



IBM Software Group

# WebSphere MQ z/OS a-z Proof of Technology

WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## An IBM Educational Approach

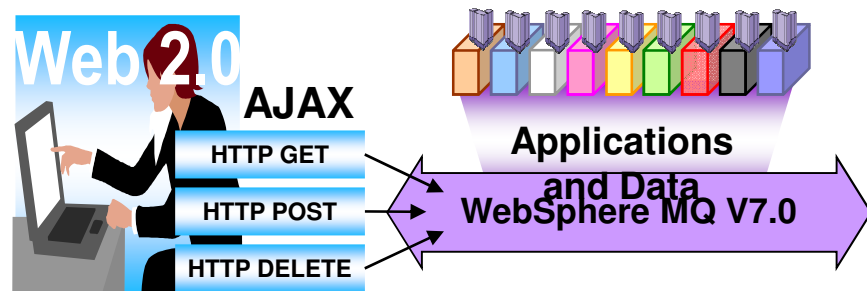
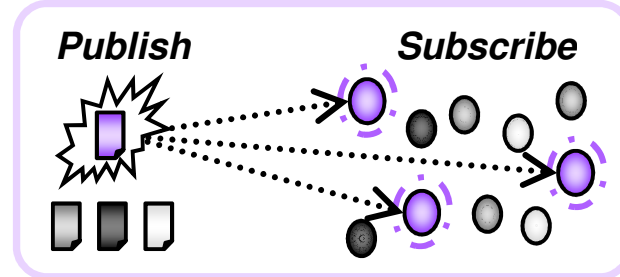
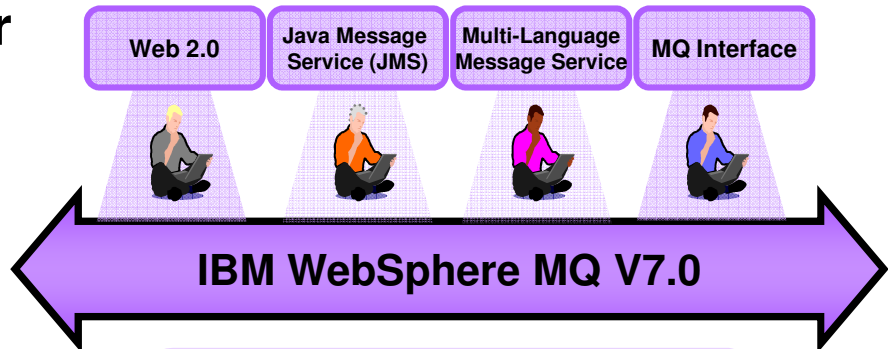


# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## IBM WebSphere MQ V7.1

### • Universal Messaging Backbone for SOA and Web 2.0

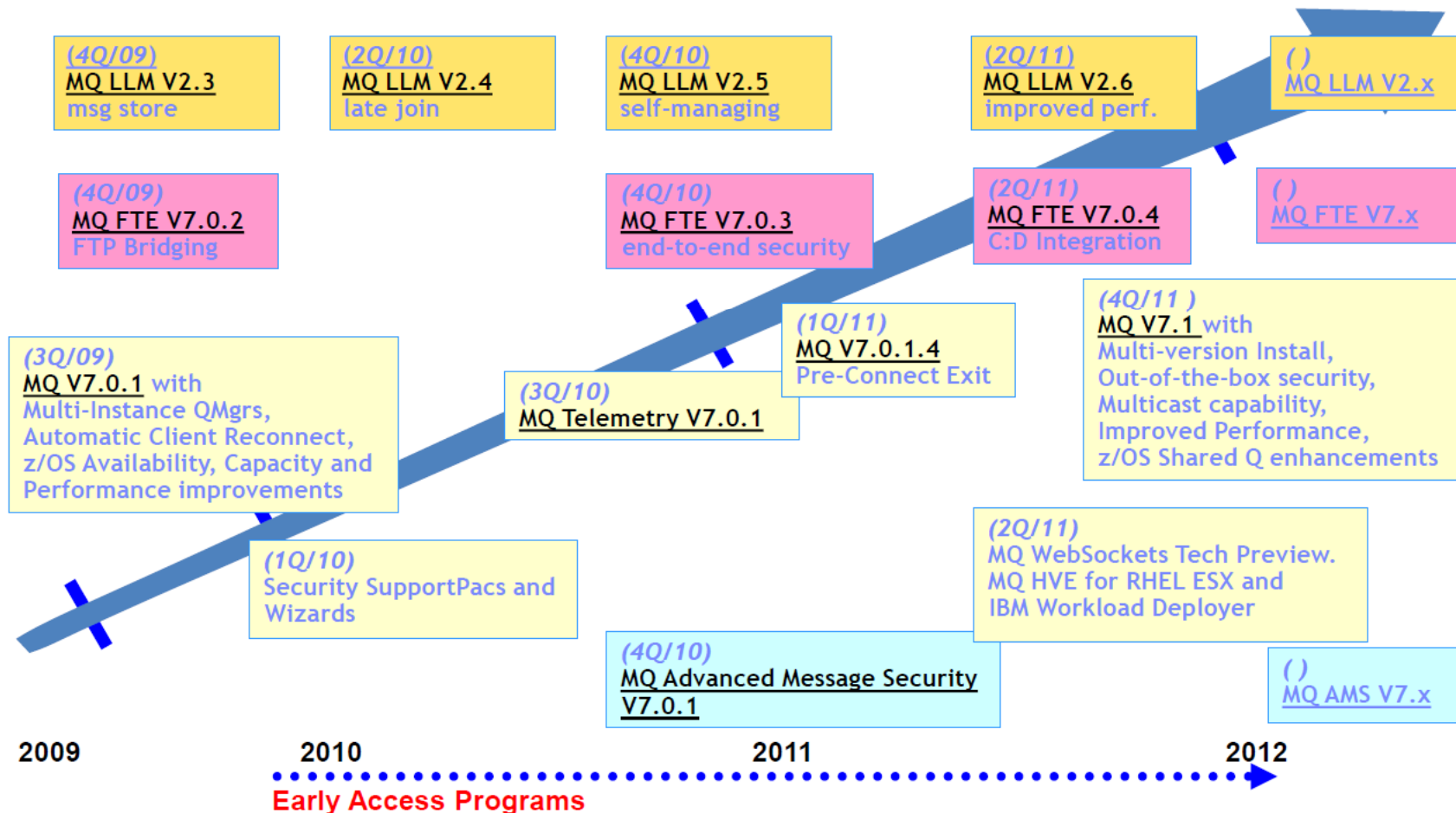
- ▶ Enhanced ease-of-use for publish-and-subscribe and Java Message Service (JMS) messaging
  - Enhanced performance on Distributed
  - New support for z/OS
- ▶ Enhanced Publish-and-subscribe
  - Enhanced performance on Distributed
  - New support for z/OS
- ▶ Enhanced JMS performance
- ▶ Extended verbs and behaviors for MQI programming interface
- ▶ Enhanced WebSphere MQ clients for increased throughput resilience and availability
- ▶ Web 2.0 support to help create richer user experience
  - Bridges HTTP applications with Ajax and REST to the MQ messaging backbone



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## IBM WebSphere MQ V7.1 Roadmap

WMQ Family Roadmap – continual delivery of customer value



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

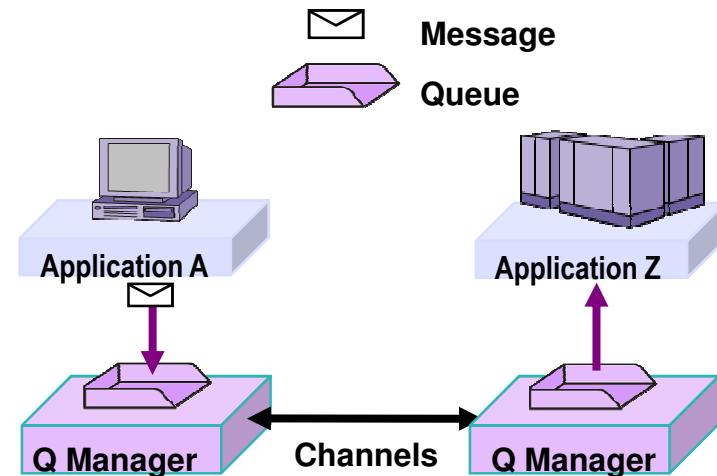
## MQ General Information

- WebSphere MQ Industry DeFacto Standard
- Disparate interconnectivity
- Skills Reuse
- Ease of Implementation
- Tight architectural Implementation
- Reliable, scalable, transactional

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## Business Value

- Reliability
  - ▶ Assured message delivery
  - ▶ Performance
- Ubiquitous
  - ▶ Breadth of support for platforms, programming languages and API
- Loose application coupling
  - ▶ Location transparency
  - ▶ Time independence
  - ▶ Data transparency (with WebSphere Message Broker)
  - ▶ Platform independence
- Scalability
  - ▶ Incremental growth
- Rapid development
  - ▶ Reduce Complexity
  - ▶ Ease of use



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What is WebSphere MQ?

- Communication Software
- Provides a Programmable Messaging Interface
- Messages are the data that is sent between programs
- Queues act as containers on file systems within MQ
- Channels are the TCP/IP conduits for Messages
- Supports Async message delivery
- Publish/Subscribe – sender unaware of receiver
- Telemetry provides connectivity to pervasive devices

## WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

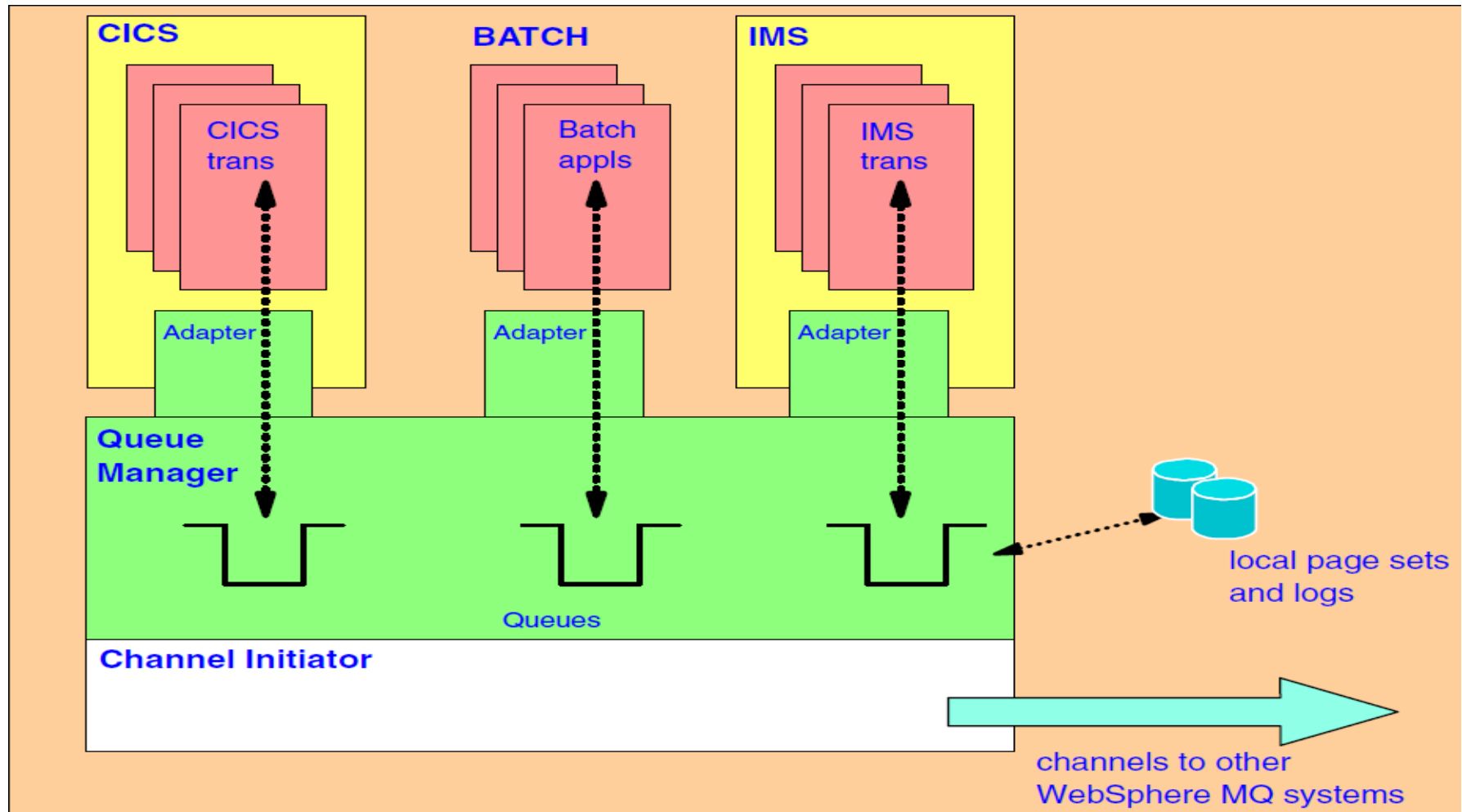
What can it do for me?

- WebSphere MQ sends and receives data between your applications, and over networks.
- Message delivery is *assured* and *decoupled* from the application.
- Your application programmers do not need to have communications programming knowledge.
- Connects disparate computer systems with each other
- Removes the low level communication requirements



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

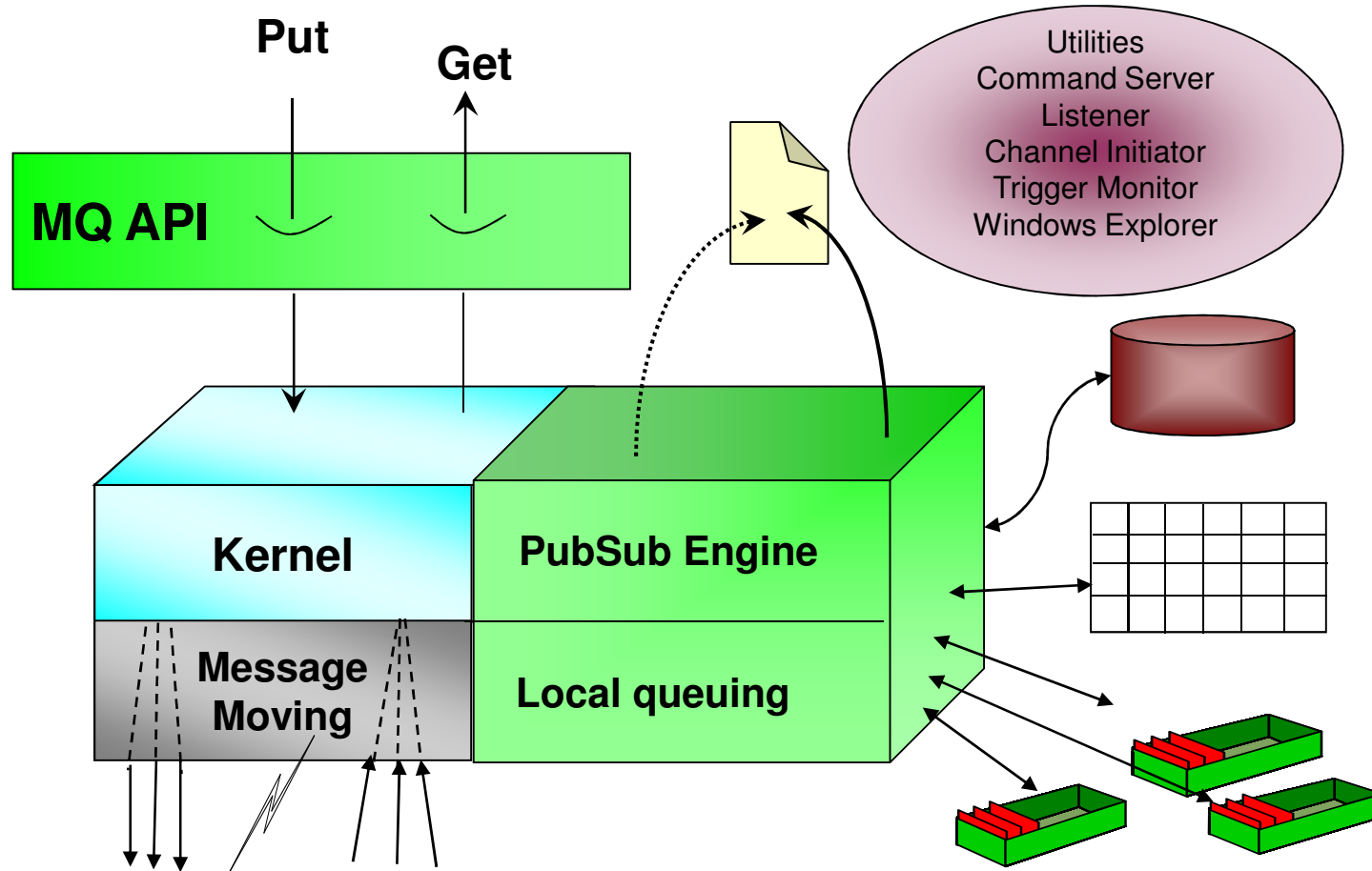
## MQ z/OS Architecture





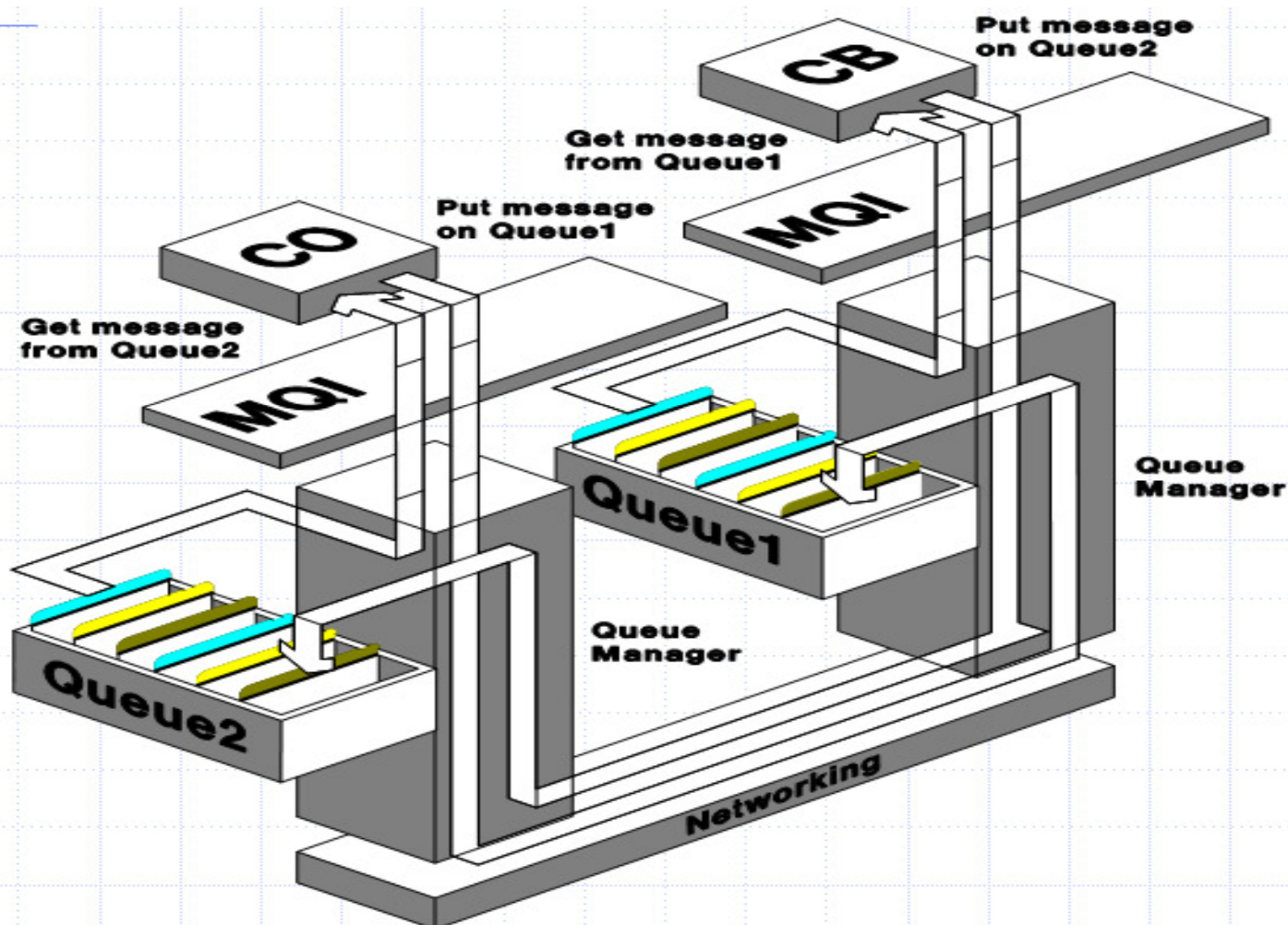
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What is a Queue Manager?



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## MQ Messaging



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

What tools/resources come with MQ?

- *WebSphere MQ Explorer* ([MS0T](#))
- [InfoCenter](#)
- *Control Commands*
- *MQSC Commands*
- *PCF Commands*
- Sample Programs
- [Free Support Packs](#)
- Utilities



## How do I use it?

- Use the WebSphere MQ Explorer and its associated tools to create your initial configuration.
- Use the MQ API (*MQI*) in your application to *connect* to a queue manager, *open* queues and topics, and *put* and *get* messages.
- CICS Adapter
- IMS Adapter
- MQ Web Service



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

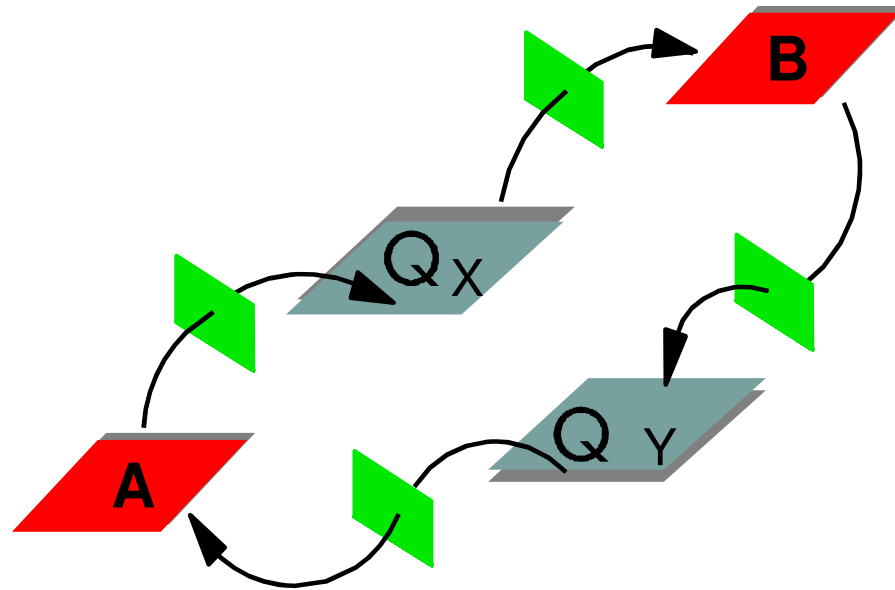
## How does it work?

- Queue Managers manage internal resources
- Normal operational procedures start Queue Managers with commands
- Queue Managers and Channel Initiators are usually STC's
- Applications interact with Queue Managers using MQ API's
- Application PUT and GET messages from '**Named queues**' (i.e. Objects)
- Channels connect Queue Managers
- Queue Managers on z/OS can share Objects using Queue sharing



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## MQ Queuing

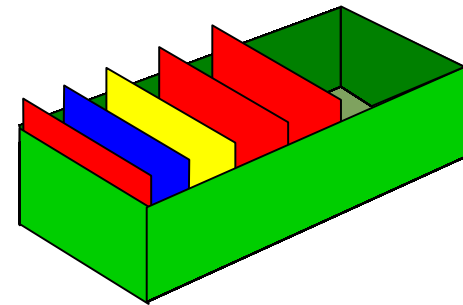


- **Messages** can be created from any source:
  - *Data, Messages, Events, Files, Web service requests / responses*
- Messages are moved asynchronously using **Queues**

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What is a Queue?

- A queue holds messages
  - ▶ Various Queue Types
    - Local, Alias, Remote, Model
- Queue creation
  - ▶ Predefined
  - ▶ Dynamically defined
- Message Access
  - ▶ FIFO
  - ▶ Priority
  - ▶ Direct
  - ▶ Selected by Property (V7)
  - ▶ Destructive & non-destructive access
  - ▶ Transacted
- Parallel access by applications
  - ▶ Managed by the queue manager
- File Based Storage
  - ▶ Pagesets
  - ▶ Logs
  - ▶ VSAM



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What is a Message?

Message = Header + User Properties + User Data



A Series of Message Attributes  
Understood and augmented by the Queue Manager

- Message Id
- Correlation Id
- Routing information
- Reply routing information
- Message priority
- Message codepage/encoding
- Message format
- ....etc.

- User Properties require WMQ V7
  - Emulated for JMS in older versions of WMQ
- Arbitrary properties
  - For example, this is a “green” message

- Any sequence of bytes
- Private to the sending and receiving programs
- Not meaningful to the Queue Manager

## • Message Types

- Persistent ... recoverable
- Non Persistent
- Up to 100MB message length



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## MQ Clustering

Clustering is one of the IBM WebSphere MQ key features to achieve Work Load Balancing , Availability and Reduced Administration.

Clustering allow you to define logical groups of Queue Managers.

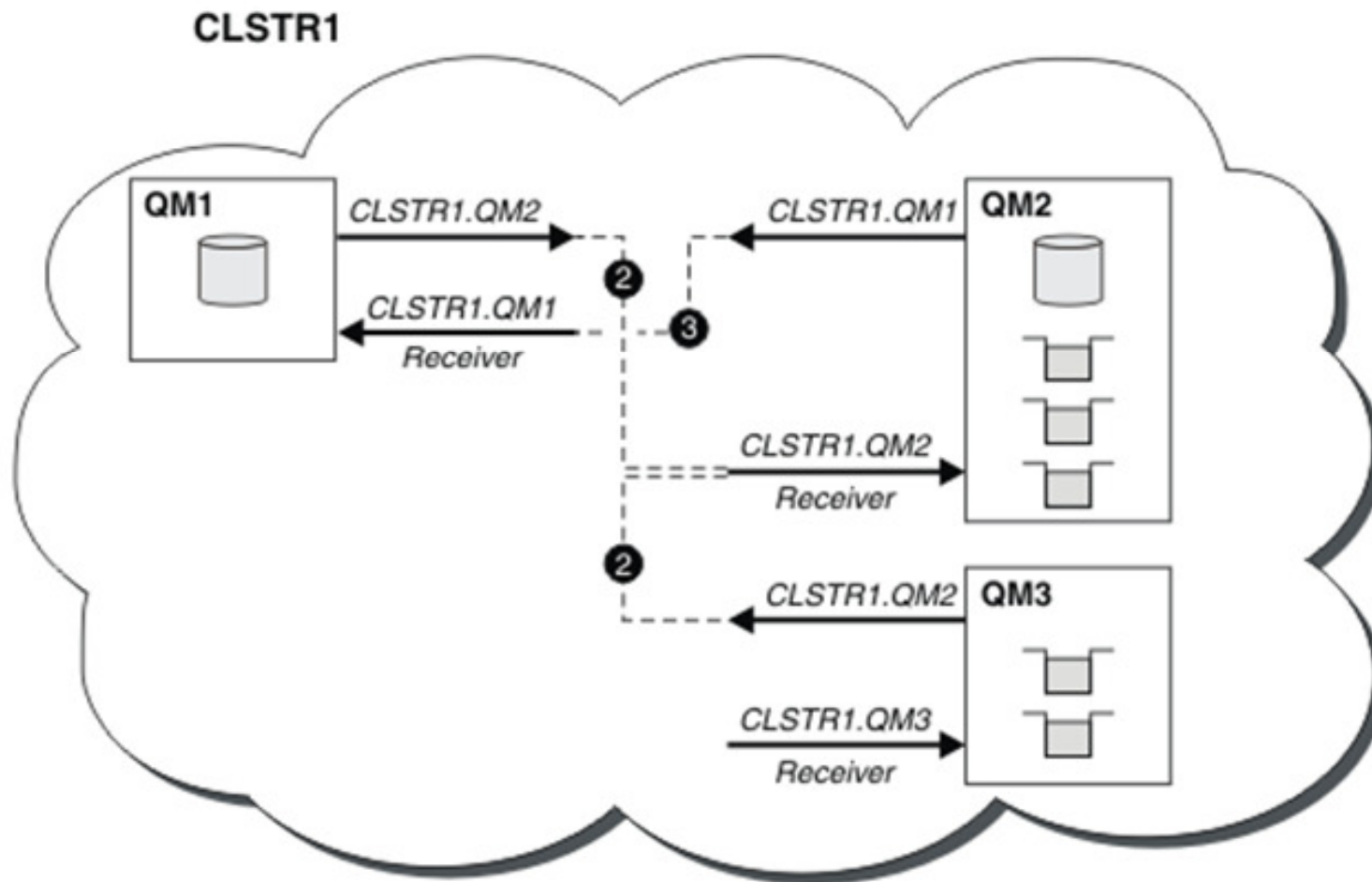
It provides:

- Automatic connectivity
- Object Awareness
- Load balancing
- High availability
- Work Load Balancing



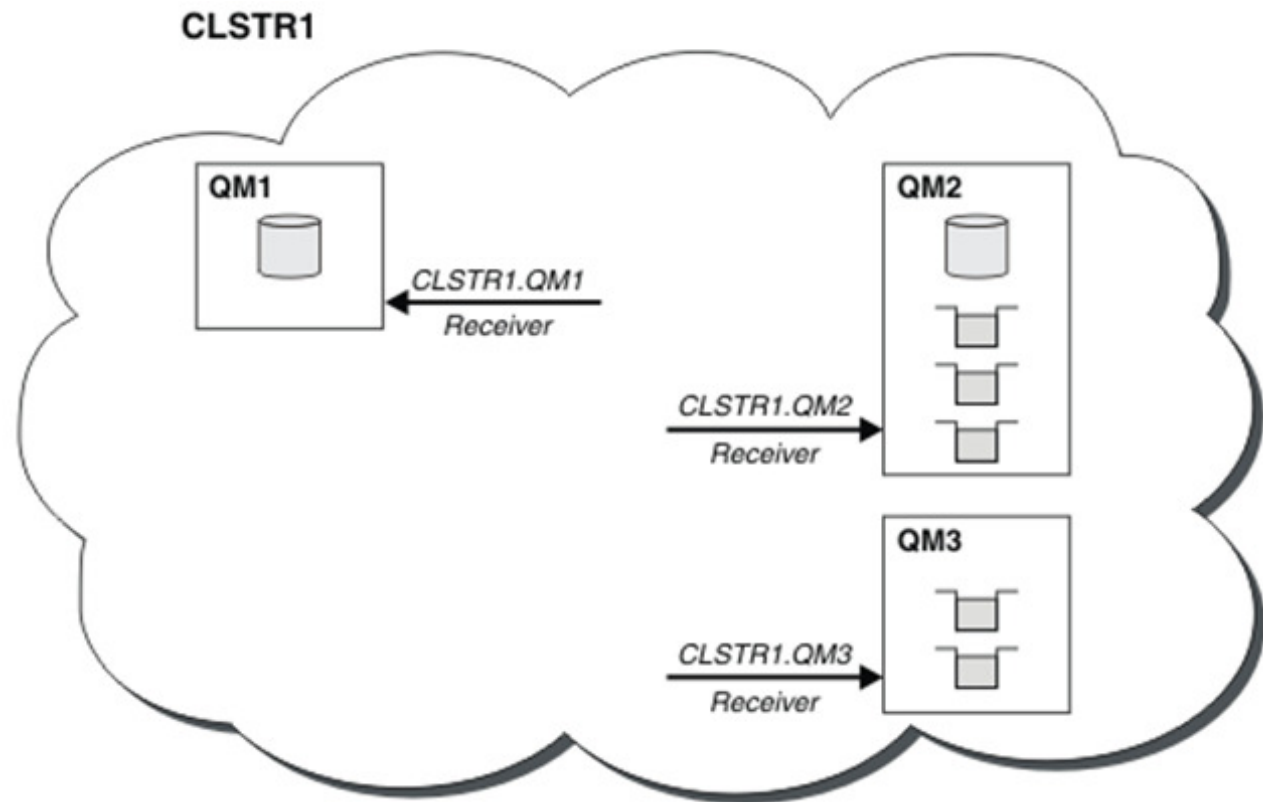
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What makes clustering work



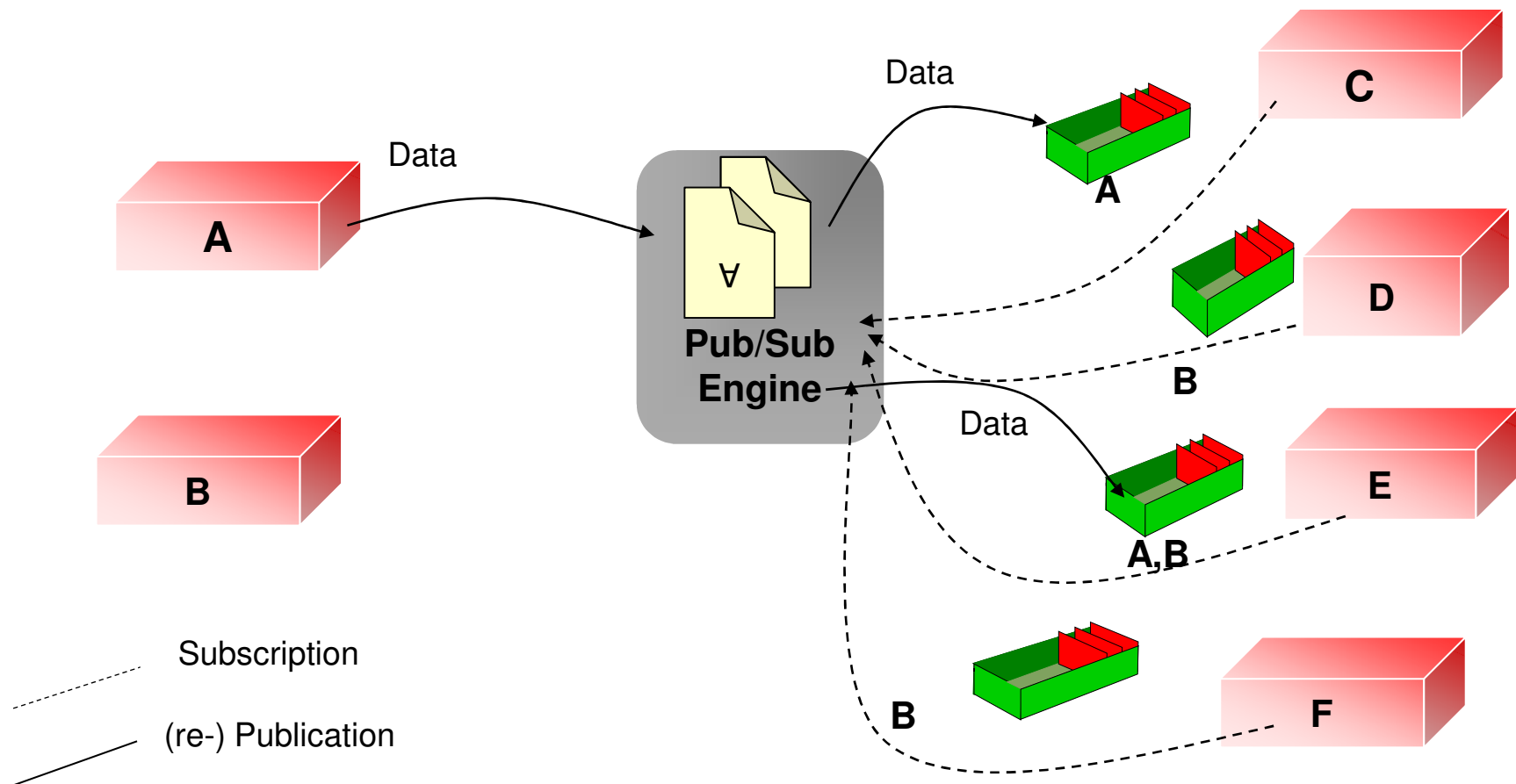
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## How clusters work



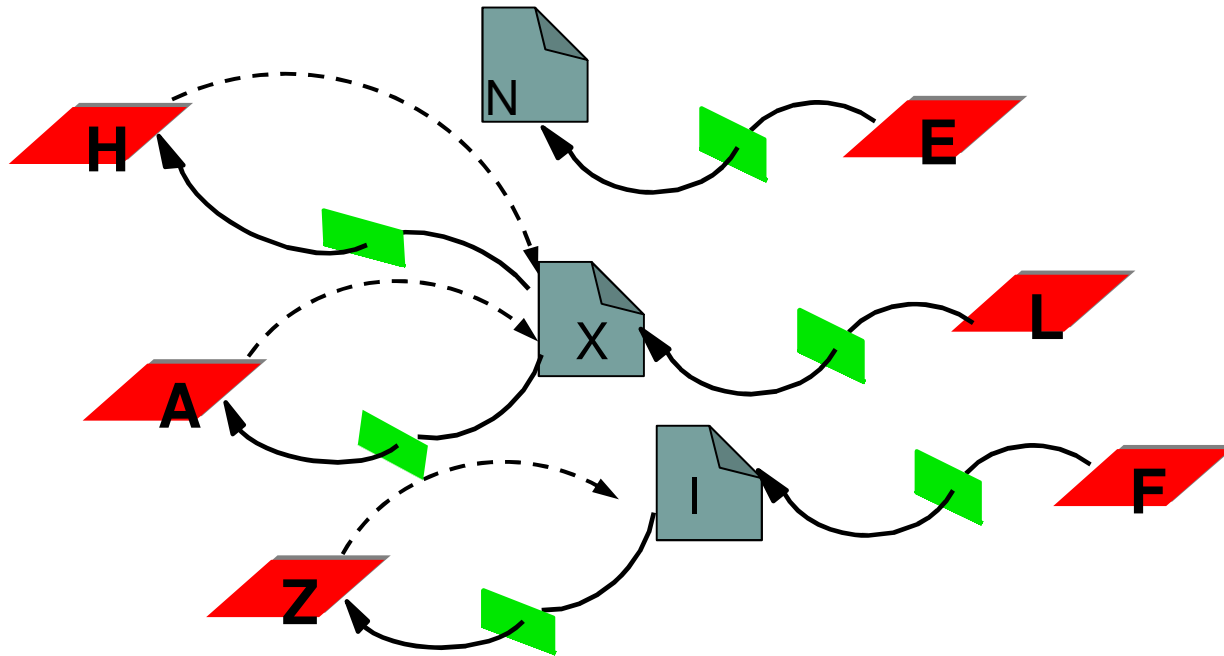
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## What is a Publish/Subscribe?



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## Publish Subscribe



► Essentially....

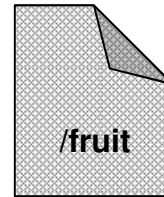
----- requesting information on a given **topic**

—— providing information on a given **topic**

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What is a TOPIC?

- A Topic can be
- a) Topic Object



- is predefined
- allows you to assign specific non default information to a topics
- is an access control point

- b) Topic String

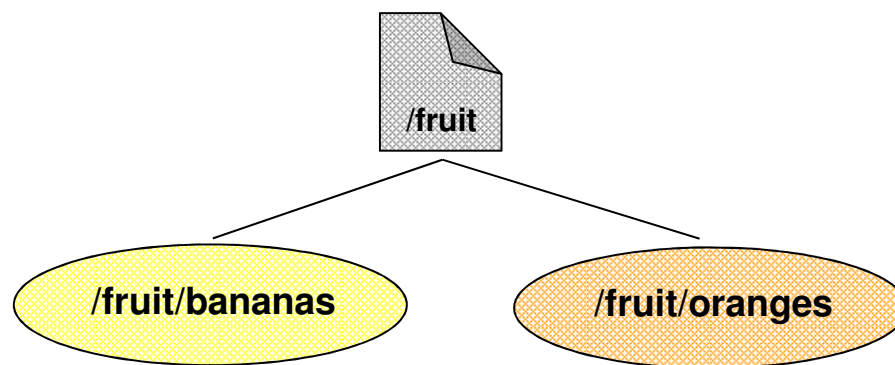
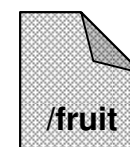
- is a character string
- can be made up of any characters
- is case sensitive
  - /fruit/apples
- describes the information to be associated with it



## WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

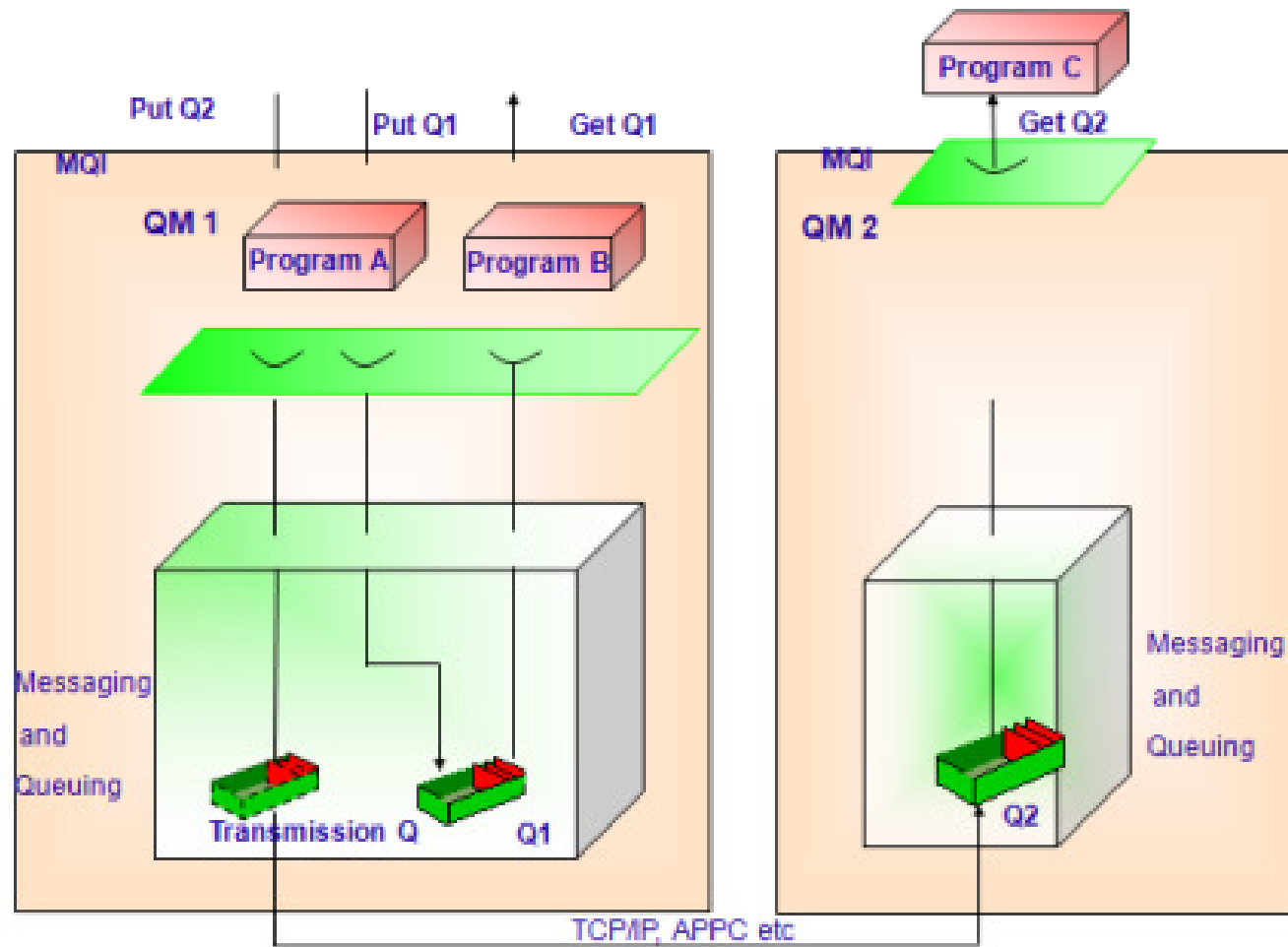
What is a TOPIC TREE?

- Each topic defined is a node in a topic tree
- Topic Nodes in the topic tree can be
  - ▶ A topic object defined by administrators
  - ▶ created dynamically
- Topic Nodes contain Topic Strings



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

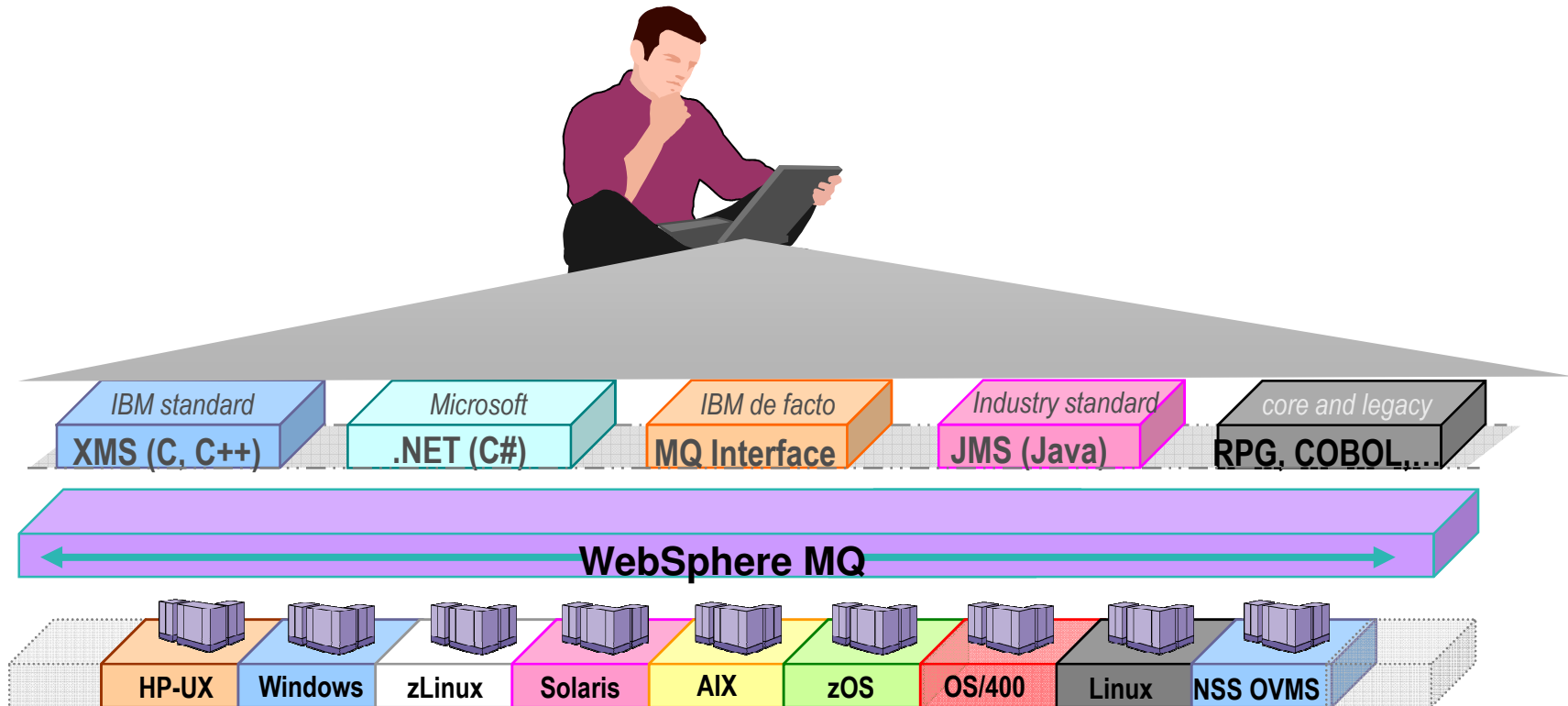
## Cross-System Communication





# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

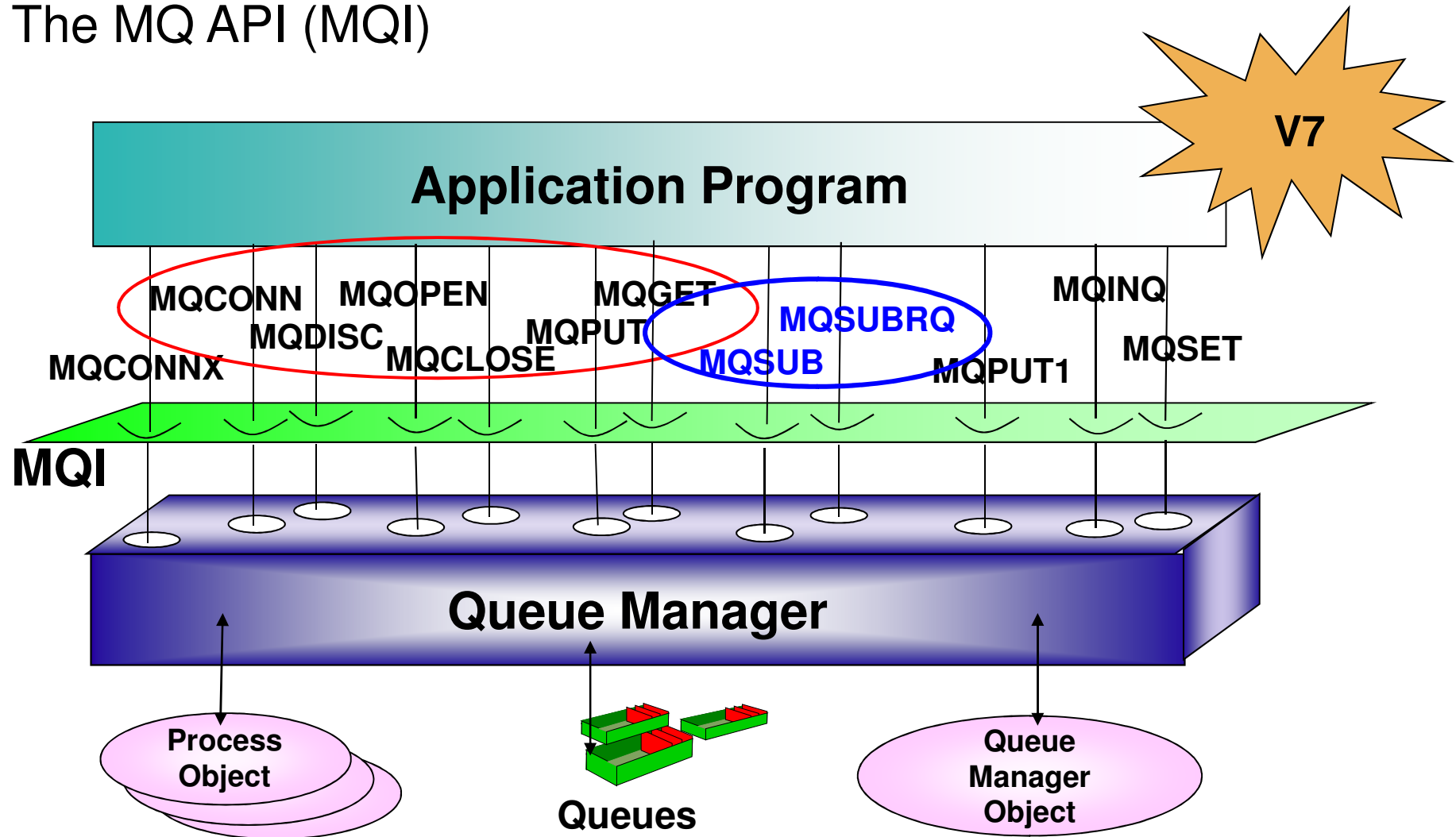
## Programming API



- Broad support for:
  - programming languages, messaging interfaces, application environments and OS platforms.

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## The MQ API (MQI)

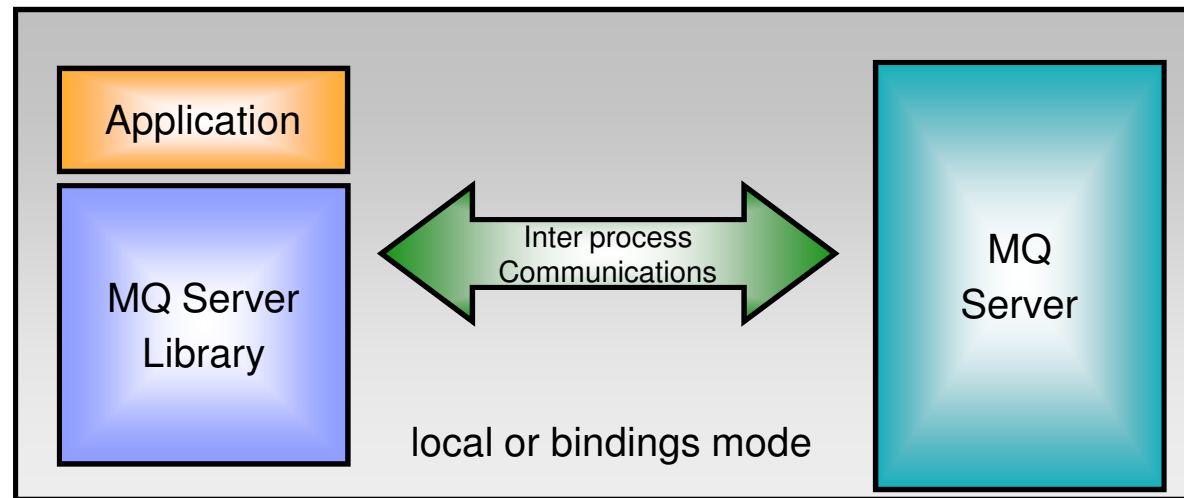


C, C++, C# (.NET), RPG, COBOL, PL/1, Java, Assembler (z/OS), Visual Basic, COM

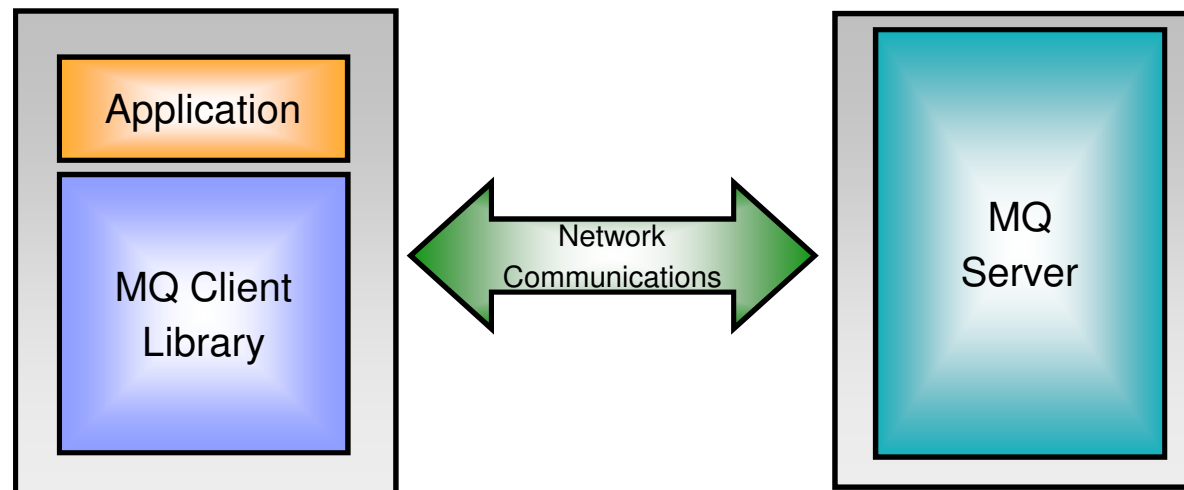
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What is an MQ Client?

### Server Model

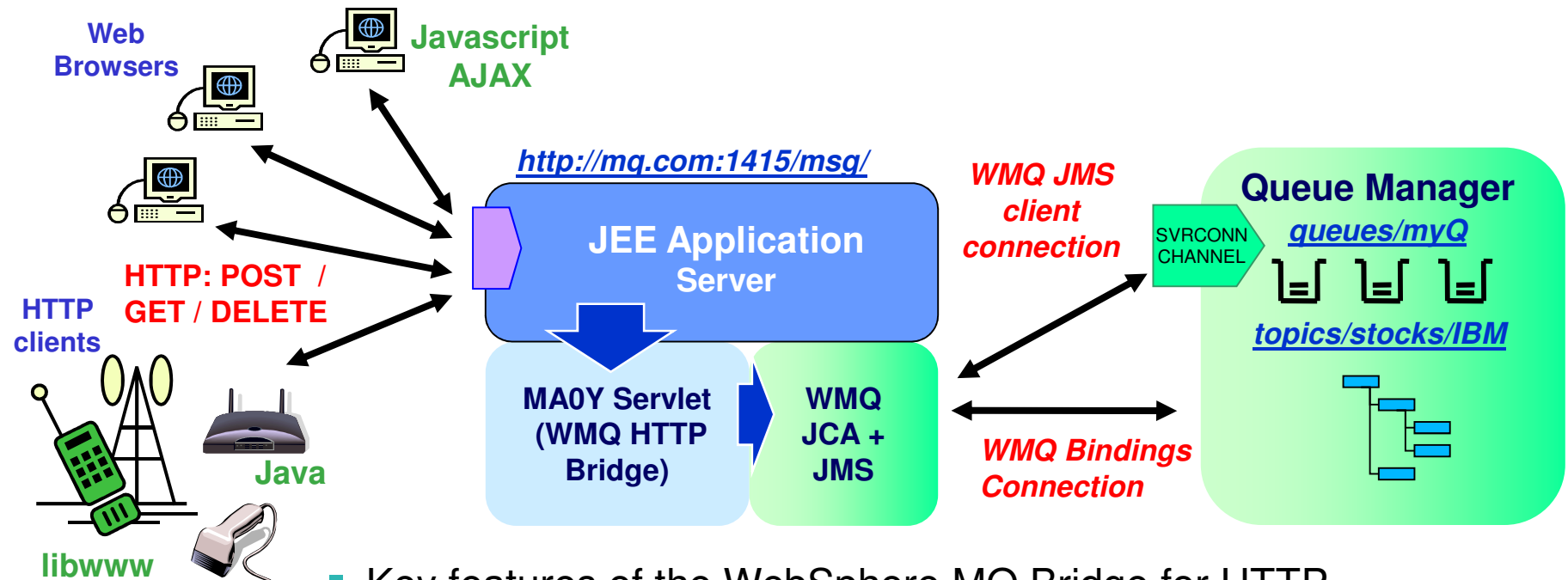


### Client Model



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## HTTP Connectivity to WMQ



- Key features of the WebSphere MQ Bridge for HTTP -
  - Maps URIs to queues and topics
  - Enables MQPUT and MQGET from
    - Web Browser
    - Lightweight client
- Alternative implementation as SupportPac MA94

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## HTTP-MQI Verb / Resource

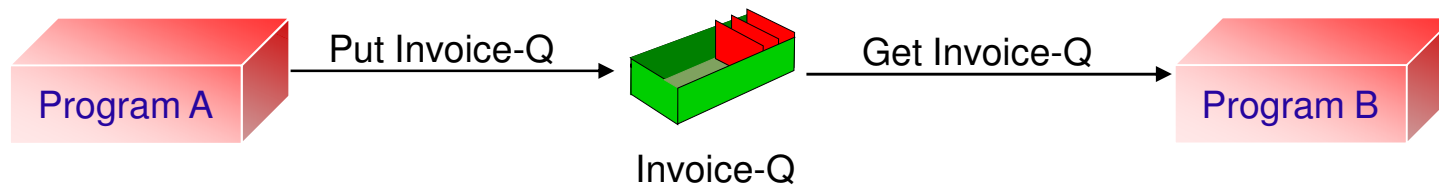
- Define URI to identify queue (or topic)
- Modelled on REST principles
  - ▶ Simple translation of HTTP to MQI
- Message Format:
  - ▶ Header fields (MQMD) conveyed in HTTP headers
  - ▶ Body is passed in HTTP entity body
  - ▶ Message type is conveyed in HTTP Content-Type
    - “text/plain” or “text/html” equate to WMQ string messages (MQFMT\_STRING)
    - All other media types map to WMQ binary messages (MQFMT\_NONE)

		HTTP verb mapping			
Resource	Sample URIs	GET	POST	PUT	DELETE
Messages	<a href="http://host/msg/queue/qname/">http://host/msg/queue/qname/</a> <a href="http://host/msg/topic/topic_path/">http://host/msg/topic/topic_path/</a>	MQGET w. browse	MQPUT	-	MQGET

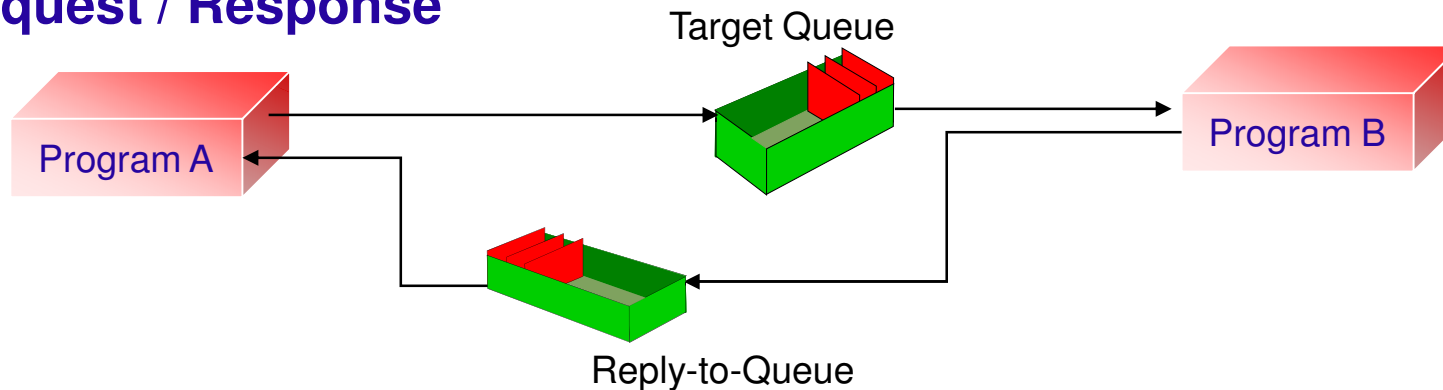
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## Example application architectures (1)

### 'Send and Forget'



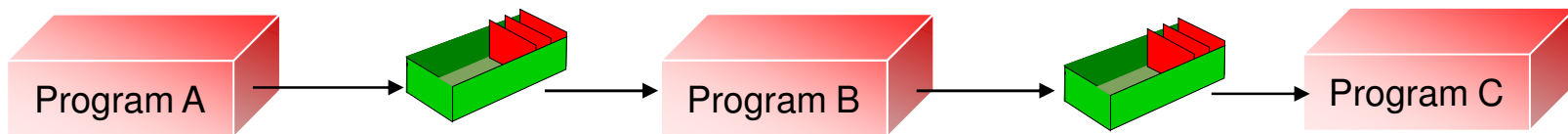
### Request / Response



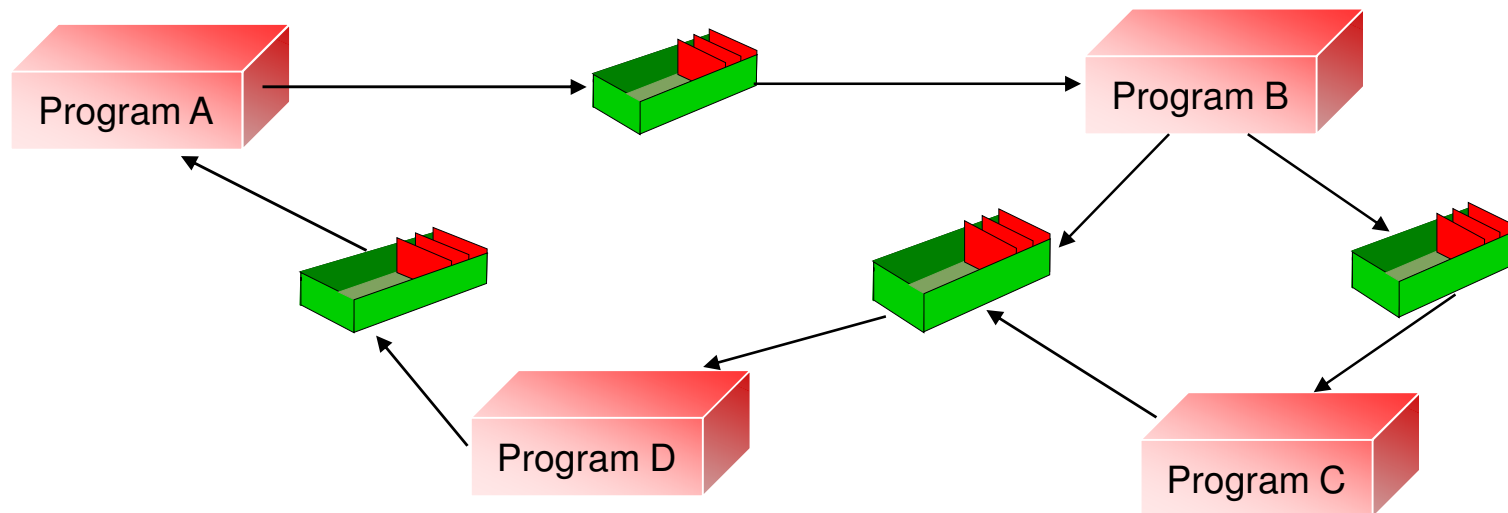
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## Example application architectures (2)

### Chain

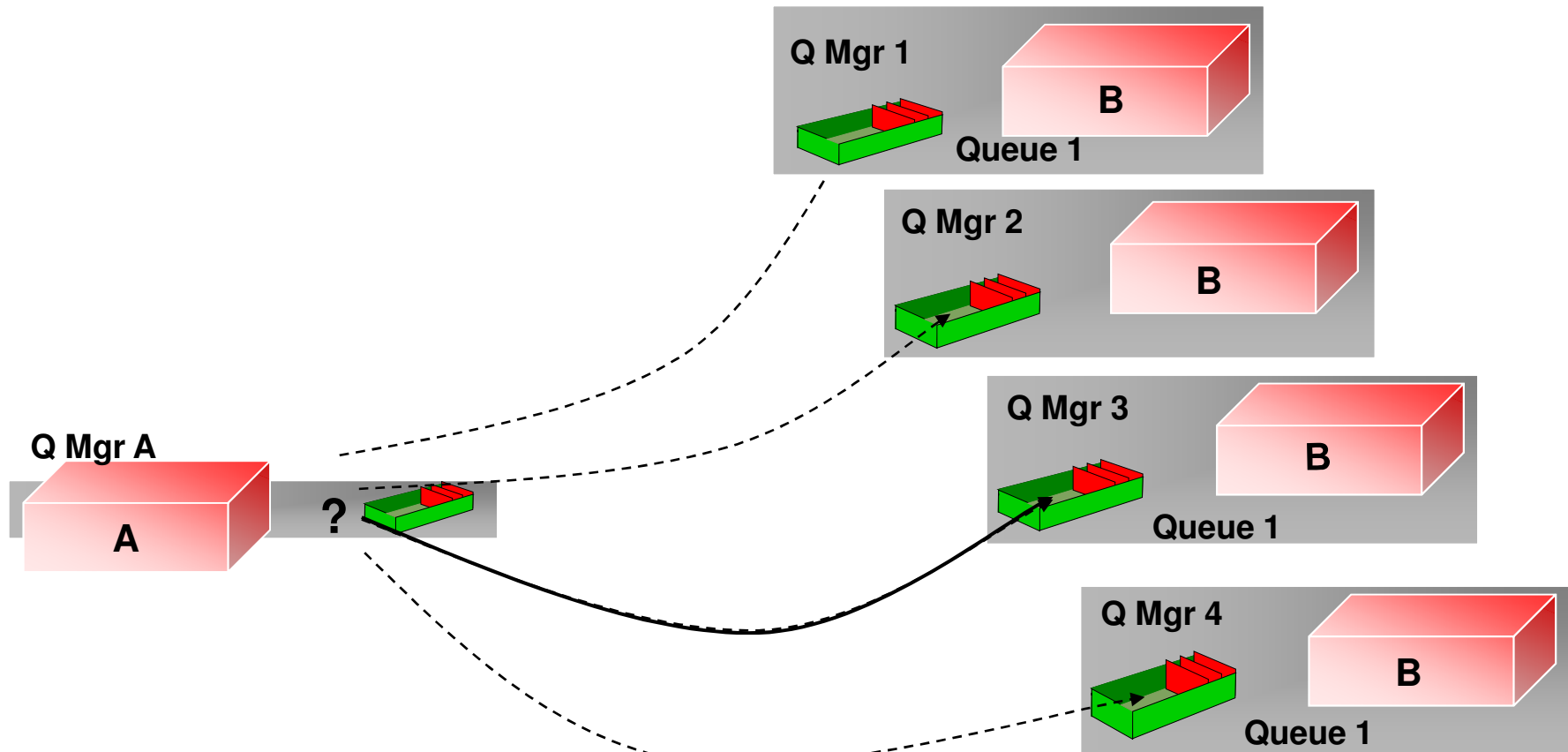


### Workflow



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

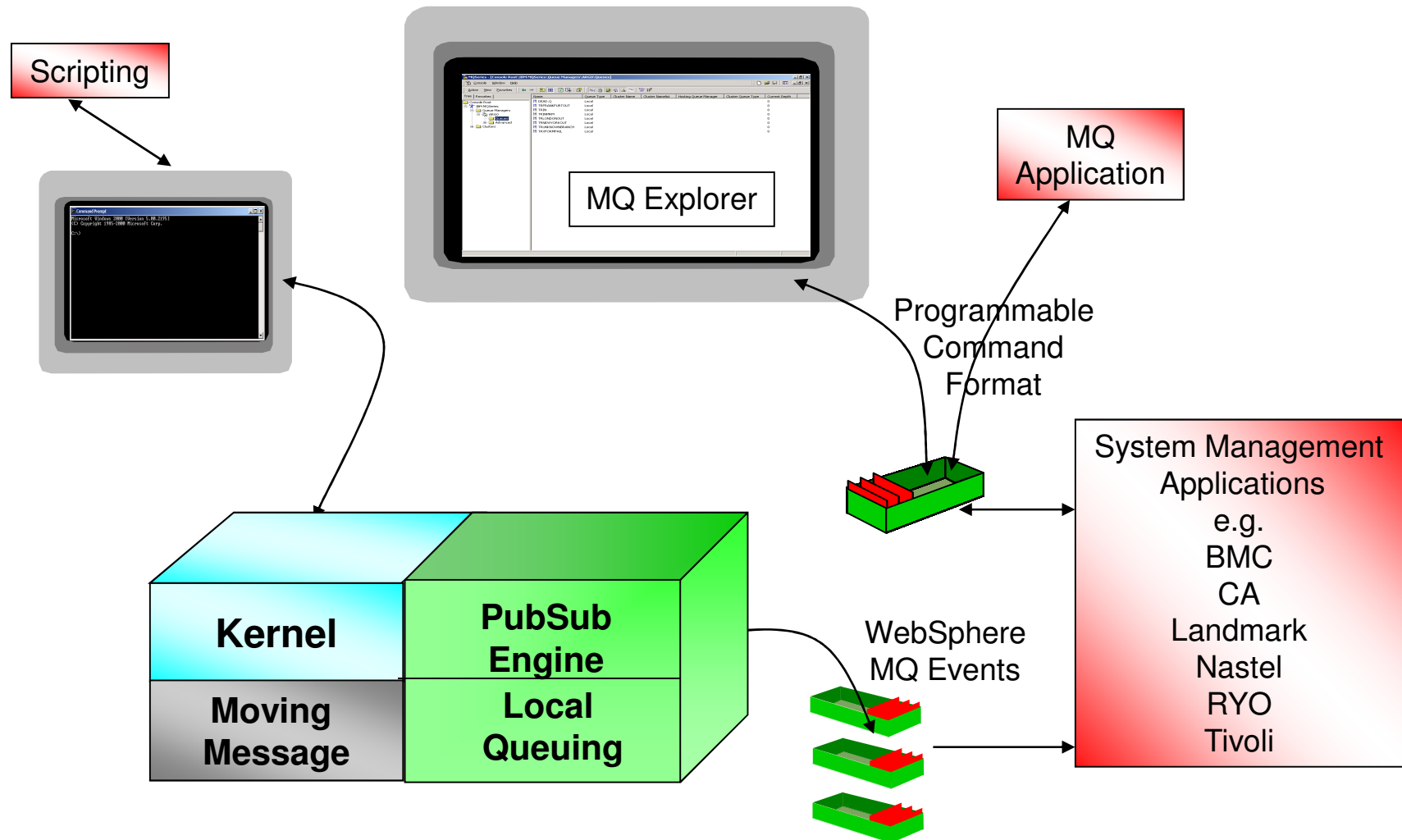
## Example application architectures (3) – Clustering





# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## WebSphere MQ systems management



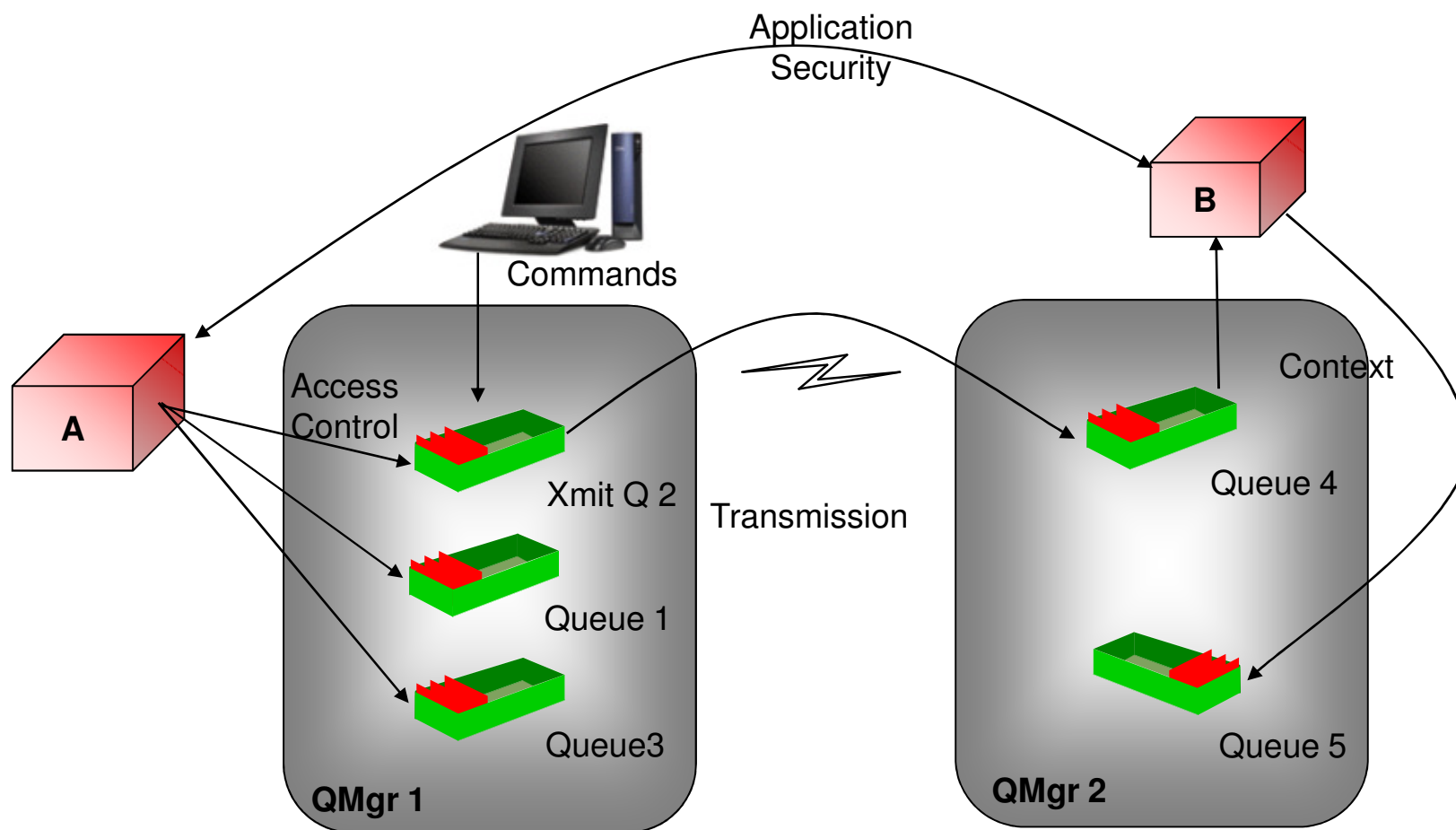
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## WebSphere MQ Transactions

- Message level inclusion/exclusion in unit of work
- Single UoW active per connection at any one time
- WebSphere MQ local units of work
  - ▶ MQCMIT and MQBACK control the unit of work
- Messages and other resources in a global unit of work
  - ▶ Managed by a Transaction Manager
    - WebSphere Application Server, CICS, IMS, z/OS RRS
    - Microsoft Transaction Server
    - Any XA or JEE App Server Transaction Manager
  - ▶ Managed by WebSphere MQ
    - WebSphere MQ is an XA Transaction Manager
    - MQBEGIN, MQCMIT and MQBACK control the unit of work

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## WebSphere MQ Security



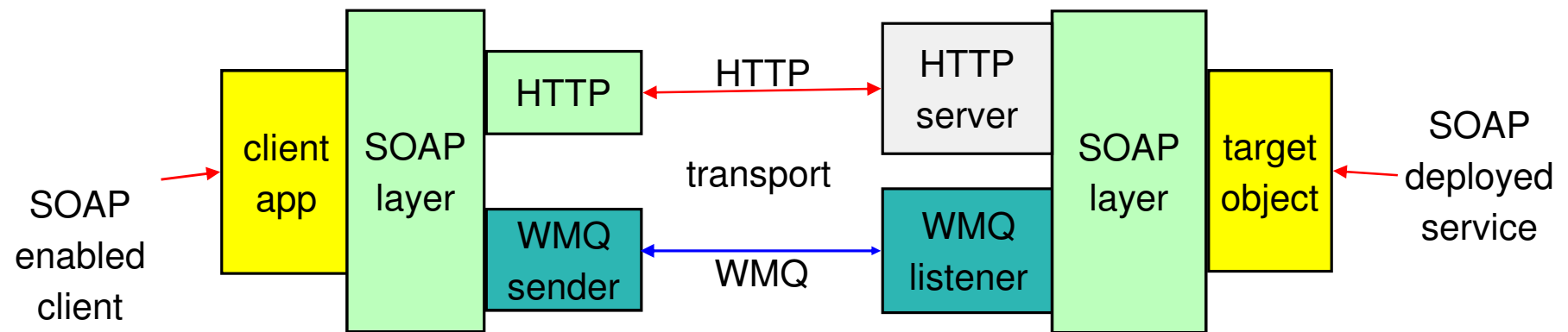
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## WebSphere MQ Security (contd)

- Channel Security (Authentication)
- Channel Authoraxation
- WebSphere MQ 7.1 provides built-in SSL link level security
- MQ also provides a number of exit points during the transfer of messages between systems. The key exits concerned with security are :
  - Security Exit** : This exit allows for (mutual) authentication of partner systems when they connect to one another.
  - Message Exit**: This exit allows for customisation at the message level, allowing individual messages to be protected, in terms of message integrity, message privacy and non-repudiation
- Application Security  
This level of security is not implemented directly by the Queue Manager but such facilities may be implemented at the application level, outside of the direct control of WebSphere MQ.
- MQ Advanced Messaging Security (MQAMS)  
Provides end to end security, enabling messages to be encrypted from the time they are PUT by the sending application to when they are GET by the receiving application, so messages are help encrypted when at rest on queues as well as when in transit.

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## SOAP and Web Services over MQ



- Transport SOAP messages over a reliable transport instead of http
- Integrates directly into:
  - Axis Web Services environment
  - .NET Web Services environment
  - WebSphere Application Server Services environment
  - CICS Services environment
- Heterogeneous
  - if services interoperate using HTTP, they will interoperate using WMQ
- SOAP / JMS Message Format
  - Soon to be standardized at API level across Vendors
  - Sonic, TIBCO, BEA, Axis

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## Related Products

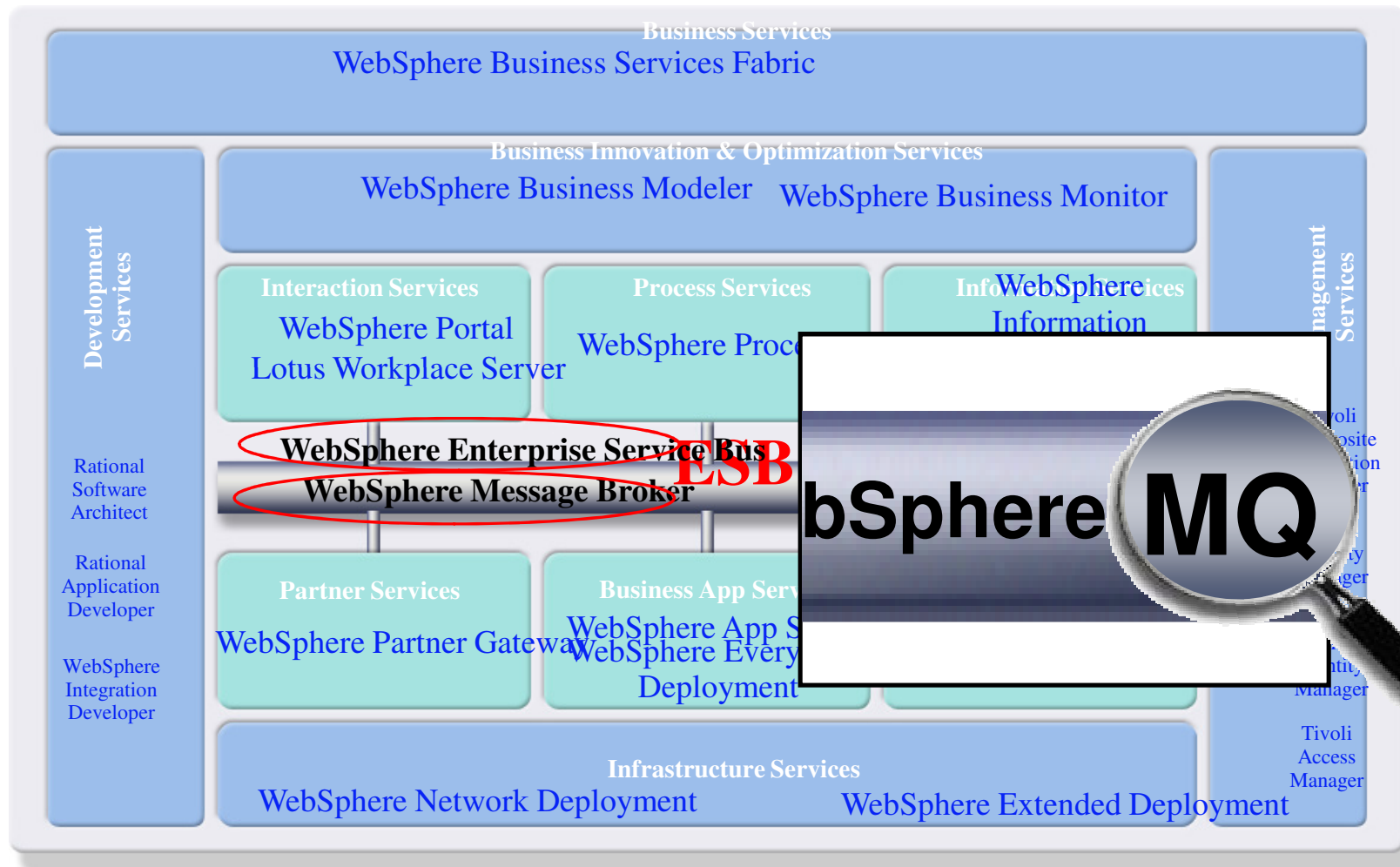
For a messaging engine to be really useful it should allow access to the messages from many different environments. We have already discussed MQs programming language and API support but what about the environments.

The complexity of overall business applications is increasing every year as more and more applications are linked together in some way. WebSphere MQ dramatically reduces an individual applications complexity by providing a consistent, reliable and transactional method of communicating between applications from hundreds of different environments.

We are now going to look briefly at some of the other WebSphere Business Integration products that make up the portfolio, and how WebSphere MQ fits in

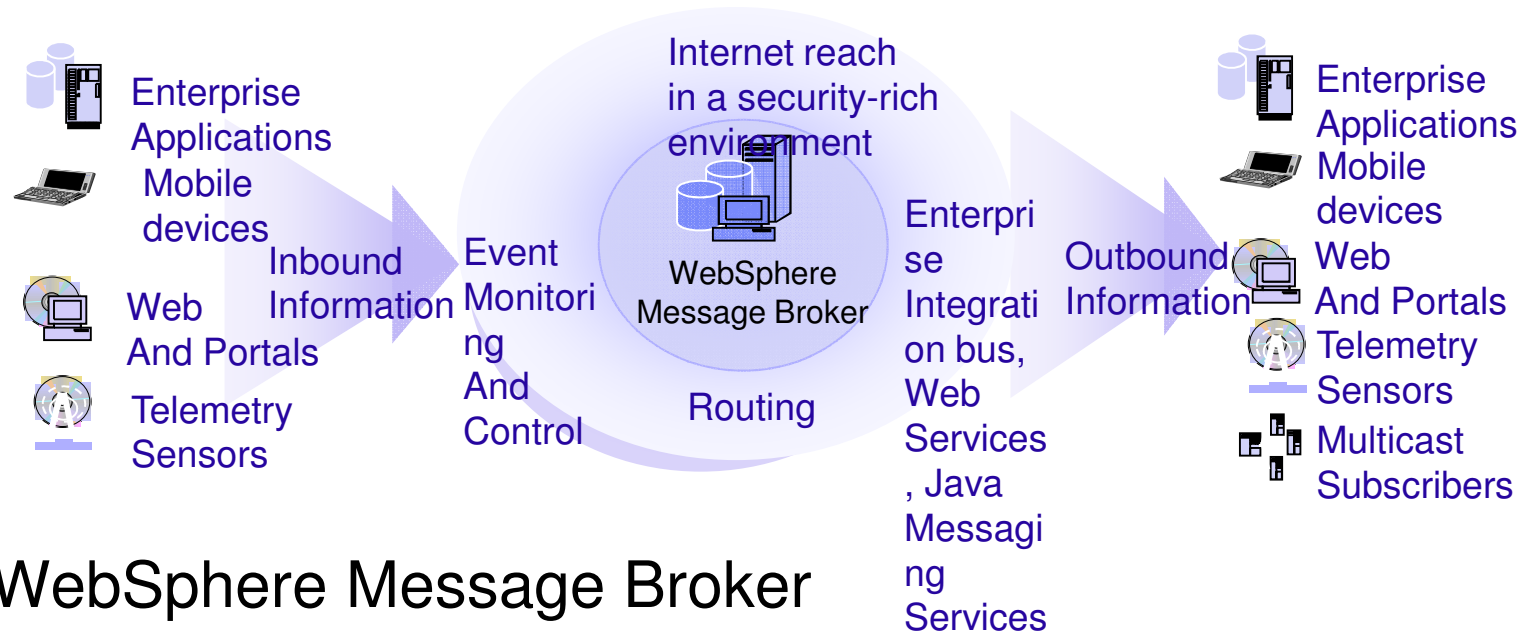
# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## SOA - Reference Architecture



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## WebSphere Message Broker



- WebSphere Message Broker

- ▶ Message transformation (mediations)
  - Combine data sources: databases, files, etc.
  - Update other data stores: databases, files, etc.
- ▶ Content based filtering and routing
- ▶ Adapters - SAP, PeopleSoft, ORACLE, Files, e-mail...
- ▶ WebSphere Transformation Extender (Mercator)



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## WebSphere ESB and Process Server



### ■ WebSphere ESB

- Built on WebSphere Application Server
- Standards based Mediation, Routing and Adapters for J2EE environments

### ■ WebSphere Process Server

- Seamless upgrade from WebSphere ESB
- Process choreography

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1 Multi-Version Installation

- MQ on Unix and Windows can install multiple levels on a system
  - Relocatable to user-chosen directories
  - Can have multiple copies even at the same fixpack level
- Simplifies migration
  - Can move applications as needed, not all at once
  - No need for parallel hardware
- Easier for ISVs to imbed MQ in solutions
  - Can install in “private” locations without worrying about other copies
  - Reduces support concerns
- Permits a single copy of V7.0.1 to remain on system
  - So existing systems can be migrated
  - Must be 7.0.1.6 or later
- Main concept is an installation
  - Refers to the directory containing the binaries from a particular version of MQ
  - Can have a descriptive name
- One installation can be designated as primary
  - Required on Windows where some OS-specific elements have to be registered
  - Optional on Unix, creates symlinks to commands and libraries in /usr
  - Not created by default so your PATH will not always find MQ commands
- Queue Managers are owned by a specific installation
  - Governs the level of function available when the queue manager is running
  - Ownership can be changed to a newer installation for migration

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### Security: Channel Access Control

- Simplifying configuration for channel access
  - Clients and queue managers
- Rules are based on
  - Partner IP address
  - Partner Queue Manager name
  - SSL Distinguished Name mapping
  - Asserted identity (including \*MQADMIN option)
- Easy to test rules that you define
  - DISPLAY CHLAUTH can “execute” rules
- Rules can be applied in WARNING mode
  - Not actually blocked, but errors generated
- **MIGRATION NOTE: Standard rules block clients on new queue managers**
  - “Secure by default”
  - Migrated queue managers behave as before until you enable the rules
  - Queue manager attribute CHLAUTH(ENABLED|DISABLED) provides overall control

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### Channel Blocking and Mapping from the Explorer

**Create a Channel Authentication Record**  
Choose whether to allow or block inbound connections.

Use this wizard to create a rule to secure inbound connections over the network. When complete this rule will be saved as a channel authentication record.

Choose whether inbound connections which match this rule will be access or blocked.

Rule type:

- ☐ Allow access  
Select this option if this rule is to be used to allow access to inbound connections.
- ☒ Block access  
Select this option if this rule is to be used to block access to inbound connections.
- ☐ Warning mode  
Select this option if this rule will run in warning mode and not actually block access. Matched rules will only be reported.

< Back Next > Finish

**Match part of the identity**  
Choose how we match inbound connections to this rule.

Choose which part of the connections identity will be used for matching this rule to block access of this inbound connection to the queue manager.

Identity to match:

- ☐ SSL/TLS subject's Distinguished Name  
Select this option if your channels use SSL or TLS and you want this rule to match an SSL/TLS subject's Distinguished Name (taken from the certificate used by the partner).
- ☐ Client application user ID  
Select this option if you want this rule to match the user ID from client application machine.
- ☒ Final assigned user ID  
Select this option if you want this rule to match the user ID ultimately assigned to the inbound connection, either by other rules or a server exit.
- ☐ Remote queue manager name  
Select this option if you want this rule to match the queue manager name from the remote machine.
- ☐ IP address  
Select this option if you want this rule to match the IP address of the client.

< Back Next > Finish

**Matching the channels**  
Identify the channels this new channel authentication rule applies to.

A channel profile identifies which channel or channels this rule applies to, and can contain wildcards to allow the rule to match a number of different channels. Use the button and table below to confirm the correct pattern.

Channel profile: +  
SYSTEM.\*  
Show matching channels

Because you have selected Final assigned user ID, this rule applies only to server-connection channels.

Channel name	Channel type	Overall channel status
SYSTEM.ADMIN.SVRCONN	Server-connection	Running
SYSTEM.AUTO.SVRCONN	Server-connection	Inactive
SYSTEM.DEF.SVRCONN	Server-connection	Inactive

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### Security: SSL

- More crypto algorithms supported for SSL
  - Stronger algorithms are now available and recommended
  - MQ V7.0.1 added some SHA-2
  - MQ V7.1 adds more, with support for the NSA "Suite B" standard which includes Elliptic Curve cryptography
- Some older algorithms (eg SHA-1) should be considered deprecated
  - No plans to withdraw older algorithms immediately
  - But expect them to be removed in a future version of MQ
- Newer algorithms supported by gskit8 on Distributed platforms
  - Waiting for z/OS and iSeries SSL implementations before MQ can support them there
- The gskit toolkit is now provided inside the MQ installation
  - Will not clash with alternative levels from other MQ installations or other products

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### Security: Authorizations for Non-Local (Clustered) Queues

- Distributed platforms now have authorizations for non-local queues
  - Including clustered queues
  - Making it consistent with z/OS
  - Also consistent with Topic authorizations
- So there is no longer a need to authorize access to the cluster transmit queue
- Grant authorization to the remote queue manager instead
  - A new pseudo-object known to the OAM

```
setmqaut -m QM1 -t queue -n SYSTEM.CLUSTER.TRANSMIT.QUEUE -p mquser +put  
BECOMES  
setmqaut -m QM1 -t rqmname -n QM2 -p mquser +put
```

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### Application Activity Reports

- New set of events to report on MQI operations by applications
  - One PCF event may contain multiple MQI operations
- Configurable in granularity
  - Amount of data
  - Which applications
- Enables scenarios such as
  - Application audit trail
  - Message duplication
  - Resource usage: which queues or topics are actually being used
  - Problem Determination: most recent MQI calls by applications
  - Application Coding Standards: does everyone use the MQI in the recommended way
  - And more ...
- On all Distributed platforms
- Forthcoming MS0P release

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### Clustering

- “Bind on group”
  - All messages within a logical group are routed to the same queue manager
  - Workload balancing is done for each group
  - Simpler for applications that use message groups
  - Previously would have had to close and reopen the queue
- New option in the MQI and DEFBIND attribute for queues
- Once a group has started its path to a selected queue manager, messages in that group will not be reallocated in the event of a failure
- New sample **amqsclm to monitor queues and redistribute delivered messages**
  - If a queue has no getters, block further deliveries and redistribute existing messages
  - Includes source code, so easy to modify



# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### MQ Clients

- Client now available on iSeries
  - Connectivity from C and RPG programs without needing a local queue manager
  - Platform already had a Java client
- MQI libraries like libmqm connect to local and remote queue managers
  - Smart switching for clients, as well as handling multi-version systems
- API Exits available in C clients
  - Same interface as available for local binding applications

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### Channels

- See the MQ version of connecting partner
  - Level of clients and queue managers available in channel status
  - For example a V7.0.0.1 client shows as RVERSION(07000001)
  - Can distinguish Java, C, .Net client programs
  - Helps administrator determine whether partner needs upgrading
- Distributed platforms now use DISCINT to disconnect idle clients
  - ClientIdle qm.ini parameter ignored
  - Consistent with z/OS
- Alternative channel batch control based on byte counts
  - BATCHLIM attribute
  - Useful when a transmission queue holds mix of large and small messages
  - Can make batch time (latency) more consistent
  - Batch is ended when first of either bytes or messages transferred reach configured limit
- Per-channel control of Dead Letter Queue
  - New channel attribute USEDQLQ(YES|NO)\
- DEFRECON added to client channels
- Any pending sequence number reset is shown on DIS CHL

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

## What's New in v7.1

### z/OS Performance and Availability

- Performance
  - z196 Scaling improvements for both non-shared and shared queues
    - Have successfully processed more than ONE MILLION non-shared messages/sec through a single queue manager
    - Have also successfully processed 150K shared msgs/sec with 3 queue managers
  - Improved performance by using SMDS for large messages on shared queues
- Availability
  - Structure rebuild when connectivity to CF is lost improves availability of Shared Queues
  - GroupUR function from MQ V7.0.1 for Distributed QSG connections available for CICS usage
    - CICS 4.2 can use this to enhance the MQ Group Attach originally provided in CICS 4.1

# WebSphere MQ z/OS Introduction

