APIs accessible using [Twilio Java SDK](#).

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-twilio</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 348.1. TWILIO OPTIONS

The Twilio component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use the shared configuration		TwilioConfiguration
<b>restClient</b> (advanced)	To use the shared REST client		TwilioRestClient
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Twilio endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
twilio:apiName/methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 348.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiName</b>	<b>Required</b> What kind of operation to perform		TwilioApiName
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What sub operation to use for the selected operation		String

### 348.1.2. Query Parameters (8 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>accountSid</b> (security)	The account SID to use.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	Auth token for the account.		String
<b>username</b> (security)	The account to use.		String

## 348.2. URI FORMAT

```
twilio://endpoint-prefix/endpoint?[options]
```

Endpoint prefix can be one of:

- account
- address
- address-dependent-phone-number

- application
- available-phone-number-country
- available-phone-number-country-local
- available-phone-number-country-mobile
- available-phone-number-country-toll-free
- call
- call-feedback
- call-feedback-summary
- call-notification
- call-recording
- conference
- conference-participant
- connect-app
- incoming-phone-number
- incoming-phone-number-local
- incoming-phone-number-mobile
- incoming-phone-number-toll-free
- key
- message
- message-feedback
- message-media
- new-key
- new-signing-key
- notification
- outgoing-caller-id
- queue
- queue-member
- recording
- recording-add-on-result

- recording-add-on-result-payload
- recording-transcription
- short-code
- signing-key
- sip-credential-list
- sip-credential-list-credential
- sip-domain
- sip-domain-credential-list-mapping
- sip-domain-ip-access-control-list-mapping
- sip-ip-access-control-list
- sip-ip-access-control-list-ip-address
- token
- transcription
- usage-record
- usage-record-all-time
- usage-record-daily
- usage-record-last-month
- usage-record-monthly
- usage-record-this-month
- usage-record-today
- usage-record-yearly
- usage-record-yesterday
- usage-trigger
- validation-request

### 348.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:

Producer endpoints can use endpoint prefixes followed by endpoint names and associated options described next. A shorthand alias can be used for all of the endpoints. The endpoint URI **MUST** contain a prefix.

Any of the endpoint options can be provided in either the endpoint URI, or dynamically in a message header. The message header name must be of the format **CamelTwilio.<option>**. Note that the **inBody** option overrides message header, i.e. the endpoint option **inBody=option** would override

a **CamelTwilio.option** header.

Endpoint can be one of:

Endpoint	Shorthand Alias	Description
<b>creator</b>	create	Make the request to the Twilio API to perform the create
<b>deleter</b>	delete	Make the request to the Twilio API to perform the delete
<b>fetcher</b>	fetch	Make the request to the Twilio API to perform the fetch
<b>reader</b>	read	Make the request to the Twilio API to perform the read
<b>updater</b>	update	Make the request to the Twilio API to perform the update

Available endpoints differ depending on the endpoint prefixes.

For more information on the endpoints and options see API documentation at:  
<https://www.twilio.com/docs/libraries/reference/twilio-java/index.html>

### 348.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:

Any of the producer endpoints can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. Consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange.

If you want to receive calls or messages from Twilio and respond to them using a Camel consumer endpoint, you can use other HTTP-based components such as **camel-servlet**, **camel-undertow**, **camel-jetty**, and **camel-netty-http** to respond with [TwiML](#).

### 348.5. MESSAGE HEADER

Any of the options can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with **CamelTwilio.** prefix.

### 348.6. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the Twilio Java SDK. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint parameter.

## CHAPTER 349. TWITTER COMPONENTS

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The camel-twitter consists of 4 components:

- [Twitter Direct Message](#)
- [Twitter Search](#)
- [Twitter Streaming](#)
- [Twitter Timeline](#)

The Twitter components enable the most useful features of the Twitter API by encapsulating [Twitter4J](#). It allows direct, polling, or event-driven consumption of timelines, users, trends, and direct messages. Also, it supports producing messages as status updates or direct messages.

Twitter now requires the use of OAuth for all client application authentication. In order to use camel-twitter with your account, you'll need to create a new application within Twitter at <https://dev.twitter.com/apps/new> and grant the application access to your account. Finally, generate your access token and secret.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-twitter</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 349.1. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Rather than the endpoints returning a List through one single route exchange, camel-twitter creates one route exchange per returned object. As an example, if "timeline/home" results in five statuses, the route will be executed five times (one for each Status).

Endpoint	Context	Body Type	Notice
<a href="#">twitter-directmessage</a>	direct, polling	twitter4j.DirectMessage	
<a href="#">twitter-search</a>	direct, polling	twitter4j.Status	
<a href="#">twitter-streaming</a>	event, polling	twitter4j.Status	



Endpoint	Context	Body Type	Notice
<a href="#">twitter-timeline</a>	direct, polling	twitter4j.Status	

## 349.2. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Endpoint	Body Type	Notice
<a href="#">twitter-directmessage</a>	String	
<a href="#">twitter-search</a>	List<twitter4j.Status>	
<a href="#">twitter-timeline</a>	String	Only 'user' timelineType is supported for producer

## 349.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Description
<b>CamelTwitterKeywords</b>	This header is used by the search producer to change the search key words dynamically.
<b>CamelTwitterSearchLanguage</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.0:</b> This header can override the option of <b>lang</b> which set the search language for the search endpoint dynamically
<b>CamelTwitterCount</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.0</b> This header can override the option of <b>count</b> which sets the max twitters that will be returned.
<b>CamelTwitterNumberOfPages</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.0</b> This header can override the option of <b>numberOfPages</b> which sets how many pages we want to twitter returns.

## 349.4. MESSAGE BODY

All message bodies utilize objects provided by the Twitter4J API.

## 349.5. USE CASES

**NOTE**

**API Rate Limits:** Twitter REST APIs encapsulated by [Twitter4J](#) are subjected to [API Rate Limiting](#). You can find the per method limits in the [API Rate Limits](#) documentation. Note that endpoints/resources not listed in that page are default to 15 requests per allotted user per window.

### 349.5.1. To create a status update within your Twitter profile, send this producer a String body:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .to("twitter-timeline://user?consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]);
```

### 349.5.2. To poll, every 60 sec., all statuses on your home timeline:

```
from("twitter-timeline://home?type=polling&delay=60&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]")
  .to("bean:blah");
```

### 349.5.3. To search for all statuses with the keyword 'camel' only once:

```
from("twitter-search://foo?type=polling&keywords=camel&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]")
  .to("bean:blah");
```

### 349.5.4. Searching using a producer with static keywords:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .to("twitter-search://foo?keywords=camel&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]");
```

### 349.5.5. Searching using a producer with dynamic keywords from header:

In the **bar** header we have the keywords we want to search, so we can assign this value to the **CamelTwitterKeywords** header:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .setHeader("CamelTwitterKeywords", header("bar"))
  .to("twitter-search://foo?consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]");
```

## 349.6. EXAMPLE

See also the [Twitter Websocket Example](#).

## 349.7. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)

- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Twitter Websocket Example](#)

## CHAPTER 350. TWITTER DIRECT MESSAGE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The Twitter Direct Message Component consumes/produces a user's direct messages.

### 350.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Twitter Direct Message component supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token		String
<b>accessTokenSecret</b> (security)	The access token secret		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret		String
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter.		int
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 350.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Twitter Direct Message endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
twitter-directmessage:user
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 350.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>user</b>	<b>Required</b> The user name to send a direct message. This will be ignored for consumer.		String

### 350.2.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>type</b> (consumer)	Endpoint type to use. Only streaming supports event type.	polling	EndpointType
<b>distanceMetric</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search, to search by radius using the configured metrics. The unit can either be mi for miles, or km for kilometers. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.	km	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>extendedMode</b> (consumer)	Used for enabling full text from twitter (eg receive tweets that contains more than 140 characters).	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>latitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by latitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>locations</b> (consumer)	Bounding boxes, created by pairs of lat/lons. Can be used for streaming/filter. A pair is defined as lat,lon. And multiple paris can be separated by semi colon.		String
<b>longitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by longitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPoll Strategy
<b>radius</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by radius. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>twitterStream</b> (consumer)	To use a custom instance of <code>TwitterStream</code>		TwitterStream
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>count</b> (filter)	Limiting number of results per page.		Integer
<b>filterOld</b> (filter)	Filter out old tweets, that has previously been polled. This state is stored in memory only, and based on last tweet id.	true	boolean
<b>lang</b> (filter)	The lang string ISO_639-1 which will be used for searching		String
<b>numberOfPages</b> (filter)	The number of pages result which you want camel-twitter to consume.	1	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sinceId</b> (filter)	The last tweet id which will be used for pulling the tweets. It is useful when the camel route is restarted after a long running.	1	long
<b>userIds</b> (filter)	To filter by user ids for streaming/filter. Multiple values can be separated by comma.		String
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll.	30000	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>sortById</b> (sort)	Sorts by id, so the oldest are first, and newest last.	true	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPasswo rd</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		Integer
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessTokenSecr et</b> (security)	The access secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String



## CHAPTER 351. TWITTER SEARCH COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The Twitter Search component consumes search results.

### 351.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Twitter Search component supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token		String
<b>accessTokenSecret</b> (security)	The access token secret		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret		String
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter.		int
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 351.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Twitter Search endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
twitter-search:keywords
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 351.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>keywords</b>	<b>Required</b> The search keywords. Multiple values can be separated with comma.		String

### 351.2.2. Query Parameters (42 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>type</b> (consumer)	Endpoint type to use. Only streaming supports event type.	polling	EndpointType
<b>distanceMetric</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search, to search by radius using the configured metrics. The unit can either be mi for miles, or km for kilometers. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.	km	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>extendedMode</b> (consumer)	Used for enabling full text from twitter (eg receive tweets that contains more than 140 characters).	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>latitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by latitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>locations</b> (consumer)	Bounding boxes, created by pairs of lat/lons. Can be used for streaming/filter. A pair is defined as lat,lon. And multiple paris can be separated by semi colon.		String
<b>longitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by longitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPoll Strategy
<b>radius</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by radius. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>twitterStream</b> (consumer)	To use a custom instance of TwitterStream		TwitterStream
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>count</b> (filter)	Limiting number of results per page.		Integer
<b>filterOld</b> (filter)	Filter out old tweets, that has previously been polled. This state is stored in memory only, and based on last tweet id.	true	boolean
<b>lang</b> (filter)	The lang string ISO_639-1 which will be used for searching		String
<b>numberOfPages</b> (filter)	The number of pages result which you want camel-twitter to consume.	1	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sinceId</b> (filter)	The last tweet id which will be used for pulling the tweets. It is useful when the camel route is restarted after a long running.	1	long
<b>userIds</b> (filter)	To filter by user ids for streaming/filter. Multiple values can be separated by comma.		String
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll.	30000	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>sortById</b> (sort)	Sorts by id, so the oldest are first, and newest last.	true	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPasswo rd</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		Integer
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessTokenSecr et</b> (security)	The access secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String

## CHAPTER 352. TWITTER STREAMING COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The Twitter Streaming component consumes twitter statuses using Streaming API.

### 352.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Twitter Streaming component supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token		String
<b>accessTokenSecret</b> (security)	The access token secret		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret		String
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter.		int
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 352.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Twitter Streaming endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
twitter-streaming:streamingType
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 352.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>streamingType</b>	<b>Required</b> The streaming type to consume.		StreamingType

### 352.2.2. Query Parameters (43 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>type</b> (consumer)	Endpoint type to use. Only streaming supports event type.	polling	EndpointType
<b>distanceMetric</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search, to search by radius using the configured metrics. The unit can either be mi for miles, or km for kilometers. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.	km	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>extendedMode</b> (consumer)	Used for enabling full text from twitter (eg receive tweets that contains more than 140 characters).	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>latitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by latitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>locations</b> (consumer)	Bounding boxes, created by pairs of lat/lons. Can be used for streaming/filter. A pair is defined as lat,lon. And multiple paris can be separated by semi colon.		String
<b>longitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by longitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPoll Strategy
<b>radius</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by radius. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>twitterStream</b> (consumer)	To use a custom instance of <code>TwitterStream</code>		TwitterStream
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>count</b> (filter)	Limiting number of results per page.		Integer
<b>filterOld</b> (filter)	Filter out old tweets, that has previously been polled. This state is stored in memory only, and based on last tweet id.	true	boolean
<b>keywords</b> (filter)	Can be used for a streaming filter. Multiple values can be separated with comma.		String
<b>lang</b> (filter)	The lang string ISO_639-1 which will be used for searching		String
<b>numberOfPages</b> (filter)	The number of pages result which you want camel-twitter to consume.	1	Integer



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sinceId</b> (filter)	The last tweet id which will be used for pulling the tweets. It is useful when the camel route is restarted after a long running.	1	long
<b>userIds</b> (filter)	To filter by user ids for streaming/filter. Multiple values can be separated by comma.		String
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll.	30000	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>sortById</b> (sort)	Sorts by id, so the oldest are first, and newest last.	true	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPasswo rd</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		Integer
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessTokenSecr et</b> (security)	The access secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String

## CHAPTER 353. TWITTER TIMELINE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The Twitter Timeline component consumes twitter timeline or update the status of specific user.

### 353.1. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Twitter Timeline component supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token		String
<b>accessTokenSecret</b> (security)	The access token secret		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret		String
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter.		int
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

### 353.2. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Twitter Timeline endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
twitter-timeline:timelineType
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 353.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>timelineType</b>	<b>Required</b> The timeline type to produce/consume.		TimelineType

### 353.2.2. Query Parameters (43 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>user</b> (common)	The username when using timelineType=user		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>type</b> (consumer)	Endpoint type to use. Only streaming supports event type.	polling	EndpointType
<b>distanceMetric</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search, to search by radius using the configured metrics. The unit can either be mi for miles, or km for kilometers. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.	km	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>extendedMode</b> (consumer)	Used for enabling full text from twitter (eg receive tweets that contains more than 140 characters).	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>latitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by latitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>locations</b> (consumer)	Bounding boxes, created by pairs of lat/lons. Can be used for streaming/filter. A pair is defined as lat,lon. And multiple paris can be separated by semi colon.		String
<b>longitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by longitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPoll Strategy
<b>radius</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by radius. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>twitterStream</b> (consumer)	To use a custom instance of <code>TwitterStream</code>		TwitterStream
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>count</b> (filter)	Limiting number of results per page.		Integer
<b>filterOld</b> (filter)	Filter out old tweets, that has previously been polled. This state is stored in memory only, and based on last tweet id.	true	boolean
<b>lang</b> (filter)	The lang string ISO_639-1 which will be used for searching		String
<b>numberOfPages</b> (filter)	The number of pages result which you want camel-twitter to consume.	1	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sinceId</b> (filter)	The last tweet id which will be used for pulling the tweets. It is useful when the camel route is restarted after a long running.	1	long
<b>userIds</b> (filter)	To filter by user ids for streaming/filter. Multiple values can be separated by comma.		String
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll.	30000	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>sortById</b> (sort)	Sorts by id, so the oldest are first, and newest last.	true	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		Integer
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessTokenSecret</b> (security)	The access secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String

## CHAPTER 354. TWITTER COMPONENT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.10



### IMPORTANT

The composite twitter component has been deprecated. Use individual component for directmessage, search, streaming and timeline.

- [Twitter Components](#)
  - [Twitter Direct Message](#)
  - [Twitter Search](#)
  - [Twitter Streaming](#)
  - [Twitter Timeline](#)

The Twitter component enables the most useful features of the Twitter API by encapsulating [Twitter4J](#). It allows direct, polling, or event-driven consumption of timelines, users, trends, and direct messages. Also, it supports producing messages as status updates or direct messages.

Twitter now requires the use of OAuth for all client application authentication. In order to use camel-twitter with your account, you'll need to create a new application within Twitter at <https://dev.twitter.com/apps/new> and grant the application access to your account. Finally, generate your access token and secret.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-twitter</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 354.1. URI FORMAT

```
twitter://endpoint[?options]
```

### 354.2. TWITTER COMPONENT

The twitter component can be configured with the Twitter account settings which is mandatory to configure before using.

The Twitter component supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>accessToken</code> (security)	The access token		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>accessTokenSecret</b> (security)	The access token secret		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret		String
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter.		int
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

You can also configure these options directly in the endpoint.

### 354.3. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS

Rather than the endpoints returning a List through one single route exchange, camel-twitter creates one route exchange per returned object. As an example, if "timeline/home" results in five statuses, the route will be executed five times (one for each Status).

Endpoint	Context	Body Type	Notice
directmessage	direct, polling	twitter 4j.DirectMessage	
search	direct, polling	twitter 4j.Status	

Endpoint	Context	Body Type	Notice
streaming/filter	event, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	
streaming/sample	event, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	
streaming/user	event, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> To receive tweets from protected users and accounts.
timeline/home	direct, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	
timeline/mentions	direct, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	
timeline/public	direct, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	@deprecated. Use timeline/home or direct/home instead. Removed from *Camel 2.11 onwards.*
timeline/retweetsofme	direct, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	
timeline/user	direct, polling	twitter 4j.Stat us	
trends/daily	*Camel 2.10.1: direct, polling*	twitter 4j.Stat us	@deprecated. Removed from Camel 2.11 onwards.
trends/weekly	*Camel 2.10.1: direct, polling*	twitter 4j.Stat us	@deprecated. Removed from Camel 2.11 onwards.

## 354.4. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS

Endpoint	Body Type
directmessage	String
search	List<twitter4j.Status>
timeline/user	String

## 354.5. URI OPTIONS

The Twitter endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
twitter:kind
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 354.5.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
kind	<b>Required</b> The kind of endpoint	t	String

### 354.5.2. Query Parameters (44 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>user</b> (common)	Username, used for user timeline consumption, direct message production, etc.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>type</b> (consumer)	Endpoint type to use. Only streaming supports event type.	polling	EndpointType

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>distanceMetric</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search, to search by radius using the configured metrics. The unit can either be mi for miles, or km for kilometers. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.	km	String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>extendedMode</b> (consumer)	Used for enabling full text from twitter (eg receive tweets that contains more than 140 characters).	true	boolean
<b>latitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by latitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>locations</b> (consumer)	Bounding boxes, created by pairs of lat/lons. Can be used for streaming/filter. A pair is defined as lat,lon. And multiple paris can be separated by semi colon.		String
<b>longitude</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by longitude. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPoll Strategy
<b>radius</b> (consumer)	Used by the non-stream geography search to search by radius. You need to configure all the following options: longitude, latitude, radius, and distanceMetric.		Double
<b>twitterStream</b> (consumer)	To use a custom instance of TwitterStream		TwitterStream

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>count</b> (filter)	Limiting number of results per page.		Integer
<b>filterOld</b> (filter)	Filter out old tweets, that has previously been polled. This state is stored in memory only, and based on last tweet id.	true	boolean
<b>keywords</b> (filter)	Can be used for search and streaming/filter. Multiple values can be separated with comma.		String
<b>lang</b> (filter)	The lang string ISO_639-1 which will be used for searching		String
<b>numberOfPages</b> (filter)	The number of pages result which you want camel-twitter to consume.	1	Integer
<b>sinceId</b> (filter)	The last tweet id which will be used for pulling the tweets. It is useful when the camel route is restarted after a long running.	1	long
<b>userIds</b> (filter)	To filter by user ids for streaming/filter. Multiple values can be separated by comma.		String
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll.	30000	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>sortById</b> (sort)	Sorts by id, so the oldest are first, and newest last.	true	boolean
<b>httpProxyHost</b> (proxy)	The http proxy host which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPassword</b> (proxy)	The http proxy password which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>httpProxyPort</b> (proxy)	The http proxy port which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpProxyUser</b> (proxy)	The http proxy user which can be used for the camel-twitter. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>accessTokenSecret</b> (security)	The access secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret. Can also be configured on the TwitterComponent level instead.		String

## 354.6. MESSAGE HEADERS

Name	Description
<b>CamelTwitterKeywords</b>	This header is used by the search producer to change the search key words dynamically.
<b>CamelTwitterSearchLanguage</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.0:</b> This header can override the option of <b>lang</b> which set the search language for the search endpoint dynamically
<b>CamelTwitterCount</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.0</b> This header can override the option of <b>count</b> which sets the max twitters that will be returned.
<b>CamelTwitterNumberOfPages</b>	<b>Camel 2.11.0</b> This header can override the option of <b>numberOfPages</b> which sets how many pages we want to twitter returns.

## 354.7. MESSAGE BODY

All message bodies utilize objects provided by the Twitter4J API.

## 354.8. USE CASES



### NOTE

**API Rate Limits:** Twitter REST APIs encapsulated by [Twitter4J](#) are subjected to [API Rate Limiting](#). You can find the per method limits in the [API Rate Limits](#) documentation. Note that endpoints/resources not listed in that page are default to 15 requests per allotted user per window.

### 354.8.1. To create a status update within your Twitter profile, send this producer a String body:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .to("twitter://timeline/user?consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]);
```

### 354.8.2. To poll, every 60 sec., all statuses on your home timeline:

```
from("twitter://timeline/home?type=polling&delay=60&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]")
  .to("bean:blah");
```

### 354.8.3. To search for all statuses with the keyword 'camel' only once:

```
from("twitter://search?type=polling&keywords=camel&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]")
  .to("bean:blah");
```

### 354.8.4. Searching using a producer with static keywords:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .to("twitter://search?keywords=camel&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]");
```

### 354.8.5. Searching using a producer with dynamic keywords from header:

In the **bar** header we have the keywords we want to search, so we can assign this value to the **CamelTwitterKeywords** header:

```
from("direct:foo")
  .setHeader("CamelTwitterKeywords", header("bar"))
  .to("twitter://search?consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]");
```

## 354.9. EXAMPLE

See also the [Twitter Websocket Example](#).

## 354.10. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Twitter Websocket Example](#)



## CHAPTER 355. UNDERTOW COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.16

The **undertow** component provides HTTP and WebSocket based endpoints for consuming and producing HTTP/WebSocket requests.

That is, the Undertow component behaves as a simple Web server. Undertow can also be used as a http client which mean you can also use it with Camel as a producer.

### TIP

Since Camel version 2.21, the **undertow** component also supports WebSocket connections and can thus serve as a drop-in replacement for Camel websocket component or atmosphere-websocket component.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-undertow</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 355.1. URI FORMAT

```
undertow:http://hostname[:port]/resourceUri[?options]
undertow:https://hostname[:port]/resourceUri[?options]
undertow:ws://hostname[:port]/resourceUri[?options]
undertow:wss://hostname[:port]/resourceUri[?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 355.2. OPTIONS

The Undertow component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>undertowHttpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and HttpClient.		UndertowHttpBinding
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>hostOptions</b> (advanced)	To configure common options, such as thread pools		UndertowHostOptions
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Undertow endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
undertow:httpURI
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 355.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>httpURI</b>	<b>Required</b> The url of the HTTP endpoint to use.		URI

### 355.2.2. Query Parameters (21 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>httpMethodRestrict</b> (consumer)	Used to only allow consuming if the HttpMethod matches, such as GET/POST/PUT etc. Multiple methods can be specified separated by comma.		String
<b>matchOnUriPrefix</b> (consumer)	Whether or not the consumer should try to find a target consumer by matching the URI prefix if no exact match is found.	false	Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>optionsEnabled</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether to enable HTTP OPTIONS for this Servlet consumer. By default OPTIONS is turned off.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>cookieHandler</b> (producer)	Configure a cookie handler to maintain a HTTP session		CookieHandler
<b>keepAlive</b> (producer)	Setting to ensure socket is not closed due to inactivity	true	Boolean
<b>options</b> (producer)	Sets additional channel options. The options that can be used are defined in org.xnio.Options. To configure from endpoint uri, then prefix each option with option., such as option.close-abort=true&option.send-buffer=8192		Map
<b>reuseAddresses</b> (producer)	Setting to facilitate socket multiplexing	true	Boolean
<b>tcpNoDelay</b> (producer)	Setting to improve TCP protocol performance	true	Boolean
<b>throwExceptionOnFailure</b> (producer)	Option to disable throwing the HttpOperationFailedException in case of failed responses from the remote server. This allows you to get all responses regardless of the HTTP status code.	true	Boolean
<b>transferException</b> (producer)	If enabled and an Exchange failed processing on the consumer side and if the caused Exception was send back serialized in the response as a application/x-java-serialized-object content type. On the producer side the exception will be deserialized and thrown as is instead of the HttpOperationFailedException. The caused exception is required to be serialized. This is by default turned off. If you enable this then be aware that Java will deserialize the incoming data from the request to Java and that can be a potential security risk.	false	Boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (advanced)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>undertowHttpBinding</b> (advanced)	To use a custom UndertowHttpBinding to control the mapping between Camel message and undertow.		UndertowHttpBinding
<b>fireWebSocketChannelEvents</b> (websocket)	if true, the consumer will post notifications to the route when a new WebSocket peer connects, disconnects, etc. See UndertowConstants.EVENT_TYPE and EventType.	false	boolean
<b>sendTimeout</b> (websocket)	Timeout in milliseconds when sending to a websocket channel. The default timeout is 30000 (30 seconds).	30000	Integer
<b>sendToAll</b> (websocket)	To send to all websocket subscribers. Can be used to configure on endpoint level, instead of having to use the UndertowConstants.SEND_TO_ALL header on the message.		Boolean
<b>useStreaming</b> (websocket)	if true, text and binary messages coming through a WebSocket will be wrapped as java.io.Reader and java.io.InputStream respectively before they are passed to an Exchange; otherwise they will be passed as String and byte respectively.	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters

### 355.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

Camel uses the same message headers as the [HTTP](#) component. From Camel 2.2, it also uses **Exchange.HTTP\_CHUNKED**, **CamelHttpChunked** header to turn on or turn off the chunked encoding on the camel-undertow consumer.

Camel also populates **all** request.parameter and request.headers. For example, given a client request with the URL, <http://myserver/myserver?orderid=123>, the exchange will contain a header named **orderid** with the value 123.

### 355.4. HTTP PRODUCER EXAMPLE

The following is a basic example of how to send an HTTP request to an existing HTTP endpoint.

in Java DSL

■

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("undertow:http://www.google.com");
```

or in XML

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:start"/>
  <to uri="undertow:http://www.google.com"/>
</route>
```

## 355.5. HTTP CONSUMER EXAMPLE

In this sample we define a route that exposes a HTTP service at <http://localhost:8080/myapp/myservice>:

```
<route>
  <from uri="undertow:http://localhost:8080/myapp/myservice"/>
  <to uri="bean:myBean"/>
</route>
```

## 355.6. WEBSOCKET EXAMPLE

In this sample we define a route that exposes a WebSocket service at <http://localhost:8080/myapp/mysocket> and returns back a response to the same channel:

```
<route>
  <from uri="undertow:ws://localhost:8080/myapp/mysocket"/>
  <transform><simple>Echo ${body}</simple></transform>
  <to uri="undertow:ws://localhost:8080/myapp/mysocket"/>
</route>
```

## 355.7. USING LOCALHOST AS HOST

When you specify **localhost** in a URL, Camel exposes the endpoint only on the local TCP/IP network interface, so it cannot be accessed from outside the machine it operates on.

If you need to expose a Jetty endpoint on a specific network interface, the numerical IP address of this interface should be used as the host. If you need to expose a Jetty endpoint on all network interfaces, the **0.0.0.0** address should be used.

To listen across an entire URI prefix, see [How do I let Jetty match wildcards](#) .

If you actually want to expose routes by HTTP and already have a Servlet, you should instead refer to the [Servlet Transport](#).

## 355.8. UNDERTOW CONSUMERS ON {WILDFLY}

The configuration of camel-undertow consumers on {wildfly} is different to that of standalone Camel. Producer endpoints work as per normal.

On {wildfly}, camel-undertow consumers leverage the default Undertow HTTP server provided by the container. The server is defined within the undertow subsystem configuration. Here's an excerpt of the default configuration from standalone.xml:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:undertow:4.0">
  <buffer-cache name="default" />
  <server name="default-server">
    <http-listener name="default" socket-binding="http" redirect-socket="https" enable-http2="true" />
    <https-listener name="https" socket-binding="https" security-realm="ApplicationRealm" enable-
http2="true" />
    <host name="default-host" alias="localhost">
      <location name="/" handler="welcome-content" />
      <filter-ref name="server-header" />
      <filter-ref name="x-powered-by-header" />
      <http-invoker security-realm="ApplicationRealm" />
    </host>
  </server>
</subsystem>
```

In this instance, Undertow is configured to listen on interfaces / ports specified by the http and https socket-binding. By default this is port 8080 for http and 8443 for https.

This has the following implications:

- camel-undertow consumers will only bind to localhost:8080 or localhost:8443
- Some endpoint consumer configuration options have no effect (see below), since these settings are managed by the {wildfly} container

For example, if you configure an endpoint consumer using different host or port combinations, a warning will appear within the server log file. For example the following host & port configurations would be ignored:

```
from("undertow:http://somehost:1234/path/to/resource")
```

```
[org.wildfly.extension.camel] (pool-2-thread-1) Ignoring configured host:
http://somehost:1234/path/to/resource
```

However, the consumer is still available on the default host & port localhost:8080 or localhost:8443.

### 355.8.1. Configuring alternative ports

If alternative ports are to be accepted, then these must be configured via the {wildfly} subsystem configuration. This is explained in the server documentation:

[https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_jboss\\_enterprise\\_application\\_platform/7.1/html/configuration\\_guide/configuring\\_the\\_web\\_ser](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_jboss_enterprise_application_platform/7.1/html/configuration_guide/configuring_the_web_ser)

### 355.8.2. Ignored camel-undertow consumer configuration options on {wildfly}

#### hostOptions

Refer to the {wildfly} undertow configuration guide for how to configure server host options:

[https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_jboss\\_enterprise\\_application\\_platform/7.1/html-single/how\\_to\\_configure\\_server\\_security/#configure\\_one\\_way\\_and\\_two\\_way\\_ssl\\_tls\\_for\\_application](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_jboss_enterprise_application_platform/7.1/html-single/how_to_configure_server_security/#configure_one_way_and_two_way_ssl_tls_for_application)

### **sslContextParameters**

To configure SSL, refer to the {wildfly} SSL configuration guide:

[https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_jboss\\_enterprise\\_application\\_platform/7.1/html-single/how\\_to\\_configure\\_server\\_security/#configure\\_one\\_way\\_and\\_two\\_way\\_ssl\\_tls\\_for\\_application](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_jboss_enterprise_application_platform/7.1/html-single/how_to_configure_server_security/#configure_one_way_and_two_way_ssl_tls_for_application)

## CHAPTER 356. UNIVOCITY CSV DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

This [Data Format](#) uses [uniVocity-parsers](#) for reading and writing 3 kinds of tabular data text files:

- CSV (Comma Separated Values), where the values are separated by a symbol (usually a comma)
- fixed-width, where the values have known sizes
- TSV (Tabular Separated Values), where the fields are separated by a tabulation

Thus there are 3 data formats based on uniVocity-parsers.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest and greatest release (see [the download page for the latest versions](#) ).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-univocity-parsers</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

### 356.1. OPTIONS

Most configuration options of the uniVocity-parsers are available in the data formats. If you want more information about a particular option, please refer to their [documentation page](#).

The 3 data formats share common options and have dedicated ones, this section presents them all.

### 356.2. OPTIONS

The uniVocity CSV dataformat supports 18 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
quoteAllFields	false	Boolean	Whether or not all values must be quoted when writing them.
quote	"	String	The quote symbol.
quoteEscape	"	String	The quote escape symbol
delimiter	,	String	The delimiter of values
nullValue		String	The string representation of a null value. The default value is null
skipEmptyLines	true	Boolean	Whether or not the empty lines must be ignored. The default value is true



Name	Default	Java Type	Description
ignoreTrailingWhitespaces	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the trailing white spaces must be ignored. The default value is true
ignoreLeadingWhitespaces	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the leading white spaces must be ignored. The default value is true
headersDisabled	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the headers are disabled. When defined, this option explicitly sets the headers as null which indicates that there is no header. The default value is false
headerExtractionEnabled	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the header must be read in the first line of the test document The default value is false
numberOfRecordsToRead		<b>Integer</b>	The maximum number of records to read.
emptyValue		<b>String</b>	The String representation of an empty value
lineSeparator		<b>String</b>	The line separator of the files The default value is to use the JVM platform line separator
normalizedLineSeparator		<b>String</b>	The normalized line separator of the files The default value is a new line character.
comment	<b>#</b>	<b>String</b>	The comment symbol. The default value is
lazyLoad	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce an iterator that reads the lines on the fly or if all the lines must be read at one. The default value is false
asMap	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce maps for the lines values instead of lists. It requires to have header (either defined or collected). The default value is false
contentTypeHeader	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

### 356.3. MARSHALLING USAGES

The marshalling accepts either:

- A list of maps (List<Map<String, ?>>), one for each line

- A single map (**Map<String, ?>**), for a single line

Any other body will throws an exception.

### 356.3.1. Usage example: marshalling a Map into CSV format

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-csv/>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

### 356.3.2. Usage example: marshalling a Map into fixed-width format

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-fixed padding="_ ">
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
    </univocity-fixed>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

### 356.3.3. Usage example: marshalling a Map into TSV format

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-tsv/>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

## 356.4. UNMARSHALLING USAGES

The unmarshalling uses an **InputStream** in order to read the data.

Each row produces either:

- a list with all the values in it (**asMap** option with **false**);
- A map with all the values indexed by the headers (**asMap** option with **true**).

All the rows can either:

- be collected at once into a list (**lazyLoad** option with **false**);
- be read on the fly using an iterator (**lazyLoad** option with **true**).

### 356.4.1. Usage example: unmarshalling a CSV format into maps with automatic headers

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <univocity-csv headerExtractionEnabled="true" asMap="true"/>
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

### 356.4.2. Usage example: unmarshalling a fixed-width format into lists

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <univocity-fixed>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
    </univocity-fixed>
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

## CHAPTER 357. UNIVOCITY FIXED LENGTH DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

This [Data Format](#) uses [uniVocity-parsers](#) for reading and writing 3 kinds of tabular data text files:

- CSV (Comma Separated Values), where the values are separated by a symbol (usually a comma)
- fixed-width, where the values have known sizes
- TSV (Tabular Separated Values), where the fields are separated by a tabulation

Thus there are 3 data formats based on uniVocity-parsers.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest and greatest release (see [the download page for the latest versions](#) ).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-univocity-parsers</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

### 357.1. OPTIONS

Most configuration options of the uniVocity-parsers are available in the data formats. If you want more information about a particular option, please refer to their [documentation page](#).

The 3 data formats share common options and have dedicated ones, this section presents them all.

### 357.2. OPTIONS

The uniVocity Fixed Length dataformat supports 17 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
skipTrailingChars UntilNewline	false	Boolean	Whether or not the trailing characters until new line must be ignored. The default value is false
recordEndsOnNewline	false	Boolean	Whether or not the record ends on new line. The default value is false
padding		String	The padding character. The default value is a space
nullValue		String	The string representation of a null value. The default value is null
skipEmptyLines	true	Boolean	Whether or not the empty lines must be ignored. The default value is true

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
ignoreTrailingWhitespaces	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the trailing white spaces must be ignored. The default value is true
ignoreLeadingWhitespaces	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the leading white spaces must be ignored. The default value is true
headersDisabled	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the headers are disabled. When defined, this option explicitly sets the headers as null which indicates that there is no header. The default value is false
headerExtractionEnabled	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the header must be read in the first line of the test document The default value is false
numberOfRecordsToRead		<b>Integer</b>	The maximum number of records to read.
emptyValue		<b>String</b>	The String representation of an empty value
lineSeparator		<b>String</b>	The line separator of the files The default value is to use the JVM platform line separator
normalizedLineSeparator		<b>String</b>	The normalized line separator of the files The default value is a new line character.
comment	<b>#</b>	<b>String</b>	The comment symbol. The default value is
lazyLoad	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce an iterator that reads the lines on the fly or if all the lines must be read at one. The default value is false
asMap	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce maps for the lines values instead of lists. It requires to have header (either defined or collected). The default value is false
contentTypeHeader	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

### 357.3. MARSHALLING USAGES

The marshalling accepts either:

- A list of maps (`List<Map<String, ?>>`), one for each line
- A single map (`Map<String, ?>`), for a single line

Any other body will throws an exception.

### 357.3.1. Usage example: marshalling a Map into CSV format

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-csv/>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

### 357.3.2. Usage example: marshalling a Map into fixed-width format

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-fixed padding="_ ">
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
    </univocity-fixed>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

### 357.3.3. Usage example: marshalling a Map into TSV format

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-tsv/>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

## 357.4. UNMARSHALLING USAGES

The unmarshalling uses an **InputStream** in order to read the data.

Each row produces either:

- a list with all the values in it (**asMap** option with **false**);
- A map with all the values indexed by the headers (**asMap** option with **true**).

All the rows can either:

- be collected at once into a list (**lazyLoad** option with **false**);
- be read on the fly using an iterator (**lazyLoad** option with **true**).

### 357.4.1. Usage example: unmarshalling a CSV format into maps with automatic headers

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <univocity-csv headerExtractionEnabled="true" asMap="true"/>
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

### 357.4.2. Usage example: unmarshalling a fixed-width format into lists

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <univocity-fixed>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
    </univocity-fixed>
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

## CHAPTER 358. UNIVOCITY TSV DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.15

This [Data Format](#) uses [uniVocity-parsers](#) for reading and writing 3 kinds of tabular data text files:

- CSV (Comma Separated Values), where the values are separated by a symbol (usually a comma)
- fixed-width, where the values have known sizes
- TSV (Tabular Separated Values), where the fields are separated by a tabulation

Thus there are 3 data formats based on uniVocity-parsers.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest and greatest release (see [the download page for the latest versions](#) ).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-univocity-parsers</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
</dependency>
```

### 358.1. OPTIONS

Most configuration options of the uniVocity-parsers are available in the data formats. If you want more information about a particular option, please refer to their [documentation page](#).

The 3 data formats share common options and have dedicated ones, this section presents them all.

### 358.2. OPTIONS

The uniVocity TSV dataformat supports 15 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
escapeChar	\	<b>String</b>	The escape character.
nullValue		<b>String</b>	The string representation of a null value. The default value is null
skipEmptyLines	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the empty lines must be ignored. The default value is true
ignoreTrailingWhitespaces	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the trailing white spaces must be ignored. The default value is true
ignoreLeadingWhitespaces	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the leading white spaces must be ignored. The default value is true



Name	Default	Java Type	Description
headersDisabled	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the headers are disabled. When defined, this option explicitly sets the headers as null which indicates that there is no header. The default value is false
headerExtraction Enabled	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether or not the header must be read in the first line of the test document The default value is false
numberOfRecordsToRead		<b>Integer</b>	The maximum number of record to read.
emptyValue		<b>String</b>	The String representation of an empty value
lineSeparator		<b>String</b>	The line separator of the files The default value is to use the JVM platform line separator
normalizedLineSeparator		<b>String</b>	The normalized line separator of the files The default value is a new line character.
comment	<b>#</b>	<b>String</b>	The comment symbol. The default value is
lazyLoad	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce an iterator that reads the lines on the fly or if all the lines must be read at one. The default value is false
asMap	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the unmarshalling should produce maps for the lines values instead of lists. It requires to have header (either defined or collected). The default value is false
contentTypeHeader	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

### 358.3. MARSHALLING USAGES

The marshalling accepts either:

- A list of maps (List<Map<String, ?>>), one for each line
- A single map (Map<String, ?>), for a single line

Any other body will throws an exception.

#### 358.3.1. Usage example: marshalling a Map into CSV format

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-csv/>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>

```

### 358.3.2. Usage example: marshalling a Map into fixed-width format

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-fixed padding="_ ">
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
    </univocity-fixed>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>

```

### 358.3.3. Usage example: marshalling a Map into TSV format

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <marshal>
    <univocity-tsv/>
  </marshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>

```

## 358.4. UNMARSHALLING USAGES

The unmarshalling uses an **InputStream** in order to read the data.

Each row produces either:

- a list with all the values in it (**asMap** option with **false**);
- A map with all the values indexed by the headers (**asMap** option with **true**).

All the rows can either:

- be collected at once into a list (**lazyLoad** option with **false**);
- be read on the fly using an iterator (**lazyLoad** option with **true**).

### 358.4.1. Usage example: unmarshalling a CSV format into maps with automatic headers

```

<route>

```

```
<from uri="direct:input"/>
<unmarshal>
  <univocity-csv headerExtractionEnabled="true" asMap="true"/>
</unmarshal>
<to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

### 358.4.2. Usage example: unmarshalling a fixed-width format into lists

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:input"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <univocity-fixed>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
      <univocity-header length="5"/>
    </univocity-fixed>
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="mock:result"/>
</route>
```

## CHAPTER 359. VALIDATOR COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

The Validation component performs XML validation of the message body using the JAXP Validation API and based on any of the supported XML schema languages, which defaults to [XML Schema](#)

Note that the [Jing](#) component also supports the following useful schema languages:

- [RelaxNG Compact Syntax](#)
- [RelaxNG XML Syntax](#)

The [MSV](#) component also supports [RelaxNG XML Syntax](#).

### 359.1. URI FORMAT

```
validator:someLocalOrRemoteResource
```

Where **someLocalOrRemoteResource** is some URL to a local resource on the classpath or a full URL to a remote resource or resource on the file system which contains the XSD to validate against. For example:

- **msv:org/foo/bar.xsd**
- **msv:file:../foo/bar.xsd**
- **msv:http://acme.com/cheese.xsd**
- **validator:com/mypackage/myschema.xsd**

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component when using **Camel 2.8** or older:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

From Camel 2.9 onwards the Validation component is provided directly in the camel-core.

### 359.2. OPTIONS

The Validator component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceResolverFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom LSResourceResolver which depends on a dynamic endpoint resource URI		ValidatorResourceResolverFactory

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Validator endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
validator:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 359.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> URL to a local resource on the classpath, or a reference to lookup a bean in the Registry, or a full URL to a remote resource or resource on the file system which contains the XSD to validate against.		String

### 359.2.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>failOnNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether to fail if no body exists.	true	boolean
<b>failOnNullHeader</b> (producer)	Whether to fail if no header exists when validating against a header.	true	boolean
<b>headerName</b> (producer)	To validate against a header instead of the message body.		String
<b>errorHandler</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>org.apache.camel.processor.validation.ValidatorErrorHandler</code> . The default error handler captures the errors and throws an exception.		ValidatorErrorHandler
<b>resourceResolver</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>LSResourceResolver</code> . See also link <code>setResourceResolverFactory(ValidatorResourceResolverFactory)</code>		LSResourceResolver

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceResolverFactory</b> (advanced)	For creating a resource resolver which depends on the endpoint resource URI. Must not be used in combination with method link <code>setResourceResolver(LSResourceResolver)</code> . If not set then <code>DefaultValidatorResourceResolverFactory</code> is used		<code>ValidatorResourceResolverFactory</code>
<b>schemaFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>javax.xml.validation.SchemaFactory</code>		<code>SchemaFactory</code>
<b>schemaLanguage</b> (advanced)	Configures the W3C XML Schema Namespace URI.	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema</a>	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>useDom</b> (advanced)	Whether <code>DOMSource/DOMResult</code> or <code>SaxSource/SaxResult</code> should be used by the validator.	false	boolean
<b>useSharedSchema</b> (advanced)	Whether the Schema instance should be shared or not. This option is introduced to work around a JDK 1.6.x bug. Xerces should not have this issue.	true	boolean

### 359.3. EXAMPLE

The following [example](#) shows how to configure a route from endpoint `direct:start` which then goes to one of two endpoints, either `mock:valid` or `mock:invalid` based on whether or not the XML matches the given schema (which is supplied on the classpath).

### 359.4. ADVANCED: JMX METHOD CLEARCACHEDSCHEMA

Since **Camel 2.17**, you can force that the cached schema in the validator endpoint is cleared and reread with the next process call with the JMX operation `clearCachedSchema`. **You can also use this method to programmatically clear the cache. This method is available on the `ValidatorEndpoint`class`.`**

## CHAPTER 360. VELOCITY COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.2

The **velocity**: component allows you to process a message using an [Apache Velocity](#) template. This can be ideal when using Templating to generate responses for requests.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-velocity</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 360.1. URI FORMAT

```
velocity:templateName[?options]
```

Where **templateName** is the classpath-local URI of the template to invoke; or the complete URL of the remote template (eg: [file:///folder/myfile.vm](#)).

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 360.2. OPTIONS

The Velocity component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>velocityEngine</b> (advanced)	To use the VelocityEngine otherwise a new engine is created		VelocityEngine
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Velocity endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
velocity:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 360.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the resource. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod.		String

### 360.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Sets whether to use resource content cache or not	false	boolean
<b>encoding</b> (producer)	Character encoding of the resource content.		String
<b>loaderCache</b> (producer)	Enables / disables the velocity resource loader cache which is enabled by default	true	boolean
<b>propertiesFile</b> (producer)	The URI of the properties file which is used for VelocityEngine initialization.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 360.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The velocity component sets a couple headers on the message (you can't set these yourself and from Camel 2.1 velocity component will not set these headers which will cause some side effect on the dynamic template support):

Header	Description
<b>Camel VelocityResourceUri</b>	The <b>templateName</b> as a <b>String</b> object.



Header	Description
<b>Camel VelocitySupplementalContext</b>	<b>Camel 2.16:</b> To add additional information to the used VelocityContext. The value of this header should be a <b>Map</b> with key/values that will added (override any existing key with the same name). This can be used to pre setup some common key/values you want to reuse in your velocity endpoints.

Headers set during the Velocity evaluation are returned to the message and added as headers. Then its kinda possible to return values from Velocity to the Message.

For example, to set the header value of **fruit** in the Velocity template **.tm**:

```
$in.setHeader("fruit", "Apple")
```

The **fruit** header is now accessible from the **message.out.headers**.

## 360.4. VELOCITY CONTEXT

Camel will provide exchange information in the Velocity context (just a **Map**). The **Exchange** is transferred as:

key	value
<b>exchange</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> itself.
<b>exchange.properties</b>	The <b>Exchange</b> properties.
<b>headers</b>	The headers of the In message.
<b>camelContext</b>	The Camel Context instance.
<b>request</b>	The In message.
<b>in</b>	The In message.
<b>body</b>	The In message body.
<b>out</b>	The Out message (only for InOut message exchange pattern).

key	value
<b>response</b>	The Out message (only for InOut message exchange pattern).

Since Camel-2.14, you can setup a custom Velocity Context yourself by setting the message header `*CamelVelocityContext*` just like this

```
VelocityContext velocityContext = new VelocityContext(variableMap);
exchange.getIn().setHeader("CamelVelocityContext", velocityContext);
```

## 360.5. HOT RELOADING

The Velocity template resource is, by default, hot reloadable for both file and classpath resources (expanded jar). If you set `contentCache=true`, Camel will only load the resource once, and thus hot reloading is not possible. This scenario can be used in production, when the resource never changes.

## 360.6. DYNAMIC TEMPLATES

### Available as of Camel 2.1

Camel provides two headers by which you can define a different resource location for a template or the template content itself. If any of these headers is set then Camel uses this over the endpoint configured resource. This allows you to provide a dynamic template at runtime.

Header	Type	Description
Camel VelocityResourceUri	String	<b>Camel 2.1:</b> A URI for the template resource to use instead of the endpoint configured.
Camel VelocityTemplate	String	<b>Camel 2.1:</b> The template to use instead of the endpoint configured.

## 360.7. SAMPLES

For example you could use something like

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
to("velocity:com/acme/MyResponse.vm");
```

To use a Velocity template to formulate a response to a message for InOut message exchanges (where there is a `JMSReplyTo` header).

If you want to use `InOnly` and consume the message and send it to another destination, you could use the following route:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("velocity:com/acme/MyResponse.vm").
  to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

And to use the content cache, e.g. for use in production, where the `.vm` template never changes:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("velocity:com/acme/MyResponse.vm?contentCache=true").
  to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

And a file based resource:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("velocity:file://myfolder/MyResponse.vm?contentCache=true").
  to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

In **Camel 2.1** it's possible to specify what template the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").
  setHeader("CamelVelocityResourceUri").constant("path/to/my/template.vm").
  to("velocity:dummy");
```

In **Camel 2.1** it's possible to specify a template directly as a header the component should use dynamically via a header, so for example:

```
from("direct:in").
  setHeader("CamelVelocityTemplate").constant("Hi this is a velocity template that can do templating
  ${body}").
  to("velocity:dummy");
```

## 360.8. THE EMAIL SAMPLE

In this sample we want to use Velocity templating for an order confirmation email. The email template is laid out in Velocity as:

```
Dear ${headers.lastName}, ${headers.firstName}

Thanks for the order of ${headers.item}.

Regards Camel Riders Bookstore
${body}
```

And the java code:

## 360.9. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)

- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 361. VERT.X COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **vertx** component is for working with the [VertxEventBus](#).

The vertx [EventBus](#) sends and receives JSON events.

INFO:From **Camel 2.16** onwards vertx 3 is in use which requires Java 1.8 at runtime.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-vertx</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 361.1. URI FORMAT

```
vertx:channelName[?options]
```

### 361.2. OPTIONS

The Vert.x component supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>vertxFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom VertxFactory implementation		VertxFactory
<b>host</b> (common)	Hostname for creating an embedded clustered EventBus		String
<b>port</b> (common)	Port for creating an embedded clustered EventBus		int
<b>vertxOptions</b> (common)	Options to use for creating vertx		VertxOptions
<b>vertx</b> (common)	To use the given vertx EventBus instead of creating a new embedded EventBus		Vertx
<b>timeout</b> (common)	Timeout in seconds to wait for clustered Vertx EventBus to be ready. The default value is 60.	60	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Vert.x endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
vertx:address
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 361.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>address</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the event bus address used to communicate		String

### 361.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>pubSub</b> (common)	Whether to use publish/subscribe instead of point to point when sending to a vertx endpoint.		Boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

**Camel 2.12.3:** Whether to use publish/subscribe instead of point to point when sending to a vertx endpoint.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

### 361.3. CONNECTING TO THE EXISTING VERT.X INSTANCE

If you would like to connect to the Vert.x instance already existing in your JVM, you can set the instance on the component level:

```
Vertx vertx = ...;
VertxComponent vertxComponent = new VertxComponent();
vertxComponent.setVertx(vertx);
camelContext.addComponent("vertx", vertxComponent);
```

### 361.4. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 362. VM COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.1

The **vm**: component provides asynchronous [SEDA](#) behavior, exchanging messages on a [BlockingQueue](#) and invoking consumers in a separate thread pool.

This component differs from the [Seda](#) component in that VM supports communication across CamelContext instances - so you can use this mechanism to communicate across web applications (provided that **camel-core.jar** is on the **system/boot** classpath).

VM is an extension to the [Seda](#) component.

### 362.1. URI FORMAT

```
vm:queueName[?options]
```

Where **queueName** can be any string to uniquely identify the endpoint within the JVM (or at least within the classloader that loaded camel-core.jar)

You can append query options to the URI in the following format: **?option=value&option=value&...**

An exactly identical **VM** endpoint URI **must** be used for both the producer and the consumer endpoint. Otherwise, Camel will create a second **VM** endpoint despite that the **queueName** portion of the URI is identical. For example:

```
from("direct:foo").to("vm:bar?concurrentConsumers=5");
from("vm:bar?concurrentConsumers=5").to("file://output");
```

Notice that we have to use the full URI, including options in both the producer and consumer.

In Camel 2.4 this has been fixed so that only the queue name must match. Using the queue name **bar**, we could rewrite the previous exmple as follows:

```
from("direct:foo").to("vm:bar");
from("vm:bar?concurrentConsumers=5").to("file://output");
```

### 362.2. OPTIONS

The VM component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>queueSize</b> (advanced)	Sets the default maximum capacity of the SEDA queue (i.e., the number of messages it can hold).		int
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Sets the default number of concurrent threads processing exchanges.	1	int



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>defaultQueueFactory</b> (advanced)	Sets the default queue factory.		Exchange>
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The VM endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
vm:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 362.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of queue		String

### 362.2.2. Query Parameters (16 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>size</b> (common)	The maximum capacity of the SEDA queue (i.e., the number of messages it can hold).	2147483647	int
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>concurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Number of concurrent threads processing exchanges.	1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN/ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the default exchange pattern when creating an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>limitConcurrentConsumers</b> (consumer)	Whether to limit the number of concurrentConsumers to the maximum of 500. By default, an exception will be thrown if an endpoint is configured with a greater number. You can disable that check by turning this option off.	true	boolean
<b>multipleConsumers</b> (consumer)	Specifies whether multiple consumers are allowed. If enabled, you can use SEDA for Publish-Subscribe messaging. That is, you can send a message to the SEDA queue and have each consumer receive a copy of the message. When enabled, this option should be specified on every consumer endpoint.	false	boolean
<b>pollTimeout</b> (consumer)	The timeout used when polling. When a timeout occurs, the consumer can check whether it is allowed to continue running. Setting a lower value allows the consumer to react more quickly upon shutdown.	1000	int
<b>purgeWhenStopping</b> (consumer)	Whether to purge the task queue when stopping the consumer/route. This allows to stop faster, as any pending messages on the queue is discarded.	false	boolean
<b>blockWhenFull</b> (producer)	Whether a thread that sends messages to a full SEDA queue will block until the queue's capacity is no longer exhausted. By default, an exception will be thrown stating that the queue is full. By enabling this option, the calling thread will instead block and wait until the message can be accepted.	false	boolean
<b>discardIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should discard the message (do not add the message to the queue), when sending to a queue with no active consumers. Only one of the options discardIfNoConsumers and failIfNoConsumers can be enabled at the same time.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>failIfNoConsumers</b> (producer)	Whether the producer should fail by throwing an exception, when sending to a queue with no active consumers. Only one of the options <code>discardIfNoConsumers</code> and <code>failIfNoConsumers</code> can be enabled at the same time.	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (producer)	Timeout (in milliseconds) before a SEDA producer will stop waiting for an asynchronous task to complete. You can disable timeout by using 0 or a negative value.	30000	long
<b>waitForTaskToComplete</b> (producer)	Option to specify whether the caller should wait for the async task to complete or not before continuing. The following three options are supported: <code>Always</code> , <code>Never</code> or <code>IfReplyExpected</code> . The first two values are self-explanatory. The last value, <code>IfReplyExpected</code> , will only wait if the message is Request Reply based. The default option is <code>IfReplyExpected</code> .	IfReplyExpected	WaitForTaskToComplete
<b>queue</b> (advanced)	Define the queue instance which will be used by the endpoint. This option is only for rare use-cases where you want to use a custom queue instance.		BlockingQueue
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

See the [Seda](#) component for options and other important usage details as the same rules apply to the [Vm](#) component.

### 362.3. SAMPLES

In the route below we send exchanges across CamelContext instances to a VM queue named **order.email**:

```
from("direct:in").bean(MyOrderBean.class).to("vm:order.email");
```

And then we receive exchanges in some other Camel context (such as deployed in another **.war** application):

```
from("vm:order.email").bean(MyOrderEmailSender.class);
```

### 362.4. SEE ALSO

- [Seda](#)

## CHAPTER 363. WEATHER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The **weather:** component is used for polling weather information from [Open Weather Map](#) - a site that provides free global weather and forecast information. The information is returned as a json String object.

Camel will poll for updates to the current weather and forecasts once per hour by default. It can also be used to query the weather api based on the parameters defined on the endpoint which is used as producer.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-weather</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 363.1. URI FORMAT

```
weather://<unused name>[?options]
```

### 363.2. REMARK

Since the 9th of October, an Api Key is required to access the openweather service. This key is passed as parameter to the URI definition of the weather endpoint using the appid param !

### 363.3. GEOLOCATION PROVIDER

Since July 2018 FreegeoIP is no longer available. The camel-weather component was using this API. We switch to [IPstack](#) so you'll need to specify an Access Key and the IP from where you're using the API now on.

### 363.4. OPTIONS

The Weather component supports 3 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>geolocationAccessKey</b> (common)	The geolocation service now needs an accessKey to be used		String
<b>geolocationRequestHostIP</b> (common)	The geolocation service now needs to specify the IP associated to the accessKey you're using		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Weather endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
weather:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 363.4.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> The name value is not used.		String

### 363.4.2. Query Parameters (45 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>appid</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> APPID ID used to authenticate the user connected to the API Server		String
<b>headerName</b> (common)	To store the weather result in this header instead of the message body. This is useable if you want to keep current message body as-is.		String
<b>language</b> (common)	Language of the response.	en	WeatherLanguage
<b>mode</b> (common)	The output format of the weather data.	JSON	WeatherMode
<b>period</b> (common)	If null, the current weather will be returned, else use values of 5, 7, 14 days. Only the numeric value for the forecast period is actually parsed, so spelling, capitalisation of the time period is up to you (its ignored)		String
<b>units</b> (common)	The units for temperature measurement.		WeatherUnits

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>weatherApi</b> (common)	The API to be use (current, forecast/3 hour, forecast daily, station)		WeatherApi
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy
<b>httpClientConnectionManager</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>HttpClientConnectionManager</code> to manage connections		HttpClientConnectionManager
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>cnt</b> (filter)	Number of results to be found		Integer
<b>ids</b> (filter)	List of id's of city/stations. You can separate multiple ids by comma.		String
<b>lat</b> (filter)	Latitude of location. You can use lat and lon options instead of location. For boxed queries this is the bottom latitude.		String
<b>location</b> (filter)	If null Camel will try and determine your current location using the geolocation of your ip address, else specify the city,country. For well known city names, Open Weather Map will determine the best fit, but multiple results may be returned. Hence specifying and country as well will return more accurate data. If you specify current as the location then the component will try to get the current latitude and longitude and use that to get the weather details. You can use lat and lon options instead of location.		String
<b>lon</b> (filter)	Longitude of location. You can use lat and lon options instead of location. For boxed queries this is the left longitude.		String
<b>rightLon</b> (filter)	For boxed queries this is the right longitude. Needs to be used in combination with topLat and zoom.		String
<b>topLat</b> (filter)	For boxed queries this is the top latitude. Needs to be used in combination with rightLon and zoom.		String
<b>zip</b> (filter)	Zip-code, e.g. 94040,us		String
<b>zoom</b> (filter)	For boxed queries this is the zoom. Needs to be used in combination with rightLon and topLat.		Integer
<b>proxyAuthDomain</b> (proxy)	Domain for proxy NTLM authentication		String
<b>proxyAuthHost</b> (proxy)	Optional host for proxy NTLM authentication		String
<b>proxyAuthMethod</b> (proxy)	Authentication method for proxy, either as Basic, Digest or NTLM.		String
<b>proxyAuthPassword</b> (proxy)	Password for proxy authentication		String



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>proxyAuthUsername</b> (proxy)	Username for proxy authentication		String
<b>proxyHost</b> (proxy)	The proxy host name		String
<b>proxyPort</b> (proxy)	The proxy port number		Integer
<b>geolocationAccessKey</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> The geolocation service now needs an accessKey to be used		String
<b>geolocationRequestHostIP</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> The geolocation service now needs to specify the IP associated to the accessKey you're using		String

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

## 363.5. EXCHANGE DATA FORMAT

Camel will deliver the body as a json formatted java.lang.String (see the **mode** option above).

## 363.6. MESSAGE HEADERS

Header	Description
<b>CamelWeatherQuery</b>	The original query URL sent to the Open Weather Map site
<b>CamelWeatherLocation</b>	Used by the producer to override the endpoint location and use the location from this header instead.

## 363.7. SAMPLES

In this sample we find the 7 day weather forecast for Madrid, Spain:

```
from("weather:foo?location=Madrid,Spain&period=7
days&appid=APIKEY&geolocationAccessKey=IPSTACK_ACCESS_KEY&geolocationRequestHostIP=L
OCAL_IP").to("jms:queue:weather");
```

To just find the current weather for your current location you can use this:

```
from("weather:foo?
appid=APIKEY&geolocationAccessKey=IPSTACK_ACCESS_KEY&geolocationRequestHostIP=LOCAL_IP")
.to("jms:queue:weather");
```

And to find the weather using the producer we do:

```
from("direct:start")
.to("weather:foo?
location=Madrid,Spain&appid=APIKEY&geolocationAccessKey=IPSTACK_ACCESS_KEY&geolocationRequestHostIP=LOCAL_IP");
```

And we can send in a message with a header to get the weather for any location as shown:

```
String json = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:start", "", "CamelWeatherLocation",
"Paris,France&appid=APIKEY", String.class);
```

And to get the weather at the current location, then:

```
String json = template.requestBodyAndHeader("direct:start", "", "CamelWeatherLocation",
"current&appid=APIKEY", String.class);
```

## CHAPTER 364. WEB3J ETHEREUM BLOCKCHAIN COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.22

The **Ethereum** blockchain component uses the [web3j](#) client API and allows you to interact with Ethereum compatible nodes such as [Geth](#), [Parity](#), [Quorum](#), [Infura](#), etc.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-web3j</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 364.1. URI FORMAT

```
web3j://<local/remote host:port or local IPC path>[?options]
```

### 364.2. WEB3J OPTIONS

The Web3j Ethereum Blockchain component supports 2 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	Default configuration		Web3jConfigurati on
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Web3j Ethereum Blockchain endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
web3j:nodeAddress
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 364.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
------	-------------	---------	------

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>nodeAddress</b>	<b>Required</b> Sets the node address used to communicate		String

### 364.2.2. Query Parameters (38 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>addresses</b> (common)	Contract address or a list of addresses.		List
<b>fromAddress</b> (common)	The address the transaction is send from		String
<b>fromBlock</b> (common)	The block number, or the string latest for the last mined block or pending, earliest for not yet mined transactions.	latest	DefaultBlockParameter
<b>fullTransactionObjects</b> (common)	If true it returns the full transaction objects, if false only the hashes of the transactions.	false	boolean
<b>gasLimit</b> (common)	The maximum gas allowed in this block.		BigInteger
<b>privateFor</b> (common)	A transaction privateFor nodes with public keys in a Quorum network		List
<b>quorumAPI</b> (common)	If true, this will support Quorum API.	false	boolean
<b>toAddress</b> (common)	The address the transaction is directed to.		String
<b>toBlock</b> (common)	The block number, or the string latest for the last mined block or pending, earliest for not yet mined transactions.	latest	DefaultBlockParameter
<b>topics</b> (common)	Topics are order-dependent. Each topic can also be a list of topics. Specify multiple topics separated by comma.		String
<b>web3j</b> (common)	The preconfigured Web3j object.		Web3j

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this option is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>address</b> (producer)	Contract address.		String
<b>atBlock</b> (producer)	The block number, or the string <code>latest</code> for the last mined block or <code>pending</code> , <code>earliest</code> for not yet mined transactions.	latest	<code>DefaultBlockParameter</code>
<b>blockHash</b> (producer)	Hash of the block where this transaction was in.		String
<b>clientId</b> (producer)	A random hexadecimal(32 bytes) ID identifying the client.		String
<b>data</b> (producer)	The compiled code of a contract OR the hash of the invoked method signature and encoded parameters.		String
<b>databaseName</b> (producer)	The local database name.		String
<b>filterId</b> (producer)	The filter id to use.		<code>BigInteger</code>
<b>gasPrice</b> (producer)	Gas price used for each paid gas.		<code>BigInteger</code>
<b>hashrate</b> (producer)	A hexadecimal string representation (32 bytes) of the hash rate.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>headerPowHash</b> (producer)	The header's pow-hash (256 bits) used for submitting a proof-of-work solution.		String
<b>index</b> (producer)	The transactions/uncle index position in the block.		BigInteger
<b>keyName</b> (producer)	The key name in the database.		String
<b>mixDigest</b> (producer)	The mix digest (256 bits) used for submitting a proof-of-work solution.		String
<b>nonce</b> (producer)	The nonce found (64 bits) used for submitting a proof-of-work solution.		String
<b>operation</b> (producer)	Operation to use.	transaction	String
<b>position</b> (producer)	The transaction index position withing a block.		BigInteger
<b>priority</b> (producer)	The priority of a whisper message.		BigInteger
<b>sha3HashOfData ToSign</b> (producer)	Message to sign by calculating an Ethereum specific signature.		String
<b>signedTransactionData</b> (producer)	The signed transaction data for a new message call transaction or a contract creation for signed transactions.		String
<b>sourceCode</b> (producer)	The source code to compile.		String
<b>transactionHash</b> (producer)	The information about a transaction requested by transaction hash.		String
<b>ttl</b> (producer)	The time to live in seconds of a whisper message.		BigInteger
<b>value</b> (producer)	The value sent within a transaction.		BigInteger
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 364.3. SPRING BOOT AUTO-CONFIGURATION

The component supports 33 options, which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.address</code>	Contract address.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.addresses</code>	Contract address or a list of addresses.		List
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.block-hash</code>	Hash of the block where this transaction was in.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.client-id</code>	A random hexadecimal(32 bytes) ID identifying the client.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.data</code>	The compiled code of a contract OR the hash of the invoked method signature and encoded parameters.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.database-name</code>	The local database name.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.filter-id</code>	The filter id to use.		BigInteger
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.from-address</code>	The address the transaction is send from		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.full-transaction-objects</code>	If true it returns the full transaction objects, if false only the hashes of the transactions.	false	Boolean
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.gas-limit</code>	The maximum gas allowed in this block.		BigInteger
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.gas-price</code>	Gas price used for each paid gas.		BigInteger

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.hashrate</code>	A hexadecimal string representation (32 bytes) of the hash rate.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.header-pow-hash</code>	The header's pow-hash (256 bits) used for submitting a proof-of-work solution.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.index</code>	The transactions/uncle index position in the block.		BigInteger
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.key-name</code>	The key name in the database.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.mix-digest</code>	The mix digest (256 bits) used for submitting a proof-of-work solution.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.nonce</code>	The nonce found (64 bits) used for submitting a proof-of-work solution.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.operation</code>	Operation to use.	transaction	String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.position</code>	The transaction index position within a block.		BigInteger
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.priority</code>	The priority of a whisper message.		BigInteger
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.private-for</code>	A transaction privateFor nodes with public keys in a Quorum network		List
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.quorum-a-p-i</code>	If true, this will support Quorum API.	false	Boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.sha3-hash-of-data-to-sign</code>	Message to sign by calculating an Ethereum specific signature.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.signed-transaction-data</code>	The signed transaction data for a new message call transaction or a contract creation for signed transactions.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.source-code</code>	The source code to compile.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.to-address</code>	The address the transaction is directed to.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.topics</code>	Topics are order-dependent. Each topic can also be a list of topics. Specify multiple topics separated by comma.		List
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.transaction-hash</code>	The information about a transaction requested by transaction hash.		String
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.ttl</code>	The time to live in seconds of a whisper message.		BigInteger
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.value</code>	The value sent within a transaction.		BigInteger
<code>camel.component.web3j.configuration.web3j</code>	The preconfigured Web3j object.		Web3j
<code>camel.component.web3j.enabled</code>	Enable web3j component	true	Boolean
<code>camel.component.web3j.resolve-property-placeholders</code>	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	Boolean

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?options=value&option2=value&...`

## 364.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

Header	Description
<b>All URI options</b>	All URI options can also be set as exchange headers.

## 364.5. SAMPLES

Listen for new mined blocks and send the block hash to a jms queue:

```
from("web3j://http://127.0.0.1:7545?operation=ETH_BLOCK_HASH_OBSERVABLE")
  .to("jms:queue:blocks");
```

Use the block hash code to retrieve the block and full transaction details:

```
from("jms:queue:blocks")
  .setHeader(BLOCK_HASH, body())
  .to("web3j://http://127.0.0.1:7545?
operation=ETH_GET_BLOCK_BY_HASH&fullTransactionObjects=true");
```

Read the balance of an address at a specific block number:

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("web3j://http://127.0.0.1:7545?
operation=ETH_GET_BALANCE&address=0xc8CDceCE5d006dAB638029EBCf6Dd666efF5A952&atBlock=10");
```

## CHAPTER 365. JETTY WEBSOCKET COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.10

The **websocket** component provides websocket endpoints for communicating with clients using websocket. The component uses Eclipse Jetty Server which implements the [IETF](#) specification (drafts and RFC 6455). It supports the protocols `ws://` and `wss://`. To use `wss://` protocol, the `SSLContextParameters` must be defined.

### Version currently supported

Camel 2.18 uses Jetty 9

### 365.1. URI FORMAT

```
websocket://hostname[:port][/resourceUri][?options]
```

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, **?option=value&option=value&...**

### 365.2. WEBSOCKET OPTIONS

The Jetty Websocket component supports 14 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>staticResources</b> (consumer)	Set a resource path for static resources (such as .html files etc). The resources can be loaded from classpath, if you prefix with <code>classpath:</code> , otherwise the resources is loaded from file system or from JAR files. For example to load from root classpath use <code>classpath:.</code> , or <code>classpath:WEB-INF/static</code> If not configured (eg null) then no static resource is in use.		String
<b>host</b> (common)	The hostname. The default value is 0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	String
<b>port</b> (common)	The port number. The default value is 9292	9292	Integer
<b>sslKeyPassword</b> (security)	The password for the keystore when using SSL.		String
<b>sslPassword</b> (security)	The password when using SSL.		String
<b>sslKeystore</b> (security)	The path to the keystore.		String
<b>enableJmx</b> (advanced)	If this option is true, Jetty JMX support will be enabled for this endpoint. See Jetty JMX support for more details.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>minThreads</b> (advanced)	To set a value for minimum number of threads in server thread pool. MaxThreads/minThreads or threadPool fields are required due to switch to Jetty9. The default values for minThreads is 1.		Integer
<b>maxThreads</b> (advanced)	To set a value for maximum number of threads in server thread pool. MaxThreads/minThreads or threadPool fields are required due to switch to Jetty9. The default values for maxThreads is 12 noCores.		Integer
<b>threadPool</b> (advanced)	To use a custom thread pool for the server. MaxThreads/minThreads or threadPool fields are required due to switch to Jetty9.		ThreadPool
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using SSLContextParameters		SSLContextParameters
<b>useGlobalSslContextParameters</b> (security)	Enable usage of global SSL context parameters.	false	boolean
<b>socketFactory</b> (common)	To configure a map which contains custom WebSocketFactory for sub protocols. The key in the map is the sub protocol. The default key is reserved for the default implementation.		Map
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Jetty WebSocket endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
websocket:host:port/resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 365.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>host</b>	The hostname. The default value is 0.0.0.0. Setting this option on the component will use the component configured value as default.	0.0.0.0	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>port</b>	The port number. The default value is 9292. Setting this option on the component will use the component configured value as default.	9292	Integer
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Name of the websocket channel to use		String

### 365.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maxBinaryMessageSize</b> (common)	Can be used to set the size in bytes that the websocket created by the websocketServlet may be accept before closing. (Default is -1 - or unlimited)	-1	Integer
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sessionSupport</b> (consumer)	Whether to enable session support which enables HttpSession for each http request.	false	boolean
<b>staticResources</b> (consumer)	Set a resource path for static resources (such as .html files etc). The resources can be loaded from classpath, if you prefix with classpath:, otherwise the resources is loaded from file system or from JAR files. For example to load from root classpath use classpath:., or classpath:WEB-INF/static If not configured (eg null) then no static resource is in use.		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>sendTimeout</b> (producer)	Timeout in millis when sending to a websocket channel. The default timeout is 30000 (30 seconds).	30000	Integer

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>sendToAll</b> (producer)	To send to all websocket subscribers. Can be used to configure on endpoint level, instead of having to use the <code>WebSocketConstants.SEND_TO_ALL</code> header on the message.		Boolean
<b>bufferSize</b> (advanced)	Set the buffer size of the <code>websocketServlet</code> , which is also the max frame byte size (default 8192)	8192	Integer
<b>maxIdleTime</b> (advanced)	Set the time in ms that the websocket created by the <code>websocketServlet</code> may be idle before closing. (default is 300000)	300000	Integer
<b>maxTextMessageSize</b> (advanced)	Can be used to set the size in characters that the websocket created by the <code>websocketServlet</code> may be accept before closing.		Integer
<b>minVersion</b> (advanced)	Can be used to set the minimum protocol version accepted for the <code>websocketServlet</code> . (Default 13 - the RFC6455 version)	13	Integer
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>allowedOrigins</b> (cors)	The CORS allowed origins. Use to allow all.		String
<b>crossOriginFilterOn</b> (cors)	Whether to enable CORS	false	boolean
<b>filterPath</b> (cors)	Context path for filtering CORS		String
<b>enableJmx</b> (monitoring)	If this option is true, Jetty JMX support will be enabled for this endpoint. See Jetty JMX support for more details.	false	boolean
<b>sslContextParameters</b> (security)	To configure security using <code>SSLContextParameters</code>		<code>SSLContextParameters</code>

### 365.3. MESSAGE HEADERS

The websocket component uses 2 headers to indicate to either send messages back to a single/current client, or to all clients.

<b>Webs ocket Const ants.S END_ TO_A LL</b>	Sends the message to all clients which are currently connected. You can use the <b>sendToAll</b> option on the endpoint instead of using this header.
<b>Webs ocket Const ants.C ONNE CTION _KEY</b>	Sends the message to the client with the given connection key.

## 365.4. USAGE

In this example we let Camel exposes a websocket server which clients can communicate with. The websocket server uses the default host and port, which would be **0.0.0.0:9292**.

The example will send back an echo of the input. To send back a message, we need to send the transformed message to the same endpoint "**websocket://echo**". This is needed because by default the messaging is InOnly.

This example is part of an unit test, which you can find [here](#). As a client we use the [AHC](#) library which offers support for web socket as well.

Here is another example where webapp resources location have been defined to allow the Jetty Application Server to not only register the WebSocket servlet but also to expose web resources for the browser. Resources should be defined under the webapp directory.

```
from("activemq:topic:newsTopic")
  .routeId("fromJMStoWebSocket")
  .to("websocket://localhost:8443/newsTopic?sendToAll=true&staticResources=classpath:webapp");
```

## 365.5. SETTING UP SSL FOR WEBSOCKET COMPONENT

### 365.5.1. Using the JSSE Configuration Utility

As of Camel 2.10, the WebSocket component supports SSL/TLS configuration through the [Camel JSSE Configuration Utility](#). This utility greatly decreases the amount of component specific code you need to write and is configurable at the endpoint and component levels. The following examples demonstrate how to use the utility with the Cometd component.

Programmatic configuration of the component

```
KeyStoreParameters ksp = new KeyStoreParameters();
ksp.setResource("/users/home/server/keystore.jks");
ksp.setPassword("keystorePassword");

KeyManagersParameters kmp = new KeyManagersParameters();
kmp.setKeyStore(ksp);
```

```

kmp.setKeyPassword("keyPassword");

TrustManagersParameters tmp = new TrustManagersParameters();
tmp.setKeyStore(ksp);

SSLContextParameters scp = new SSLContextParameters();
scp.setKeyManagers(kmp);
scp.setTrustManagers(tmp);

CometdComponent cometdComponent = getContext().getComponent("cometds",
CometdComponent.class);
cometdComponent.setSslContextParameters(scp);

```

Spring DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
<camel:sslContextParameters
  id="sslContextParameters">
  <camel:keyManagers
    keyPassword="keyPassword">
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:keyManagers>
  <camel:trustManagers>
    <camel:keyStore
      resource="/users/home/server/keystore.jks"
      password="keystorePassword"/>
    </camel:trustManagers>
  </camel:sslContextParameters>...
...
<to uri="websocket://127.0.0.1:8443/test?sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters"/>...

```

Java DSL based configuration of endpoint

```

...
protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
  return new RouteBuilder() {
    public void configure() {

      String uri = "websocket://127.0.0.1:8443/test?
sslContextParameters=#sslContextParameters";

      from(uri)
        .log(">>> Message received from WebSocket Client : ${body}")
        .to("mock:client")
        .loop(10)
          .setBody().constant(">> Welcome on board!")
          .to(uri);
    }
  };
}
...

```

## 365.6. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)



- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [AHC](#)
- [Jetty](#)
- [Twitter Websocket Example](#) demonstrates how to poll a constant feed of twitter searches and publish results in real time using web socket to a web page.

## CHAPTER 366. WORDPRESS COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.21

Camel component for [Wordpress API](#).

Currently only the **Posts** and **Users** operations are supported.

### 366.1. OPTIONS

The Wordpress component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	Wordpress component configuration		WordpressComponent Configuration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Wordpress endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
wordpress:operationDetail
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 366.1.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>operation</b>	<b>Required</b> The endpoint operation.		String
<b>operationDetail</b>	The second part of an endpoint operation. Needed only when endpoint semantic is not enough, like <code>wordpress:post:delete</code>		String

#### 366.1.2. Query Parameters (11 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>apiVersion</b> (common)	The Wordpress REST API version	2	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>criteria</b> (common)	The criteria to use with complex searches.		Map
<b>force</b> (common)	Whether to bypass trash and force deletion.	false	Boolean
<b>id</b> (common)	The entity id		Integer
<b>password</b> (common)	Password from authorized user		String
<b>url</b> (common)	<b>Required</b> The Wordpress API URL from your site, e.g. <a href="http://myblog.com/wp-json/">http://myblog.com/wp-json/</a>		String
<b>user</b> (common)	Authorized user to perform writing operations		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

Most of parameters needed when performing a read operation mirrors from the official [API](#). When performing searches operations, the **criteria**. suffix is needed. Take the following **Consumer** as example:

```
wordpress:post?criteria.perPage=10&criteria.orderBy=author&criteria.categories=camel,dozer,json
```

### 366.1.3. Configuring Wordpress component

The **WordpressConfiguration** class can be used to set initial properties configuration to the component instead of passing it as query parameter. The following listing shows how to set the component to be used in your routes.

```
public void configure() {
    final WordpressConfiguration configuration = new WordpressConfiguration();
    final WordpressComponentConfiguration component = new WordpressComponentConfiguration();
    configuration.setApiVersion("2");
    configuration.setUrl("http://yoursite.com/wp-json/");
    component.setConfiguration(configuration);
    getContext().addComponent("wordpress", component);

    from("wordpress:post?id=1")
        .to("mock:result");
}
```

### 366.1.4. Consumer Example

Consumer polls from the API from time to time domain objects from Wordpress. Following, an example using the **Post** operation:

- **wordpress:post** retrieves posts (defaults to 10 posts)
- **wordpress:post?id=1** search for a specific post

### 366.1.5. Producer Example

Producer performs write operations on Wordpress like adding a new user or update a post. To be able to write, you must have an authorized user credentials (see Authentication).

- **wordpress:post** creates a new post from the **org.apache.camel.component.wordpress.api.model.Post** class in the message body.
- **wordpress:post?id=1** updates a post based on data **org.apache.camel.component.wordpress.api.model.Post** from the message body.
- **wordpress:post:delete?id=1** deletes a specific post

## 366.2. AUTHENTICATION

Producers that perform write operations (e.g. create a new post) **must have an authenticated user** to do so. The standard authentication mechanism used by Wordpress is cookie. Unfortunately this method is not supported outside Wordpress environment because it's rely on **nonce** internal function.

There's some alternatives to use the Wordpress API without nonces, but requires specific plugin installations.

At this time, **camel-wordpress** only supports Basic Authentication (more to come). To configure it, you must install the [Basic-Auth Wordpress plugin](#) and pass the credentials to the endpoint:

```
from("direct:deletePost").to("wordpress:post:delete?
id=9&user=ben&password=password123").to("mock:resultDelete");
```

It's not recommend to use Basic Authentication in production without TLS!!

# CHAPTER 367. XCHANGE COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.21

The **xchange**: component uses the [XChange](#) Java library to provide access to 60+ Bitcoin and Altcoin exchanges. It comes with a consistent interface for trading and accessing market data.

Camel can get crypto currency market data, query historical data, place market orders and much more.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-xchange</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## 367.1. URI FORMAT

```
xchange://exchange?options
```

## 367.2. OPTIONS

The XChange component has no options.

The XChange endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
xchange:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 367.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
name	Required The exchange to connect to		String

### 367.2.2. Query Parameters (5 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
currency (producer)	The currency		Currency
currencyPair (producer)	The currency pair		CurrencyPair

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>method</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The method to execute		XChangeMethod
<b>service</b> (producer)	<b>Required</b> The service to call		XChangeService
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 367.3. AUTHENTICATION

This component communicates with supported crypto currency exchanges via REST API. Some API requests use simple unauthenticated GET request. For most of the interesting stuff however, you'd need an account with the exchange and have API access keys enabled.

These API access keys need to be guarded tightly, especially so when they also allow for the withdraw functionality. In which case, anyone who can get hold of your API keys can easily transfer funds from your account to some other address i.e. steal your money.

Your API access keys can be stored in an exchange specific properties file in your SSH directory. For Binance for example this would be: **~/.ssh/binance-secret.keys**

```
##
# This file MUST NEVER be committed to source control.
# It is therefore added to .gitignore.
#
apiKey = GuRW0*****
secretKey = nKLki*****
```

### 367.4. MESSAGE HEADERS

<TODO><title>Samples</title>

In this sample we find the current Bitcoin market price in USDT:

```
from("direct:ticker").to("xchange:binance?service=market&method=ticker&currencyPair=BTC/USDT")
```

</TODO>

## CHAPTER 368. XML BEANS DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 1.2

XmlBeans is a Data Format which uses the [XmlBeans library](#) to unmarshal an XML payload into Java objects or to marshal Java objects into an XML payload.

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  unmarshal().xmlBeans().
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 368.1. OPTIONS

The XML Beans dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>prettyPrint</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	To enable pretty printing output nicely formatted. Is by default false.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 368.2. DEPENDENCIES

To use XmlBeans in your camel routes you need to add the dependency on **camel-xmlbeans** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-xmlbeans</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 369. XML JSON DATAFORMAT (DEPRECATED)

Available as of Camel version 2.10

Camel already supports a number of data formats to perform XML and JSON-related conversions, but all of them require a POJO either as an input (for marshalling) or produce a POJO as output (for unmarshalling). This data format provides the capability to convert from XML to JSON and vice-versa directly, without stepping through intermediate POJOs.

This data format leverages the [Json-lib](#) library to achieve direct conversion. In this context, XML is considered the high-level format, while JSON is the low-level format. Hence, the marshal/unmarshal semantics are assigned as follows:

- marshalling ⇒ converting from XML to JSON
- unmarshalling ⇒ converting from JSON to XML.

### 369.1. OPTIONS

The XML JSon dataformat supports 13 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>encoding</code>		<b>String</b>	Sets the encoding. Used for unmarshalling (JSON to XML conversion).
<code>elementName</code>		<b>String</b>	Specifies the name of the XML elements representing each array element. Used for unmarshalling (JSON to XML conversion).
<code>arrayName</code>		<b>String</b>	Specifies the name of the top-level XML element. Used for unmarshalling (JSON to XML conversion). For example, when converting 1, 2, 3, it will be output by default as 123. By setting this option or <code>rootName</code> , you can alter the name of element 'a'.
<code>forceTopLevelObject</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Determines whether the resulting JSON will start off with a top-most element whose name matches the XML root element. Used for marshalling (XML to JSon conversion). If disabled, XML string 12 turns into 'x: '1', 'y: '2' . Otherwise, it turns into 'a: 'x: '1', 'y: '2' .
<code>namespaceLenient</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Flag to be tolerant to incomplete namespace prefixes. Used for unmarshalling (JSON to XML conversion). In most cases, json-lib automatically changes this flag at runtime to match the processing.



Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>rootName</code>		<b>String</b>	Specifies the name of the top-level element. Used for unmarshalling (JSON to XML conversion). If not set, json-lib will use <code>arrayName</code> or <code>objectName</code> (default value: 'o', at the current time it is not configurable in this data format). If set to 'root', the JSON string 'x': 'value1', 'y': 'value2' would turn into value1value2, otherwise the 'root' element would be named 'o'.
<code>skipWhitespaces</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Determines whether white spaces between XML elements will be regarded as text values or disregarded. Used for marshalling (XML to JSON conversion).
<code>trimSpaces</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Determines whether leading and trailing white spaces will be omitted from String values. Used for marshalling (XML to JSON conversion).
<code>skipNamespaces</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Signals whether namespaces should be ignored. By default they will be added to the JSON output using <code>xmlns</code> elements. Used for marshalling (XML to JSON conversion).
<code>removeNamespacePrefixes</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Removes the namespace prefixes from XML qualified elements, so that the resulting JSON string does not contain them. Used for marshalling (XML to JSON conversion).
<code>expandableProperties</code>		<b>List</b>	With expandable properties, JSON array elements are converted to XML as a sequence of repetitive XML elements with the local name equal to the JSON key, for example: <code>number: 1,2,3</code> , normally converted to: <code>123</code> (where <code>e</code> can be modified by setting <code>elementName</code> ), would instead translate to <code>123</code> , if <code>number</code> is set as an expandable property Used for unmarshalling (JSON to XML conversion).
<code>typeHints</code>		<b>String</b>	Adds type hints to the resulting XML to aid conversion back to JSON. Used for unmarshalling (JSON to XML conversion).
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 369.2. BASIC USAGE WITH JAVA DSL

### 369.2.1. Explicitly instantiating the data format

Just instantiate the `XmlJsonDataFormat` from package `org.apache.camel.dataformat.xmljson`. Make sure you have installed the `camel-xmljson` feature (if running on OSGi) or that you've included `camel-xmljson-7.7.jar` and its transitive dependencies in your classpath. Example initialization with a default configuration:

```
XmlJsonDataFormat xmlJsonFormat = new XmlJsonDataFormat();
```

To tune the behaviour of the data format as per the options above, use the appropriate setters:

```
XmlJsonDataFormat xmlJsonFormat = new XmlJsonDataFormat();
xmlJsonFormat.setEncoding("UTF-8");
xmlJsonFormat.setForceTopLevelObject(true);
xmlJsonFormat.setTrimSpaces(true);
xmlJsonFormat.setRootName("newRoot");
xmlJsonFormat.setSkipNamespaces(true);
xmlJsonFormat.setRemoveNamespacePrefixes(true);
xmlJsonFormat.setExpandableProperties(Arrays.asList("d", "e"));
```

Once you've instantiated the data format, the next step is to actually use it from within the **marshal()** and **unmarshal()** DSL elements:

```
// from XML to JSON
from("direct:marshal").marshal(xmlJsonFormat).to("mock:json");
// from JSON to XML
from("direct:unmarshal").unmarshal(xmlJsonFormat).to("mock:xml");
```

### 369.2.2. Defining the data format in-line

Alternatively, you can define the data format inline by using the **xmljson()** DSL element:

```
// from XML to JSON - inline dataformat
from("direct:marshalInline").marshal().xmljson().to("mock:jsonInline");
// from JSON to XML - inline dataformat
from("direct:unmarshalInline").unmarshal().xmljson().to("mock:xmlInline");
```

If you wish, you can even pass in a **Map<String, String>** to the inline methods to provide custom options:

```
Map<String, String> xmlJsonOptions = new HashMap<String, String>();
xmlJsonOptions.put(org.apache.camel.model.dataformat.XmlJsonDataFormat.ENCODING, "UTF-8");
xmlJsonOptions.put(org.apache.camel.model.dataformat.XmlJsonDataFormat.ROOT_NAME,
    "newRoot");
xmlJsonOptions.put(org.apache.camel.model.dataformat.XmlJsonDataFormat.SKIP_NAMESPACES,
    "true");
xmlJsonOptions.put(org.apache.camel.model.dataformat.XmlJsonDataFormat.REMOVE_NAMESPACE
    _PREFIXES, "true");
xmlJsonOptions.put(org.apache.camel.model.dataformat.XmlJsonDataFormat.EXPANDABLE_PROPE
    RTIES, "d e");

// from XML to JSON - inline dataformat w/ options
from("direct:marshalInlineOptions").marshal().xmljson(xmlJsonOptions).to("mock:jsonInlineOptions");
// from JSON to XML - inline dataformat w/ options
from("direct:unmarshalInlineOptions").unmarshal().xmljson(xmlJsonOptions).to("mock:xmlInlineOption
    s");
```

## 369.3. BASIC USAGE WITH SPRING OR BLUEPRINT DSL

Within the **<dataFormats>** block, simply configure an **xmljson** element with unique IDs:

```

<dataFormats>
  <xmljson id="xmljson"/>
  <xmljson id="xmljsonWithOptions" forceTopLevelObject="true" trimSpaces="true"
rootName="newRoot" skipNamespaces="true"
  removeNamespacePrefixes="true" expandableProperties="d e"/>
</dataFormats>

```

Then you simply refer to the data format object within your `<marshal />` and `<unmarshal />` DSLs:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:marshal"/>
  <marshal ref="xmljson"/>
  <to uri="mock:json" />
</route>

<route>
  <from uri="direct:unmarshalWithOptions"/>
  <unmarshal ref="xmljsonWithOptions"/>
  <to uri="mock:xmlWithOptions"/>
</route>

```

Enabling XML DSL autocompletion for this component is easy: just refer to the appropriate [Schema locations](#), depending on whether you're using [Spring](#) or [Blueprint](#) DSL. Remember that this data format is available from Camel 2.10 onwards, so only schemas from that version onwards will include these new XML elements and attributes.

The syntax with Blueprint is identical to that of the Spring DSL. Just ensure the correct namespaces and `schemaLocations` are in use.

## 369.4. NAMESPACE MAPPINGS

XML has namespaces to fully qualify elements and attributes; JSON doesn't. You need to take this into account when performing XML–JSON conversions.

To bridge the gap, [Json-lib](#) has an option to bind namespace declarations in the form of prefixes and namespace URIs to XML output elements while unmarshalling (i.e. converting from JSON to XML). For example, provided the following JSON string:

```
{ "pref1:a": "value1", "pref2:b": "value2" }
```

you can ask [Json-lib](#) to output namespace declarations on elements `pref1:a` and `pref2:b` to bind the prefixes `pref1` and `pref2` to specific namespace URIs.

To use this feature, simply create `XmlJsonDataFormat.NamespacesPerElementMapping` objects and add them to the `namespaceMappings` option (which is a `List`).

The `XmlJsonDataFormat.NamespacesPerElementMapping` holds an element name and a `Map` of [`prefix` ⇒ `namespace URI`]. To facilitate mapping multiple prefixes and namespace URIs, the `NamespacesPerElementMapping(String element, String pipeSeparatedMappings)` constructor takes a String-based pipe-separated sequence of [`prefix`, `namespaceURI`] pairs in the following way: `|ns2|http://camel.apache.org/personalData|ns3|http://camel.apache.org/personalData2|`.

In order to define a default namespace, just leave the corresponding key field empty: `|ns1|http://camel.apache.org/test1||http://camel.apache.org/default|`.

Binding namespace declarations to an element name = empty string will attach those namespaces to the root element.

The full code would look like that:

```
XmlJsonDataFormat namespacesFormat = new XmlJsonDataFormat();
List<XmlJsonDataFormat.NamespacesPerElementMapping> namespaces = new
ArrayList<XmlJsonDataFormat.NamespacesPerElementMapping>();
namespaces.add(new XmlJsonDataFormat.
    NamespacesPerElementMapping("",
    "|ns1|http://camel.apache.org/test1||http://camel.apache.org/default|"));
namespaces.add(new XmlJsonDataFormat.
    NamespacesPerElementMapping("surname",
    "|ns2|http://camel.apache.org/personalData|" +
    "ns3|http://camel.apache.org/personalData2|"));
namespacesFormat.setNamespaceMappings(namespaces);
namespacesFormat.setRootElement("person");
```

And you can achieve the same in Spring DSL.

### 369.4.1. Example

Using the namespace bindings in the Java snippet above on the following JSON string:

```
{ "name": "Raul", "surname": "Kripalani", "f": true, "g": null}
```

Would yield the following XML:

```
<person xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/default" xmlns:ns1="http://camel.apache.org/test1">
  <f>true</f>
  <g null="true"/>
  <name>Raul</name>
  <surname xmlns:ns2="http://camel.apache.org/personalData"
  xmlns:ns3="http://camel.apache.org/personalData2">Kripalani</surname>
</person>
```

Remember that the JSON spec defines a JSON object as follows:

An object is an unordered set of name/value pairs. [...].

That's why the elements are in a different order in the output XML.

## 369.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use the `XmlJson` dataformat in your camel routes you need to add the following dependency to your pom:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-xmljson</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- Use the same version as camel-core, but remember that this component is only available from
```

2.10 onwards -->

</dependency>

*<!-- And also XOM must be included. XOM cannot be included by default due to an incompatible license with ASF; so add this manually -->*

<dependency>

<groupId>xom</groupId>

<artifactId>xom</artifactId>

<version>1.2.5</version>

</dependency>

## 369.6. SEE ALSO

- [Data Format](#)
- [json-lib](#)

## CHAPTER 370. XML SECURITY COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

With this Apache Camel component, you can generate and validate XML signatures as described in the W3C standard [XML Signature Syntax and Processing](#) or as described in the successor [version 1.1](#). For XML Encryption support, please refer to the XML Security [Data Format](#).

You can find an introduction to XML signature [here](#). The implementation of the component is based on [JSR 105](#), the Java API corresponding to the W3C standard and supports the Apache Santuario and the JDK provider for JSR 105. The implementation will first try to use the Apache Santuario provider; if it does not find the Santuario provider, it will use the JDK provider. Further, the implementation is DOM based.

Since Camel 2.15.0 we also provide support for **XAdES-BES/EPES** for the signer endpoint; see subsection "XAdES-BES/EPES for the Signer Endpoint".

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-xmlsecurity</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 370.1. XML SIGNATURE WRAPPING MODES

XML Signature differs between enveloped, enveloping, and detached XML signature. In the [enveloped](#) XML signature case, the XML Signature is wrapped by the signed XML Document; which means that the XML signature element is a child element of a parent element, which belongs to the signed XML Document. In the [enveloping](#) XML signature case, the XML Signature contains the signed content. All other cases are called [detached](#) XML signatures. A certain form of detached XML signature is supported since **2.14.0**.

In the **enveloped XML signature** case, the supported generated XML signature has the following structure (Variables are surrounded by `[]`).

```
<[parent element]>
  ... <!-- Signature element is added as last child of the parent element-->
  <Signature Id="generated_unique_signature_id">
    <SignedInfo>
      <Reference URI="">
        <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#enveloped-signature"/>
        (<Transform>)* <!-- By default "http://www.w3.org/2006/12/xml-c14n11" is added to the
transforms -->
        <DigestMethod>
        <DigestValue>
      </Reference>
      (<Reference URI="#[keyinfo_id]">
        <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315"/>
        <DigestMethod>
        <DigestValue>
      </Reference>)?
    <!-- further references possible, see option 'properties' below -->
```

```

</SignedInfo>
<SignatureValue>
  (<KeyInfo Id="[keyinfo_id]">)?
  <!-- Object elements possible, see option 'properties' below -->
</Signature>
</[parent element]>

```

In the **enveloping XML signature** case, the supported generated XML signature has the structure:

```

<Signature Id="generated_unique_signature_id">
  <SignedInfo>
    <Reference URI="#generated_unique_object_id" type="[optional_type_value]">
      (<Transform>)* <!-- By default "http://www.w3.org/2006/12/xml-c14n11" is added to the
transforms -->
      <DigestMethod>
      <DigestValue>
    </Reference>
    (<Reference URI="#[keyinfo_id]">
      <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315"/>
      <DigestMethod>
      <DigestValue>
    </Reference>)?
    <!-- further references possible, see option 'properties' below -->
  </SignedInfo>
  <SignatureValue>
  (<KeyInfo Id="[keyinfo_id]">)?
  <Object Id="generated_unique_object_id"/> <!-- The Object element contains the in-message body;
the object ID can either be generated or set by the option parameter "contentObjectId" -->
  <!-- Further Object elements possible, see option 'properties' below -->
</Signature>

```

As of 2.14.0 **detached XML signatures** with the following structure are supported (see also sub-chapter XML Signatures as Siblings of Signed Elements):

```

(<[signed element] Id="[id_value]">
  <!-- signed element must have an attribute of type ID -->
  ...
</[signed element]>
<other sibling/>*
<!-- between the signed element and the corresponding signature element, there can be other
siblings.
Signature element is added as last sibling. -->
<Signature Id="generated_unique_ID">
  <SignedInfo>
    <CanonicalizationMethod>
    <SignatureMethod>
    <Reference URI="#[id_value]" type="[optional_type_value]">
      <!-- reference URI contains the ID attribute value of the signed element -->
      (<Transform>)* <!-- By default "http://www.w3.org/2006/12/xml-c14n11" is added to the
transforms -->
      <DigestMethod>
      <DigestValue>
    </Reference>
    (<Reference URI="#[generated_keyinfo_id]">

```

```

    <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315"/>
    <DigestMethod>
    <DigestValue>
    </Reference>)?
  </SignedInfo>
  <SignatureValue>
  (<KeyInfo Id="[generated_keyinfo_id]">)?
</Signature>)+

```

## 370.2. URI FORMAT

The camel component consists of two endpoints which have the following URI format:

```

xmlsecurity:sign:name[?options]
xmlsecurity:verify:name[?options]

```

- With the signer endpoint, you can generate a XML signature for the body of the in-message which can be either a XML document or a plain text. The enveloped, enveloping, or detached (as of 12.14) XML signature(s) will be set to the body of the out-message.
- With the verifier endpoint, you can validate an enveloped or enveloping XML signature or even several detached (as of 2.14.0) XML signatures contained in the body of the in-message; if the validation is successful, then the original content is extracted from the XML signature and set to the body of the out-message.
- The **name** part in the URI can be chosen by the user to distinguish between different signer/verifier endpoints within the camel context.

## 370.3. BASIC EXAMPLE

The following example shows the basic usage of the component.

```

from("direct:enveloping").to("xmlsecurity:sign://enveloping?keyAccessor=#accessor",
    "xmlsecurity:verify://enveloping?keySelector=#selector",
    "mock:result")

```

In Spring XML:

```

<from uri="direct:enveloping" />
  <to uri="xmlsecurity:sign://enveloping?keyAccessor=#accessor" />
  <to uri="xmlsecurity:verify://enveloping?keySelector=#selector" />
<to uri="mock:result" />

```

For the signing process, a private key is necessary. You specify a key accessor bean which provides this private key. For the validation, the corresponding public key is necessary; you specify a key selector bean which provides this public key.

The key accessor bean must implement the [KeyAccessor](#) interface. The package `org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api` contains the default implementation class [DefaultKeyAccessor](#) which reads the private key from a Java keystore.



The key selector bean must implement the [javax.xml.crypto.KeySelector](#) interface. The package [org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api](#) contains the default implementation class [DefaultKeySelector](#) which reads the public key from a keystore.

In the example, the default signature algorithm <http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmlsig#rsa-sha1> is used. You can set the signature algorithm of your choice by the option **signatureAlgorithm** (see below). The signer endpoint creates an *enveloping* XML signature. If you want to create an *enveloped* XML signature then you must specify the parent element of the Signature element; see option **parentLocalName** for more details.

For creating *detached* XML signatures, see sub-chapter "Detached XML Signatures as Siblings of the Signed Elements".

## 370.4. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The XML Security component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>signerConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared XmlSignerConfiguration configuration to use as base for configuring endpoints.		XmlSignerConfiguration
<b>verifierConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared XmlVerifierConfiguration configuration to use as base for configuring endpoints.		XmlVerifierConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

## 370.5. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The XML Security endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
xmlsecurity:command:name
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 370.5.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>command</b>	<b>Required</b> Whether to sign or verify.		XmlCommand

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>name</b>	<b>Required</b> The name part in the URI can be chosen by the user to distinguish between different signer/verifier endpoints within the camel context.		String

### 370.5.2. Query Parameters (35 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>baseUri</b> (common)	You can set a base URI which is used in the URI dereferencing. Relative URIs are then concatenated with the base URI.		String
<b>clearHeaders</b> (common)	Determines if the XML signature specific headers be cleared after signing and verification. Defaults to true.	true	Boolean
<b>cryptoContextProperties</b> (common)	Sets the crypto context properties. See link <a href="#">XMLCryptoContextsetProperty(String, Object)</a> . Possible properties are defined in <a href="#">XMLSignContext</a> an <a href="#">XMLValidateContext</a> (see Supported Properties). The following properties are set by default to the value link <a href="#">BooleanTRUE</a> for the XML validation. If you want to switch these features off you must set the property value to link <a href="#">BooleanFALSE</a> . org.jcp.xml.dsig.validateManifests javax.xml.crypto.dsig.cacheReference		Map
<b>disallowDoctypeDecl</b> (common)	Disallows that the incoming XML document contains DTD DOCTYPE declaration. The default value is link <a href="#">BooleanTRUE</a> .	true	Boolean
<b>omitXmlDeclaration</b> (common)	Indicator whether the XML declaration in the outgoing message body should be omitted. Default value is false. Can be overwritten by the header link <a href="#">XmlSignatureConstantsHEADER_OMIT_XML_DECLARATION</a> .	false	Boolean
<b>outputXmlEncoding</b> (common)	The character encoding of the resulting signed XML document. If null then the encoding of the original XML document is used.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>schemaResourceUri</b> (common)	Classpath to the XML Schema. Must be specified in the detached XML Signature case for determining the ID attributes, might be set in the enveloped and enveloping case. If set, then the XML document is validated with the specified XML schema. The schema resource URI can be overwritten by the header link XmlSignatureConstantsHEADER_SCHEMA_RESOURCE_URI.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>uriDereferencer</b> (advanced)	If you want to restrict the remote access via reference URIs, you can set an own dereferencer. Optional parameter. If not set the provider default dereferencer is used which can resolve URI fragments, HTTP, file and XPointer URIs. Attention: The implementation is provider dependent!		URIDereferencer
<b>addKeyInfoReference</b> (sign)	In order to protect the KeyInfo element from tampering you can add a reference to the signed info element so that it is protected via the signature value. The default value is true. Only relevant when a KeyInfo is returned by KeyAccessor. and link KeyInfogetId() is not null.	true	Boolean
<b>canonicalizationMethod</b> (sign)	Canonicalization method used to canonicalize the SignedInfo element before the digest is calculated. You can use the helper methods XmlSignatureHelper.getCanonicalizationMethod(String algorithm) or getCanonicalizationMethod(String algorithm, List inclusiveNamespacePrefixes) to create a canonicalization method.	<a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315">http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315</a>	AlgorithmMethod
<b>contentObjectId</b> (sign)	Sets the content object Id attribute value. By default a UUID is generated. If you set the null value, then a new UUID will be generated. Only used in the enveloping case.		String
<b>contentReferenceType</b> (sign)	Type of the content reference. The default value is null. This value can be overwritten by the header link XmlSignatureConstantsHEADER_CONTENT_REFERENCE_TYPE.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>contentReferenceUri</b> (sign)	Reference URI for the content to be signed. Only used in the enveloped case. If the reference URI contains an ID attribute value, then the resource schema URI ( <code>link setSchemaResourceUri(String)</code> ) must also be set because the schema validator will then find out which attributes are ID attributes. Will be ignored in the enveloping or detached case.		String
<b>digestAlgorithm</b> (sign)	Digest algorithm URI. Optional parameter. This digest algorithm is used for calculating the digest of the input message. If this digest algorithm is not specified then the digest algorithm is calculated from the signature algorithm. Example: <a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlencsha256">http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlencsha256</a>		String
<b>keyAccessor</b> (sign)	For the signing process, a private key is necessary. You specify a key accessor bean which provides this private key. The key accessor bean must implement the <code>KeyAccessor</code> interface. The package <code>org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api</code> contains the default implementation class <code>DefaultKeyAccessor</code> which reads the private key from a Java keystore.		KeyAccessor
<b>parentLocalName</b> (sign)	Local name of the parent element to which the XML signature element will be added. Only relevant for enveloped XML signature. Alternatively you can also use <code>link setParentXPath(XPathFilterParameterSpec)</code> . Default value is null. The value must be null for enveloping and detached XML signature. This parameter or the parameter <code>link setParentXPath(XPathFilterParameterSpec)</code> for enveloped signature and the parameter <code>link setXpathsToldAttributes(List)</code> for detached signature must not be set in the same configuration. If the parameters <code>parentXPath</code> and <code>parentLocalName</code> are specified in the same configuration then an exception is thrown.		String
<b>parentNamespace</b> (sign)	Namespace of the parent element to which the XML signature element will be added.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>parentXPath</b> (sign)	Sets the XPath to find the parent node in the enveloped case. Either you specify the parent node via this method or the local name and namespace of the parent with the methods <code>link.setParentLocalName(String)</code> and <code>link.setParentNamespace(String)</code> . Default value is null. The value must be null for enveloping and detached XML signature. If the parameters <code>parentXPath</code> and <code>parentLocalName</code> are specified in the same configuration then an exception is thrown.		XPathFilterParameter Spec
<b>plainText</b> (sign)	Indicator whether the message body contains plain text. The default value is false, indicating that the message body contains XML. The value can be overwritten by the header <code>link.XmlSignatureConstants.HEADER_MESSAGE_IS_PLAIN_TEXT</code> .	false	Boolean
<b>plainTextEncoding</b> (sign)	Encoding of the plain text. Only relevant if the message body is plain text (see parameter <code>link.plainText</code> ). Default value is UTF-8.	UTF-8	String
<b>prefixForXmlSignature Namespace</b> (sign)	Namespace prefix for the XML signature namespace <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig">http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig</a> . Default value is ds. If null or an empty value is set then no prefix is used for the XML signature namespace. See best practice <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-bestpractices/signing-xml-without-namespaces">http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-bestpractices/signing-xml-without-namespaces</a>	ds	String
<b>properties</b> (sign)	For adding additional References and Objects to the XML signature which contain additional properties, you can provide a bean which implements the <code>XmlSignatureProperties</code> interface.		XmlSignatureProperties
<b>signatureAlgorithm</b> (sign)	Signature algorithm. Default value is <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsigrsa-sha1">http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsigrsa-sha1</a> .	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#rsa-sha1">http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#rsa-sha1</a>	String
<b>signatureId</b> (sign)	Sets the signature Id. If this parameter is not set (null value) then a unique ID is generated for the signature ID (default). If this parameter is set to (empty string) then no Id attribute is created in the signature element.		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transformMethods</b> (sign)	Transforms which are executed on the message body before the digest is calculated. By default, C14n is added and in the case of enveloped signature (see option <code>parentLocalName</code> ) also <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsigenveloped-signature">http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsigenveloped-signature</a> is added at position 0 of the list. Use methods in <code>XmlSignatureHelper</code> to create the transform methods.		List
<b>xpathsToldAttributes</b> (sign)	Define the elements which are signed in the detached case via XPATH expressions to ID attributes (attributes of type ID). For each element found via the XPATH expression a detached signature is created whose reference URI contains the corresponding attribute value (preceded by ""). The signature becomes the last sibling of the signed element. Elements with deeper hierarchy level are signed first. You can also set the XPATH list dynamically via the header link <code>XmlSignatureConstants.HEADER_XPATHS_TO_ID_ATTRIBUTES</code> . The parameter link <code>setParentLocalName(String)</code> or link <code>setParentXPath(XPathFilterParameterSpec)</code> for enveloped signature and this parameter for detached signature must not be set in the same configuration.		List
<b>keySelector</b> (verify)	Provides the key for validating the XML signature.		KeySelector
<b>outputNodeSearch</b> (verify)	Sets the output node search value for determining the node from the XML signature document which shall be set to the output message body. The class of the value depends on the type of the output node search. The output node search is forwarded to <code>XmlSignature2Message</code> .		String
<b>outputNodeSearchType</b> (verify)	Determines the search type for determining the output node which is serialized into the output message body. See link <code>setOutputNodeSearch(Object)</code> . The supported default search types you can find in <code>DefaultXmlSignature2Message</code> .	Default	String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>removeSignatureElements</b> (verify)	Indicator whether the XML signature elements (elements with local name <code>Signature</code> and namespace <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig">http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig</a> ) shall be removed from the document set to the output message. Normally, this is only necessary, if the XML signature is enveloped. The default value is <code>Boolean.FALSE</code> . This parameter is forwarded to <code>XmlSignature2Message</code> . This indicator has no effect if the output node search is of type <code>linkDefaultXmlSignature2MessageOUTPUT_NODE_SEARCH_TYPE_DEFAULT.F</code>	false	Boolean
<b>secureValidation</b> (verify)	Enables secure validation. If true then secure validation is enabled.	true	Boolean
<b>validationFailedHandler</b> (verify)	Handles the different validation failed situations. The default implementation throws specific exceptions for the different situations (All exceptions have the package name <code>org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api</code> and are a sub-class of <code>XmlSignatureInvalidException</code> . If the signature value validation fails, a <code>XmlSignatureInvalidValueException</code> is thrown. If a reference validation fails, a <code>XmlSignatureInvalidContentHashException</code> is thrown. For more detailed information, see the JavaDoc.		ValidationFailedHandler

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>xmlSignature2Message</b> (verify)	Bean which maps the XML signature to the output-message after the validation. How this mapping should be done can be configured by the options <code>outputNodeSearchType</code> , <code>outputNodeSearch</code> , and <code>removeSignatureElements</code> . The default implementation offers three possibilities which are related to the three output node search types <code>Default</code> , <code>ElementName</code> , and <code>XPath</code> . The default implementation determines a node which is then serialized and set to the body of the output message. If the search type is <code>ElementName</code> then the output node (which must be in this case an element) is determined by the local name and namespace defined in the search value (see option <code>outputNodeSearch</code> ). If the search type is <code>XPath</code> then the output node is determined by the <code>XPath</code> specified in the search value (in this case the output node can be of type <code>Element</code> , <code>TextNode</code> or <code>Document</code> ). If the output node search type is <code>Default</code> then the following rules apply: In the enveloped XML signature case (there is a reference with <code>URI=</code> and <code>transform</code> <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsigenveloped-signature">http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsigenveloped-signature</a> ), the incoming XML document without the <code>Signature</code> element is set to the output message body. In the non-enveloped XML signature case, the message body is determined from a referenced Object; this is explained in more detail in chapter <code>Output Node Determination in Enveloping XML Signature Case</code> .		<code>XmlSignature2Message</code>
<b>xmlSignatureChecker</b> (verify)	This interface allows the application to check the XML signature before the validation is executed. This step is recommended in <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-bestpractices/check-what-is-signed">http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-bestpractices/check-what-is-signed</a>		<code>XmlSignatureChecker</code>

### 370.5.3. Output Node Determination in Enveloping XML Signature Case

After the validation the node is extracted from the XML signature document which is finally returned to the output-message body. In the enveloping XML signature case, the default implementation `DefaultXmlSignature2Message` of `XmlSignature2Message` does this for the node search type `Default` in the following way (see option `xmlSignature2Message`):

- First an object reference is determined:
  - Only same document references are taken into account (URI must start with `#`)
  - Also indirect same document references to an object via manifest are taken into account.
  - The resulting number of object references must be 1.



- Then, the object is dereferenced and the object must only contain one XML element. This element is returned as output node.

This does mean that the enveloping XML signature must have either the structure:

```
<Signature>
  <SignedInfo>
    <Reference URI="#object"/>
    <!-- further references possible but they must not point to an Object or Manifest containing an
object reference -->
    ...
  </SignedInfo>

  <Object Id="object">
    <!-- contains one XML element which is extracted to the message body -->
  <Object>
    <!-- further object elements possible which are not referenced-->
    ...
  (<KeyInfo>)?
</Signature>
```

or the structure:

```
<Signature>
  <SignedInfo>
    <Reference URI="#manifest"/>
    <!-- further references are possible but they must not point to an Object or other manifest
containing an object reference -->
    ...
  </SignedInfo>

  <Object >
    <Manifest Id="manifest">
      <Reference URI=#object/>
    </Manifest>
  </Objet>
  <Object Id="object">
    <!-- contains the DOM node which is extracted to the message body -->
  </Object>
  <!-- further object elements possible which are not referenced -->
  ...
  (<KeyInfo>)?
</Signature>
```

## 370.6. DETACHED XML SIGNATURES AS SIBLINGS OF THE SIGNED ELEMENTS

Since 2.14.0

You can create detached signatures where the signature is a sibling of the signed element. The following example contains two detached signatures. The first signature is for the element **C** and the second signature is for element **A**. The signatures are *nested*; the second signature is for the element **A** which also contains the first signature.

## Example Detached XML Signatures

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<root>
  <A ID="IDforA">
    <B>
      <C ID="IDforC">
        <D>dvalue</D>
      </C>
      <ds:Signature xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
        Id="_6bf13099-0568-4d76-8649-faf5dcb313c0">
        <ds:SignedInfo>
          <ds:CanonicalizationMethod
            Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315" />
          <ds:SignatureMethod
            Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#rsa-sha1" />
          <ds:Reference URI="#IDforC">
            ...
          </ds:Reference>
        </ds:SignedInfo>
        <ds:SignatureValue>aUDFmiG71</ds:SignatureValue>
      </ds:Signature>
    </B>
  </A>
  <ds:Signature xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"Id="_6b02fb8a-30df-42c6-ba25-
76eba02c8214">
    <ds:SignedInfo>
      <ds:CanonicalizationMethod
        Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315" />
      <ds:SignatureMethod
        Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#rsa-sha1" />
      <ds:Reference URI="#IDforA">
        ...
      </ds:Reference>
    </ds:SignedInfo>
    <ds:SignatureValue>q3tvRoGgc8cMUqUSzP6C21zb7tt04riPnDuk=</ds:SignatureValue>
  </ds:Signature>
</root>

```

The example shows that you can sign several elements and that for each element a signature is created as sibling. The elements to be signed must have an attribute of type ID. The ID type of the attribute must be defined in the XML schema (see option **schemaResourceUri**). You specify a list of XPATH expressions pointing to attributes of type ID (see option **xpathsToldAttributes**). These attributes determine the elements to be signed. The elements are signed by the same key given by the **keyAccessor** bean. Elements with higher (i.e. deeper) hierarchy level are signed first. In the example, the element **C** is signed before the element **A**.

## Java DSL Example

```

from("direct:detached")
  .to("xmlsecurity:sign://detached?
keyAccessor=#keyAccessorBean&xpathsToldAttributes=#xpathsToldAttributesBean&schemaResource
Uri=Test.xsd")
  .to("xmlsecurity:verify://detached?

```

```
keySelector=#keySelectorBean&schemaResourceUri=org/apache/camel/component/xmlsecurity/Test.xsd")
    .to("mock:result");
```

### Spring Example

```
<bean id="xpathstoldAttributesBean" class="java.util.ArrayList">
  <constructor-arg type="java.util.Collection">
    <list>
      <bean
        class="org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api.XmlSignatureHelper"
        factory-method="getXpathFilter">
        <constructor-arg type="java.lang.String"
          value="/ns:root/a/@ID" />
        <constructor-arg>
          <map key-type="java.lang.String" value-type="java.lang.String">
            <entry key="ns" value="http://test" />
          </map>
        </constructor-arg>
      </bean>
    </list>
  </constructor-arg>
</bean>
...
<from uri="direct:detached" />
  <to
    uri="xmlsecurity:sign://detached?
keyAccessor=#keyAccessorBean&xpathstoldAttributes=#xpathstoldAttributesBean&schemaResourceUri=Test.xsd" />
  <to
    uri="xmlsecurity:verify://detached?
keySelector=#keySelectorBean&schemaResourceUri=Test.xsd" />
  <to uri="mock:result" />
```

## 370.7. XADES-BES/EPES FOR THE SIGNER ENDPOINT

Available as of Camel 2.15.0

[XML Advanced Electronic Signatures \(XAdES\)](#) defines extensions to XML Signature. This standard was defined by the [European Telecommunication Standards Institute](#) and allows you to create signatures which are compliant to the [European Union Directive \(1999/93/EC\) on a Community framework for electronic signatures](#). XAdES defines different sets of signature properties which are called signature forms. We support the signature forms **Basic Electronic Signature** (XAdES-BES) and **Explicit Policy Based Electronic Signature** (XAdES-EPES) for the Signer Endpoint. The forms **Electronic Signature with Validation Data** XAdES-T and XAdES-C are not supported.

We support the following properties of the XAdES-EPES form ("?" denotes zero or one occurrence):

### Supported XAdES-EPES Properties

```
<QualifyingProperties Target>
  <SignedProperties>
    <SignedSignatureProperties>
      (SigningTime)?
```

```

        (SigningCertificate)?
        (SignaturePolicyIdentifier)
        (SignatureProductionPlace)?
        (SignerRole)?
    </SignedSignatureProperties>
    <SignedDataObjectProperties>
        (DataObjectFormat)?
        (CommitmentTypeIndication)?
    </SignedDataObjectProperties>
</SignedProperties>
</QualifyingProperties>

```

The properties of the XAdES-BES form are the same except that the **SignaturePolicyIdentifier** property is not part of XAdES-BES.

You can configure the XAdES-BES/EPES properties via the bean **org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api.XAdESSignatureProperties** or **org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api.DefaultXAdESSignatureProperties**. **XAdESSignatureProperties** does support all properties mentioned above except the **SigningCertificate** property. To get the **SigningCertificate** property, you must overwrite either the method **XAdESSignatureProperties.getSigningCertificate()** or **XAdESSignatureProperties.getSigningCertificateChain()**. The class **DefaultXAdESSignatureProperties** overwrites the method **getSigningCertificate()** and allows you to specify the signing certificate via a keystore and alias. The following example shows all parameters you can specify. If you do not need certain parameters you can just omit them.

#### XAdES-BES/EPES Example in Java DSL

```

Keystore keystore = ... // load a keystore
DefaultKeyAccessor accessor = new DefaultKeyAccessor();
accessor.setKeyStore(keystore);
accessor.setPassword("password");
accessor.setAlias("cert_alias"); // signer key alias

DefaultXAdESSignatureProperties props = new DefaultXAdESSignatureProperties();
props.setNamespace("http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.3.2#"); // sets the namespace for the XAdES
elements; the namespace is related to the XAdES version, default value is
"http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.3.2#", other possible values are "http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.1.1#" and
"http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.2.2#"
props.setPrefix("etsi"); // sets the prefix for the XAdES elements, default value is "etsi"

// signing certificate
props.setKeystore(keystore);
props.setAlias("cert_alias"); // specify the alias of the signing certificate in the keystore = signer key
alias
props.setDigestAlgorithmForSigningCertificate(DigestMethod.SHA256); // possible values for the
algorithm are "http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1",
"http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#sha256", "http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmldsig-more#sha384",
"http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#sha512", default value is
"http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#sha256"
props.setSigningCertificateURIs(Collections.singletonList("http://certuri"));

// signing time
props.setAddSigningTime(true);

// policy

```

```

props.setSignaturePolicy(XAdESSignatureProperties.SIG_POLICY_EXPLICIT_ID);
// also the values XAdESSignatureProperties.SIG_POLICY_NONE ("None"), and
XAdESSignatureProperties.SIG_POLICY IMPLIED ("Implied") are possible, default value is
XAdESSignatureProperties.SIG_POLICY_EXPLICIT_ID ("ExplicitId")
// For "None" and "Implied" you must not specify any further policy parameters
props.setSigPolicyId("urn:oid:1.2.840.113549.1.9.16.6.1");
props.setSigPolicyIdQualifier("OIDAsURN"); //allowed values are empty string, "OIDAsURI",
"OIDAsURN"; default value is empty string
props.setSigPolicyIdDescription("invoice version 3.1");
props.setSignaturePolicyDigestAlgorithm(DigestMethod.SHA256); // possible values for the algorithm
are "http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1", "http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#sha256",
"http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmldsig-more#sha384", "http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#sha512",
default value is http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#sha256"
props.setSignaturePolicyDigestValue("Ohixl6upD6av8N7pEvDABhEL6hM=");
// you can add qualifiers for the signature policy either by specifying text or an XML fragment with the
root element "SigPolicyQualifier"
props.setSigPolicyQualifiers(Arrays
    .asList(new String[] {
        "<SigPolicyQualifier xmlns=\"http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.3.2#\">
<SPURI>http://test.com/sig.policy.pdf</SPURI><SPUserNotice><ExplicitText>display
text</ExplicitText>
        + "</SPUserNotice></SigPolicyQualifier>", "category B" }));
props.setSigPolicyIdDocumentationReferences(Arrays.asList(new String[]
{"http://test.com/policy.doc.ref1.txt",
"http://test.com/policy.doc.ref2.txt" }));

// production place
props.setSignatureProductionPlaceCity("Munich");
props.setSignatureProductionPlaceCountryName("Germany");
props.setSignatureProductionPlacePostalCode("80331");
props.setSignatureProductionPlaceStateOrProvince("Bavaria");

//role
// you can add claimed roles either by specifying text or an XML fragment with the root element
"ClaimedRole"
props.setSignerClaimedRoles(Arrays.asList(new String[] {"test",
    "<a:ClaimedRole xmlns:a=\"http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.3.2#\"><TestRole>TestRole</TestRole>
</a:ClaimedRole>" }));
props.setSignerCertifiedRoles(Collections.singletonList(new
XAdESEncapsulatedPKIData("Ahixl6upD6av8N7pEvDABhEL6hM=",
    "http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.2.2#DER", "IdCertifiedRole")));

// data object format
props.setDataObjectFormatDescription("invoice");
props.setDataObjectFormatMimeType("text/xml");
props.setDataObjectFormatIdentifier("urn:oid:1.2.840.113549.1.9.16.6.2");
props.setDataObjectFormatIdentifierQualifier("OIDAsURN"); //allowed values are empty string,
"OIDAsURI", "OIDAsURN"; default value is empty string
props.setDataObjectFormatIdentifierDescription("identifier desc");
props.setDataObjectFormatIdentifierDocumentationReferences(Arrays.asList(new String[] {
    "http://test.com/dataobject.format.doc.ref1.txt", "http://test.com/dataobject.format.doc.ref2.txt" }));

//commitment
props.setCommitmentTypeid("urn:oid:1.2.840.113549.1.9.16.6.4");
props.setCommitmentTypeidQualifier("OIDAsURN"); //allowed values are empty string, "OIDAsURI",
"OIDAsURN"; default value is empty string

```

```

props.setCommitmentTypeIdDescription("description for commitment type ID");
props.setCommitmentTypeIdDocumentationReferences(Arrays.asList(new String[]
{"http://test.com/commitment.ref1.txt",
 "http://test.com/commitment.ref2.txt" }));
// you can specify a commitment type qualifier either by simple text or an XML fragment with root
element "CommitmentTypeQualifier"
props.setCommitmentTypeQualifiers(Arrays.asList(new String[] {"commitment qualifier",
 "<c:CommitmentTypeQualifier xmlns:c=\"http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.3.2#\"><C>c</C>
</c:CommitmentTypeQualifier>" }));

beanRegistry.bind("xmlSignatureProperties",props);
beanRegistry.bind("keyAccessorDefault",keyAccessor);

// you must reference the properties bean in the "xmlsecurity" URI
from("direct:xades").to("xmlsecurity:sign://xades?
keyAccessor=#keyAccessorDefault&properties=#xmlSignatureProperties")
.to("mock:result");

```

### XAdES-BES/EPES Example in Spring XML

```

...
<from uri="direct:xades" />
  <to
    uri="xmlsecurity:sign://xades?keyAccessor=#accessorRsa&properties=#xadesProperties"
  />
  <to uri="mock:result" />
...
<bean id="xadesProperties"
  class="org.apache.camel.component.xmlsecurity.api.XAdESSignatureProperties">
  <!-- For more properties see the the previous Java DSL example.
    If you want to have a signing certificate then use the bean class
    DefaultXAdESSignatureProperties (see the previous Java DSL example). -->
  <property name="signaturePolicy" value="ExplicitId" />
  <property name="sigPolicyId" value="http://www.test.com/policy.pdf" />
  <property name="sigPolicyIdDescription" value="factura" />
  <property name="signaturePolicyDigestAlgorithm"
value="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1" />
  <property name="signaturePolicyDigestValue" value="Ohixl6upD6av8N7pEvDABhEL1hM=" />
  <property name="signerClaimedRoles" ref="signerClaimedRoles_XMLSigner" />
  <property name="dataObjectFormatDescription" value="Factura electrónica" />
  <property name="dataObjectFormatMimeType" value="text/xml" />
</bean>
<bean class="java.util.ArrayList" id="signerClaimedRoles_XMLSigner">
  <constructor-arg>
    <list>
      <value>Emisor</value>
      <value>&lt;ClaimedRole
        xmlns=&quot;http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.3.2#&quot;&gt;&lt;test
        xmlns=&quot;http://test.com/&quot;&gt;&lt;test&lt;/test&gt;&lt;/ClaimedRole&gt;</value>
    </list>
  </constructor-arg>
</bean>

```

#### 370.7.1. Headers

Header	Type	Description
<b>CamelXmlSignatureXAdESQualifyingPropertiesId</b>	<b>String</b>	for the 'Id' attribute value of <b>QualifyingProperties</b> element
<b>CamelXmlSignatureXAdESSignedDataObjectPropertiesId</b>	<b>String</b>	for the 'Id' attribute value of <b>SignedDataObjectProperties</b> element
<b>CamelXmlSignatureXAdESSignedSignaturePropertiesId</b>	<b>String</b>	for the 'Id' attribute value of <b>SignedSignatureProperties</b> element
<b>CamelXmlSignatureXAdESDataObjectFormatEncoding</b>	<b>String</b>	for the value of the Encoding element of the <b>DataObjectFormat</b> element
<b>CamelXmlSignatureXAdESNamespace</b>	<b>String</b>	overwrites the XAdES namespace parameter value
<b>CamelXmlSignatureXAdESPrefix</b>	<b>String</b>	overwrites the XAdES prefix parameter value

### 370.7.2. Limitations with regard to XAdES version 1.4.2

- No support for signature form XAdES-T and XAdES-C
- Only signer part implemented. Verifier part currently not available.
- No support for the **QualifyingPropertiesReference** element (see section 6.3.2 of spec).
- No support for the **Transforms** element contained in the **SignaturePolicyId** element contained in the **SignaturePolicyIdentifier** element
- No support of the **CounterSignature** element → no support for the **UnsignedProperties** element
- At most one **DataObjectFormat** element. More than one **DataObjectFormat** element makes no sense because we have only one data object which is signed (this is the incoming message body to the XML signer endpoint).

- At most one **CommitmentTypeIndication** element. More than one **CommitmentTypeIndication** element makes no sense because we have only one data object which is signed (this is the incoming message body to the XML signer endpoint).
- A **CommitmentTypeIndication** element contains always the **AllSignedDataObjects** element. The **ObjectReference** element within **CommitmentTypeIndication** element is not supported.
- The **AllDataObjectsTimeStamp** element is not supported
- The **IndividualDataObjectsTimeStamp** element is not supported

## 370.8. SEE ALSO

- [Best Practices](#)



## CHAPTER 371. XMPP COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

The `xmpp` component implements an XMPP (Jabber) transport.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-xmpp</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 371.1. URI FORMAT

```
xmpp://[login@]hostname[:port][/]participant[?Options]
```

The component supports both room based and private person-person conversations.

The component supports both producer and consumer (you can get messages from XMPP or send messages to XMPP). Consumer mode supports rooms starting.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format, `?option=value&option=value&...`

### 371.2. OPTIONS

The XMPP component has no options.

The XMPP endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
xmpp:host:port/participant
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 371.2.1. Path Parameters (3 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>host</code>	<b>Required</b> Hostname for the chat server		String
<code>port</code>	<b>Required</b> Port number for the chat server		int
<code>participant</code>	JID (Jabber ID) of person to receive messages. room parameter has precedence over participant.		String

#### 371.2.2. Query Parameters (18 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>login</b> (common)	Whether to login the user.	true	boolean
<b>nickname</b> (common)	Use nickname when joining room. If room is specified and nickname is not, user will be used for the nickname.		String
<b>pubsub</b> (common)	Accept pubsub packets on input, default is false	false	boolean
<b>room</b> (common)	If this option is specified, the component will connect to MUC (Multi User Chat). Usually, the domain name for MUC is different from the login domain. For example, if you are supermanjabber.org and want to join the krypton room, then the room URL is kryptonconference.jabber.org. Note the conference part. It is not a requirement to provide the full room JID. If the room parameter does not contain the symbol, the domain part will be discovered and added by Camel		String
<b>serviceName</b> (common)	The name of the service you are connecting to. For Google Talk, this would be gmail.com.		String
<b>testConnectionOnStartup</b> (common)	Specifies whether to test the connection on startup. This is used to ensure that the XMPP client has a valid connection to the XMPP server when the route starts. Camel throws an exception on startup if a connection cannot be established. When this option is set to false, Camel will attempt to establish a lazy connection when needed by a producer, and will poll for a consumer connection until the connection is established. Default is true.	true	boolean
<b>createAccount</b> (common)	If true, an attempt to create an account will be made. Default is false.	false	boolean
<b>resource</b> (common)	XMPP resource. The default is Camel.	Camel	String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>connectionPollDelay</b> (consumer)	The amount of time in seconds between polls (in seconds) to verify the health of the XMPP connection, or between attempts to establish an initial consumer connection. Camel will try to re-establish a connection if it has become inactive. Default is 10 seconds.	10	int
<b>doc</b> (consumer)	Set a doc header on the IN message containing a Document form of the incoming packet; default is true if presence or pubsub are true, otherwise false	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>connectionConfig</b> (advanced)	To use an existing connection configuration. Currently org.jivesoftware.smack.tcp.XMPPTCPConnectionConfiguration is only supported (XMPP over TCP).		ConnectionConfiguration
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>headerFilterStrategy</b> (filter)	To use a custom HeaderFilterStrategy to filter header to and from Camel message.		HeaderFilterStrategy
<b>password</b> (security)	Password for login		String
<b>user</b> (security)	User name (without server name). If not specified, anonymous login will be attempted.		String

### 371.3. HEADERS AND SETTING SUBJECT OR LANGUAGE

Camel sets the message IN headers as properties on the XMPP message. You can configure a **HeaderFilterStrategy** if you need custom filtering of headers. The **Subject** and **Language** of the XMPP message are also set if they are provided as IN headers.

### 371.4. EXAMPLES

User **superman** to join room **krypton** at **jabber** server with password, **secret**:

```
xmpp://superman@jabber.org/?room=krypton@conference.jabber.org&password=secret
```

User **superman** to send messages to **joker**:

```
xmpp://superman@jabber.org/joker@jabber.org?password=secret
```

Routing example in Java:

```
from("timer://kickoff?period=10000").  
  setBody(constant("I will win!\n Your Superman.")).  
  to("xmpp://superman@jabber.org/joker@jabber.org?password=secret");
```

Consumer configuration, which writes all messages from **joker** into the queue, **evil.talk**.

```
from("xmpp://superman@jabber.org/joker@jabber.org?password=secret").  
  to("activemq:evil.talk");
```

Consumer configuration, which listens to room messages:

```
from("xmpp://superman@jabber.org/?password=secret&room=krypton@conference.jabber.org").  
  to("activemq:krypton.talk");
```

Room in short notation (no domain part):

```
from("xmpp://superman@jabber.org/?password=secret&room=krypton").  
  to("activemq:krypton.talk");
```

When connecting to the Google Chat service, you'll need to specify the **serviceName** as well as your credentials:

```
from("direct:start").  
  to("xmpp://talk.google.com:5222/touser@gmail.com?  
  serviceName=gmail.com&user=fromuser&password=secret").  
  to("mock:result");
```

## 371.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 372. XPATH LANGUAGE

Available as of Camel version 1.1

Camel supports [XPath](#) to allow an Expression or Predicate to be used in the DSL or [Xml Configuration](#). For example you could use XPath to create an Predicate in a [Message Filter](#) or as an Expression for a Recipient List.

### Streams

If the message body is stream based, which means the input it receives is submitted to Camel as a stream. That means you will only be able to read the content of the stream **once**. So often when you use [XPath](#) as [Message Filter](#) or Content Based Router then you need to access the data multiple times, and you should use Stream Caching or convert the message body to a **String** prior which is safe to be re-read multiple times.

```
from("queue:foo").
  filter().xpath("//foo").
  to("queue:bar")
```

```
from("queue:foo").
  choice().xpath("//foo").to("queue:bar").
  otherwise().to("queue:others");
```

### 372.1. XPATH LANGUAGE OPTIONS

The XPath language supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
documentType		<b>String</b>	Name of class for document type The default value is org.w3c.dom.Document
resultType	<b>NODE SET</b>	<b>String</b>	Sets the class name of the result type (type from output) The default result type is NodeSet
saxon	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to use Saxon.
factoryRef		<b>String</b>	References to a custom XPathFactory to lookup in the registry
objectModel		<b>String</b>	The XPath object model to use
logNamespaces	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to log namespaces which can assist during trouble shooting
headerName		<b>String</b>	Name of header to use as input, instead of the message body

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
threadSafety	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to enable thread-safety for the returned result of the xpath expression. This applies to when using NODESET as the result type, and the returned set has multiple elements. In this situation there can be thread-safety issues if you process the NODESET concurrently such as from a Camel Splitter EIP in parallel processing mode. This option prevents concurrency issues by doing defensive copies of the nodes. It is recommended to turn this option on if you are using camel-saxon or Saxon in your application. Saxon has thread-safety issues which can be prevented by turning this option on.
trim	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether to trim the value to remove leading and trailing whitespaces and line breaks

## 372.2. NAMESPACES

You can easily use namespaces with XPath expressions using the Namespaces helper class.

## 372.3. VARIABLES

Variables in XPath is defined in different namespaces. The default namespace is <http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring>.

Namespace URI	Local part	Type	Description
<a href="http://camel.apache.org/xml/in/">http://camel.apache.org/xml/in/</a>	in	Message	the exchange.in message
<a href="http://camel.apache.org/xml/out/">http://camel.apache.org/xml/out/</a>	out	Message	the exchange.out message
<a href="http://camel.apache.org/xml/function/">http://camel.apache.org/xml/function/</a>	functions	Object	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> Additional functions

Names pace URI	Local part	Type	Description
<a href="http://camel.apache.org/xml/variables/environment-variables">http://camel.apache.org/xml/variables/environment-variables</a>	env	Object	OS environment variables
<a href="http://camel.apache.org/xml/variables/system-properties">http://camel.apache.org/xml/variables/system-properties</a>	system	Object	Java System properties
<a href="http://camel.apache.org/xml/variables/exchange-property">http://camel.apache.org/xml/variables/exchange-property</a>		Object	the exchange property

Camel will resolve variables according to either:

- namespace given
- no namespace given

### 372.3.1. Namespace given

If the namespace is given then Camel is instructed exactly what to return. However when resolving either **in** or **out** Camel will try to resolve a header with the given local part first, and return it. If the local part has the value **body** then the body is returned instead.

### 372.3.2. No namespace given

If there is no namespace given then Camel resolves only based on the local part. Camel will try to resolve a variable in the following steps:

- from **variables** that has been set using the **variable(name, value)** fluent builder

- from message.in.header if there is a header with the given key
- from exchange.properties if there is a property with the given key

## 372.4. FUNCTIONS

Camel adds the following XPath functions that can be used to access the exchange:

Function	Argument	Type	Description
in:body	none	Object	Will return the <b>in</b> message body.
in:header	the header name	Object	Will return the <b>in</b> message header.
out:body	none	Object	Will return the <b>out</b> message body.
out:header	the header name	Object	Will return the <b>out</b> message header.
function:properties	key for property	String	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> To lookup a property using the <a href="#">Properties</a> component (property placeholders).
function:simple	simple expression	Object	<b>Camel 2.5:</b> To evaluate a <a href="#">Simple</a> expression.

### CAUTION

**function:properties** and **function:simple** is not supported when the return type is a **NodeSet**, such as when using with a Splitter EIP.

Here's an example showing some of these functions in use.

And the new functions introduced in Camel 2.5:

## 372.5. USING XML CONFIGURATION

If you prefer to configure your routes in your Spring XML file then you can use XPath expressions as follows

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
```



```

    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
spring.xsd">

    <camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring"
xmlns:foo="http://example.com/person">
    <route>
    <from uri="activemq:MyQueue"/>
    <filter>
    <xpath>/foo:person[@name='James']</xpath>
    <to uri="mqseries:SomeOtherQueue"/>
    </filter>
    </route>
    </camelContext>
</beans>

```

Notice how we can reuse the namespace prefixes, **foo** in this case, in the XPath expression for easier namespace based XPath expressions!

See also this [discussion on the mailinglist](#) about using your own namespaces with xpath

## 372.6. SETTING RESULT TYPE

The XPath expression will return a result type using native XML objects such as **org.w3c.dom.NodeList**. But many times you want a result type to be a String. To do this you have to instruct the XPath which result type to use.

In Java DSL:

```

xpath("/foo:person/@id", String.class)

```

In Spring DSL you use the **resultType** attribute to provide a fully qualified classname:

```

<xpath resultType="java.lang.String"/>/foo:person/@id</xpath>

```

In @XPath:

**Available as of Camel 2.1**

```

@XPath(value = "concat('foo-',//order/name)", resultType = String.class) String name)

```

Where we use the xpath function concat to prefix the order name with **foo-**. In this case we have to specify that we want a String as result type so the concat function works.

## 372.7. USING XPATH ON HEADERS

**Available as of Camel 2.11**

Some users may have XML stored in a header. To apply an XPath to a header's value you can do this by defining the 'headerName' attribute.

And in Java DSL you specify the headerName as the 2nd parameter as shown:

```

xpath("/invoice/@orderType = 'premium'", "invoiceDetails")

```

## 372.8. EXAMPLES

Here is a simple [example](#) using an XPath expression as a predicate in a Message Filter

If you have a standard set of namespaces you wish to work with and wish to share them across many different XPath expressions you can use the NamespaceBuilder as shown [in this example](#)

In this sample we have a choice construct. The first choice evaluates if the message has a header key **type** that has the value **Camel**.

The 2nd choice evaluates if the message body has a name tag **<name>** which values is **Kong**.

If neither is true the message is routed in the otherwise block:

And the spring XML equivalent of the route:

## 372.9. XPATH INJECTION

You can use Bean Integration to invoke a method on a bean and use various languages such as XPath to extract a value from the message and bind it to a method parameter.

The default XPath annotation has SOAP and XML namespaces available. If you want to use your own namespace URIs in an XPath expression you can use your own copy of the [XPath annotation](#) to create whatever namespace prefixes you want to use.

i.e. cut and paste upper code to your own project in a different package and/or annotation name then add whatever namespace prefix/uris you want in scope when you use your annotation on a method parameter. Then when you use your annotation on a method parameter all the namespaces you want will be available for use in your XPath expression.

For example

```
public class Foo {
    @MessageDriven(uri = "activemq:my.queue")
    public void doSomething(@MyXPath("/ns1:foo/ns2:bar/text()") String correlationID, @Body String
body) {
        // process the inbound message here
    }
}
```

## 372.10. USING XPATHBUILDER WITHOUT AN EXCHANGE

Available as of Camel 2.3

You can now use the **org.apache.camel.builder.XPathBuilder** without the need for an Exchange. This comes handy if you want to use it as a helper to do custom xpath evaluations.

It requires that you pass in a CamelContext since a lot of the moving parts inside the XPathBuilder requires access to the Camel Type Converter and hence why CamelContext is needed.

For example you can do something like this:

```
boolean matches = XPathBuilder.xpath("/foo/bar/@xyz").matches(context, "<foo><bar xyz='cheese'/>
</foo>");
```

This will match the given predicate.

You can also evaluate for example as shown in the following three examples:

```
String name = XPathBuilder.xpath("foo/bar").evaluate(context, "<foo><bar>cheese</bar></foo>",
String.class);
Integer number = XPathBuilder.xpath("foo/bar").evaluate(context, "<foo><bar>123</bar></foo>",
Integer.class);
Boolean bool = XPathBuilder.xpath("foo/bar").evaluate(context, "<foo><bar>true</bar></foo>",
Boolean.class);
```

Evaluating with a String result is a common requirement and thus you can do it a bit simpler:

```
String name = XPathBuilder.xpath("foo/bar").evaluate(context, "<foo><bar>cheese</bar></foo>");
```

## 372.11. USING SAXON WITH XPATHBUILDER

Available as of Camel 2.3

You need to add **camel-saxon** as dependency to your project.

Its now easier to use [Saxon](#) with the XPathBuilder which can be done in several ways as shown below. Where as the latter ones are the easiest ones.

- Using a factory
- Using ObjectModel

The easy one

## 372.12. SETTING A CUSTOM XPATHFACTORY USING SYSTEM PROPERTY

Available as of Camel 2.3

Camel now supports reading the [JVM system property](#) **javax.xml.xpath.XPathFactory** that can be used to set a custom XPathFactory to use.

This unit test shows how this can be done to use Saxon instead:

Camel will log at **INFO** level if it uses a non default XPathFactory such as:

```
XPathBuilder INFO Using system property
javax.xml.xpath.XPathFactory:http://saxon.sf.net/jaxp/xpath/om with value:
    net.sf.saxon.xpath.XPathFactoryImpl when creating XPathFactory
```

To use Apache Xerces you can configure the system property

```
-Djavax.xml.xpath.XPathFactory=org.apache.xpath.jaxp.XPathFactoryImpl
```

## 372.13. ENABLING SAXON FROM SPRING DSL

Available as of Camel 2.10

Similarly to Java DSL, to enable Saxon from Spring DSL you have three options:

Specifying the factory

```
<xpath factoryRef="saxonFactory" resultType="java.lang.String">current-dateTime()</xpath>
```

Specifying the object model

```
<xpath objectModel="http://saxon.sf.net/jaxp/xpath/om" resultType="java.lang.String">current-dateTime()</xpath>
```

Shortcut

```
<xpath saxon="true" resultType="java.lang.String">current-dateTime()</xpath>
```

## 372.14. NAMESPACE AUDITING TO AID DEBUGGING

Available as of Camel 2.10

A large number of XPath-related issues that users frequently face are linked to the usage of namespaces. You may have some misalignment between the namespaces present in your message and those that your XPath expression is aware of or referencing. XPath predicates or expressions that are unable to locate the XML elements and attributes due to namespaces issues may simply look like "they are not working", when in reality all there is to it is a lack of namespace definition.

Namespaces in XML are completely necessary, and while we would love to simplify their usage by implementing some magic or voodoo to wire namespaces automatically, truth is that any action down this path would disagree with the standards and would greatly hinder interoperability.

Therefore, the utmost we can do is assist you in debugging such issues by adding two new features to the XPath Expression Language and are thus accesible from both predicates and expressions.

#=== Logging the Namespace Context of your XPath expression/predicate

Every time a new XPath expression is created in the internal pool, Camel will log the namespace context of the expression under the **org.apache.camel.builder.xml.XPathBuilder** logger. Since Camel represents Namespace Contexts in a hierarchical fashion (parent-child relationships), the entire tree is output in a recursive manner with the following format:

```
[me: {prefix -> namespace}, {prefix -> namespace}], [parent: [me: {prefix -> namespace}, {prefix -> namespace}], [parent: [me: {prefix -> namespace}]]]
```

Any of these options can be used to activate this logging:

1. Enable TRACE logging on the **org.apache.camel.builder.xml.XPathBuilder** logger, or some parent logger such as **org.apache.camel** or the root logger
2. Enable the **logNamespaces** option as indicated in [Auditing Namespaces](#), in which case the logging will occur on the INFO level

## 372.15. AUDITING NAMESPACES

Camel is able to discover and dump all namespaces present on every incoming message before evaluating an XPath expression, providing all the richness of information you need to help you analyse and pinpoint possible namespace issues.

To achieve this, it in turn internally uses another specially tailored XPath expression to extract all namespace mappings that appear in the message, displaying the prefix and the full namespace URI(s) for each individual mapping.

Some points to take into account:

- The implicit XML namespace (`xmlns:xml="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"`) is suppressed from the output because it adds no value
- Default namespaces are listed under the `DEFAULT` keyword in the output
- Keep in mind that namespaces can be remapped under different scopes. Think of a top-level 'a' prefix which in inner elements can be assigned a different namespace, or the default namespace changing in inner scopes. For each discovered prefix, all associated URIs are listed.

You can enable this option in Java DSL and Spring DSL.

Java DSL:

```
XPathBuilder.xpath("/foo:person/@id", String.class).logNamespaces()
```

Spring DSL:

```
<xpath logNamespaces="true" resultType="String">/foo:person/@id</xpath>
```

The result of the auditing will be appear at the INFO level under the **org.apache.camel.builder.xml.XPathBuilder** logger and will look like the following:

```
2012-01-16 13:23:45,878 [stSaxonWithFlag] INFO XPathBuilder - Namespaces discovered in
message:
{xmlns:a=[http://apache.org/camel], DEFAULT=[http://apache.org/default],
xmlns:b=[http://apache.org/camelA, http://apache.org/camelB]}
```

## 372.16. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can externalize the script and have Camel load it from a resource such as **"classpath:"**, **"file:"**, or **"http:"**.

This is done using the following syntax: **"resource:scheme:location"**, eg to refer to a file on the classpath you can do:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").xpath("resource:classpath:myxpath.txt", String.class)
```

## 372.17. DEPENDENCIES

The XPath language is part of camel-core.

## CHAPTER 373. XQUERY COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.0

Camel supports [XQuery](#) to allow an Expression or Predicate to be used in the DSL or [Xml Configuration](#). For example you could use XQuery to create an Predicate in a [Message Filter](#) or as an Expression for a Recipient List.

### 373.1. OPTIONS

The XQuery component supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>moduleURIResolver</b> (advanced)	To use the custom ModuleURIResolver		ModuleURIResolver
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Saxon configuration		Configuration
<b>configurationProperties</b> (advanced)	To set custom Saxon configuration properties		Map
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The XQuery endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
xquery:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 373.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the template to load from classpath or file system		String

#### 373.1.2. Query Parameters (31 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowStAX</b> (common)	Whether to allow using StAX mode	false	boolean
<b>headerName</b> (common)	To use a Camel Message header as the input source instead of Message body.		String
<b>namespacePrefixes</b> (common)	Allows to control which namespace prefixes to use for a set of namespace mappings		Map
<b>resultsFormat</b> (common)	What output result to use	DOM	ResultFormat
<b>resultType</b> (common)	What output result to use defined as a class		Class<?>
<b>stripsAllWhiteSpace</b> (common)	Whether to strip all whitespaces	true	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		PollingConsumerPollStrategy

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Saxon configuration		Configuration
<b>configurationProperties</b> (advanced)	To set custom Saxon configuration properties		Map
<b>moduleURIResolver</b> (advanced)	To use the custom ModuleURIResolver		ModuleURIResolver
<b>parameters</b> (advanced)	Additional parameters		Map
<b>properties</b> (advanced)	Properties to configure the serialization parameters		Properties
<b>staticQueryContext</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Saxon StaticQueryContext		StaticQueryContext
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the backoffMultiplier should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then backoffIdleThreshold and/or backoffErrorThreshold must also be configured.		int
<b>delay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the next poll. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	500	long
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If greedy is enabled, then the ScheduledPollConsumer will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as 60s (60 seconds), 5m30s (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and 1h (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either camel-spring or camel-quartz2 component	none	ScheduledPollConsumer Scheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for initialDelay and delay options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See ScheduledExecutorService in JDK for details.	true	boolean

## 373.2. EXAMPLES

```
from("queue:foo").filter().
  xquery("//foo").
  to("queue:bar")
```

You can also use functions inside your query, in which case you need an explicit type conversion (or you will get a `org.w3c.dom.DOMException: HIERARCHY_REQUEST_ERR`) by passing the Class as a second argument to the `xquery()` method.

```
from("direct:start").
  recipientList().xquery("concat('mock:foo.', /person/@city)", String.class);
```

## 373.3. VARIABLES

The IN message body will be set as the **contextItem**. Besides this these Variables is also added as parameters:

Variable	Type	Description
exchange	Exchange	The current Exchange
in.body	Object	The In message's body
out.body	Object	The OUT message's body (if any)
in.headers.*	Object	You can access the value of exchange.in.headers with key <b>foo</b> by using the variable which name is in.headers.foo
out.headers.*	Object	You can access the value of exchange.out.headers with key <b>foo</b> by using the variable which name is out.headers.foo variable
key name	Object	Any exchange.properties and exchange.in.headers and any additional parameters set using <b>setParameters(Map)</b> . These parameters is added with they own key name, for instance if there is an IN header with the key name <b>foo</b> then its added as <b>foo</b> .

## 373.4. USING XML CONFIGURATION

If you prefer to configure your routes in your Spring XML file then you can use XPath expressions as follows

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:foo="http://example.com/person"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-
    spring.xsd">

  <camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
    <route>
      <from uri="activemq:MyQueue"/>
      <filter>
        <xquery>/foo:person[@name='James']</xquery>
        <to uri="mqseries:SomeOtherQueue"/>
      </filter>
    </route>
  </camelContext>
</beans>
```

Notice how we can reuse the namespace prefixes, **foo** in this case, in the XPath expression for easier namespace based XQuery expressions!

When you use functions in your XQuery expression you need an explicit type conversion which is done in the xml configuration via the **@type** attribute:

■

```
<xquery type="java.lang.String">concat('mock:foo.', /person/@city)</xquery>
```

## 373.5. USING XQUERY AS TRANSFORMATION

We can do a message translation using transform or setBody in the route, as shown below:

```
from("direct:start").
  transform().xquery("/people/person");
```

Notice that xquery will use DOMResult by default, so if we want to grab the value of the person node, using text() we need to tell xquery to use String as result type, as shown:

```
from("direct:start").
  transform().xquery("/people/person/text()", String.class);
```

## 373.6. USING XQUERY AS AN ENDPOINT

Sometimes an XQuery expression can be quite large; it can essentially be used for Templating. So you may want to use an XQuery Endpoint so you can route using XQuery templates.

The following example shows how to take a message of an ActiveMQ queue (MyQueue) and transform it using XQuery and send it to MQSeries.

```
<camelContext id="camel" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="activemq:MyQueue"/>
    <to uri="xquery:com/acme/someTransform.xquery"/>
    <to uri="mqseries:SomeOtherQueue"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

Currently custom functions in XQuery might result in a NullPointerException (Camel 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20). This is expected to be fixed in Camel 2.21

## 373.7. EXAMPLES

Here is a simple [example](#) using an XQuery expression as a predicate in a Message Filter

This [example](#) uses XQuery with namespaces as a predicate in a Message Filter

## 373.8. LEARNING XQUERY

XQuery is a very powerful language for querying, searching, sorting and returning XML. For help learning XQuery try these tutorials

- Mike Kay's [XQuery Primer](#)
- the W3Schools [XQuery Tutorial](#)

You might also find the [XQuery function reference](#) useful

## 373.9. LOADING SCRIPT FROM EXTERNAL RESOURCE

Available as of Camel 2.11

You can externalize the script and have Camel load it from a resource such as **"classpath:"**, **"file:"**, or **"http:"**.

This is done using the following syntax: **"resource:scheme:location"**, eg to refer to a file on the classpath you can do:

```
.setHeader("myHeader").xquery("resource:classpath:myxquery.txt", String.class)
```

## 373.10. DEPENDENCIES

To use XQuery in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-saxon** which implements the XQuery language.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>  
  <artifactId>camel-saxon</artifactId>  
  <version>x.x.x</version>  
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 374. XSLT COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

The `xslt:` component allows you to process a message using an [XSLT](#) template. This can be ideal when using Templating to generate responses for requests.

### 374.1. URI FORMAT

```
xslt:templateName[?options]
```

The URI format contains `templateName`, which can be one of the following:

- the classpath-local URI of the template to invoke
- the complete URL of the remote template.

You can append query options to the URI in the following format:

```
?option=value&option=value&...
```

Refer to the [Spring Documentation](#) for more detail of the URI syntax.

**Table 374.1. Example URIs**

URI	Description
<code>xslt:com/acme/mytransform.xml</code>	Refers to the file <code>com/acme/mytransform.xml</code> on the classpath
<code>xslt:file:///foo/bar.xml</code>	Refers to the file <code>/foo/bar.xml</code>
<code>xslt:http://acme.com/cheese/foo.xml</code>	Refers to the remote http resource

For **Camel 2.8** or older, Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-spring</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

From **Camel 2.9** onwards the [XSLT](#) component is provided directly in the camel-core.

### 374.2. OPTIONS

The XSLT component supports 9 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>xmlConverter</b> (advanced)	To use a custom implementation of <code>org.apache.camel.converter.jaxp.XmlConverter</code>		XmlConverter
<b>uriResolverFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>UriResolver</code> which depends on a dynamic endpoint resource URI. Should not be used together with the option 'uriResolver'.		XsltUriResolverFactory
<b>uriResolver</b> (advanced)	To use a custom <code>UriResolver</code> . Should not be used together with the option 'uriResolverFactory'.		UriResolver
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Cache for the resource content (the stylesheet file) when it is loaded. If set to false Camel will reload the stylesheet file on each message processing. This is good for development. A cached stylesheet can be forced to reload at runtime via JMX using the <code>clearCachedStylesheet</code> operation.	true	boolean
<b>saxon</b> (producer)	Whether to use Saxon as the <code>transformerFactoryClass</code> . If enabled then the class <code>net.sf.saxon.TransformerFactoryImpl</code> . You would need to add Saxon to the classpath.	false	boolean
<b>saxonExtensionFunctions</b> (advanced)	Allows you to use a custom <code>net.sf.saxon.lib.ExtensionFunctionDefinition</code> . You would need to add <code>camel-saxon</code> to the classpath. The function is looked up in the registry, where you can comma to separate multiple values to lookup.		String
<b>saxonConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Saxon configuration		Object
<b>saxonConfigurationProperties</b> (advanced)	To set custom Saxon configuration properties		Map
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The XSLT endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
xslt:resourceUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 374.2.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>resourceUri</b>	<b>Required</b> Path to the template. The following is supported by the default URIResolver. You can prefix with: classpath, file, http, ref, or bean. classpath, file and http loads the resource using these protocols (classpath is default). ref will lookup the resource in the registry. bean will call a method on a bean to be used as the resource. For bean you can specify the method name after dot, eg bean:myBean.myMethod		String

### 374.2.2. Query Parameters (17 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>allowStAX</b> (producer)	Whether to allow using StAX as the javax.xml.transform.Source.	true	boolean
<b>contentCache</b> (producer)	Cache for the resource content (the stylesheet file) when it is loaded. If set to false Camel will reload the stylesheet file on each message processing. This is good for development. A cached stylesheet can be forced to reload at runtime via JMX using the clearCachedStylesheet operation.	true	boolean
<b>deleteOutputFile</b> (producer)	If you have output=file then this option dictates whether or not the output file should be deleted when the Exchange is done processing. For example suppose the output file is a temporary file, then it can be a good idea to delete it after use.	false	boolean
<b>failOnNullBody</b> (producer)	Whether or not to throw an exception if the input body is null.	true	boolean
<b>output</b> (producer)	Option to specify which output type to use. Possible values are: string, bytes, DOM, file. The first three options are all in memory based, where as file is streamed directly to a java.io.File. For file you must specify the filename in the IN header with the key Exchange.XSLT_FILE_NAME which is also CamelXsltFileName. Also any paths leading to the filename must be created beforehand, otherwise an exception is thrown at runtime.	string	XsltOutput
<b>saxon</b> (producer)	Whether to use Saxon as the transformerFactoryClass. If enabled then the class net.sf.saxon.TransformerFactoryImpl. You would need to add Saxon to the classpath.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>transformerCacheSize</b> (producer)	The number of javax.xml.transform.Transformer object that are cached for reuse to avoid calls to Template.newTransformer().	0	int
<b>converter</b> (advanced)	To use a custom implementation of org.apache.camel.converter.jaxp.XmlConverter		XmlConverter
<b>entityResolver</b> (advanced)	To use a custom org.xml.sax.EntityResolver with javax.xml.transform.sax.SAXSource.		EntityResolver
<b>errorListener</b> (advanced)	Allows to configure to use a custom javax.xml.transform.ErrorListener. Beware when doing this then the default error listener which captures any errors or fatal errors and store information on the Exchange as properties is not in use. So only use this option for special use-cases.		ErrorListener
<b>resultHandlerFactory</b> (advanced)	Allows you to use a custom org.apache.camel.builder.xml.ResultHandlerFactory which is capable of using custom org.apache.camel.builder.xml.ResultHandler types.		ResultHandlerFactory
<b>saxonConfiguration</b> (advanced)	To use a custom Saxon configuration		Object
<b>saxonExtensions</b> (advanced)	Allows you to use a custom net.sf.saxon.lib.ExtensionFunctionDefinition. You would need to add camel-saxon to the classpath. The function is looked up in the registry, where you can comma to separate multiple values to lookup.		String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>transformerFactory</b> (advanced)	To use a custom XSLT transformer factory		TransformerFactory
<b>transformerFactoryClass</b> (advanced)	To use a custom XSLT transformer factory, specified as a FQN class name		String
<b>uriResolver</b> (advanced)	To use a custom javax.xml.transform.URIResolver		URIResolver

### 374.3. USING XSLT ENDPOINTS



The following format is an example of using an XSLT template to formulate a response for a message for InOut message exchanges (where there is a **JMSReplyTo** header)

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("xslt:com/acme/mytransform.xsl");
```

If you want to use InOnly and consume the message and send it to another destination you could use the following route:

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  to("xslt:com/acme/mytransform.xsl").
  to("activemq:Another.Queue");
```

## 374.4. GETTING USEABLE PARAMETERS INTO THE XSLT

By default, all headers are added as parameters which are then available in the XSLT. To make the parameters useable, you will need to declare them.

```
<setHeader headerName="myParam"><constant>42</constant></setHeader>
<to uri="xslt:MyTransform.xsl"/>
```

The parameter also needs to be declared in the top level of the XSLT for it to be available:

```
<xsl: ..... >
  <xsl:param name="myParam"/>
  <xsl:template ...>
```

## 374.5. SPRING XML VERSIONS

To use the above examples in Spring XML you would use something like the following code:

```
<camelContext xmlns="http://activemq.apache.org/camel/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="activemq:My.Queue"/>
    <to uri="xslt:org/apache/camel/spring/processor/example.xsl"/>
    <to uri="activemq:Another.Queue"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>
```

To see an example, look at the [test case](#) along with its [Spring XML](#).

## 374.6. USING XSL:INCLUDE

### Camel 2.2 or older

If you use **xsl:include** in your XSL files in **Camel 2.2 or older**, the default **javax.xml.transform.URIResolver** is used. Files will be resolved relative to the JVM starting folder.

For example the following include statement will look up the **staff\_template.xsl** file starting from the folder where the application was started.

```
<xsl:include href="staff_template.xml"/>
```

### Camel 2.3 or newer

For Camel 2.3 or newer, Camel provides its own implementation of **URIResolver**. This allows Camel to load included files from the classpath.

For example the include file in the following code will be located relative to the starting endpoint.

```
<xsl:include href="staff_template.xml"/>
```

This means that Camel will locate the file in the **classpath** as **org/apache/camel/component/xslt/staff\_template.xml**

You can use **classpath:** or **file:** to instruct Camel to look either in the classpath or file system. If you omit the prefix then Camel uses the prefix from the endpoint configuration. If no prefix is specified in the endpoint configuration, the default is **classpath:**.

You can also refer backwards in the include paths. In the following example, the xsl file will be resolved under **org/apache/camel/component**.

```
<xsl:include href="../staff_other_template.xml"/>
```

## 374.7. USING XSL:INCLUDE AND DEFAULT PREFIX

In **Camel 2.10.3 and older**, **classpath:** is used as the default prefix.

If you configure the starting resource to load using **file:** then all subsequent includes will have to be prefixed with **file:**.

From **Camel 2.10.4**, Camel will use the prefix from the endpoint configuration as the default prefix.

You can explicitly specify **file:** or **classpath:** loading. The two loading types can be mixed in a XSLT script, if necessary.

## 374.8. USING SAXON EXTENSION FUNCTIONS

Since Saxon 9.2, writing extension functions has been supplemented by a new mechanism, referred to as [integrated extension functions](#) you can now easily use camel as shown in the below example:

```
SimpleRegistry registry = new SimpleRegistry();
registry.put("function1", new MyExtensionFunction1());
registry.put("function2", new MyExtensionFunction2());

CamelContext context = new DefaultCamelContext(registry);
context.addRoutes(new RouteBuilder() {
    @Override
    public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("direct:start")
            .to("xslt:org/apache/camel/component/xslt/extensions/extensions.xslt?
saxonExtensionFunctions=#function1,#function2");
    }
});
```

With Spring XML:

```

<bean id="function1" class="org.apache.camel.component.xslt.extensions.MyExtensionFunction1"/>
<bean id="function2" class="org.apache.camel.component.xslt.extensions.MyExtensionFunction2"/>

<camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
  <route>
    <from uri="direct:extensions"/>
    <to uri="xslt:org/apache/camel/component/xslt/extensions/extensions.xslt?
saxonExtensionFunctions=#function1,#function2"/>
  </route>
</camelContext>

```

## 374.9. DYNAMIC STYLESHEETS

To provide a dynamic stylesheet at runtime you can define a dynamic URI. See [How to use a dynamic URI in to\(\)](#) for more information.

**Available as of Camel 2.9 (removed in 2.11.4, 2.12.3 and 2.13.0)**

Camel provides the **CamelXsltResourceUri** header which you can use to define an alternative stylesheet to that configured on the endpoint URI. This allows you to provide a dynamic stylesheet at runtime.

## 374.10. ACCESSING WARNINGS, ERRORS AND FATAL ERRORS FROM XSLT ERRORLISTENER

**Available as of Camel 2.14**

From **Camel 2.14**, any warning/error or fatalError is stored on the current Exchange as a property with the keys **Exchange.XSLT\_ERROR**, **Exchange.XSLT\_FATAL\_ERROR**, or **Exchange.XSLT\_WARNING** which allows end users to get hold of any errors happening during transformation.

For example in the stylesheet below, we want to terminate if a staff has an empty dob field. And to include a custom error message using `xsl:message`.

```

<xsl:template match="/">
  <html>
    <body>
      <xsl:for-each select="staff/programmer">
        <p>Name: <xsl:value-of select="name"/><br />
          <xsl:if test="dob="">
            <xsl:message terminate="yes">Error: DOB is an empty string!</xsl:message>
          </xsl:if>
        </p>
      </xsl:for-each>
    </body>
  </html>
</xsl:template>

```

The exception is stored on the Exchange as a warning with the key **Exchange.XSLT\_WARNING**.

## 374.11. NOTES ON USING XSLT AND JAVA VERSIONS

Here are some observations from Sameer, a Camel user, which he kindly shared with us:

In case anybody faces issues with the XSLT endpoint please review these points.

I was trying to use an xslt endpoint for a simple transformation from one xml to another using a simple xsl. The output xml kept appearing (after the xslt processor in the route) with outermost xml tag with no content within.

No explanations show up in the DEBUG logs. On the TRACE logs however I did find some error/warning indicating that the XMLConverter bean could no be initialized.

After a few hours of cranking my mind, I had to do the following to get it to work (thanks to some posts on the users forum that gave some clue):

1. Use the transformerFactory option in the route ("**xslt:my-transformer.xsl? transformerFactory=tFactory**") with the **tFactory** bean having been defined in the spring context for **class="org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImpl"**.
2. Added the Xalan jar into my maven pom.

My guess is that the default xml parsing mechanism supplied within the JDK (I am using 1.6.0\_03) does not work right in this context and does not throw up any error either. When I switched to Xalan this way it works. This is not a Camel issue, but might need a mention on the xslt component page.

Another note, jdk 1.6.0\_03 ships with JAXB 2.0 while Camel needs 2.1. One workaround is to add the 2.1 jar to the **jre/lib/endorsed** directory for the jvm or as specified by the container.

Hope this post saves newbie Camel riders some time.

## 374.12. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 375. XSTREAM DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 1.3

XStream is a Data Format which uses the [XStream library](#) to marshal and unmarshal Java objects to and from XML.

To use XStream in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-xstream** which implements this data format.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their **pom.xml** for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-xstream</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 375.1. OPTIONS

The XStream dataformat supports 10 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
permissions		<b>String</b>	Adds permissions that controls which Java packages and classes XStream is allowed to use during unmarshal from xml/json to Java beans. A permission must be configured either here or globally using a JVM system property. The permission can be specified in a syntax where a plus sign is allow, and minus sign is deny. Wildcards is supported by using . as prefix. For example to allow com.foo and all subpackages then specify com.foo.. Multiple permissions can be configured separated by comma, such as com.foo,-com.foo.bar.MySecretBean. The following default permission is always included: - java.lang.,java.util. unless its overridden by specifying a JVM system property with they key org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions.
encoding		<b>String</b>	Sets the encoding to use
driver		<b>String</b>	To use a custom XStream driver. The instance must be of type com.thoughtworks.xstream.io.HierarchicalStreamDriver
driverRef		<b>String</b>	To refer to a custom XStream driver to lookup in the registry. The instance must be of type com.thoughtworks.xstream.io.HierarchicalStreamDriver

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<b>mode</b>		<b>String</b>	Mode for dealing with duplicate references The possible values are: NO_REFERENCES ID_REFERENCES XPATH_RELATIVE_REFERENCES XPATH_ABSOLUTE_REFERENCES SINGLE_NODE_XPATH_RELATIVE_REFERENCES SINGLE_NODE_XPATH_ABSOLUTE_REFERENCES
<b>converters</b>		<b>List</b>	List of class names for using custom XStream converters. The classes must be of type com.thoughtworks.xstream.converters.Converter
<b>aliases</b>		<b>Map</b>	Alias a Class to a shorter name to be used in XML elements.
<b>omitFields</b>		<b>Map</b>	Prevents a field from being serialized. To omit a field you must always provide the declaring type and not necessarily the type that is converted.
<b>implicitCollections</b>		<b>Map</b>	Adds a default implicit collection which is used for any unmapped XML tag.
<b>contentTypeHeader</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example application/xml for data formats marshalling to XML, or application/json for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

## 375.2. USING THE JAVA DSL

```
// lets turn Object messages into XML then send to MQSeries
from("activemq:My.Queue").
  marshal().xstream().
  to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

If you would like to configure the **XStream** instance used by the Camel for the message transformation, you can simply pass a reference to that instance on the DSL level.

```
XStream xStream = new XStream();
xStream.aliasField("money", PurchaseOrder.class, "cash");
// new Added setModel option since Camel 2.14
xStream.setModel("NO_REFERENCES");
...

from("direct:marshal").
  marshal(new XStreamDataFormat(xStream)).
  to("mock:marshaled");
```

### 375.3. XMLINPUTFACTORY AND XMLOUTPUTFACTORY

The [XStream library](#) uses the `javax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory` and `javax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory`, you can control which implementation of this factory should be used.

The Factory is discovered using this algorithm: 1. Use the `javax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory`, `javax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory` system property. 2. Use the `lib/xml.stream.properties` file in the `JRE_HOME` directory. 3. Use the Services API, if available, to determine the classname by looking in the `META-INF/services/javax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory`, `META-INF/services/javax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory` files in jars available to the JRE. 4. Use the platform default `XMLInputFactory`, `XMLOutputFactory` instance.

### 375.4. HOW TO SET THE XML ENCODING IN XSTREAM DATAFORMAT?

From Camel 2.2.0, you can set the encoding of XML in Xstream DataFormat by setting the Exchange's property with the key `Exchange.CHARSET_NAME`, or setting the encoding property on Xstream from DSL or Spring config.

```
from("activemq:My.Queue").
    marshal().xstream("UTF-8").
    to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

### 375.5. SETTING THE TYPE PERMISSIONS OF XSTREAM DATAFORMAT

In Camel, one can always use its own processing step in the route to filter and block certain XML documents to be routed to the XStream's unmarshall step. From Camel 2.16.1, 2.15.5, you can set [XStream's type permissions](#) to automatically allow or deny the instantiation of certain types.

The default type permissions setting used by Camel denies all types except for those from `java.lang` and `java.util` packages. This setting can be changed by setting System property `org.apache.camel.xstream.permissions`. Its value is a string of comma-separated permission terms, each representing a type being allowed or denied, depending on whether the term is prefixed with `"` (note `"` may be omitted) or with `'-'`, respectively.

Each term may contain a wildcard character `"`. For example, value `"-java.lang.,java.util."` indicates denying all types except for `java.lang.*` and `java.util.*` classes. Setting this value to an empty string `""` reverts to the default XStream's type permissions handling which denies certain blacklisted classes and allow others.

The type permissions setting can be extended at an individual XStream DataFormat instance by setting its type permissions property.

```
<dataFormats>
  <xstream id="xstream-default"
    permissions="org.apache.camel.samples.xstream.*"/>
  ...
```

## CHAPTER 376. YAML SNAKEYAML DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.17

YAML is a Data Format to marshal and unmarshal Java objects to and from [YAML](#).

For YAML to object marshalling, Camel provides integration with three popular YAML libraries:

- The [SnakeYAML](#) library

Every library requires adding the special camel component (see "Dependency..." paragraphs further down). By default Camel uses the SnakeYAML library.

### 376.1. YAML OPTIONS

The YAML SnakeYAML dataformat supports 11 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
library	<b>SnakeYAML</b>	<b>YAML Library</b>	Which yaml library to use. By default it is SnakeYAML
unmarshalTypeName		<b>String</b>	Class name of the java type to use when unmarshalling
constructor		<b>String</b>	BaseConstructor to construct incoming documents.
representer		<b>String</b>	Representer to emit outgoing objects.
dumperOptions		<b>String</b>	DumperOptions to configure outgoing objects.
resolver		<b>String</b>	Resolver to detect implicit type
useApplicationContextClassLoader	<b>true</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Use ApplicationContextClassLoader as custom ClassLoader
prettyFlow	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Force the emitter to produce a pretty YAML document when using the flow style.
allowAnyType	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Allow any class to be un-marshaled
typeFilter		<b>List</b>	Set the types SnakeYAML is allowed to un-marshall



Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>Boolean</code>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.



### WARNING

SnakeYAML can load any class from YAML definition which may lead to security breach so by default, SnakeYAML DataFormat restrict the object it can load to standard Java objects like List or Long. If you want to load custom POJOs you need to add their type to SnakeYAML DataFormat type filter list. If your source is trusted, you can set the property `allowAnyType` to true so SnakeYAML DataFormat won't perform any filter on the types.

## 376.2. USING YAML DATA FORMAT WITH THE SNAKEYAML LIBRARY

- Turn Object messages into yaml then send to MQSeries

```
from("activemq:My.Queue")
  .marshal().yaml()
  .to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

```
from("activemq:My.Queue")
  .marshal().yaml(YAMLLibrary.SnakeYAML)
  .to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

- Restrict classes to be loaded from YAML

```
// Create a SnakeYAMLDataFormat instance
SnakeYAMLDataFormat yaml = new SnakeYAMLDataFormat();

// Restrict classes to be loaded from YAML
yaml.addTypeFilters(TypeFilters.types(MyPojo.class, MyOtherPojo.class));

from("activemq:My.Queue")
  .unmarshal(yaml)
  .to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

## 376.3. USING YAML IN SPRING DSL

When using Data Format in Spring DSL you need to declare the data formats first. This is done in the `DataFormats` XML tag.

```

<dataFormats>
  <!--
    here we define a YAML data format with the id snake and that it should use
    the TestPojo as the class type when doing unmarshal. The unmarshalTypeName
    is optional
  -->
  <yaml
    id="snake"
    library="SnakeYAML"
    unmarshalTypeName="org.apache.camel.component.yaml.model.TestPojo"/>

  <!--
    here we define a YAML data format with the id snake-safe which restricts the
    classes to be loaded from YAML to TestPojo and those belonging to package
    com.mycompany
  -->
  <yaml id="snake-safe">
    <typeFilter value="org.apache.camel.component.yaml.model.TestPojo"/>
    <typeFilter value="com.mycompany\..*" type="regexp"/>
  </yaml>
</dataFormats>

```

And then you can refer to those ids in the route:

```

<route>
  <from uri="direct:unmarshal"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <custom ref="snake"/>
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="mock:unmarshal"/>
</route>
<route>
  <from uri="direct:unmarshal-safe"/>
  <unmarshal>
    <custom ref="snake-safe"/>
  </unmarshal>
  <to uri="mock:unmarshal-safe"/>
</route>

```

## 376.4. DEPENDENCIES FOR SNAKEYAML

To use YAML in your camel routes you need to add the a dependency on **camel-snakeyaml** which implements this data format.

If you use maven you could just add the following to your pom.xml, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

```

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-snakeyaml</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>

```



## CHAPTER 377. YAMMER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The Yammer component allows you to interact with the [Yammer](#) enterprise social network. Consuming messages, users, and user relationships is supported as well as creating new messages.

Yammer uses OAuth 2 for all client application authentication. In order to use camel-yammer with your account, you'll need to create a new application within Yammer and grant the application access to your account. Finally, generate your access token. More details are at <https://developer.yammer.com/authentication/>.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-yammer</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 377.1. URI FORMAT

```
yammer:[function]?[options]
```

### 377.2. COMPONENT OPTIONS

The Yammer component can be configured with the Yammer account settings which are mandatory to configure before using.

The Yammer component supports 5 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	The consumer key		String
<b>consumerSecret</b> (security)	The consumer secret		String
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	The access token		String
<b>config</b> (advanced)	To use a shared yammer configuration		YammerConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

You can also configure these options directly in the endpoint.

### 377.3. ENDPOINT OPTIONS

The Yammer endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
yammer:function
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 377.3.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>function</b>	<b>Required</b> The function to use		YammerFunctionType

#### 377.3.2. Query Parameters (28 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>useJson</b> (common)	Set to true if you want to use raw JSON rather than converting to POJOs.	false	boolean
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>delay</b> (consumer)	Delay between polling in millis	5000	long
<b>limit</b> (consumer)	Return only the specified number of messages. Works for <code>threaded=true</code> and <code>threaded=extended</code> .	-1	int
<b>newerThan</b> (consumer)	Returns messages newer than the message ID specified as a numeric string. This should be used when polling for new messages. If you're looking at messages, and the most recent message returned is 3516, you can make a request with the parameter <code>newerThan=3516</code> to ensure that you do not get duplicate copies of messages already on your page.	-1	int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>olderThan</b> (consumer)	Returns messages older than the message ID specified as a numeric string. This is useful for paginating messages. For example, if you're currently viewing 20 messages and the oldest is number 2912, you could append <code>olderThan=2912</code> to your request to get the 20 messages prior to those you're seeing.	-1	int
<b>sendEmptyMessageWhenIdle</b> (consumer)	If the polling consumer did not poll any files, you can enable this option to send an empty message (no body) instead.	false	boolean
<b>threaded</b> (consumer)	<code>threaded=true</code> will only return the first message in each thread. This parameter is intended for apps which display message threads collapsed. <code>threaded=extended</code> will return the thread starter messages in order of most recently active as well as the two most recent messages, as they are viewed in the default view on the Yammer web interface.		String
<b>userId</b> (consumer)	The user id		String
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>pollStrategy</b> (consumer)	A pluggable <code>org.apache.camel.PollingConsumerPollingStrategy</code> allowing you to provide your custom implementation to control error handling usually occurred during the poll operation before an Exchange have been created and being routed in Camel.		<code>PollingConsumerPollStrategy</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>backoffErrorThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent error polls (failed due some error) that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int
<b>backoffIdleThreshold</b> (scheduler)	The number of subsequent idle polls that should happen before the <code>backoffMultiplier</code> should kick-in.		int

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>backoffMultiplier</b> (scheduler)	To let the scheduled polling consumer backoff if there has been a number of subsequent idles/errors in a row. The multiplier is then the number of polls that will be skipped before the next actual attempt is happening again. When this option is in use then <code>backoffIdleThreshold</code> and/or <code>backoffErrorThreshold</code> must also be configured.		int
<b>greedy</b> (scheduler)	If <code>greedy</code> is enabled, then the <code>ScheduledPollConsumer</code> will run immediately again, if the previous run polled 1 or more messages.	false	boolean
<b>initialDelay</b> (scheduler)	Milliseconds before the first poll starts. You can also specify time values using units, such as <code>60s</code> (60 seconds), <code>5m30s</code> (5 minutes and 30 seconds), and <code>1h</code> (1 hour).	1000	long
<b>runLoggingLevel</b> (scheduler)	The consumer logs a start/complete log line when it polls. This option allows you to configure the logging level for that.	TRACE	LoggingLevel
<b>scheduledExecutorService</b> (scheduler)	Allows for configuring a custom/shared thread pool to use for the consumer. By default each consumer has its own single threaded thread pool.		ScheduledExecutorService
<b>scheduler</b> (scheduler)	To use a cron scheduler from either <code>camel-spring</code> or <code>camel-quartz2</code> component	none	ScheduledPollConsumerScheduler
<b>schedulerProperties</b> (scheduler)	To configure additional properties when using a custom scheduler or any of the Quartz2, Spring based scheduler.		Map
<b>startScheduler</b> (scheduler)	Whether the scheduler should be auto started.	true	boolean
<b>timeUnit</b> (scheduler)	Time unit for <code>initialDelay</code> and <code>delay</code> options.	MILLIS ECON DS	TimeUnit
<b>useFixedDelay</b> (scheduler)	Controls if fixed delay or fixed rate is used. See <code>ScheduledExecutorService</code> in JDK for details.	true	boolean
<b>accessToken</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> The access token		String
<b>consumerKey</b> (security)	<b>Required</b> The consumer key		String

Name	Description	Default	Type
<code>consumerSecret</code> (security)	<b>Required</b> The consumer secret		String

## 377.4. CONSUMING MESSAGES

The Yammer component provides several endpoints for consuming messages:

URI	Description
<code>yammer:messages?[options]</code>	All public messages in the user's (whose access token is being used to make the API call) Yammer network. Corresponds to "All" conversations in the Yammer web interface.
<code>yammer:my_feed?[options]</code>	The user's feed, based on the selection they have made between "Following" and "Top" conversations.
<code>yammer:algo?[options]</code>	The algorithmic feed for the user that corresponds to "Top" conversations, which is what the vast majority of users will see in the Yammer web interface.
<code>yammer:following?[options]</code>	The "Following" feed which is conversations involving people, groups and topics that the user is following.
<code>yammer:sent?[options]</code>	All messages sent by the user.
<code>yammer:private?[options]</code>	Private messages received by the user.
<code>yammer:received?[options]</code>	<b>Camel 2.12.1:</b> All messages received by the user

### 377.4.1. Message format

All messages by default are converted to a POJO model provided in the **org.apache.camel.component.yammer.model** package. The original message coming from yammer is in JSON. For all message consuming and producing endpoints, a **Messages** object is returned. Take for example a route like:

```
from("yammer:messages?
consumerKey=aConsumerKey&consumerSecret=aConsumerSecretKey&accessToken=aAccessToken"
)
.to("mock:result");
```



and lets say the yammer server returns:

```
{
  "messages":[
    {
      "replied_to_id":null,
      "network_id":7654,
      "url":"https://www.yammer.com/api/v1/messages/305298242",
      "thread_id":305298242,
      "id":305298242,
      "message_type":"update",
      "chat_client_sequence":null,
      "body":{"
        "parsed":"Testing yammer API...",
        "plain":"Testing yammer API...",
        "rich":"Testing yammer API..."
      }},
      "client_url":"https://www.yammer.com/",
      "content_excerpt":"Testing yammer API...",
      "created_at":"2013/06/25 18:14:45 +0000",
      "client_type":"Web",
      "privacy":"public",
      "sender_type":"user",
      "liked_by":{"
        "count":1,
        "names":[
          {
            "permalink":"janstey",
            "full_name":"Jonathan Anstey",
            "user_id":1499642294
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ],
  "sender_id":1499642294,
  "language":null,
  "system_message":false,
  "attachments":[]
},
  "direct_message":false,
  "web_url":"https://www.yammer.com/redhat.com/messages/305298242"
},
{
  "replied_to_id":null,
  "network_id":7654,
  "url":"https://www.yammer.com/api/v1/messages/294326302",
  "thread_id":294326302,
  "id":294326302,
  "message_type":"system",
  "chat_client_sequence":null,
  "body":{"
    "parsed":"(Principal Software Engineer) has [[tag:14658]] the redhat.com network. Take a moment to welcome Jonathan.",
    "plain":"(Principal Software Engineer) has #joined the redhat.com network. Take a moment
```

```

to welcome Jonathan.",
    "rich": "(Principal Software Engineer) has #joined the redhat.com network. Take a moment
to welcome Jonathan."
    },
    "client_url": "https://www.yammer.com/",
    "content_excerpt": "(Principal Software Engineer) has #joined the redhat.com network. Take a
moment to welcome Jonathan.",
    "created_at": "2013/05/10 19:08:29 +0000",
    "client_type": "Web",
    "sender_type": "user",
    "privacy": "public",
    "liked_by": {
        "count": 0,
        "names": [

            ]
        }
    }
}
]
}

```

Camel will marshal that into a **Messages** object containing 2 **Message** objects. As shown below there is a rich object model that makes it easy to get any information you need:

```

Exchange exchange = mock.getExchanges().get(0);
Messages messages = exchange.getIn().getBody(Messages.class);

assertEquals(2, messages.getMessages().size());
assertEquals("Testing yammer API...", messages.getMessages().get(0).getBody().getPlain());
assertEquals("(Principal Software Engineer) has #joined the redhat.com network. Take a moment to
welcome Jonathan.", messages.getMessages().get(1).getBody().getPlain());

```

That said, marshaling this data into POJOs is not free so if you need you can switch back to using pure JSON by adding the **useJson=false** option to your URI.

## 377.5. CREATING MESSAGES

To create a new message in the account of the current user, you can use the following URI:

```
yammer:messages?[options]
```

The current Camel message body is what will be used to set the text of the Yammer message. The response body will include the new message formatted the same way as when you consume messages (i.e. as a **Messages** object by default).

Take this route for instance:

```

from("direct:start")
    .to("yammer:messages?
consumerKey=aConsumerKey&consumerSecret=aConsumerSecretKey&accessToken=aAccessToken"
)
    .to("mock:result");

```

By sending to the **direct:start** endpoint a **"Hi from Camel!"** message body:

```
template.sendBody("direct:start", "Hi from Camel!");
```

a new message will be created in the current user's account on the server and also this new message will be returned to Camel and converted into a **Messages** object. Like when consuming messages you can interrogate the **Messages** object:

```
Exchange exchange = mock.getExchanges().get(0);
Messages messages = exchange.getIn().getBody(Messages.class);

assertEquals(1, messages.getMessages().size());
assertEquals("Hi from Camel!", messages.getMessages().get(0).getBody().getPlain());
```

## 377.6. RETRIEVING USER RELATIONSHIPS

The Yammer component can retrieve user relationships:

```
yammer:relationships?[options]
```

## 377.7. RETRIEVING USERS

The Yammer component provides several endpoints for retrieving users:

URI	Description
<code>yammer:users?[options]</code>	Retrieve users in the current user's Yammer network.
<code>yammer:current?[options]</code>	View data about the current user.

## 377.8. USING AN ENRICHER

It is helpful sometimes (or maybe always in the case of users or relationship consumers) to use an enricher pattern rather than a route initiated with one of the polling consumers in camel-yammer. This is because the consumers will fire repeatedly, however often you set the delay for. If you just want to look up a user's data, or grab a message at a point in time, it is better to call that consumer once and then get one with your route.

Lets say you have a route that at some point needs to go out and fetch user data for the current user. Rather than polling for this user over and over again, use the **pollEnrich** DSL method:

```
from("direct:start")
    .pollEnrich("yammer:current?
consumerKey=aConsumerKey&consumerSecret=aConsumerSecretKey&accessToken=aAccessToken"
)
    .to("mock:result");
```

This will go out and fetch the current user's **User** object and set it as the Camel message body.

## 377.9. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 378. ZENDESK COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The Zendesk component provides access to all of the zendesk.com APIs accessible using [zendesk-java-client](#). It allows producing messages to manage Zendesk ticket, user, organization, etc.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their pom.xml for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-zendesk</artifactId>
  <version>${camel-version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 378.1. ZENDESK OPTIONS

The Zendesk component supports 3 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (common)	To use the shared configuration		ZendeskConfigura tion
<b>zendesk</b> (advanced)	To use a shared Zendesk instance.		Zendesk
<b>resolveProperty Placeholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The Zendesk endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
zendesk:methodName
```

with the following path and query parameters:

#### 378.1.1. Path Parameters (1 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>methodName</b>	<b>Required</b> What operation to use		String

#### 378.1.2. Query Parameters (10 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>inBody</b> (common)	Sets the name of a parameter to be passed in the exchange In Body		String
<b>serverUrl</b> (common)	The server URL to connect.		String
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom <code>ExceptionHandler</code> . Notice if the option <code>bridgeErrorHandler</code> is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		<code>ExceptionHandler</code>
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		<code>ExchangePattern</code>
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean
<b>oauthToken</b> (security)	The OAuth token.		String
<b>password</b> (security)	The password.		String
<b>token</b> (security)	The security token.		String
<b>username</b> (security)	The user name.		String

## 378.2. URI FORMAT

```
zendesk://endpoint?[options]
```

## 378.3. PRODUCER ENDPOINTS:

Producer endpoints can use endpoint names and associated options described next.

### 378.4. CONSUMER ENDPOINTS:

Any of the producer endpoints can be used as a consumer endpoint. Consumer endpoints can use [Scheduled Poll Consumer Options](#) with a **consumer.** prefix to schedule endpoint invocation. Consumer endpoints that return an array or collection will generate one exchange per element, and their routes will be executed once for each exchange.

### 378.5. MESSAGE HEADER

Any of the options can be provided in a message header for producer endpoints with **CamelZendesk.** prefix. In principal, parameter names are same as the arugument name of each API methods on the original **org.zendesk.client.v2.Zendesk** class. However some of them are renamed to the other name to avoid confliction in the camel API component framework. To see actual parameter name, please check **org.apache.camel.component.zendesk.internal.ZendeskApiMethod**.

### 378.6. MESSAGE BODY

All result message bodies utilize objects provided by the Zendesk Java Client. Producer endpoints can specify the option name for incoming message body in the **inBody** endpoint parameter.

## CHAPTER 379. ZIP DEFLATE COMPRESSION DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.12

The Zip Data Format is a message compression and de-compression format. Messages marshalled using Zip compression can be unmarshalled using Zip decompression just prior to being consumed at the endpoint. The compression capability is quite useful when you deal with large XML and Text based payloads. It facilitates more optimal use of network bandwidth while incurring a small cost in order to compress and decompress payloads at the endpoint.

INFO:\*About using with Files\* The Zip data format, does not (yet) have special support for files. Which means that when using big files, the entire file content is loaded into memory. This is subject to change in the future, to allow a streaming based solution to have a low memory footprint.

### 379.1. OPTIONS

The Zip Deflate Compression dataformat supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>compressionLevel</code>	<code>-1</code>	<code>Integer</code>	To specify a specific compression between 0-9. -1 is default compression, 0 is no compression, and 9 is best compression.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>Boolean</code>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSon etc.

### 379.2. MARSHAL

In this example we marshal a regular text/XML payload to a compressed payload employing zip compression `Deflater.BEST_COMPRESSION` and send it an ActiveMQ queue called `MY_QUEUE`.

```
from("direct:start").marshal().zip(Deflater.BEST_COMPRESSION).to("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE");
```

Alternatively if you would like to use the default setting you could send it as

```
from("direct:start").marshal().zip().to("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE");
```

### 379.3. UNMARSHAL

In this example we unmarshal a zipped payload from an ActiveMQ queue called `MY_QUEUE` to its original format, and forward it for processing to the `UnZippedMessageProcessor`. Note that the compression Level employed during the marshalling should be identical to the one employed during unmarshalling to avoid errors.

```
from("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE").unmarshal().zip().process(new UnZippedMessageProcessor());
```



## 379.4. DEPENDENCIES

This data format is provided in **camel-core** so no additional dependencies are needed.

## CHAPTER 380. ZIP FILE DATAFORMAT

Available as of Camel version 2.11

The Zip File Data Format is a message compression and de-compression format. Messages can be marshalled (compressed) to Zip files containing a single entry, and Zip files containing a single entry can be unmarshalled (decompressed) to the original file contents. This data format supports ZIP64, as long as Java 7 or later is being used].

### 380.1. ZIPFILE OPTIONS

The Zip File dataformat supports 4 options which are listed below.

Name	Default	Java Type	Description
<code>usingIterator</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If the zip file has more than one entry, the setting this option to true, allows to work with the splitter EIP, to split the data using an iterator in a streaming mode.
<code>allowEmptyDirectory</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If the zip file has more than one entry, setting this option to true, allows to get the iterator even if the directory is empty
<code>preservePathElements</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	If the file name contains path elements, setting this option to true, allows the path to be maintained in the zip file.
<code>contentTypeHeader</code>	<b>false</b>	<b>Boolean</b>	Whether the data format should set the Content-Type header with the type from the data format if the data format is capable of doing so. For example <code>application/xml</code> for data formats marshalling to XML, or <code>application/json</code> for data formats marshalling to JSON etc.

### 380.2. MARSHAL

In this example we marshal a regular text/XML payload to a compressed payload using Zip file compression, and send it to an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE.

```
from("direct:start")
  .marshal().zipFile()
  .to("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE");
```

The name of the Zip entry inside the created Zip file is based on the incoming **CamelFileName** message header, which is the standard message header used by the file component. Additionally, the outgoing **CamelFileName** message header is automatically set to the value of the incoming **CamelFileName** message header, with the ".zip" suffix. So for example, if the following route finds a file named "test.txt" in the input directory, the output will be a Zip file named "test.txt.zip" containing a single Zip entry named "test.txt":

```
from("file:input/directory?antInclude=/*.txt")
  .marshal().zipFile()
  .to("file:output/directory");
```

If there is no incoming **CamelFileName** message header (for example, if the file component is not the consumer), then the message ID is used by default, and since the message ID is normally a unique generated ID, you will end up with filenames like **ID-MACHINENAME-2443-1211718892437-1-0.zip**. If you want to override this behavior, then you can set the value of the **CamelFileName** header explicitly in your route:

```
from("direct:start")
  .setHeader(Exchange.FILE_NAME, constant("report.txt"))
  .marshal().zipFile()
  .to("file:output/directory");
```

This route would result in a Zip file named "report.txt.zip" in the output directory, containing a single Zip entry named "report.txt".

### 380.3. UNMARSHAL

In this example we unmarshal a Zip file payload from an ActiveMQ queue called MY\_QUEUE to its original format, and forward it for processing to the **UnZippedMessageProcessor**.

```
from("activemq:queue:MY_QUEUE")
  .unmarshal().zipFile()
  .process(new UnZippedMessageProcessor());
```

If the zip file has more than one entry, the `usingIterator` option of `ZipFileDataFormat` to be `true`, and you can use `splitter` to do the further work.

```
ZipFileDataFormat zipFile = new ZipFileDataFormat();
zipFile.setUsingIterator(true);

from("file:src/test/resources/org/apache/camel/dataformat/zipfile/?consumer.delay=1000&noop=true")
  .unmarshal(zipFile)
  .split(body(Iterator.class)).streaming()
  .process(new UnZippedMessageProcessor())
  .end();
```

Or you can use the `ZipSplitter` as an expression for `splitter` directly like this

```
from("file:src/test/resources/org/apache/camel/dataformat/zipfile?consumer.delay=1000&noop=true")
  .split(new ZipSplitter()).streaming()
  .process(new UnZippedMessageProcessor())
  .end();
```

### 380.4. AGGREGATE



#### NOTE

Please note that this aggregation strategy requires eager completion check to work properly.

In this example we aggregate all text files found in the input directory into a single Zip file that is stored in the output directory.

```
from("file:input/directory?antInclude=*.txt")
    .aggregate(constant(true), new ZipAggregationStrategy())
    .completionFromBatchConsumer().eagerCheckCompletion()
    .to("file:output/directory");
```

The outgoing **CamelFileName** message header is created using `java.io.File.createTempFile`, with the ".zip" suffix. If you want to override this behavior, then you can set the value of the **CamelFileName** header explicitly in your route:

```
from("file:input/directory?antInclude=*.txt")
    .aggregate(constant(true), new ZipAggregationStrategy())
    .completionFromBatchConsumer().eagerCheckCompletion()
    .setHeader(Exchange.FILE_NAME, constant("reports.zip"))
    .to("file:output/directory");
```

## 380.5. DEPENDENCIES

To use Zip files in your camel routes you need to add a dependency on **camel-zipfile** which implements this data format.

If you use Maven you can just add the following to your **pom.xml**, substituting the version number for the latest & greatest release (see the download page for the latest versions).

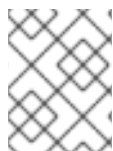
```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-zipfile</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

## CHAPTER 381. ZIPKIN COMPONENT

### Available as of Camel 2.18

The camel-zipkin component is used for tracing and timing incoming and outgoing Camel messages using [zipkin](#).

Events (span) are captured for incoming and outgoing messages being sent to/from Camel.



#### NOTE

camel-zipkin is planned to be refactored in Camel 2.22.0 to not use zipkin-scribe but use the default http transport. This work may cause backwards incompatibility.

This means you need to configure which Camel endpoints map to zipkin service names.

The mapping can be configured using:

- route id - A Camel route id
- endpoint url - A Camel endpoint url

For both kinds you can match using wildcards and regular expressions, using the rules from Intercept.

To match all Camel messages you can use `*` in the pattern and configure that to the same service name.

If no mapping has been configured, Camel will fallback and use endpoint uri's as service names. However, it's recommended to configure service mappings so you can use human-readable names instead of Camel endpoint uris in the names.

Camel will auto-configure a span reporter one hasn't been explicitly configured, and if the hostname and port to a zipkin collector has been configured as environment variables

- ZIPKIN\_COLLECTOR\_HTTP\_SERVICE\_HOST - The http hostname
- ZIPKIN\_COLLECTOR\_HTTP\_SERVICE\_PORT - The port number

or

- ZIPKIN\_COLLECTOR\_THRIFT\_SERVICE\_HOST - The Scribe (Thrift RPC) hostname
- ZIPKIN\_COLLECTOR\_THRIFT\_SERVICE\_PORT - The port number

This makes it easy to use camel-zipkin in container platforms where the platform can run your application in a linux container where service configurations are provided as environment variables.

### 381.1. OPTIONS

Option	Default	Description
rate	1.0f	Configures a rate that decides how many events should be traced by zipkin. The rate is expressed as a percentage (1.0f = 100%, 0.5f is 50%, 0.1f is 10%).

Option	Default	Description
spanReporter		<b>Mandatory:</b> The reporter to use for sending zipkin span events to the zipkin server.
serviceName		To use a global service name that matches all Camel events
clientServiceMappings		Sets the <b>client</b> service mappings that matches Camel events to the given zipkin service name. The content is a Map<String, String> where the key is a pattern and the value is the service name. The pattern uses the rules from Intercept.
serverServiceMappings		Sets the <b>server</b> service mappings that matches Camel events to the given zipkin service name. The content is a Map<String, String> where the key is a pattern and the value is the service name. The pattern uses the rules from Intercept.
excludePatterns		Sets exclude pattern(s) that will disable tracing with zipkin for Camel messages that matches the pattern. The content is a Set<String> where the key is a pattern. The pattern uses the rules from Intercept.
includeMessageBody	false	Whether to include the Camel message body in the zipkin traces. This is not recommended for production usage, or when having big payloads. You can limit the size by configuring the <a href="#">max debug log size</a> .
includeMessageBodyStreams	false	Whether to include message bodies that are stream based in the zipkin traces. This requires enabling streamcaching on the routes or globally on the CamelContext. This is not recommended for production usage, or when having big payloads. You can limit the size by configuring the <a href="#">max debug log size</a> .

## 381.2. EXAMPLE

To enable camel-zipkin you need to configure first

```
ZipkinTracer zipkin = new ZipkinTracer();
// Configure a reporter, which controls how often spans are sent
// (the dependency is io.zipkin.reporter2:zipkin-sender-okhttp3)
sender = OkHttpSender.create("http://127.0.0.1:9411/api/v2/spans");
zipkin.setSpanReporter(AsyncReporter.create(sender));
// and then add zipkin to the CamelContext
zipkin.init(camelContext);
```

The configuration above will trace all incoming and outgoing messages in Camel routes.

To use ZipkinTracer in XML, all you need to do is to define scribe and zipkin tracer beans. Camel will automatically discover and use them.

```
<!-- configure how to reporter spans to a Zipkin collector
(the dependency is io.zipkin.reporter2:zipkin-reporter-spring-beans) -->
```

```

<bean id="http" class="zipkin2.reporter.beans.AsyncReporterFactoryBean">
  <property name="sender">
    <bean id="sender" class="zipkin2.reporter.beans.OkHttpSenderFactoryBean">
      <property name="endpoint" value="http://localhost:9411/api/v2/spans"/>
    </bean>
  </property>
  <!-- wait up to half a second for any in-flight spans on close -->
  <property name="closeTimeout" value="500"/>
</bean>

<!-- setup zipkin tracer -->
<bean id="zipkinTracer" class="org.apache.camel.zipkin.ZipkinTracer">
  <property name="serviceName" value="dude"/>
  <property name="spanReporter" ref="http"/>
</bean>

```

### 381.2.1. ServiceName

However, if you want to map Camel endpoints to human friendly logical names, you can add mappings

- `ServiceName *`

You can configure a global service name that all events will fallback and use, such as:

```
zipkin.setServiceName("invoices");
```

This will use the same service name for all incoming and outgoing zipkin traces. If your application uses different services, you should map them to more finely grained client / server service mappings

### 381.2.2. Client and Server Service Mappings

- `ClientServiceMappings`
- `ServerServiceMappings`

If your application hosts a service that others can call, you can map the Camel route endpoint to a server service mapping. For example, suppose your Camel application has the following route:

```
from("activemq:queue:inbox")
  .to("http:someserver/somepath");
```

And you want to make that as a server service, you can add the following mapping:

```
zipkin.addServerServiceMapping("activemq:queue:inbox", "orders");
```

Then when a message is consumed from that inbox queue, it becomes a zipkin server event with the service name 'orders'.

Now suppose that the call to `http:someserver/somepath` is also a service, which you want to map to a client service name, which can be done as:

```
zipkin.addClientServiceMapping("http:someserver/somepath", "audit");
```

Then in the same Camel application you have mapped incoming and outgoing endpoints to different zipkin service names.

You can use wildcards in the service mapping. To match all outgoing calls to the same HTTP server you can do:

```
zipkin.addClientServiceMapping("http:someserver*", "audit");
```

### 381.3. MAPPING RULES

The service name mapping for server occurs using the following rules

1. Is there an exclude pattern that matches the endpoint uri of the from endpoint? If yes then skip.
2. Is there a match in the serviceServiceMapping that matches the endpoint uri of the from endpoint? If yes, then use the found service name
3. Is there a match in the serviceServiceMapping that matches the route id of the current route? If yes, then use the found service name
4. Is there a match in the serviceServiceMapping that matches the original route id where the exchange started? If yes, then use the found service name
5. No service name was found, the exchange is not traced by zipkin

The service name mapping for client occurs using the following rules

1. Is there an exclude pattern that matches the endpoint uri of the from endpoint? If yes then skip.
2. Is there a match in the clientServiceMapping that matches the endpoint uri of endpoint where the message is being sent to? If yes, then use the found service name
3. Is there a match in the clientServiceMapping that matches the route id of the current route? If yes, then use the found service name
4. Is there a match in the clientServiceMapping that matches the original route id where the exchange started? If yes, then use the found service name
5. No service name was found, the exchange is not traced by zipkin

#### 381.3.1. No client or server mappings

If there has been no configuration of client or server service mappings, CamelZipkin runs in a fallback mode, and uses endpoint uris as the service name.

In the example above, this would mean the service names would be defined as if you add the following code yourself:

```
zipkin.addServerServiceMapping("activemq:queue:inbox", "activemq:queue:inbox");  
zipkin.addClientServiceMapping("http:someserver/somepath", "http:someserver/somepath");
```

This is not a recommended approach, but gets you up and running quickly without doing any service name mappings. However, when you have multiple systems across your infrastructure, then you should consider using human-readable service names, that you map to instead of using the camel endpoint uris.



## 381.4. CAMEL-ZIPIN-STARTER

If you are using Spring Boot then you can add the **camel-zipkin-starter** dependency, and turn on zipkin by annotating the main class with **@CamelZipkin**. You can then configure camel-zipkin in the **application.properties** file where you can configure the hostname and port number for the Zipkin Server, and all the other options as listed in the options table above.

You can find an example of this in the [camel-example-zipkin](#)

## CHAPTER 382. ZOOKEEPER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.9

The ZooKeeper component allows interaction with a [ZooKeeper](#) cluster and exposes the following features to Camel:

1. Creation of nodes in any of the ZooKeeper create modes.
2. Get and Set the data contents of arbitrary cluster nodes (data being set must be convertible to `byte[]`).
3. Create and retrieve the list the child nodes attached to a particular node.
4. A Distributed **RoutePolicy** that leverages a Leader election coordinated by ZooKeeper to determine if exchanges should get processed.

Maven users will need to add the following dependency to their `pom.xml` for this component:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-zookeeper</artifactId>
  <version>x.x.x</version>
  <!-- use the same version as your Camel core version -->
</dependency>
```

### 382.1. URI FORMAT

```
zookeeper://zookeeper-server[:port][/path][?options]
```

The path from the URI specifies the node in the ZooKeeper server (a.k.a. *znode*) that will be the target of the endpoint:

### 382.2. OPTIONS

The ZooKeeper component supports 2 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>configuration</b> (advanced)	To use a shared ZooKeeperConfiguration		ZooKeeperConfiguration
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The ZooKeeper endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
zookeeper:serverUrls/path
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 382.2.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>serverUrls</b>	<b>Required</b> The zookeeper server hosts (multiple servers can be separated by comma)		String
<b>path</b>	<b>Required</b> The node in the ZooKeeper server (aka znode)		String

### 382.2.2. Query Parameters (12 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>awaitExistence</b> (common)	<b>Deprecated</b> Not in use	true	boolean
<b>listChildren</b> (common)	Whether the children of the node should be listed	false	boolean
<b>timeout</b> (common)	The time interval to wait on connection before timing out.	5000	int
<b>backoff</b> (consumer)	The time interval to backoff for after an error before retrying.	5000	long
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the <code>org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler</code> to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean
<b>repeat</b> (consumer)	Should changes to the znode be 'watched' and repeatedly processed.	false	boolean
<b>sendEmptyMessageOnDelete</b> (consumer)	Upon the delete of a znode, should an empty message be send to the consumer	true	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>create</b> (producer)	Should the endpoint create the node if it does not currently exist.	false	boolean
<b>createMode</b> (producer)	The create mode that should be used for the newly created node	EPHE MERA L	String
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

## 382.3. USE CASES

### 382.3.1. Reading from a *znode*

The following snippet will read the data from the *znode/somepath/somenode/* provided that it already exists. The data retrieved will be placed into an exchange and passed onto the rest of the route:

```
from("zookeeper://localhost:39913/somepath/somenode").to("mock:result");
```

If the node does not yet exist then a flag can be supplied to have the endpoint await its creation:

```
from("zookeeper://localhost:39913/somepath/somenode?awaitCreation=true").to("mock:result");
```

### 382.3.2. Reading from a *znode* (additional Camel 2.10 onwards)

When data is read due to a **WatchedEvent** received from the ZooKeeper ensemble, the **CamelZookeeperEventType** header holds ZooKeeper's **EventType** value from that **WatchedEvent**. If the data is read initially (not triggered by a **WatchedEvent**) the **CamelZookeeperEventType** header will not be set.

### 382.3.3. Writing to a *znode*

The following snippet will write the payload of the exchange into the *znode* at */somepath/somenode/* provided that it already exists:

```
from("direct:write-to-znode")
  .to("zookeeper://localhost:39913/somepath/somenode");
```

For flexibility, the endpoint allows the target *znode* to be specified dynamically as a message header. If a header keyed by the string **CamelZooKeeperNode** is present then the value of the header will be used as the path to the *znode* on the server. For instance using the same route definition above, the following code snippet will write the data not to **/somepath/somenode** but to the path from the header **/somepath/someothernode**.



### WARNING

the **testPayload** must be convertible to **byte[]** as the data stored in ZooKeeper is byte based.

```
Object testPayload = ...
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:write-to-znode", testPayload, "CamelZooKeeperNode",
  "/somepath/someothernode");
```

To also create the node if it does not exist the **create** option should be used.

```
from("direct:create-and-write-to-znode")
  .to("zookeeper://localhost:39913/somepath/somenode?create=true");
```

Starting **version 2.11** it is also possible to **delete** a node using the header **CamelZookeeperOperation** by setting it to **DELETE**:

```
from("direct:delete-znode")
  .setHeader(ZooKeeperMessage.ZOOKEEPER_OPERATION, constant("DELETE"))
  .to("zookeeper://localhost:39913/somepath/somenode");
```

or equivalently:

```
<route>
  <from uri="direct:delete-znode" />
  <setHeader headerName="CamelZookeeperOperation">
    <constant>DELETE</constant>
  </setHeader>
  <to uri="zookeeper://localhost:39913/somepath/somenode" />
</route>
```

ZooKeeper nodes can have different types; they can be 'Ephemeral' or 'Persistent' and 'Sequenced' or 'Unsequenced'. For further information of each type you can check [here](#). By default endpoints will create unsequenced, ephemeral nodes, but the type can be easily manipulated via a uri config parameter or via a special message header. The values expected for the create mode are simply the names from the **CreateMode** enumeration:

- **PERSISTENT**
- **PERSISTENT\_SEQUENTIAL**

- **EPHEMERAL**
- **EPHEMERAL\_SEQUENTIAL**

For example to create a persistent *znode* via the URI config:

```
from("direct:create-and-write-to-persistent-znode")
  .to("zookeeper://localhost:39913/somepath/somenode?create=true&createMode=PERSISTENT");
```

or using the header **CamelZookeeperCreateMode**.



#### WARNING

the **testPayload** must be convertible to **byte[]** as the data stored in ZooKeeper is byte based.

```
Object testPayload = ...
template.sendBodyAndHeader("direct:create-and-write-to-persistent-znode", testPayload,
  "CamelZookeeperCreateMode", "PERSISTENT");
```

## 382.4. ZOOKEEPER ENABLED ROUTE POLICIES

ZooKeeper allows for very simple and effective leader election out of the box. This component exploits this election capability in a **RoutePolicy** to control when and how routes are enabled. This policy would typically be used in fail-over scenarios, to control identical instances of a route across a cluster of Camel based servers. A very common scenario is a simple 'Master-Slave' setup where there are multiple instances of a route distributed across a cluster but only one of them, that of the master, should be running at a time. If the master fails, a new master should be elected from the available slaves and the route in this new master should be started.

The policy uses a common *znode* path across all instances of the **RoutePolicy** that will be involved in the election. Each policy writes its id into this node and Zookeeper will order the writes in the order it received them. The policy then reads the listing of the node to see what position of its id; this position is used to determine if the route should be started or not. The policy is configured at startup with the number of route instances that should be started across the cluster and if its position in the list is less than this value then its route will be started. For a Master-slave scenario, the route is configured with 1 route instance and only the first entry in the listing will start its route. All policies watch for updates to the listing and if the listing changes they recalculate if their route should be started. For more info on Zookeeper's leader election capability see [this page](#).

The following example uses the node **/someapplication/somepolicy** for the election and is set up to start only the top '1' entries in the node listing i.e. elect a master:

```
ZooKeeperRoutePolicy policy = new
ZooKeeperRoutePolicy("zookeeper:localhost:39913/someapp/somepolicy", 1);
from("direct:policy-controlled")
  .routePolicy(policy)
  .to("mock:controlled");
```

There are currently 3 policies defined in the component, with different SLAs:

- **ZooKeeperRoutePolicy**
- **CuratorLeaderRoutePolicy** (since 2.19)
- **MultiMasterCuratorLeaderRoutePolicy** (since 2.19)

**ZooKeeperRoutePolicy** supports multiple active nodes, but it's activation kicks in only after a Camel component and its correspondent Consumer have already been started, this introduces, depending on your routes definition, the risk that you component can already start consuming events and producing `Exchange`s, before the policy could establish that the node should not be activated.

**CuratorLeaderRoutePolicy** supports only a single active node, but it's bound to a different **CamelContext** lifecycle method; this Policy kicks in before any route or consumer is started thus you can be sure that no even is processed before the Policy takes its decision.

**MultiMasterCuratorLeaderRoutePolicy** support multiple active nodes, and it's bound to the same lifecycle method as **CuratorLeaderRoutePolicy**; this Policy kicks in before any route or consumer is started thus you can be sure that no even is processed before the Policy takes its decision.

## 382.5. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)

## CHAPTER 383. ZOOKEEPER MASTER COMPONENT

Available as of Camel version 2.19

The **zookeeper-master**: endpoint provides a way to ensure only a single consumer in a cluster consumes from a given endpoint; with automatic failover if that JVM dies.

This can be very useful if you need to consume from some legacy back end which either doesn't support concurrent consumption or due to commercial or stability reasons you can only have a single connection at any point in time.

### 383.1. USING THE MASTER ENDPOINT

Just prefix any camel endpoint with **zookeeper-master:someName**: where *someName* is a logical name and is used to acquire the master lock. e.g.

```
from("zookeeper-master:cheese:jms:foo").to("activemq:wine");
```

The above simulates the [Exclusive Consumers](<http://activemq.apache.org/exclusive-consumer.html>) type feature in ActiveMQ; but on any third party JMS provider which maybe doesn't support exclusive consumers.

### 383.2. URI FORMAT

```
zookeeper-master:name:endpoint[?options]
```

Where endpoint is any Camel endpoint you want to run in master/slave mode.

### 383.3. OPTIONS

The ZooKeeper Master component supports 7 options which are listed below.

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>containerIdFactory</b> (consumer)	To use a custom ContainerIdFactory for creating container ids.		ContainerIdFactory
<b>zkRoot</b> (consumer)	The root path to use in zookeeper where information is stored which nodes are master/slave etc. Will by default use: /camel/zookeepermaster/clusters/master	/camel/zookeepermaster/clusters/master	String
<b>curator</b> (advanced)	To use a custom configured CuratorFramework as connection to zookeeper ensemble.		CuratorFramework



Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>maximumConnectionTimeout</b> (consumer)	Timeout in millis to use when connecting to the zookeeper ensemble	10000	int
<b>zooKeeperUrl</b> (consumer)	The url for the zookeeper ensemble	localhost:2181	String
<b>zooKeeperPassword</b> (security)	The password to use when connecting to the zookeeper ensemble		String
<b>resolvePropertyPlaceholders</b> (advanced)	Whether the component should resolve property placeholders on itself when starting. Only properties which are of String type can use property placeholders.	true	boolean

The ZooKeeper Master endpoint is configured using URI syntax:

```
zookeeper-master:groupName:consumerEndpointUri
```

with the following path and query parameters:

### 383.3.1. Path Parameters (2 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>groupName</b>	<b>Required</b> The name of the cluster group to use		String
<b>consumerEndpointUri</b>	<b>Required</b> The consumer endpoint to use in master/slave mode		String

### 383.3.2. Query Parameters (4 parameters):

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>bridgeErrorHandler</b> (consumer)	Allows for bridging the consumer to the Camel routing Error Handler, which mean any exceptions occurred while the consumer is trying to pickup incoming messages, or the likes, will now be processed as a message and handled by the routing Error Handler. By default the consumer will use the org.apache.camel.spi.ExceptionHandler to deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.	false	boolean

Name	Description	Default	Type
<b>exceptionHandler</b> (consumer)	To let the consumer use a custom ExceptionHandler. Notice if the option bridgeErrorHandler is enabled then this options is not in use. By default the consumer will deal with exceptions, that will be logged at WARN or ERROR level and ignored.		ExceptionHandler
<b>exchangePattern</b> (consumer)	Sets the exchange pattern when the consumer creates an exchange.		ExchangePattern
<b>synchronous</b> (advanced)	Sets whether synchronous processing should be strictly used, or Camel is allowed to use asynchronous processing (if supported).	false	boolean

### 383.4. EXAMPLE

You can protect a clustered Camel application to only consume files from one active node.

```
// the file endpoint we want to consume from
String url = "file:target/inbox?delete=true";

// use the zookeeper master component in the clustered group named myGroup
// to run a master/slave mode in the following Camel url
from("zookeeper-master:myGroup:" + url)
    .log(name + " - Received file: ${file:name}")
    .delay(delay)
    .log(name + " - Done file:  ${file:name}")
    .to("file:target/outbox");
```

ZooKeeper will by default connect to **localhost:2181**, but you can configure this on the component level.

```
MasterComponent master = new MasterComponent();
master.setZooKeeperUrl("myzookeeper:2181");
```

However you can also configure the url of the ZooKeeper ensemble using environment variables.

```
export ZOOKEEPER_URL = "myzookeeper:2181"
```

## CHAPTER 384. MASTER ROUTEPOLICY

You can also use a **RoutePolicy** to control routes in master/slave mode.

When doing so you must configure the route policy with

- url to zookeeper ensemble
- name of cluster group
- **important** and set the route to not auto startup

A little example

```
MasterRoutePolicy master = new MasterRoutePolicy();
master.setZooKeeperUrl("localhost:2181");
master.setGroupName("myGroup");

// its import to set the route to not auto startup
// as we let the route policy start/stop the routes when it becomes a master/slave etc
from("file:target/inbox?delete=true").noAutoStartup()
    // use the zookeeper master route policy in the clustered group
    // to run this route in master/slave mode
    .routePolicy(master)
    .log(name + " - Received file: ${file:name}")
    .delay(delay)
    .log(name + " - Done file:  ${file:name}")
    .to("file:target/outbox");
```

### 384.1. SEE ALSO

- [Configuring Camel](#)
- [Component](#)
- [Endpoint](#)
- [Getting Started](#)