



IBM Software Group

WebSphere MQ z/OS a-z Proof of Technology

MQ for z/OS Architecture

An IBM Educational Approach



What is a z/OS queue manager?

- WebSphere MQ queue managers run as z/OS **subsystems**

The resources managed by a queue manager are:

- **Page sets**

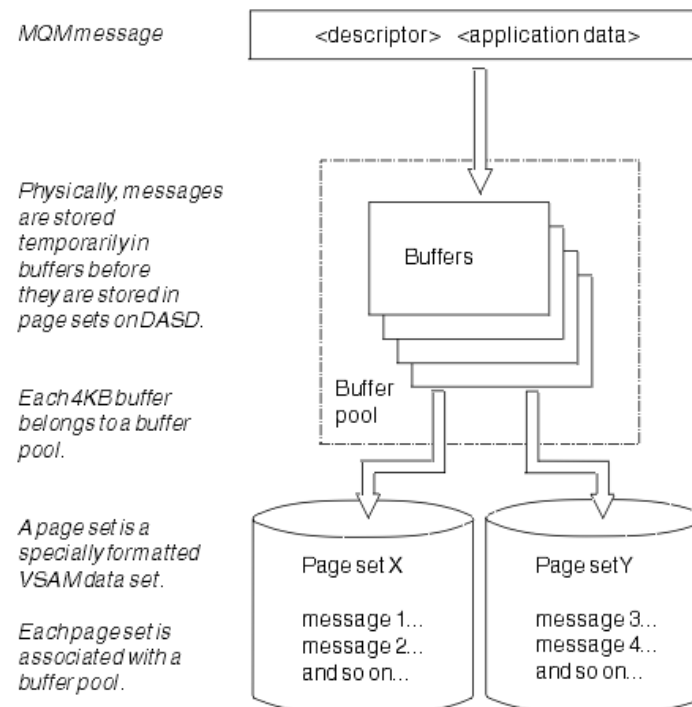
- ▶ VSAM data sets
- ▶ Hold MQ object definitions and message data
- ▶ **Storage classes** map one or more queues on to a page set

- **Bufferpools**

- ▶ Used to reduce DASD I/O
- ▶ Configurable
- ▶ 16 possible Buffer pools
- ▶ Class of messages

- **Logs**

- ▶ VSAM data sets
- ▶ Transaction log for in flight and recovery
- ▶ Regular checkpoints are taken to reduce queue manager start-up time
- ▶ MQ writes to a log data set called the **active log**
- ▶ Name and size of active log held in a **bootstrap data set** (BSDS)
- ▶ MQ cycles through a number of log data sets as they become full
- ▶ Full active logs can be **archived**



Shared queues and queue-sharing groups

Allows **high availability** of WebSphere MQ resources

Several queue managers **share** the **same queues and messages**

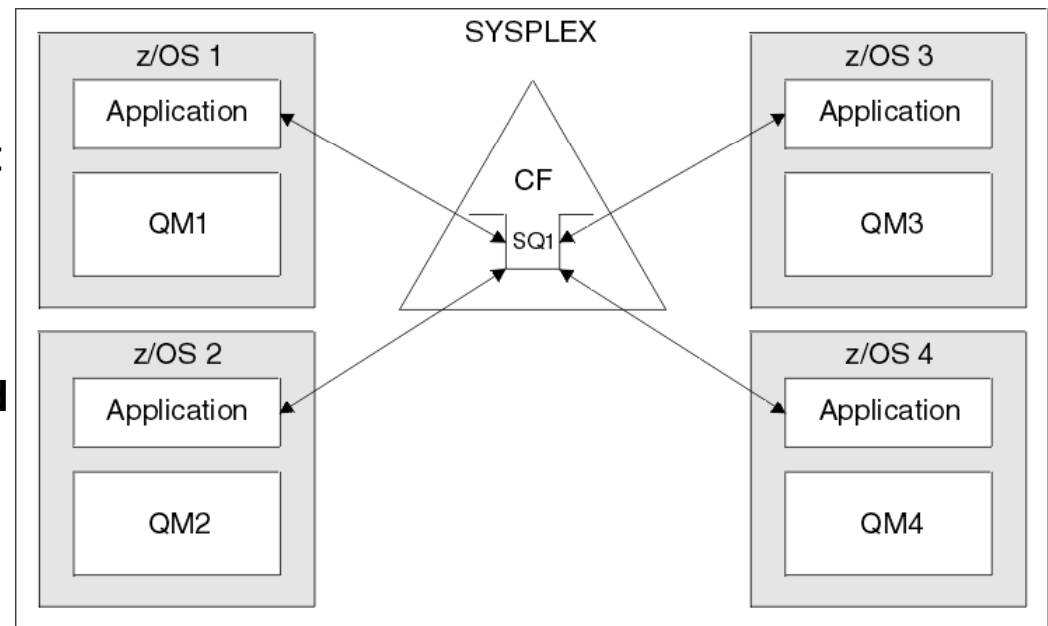
Queue managers that can access the same set of shared queues form a **queue-sharing group (QSG)**

Applications can access shared queues from **any** queue manager in the QSG

Shared queue definitions kept in DB2

Non-shared queue definitions kept
on page set zero of the owning
queue manager

Messages kept in the **Coupling Facility**
- if >63KB then kept in DB2 instead



Advantages of using shared-queues

Allows WebSphere MQ applications to be:

Scalable

Highly available

Allows workload balancing to be implemented

Naturally performs pull **workload balancing**

- based on processing capacity of each queue manager
- **Workload manager (WLM) on z/OS can select the 'least busy' queue manager**
- **No outages for shared queue applications**
 - Can stagger outages of each queue manager in the QSG
- **Flexible capacity management**
 - Can dynamically add or remove queue managers



High Availability & Peer recovery

Enhances message availability in a queue-sharing group (QSG)

- **MQ detects if a queue manager abnormally disconnects from the Coupling Facility**
- **Another queue manager in the QSG completes pending units of work (where possible)**
- **Uncommitted gets (under sync-point) are backed out**
 - **Messages can be 're-got' by another queue manager**
- **Uncommitted puts (under sync-point) are committed**
 - **Message made available as soon as possible**
- **MQ cannot always complete pending units of work (for example 2-phase commit transactions)**
 - **If required, can administratively resolve the shared-queue portion**



Intra-group queuing

- **Communication between queue managers normally requires channel pairs**
- **Intra-group queuing (IGQ) uses a shared system queue**
- **Simpler administration - no need for channels**
- **Fast message transfer between queue managers in a QSG**
- **Enabled via a queue manager attribute**

Shared channels

- A networking product such as **SYSPLEX Distributor** provides a **generic port**
- **Multiple queue managers** in a QSG can listen on the **same generic port**
- Applications connect to the QSG not a specific queue manager
- Inbound requests routed to one of the available queue managers
- Shared channel defined once for the QSG
- Status of shared channels kept in DB2
 - Allows the queue managers to synchronise with each other

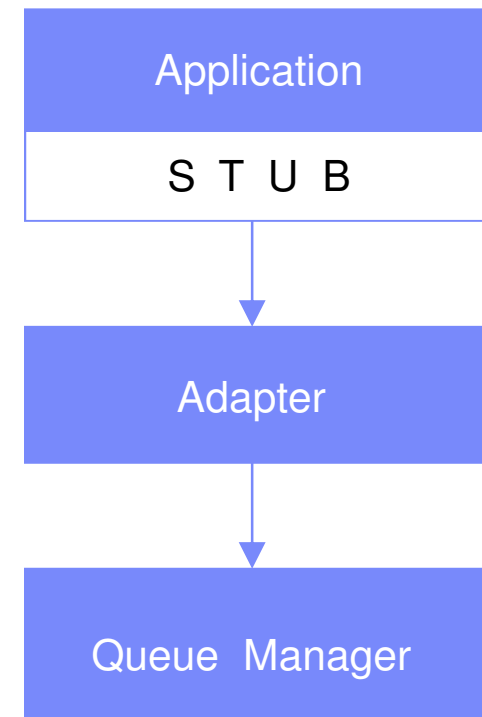
Adapters

- **z/OS applications connect to MQ via adapters**
- **Adapters act as a ‘middle man’ between the application and the queue manager subsystem**

Environment	Adapter	Commit Protocol	Commit / Back-out
JES/TSO/USS	BATCH	1-phase	MQCMIT / MQBACK
JES/TSO/USS	RRS BATCH	multi-phase	SRRCMIT / SRRBACK
CICS	CICS	multi-phase	EXEC CICS SYNCPOINT [ROLLBACK]
IMS	IMS	multi-phase	CHKP / ROLB

Adapters

- Compiled MQ application **linked** with a **stub**
- Different stub for each adapter
- At runtime the stub **loads** and **calls** the **adapter**
- Adapter **communicates** with the **queue manager subsystem**
- Adapter runs in application address space
- For queue-sharing groups the adapter identifies and connects to an available queue manager
- If you upgrade the queue manager you just have to change your STEPLIB to find the new version of the adapter



Bridges

- MQ provides bridges for CICS and IMS
- Allows **direct access** from MQ applications to applications running in CICS and IMS
- The CICS and IMS applications do not make MQ API calls
 - The bridge enables **implicit MQI** support
- For example a legacy CICS application driven by 3270 can be called via an MQ message
 - **No need to rewrite, recompile or re-link**
 - Bridge converts output in to reply messages
- The MQ application can make the request from anywhere in the MQ network
- The IMS bridge is an IMS Open Transaction Manager Access (OTMA) client
- An MQ header provides information to the bridge on what to run
 - CICS bridge uses a MQCIH
 - IMS bridge uses a MQIIH

Security

- On distributed you use the setmqaut command
- On z/OS you use Security Server (RACF) classes
- You can restrict:
 - Who can connect to a queue manager
 - Who can access MQ objects, such as queues (and what they can do to them)
 - Who can administer a queue manager using commands
.....and what they can administer
 - Who can use MQ **channels** (using SSL) – also encrypts data over network
- In queue-sharing groups you can:
 - Define security definitions for each queue manager
 - Define security definitions once for the QSG
 - Use a combination of both
- Can restrict access to MQ objects either case sensitively or case insensitively

Administering MQ on z/OS

- Console

- ▶ Start queue managers
- ▶ Issue MQSC commands

- CSQUTIL

- ▶ A utility program that can be run via a batch job
- ▶ Administer page sets
- ▶ Issue MQSC commands
- ▶ Manage queues
- ▶ Generate a list of definitions for all existing MQ objects

- ISPF operations and control panels

- MQ Explorer

- ▶ Windows or Linux Intel – now available as a standalone SupportPac
- ▶ If you are running a channel initiator

Monitoring performance and resource usage

- MQ can write **messages** to certain queues whenever **noteworthy events** occur
 - ▶ Configuration changes
 - ▶ Thresholds reached – i.e. queue depth
 - ▶ Channels started / stopped
- Display commands – i.e. channel status, queue status, active connections
- System Management Facility (**SMF**)
 - ▶ z/OS service aid
 - ▶ System **utilisation** and **performance**
 - ▶ **Accounting** information
 - ▶ Information dumped and reported periodically, for example hourly
 - ▶ Accounting information customisable at the queue or queue manager level
- Customers can pay for WebSphere MQ based on:
 - ▶ Capacity of their z/OS system
 - ▶ CPU usage

Migration and co-existence

- You can **migrate** a queue manager **backwards** and **forwards**
 - Unless you've enabled new function mode (as of v7.0.1)
 - Allows customers to upgrade but **fall back** if they encounter problems
- Different **queue managers** on z/OS can run at **different versions** at the **same time**
 - Can migrate queue managers in a QSG one at a time

From / To	< 5.3.1	6.0	7.0.0	7.0.1	7.1
< 5.3.1	—	① Migrating from an unsupported release of	① Upgrading from an unsupported release of		
5.3.0 / 5.3.1	① Chapter 3. Migrating from a previous version	① Migrating to Version 6			
6.0	① Reverting to previous versions	—	① Upgrading to MQ for Version 7.0	① : Planning for migration from MQ version 6.0 to MQ version 7.0.1	z/OS: Planning for migration from WebSphere MQ version 6.0 to WebSphere MQ version 7.1
7.0.0	① Reverting to previous versions	—	—	① : Planning for migration from MQ version 7.0 to MQ version 7.0.1	—
7.0.1	① : Restoring a version 7.0.1 queue manager to version 6.0	① : Restoring a version 7.0.1 queue manager to version 7.0	—	—	z/OS: Planning for migration from WebSphere MQ version 7.0.1 to WebSphere MQ version 7.1
7.1	z/OS: Reverting a version 7.1 queue manager to version 6.0	—	—	z/OS: Reverting a version 7.1 queue manager to version 7.0.1	—



