



APUSIC
固若长城
睿比世界

Console User Manual

金蝶Apusic分布式消息队列V2.0.6_for_rabbitmq

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1 Preface

This document is the user manual for the Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ (Apusic Distributed Message Queue,简称: ADMQ for RabbitMQ) console product, detailing the functional usage, configuration methods, and management operations of the ADMQ for RabbitMQ Web console.

1.1 Target Audience

This document is intended for IT business leaders, R&D managers, software project managers, software architects, and operations engineers.

1.2 Related Documents

For more information about ADMQ for RabbitMQ products, please refer to the following ADMQ for RabbitMQ product documentation set:

No.	Document	Description
1	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Quick Start Guide	A brief introduction on how to quickly get started with ADMQ for RabbitMQ.
2	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Installation Guide	Detailed instructions on installing ADMQ for RabbitMQ on various operating systems, as well as starting and stopping ADMQ for RabbitMQ services.
3	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Message Engine User Manual	Detailed description of the usage, configuration, management, and supporting tools of ADMQ for RabbitMQ message engine related features.
4	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Console User Manual	Detailed description of the usage and operation instructions for ADMQ for RabbitMQ console related functions.
5	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Developer Guide	Detailed instructions for developing ADMQ for RabbitMQ client applications in various programming languages.
6	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Migration Guide	Detailed instructions on migrating from RabbitMQ to ADMQ for RabbitMQ.
7	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Operations Manual	Detailed description of ADMQ for RabbitMQ monitoring, operations, security hardening, and other operational instructions.

8	Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Performance Optimization Guide	Detailed description of ADMQ for RabbitMQ performance tuning.
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1.3 Technical Support

ADMQ for RabbitMQ provides comprehensive technical support services. You can obtain technical support through the following methods:

- Website: www.apusic.com
- Phone: 400-855-5800
- Email: support@apusic.com
- Kingdee Cloud Community: <https://vip.kingdee.com/?productId=73&productLineId=14&lang=zh-CN>

When seeking technical support, please provide the following information:

1. Your name
2. Company information and contact details
3. Operating system and its version
4. Product version number
5. Detailed logs, screenshots, etc. of the anomalies and errors

2 Version History

Version	Release Date	Revision Description
V2.0.6	2026-06-23	Initial version, introducing the login entry, interface layout, virtual host/exchange/queue/routing/MQ user management, monitoring and statistics, plugins and policies, and frequently asked questions of the ADMQ for RabbitMQ console.

3 Terminology

Term	Description
Cluster	RabbitMQ cluster, a message service cluster composed of multiple nodes
Node	A single service node in a RabbitMQ cluster
Vhost	Virtual host, used to isolate resources of different business systems
User	RabbitMQ management user, used for client connection authentication
Exchange	Exchange, used to receive and route messages
Queue	Queue, used to store messages
Binding	Binding, used to define the routing relationship between Exchange and Queue
Routing Key	Routing key, used for message delivery matching
Permission	Access permissions of a user under a specified Vhost

4 Overview

The ADMQ for RabbitMQ console is divided into system management and operations management. System management is primarily used for core engine connection. After connection, you can log in to the operations management side to view the engine status and perform management and maintenance.

Users must first enter the system management side to configure and connect clusters, then perform cluster management on the operations management side.

5 Operating Environment

The ADMQ for RabbitMQ console is accessed via a web browser. Modern browsers such as Chrome, Firefox, and Edge are recommended. The console service is deployed together with the ADMQ for RabbitMQ product. For specific installation steps, service start/stop, and port configuration, please refer to the "Kingdee Apusic Distributed Message Queue for RabbitMQ Installation Guide".

- **Server side:** ADMQ for RabbitMQ message engine and console service are correctly installed and started.
- **Client side:** A computer that can access the console server IP and port, with a recommended resolution of 1920×1080 or higher.

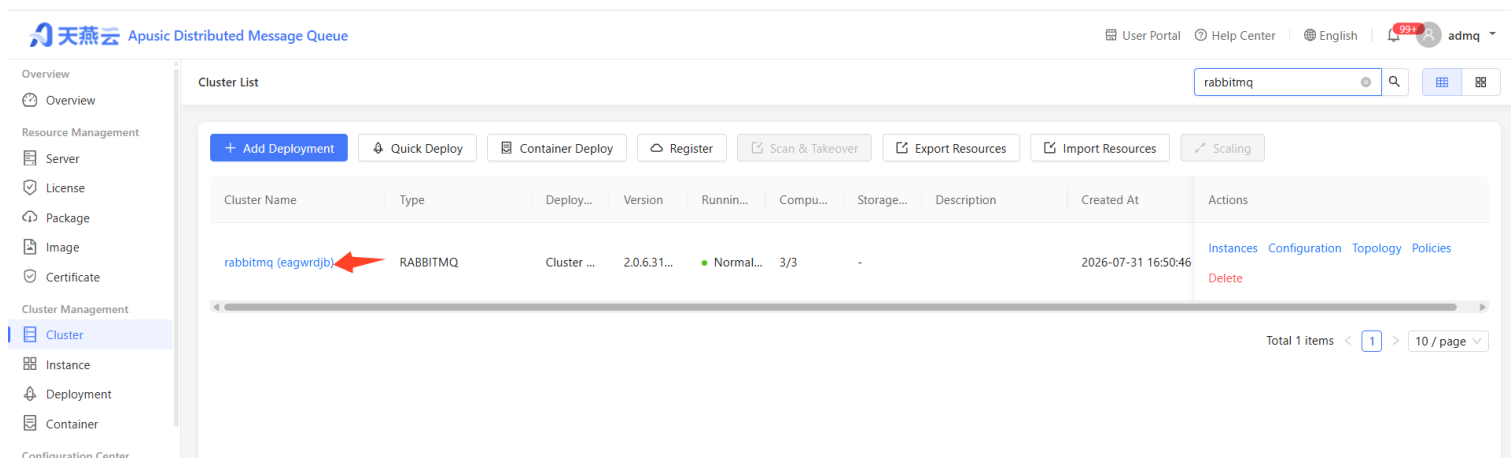
6 Management Plane Entry

6.1 Access Address

Enter the following URL in the browser address bar to access the ADMQ for RabbitMQ console login page:

```
http://{console_ip}:12305
```

Where `{console_ip}` is the IP address or domain name of the server where the console service is located. The default port is `12305` (if a custom port was configured during installation, use the actual port).



6.2 Login Procedure

1. Open a browser and enter the above access address to go to the login page.
2. Enter the default account `admq` and the initial password (the default password after initial installation is `admq`, subject to the actual deployment).
3. Click the "Login" button.
4. On first login, the system will强制要求修改初始密码, please set a new password that complies with the security policy according to the page prompts and log in again.

Security Notes: Change the default password immediately after the first login. In daily use, follow the principle of least privilege, assign only the permissions needed for business needs to different roles, and regularly audit account and permission configurations.

6.3 Default Account and Permissions

The ADMQ for RabbitMQ console comes with a pre-configured default administrator account `admq` for initial login on both the system management side and the operations management side. The default account has the

following permissions:

Account	Initial Password	Applicable Scenario	Permission Scope
admq	admq (must be changed on first login)	System administrator / Operations administrator	System management side: cluster connection, system configuration; Operations management side: all operational permissions for virtual hosts, exchanges, queues, routing, MQ users, monitoring, plugin policies, etc.

It is recommended to create independent administrator accounts after initialization and disable or modify the default account to avoid using the default account for daily operations in production environments.

6.4 Interface Layout Overview

After successful login, the corresponding management interface is displayed based on the current account permissions:

- **System Management Side:** Primarily used for core engine connection configuration. After connecting to a cluster, you can view the engine status and perform management and maintenance on the operations management side.
- **Operations Management Side:** Primarily used for daily resource management and operational monitoring, including virtual hosts, exchanges, queues, routing, MQ users, monitoring dashboard, plugins and policies, etc.

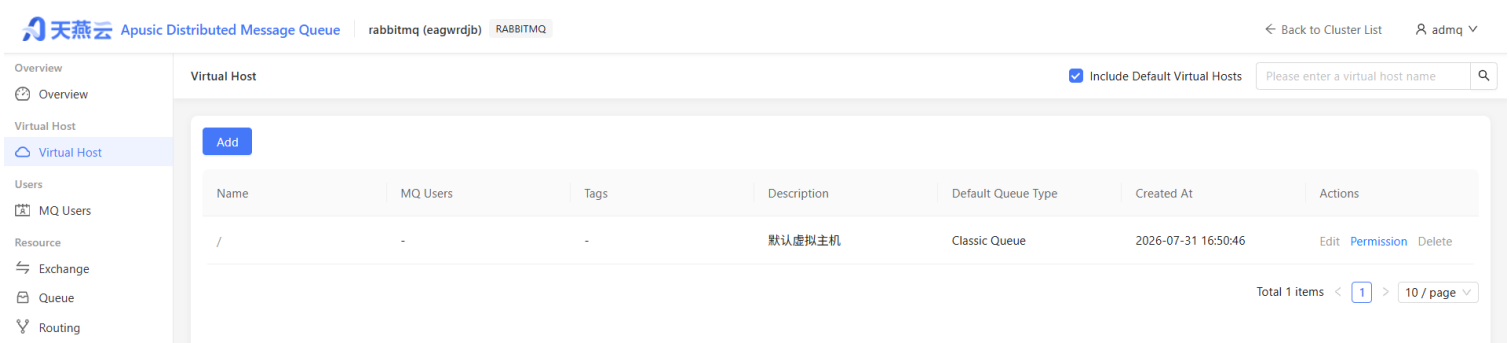
Users must first enter the system management side to complete cluster configuration and connection, then perform cluster management on the operations management side.

7 Virtual Host Management

7.1 Feature Entry

【Virtual Host】 - 【Virtual Host】

7.2 Viewing Virtual Host List



The list displays the following information:

Field	Description
Name	Virtual host identifier, click to enter the details page
MQ Users	List of users with access permissions to this virtual host
Tags	Custom tags for classification and identification
Description	Description of the virtual host
Default Queue Type	Default queue type for new queues under this virtual host
Created Time	Creation time

7.3 Creating a Virtual Host

1. Click the "New" button in the top-left corner of the list
2. Fill in the form:
 - **Name** (required): Can only contain English letters, numbers, `_`, `-`, `.`, and `/`, with a maximum length of 64 characters
 - **Tags** (optional): Press Enter to add multiple tags
 - **Default Queue Type**: Select `Classic` / `Quorum` / `Stream`

- **Description** (optional): Maximum length of 128 characters

3. Click **"Confirm"** to save

7.4 Editing a Virtual Host

Click the **"Edit"** button at the end of the row to modify the description. The name and default queue type cannot be modified after creation.

The root virtual host  cannot be edited or deleted.

7.5 Deleting a Virtual Host

Click the **"Delete"** button at the end of the row, then confirm the deletion. Deleting a virtual host will cascade delete all exchanges, queues, and bindings under it. Proceed with caution.

7.6 Permission Management

Click the **"Permissions"** button at the end of the row to enter the permission assignment page for the virtual host, where you can configure access permissions (configure, read, write) for different MQ users.

7.7 Virtual Host Details

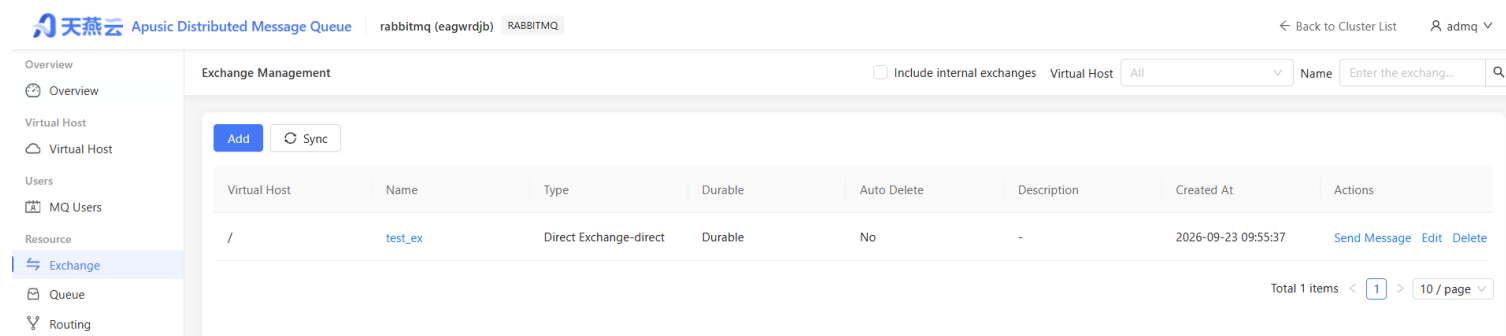
Click the virtual host name to enter the details page, where you can view the resource overview, exchange list, queue list, bindings, etc., under the virtual host.

8 Exchange Management

8.1 Feature Entry

【Resource Management】 - 【Exchange】

8.2 Viewing Exchange List



Supports filtering by the following criteria:

- **Include Internal Exchanges:** When checked, displays system internal exchanges (such as `amq.direct` , `amq.topic` , etc.)
- **Virtual Host:** Filter by virtual host
- **Name:** Fuzzy search by exchange name

List field description:

Field	Description
Virtual Host	The virtual host it belongs to
Name	Exchange name, click to view details, supports one-click copy
Type	Direct / Topic / Fanout / Headers
Durability	Durable (retained after restart) / Transient (lost after restart)
Auto Delete	Yes (automatically deleted when no bindings exist) / No
Description	Description information
Created Time	Creation time

8.3 Creating an Exchange

1. Click the "New" button
2. Fill in the form:
 - **Virtual Host** (required): Select the virtual host it belongs to
 - **Name** (required): Unique exchange identifier, cannot be modified after creation
 - **Type** (required): Select the exchange type
 - **Durable** (required): Whether to persist
 - **Auto Delete** (required): Whether to auto delete
 - **Internal** (required): Whether it is an internal exchange (internal exchanges cannot have messages published directly by clients)
 - **Description** (optional)
 - **Custom Parameters** (optional): Supports adding Key-Value custom parameters, Value type can be String / Number / List / Boolean
3. Click "Confirm" to save

8.4 Sending a Message

Click the "Send Message" button at the end of the row to send a test message to the specified exchange:

- **Routing Key**: The routing key of the message
- **Headers**: Message headers
- **Message Properties**: Optional, such as persistence flag, expiration time, etc.
- **Message Body**: The message content

This feature is commonly used for debugging and verifying routing rules.

8.5 Editing an Exchange

Only **Description** and **Custom Parameters** can be modified. Core attributes such as name, type, and durability cannot be modified after creation.

8.6 Deleting an Exchange

Click the "Delete" button at the end of the row. Before deleting, ensure that the exchange has no active bindings, otherwise it may result in message loss.

System internal exchanges (`allowModify=false`) cannot be deleted.

8.7 Synchronizing Exchanges

Click the **"Sync"** button in the top-left corner to compare and synchronize the exchanges actually present in the RabbitMQ cluster with the platform database:

1. Select the virtual host to synchronize
2. The system will display a diff preview: **Add** (present in cluster but not in platform), **Delete** (present in platform but not in cluster), **Update** (differences exist between both)
3. Check the items to synchronize and click **"Confirm Sync"**

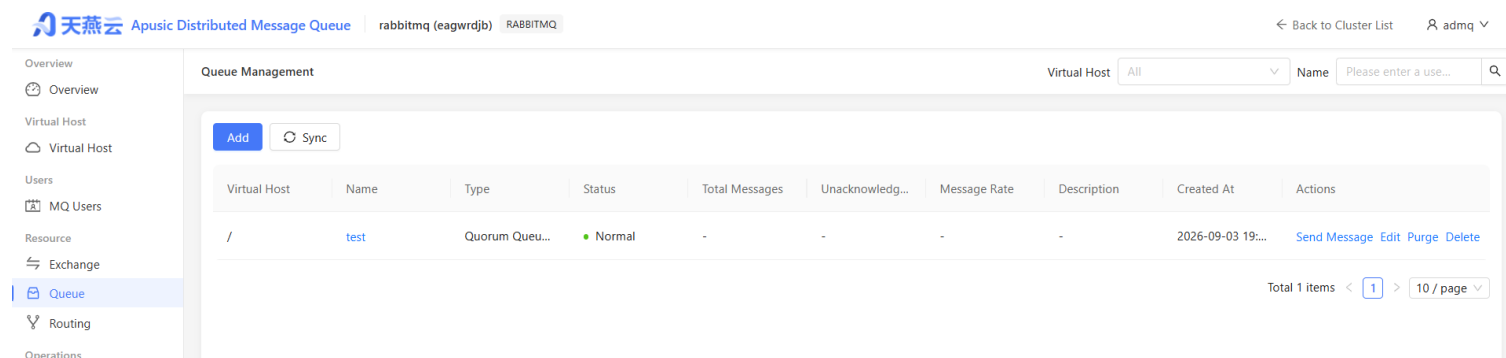
It is recommended to perform synchronization after cluster changes (e.g., exchanges created through other tools) to ensure that the platform data is consistent with the cluster.

9 Queue Management

9.1 Feature Entry

【Resource Management】 - 【Queue】

9.2 Viewing Queue List



Supports filtering by virtual host and name. List field description:

Field	Description
Virtual Host	The virtual host it belongs to
Name	Queue name, click to enter details, supports one-click copy
Type	Classic / Quorum / Stream
State	Normal / Abnormal
Total Messages	Current number of messages in the queue
Unacknowledged	Number of messages delivered but not yet acknowledged
Message Rate	Rate of message change per second
Description	Description information
Created Time	Creation time

9.3 Creating a Queue

1. Click the "New" button
2. Fill in the form:

- Virtual Host (required)
- Name (required): Unique queue identifier, cannot be modified after creation
- Queue Type:
 - Default : Use the default queue type of the virtual host
 - Classic : Classic queue, configurable persistence and auto-delete
 - Quorum : Quorum queue,强制持久化, cannot auto-delete
 - Stream : Stream queue,强制持久化, cannot auto-delete
- Durable (optional for Classic / Default type)
- Auto Delete (only available for Classic type)
- Description (optional)
- Custom Parameters (optional)

3. Click "Confirm" to save

9.4 Sending a Message

Click the "Send Message" button at the end of the row to send a message directly to the specified queue (without going through exchange routing).

9.5 Purging a Queue

Click the "Purge" button at the end of the row to delete all messages in the queue. This operation is irreversible, please use with caution.

9.6 Editing a Queue

Only Description and Custom Parameters can be modified.

9.7 Deleting a Queue

Click the "Delete" button at the end of the row. Deleting a queue will also delete all messages in the queue.

9.8 Synchronizing Queues

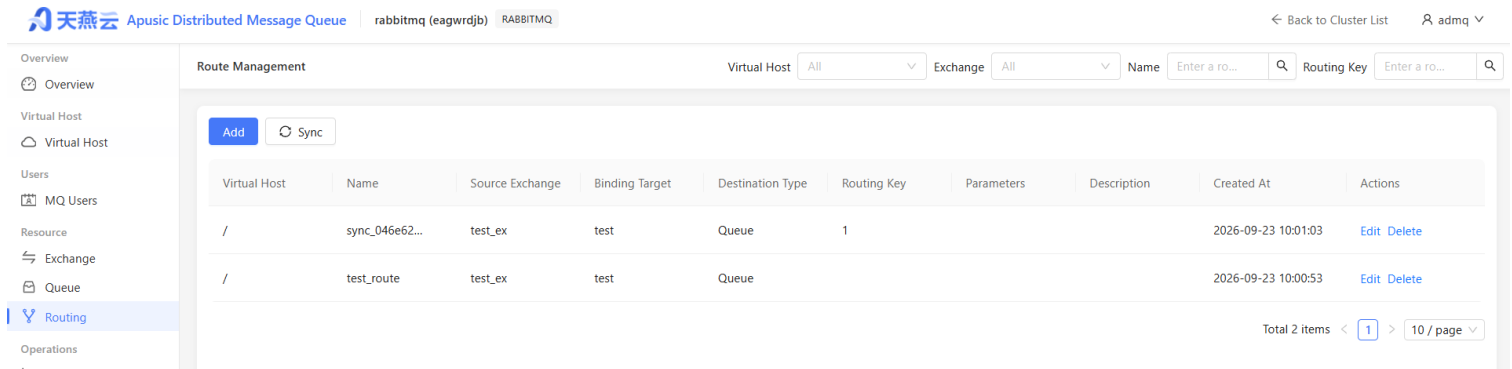
Same synchronization logic as exchanges, used to align platform queue data with the actual cluster state.

10 Routing Management

10.1 Feature Entry

【Resource Management】 - 【Routing Management】

10.2 Viewing Routing List



Supports multi-condition combined filtering:

- **Virtual Host:** Select the virtual host
- **Exchange:** Select the source exchange (virtual host must be selected first)
- **Name:** Fuzzy search by route name
- **Routing Key:** Fuzzy search by routing key

List field description:

Field	Description
Virtual Host	The virtual host it belongs to
Name	Route binding name
Source Exchange	The source exchange of the message
Binding Target	The message target (queue or exchange)
Target Type	Exchange / Queue
Routing Key	Matching rule
Arguments	Additional matching arguments
Description	Description

Created Time	Creation time
--------------	---------------

10.3 Creating a Route Binding

1. Click the "New" button
2. Fill in the form:
 - **Virtual Host** (required)
 - **Source Exchange** (required): Select the source exchange of the message
 - **Target Type** (required): Exchange or Queue
 - **Target** (required): Select the specific target exchange or queue
 - **Routing Key** (optional): Fill in according to the exchange type
 - Direct type: Exact match value
 - Topic type: Supports * and # wildcards
 - Fanout type: Can be left blank (ignores routing key)
 - **Arguments** (optional): Headers type exchanges need to fill in Header matching arguments
 - **Description** (optional)
3. Click "Confirm" to save

10.4 Editing a Route Binding

The target, routing key, arguments, and description can be modified.

10.5 Deleting a Route Binding

Click the "Delete" button at the end of the row. After deletion, messages matching this binding will no longer be routed to the corresponding target.

10.6 Synchronizing Route Bindings

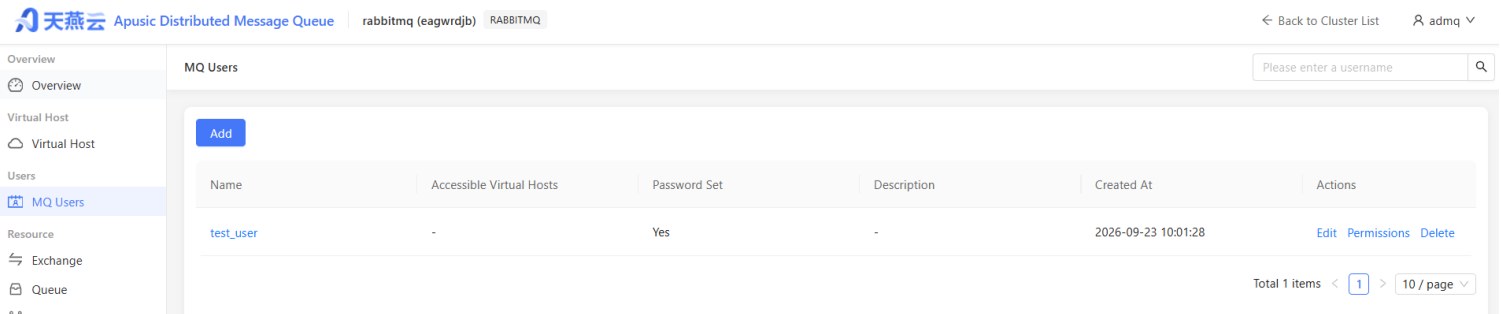
Same synchronization logic as exchanges/queues.

11 MQ User Management

11.1 Feature Entry

【Users】 - 【MQ Users】

11.2 Viewing User List



Field	Description
Name	Username, click to enter details
Accessible Virtual Hosts	List of virtual hosts the user has permission to access
Password Set	Yes / No
Description	Description information

11.3 Creating a User

1. Click the "New" button
2. Fill in the form:
 - **Username** (required): Cannot contain spaces or special characters such as @#&*, cannot be modified after creation
 - **Description** (optional)
 - **Access Type**:
 - **Password Authentication** : Requires setting a password (at least 6 characters)
 - **No Password Access** : Can connect without a password
3. Click "Confirm" to save

11.4 Editing a User

The description, access type, and password can be modified.

The username cannot be modified after creation.

11.5 Deleting a User

Click the "Delete" button at the end of the row. After deleting a user, all connections of that user will be disconnected.

11.6 Permission Management

Click the "Permissions" button at the end of the row to enter the permission configuration page. Access permissions for different virtual hosts can be assigned to the user:

- **Configure Permission (configure):** Create/delete resources (exchanges, queues, bindings)
- **Read Permission (read):** Consume messages, view resource information
- **Write Permission (write):** Publish messages

The regex `.*` represents matching all resources. More precise regular expressions can be used to restrict the access scope.

12 Monitoring and Statistics

12.1 Connection Monitoring

12.1.1 Feature Entry

【Monitoring & Operations】 - 【Connection Monitoring】

12.1.2 Viewing Connection List

Displays all current client connections in the cluster in real time:

Field	Description
Virtual Host	The virtual host the connection belongs to
Name	Connection identifier (format: <code>host:port</code>)
MQ User	Username used for the connection
State	Running / Connecting / Flow-limited / Blocked / Closing, etc.
Protocol	Protocol version in use
Channels	Number of channels on this connection
Connected At	Time the connection was established

Supports filtering by virtual host and connection name.

12.1.3 Force Closing a Connection

Click the "Force Close" button at the end of the row to immediately disconnect the specified connection. Once closed, the connection cannot be recovered, and the client must re-establish the connection.

12.2 Channel Monitoring

12.2.1 Feature Entry

【Monitoring & Operations】 - 【Channel Monitoring】

12.2.2 Viewing Channel List

A channel is a lightweight connection multiplexing unit. Multiple channels can be created on a single TCP connection.

Field	Description
Virtual Host	The virtual host the channel belongs to
Channel Name	Channel identifier
MQ User	The user using this channel
State	Running / Idle / Blocked / Closing
Consumers	Number of consumers on this channel
Unacknowledged Messages	Number of unacknowledged messages on this channel

Supports filtering by virtual host and channel name.

Connection monitoring and channel monitoring are mainly used for troubleshooting, such as locating abnormal connections and checking consumption delays.

12.3 Monitoring Dashboard

12.3.1 Feature Entry

【Monitoring & Operations】 - 【Monitoring Dashboard】

12.3.2 Time Range Selection

A time range selector is provided at the top of the page, supporting quick options (last 1 hour, last 6 hours, last 1 day, etc.) and custom time ranges.

12.3.3 Monitoring Dimensions

The monitoring dashboard is divided into five tabs:

12.3.3.1 Overview

Displays the overall operational status of the cluster, including:

- Number of nodes, total queues, total connections
- Message throughput trend chart (publish/consume rates)
- Cluster health status

12.3.3.2 Nodes

Displays resource usage of each node:

- CPU usage
- Memory usage

- Disk usage
- Erlang processes
- File descriptor usage

12.3.3.3 Queues

Displays queue-related monitoring metrics:

- Message堆积趋势 for each queue
- Message consumption rate
- Consumer count changes

12.3.3.4 Connections

Displays connection-related monitoring metrics:

- Connection count trend
- Connection distribution across virtual hosts

12.3.3.5 Exchanges

Displays exchange-related monitoring metrics:

- Message inbound/outbound rates
- Message throughput of each exchange

Monitoring data comes from the RabbitMQ Management Plugin, with a data refresh frequency of approximately 5 seconds.

12.4 Message Statistics Report

12.4.1 Feature Entry

【Monitoring & Operations】 - 【Message Statistics Report】

12.4.2 Viewing Statistics Results

Supports two statistical dimensions:

- **Cluster Dimension:** Aggregates message metrics for the entire cluster by date
- **Queue Dimension:** Aggregates message metrics by date + queue

Statistical metrics include:

Metric	Description
Published Messages	Number of messages published to the cluster/queue by producers

Delivered Messages	Number of messages delivered to consumers
Acknowledged Messages	Number of messages acknowledged by consumers
Message Bytes	Total bytes occupied by messages
Inbound Bytes	Total bytes flowing into the cluster (cluster dimension)
Outbound Bytes	Total bytes flowing out of the cluster (cluster dimension)

12.4.3 Exporting Reports

Click the "Export" button to export the current query results as an Excel file.

12.4.4 Scheduled Statistics Tasks

If you need to automatically collect message statistics at fixed intervals (e.g., hourly, daily), contact the administrator to configure scheduled statistics tasks.

13 Plugins and Policies

13.1 Plugin Management

13.1.1 Feature Entry

【Settings】 - 【Plugin Management】

13.1.2 Viewing Plugin Status

The plugin management page displays the running status of each plugin on each node in the cluster in a table format:

Field	Description
Name	Plugin English identifier
Chinese Name	Plugin Chinese description
Description	Plugin功能说明
Node Columns	One column per node, showing whether the plugin is loaded and running on that node

*The plugin management page only provides **viewing** functionality. Enabling/disabling plugins requires cluster operations.*

13.2 Policy Configuration

13.2.1 Feature Entry

【Settings】 - 【Policy Configuration】

13.2.2 What is a Policy

A policy is a mechanism in RabbitMQ for **batch configuring queue/exchange parameters**. Through policies, a set of parameters can be automatically applied to queues or exchanges matching a specific pattern, without needing to configure each one individually.

Common policy use cases:

- Setting a queue's **Dead Letter Exchange (DLX)**
- Setting a queue's **Time To Live (TTL)**
- Setting a queue's **maximum length limit**

- Setting **Federation** and **Shovel** related parameters
- Configuring Quorum queue replica count

13.2.3 Viewing Policy List

Supports filtering by virtual host. List field description:

Field	Description
Virtual Host	The virtual host where the policy applies
Policy Name	Policy identifier
Pattern	Matching regex, e.g., <code>^order.*</code> matches all queues/exchanges starting with <code>order</code>
Apply To	queues / exchanges / all
Definition	Policy parameter definition (JSON format)
Priority	Higher values indicate higher priority; when multiple policies match the same resource, the policy with the highest priority takes effect

13.2.4 Creating a Policy

1. Click the "New Policy" button
2. Fill in the form:
 - **Virtual Host** (required)
 - **Policy Name** (required)
 - **Pattern** (required): Regex for matching queue/exchange names
 - **Apply To** (required): queues / exchanges / all
 - **Definition** (required): Policy parameters, filled in Key-Value format
 - **Priority** (required): Number, default 0
3. Click "Confirm" to save

13.2.5 Editing a Policy

Click the "Edit" button at the end of the row to modify all fields of the policy.

13.2.6 Deleting a Policy

Click the "Delete" button at the end of the row. After deleting the policy, the queues/exchanges managed by that policy will revert to their default configuration.

14 Frequently Asked Questions

14.1 Q1: Why can't I see the exchange/queue I created in the list?

Possible reasons:

1. **Virtual Host Filter** — Check if the correct virtual host is selected
2. **"Include Internal" Not Checked** — System internal exchanges are hidden by default; check "Include Internal Exchanges"
3. **Data Not Synchronized** — If created directly via the command-line tool (bin/admq rabbitmq admin), click the "Sync" button to synchronize the data to the platform

14.2 Q2: How do I view the message content of a queue?

The message query feature is currently not available. To view messages, it is recommended to:

1. Use the RabbitMQ native management interface
2. Use a consumer client to pull messages (note that messages will be removed after consumption)

14.3 Q3: What is the difference between Quorum queues and Classic queues?

Feature	Classic	Quorum
Persistence	Optional	强制持久化
Auto Delete	Optional	Not supported
High Availability	Requires mirrored queue configuration	Native multi-replica based on Raft (consensus algorithm)
Use Case	General	Scenarios requiring high data safety

14.4 Q4: Getting "unroutable" error when sending messages?

Possible reasons:

1. Exchange type does not match the routing key (e.g., Fanout exchanges should not have a routing key set)
2. No binding relationship associates the exchange with the queue
3. The routing key does not match the routing key used in the binding

14.5 Q5: How do I restrict a user to only access a specific virtual host?

1. Go to the **MQ Users** page
2. Click the **"Permissions"** button for that user
3. On the permission configuration page, only check the virtual hosts allowed for access, and set an appropriate regex to restrict the resource scope

14.6 Q6: What should I do if a queue has a severe message backlog?

1. Go to **Monitoring Dashboard** → **Queues** to view the **堆积趋势**
2. Check the **Channel Monitoring** to see if the consumers for the corresponding queue are running normally
3. Confirm that consumers are not failing to acknowledge messages due to slow processing or errors
4. If necessary, scale up consumer instances or optimize consumption logic

14.7 Q7: What is the purpose of the Sync button?

The sync function is used to resolve inconsistencies between platform data and the actual RabbitMQ cluster state.

Scenarios include:

- Directly operating cluster resources via the command-line tool (bin/admq rabbitmq admin)
- Data inconsistency after cluster failure recovery
- First-time connection to a cluster with existing data

Synchronization compares the platform database with the actual cluster state, displays differences, and supports selective synchronization.

15 Appendix

15.1 Glossary

Term	Description
Vhost	Virtual Host, used to isolate resources of different business systems
Exchange	Exchange, used to receive messages from producers and forward them according to routing rules
Queue	Queue, used to store messages waiting for consumers to consume
Binding	Binding, defines the routing rules between Exchange and Queue
Routing Key	Routing key, the keyword used for matching bindings during message delivery
DLX	Dead Letter Exchange, used to receive messages that cannot be delivered or processed normally
TTL	Time To Live, the maximum lifetime of a message or messages in a queue
Classic Queue	Classic queue, the traditional RabbitMQ queue type
Quorum Queue	Quorum queue, implements multi-replica high availability based on the Raft consensus algorithm
Stream Queue	Stream queue, suitable for high-throughput, persistent logging scenarios
Federation	RabbitMQ Federation plugin,用于跨集群交换机和队列的数据同步
Shovel	RabbitMQ Shovel plugin,用于在集群或节点之间可靠地搬运消息
Raft	Raft consensus algorithm, used internally by Quorum queues for replica consistency coordination
DLQ	Dead Letter Queue, often used in conjunction with DLX

15.2 Configuration Reference / Quick Parameter Reference

Parameter / Configuration Item	Description	Default Value / Example
Console Access URL	Browser access address	<code>http://{console_ip}:12305</code>

Default Admin Account	Initial login account for system management / operations management	admq
Default Admin Initial Password	Must be changed forcefully after first login	admq
Virtual Host Name Length	Name length limit when creating a virtual host	No more than 64 characters
Queue Name Length	Name length limit when creating a queue	No more than 255 characters
Policy Pattern	Regex for matching queue/exchange names	<code>^order.*</code>
Policy Priority	Order of effect when multiple policies match the same resource	Higher value = higher priority, default 0
Monitoring Data Refresh Frequency	Monitoring dashboard data refresh cycle	Approximately 5 seconds
Message Statistics Export Format	Export file format for message statistics reports	Excel

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