7.5

IBM WebSphere MQ GUI Wizard Help

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in “Notices” on page 21.

This edition applies to version 7 release 5 of IBM® WebSphere® MQ and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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Postcard sample

Introduces the Postcard sample application.

Sending postcards verifies your installation of IBM WebSphere MQ on this computer (and, optionally, on other connected computers too), and introduces you to messaging.

You can start two instances of the Postcard sample and exchange messages between them, on the same computer or on different computers.

Starting

Start the Postcard application by selecting **Launch Postcard** on the Welcome to WebSphere MQ Explorer **Content** view page. When you start the Postcard sample, you are asked to sign on and enter a nickname. (There are advanced options available on the sign-on dialog, see Sign-on for details.)

Sending a postcard

Let's say that when you signed on you chose a nickname of "Nick". Now you can send a postcard to another nickname, say "Tim". Click these links to see how to send the postcard to Tim in the following scenarios:

- When Tim is on the same queue manager on this computer
- When Tim is on another queue manager on this or another computer

MQ Verification

When the postcard arrives successfully, you know that your IBM WebSphere MQ installation is working correctly.

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MQ Verification

When the postcard arrives successfully, you know that your IBM WebSphere MQ installation is working correctly.

Postcard: Signing on

This describes how to sign on to the Postcard sample.

The Postcard sample application can use either the Default Configuration queue manager, or a queue manager that you have created yourself.

Using the Default Configuration queue manager

This is the easiest way to use the Postcard sample, and also the simplest way to send postcards between two or more computers. If you are using the Postcard sample between two or more computers, make sure that you have run the Default Configuration wizard on all of the computers. If you start the Postcard sample and there are no queue managers on the computer, you are asked if you want to launch the Default Configuration wizard or close the postcard.

If you create a cluster using the Default Configuration wizard, make sure that one of the computers hosts the repository for the cluster and that all the other computers use the first computer as their repository so that all the computers are in the same cluster.

To use the Default Configuration queue manager to run the Postcard sample:

1. In the **Nickname** field, type a nickname to use for sending and receiving postcards. It doesn't matter what name you choose.
2. Click OK to continue. The Postcard sample opens.

The Postcard sample exchanges messages using the Default Configuration queue manager.

Using a different queue manager

If you have other queue managers defined on the computer, you can select the queue manager that the Postcard sample uses. If you want to send postcards between two queue managers, on one or more computers, ensure the following conditions:

- The queue managers are in the same cluster.
- You have created explicit connections between the queue managers.

To use a different queue manager to run the Postcard sample:

1. In the **Nickname** field, type a nickname to use for sending and receiving postcards. It doesn't matter what name you choose.
2. Select the **Advanced** check box. The dialog extends to display more options.
3. In the extended dialog, click **Choose queue manager as mailbox**, then select the queue manager from the list.
4. Click **OK** to continue.

A local queue called `postcard` is automatically created on the queue manager that you selected. Ensure that any Postcard, on the same computer or on a different computer, uses the name of this queue manager to send messages. The Postcard sample exchanges messages using the queue manager that you selected.

Related information

Postcard: Exchanging messages using one queue manager
You can start two instances of the Postcard sample and send messages between them, on one queue manager.

Postcard: Exchanging messages between two queue managers

You can start two instances of the Postcard sample and send messages between them, between two queue managers.

Postcard: Exchanging messages between different types of Postcard
This lists the Postcard instances, on different MQ versions and operating systems, that can exchange messages.

Postcard: How it works
This describes the internal workings of the Postcard sample.

Postcard: Exchanging messages using one queue manager

You can start two instances of the Postcard sample and send messages between them, on one queue manager.

You have already started Postcard with the nickname "Nick"; if you want to send a postcard to a second nickname on this computer, you must follow these steps:

1. Move Nick's Postcard to one side of your screen, then start a second Postcard.
2. In the Sign-on dialog for the second Postcard, enter your second nickname, which we'll call "Tim".
3. On Nick's Postcard, complete the **To** field with your second nickname, Tim. You can leave the On field empty and Postcard will fill it in for you, or you can type in the queue manager name that you see below the Message box after "**On:**".
4. Click in the **Message** box, type your message, then click **Send**.
5. Look in Tim's Postcard to see the message arrive, and double-click the message to see the postcard itself.
6. Now try using Tim to send a postcard back to Nick. You can do this easily, by selecting the message that arrived in Tim's list, and clicking **Reply**.

Related information

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Postcard: Exchanging messages between two queue managers

You can start two instances of the Postcard sample and send messages between them, between two queue managers.

You have already started Postcard with the nickname "Nick", you have a second queue manager on this computer or on another computer, both queue managers are in the same cluster or you have configured channels to communicate between the two queue managers. If you want to send a postcard to another nickname on the second queue manager you must follow these steps:

1. Move Nick's Postcard to one side of your screen, then start a second Postcard.
2. In the Sign-on dialog for the second Postcard, enter your second nickname, and make it "Tim".
3. Now, on the Postcard on Nick's computer, complete the **To** field with your second nickname (Tim), and in the **On** field put the queue manager name of the second postcard where Tim is. If you don't know this name, on Tim's computer, in the Postcard, look below the Message box after "**On:**"; alternatively, if both queue managers are in the default configuration cluster, you can just type in the short TCP/IP

name of Tim's computer, and Postcard will build that into the queue manager name in the same way that the Default Configuration wizard did.

4. In Nick's Postcard, type your message, then click **Send**.
5. Look in Tim's Postcard to see the message arrive, and double-click the message to view it.
6. Now try sending one from Tim's computer back to Nick. You can do this easily, by selecting the message that arrived in Tim's list, and clicking **Reply**.

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Postcard: Exchanging messages between different types of Postcard

This lists the Postcard instances, on different MQ versions and operating systems, that can exchange messages.

You can exchange messages between all the different types of Postcard samples as follows:

- The Postcard sample on Websphere MQ on Windows
- The Postcard sample on Websphere MQ on other operating systems, such as Linux® or UNIX
- The MQI Postcard sample on previous versions of Websphere MQ on Windows
- The JMS Postcard sample on previous versions of Websphere MQ on Windows
- The JMS Postcard sample on previous versions of Websphere MQ on other operating systems, such as Linux or UNIX
- The MQSeries® Postcard sample on previous versions of MQSeries for Windows, with the exception that it cannot receive messages from the JMS Postcard sample. It can receive messages from other Postcard samples and send messages to other Postcard samples.
- The MQ Everyplace® Postcard on WebSphere MQ Everyplace on pervasive devices. However, a connection must be explicitly set up between the queue managers. See the WebSphere MQ Everyplace product documentation for further information.

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The following table lists the functions performed by the Postcard sample and how its coding achieves them.

Postcard function	Postcard coding
Starting up. When Postcard starts, it checks what queue managers exist on this computer, and initializes the sign-on dialog accordingly (if there are no queue managers at all, it will prompt you to create the default configuration).	Postcard uses the MQI call MQCONN to connect to the default queue manager (its name is a transformation of your computer's TCP/IP name).
Receiving messages. All the time that Postcard is running, it polls a queue called `postcard` for incoming messages from other Postcards. If there is no queue called `postcard`, Postcard attempts to create one.	Postcard polls by doing one MQOPEN call, and then regular MQGET calls on the queue, with the *Correlation Identifier* (**CorrelId** field) in the *Message Descriptor* (**MQMD**) set to the nickname for this Postcard. This means that only messages with a matching nickname are read. Then the words from the message data are displayed in the Postcard window.
Sending messages.	If you do not enter a computer name in the **On:** field, Postcard assumes that the recipient is on the same queue manager as the sender. If you enter a computer name in the **On:** field, Postcard checks if the local mailbox is the Default Configuration queue manager and, if so, transforms the computer name into the queue manager name using the same transform rules as the Default Configuration wizard used to name the queue manager; otherwise, the Postcard uses the name entered as the queue manager name. In both cases, Postcard does an MQCONN to connect. Then Postcard does an MQOPEN where in the Object Descriptor (**MQOD**), it sets the *ObjectName* (the queue) to `postcard`, and the *ObjectQMgrName* to the queue manager name. Finally, it builds a WebSphere MQ message from your nickname and the words you typed in, and does an MQPUT on the queue.

Postcard function	Postcard coding
How the postcards get there. When other instances of Postcard on this computer are using the same queue manager and queue, the messages are just put and got from the one queue. This verifies that the WebSphere MQ code installed on this computer is configured and working correctly. For the Postcard to send to another queue manager, a connection must exist to it. This connection exists either because both queue managers are members of the same cluster, or because you have explicitly created a connection yourself. Postcard can therefore assume that the queue manager is connectable, and connects to it, opens the queue and puts a message, leaving all the work of getting the message to its destination to the WebSphere MQ cluster code. That is, Postcard uses only the one piece of code for putting the message, and does not need to know whether the message is going to another computer.	In Postcard, when MQOPEN is called, the cluster code checks the repository to find the other queue manager, and to check that the queue exists, and, if so, returns from MQOPEN with an OK return code. When MQPUT is called, the cluster code opens a channel to the other queue manager (creating it if necessary) and sends the message. The channel might be discarded afterward if the cluster optimizing code does not need it. If the queue managers are on different computers, sending the message to the destination computer is handled by the cluster code.
Tidying up undeliverable messages.	If you sent a Postcard to "John" but never ran a Postcard with the nickname "John", the message would sit on the queue forever. To prevent this, Postcard sets the *Message Lifetime* (**Expiry**) field in the *Message Descriptor* (**MQMD**) to 48 hours. After that time, the message is discarded, wherever it might be, even if it is still in transmission.

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Installing WebSphere MQ

Welcome to WebSphere MQ.

The following links provide information that you might need when you install WebSphere MQ:

Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard

Configure WebSphere MQ with a user account which has the correct authorization. Next, the wizard prompts you to select any or all of the WebSphere MQ programs you need to launch first (WebSphere MQ Explorer and the Release notes).

If your user account proves to be unsuitable, consult the help included with the wizard, or see help for information about getting your system administrator to create a suitable account for you.

You can use the Prepare IBM WebSphere MQ wizard (AMQMJPSE.EXE) with the following parameters:

Table 1. Startup Parameters for Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard

Parameter	Name	Description	Default action if parameter not supplied
-l <file>	Create log file	The Prepare IBM WebSphere MQ wizard appends to a log file with the program actions and results. This parameter specifies the file name to use for this log. If the path is not provided, the IBM WebSphere MQ Data directory is assumed. If the file name is not provided, AMQMJPSE.LOG is assumed.	Append to log file AMQMJPSE.LOG in IBM WebSphere MQ Data directory.
-r	Reset MQSeriesService user account	When the Prepare IBM WebSphere MQ wizard is first run it creates a local user account MUSR_MQADMIN, with specific settings and permissions. The MQSeriesService component is configured to run under this account. Depending on the LAN configuration, the wizard might reconfigure the MQSeriesService component to run under a domain user account instead. When this parameter is specified, the local user account MUSR_MQADMIN is re-created with all the default settings and permissions. The MQSeriesService component is configured to run under this account.	User account not reset.
-s	silent install mode	Process silently. Nothing is displayed and there is no user input.	Not silent mode.
-p <file>	User parameters from file	Load and use parameters from the parameter file. If the path is not provided, the IBM WebSphere MQ Data directory is assumed. If the file name is not provided, AMQMJPSE.INI is assumed. The following stanzas are loaded: [Services] [SSLMigration]	When in silent mode, the parameter file AMQMJPSE.INI is loaded from IBM WebSphere MQ Data directory. When not in silent mode, a parameter file is not used.

Table 1. Startup Parameters for Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard (continued)			
Parameter	**Name**	**Description**	**Default action if parameter not supplied**
-m <file>	Generate a Microsoft System Management Server (SMS) status .MIF file.	When the Prepare IBM WebSphere MQ wizard closes, generate a status .MIF file with the specified name. If the path is not provided, the Data directory is assumed. If the file name is not provided, AMQMJPSE.MIF is assumed. The file ISMIF32.DLL (installed as part of SMS) must be in the path. The InstallStatus field in the file will contain either Success or Failed.	.MIF file not created.

Configuring WebSphere MQ accounts in the Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard

Procedure

1. When WebSphere MQ is running, it must check that only authorized users can access queue managers or queues. Whenever any user attempts such access, WebSphere MQ uses its own local account to query information about the user.
2. Domain controllers that are running Windows 2000 Server, Windows 2003 Server, or later, can be set up in such a way that WebSphere MQ cannot use local accounts to check that users defined on those domains are authorized to access queue managers or queues. In this case, you must provide WebSphere MQ with a special domain user account to use. If you are unsure whether this case applies to you, then you should consult your domain administrator.
3. If a special domain user account is required, send the "Configuring Windows Accounts" on page 12 page to your domain administrator, and ask for one of the special accounts it describes.
4. Enter the account details into the Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard. This wizard runs automatically at the end of installation; the wizard can also be run at any time from the Start menu.

Results

If the special domain user account is required but you carry on anyway and configure WebSphere MQ without it, many or all parts of WebSphere MQ will not work, depending upon the particular user accounts involved.

Configuring Windows Accounts

Before you begin

Note: If you are installing or configuring WebSphere MQ, and you need your domain administrator to give you a special account to use, send this whole page to your administrator, as follows:

- Right-click this page and click **Select All**
- Right-click again and click **Copy**
- **Paste** into the body of a note in your email application

About this task

WebSphere MQ has a component, running as a Windows service, that checks that any user account attempting to access WebSphere MQ is authorized. As part of the check, the service must query which

groups the account is a member of. The service itself runs under a local user account created by WebSphere MQ at installation.

If you are using Windows 2000, Windows 2003, or later, on any domain controller on your network, it can be set up such that local user accounts do not have authority to query the group membership of its domain user accounts - this prevents WebSphere MQ from completing its check, and access fails. To handle this situation:

- Each installation of WebSphere MQ on the network must be configured to run its service under a domain user account that has the required authority (see the instructions for creating one).
- **Note:** If an installer continues and configures WebSphere MQ without a special account, many or all parts of WebSphere MQ will not work, depending upon the particular user accounts involved, as follows:
  - WebSphere MQ connections to queue managers running under Windows 2000 or Windows 2003, or later, domain accounts on other computers might fail.
  - Typical errors include `AMQ8066: Local mqm group not found` and `AMQ8079: Access was denied when attempting to retrieve group membership information for user 'abc@xyz'`.

The detailed instructions that follow guide a domain administrator to:

1. Create a global or universal domain group and give members of this group the authority to query the group membership of any account
2. Create one or more user accounts, and add them to the group
3. Repeat Step 2 to Step 4 for each domain
4. Use the accounts to configure each installation of WebSphere MQ
5. Set the password expiry periods.

The following information is aimed at Domain Administrators. Repeat Steps 2 - 4 for each domain that has user names that must install WebSphere MQ, to create an account for WebSphere MQ on each domain:

1. Create a domain group with a special name that is known to WebSphere MQ and give members of this group the authority to query the group membership of any account:

   Windows 2000 Server

   a. Log on to the domain controller as an account with domain administrator authority.
   b. From the Start menu, open Active Directory Users and Computers.
   c. Find the domain name in the navigation pane on the left, right-click it and select **New Group**.
   d. Type `Domain mqm` (this exact string must be used because it is understood and used by WebSphere MQ).
   e. In **Group scope**, select either **Global** or **Universal**.
   f. In **Group type**, select **Security** and click **OK**.
   g. Find the domain name in the navigation pane on the left, right-click it and select **Delegate Control**, then click **Next**.
   h. At **Selected Groups** and **Users**, press **Add**, select **Domain mqm** then click **Add**. Click **OK**.
   i. Select **Domain mqm** and click **Next**.
   j. Select **Create a custom task to delegate** and click **Next**.
   k. Select **Only the following objects in the folder**, and then check **User Objects** in the alphabetical list. Click **Next**.
   l. Check **Property-specific**, then select from the list (it is in alphabetical order on the second word) the following options:
      - **Read Group Membership**
      - **Read Group MembershipSAM**
   m. Click **OK** to close each window.

Windows 2003 Server

a. Log on to the domain controller as an account with domain administrator authority.
b. From the **Start** menu, open **Active Directory Users and Computers**.
c. Find the domain name in the navigation pane on the left, right-click it and select **New Group**.
d. Type `Domain mqm` (this exact string must be used because it is understood and used by WebSphere MQ).
e. In **Group scope**, select either **Global** or **Universal**.
f. In **Group type**, select **Security**, and click **OK**.
g. View **Active Directory Users and Computers** in **Advanced Features** mode.
h. Find the domain name in the left panel, right-click the domain name, then click **Properties**.
i. Click the **Security** tab.
j. Click **Advanced**.
k. Click **Add**, then type `Domain mqm` and click **OK**. A new dialog is displayed.
l. Click the **Properties** tab.
m. In the **Apply onto** box, change the view to **User objects**.
n. Select the **allow** check box for the following options:
   - **Read Group Membership**
   - **Read Group MembershipSAM**
o. Click **OK** to close each window.

Windows 2008 Server

a. Log on to the domain controller as an account with domain administrator authority.
b. Open **Server Manager** > **Roles** > **Active Directory Domain Services**
c. Find the domain name in the navigation pane on the left, right-click it and select **New Group**.
d. Type `Domain mqm` (this exact string must be used because it is understood and used by WebSphere MQ).
e. In **Group scope**, select either **Global** or **Universal**.
f. In **Group type**, select **Security**, and click **OK**.
g. In the Server Manager action bar, click **View** > **Advanced features**
h. Find the domain name in the left panel, right-click the domain name, then click **Properties**.
i. Click **Security** > **Advanced** > **Add...**. Type `Domain mqm` and click **Check names** > **OK**.
j. Click **Properties**. In the **Apply to** list, select **Descendant User Objects** from the bottom of the list.
k. From the **Permissions** list, select the **Read group membership** and **Read groupMembershipSAM Allow** check boxes; click **OK** > **Apply** > **OK** > **OK** to close each window.

2. Create one or more accounts, and add them to the group:
   a. In **Active Directory Users and Computers**, create a user account with a name of your choosing and add it to group `Domain mqm`.
   b. Repeat for all the accounts you want to create.
3. Repeat Steps 1 and 2 for each domain that has user names that must install WebSphere MQ, to create an account for WebSphere MQ on each domain.
4. Use the accounts to configure each installation of WebSphere MQ:
   a. Either use the same domain user account (as created in Step 1 previously) for each installation of WebSphere MQ, or create a separate account for each one, adding each to the `Domain mqm` group.

b. When you have created the accounts, give one to each person configuring an installation of WebSphere MQ, who must enter the account details (domain name, user name, and password) into the Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard. Give them the account that exists on the same domain as their installing userid.

c. When you install WebSphere MQ on any computer on the domain, the WebSphere MQ install program detects the existence of the `Domain mqm` group on the LAN, and automatically adds it to the local "mqm" group. (The local "mqm" group is created during installation; all user accounts in it have authority to use WebSphere MQ). Thus all members of the `Domain mqm`group have authority to use WebSphere MQ on this computer.

d. However, you do still need to provide a domain user account (as created in Step 1 previously) for each installation, and configure WebSphere MQ to use it when making its queries. The account details must be entered into the Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard that runs automatically at the end of installation (the wizard can also be run at any time from the start menu).

e. The account must have the user right to "Run as a service". Click **Start** > **Run...** and type `secpol.msc`. Double-click **Logon as a service** > **Add User or Group...**, and add the domain user. Click **Check Names** > **OK** > **OK**.

5. Set the password expiry periods:

   - If you use just one account for all WebSphere MQ users, consider making the password of the account never expire, otherwise all instances of WebSphere MQ stop working at the same time when the password expires.
   - If you give each user of WebSphere MQ their own user account you will have more user accounts to create and manage, but only one instance of WebSphere MQ stops working at a time when the password expires.

   If you set the password to expire, warn the users that they will see a message from WebSphere MQ each time it expires - the message warns that the password has expired, and describes how to reset it.

For more information, see the *System Administration Guide*.

Completing the Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard

When you click **Finish**, all the programs that you select on this panel are launched. Select the ones that you are interested in running now. You do not have to select any of them, but you are advised to take this opportunity to read and print the Release Notes.

The choices are:

WebSphere MQ Explorer
This is the main interface where you carry out administration of WebSphere MQ on your computer. It is a perspective in the IBM Eclipse SDK.

Release Notes
The release notes file contains installation information, as well as the latest information about this version of WebSphere MQ. Read this file and print it if necessary, because important information might not be available anywhere else on your computer or in the published documentation.

Default Configuration wizard

Create or migrate a special cluster configuration.

The Default Configuration is a special setup application which enables you to quickly and easily explore IBM WebSphere MQ with the Postcard application and the IBM WebSphere MQ Explorer.

You can create the Default Configuration using the Welcome to IBM WebSphere MQ Explorer **Content** view page. You can use this page at a later time to view, or alter, the cluster configuration.

For the full details on the Default Configuration, see the help for that option.

Default Configuration

Use this panel after WebSphere MQ has been installed, to create, view or alter your default configuration. The Default Configuration is a special setup that enables you to quickly and easily explore WebSphere MQ with the Postcard application and the WebSphere MQ Explorer.

Note that all the fields on this panel are for display only, you cannot alter them directly. To make alterations, click one of the buttons.

Remote administration
The **Allow** and **Prevent** buttons take immediate effect, setting the queue manager shown.

Default Cluster Membership
If the configuration is joined to a cluster, the cluster name is displayed in **Cluster Name**, the **Repository Location** will be either *This computer* or *A remote computer*, and, if it is on a remote computer, the **Repository Computer Name** or **Repository IP Address** will show what computer it is on.

If the **Name** is displayed as *None*, the configuration is not joined to a cluster. To join the default cluster, click **Join Default Cluster** to start the default configuration wizard at the appropriate point.

Set up Default Configuration
If the default configuration has not been set up, click this button to start the wizard. The panels in the wizard are explained here:

- "Default Queue Manager Configuration" on page 16
- "Join Default Cluster" on page 17
- "Local Repository" on page 17
- "Remote Repository" on page 17

Note:

1. You will not be able to create the default configuration after you have created any queue managers. If this is the case and you want to create the default configuration, first delete all existing queue managers.
2. If you choose not to create the default configuration, you can create your own queue manager and use it from the Postcard application.
3. The default configuration cluster is not a typical one because it has only one repository, and it might have only one queue manager.

Default Queue Manager Configuration

Note: The name of the default queue manager is based on your computer name. This makes it easy to find when you are remotely administering queue managers on other computers from the WebSphere MQ Explorer.

Remote administration
Check **Allow** to allow this queue manager on this computer to be administered by a user on a remote WebSphere MQ computer. This is independent of whether this queue manager is joined to a cluster, but you would normally enable remote administration to enjoy the full benefits of single-point administration that clustering provides.

Join the default cluster

Note: The name of the default cluster is set as DEFAULT_CLUSTER. This means that all WebSphere MQ installations on computers connected to the same network are ready to join the same cluster, and thus be ready to start sending messages to each other immediately, using the default configuration.

To join queue managers to the same cluster, each queue manager must specify the same cluster name, one of the computers must be defined as the cluster repository, and all of the others must be set to use that same repository. You will set this up on the next panel, "Join Default Cluster" on page 17.

Join Default Cluster

To make the default configuration cluster, one of the queue managers in the cluster must hold the cluster repository, and all the others must point to it (this is slightly different from clusters in general).

Table 2.

If...	Then...
IBM WebSphere MQ has not been installed on another computer in this cluster yet...	Select **Yes** to make this one a repository. **Note:** If this computer uses DHCP (dynamic allocation of IP address) you must not normally put a repository on it (because if the IP address changes, other queue managers, even on this computer, are no longer able to find it). However, if it is the only queue manager in the cluster, it is acceptable to make it the repository
IBM WebSphere MQ has already been installed on another computer and a queue manager on that computer has been defined as a repository for the cluster...	Select **No**, and on the next panel (Remote Repository) specify the name of the computer holding the repository queue manager.

Local Repository

Make a note of the computer name.

When you install WebSphere MQ on another computer on this network, you can install the default configuration on it and specify **remote repository**, entering this computer name as the remote location, and then the computers will be joined to the same cluster.

On another computer on the network that already has WebSphere MQ installed, but does not have the default configuration installed, use the Default Configuration wizard to install it.

Remote Repository

On the previous panel (Join Default Cluster) you chose not to make this computer's queue manager the repository, and so you must now define which computer holds (or will hold) the queue manager to be the repository for this cluster. Enter the TCP/IP computer name (or the IP address) of the remote computer.

If the remote computer is not yet ready to be the repository, for example if you have:

- installed WebSphere MQ but not yet configured it or
- not yet installed WebSphere MQ

you can still define that computer as the remote repository at this time. However, before you can use your cluster, you must reconfigure that machine appropriately by using Default Configuration wizard.

Uninstalling or modifying IBM WebSphere MQ for Windows

To uninstall, or to modify your current installation, use the IBM WebSphere MQ installer.

About this task

To uninstall IBM WebSphere MQ:

Procedure

1. Start the wizard by selecting **Start** > **Settings** > **Control Panel** > **Add or Remove Programs**.
   Select **IBM WebSphere MQ** from the list.
2. Choose from **Change** or **Remove**.

- Click **Change** to open the IBM WebSphere MQ installer, and proceed to Step 3.
- Click **Remove** to instantly remove IBM WebSphere MQ without further interaction (queue managers will not be removed).

3. In the IBM WebSphere MQ installer, choose from:
   - **Modify** allows you to choose to install or uninstall any of the IBM WebSphere MQ features.
   - **Remove** removes all of the IBM WebSphere MQ program files. You can also choose to remove all of your queue managers and their objects.
4. After making your choices, the Installation summary is displayed.

   Check that the list of features selected is correct, before committing to install or uninstall them.

Results

IBM WebSphere MQ is uninstalled or modified.

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Programming interface information, if provided, is intended to help you create application software for use with this program.

This book contains information on intended programming interfaces that allow the customer to write programs to obtain the services of IBM WebSphere MQ.

However, this information may also contain diagnosis, modification, and tuning information. Diagnosis, modification and tuning information is provided to help you debug your application software.

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