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## What is apache camel

Camel is an open source integration framework that allows you to quickly and easily integrate various systems that consume or create data. Getting started What is Camel? What's new? 5 January 2021 New version of VS language support code for Apache Camel 0.0.30: catalog update and Camel Kafka Connector enhancements ... Read more December 24, 2020 Details of what we did in camel kafka connector 0.7.0 edition.... Read more December 24, 2020 Camel Community Announces Immediate Availability of Camel 2.25.3... Read More Camel supports most enterprise integration patterns from the excellent Gregor Hohpe and Bobby Woolf books and newer integration patterns from microservice architectures to help you solve the integration problem by using best practices out of the unpack. Read more about Apache Camel's EIP standalone, and can be inserted as a library in spring boot, Quarkus, application servers, and in the clouds. Camel subprojects focus on make your job easy. Go to Camel Subprojects Packed with several hundred components that are used to access databases, message queues, APIs, or basically something under the sun. We help you integrate with everything. Go to Component Reference Camel supports approximately 50 data formats, allowing you to translate messages in different formats from finance, telco, healthcare and more. See Supported Apache Camel formats to help you integrate different systems that consume or create data. Read more Apache Camel K is a lightweight integration framework that runs natively on Kubernetes. Read more Apache Camel Quarkus extension. Read more Apache Camel Kafka Connector inserts Camel within Kafka Connect. Read more Apache Camel Spring Boot runs Camel on spring boot and provides appetizers for Camel components. Read more Apache Camel components run in OSGi environment. Read more User Manual FAQ What is Camel? Camel allows you to define routing and mediation rules in different domain-specific languages, including the Java-based Fluent API, spring or detailed XML configuration files. This means that you get intelligent completion of routing rules in your built-in IDE, whether in java or XML editor. Apache Camel uses URI for direct work with any kind of transfer or messaging model such as HTTP, ActiveMQ, JMS, JBI, SCA, MINA or CXF, as well as connectable components and data format options. Apache Camel is a small library with minimal dependencies for easy insertion into any java application. Apache Camel allows you to work with the same API no matter what kind of transfer is used – so learn the API once and you can work with all the components provided after The following projects can use Apache Camel as a routing and mediation module: Apache ServiceMix – a popular distributed open source ESB and a Apache ActiveMQ container mature, widely used open source Apache CXF messaging provider - intelligent web service suite (JAX-WS and JAX-RS) Apache Karaf - a small OSGi-based runtime in which applications can be deployed apache mina - high performance network framework driven by NIO So don't hunch over - try Camel today! : smile: Too many buzzwords - what exactly is Camel? Okay, so the above description is technology-focused. There is a great discussion about Camel on Stack Overflow. We recommend that you view the post, read the comments, and browse the suggested links for more information. Apache Camel is one of my favorite open source frameworks in JVM/Java. It enables easy integration of various applications that use multiple protocols and technologies. This article shows when to use Apache Camel and when to use other alternatives. Problem: Enterprise Application Integration (EAI)Enterprise application integration is essential in almost every company with new products and applications. Integrating these applications creates several problems. Every ten years, new paradigms appear, such as client-server communication, service-oriented architecture (SOA) or Cloud Computing. In addition, various interfaces, protocols, and technologies appear. Sql databases are often used today instead of storing data in past files (many years ago). Sometimes even NoSQL databases are required in some usecases. Synchronous calling of remote procedures or asynchronous messaging is used to communicate through several technologies, such as RMI, SOAP Web Services, REST, or JMS. There are many software forces. However, all applications and products of these decades must communicate with each other in order to function perfectly. Enterprise Integration Patterns (EIP)Of course, you could rediscover the wheel for each problem, write some spagnetti code and let the applications work together. Unfortunately, your management will not like the long-term view of this solution. Enterprise integration patterns (www.eaipatterns.com) help fragment problems and use standardized ways to integrate applications. Use these to always use the same concepts to transform and route messages. Therefore, it is good to forget about rediscovering the bike every time you have a problem. Alternatives for systemsthree integration alternatives exist for application integration. EIPs can be used in any solution. Solution 1: Custom solutionIplement individual solution that works for your problem without separating problems into small use cases. You have to code all by yourself. Maintenance may be high if team members change. Solution 2: Integration FrameworkUse a framework that helps integrate applications in a standardized way with multiple integrations This reduces the effort a lot. Each developer will easily understand what you have done (if they know the framework used). Solution 3: Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)Use the enterprise bus to integrate applications. Under the hood, esb also uses an integration framework. However, there are many more features such as business process management, registry monitoring, or business activity. You can usually configure routing and such things in the graphical user interface you need to decide on your own if it reduces complexity and effort. Usually the ESB is a complex product. The learning curve is much higher. But that's why you get a very powerful tool that should offer all your needs. What does Apache Camel mean? Apache Camel is a lightweight integration framework that implements all EIO. So you can easily integrate different applications using the desired patterns. You can use Java, Spring XML, Scala or Groovy. Almost every technology you can imagine is available, such as HTTP, FTP, JMS, EJB, JPA, RMI, JMS, JMX, LDAP, Netty and many others (of course most ESB also offer support). In addition, custom custom components can be created very easily. You can deploy Apache Camel as a standalone application in a web container (e.g. If you need more information about Apache Camel, go to its website as a starting point: . This article is not a technical introduction to JWhen to use Apache Camel? Apache Camel is amazing if you want to integrate multiple applications with different protocols and technologies. Why? There is one feature (in addition to supporting so many technologies and in addition to supporting different programming languages) that I really appreciate: Every integration uses the same concepts! No matter what protocol you use. No matter what technology you use—it can be Java, Scala, Groovy, or Spring XML. You're doing the same thing. Always! There is a manufacturer, there is a consumer, there are endpoints, there are EIPs, custom processors/beans (e.g. for custom transformation) and there are parameters (e.g. for credentials). Here's one example that includes all of these concepts using Java DSL:from(activeMQ:orderQueue).. transaction().log(processing) order).to(mock:notYetExistingInterface)Now let's look at another example using the Scala DSL:file:incomingOrders?noop=true process(new TransformationProcessor) on jdbc:orderDatastore If you are a developer, you should be able to recognize what these routes are doing, right? Two other very important features are error handling support (e.g. using a dead-letter queue) and automatic testing. You can try everything very using Camel-extension JUnit! And again, you always use the same concepts, no matter what technology you need to support. Apache Camel is ripe and ready for production. It offers scalability, transaction support, concurrency, and monitoring. Commercial support is available FuseSource: not use Apache Camel? Well, yes, there are use cases where I wouldn't use apache camel. I illustrated this in the following picture (think of the three alternatives I mentioned above: custom integration, integration framework, enterprise service bus). If you need to integrate only one or two technologies, such as reading a JMS message, it is probably much easier and faster to use some well-known libraries, such as Apache Commons IO or Spring JmsTemplate. But please always use these auxiliary classes, clean file or JMS integration with try-catch-error is so ugly! Although FuseSource offers commercial support, I wouldn't use Apache Camel for very large integration projects. In most cases, the ESB is the right tool for this work. It offers many other features such as BPM or BAM. Of course, you can also use several uniform frameworks or products and create your own ESB, but it is a waste of time and money (in my opinion). There are already several ESBs ready for production. Usually, open source solutions are lighter than commercial products like WebSphere Message Broker (you'll probably need a day or two just to install a trial version of this product)! Known open source ESBs are Apache ServiceMix, Mule ESB and WSO2 ESB. By the way: Did you know that some ESB base on apache camel framework (eg Apache Service Mix and Talend ESB). If you like Apache Camel, you can also use Apache ServiceMix or commercial Fuse ESB, which is based on ServiceMix. ConclusionApache Camel is an amazing framework for integrating applications with different technologies. The best part is that you always use the same concepts. In addition, support for many technologies, good error handling and easy automatic testing is ready for integration projects. As the number of applications and technologies in each company continues to increase, Apache Camel has a great future. Today we have application silos, in ten years we will probably have cloud silos that are deployed in Goggle App Engine, CloudFoundry, Amazon EC3 or any other cloud service. So I hope Apache Camel doesn't sleep to be ready for the cloud era (e.g. by offering components for easy connectivity to cloud frames). But that's the future... At the moment you should really try this framework if you have to integrate applications in a JVM/Java environment. By the way: I know I praise Camel in this article, but I'm neither Camel committing nor working for FuseSource. I really like this framework. Framework.

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