

IBM Product Connectivity Scenarios and Patterns
Version 1 Release 0

*Connecting WebSphere Application
Server Liberty Profile V8.5.5 to
WebSphere MQ V7.5*

IBM

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 47.

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Chapter 1. Scenario: Connecting WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile to WebSphere MQ on Windows

By connecting to WebSphere® MQ, Java™ EE applications on WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile can consume and work with messages from WebSphere MQ. Starting with an existing WebSphere MQ installation, this scenario leads you through the key tasks required to install and connect WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile on the same Windows computer.

This scenario was developed using a sample WebSphere MQ installation, and uses sample applications to demonstrate the use of WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile connected to WebSphere MQ. If you want to try the scenario, you can set up a copy of the sample installation as described in the scenario. You can use the sample applications provided with the scenario to verify your progress through each stage.

Notes

This scenario applies to the use of WebSphere Application Server Version Liberty profile Version 8.5.5 with WebSphere MQ version 7.5.

This scenario was developed and tested with WebSphere Application Server Version Liberty profile Version 8.5.5 and WebSphere MQ version 7.5.

Optional information to help you learn while implementing the solution

The scenario contains blocks of optional information marked by Why? or What else?. You do not need to read this information to complete the scenario, but might choose to learn more:

Why? Describes *why* you are instructed to do something. For example:

Why am I doing this?

You use the **Scope** property to set the level at which the activation specification is visible. The cell scope is the highest level, giving the activation specification the greatest visibility.

What else?

Describes *what else* you might do, or want to learn about, related to what you are reading in the main window. For example:

What else might I do or be interested in?


You can also create activation specifications at other levels. For example, if you have multiple servers you might create an activation specification for each server, using the server scope, so that you can specify different settings to be used for each server.

Tip: Some “Why?” and “What else?” information provides links that would take you to information resources outside the scenario. To complete a scenario, you do not need to follow such links; they are provided only as optional aids for your learning.


Related information:

This scenario in IBM Knowledge Center


This scenario in the Scenarios and Patterns information center

 Product web page


WebSphere Application Server product web page

 Library page

WebSphere Application Server library page

 Product web page

WebSphere MQ product web page

 Library page

WebSphere MQ library page

Chapter 2. Planning the solution

You can connect WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile to WebSphere MQ. Review the topics in this section to understand what is covered in this scenario, the reasons why a business might want to follow the scenario, the user roles involved, and an overview of the solution proposed by the scenario.

Assumptions

This scenario makes several assumptions about your system, such as the version of the products that you are using.

This scenario applies to the use of WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile version 8.5.5 with WebSphere MQ version 7.5. This scenario was developed by using WebSphere MQ version 7.5 with Fix Pack 1.

This scenario assumes the following points:

- You are using the Windows operating system.
- You do not have security configured for WebSphere MQ. This scenario does not describe security configuration. However, if you do have security configured for WebSphere MQ you should still be able to complete the scenario.
- You use graphical user interfaces of WebSphere MQ, rather than the command-line equivalents.

Business overview

A company wants to add a Java EE application on the WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile to consume and process messages from an existing messaging infrastructure that is provided by WebSphere MQ.

To date, company A has a business solution that uses WebSphere MQ for its messaging infrastructure. Business users interact with a stand-alone client application, for example to register an order, which sends a message into the infrastructure. Such messages are transported by the infrastructure for processing by some separate WebSphere MQ application, possibly in a different business unit. The client application waits for a reply message to provide the business user with an appropriate response.

Changes to the business model of the company mean that the current method of processing messages is inadequate. In addition, processing is not implemented in a standards-based way that can best be developed for the future. The company recognizes that the dynamic business needs of today are driving IT departments to implement standards-based computing. The company wants to use standards-based programming to provide updated methods of processing before the messages are returned to business users. The company decides that they want to use the Java Message Service (JMS), the Java EE standard for messaging, which provides a standard API for applications that implement enterprise messaging with application portability. The company also recognizes that the Java EE standard streamlines application development, and with these standards they can create reusable, platform-independent modules.

The new company model also focuses on reducing development and maintenance costs, shortening development schedules, and significantly improving time to productivity. The development environment must be easy to use, collaborative, and dynamic so that the most frequent tasks can be completed more quickly and with less effort.

The company decides to add a Java EE application on the Liberty profile to consume and process messages in the solution. The Liberty profile is a dynamic WebSphere Application Server profile, available on WebSphere Application Server Version 8.5.5 and later that enables the server to provision only the features that are required by the applications that are deployed to the server. This dynamic profile minimizes the server startup time and memory footprint. Any new features can be added without needing to restart the server. This ability is important in a development environment, where application capabilities are built up iteratively, classes are modified, resources are added, and problems are fixed. Code and configuration changes are easy to make and reflected immediately in the development environment. The combination of the Liberty profile and the new WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools for Eclipse provides a rich experience for developers; focusing on Java EE web and mobile tools, and integration of the Liberty profile for the debug and test server environment. Developers can now develop, assemble, test, and publish web applications by using lightweight tools to lightweight development run time environments. Continuing the development-centric focus of the Liberty profile, configuration of the server is now through a simple XML file, which is easy to author, maintain in a version control system, and share.

With the Liberty profile, the company appreciates that as their business demands increase, they can take advantage of the latest standards and programming models that the Liberty profile supports, or even scale up their business capability by adopting higher-performance features or editions of WebSphere Application Server. The tools and capabilities of the Liberty profile make it easy to deploy web applications to other WebSphere Application Server production environments without change.

Related information:

- [🔗 WebSphere Application Server features and benefits web page](#)
- [🔗 Liberty profile overview](#)
- [🔗 Installing the Liberty profile developer tools and \(optionally\) the Liberty profile](#)

User roles and interactions

Roles used throughout these scenarios, with interactions between roles for scenario tasks.

Although roles to develop the solution are listed, this scenario focuses on deploying a solution that connects WebSphere Application Server to WebSphere MQ.

Develop the solution

Develop the software aspects of the solution.

Software Architect

The Software Architect is responsible for dividing the required function

between the components that make up a software solution. This person works with the specifications and standards used by existing IT systems, and determines where enhancements or new components must be written by the Developer.

Developer

The Developer is responsible for creating and testing the software components and linking them together. In some cases the Developer might need information from the Administrator, for example if the Developer must use an existing queue name in their software code. After the Developer finishes creating the software components, the Developer gives those components to the Administrator for deployment.

Deploy the solution

Deploy the solution for production use, by installing, configuring, and testing the components that provide the solution.

Administrator

The Administrator installs and configures the components that support the solution, in this case WebSphere MQ and WebSphere Application Server. The business might have a different Administrator for each product, or one Administrator might perform installation and configuration for all components. If the Administrators are different they might need to exchange information. For example, in this scenario the WebSphere MQ administrator must give the name of the queue and queue manager to the WebSphere Application Server administrator. The Administrator also deploys the software components given to them by the Developer.

Test Implementer

The Test Implementer runs the tests to validate the solution and that the solution is ready for production use. For example, can the solution be started, stopped, backed up, and recovered after a system failure as well as be maintained?

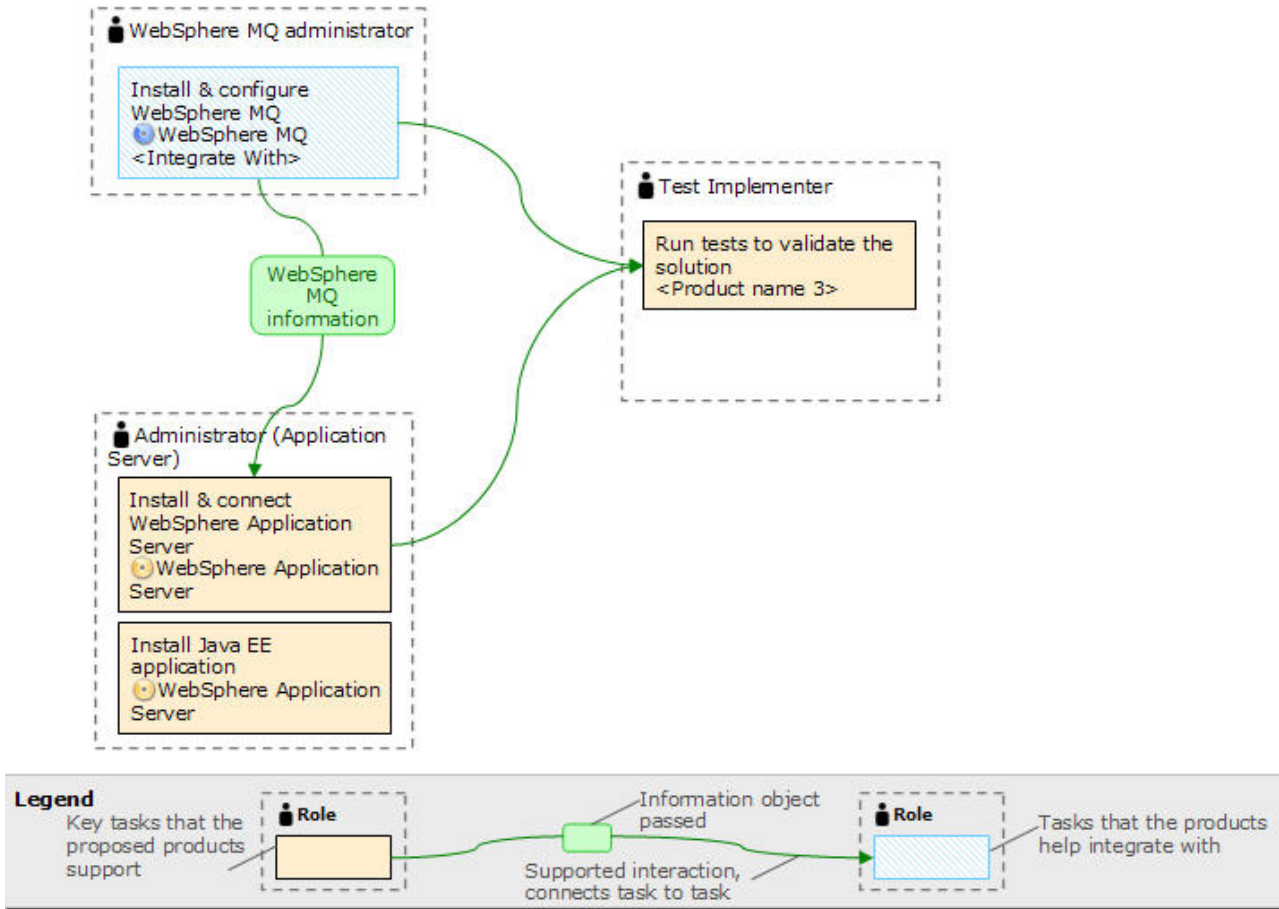


Figure 1. User role interactions to deploy the solution

Technical solution

This scenario describes one way of connecting WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile to an existing WebSphere MQ system, by using JMS, JCA and JNDI.

Overview: Initial IT configuration

Company A has an existing IT configuration that uses WebSphere MQ for its messaging infrastructure. This scenario describes adding WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile to that initial messaging infrastructure.

The initial IT configuration includes several components that an administrator configures or uses, as shown in Figure 2 on page 9:

JMS application

A stand-alone application that business users interact with, for example to register an order. The application uses the Java Message Service (JMS) for asynchronous messaging.

Why am I doing this?

- JMS is the Java EE messaging standard that is widely supported. JMS-based applications are therefore portable across many messaging products.
- JMS provides a level of abstraction from the details of the messaging layer, simplifying the application development process.
- JMS provides asynchronous communication, enabling applications to run without having to wait for a reply, unlike tightly coupled systems such as remote procedure call (RPC).
- Applications that use JMS do not directly specify details to access resources. Instead, they look up and use administered JMS objects such as a connection factory and a destination.

What else might I do or be interested in?

For some situations, other messaging standards might be more suitable than JMS. For example IBM[®] Message Service Clients for C, C++ and .NET, also known as XMS, are APIs that provide similar benefits to JMS for non-Java applications. XMS is therefore more suitable if you are using the .NET platform, or you want to integrate existing C++ applications with newer Java EE applications.

The application uses point-to-point messaging to send messages to a queue in the infrastructure and processes reply messages, to provide the business user with an appropriate response.

Why am I doing this?

In this messaging model, an application sends a message to a queue, and another application receives the message from the queue and acknowledges receipt of the message. This model is the simplest form of messaging because it involves only two endpoints. This model is also the most appropriate for the scenario sample application: a single client requests information from a single server.

What else might I do or be interested in?

In the alternative messaging model, publish/subscribe, a publisher publishes a message to a message topic. Subscribers subscribe to the topic to receive messages. The publisher and subscriber do not have any information about each other, and the message is received by zero or more recipients.

Queue manager sampleQM

The WebSphere MQ queue manager that provides the initial messaging infrastructure. It hosts the queue that the JMS application works with.

Q1 [Message queue]

The WebSphere MQ queue that the JMS application sends messages to.

JNDI namespace

A Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) namespace is used to hold JMS administered objects, which applications can use to connect to WebSphere MQ and access destinations to send or receive messages.

Why am I doing this?

JNDI is part of Java EE, and provides a standard way for applications to access various types of naming and directory services, for the retrieval of application components. For example, you can use JNDI to access a naming service on a file system to retrieve the location of a printer object, or to access a directory service on an LDAP server to retrieve a user object which contains ID and password information. JNDI therefore enhances the portability of JMS-based applications, and makes it easier to integrate those applications with each other and into existing systems. For JMS messaging, you use JNDI to store objects that represent the target destination of a message, or the connection factory that creates the connection between your application and its messaging destination.

Any application or process with access to the JNDI namespace can use the same administered objects. The properties of the administered objects can be changed in JNDI, with all the applications or processes able to benefit from those same changes.

Initial context

An initial context defines the root of the JNDI namespace. To use WebSphere MQ Explorer to create and configure administered objects, you first add an initial context that defines the root of the JNDI namespace. Similarly, a JMS application first obtains an initial context, before it can retrieve administered objects from the JNDI namespace.

Connection factory, myCF

A JMS connection factory object defines a set of standard configuration properties for connections. An application uses a connection factory to create a connection to WebSphere MQ.

Destination, myQueue

A JMS destination can be a topic or a queue. In this scenario, the destination is a queue, and identifies the WebSphere MQ queue that applications send messages to, or from which an application receives messages, or both. An application looks up the destination in the JNDI namespace to create a connection to the WebSphere MQ queue.

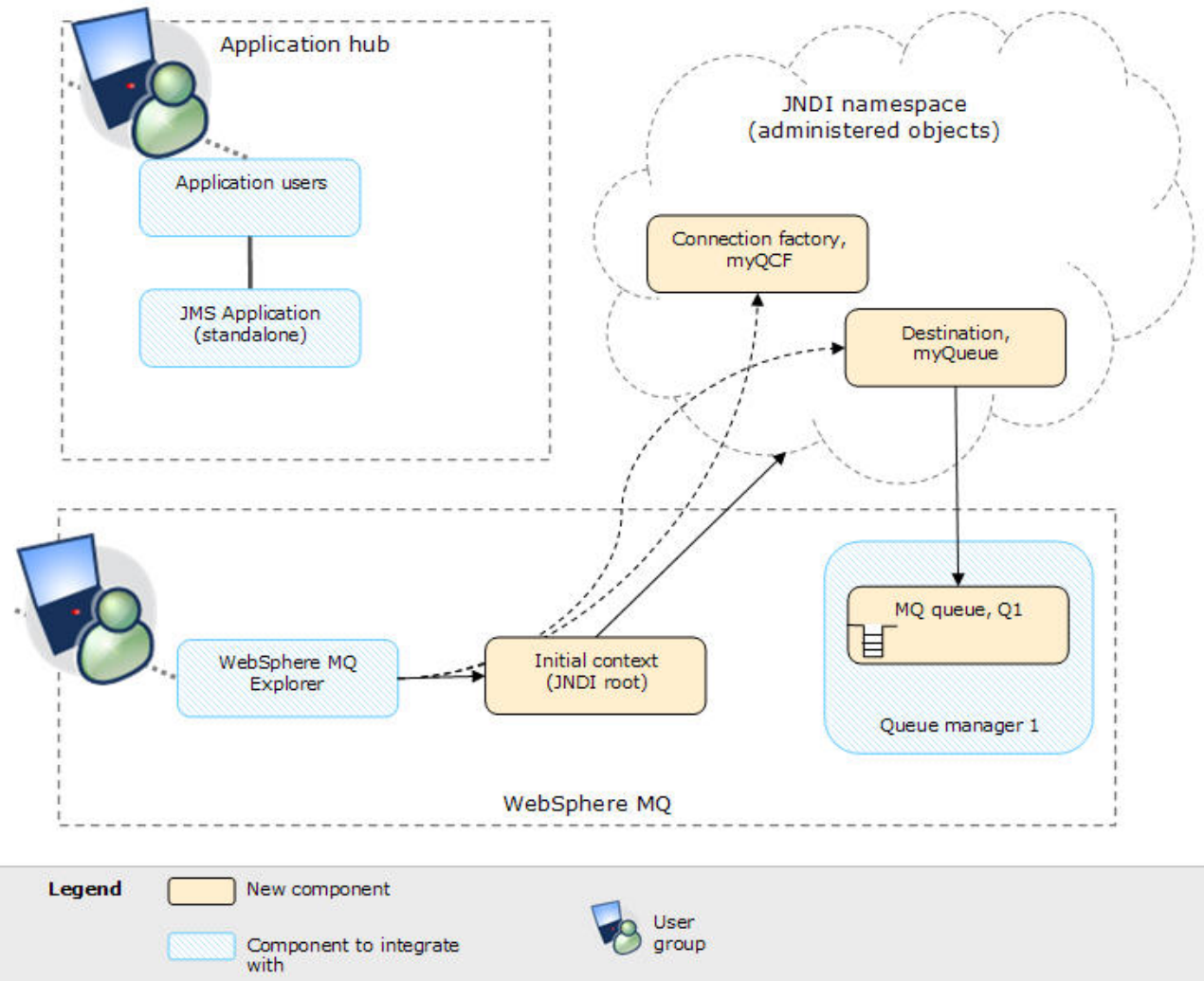


Figure 2. Initial IT configuration. The initial IT configuration includes an initial context, added for the WebSphere MQ Explorer to connect to the root of the JNDI namespace. The JNDI namespace includes a connection factory, added for the sample JMS application to use to connect to WebSphere MQ, and a destination, added for the sample JMS application to connect to the WebSphere MQ queue. That WebSphere MQ queue has also been added into the initial IT configuration for use by the sample JMS application.

Tip: This scenario was developed by using a sample version of the initial IT configuration described. If you want to try out the scenario, you can either follow the instructions to configure WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile to communicate with your own WebSphere MQ, or set up a copy of the sample IT configuration as described in “Creating a sample initial IT configuration” on page 14.

Overview: The delivered logical topology

The company adds a Java EE application on WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile to consume and work with messages from an existing messaging infrastructure provided by WebSphere MQ.

The delivered IT configuration includes several components that an administrator configures or uses, as shown in Figure 3 on page 11.

WebSphere MQ as a *messaging provider* for WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile

The WebSphere MQ messaging provider in WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile makes JMS messaging available to WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile by using the existing capabilities in the WebSphere MQ environment.

Why am I doing this?

WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile can interact with WebSphere MQ destinations to send and receive messages in the same way as any JMS application in the WebSphere MQ environment.

Java EE application

The application consumes and works with messages on the WebSphere MQ queue, Q1. This application runs on a server of the WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile that has been created and connected with WebSphere MQ.

The sample application in this scenario provides a *message-driven bean (MDB)* as an asynchronous message consumer. When a message arrives at the queue, the MDB automatically processes the message without the application having to explicitly poll the queue.

Why am I doing this?

MDBs are activated by the EJB container in WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile on receipt of a message. A typical MDB performs messaging functions, and calls one or more session beans to perform business logic. Because of this separation of function, you can easily change and reuse units of business logic without affecting the messaging function of the application.

Server A program in WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile that provides the execution environment for Java EE application programs.

WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile JNDI namespace

WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile includes a name server which provides access to the following JMS administered objects through the Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI). The use of JNDI, the connection factory, and the destination, are the same as described for the initial IT configuration in “Overview: Initial IT configuration” on page 6.

Activation specification

A JMS activation specification can be associated with one or more MDBs and provides the configuration necessary for them to listen for messages arriving at a destination. Activation specifications process inbound messages to the MDB.

Why am I doing this?

Activation specifications are part of the Java EE Connector architecture (JCA) 1.5 standard. JCA 1.5 provides a standard way to integrate JMS providers, such as WebSphere MQ, with Java EE application servers such as WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile.

Connection factory, myCF

A JMS connection factory object defines a set of standard configuration properties for connections. An application uses a connection factory to create a connection to WebSphere MQ.

If your application uses an MDB, as the sample application does, the connection factory is used for outbound messages only; inbound messages are received by the activation specification.

Destination, myQueue

A JMS destination can be a topic or a queue. In this scenario, the destination is a queue, and identifies the WebSphere MQ queue that applications send messages to, or from which an application receives messages, or both. An application looks up the destination in the JNDI namespace to create a connection to the WebSphere MQ queue.

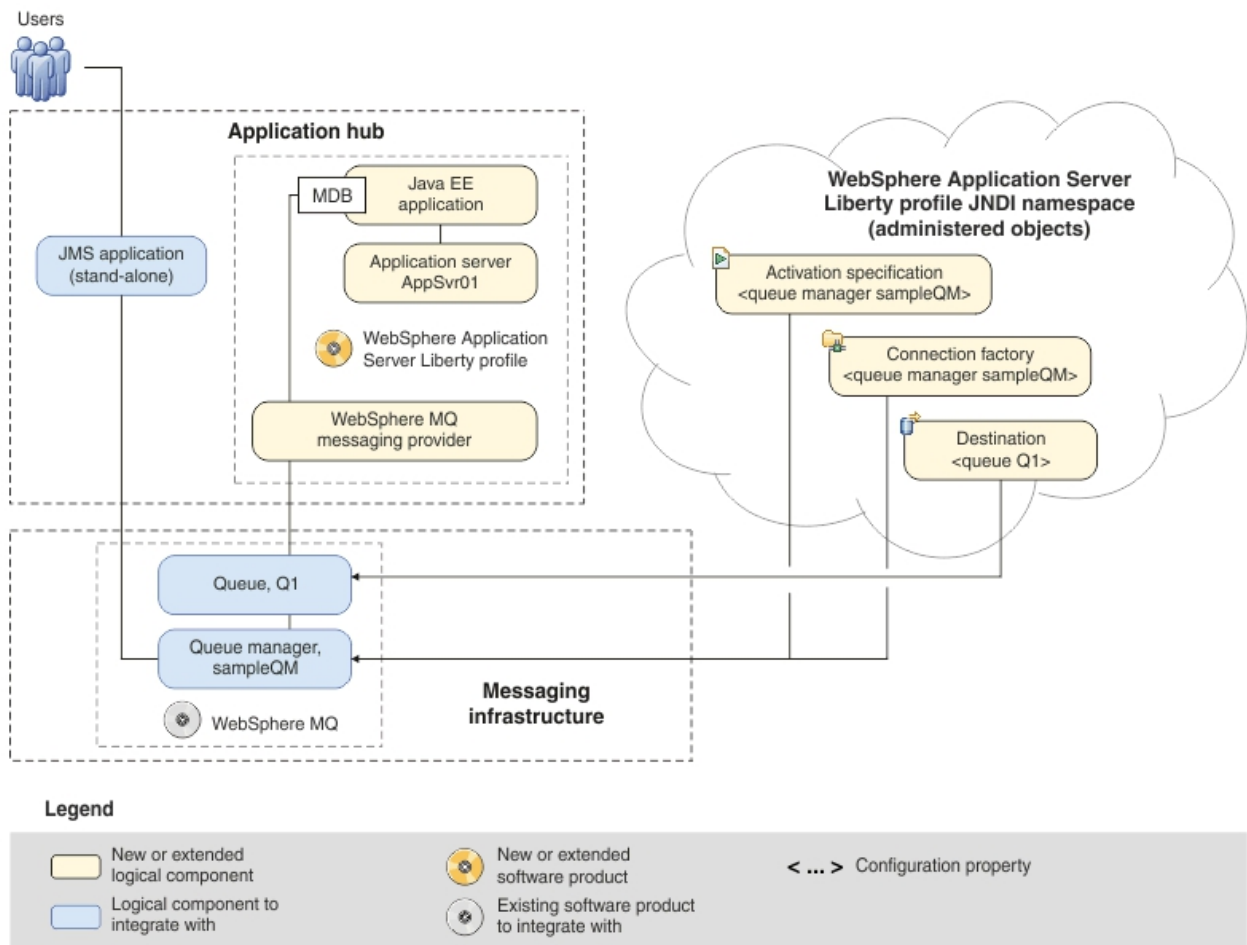


Figure 3. *Delivered logical topology.* The high-level logical topology diagram for new software functions delivered by integrating WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile into the initial WebSphere MQ messaging infrastructure. This delivered logical topology shows the new functions as new or extended logical components, integrated with the software functions and products from the initial logical topology.

Production physical topology and product mapping

The production physical topology specifies the recommended operational environment (machines, operating systems, and software products) for running the applications and services of the solution.



Figure 4. Production physical topology

Node	Operating system and hardware	Software
Host 1 (runtime node)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windows Server 2008, Standard or Enterprise Edition. You can use Windows 7, or for 32-bit environments, Windows Vista or Windows XP Professional, but these operating systems are not supported for production use of WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile. Intel EM64T, AMD Opteron, or for 32-bit environments, Intel Pentium processor at 2.33 GHz or faster 1 GB physical memory 3 GB free disk space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WebSphere MQ WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile Prerequisite software: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Java Runtime Environment supported by WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile. The minimum versions of Java is listed here

Chapter 3. Implementing the solution

Implementing the solution in this scenario involves connecting WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile to WebSphere MQ, which provided the initial messaging infrastructure for a company.

Before you begin

The starting point for this scenario is an existing, verified, WebSphere MQ installation as the initial messaging infrastructure.

If you want to try out the scenario, you can either follow the instructions to add WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile to your own WebSphere MQ, or set up a copy of the sample messaging infrastructure as described in “Creating a sample initial IT configuration” on page 14.

About this task

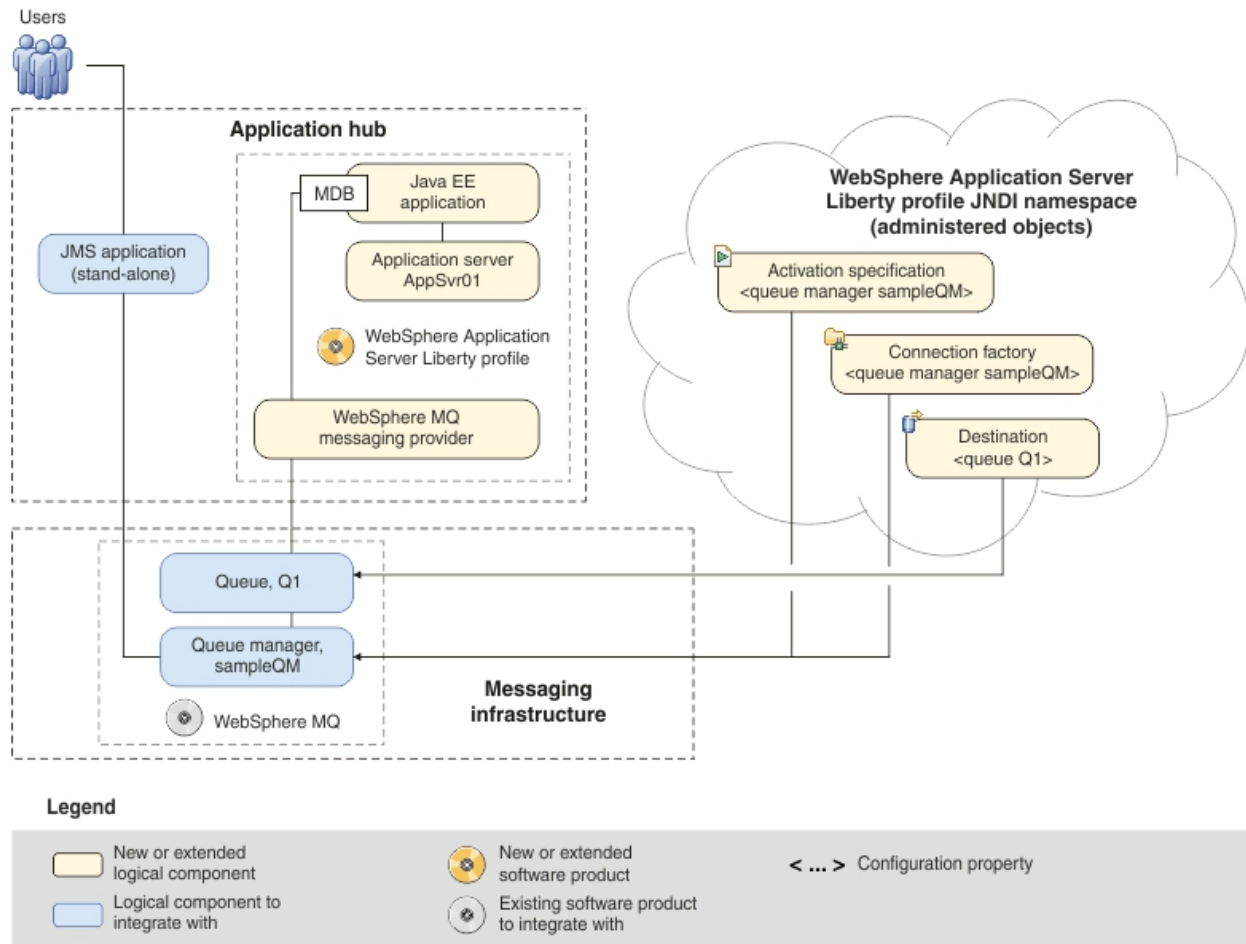


Figure 5. Delivered logical topology, including WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile. The high-level logical topology diagram for new software functions delivered by integrating WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile into the initial WebSphere MQ messaging infrastructure. This delivered logical topology shows the new functions as new or extended logical components, integrated with the software functions and products from the initial logical topology.

After connecting WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile to WebSphere MQ, you can use the connection by deploying a Java EE application to run on WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile. This scenario describes use of a sample Java EE application that is deployed onto WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile and used to verify the solution.

Creating a sample initial IT configuration

This scenario was developed by using a sample initial IT configuration. Follow the instructions to set up the sample initial IT configuration to try out the scenario in the same way as it was originally developed.

Installing WebSphere MQ

To complete this scenario, you must have a functioning WebSphere MQ messaging network. This task provides basic instructions to install WebSphere MQ if you do not already have it installed on your system.

Before you begin

- You must have local administrator authority when you are installing. Define this authority through the Windows facilities.
- Ensure that the machine name does not contain any spaces.
- Ensure that you have sufficient disk space, up to 600 MB, to fully install WebSphere MQ for Windows.
- Determine whether any WebSphere MQ users are defined on Windows 2000 or later domain controllers.

Why am I doing this?

WebSphere MQ checks that only authorized users can access queue managers or queues. When a user attempts such access, WebSphere MQ uses its own local account to query information about the user. However, domain controllers that run on Windows 2000 or later can be configured such that WebSphere MQ cannot use local accounts to make these queries. In this situation, you must provide WebSphere MQ with a special account to use. This account is necessary when both of the following conditions apply:

- Any domain controller on your network is running on Windows 2000 or later
- Local user accounts are not authorized to query the group membership of the domain user accounts

If you require a special account, refer your domain administrator to the instructions in Creating and setting up domain accounts for WebSphere MQ in the WebSphere MQ information center.

If you want to investigate the requirements for installing WebSphere MQ in more detail, see System Requirements for IBM MQ.

About this task

This task describes the basic steps to install the WebSphere MQ 7.5.0.1 refresh pack on the Windows 7 Professional (SP1) operating system. This refresh pack is a full installation image that contains WebSphere MQ 7.5.0 and Fix Pack 1 combined.

The installation programs contain links to further information if you require it during the installation process. The installation process has four parts:

1. Use the Launchpad to check and install software requirements, specify network information, and start the WebSphere MQ installation wizard.
2. Use the WebSphere MQ installation wizard to install the software, and start the Prepare WebSphere MQ wizard.
3. Use the Prepare MQ wizard to start the WebSphere MQ service and start the Default Configuration wizard.
4. Optionally, use the Default Configuration wizard to create objects for verifying the installation by using the Postcard application that is supplied with WebSphere MQ.

Procedure

1. Click Setup.exe file in the root of the installation folder to start the installation process.

2. Use the buttons on the left of the Launchpad to review and, if necessary, modify the software requirements and network configuration.
3. On the WebSphere MQ Installation page of the Launchpad, select the installation language, and then click **Launch IBM WebSphere MQ Installer** to start the WebSphere MQ installation wizard.
4. Click **I accept the terms in the license agreement**, and then click **next**.
5. Click **Typical**, and then click **Next**. Then, click **Install**. The following features are installed:
 - WebSphere MQ Server
 - WebSphere MQ Explorer: a graphical interface for administering and monitoring WebSphere MQ resources
 - WebSphere MQ Development Toolkit
 - Java and .NET Messaging and Web Services

At the end of the process, the WebSphere MQ Setup window displays the message **Installation Wizard Completed Successfully**. Click **Finish**; the Prepare WebSphere MQ wizard starts automatically.

6. Follow the instructions in the Prepare WebSphere MQ wizard.

Why am I doing this?

The Prepare WebSphere MQ wizard helps you to configure WebSphere MQ files and a user account for your network. You must run the wizard to configure the WebSphere MQ Service before you can start any queue managers.

- a. On the first page of the wizard, click **Next**. The wizard performs some configuration and displays status messages, and then displays the WebSphere MQ Network Configuration page. The contents of the page varies according to your use of domain controllers.
 - b. Follow the instructions for network configuration then click **Next** to continue through the wizard until the wizard displays the Completing the Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard page.
 - c. Select **Launch WebSphere MQ Explorer** and choose whether to start Notepad to view the release notes, and then click **Finish**. WebSphere MQ Explorer starts.
7. Optional: If you want to use the WebSphere MQ Postcard application to verify your installation, create the default configuration.
 - a. If the Content page is not already displayed, click **Window > Show View > MQ Explorer - Content** to display it.
 - b. Click **Create the Default Configuration**. The WebSphere MQ Default Configuration window is opened.
 - c. Click **Set up Default Configuration**. The Default Configuration Wizard is opened.
 - d. Click **Next** and **Next** again to move through the information pages.
 - e. On the Select Options page, clear both **Allow remote administration of the queue manager** and **Join the queue manager to the default cluster**, and then click **Next**.

Why am I doing this?

This scenario assumes that you have one machine on which you are installing WebSphere Application Server and WebSphere MQ. You therefore do not need to administer the queue from another machine. Clustering is not described in this scenario.

- f. On the summary page, click **Finish**. The Default Configuration Wizard is closed. In the WebSphere MQ Default Configuration window, the following message is displayed: "Default configuration is partially complete."
- g. Click **Close**.
8. If you created a default configuration, verify your installation by using the Postcard application that is supplied with WebSphere MQ.
 - a. If the Content page is not already displayed, click **Window > Show View > MQ Explorer - Content** to display it.
 - b. Click **Launch Postcard** to open the Postcard - Sign On window.
 - c. Click **Help** in this and other Postcard application windows to view instructions about running the Postcard application.

Note: Running the Postcard application on a non-default configuration automatically creates a queue that is called postcard on your queue manager. You can delete this queue after you use the postcard application.

Results




WebSphere MQ is installed and you are ready to configure objects such as queues and queue managers.

If there were problems during installation, use the .log files in the C:\Documents and Settings\userID\Local Settings\Temp directory for Windows XP or C:\Users\userID\AppData\Local\Temp for Windows Vista or later, and the amqmsccw.txt and amqmjpse.txt files in the installation directory, to investigate. The default installation directory is C:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere for Windows 32-bit operating system or C:\Program Files (x86)\IBM\WebSphere for Windows 64-bit operating system.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in "Configuring the JNDI namespace and administered objects" to configure WebSphere MQ for use by the sample application.

Related information:

-  [Launchpad instructions](#)
-  [Configuring WebSphere MQ with the Prepare WebSphere MQ Wizard](#)
-  [Installing the WebSphere MQ Server](#)

Configuring the JNDI namespace and administered objects

Define to WebSphere MQ an initial context for the JNDI namespace, then define in the namespace the administered objects that the sample application can use.

About this task

Before an application can retrieve administered objects from a JNDI namespace, an administrator must first create the administered objects. The administrator can use the WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool or WebSphere MQ Explorer to create and maintain administered objects in a JNDI namespace.

This scenario demonstrates the following aspects:

- Use of a JNDI namespace that is in a local file system. A file system is used because it is the simplest JNDI mechanism for a sample scenario.

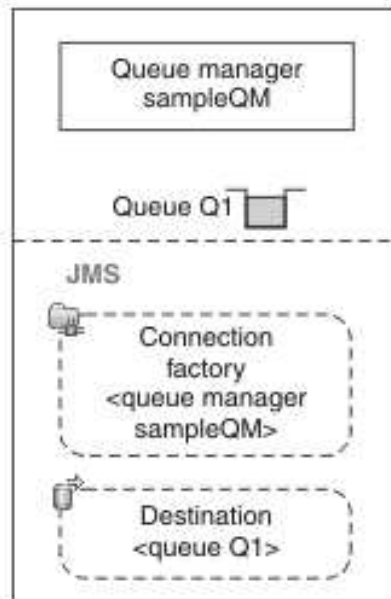
What else might I do or be interested in?

The JNDI namespace can be on a file system, Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, or on another JNDI implementation. If you want to use a JNDI namespace on an LDAP server or another JNDI implementation, you must configure the JNDI namespace and modify the sample application to reference the JNDI namespace, as required by the implementation.

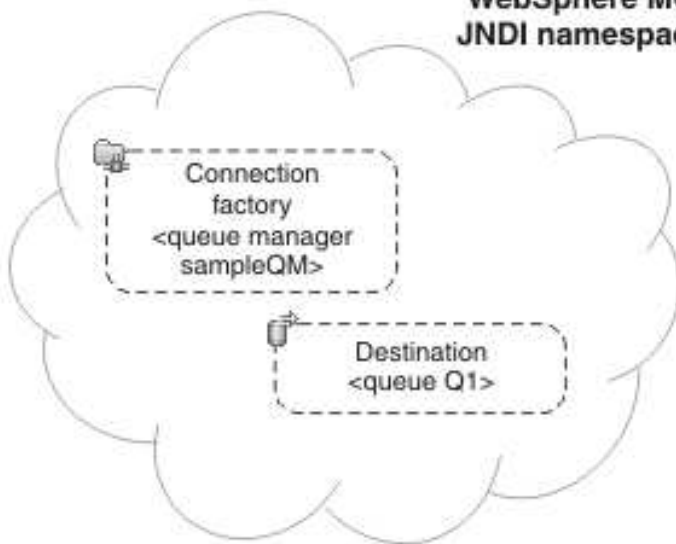
- Use of WebSphere MQ Explorer to create administered objects in the JNDI namespace. The JMS application can look up the administered objects to connect to WebSphere MQ and access MQ destinations with which to send or receive messages.

In this task, you create the following objects in WebSphere MQ:

WebSphere MQ



WebSphere MQ JNDI namespace



Legend

< ... > Configuration property

Figure 6. Objects created in WebSphere MQ

Procedure

1. Start WebSphere MQ Explorer, if it is not already started, by clicking **Start > All Programs > IBM WebSphere MQ > WebSphere MQ Explorer**.

2. Create a queue manager to use for the sample application.
 - a. Right-click **Queue Managers** and click **New > Queue Manager**. The Create Queue Manager wizard starts.
 - b. In the **Queue manager name** field type `sampleQM`.

What else might I do or be interested in?

You can choose a different name for the queue manager, but you must remember to use it in later configuration steps, in place of `sampleQM`.

Note: The name must have no more 48 characters, from the following set:

- Uppercase or lowercase A-Z
- Numerics 0-9
- Period (.)
- Forward slash (/)
- Underscore (_)
- Percent sign (%)

Names are case-sensitive. Objects of the same type must have different names. For example, two queues cannot have the same name, but a queue manager and a queue can.

- c. In the **Dead-letter queue** field type `SYSTEM.DEAD.LETTER.QUEUE`. This field is the name of the dead-letter queue that is automatically created when you create the queue manager.

Why am I doing this?

A dead-letter queue stores messages that cannot be delivered to their correct destination, for example because the queue is full. All queue managers must have an associated dead-letter queue.

- d. Leave the other fields empty and click **Finish**, or if that button is disabled, click **Next**. The **Finish** button is disabled if the port number conflicts with an existing queue manager, for example the queue manager that is created as part of the default configuration. You must continue through the wizard to change the default port number.
 - e. If you clicked **Next**, continue to accept the defaults and click **Next** on each page until you get to the final page of the wizard, when the **Finish** button becomes available. Change the specified port number, for example to 1415, and click **Finish**.

WebSphere MQ opens a window while the queue manager is created and started.

3. Add an initial context for the *JNDI namespace* then connect WebSphere MQ Explorer to that context

Why am I doing this?

Before you can use WebSphere MQ Explorer to create and configure JMS administered objects, you must add an initial context to define the root of the JNDI namespace in which the administered objects are stored. Whenever you want to use WebSphere MQ Explorer to create or manage administered objects in the JNDI namespace, you must connect MQ Explorer to the initial context of the JNDI namespace.

- a. In the MQ Explorer - Navigator pane, right-click **JMS Administered Objects**, then click **Add Initial Context**. This action displays the “Connection details” page.
- b. Under “Where is the JNDI namespace located?”, click **File system**.
- c. In the **Bindings directory** field, type C:\JNDI-Directory.

Why am I doing this?

This value matches the JNDI namespace location that is specified in the sample JMS application. If you must specify a different JNDI directory, you must modify the application to match.

If the directory does not exist on your system, the window displays the message Specified location does not exist or is not readable. Click **Browse** to open a file system window, navigate to Local Disk (C:), then click **Make New Folder** to create the JNDI-Directory folder. Click **OK**. Click **Next**.

- d. On the User preferences page, leave the default settings.

Why am I doing this?

- **Context nickname:** The location of the JNDI namespace is used as the nickname to display the initial context in WebSphere MQ Explorer.
- **Connect immediately on finish:** This option connects WebSphere MQ Explorer to the JNDI namespace when you finish creating the initial context so that you can create administered objects immediately.
- **Automatically reconnect to context on startup:** This option is not selected because usually you do not need WebSphere MQ Explorer to automatically reconnect to the initial context every time that you close and reopen WebSphere MQ Explorer.

What else might I do or be interested in?

If you routinely use WebSphere MQ Explorer to create or manage administered objects in the JNDI namespace, you can select the **Automatically reconnect to context on startup** check box to cause WebSphere MQ Explorer to automatically reconnect to the initial context whenever WebSphere MQ Explorer is started. This option saves you having to manually connect WebSphere MQ Explorer to the initial context.

Click **Finish** to create and display the initial context.

4. Create a connection factory administered object.

Why am I doing this?

A connection factory administered object defines a set of standard configuration properties for connections. An application uses a connection factory to create a connection to WebSphere MQ.

- a. In the MQ Explorer - Navigator pane, expand **JMS Administered Objects**, and then expand the initial context, labeled **file:/C:/JNDI-Directory/**.
- b. Right-click **Connection Factories**, then select **New > Connection Factory**. This action opens the New Connection Factory wizard
- c. In the **Name** field, type myCF

Why am I doing this?

The sample JMS application contains code that looks up a connection factory with the name myCF. If you must use a different name, you must modify the application to match. WebSphere MQ is used for the messaging provider because the sample application uses point-to-point messaging

Click **Next**.

- d. Leave the type of connection factory as **Connection Factory** because this option is the most flexible for general JMS use.

Why am I doing this?

A domain-independent connection factory enables JMS applications to use both point-to-point messaging and publish/subscribe messaging, especially if you want the JMS application to perform both types of messaging under the same transaction.

What else might I do or be interested in?

If a JMS application is intended to use only point-to-point messaging or only publish/subscribe messaging, you can select the specific messaging domain when you create the connection factory and a domain-specific (queue or topic) connection factory is created.

- e. Leave the support for XA transactions as cleared.

Why am I doing this?

The sample application does not use XA-compliant transactions.

What else might I do or be interested in?

WebSphere MQ JMS supports XA-compliant transactions in bindings mode. If you want the sample application to use XA-compliant transactions, you must modify the sample application.

Click **Next**.

- f. Leave the transport as **Bindings**.

Why am I doing this?

The sample JMS application that uses the connection factory runs on the same computer as the queue manager, so can use Bindings mode transport. This option means that the JMS application connects directly to the queue manager, and offers a performance advantage over the alternative client mode.

Click **Next**, then **Next** again.

- g. On the Change properties page, select **Connection** from the menu on the left, then in the Connection pane select sampleQM as the **Base queue manager**.

Why am I doing this?

The base queue manager is the queue manager that the application connects to. Leave this value blank if you want the application to be able to connect to more than one queue manager.

- h. Click **Finish**. WebSphere MQ opens a window to show that the object was created successfully. Click **OK** to close the window.
5. Create a destination administered object.

Why am I doing this?

A destination administered object identifies the WebSphere MQ queue that applications send messages to, or from which an application receives messages, or both. An application looks up the destination in the JNDI namespace to create a connection to the WebSphere MQ queue.

What else might I do or be interested in?

In publish/subscribe messaging, the destination identifies a topic rather than a queue.

- a. In the MQ Explorer - Navigator pane, expand **JMS Administered Objects**, and then expand the initial context, labeled **file:/C:/JNDI-Directory/**.
- b. Right-click **Destinations**, and then click **New > Destination....** The New Destination wizard is opened.

- c. In the **Name** field, type myQueue. Leave the **Type** as **Queue**.

Why am I doing this?

The sample JMS application contains code that looks up a destination with the name myQueue. The sample JMS application uses point-to-point messaging, so requires a destination of type queue. Destinations of type topic are used for publish/subscribe messaging.

- d. Select **Start wizard to create a matching MQ Queue**.

Why am I doing this?

The destination object needs a matching WebSphere MQ queue, and it is convenient to use WebSphere MQ Explorer to create both together. When you complete the New Destination wizard, the Create an MQ Queue wizard opens, with many of the destination details mapped to the WebSphere MQ queue.

Click **Next**.

Click **Next** again.

- e. On the “Change properties” page, click **Select** next to **Queue manager**. Select the **sampleQM** queue manager that you created earlier, and then click **OK**.
- f. Specify Q1 as the name of the WebSphere MQ queue.

What else might I do or be interested in?

You can choose a different name for the queue, but you must remember to use it in later configuration steps, in place of Q1.

Note: The name must have no more 48 characters, from the following set:

- Uppercase or lowercase A-Z
- Numerics 0-9
- Period (.)
- Forward slash (/)
- Underscore (_)
- Percent sign (%)

Names are case-sensitive. Objects of the same type must have different names. For example, two queues cannot have the same name, but a queue manager and a queue can.

- g. Click **Finish**. A window is opened, which indicates the object is created successfully. Click **OK**. The Create an MQ Queue wizard starts.
- If the wizard does not start, you might not have selected the **Start wizard to create a matching MQ Queue** check box in an earlier step. In the MQ Explorer - Navigator pane, expand the **sampleQM** queue manager, right-click **Queues**, then select **New > Local Queue**.

6. Create the WebSphere MQ Queue Q1.

Why am I doing this?

The destination administered object that is created earlier represents a WebSphere MQ queue. This queue is where the JMS messages are stored.

- a. Click **Next** to accept the sampleQM queue manager that you specified earlier.
- b. Click **Next**.
- c. Click **Finish** to create the WebSphere MQ Queue by using the information from the destination administered object that you created earlier. WebSphere MQ Explorer opens a window with the message that the object was created successfully.
- d. Click **OK**.

The new queue **Q1** is now visible in the **Queues** section under the queue manager.

Results


You have now created the WebSphere MQ objects that are required to use the sample JMS application.

What to do next

Follow the steps in “Running the sample JMS application” to verify your configuration.

Related information:

 [JMS connection factories](#)

 [Creating a destination](#)

Running the sample JMS application

Run the sample stand-alone JMS application to send and receive messages through WebSphere MQ, and verify that you configured WebSphere MQ correctly for use with the sample application.

Before you begin

Download the sample application package. Click the following link and save the file to your computer: `sampleJMSApp.zip` (in online information center), then extract the contents. The package contains a sample JMS application `.jar` file and batch files for running the application.

- The sample `sampleJMSApp.jar` file and the `.cmd` files must be in the same directory.
- The `.cmd` files use environment variables to set the class path for running the JMS application. When running the JMS application, if you see a Java `java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError`, you might need to adjust the class path line in the command file.

About this task

The JMS application comprises a requester client, which sends the initial message, and a responder client, which receives the message and sends a reply. The supplied batch files perform the following actions:

- `runresponder.cmd` opens a command prompt window in which the responder client starts then waits for a message.
- `runrequester.cmd` opens a separate command prompt window in which the requester client starts then sends a request message and receives a reply.

With two command prompt windows, you can see the actions of the requester and responder separately and more clearly.

Procedure

1. Double-click the `runresponder.cmd` file. In the command prompt window, labeled Responder window, the responder client starts then waits for a message.

```
> Connection factory located in JNDI.  
> Destination located in JNDI.  
> Creating connection to QueueManager.  
> Created connection.
```

```
> Waiting for message.
```

2. Double-click the `runrequester.cmd` file. In the Requester window, observe the requester messages. In the Responder window, observe the updated responder messages; the message it received (from the requester client) and the reply message that it sent.

Results

In the command prompt window, labeled Requester window, the requester client shows the connection status, the message it sent, then the reply message that it received from the responder client:

```
> Connection factory located in JNDI.  
> Destination located in JNDI.  
> Creating connection to QueueManager.  
> Connection created.  
  
> Sending stock request for 'BakedBeans'  
> Sent Message ID=ID:414d5120514d5f4c33344c3238482020c3cd094d20002b02  
  
> Received Message ID=ID:414d5120514d5f4c33344c3238482020c3cd094d20002902 for 'BakedBeans - 15 tins in stock'  
  
> Closing connection to QueueManager.  
> Closed Connection.
```

```
-----  
In this window, observe the messages sent through WebSphere MQ:
```

- The request message sent
- The reply message received

```
-----
```

```
When ready, press any key to close this window  
Press any key to continue . . .
```

In the Responder window, observe the updated responder messages; the message it received (from the requester client) and the reply message that it sent:

```
> Connection factory located in JNDI.  
> Destination located in JNDI.  
> Creating connection to QueueManager.
```



```

> Created connection.
> Waiting for message.
> Received Message ID=ID:414d5120514d5f4c33344c3238482020c3cd094d20002b02 for 'B
akedBeans'
> Sending Reply Message 'BakedBeans - 15 tins in stock'
> Sent Message ID=ID:414d5120514d5f4c33344c3238482020c3cd094d20002902
> Closing connection to QueueManager.
> Closed connection.
-----
In this window, observe the updated responder messages
- The request message received (from the requester)
- The reply message sent
-----
When ready, press any key to close this window
Press any key to continue . . .

```

The messages that are shown in the two command windows verify that the requester and responder clients of the sample application can communicate with each other through WebSphere MQ.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter” to download the WebSphere MQ resource adapter.

Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter

To connect to WebSphere MQ from the Liberty profile, the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter must be used. The Liberty profile does not contain the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter. It must be obtained separately.

About this task

To connect to WebSphere MQ from the Liberty Profile, the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter must be used. The Liberty profile does not contain the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter. It must be obtained separately.

Procedure

1. To download the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter, see Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource Adapter for WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile. The file download has a file name in the format *V.R.M.F-WS-MQ-Java-InstallRA.jar*
2. Install the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter.
 - a. In a command prompt, navigate to the folder where WebSphere MQ Resource adapter is located, and then enter the command: `java -jar 7.5.0.1-WS-MQ-Java-InstallRA.jar` The following message is displayed:

LICENSE INFORMATION

The Programs listed below are licensed under the following terms and conditions in addition to those of the IBM International License Agreement for Evaluation of Programs (IBM form number Z125-5543-05).

Program Name: IBM WebSphere MQ V7.5 - 06/2013
Before you can use, extract, or install IBM WebSphere MQ V7.5 - 06/2013, you must accept the terms of IMPORTANT: READ CAREFULLY and additional license information. Please read the following license agreements carefully.

The license agreement is separately viewable using the --viewLicenseAgreement option.

Press Enter to display the license terms now, or 'x' to skip.

b. Press Enter to display the license terms. This message is displayed:

By choosing the "I Agree" option below, you agree to the terms of the license agreement and non-IBM terms, if applicable. If you do not agree, select "I do not Agree".

Select [1] I Agree, or [2] I do not Agree:

c. Press 1 to agree to the license agreement. The following message is displayed:

Enter directory for product files or leave blank to accept the default value.
The default target directory is H:\Liberty\WMQ

Target directory for product files?

d. Enter the directory to install the files to, or press Enter without entering any value to install the default location as displayed. After the files are installed to the requested location, a confirmation message is displayed:

Extracting files to H:\Liberty\WMQ\wmq
Successfully extracted all product files.

Results

Within the selected directory, a new directory that is called wmq is created. Within this directory, the following files are installed:

```
jboss-jmsra-ds.xml
WAS_CE_jmsra_deployment_plan.xml
WAS_CE_jmsra_ivt_deployment_plan.xml
wmq.jmsra.ivt.ear
wmq.jmsra.rar
```

What to do next

Follow the instructions in either "Option 1: Installing and configuring the Liberty profile by using the command line" or "Option 2: Installing and configuring the Liberty profile by using the Graphic User Interface" on page 36 to install and configure WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile.

Option 1: Installing and configuring the Liberty profile by using the command line

In Option 1, you install the Liberty profile by extracting the distribution image. You then configure the server by editing the server configuration file in a text editor.

Before you begin

This option assumes that you have finished your configuration of WebSphere MQ and you have got the WebSphere MQ Resource Adapter. Make sure that you have finished the following tasks:

- Create an initial IT configuration by "Creating a sample initial IT configuration" on page 14

- Obtain the WebSphere MQ Resource Adapter by “Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter” on page 27

Installing WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile

Install WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile by extracting the distribution image. At the end of this task, you are ready to configure WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile to communicate with WebSphere MQ.

Before you begin

Ensure that your system meets the operating system and Java requirements for using the Liberty profile. See <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=180&uid=swg27028175>.

About this task

Install WebSphere Application Server by extracting the archive file. The distribution image is packaged as a self-extracting archive file. Running the self-extracting archive file installs the Liberty profile so that you are then ready to create a server.

Procedure

1. Obtain a copy of the archive file:
 - a. For the no-charge developer edition (with no IBM support), you can download the archive file from the WASdev community download page. Download both the WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile and the extended content for the Liberty profile.
 - b. For all other editions, you can use the archive file that is included with each edition of WebSphere Application Server version 8.5.5. For detailed installation instructions, see Installing Liberty in the WebSphere Application Server product documentation.
 - c. You can also download an edition-specific Liberty profile archive file, including the developer edition with IBM support, from Passport Advantage online.
2. Use the interactive installation wizard to extract the distribution image to your preferred directory. Open a command prompt and navigate to location of the distribution image, and then run `java -jar filename.jar`, where the *filename* is the file name of the distribution image you get from last step. The file name of the image is in the form of `wlp-edition-runtime-version.jar`

What else might I do or be interested in?

To extract the distribution image by accepting the license terms and conditions silently, run `java -jar filename.jar --acceptLicense`. To view all available options, run `java -jar filename.jar --help`.

3. Optional: Set the **JAVA_HOME** property for your environment. You can use the following command to set the **JAVA_HOME** property, and to add the Java /bin directory to the path:

```
set JAVA_HOME=C:\Progra~1\Java\JDK16
set PATH=%JAVA_HOME%\bin;%PATH%
```

The Liberty profile runtime environment searches for the **java** command in this order; **JAVA_HOME** property, **JRE_HOME** property, and system **PATH** property.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Creating a Liberty profile server” to create a Liberty profile server to communicate with WebSphere MQ.

Creating a Liberty profile server

Create a Liberty profile server in the command prompt.

Procedure

1. Open a command prompt and navigate to the wlp\bin in the directory where the distribution image was extracted.
2. Create a server that is called SCENARIO. In the command prompt, type `server create SCENARIO`.

Results

The server is created.

What to do next

Configure your server to connect to the WebSphere MQ messaging provider. See “Configuring WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile”

Configuring WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile

Configure the Liberty server to communicate with WebSphere MQ.

Before you begin

- You must have the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter. If not, follow the instruction in “Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter” on page 27.
- You must already have a Liberty profile server on which to deploy a messaging application that uses JMS. If not, follow the instructions in “Creating a Liberty profile server.”

About this task

To configure the server, edit the `wlp\usr\servers\SCENARIO\server.xml` file in a text editor. Alternatively, you can download the sample `server.xml` to the `wlp\usr\servers\SCENARIO` directory. Click the following link and save the file: `server.xml` `server.xml` (in online information center). You must edit the location of the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter and the WebSphere MQ native libraries.

Procedure

1. Add the features to the feature manager in the `server.xml` file. In the `server.xml` file, add the following features into the feature manager section.

```
<featureManager>
  <feature>jsp-2.2</feature>
  <feature>wmqJmsClient-1.1</feature>
  <feature>jndi-1.0</feature>
  <feature>osgiconsole-1.0</feature>
  <feature>servlet-3.0</feature>
  <feature>jmsMdb-3.1</feature>
</featureManager>
```

Why am I doing this?

Adding the **wmqJmsClient-1.1** feature enables the Liberty server to load the necessary WebSphere MQ bundles that enable you to define the WebSphere MQ JMS resources. For example, the connection factory and activation specification properties provide client libraries to connect to the WebSphere MQ network.

- Specify the location of the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter. Add the following entry to the `server.xml` file:

```
<variable name="wmqJmsClient.rar.location" value="/path to wmq rar/wmq.jmsra.rar"/>
```

Where the value attribute specifies the absolute path to the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter file that was downloaded, `wmq.jmsra.rar`.

- Add the connection factory definitions to the `server.xml` file. In the `server.xml` file, add the following entry:

```
<jmsQueueConnectionFactory jndiName="jms/replyCF" connectionManagerRef="ConMgr6">
  <properties.wmqJms
    hostname="localhost"
    port="1414"
    channel="SYSTEM.DEF.SVRCONN"
  />
</jmsQueueConnectionFactory>
<connectionManager id="ConMgr6" maxPoolSize="2"/>
```

Note: If you are using another port rather than 1414 for your queue manager `sampleQM`, use the port number that is used. This port number is displayed in WebSphere MQ Explorer under **Queue managers > sampleQM > Advanced > Listeners**.

Why am I doing this?

- The value of **jndiName** is used in the sample MDB application code; if you want to use a different JNDI name you must change the MDB to match, then redeploy the application.
- The **channel** is the name of the WebSphere MQ channel to use for communication. If you do not have a specific channel that you want to use, specify the default channel that is created when you created the queue manager, `SYSTEM.DEF.SVRCONN`.

- Create a queue.

```
<jmsQueue id="MDBQ2">
  <properties.wmqJms baseQueueName="Q1"/>
</jmsQueue>
```

Why am I doing this?

The **baseQueueName** is the name of queue that is used by the destination `myQueue`.

- Create an activation specification.

```
<jmsActivationSpec id="sampleMDB/pishopExampleReplyMDB/PiShopReplyMDB">
  <properties.wmqJms
    destinationRef="MDBQ2"
```

```
destinationType="javax.jms.Queue"  
port="1414"  
>  
</jmsActivationSpec>
```

Note: If you are using another port rather than 1414 for your queue manager sampleQM, use the port number that you use. This port number is displayed in WebSphere MQ Explorer under **Queue managers > sampleQM > Advanced > Listeners**, in the Port column in the LISTENER.TCP row.

Why am I doing this?

- The **id** is the path of executable file in sampleMDB.
- The value of **destinationRef** must be the same as the value of **id** of **jmsQueue** you created.
- The JMS objects that are created in the Liberty server are separate from the JMS objects that are created in WebSphere MQ.

6. Configure JMS applications to connect in the BINDING mode.

To allow the JMS applications to connect by using the shared memories or in BINDING mode to WebSphere MQ, you must have both the Liberty profile and WebSphere MQ deployed on the same server. To allow JMS applications to connect in BINDING mode, use the `<nativeLibraryPath>` element in the `server.xml` file to specify the location of the WebSphere MQ native libraries.

```
<wmqJmsClient nativeLibraryPath="C:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere MQ\java\lib"/>
```

If you are using Windows 64-bit operating system, the default location of WebSphere MQ native library is `C:\Program Files (x86)\IBM\WebSphere MQ\java\lib`.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Deploying the sample application to the Liberty profile” to deploy the sample MDB application.

Deploying the sample application to the Liberty profile

Deploy the sample message driven bean (MDB) application to verify that WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile is communicating with WebSphere MQ.

Before you begin

Download the sample application. Click the following link and save the file to the computer that hosts WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile: `sampleMDB.earsampleMDB.ear` (in online information center).

About this task

The sample MDB application, `sampleMDB.ear`, is designed to use the objects that you created earlier in WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile. The MDB application uses these objects to send a message to WebSphere MQ, for receipt by the sample JMS application requester client that you used in “Running the sample JMS application” on page 25.

The following diagram shows a message traveling from the sample JMS client to WebSphere MQ, and then on to WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile, where it is passed to the MDB running within WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile. A response message travels from the MDB to WebSphere MQ, and then on to the JMS client.

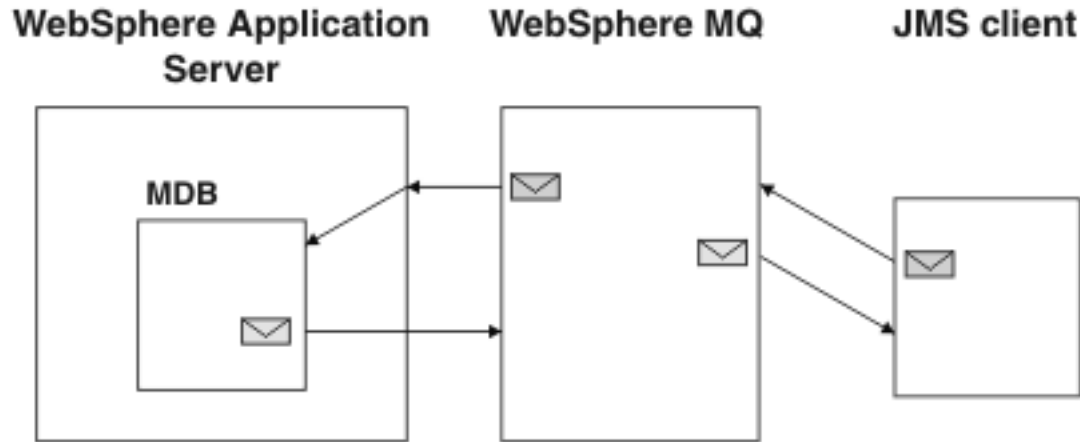


Figure 7. A message traveling from the sample JMS client to WebSphere MQ, then onward to the MDB on WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile

Procedure

1. Add the downloaded sampleMDB.ear file to `${server.config.dir}\apps` folder. The default location for `${server.config.dir}` is `wlp\usr\servers\SCENARIO`.
2. Add the configuration of the sampleMDB.ear file to the server.xml. Add the following statement to the server.xml file.

```
<application type="ear" id="PiShopReplyMDB" name="PiShopReplyMDB" location="sampleMDB.ear" />
```

3. Save the server.xml file.

Results

The MDB application is deployed to the Liberty profile.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Verifying the solution” to run the sample applications and verify that the message is passed between the two products.

Verifying the solution

Run the sample JMS and message driven bean (MDB) applications to verify that WebSphere MQ and the application can communicate with each other.

Before you begin

You must have configured WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile and WebSphere MQ as described in “Configuring WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile” on page 30 and “Configuring the JNDI namespace and administered objects” on page 17.

About this task

In “Running the sample JMS application” on page 25, you ran the supplied JMS sample application to verify that the requester and responder clients of the application could communicate through WebSphere MQ. In “Deploying the sample application to the Liberty profile” on page 32, you installed an MDB application. In this task, you run the requester application as before, but the reply comes from the MDB application instead of the previous responder application, verifying that messages are being passed between WebSphere MQ and WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile.

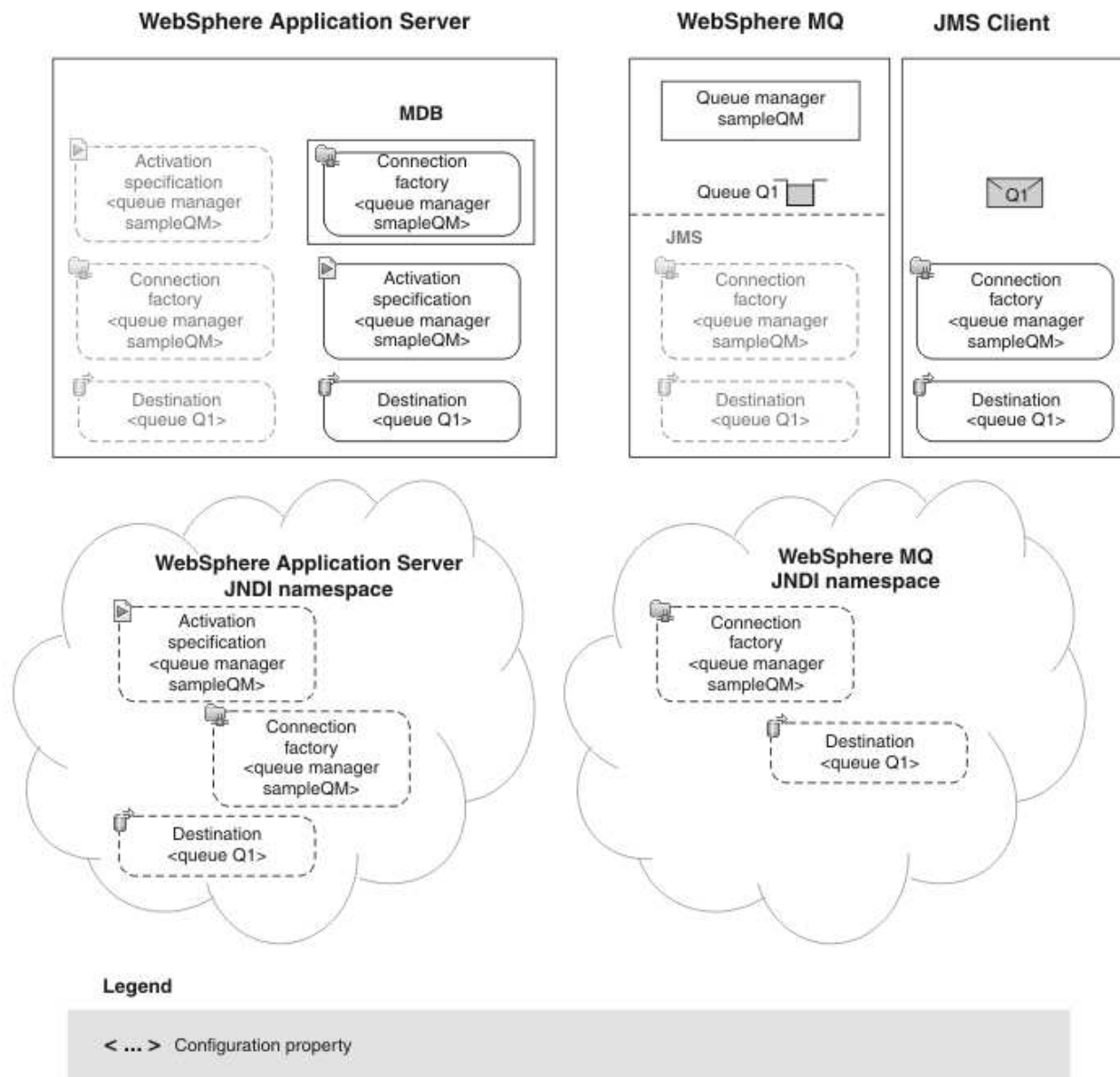


Figure 8.

Procedure

1. If WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile is not already started, open a command prompt window, and navigate to `wlp\bin`, and then input the command `server start servername`.
2. Check the log file in `wlp\usr\servers\SCENARIO\logs\messages.log` for details. If the following error message is displayed, open WebSphere MQ Explorer and expand **IBM WebSphere MQ > Queue Managers**, then right click **sampleQM**, and then click **Properties > Communication**. Select **Disabled** in **Channel authentication records** list.

JMSCMQ0001: WebSphere MQ call failed with compcode '2' ('MQCC_FAILED') reason '2035' ('MQRC_NOT_AUTHORIZED').

If exceptions are shown or the following error message is displayed in the log file:

The message endpoint for the PiShopReplyMDB message-driven bean cannot be activated because the sampleMDB/pishopExampleReplyMDB/PiShopReplyMDB activation specification is not available.

In this case, try the following things:

- Check the parameter names in your `server.xml` with the sample configuration file the sample configuration file (in online information center).
 - Check the attribute values in your `server.xml` to make sure they meet the requirements described in “Configuring WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile” on page 30.
3. Double-click the `runrequester.cmd` batch file in the sample package. This command file opens a Command Prompt window then runs the sample JMS requester client, which sends a message to WebSphere MQ. The `runrequester.cmd` file uses environment variables to set the class path for running the JMS application. If you see a Java `java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError`, you might need to adjust the class path line in the command file.

Results

The sample requester application sends the same request message as before, but the response now comes from the MDB application. The following output, showing sent and received messages, is displayed in the requester application Command Prompt window:

```
> Connection factory located in JNDI.
> Destination located in JNDI.
> Creating connection to QueueManager.
> Connection created.

> Sending stock request for 'BakedBeans'
> Sent Message ID=ID:414d512073616d706c65514d202020206beeb6512001ad02

> Received Message ID=ID:414d512073616d706c65514d202020206beeb6512001bb02 for 'From MDB: BakedBeans -
  15 tins in stock. Expected delivery time 1 day'

> Closing connection to QueueManager.
> Closed Connection.
```

```
-----
In this window, observe the messages sent through WebSphere MQ:
- The request message sent
- The reply message received
-----
```

```
When ready, press any key to close this window
Press any key to continue . . .
```

You have finished implementing the solution, and verified that WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile can connect to WebSphere MQ for the successful transmission of messages.

Option 2: Installing and configuring the Liberty profile by using the Graphic User Interface

In Option 2, install WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile by using the Installation Manager. Then configure the server by using the Liberty profile developer tools.

Before you begin

You must have completed the configuration of WebSphere MQ. For instruction on how to do this, see “Creating a sample initial IT configuration” on page 14. You must have downloaded the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter. For instructions on how to do this, see “Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter” on page 27.

Installing WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile

Install WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile by using the IBM Installation Manager.

Before you begin

Your system must meet the operating system and Java requirements for using the Liberty profile. See <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=180&uid=swg27028175>.

About this task

Install the IBM Installation Manager. Then install the WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile by using the IBM Installation Manager.

Procedure

1. If IBM Installation Manager is not already installed, install it.
 - a. Extract the Installation Manager archive file.
 - b. Switch to Installation Manager archive directory and double-click the `install.exe` file.
 - c. In the Install Packages window, select the version number, for example **Version 1.5.2**, and then click **Next**.
 - d. Click **I accept the terms in the license agreement**, and then click **Next**.
 - e. In **Installation Manager Directory** field, type the file path. The file path is the location where you want to install IBM Installation Manager.
 - f. Click **Next**, and then click **Install**. A progress bar is displayed, which shows that the installation is in progress.

When the installation is complete, a window is displayed, indicating that IBM Installation Manager is installed.

2. Click **Restart Installation Manager** in the lower right of the window. Alternatively, you can click **Start > All Programs > IBM Installation Manager > IBM Installation Manager** to start Installation Manager.
3. In the “IBM Installation Manager” window, click **File > Preference**, and then click **Add Repository**. In the “Add Repository” window, browse to the

repository.config file of your WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile repository folder. Then, click **OK** to confirm adding the repository.

4. In the Preference window, click **Test Connections**. If successful, the following message is displayed:

All the selected repositories are connected.

5. Click **OK** to close the Preference window.
6. In the “IBM Installation Manager” window, click **Install**.
7. Select the version number of WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile, to complete this scenario, you must use **Version 8.5.5.0** or later, and then click **Next**.
8. Click **I accept the terms in the license agreement**, and then click **Next**.
9. Specify the installation root directory for the product binary files. If you use Windows 64-bit operating system, choose whether you use the 32-bit or 64-bit architecture. Then, click **Next**.
10. Select both **Embeddable EJB Container and JPA Client** and **Extended Programming Models**, and then click **Next**.
11. Review the summary information, and click **Install**.
 - a. If the installation is successful, the program displays a message, which indicates that installation is successful.

Note: The program might also display important post-installation instructions as well.
 - b. If the installation is not successful, click **View Log File** to troubleshoot the problem.
12. Click **Finish**.
13. Click **File > Exit** to close Installation Manager.

Results

WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile is installed.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Installing IBM WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools” to install the developer tools.

Installing IBM WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools

Install IBM WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools for Eclipse into an existing Eclipse workbench.

Before you begin

- Install Eclipse 4.2.2 for Java EE Developers.
- If you have an earlier version of IBM WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools for Eclipse that is installed on your computer, you must uninstall it before you start this task.
- You must be connected to the internet.

Procedure

1. Start your Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers workbench.
2. Locate the installation files from your Eclipse workbench.
 - a. Click **Help > Eclipse Marketplace**.

- b. In the **Find** field, type Liberty Profile.
- c. In the list of results, locate the **IBM WebSphere Application Server V8.5.5 Liberty Profile Developer Tools Beta**, and then click **Install**. If the **Uninstall** button is displayed rather than the **Install** button, you have other version of WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools installed. In that case, click **Uninstall** to uninstall the other version, and then repeat Step 2.

What else might I do or be interested in?

Alternatively, you can install from WASdev website:

- a. Open your web browser to <https://ibmdw.net/wasdev/downloads/>, and click **Download** under **WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools for Eclipse**.
- b. Drag the **Install** icon onto the Eclipse toolbar.

3. On the **Confirm Selected Features** page, expand the parent nodes and select the features that you want to install. When you are finished, click **Next**.
4. On the “Review Licenses” page, click **I accept the terms of the license agreement**, and then click **Finish**. The installation process starts.

Note: During the installation, a Security Warning dialog box might open and display the following message:

Warning: You are installing software that contains unsigned content. The authenticity or validity of this software cannot be established. Do you want to continue with the installation?

You can safely ignore the message and click **OK** to continue.

5. When the installation process is completed, restart the workbench.

Results

The IBM WebSphere Application Server Developer Tools are installed. You are ready to use the tools to create and configure a server on the liberty profile.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Creating a Liberty profile server” to create a Liberty profile server to communicate with WebSphere MQ.

Creating a Liberty profile server

Create a Liberty profile by using the WebSphere Application Server Developer tools.

Procedure

1. Start your Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers workbench.
2. In the Java EE view, click the **Servers** tab.
3. Right-click in the **Servers** field, and then click **New > Server**. The Define a New Server window is displayed.
4. Select **WebSphere Application Server V8.5 Liberty Profile** from the server list, and then click **Next**.
5. In the “Liberty Profile Runtime Environment” window, browse to the root of your Liberty profile installation folder. By default, the installation folder is `C:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere\Liberty`.

6. If the JRE you want to use is not listed in the window, click **Configure JREs** and follow the instructions to configure it. Then, click **Next**.
7. In the “New Liberty Profile Server” window, enter a server name in the **Server name** field. For example, SCENARIO. Then, click **Finish**. The name of the server that you just created is displayed in the **Servers** field.

Results

A server is created in the Liberty profile.

What to do next

Configure your server to connect to the WebSphere MQ messaging provider. See “Configuring WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile”

Configuring WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile

Through the WebSphere MQ messaging provider in the Liberty profile, Java Message Service (JMS) messaging applications can use your WebSphere MQ system as an external provider of JMS messaging resources.

Before you begin

- You must have downloaded the WebSphere MQ Resource Adapter. If not, follow “Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter” on page 27 to get it.
- You must already have created a Liberty profile server on which to deploy a messaging application that uses JMS. If not, follow “Creating a Liberty profile server” on page 38 to create one.

About this task

You configure the server by using the developer tools for Eclipse.

Procedure

1. Start your Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers workbench.
2. Click the **Servers** tab, and then expand the server that you just created. Then, double-click **Server Configuration**. The server.xml file is displayed in the main window.
3. Click **Design** tab to switch to the design view.
4. Add features to the server configuration.
 - a. In the main window, expand **Server Configuration**, and then click **Feature Manager**.
 - b. Click **Add** in the right of the main window.
 - c. Add the `wmqJmsClient-1.1` feature. Enter `wmqJmsClient-1.1` in the “Select the features to enable” window, and then click **OK**.
 - d. Using the same method to add `jndi-1.0`, `osgiconsole-1.0`, `servlet-3.0`, and `jmsMdb-3.1`.
5. Specify the location of the WebSphere MQ Resource Adapter.
 - a. Click **Server Configuration** in the main window, and then click **Add**.
 - b. Enter `Variable Declaration`, and then click **OK**.
 - c. In the **Name** field, enter `wmqJmsClient.rar.location`; in the **Value** field, enter the full path of your `wmq.jmsra.rar` file that is obtained in “Obtaining the WebSphere MQ Resource adapter” on page 27.

6. Add the connection factory definitions.
 - a. Click **Server Configuration** in the main window, and then click **Add**.
 - b. Enter JMS Queue Connection Factory, and then click **OK**.
 - c. In the **JNDI name** field, enter `jms/replyCF`.
 - d. Click **New** next to **Connection manager reference**.
 - e. Click **JMS Queue Connection Factory** again, and click **Add**.
 - f. Enter WebSphere MQ JMS Queue Connection Factory, and then click **OK**.
 - g. Enter the following information:

Channel

The name of the WebSphere MQ channel to use for communication.

If you do not have a specific channel that you want to use, specify the default channel that is created when you created the queue manager, `SYSTEM.DEF.SVRCONN`.

Tip: To display the default channel in WebSphere MQ Explorer, click the Show System Objects icon at the upper right of the MQ Explorer - Content pane.

Host name

The name of your machine.

Port The port number of the WebSphere MQ queue manager `sampleQM`.

This port number is displayed in WebSphere MQ Explorer under **Queue managers > sampleQM > Advanced > Listeners**, in the Port column in the `LISTENER.TCP` row.

7. Create a queue.
 - a. Click **Server Configuration** in the main window, and then click **Add**.
 - b. Enter **JMS Queue**, and then click **OK**.
 - c. In the **Id** field, enter `MDBQ2`; in the **JNDI name** field, enter `MDBQ`.
 - d. Click **JMS Queue**, and then click **Add**.
 - e. Enter WebSphere MQ JMS Queue, and then click **OK**.
 - f. In the **Base queue name** field, enter `Q1`.
8. Create an activation specification.
 - a. Click **Server Configuration** in the main window, and then click **Add**.
 - b. Enter JMS Activation Specification, and then click **OK**.
 - c. In the **Id** field, enter `sampleMDB/pishopExampleReplyMDB/PiShopReplyMDB`.
 - d. Click **JMS Activation Specification**, and then click **Add**.
 - e. Enter WebSphere MQ JMS Activation Specification, and then click **OK**.
 - f. Enter the following information:

Destination

`MDBQ2`

Port The port number of the WebSphere MQ queue manager `sampleQM`.

This port number is displayed in WebSphere MQ Explorer under **Queue managers > sampleQM > Advanced > Listeners**, in the Port column in the `LISTENER.TCP` row.

9. Configure JMS applications to connect in the BINDING mode.
 - a. Click **Server Configuration** in the main window, and then click **Add**.
 - b. Enter WebSphere MQ Messaging, and then click **OK**.
 - c. In the **Native library path** field, enter the location of the WebSphere MQ native libraries. If you are using 32-bit operating system, the default path is C:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere MQ\java\lib; if you are using 64-bit operating system, the default path is C:\Program Files (x86)\IBM\WebSphere MQ\java\lib.
10. Click **File > Save** to save the configurations.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Deploying the sample application to the Liberty profile” to deploy the sample MDB application.

Deploying the sample application to the Liberty profile

After you deploy the sample message driven bean (MDB) application, you can use it to verify that WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile is communicating with WebSphere MQ.

Before you begin

Download the sample application. Click the following link and save the file to the machine that hosts WebSphere Application Server: [sampleMDB.earsampleMDB.ear](#) (in online information center).

About this task

The sample MDB application, `sampleMDB.ear`, is designed to use the objects that you created earlier in WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile. The MDB application uses these objects to send a message to WebSphere MQ, for receipt by the sample JMS application requester client that you used in “Running the sample JMS application” on page 25.

The following diagram shows a message traveling from the sample JMS client to WebSphere MQ, and then on to WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile, where it is passed to the MDB running within WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile. A response message travels from the MDB to WebSphere MQ, and then on to the JMS client.

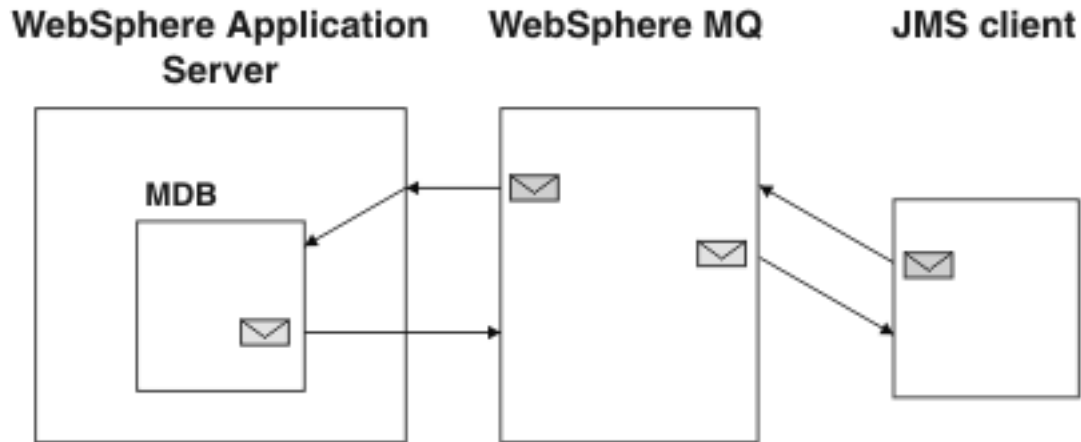


Figure 9. A message traveling from the sample JMS client to WebSphere MQ, then onward to the MDB on WebSphere Application Server Liberty Profile

Procedure

1. Copy the sampleMDB.ear file to `${server.config.dir}\apps` folder. The default location for `${server.config.dir}` is `C:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere\Liberty\usr\servers\SCENARIO`.
2. Add the configuration of the sampleMDB.ear file to the server.xml.
 - a. Click **Server Configuration** in the main window, and then click **Add**.
 - b. Enter Application, and then click **OK**.
 - c. In the **Id** field, enter PiShopReplyMDB.
 - d. Click **Browse** next to **Location** field.
 - e. Click **Relative Path** in the left panel and **sampleMDB.ear** on the right panel. Then, click **OK**.
 - f. Select **Automatically start**.
3. Click **File > Save** to save the configurations.

Results

The MDB application is deployed to the Liberty profile.

What to do next

Follow the instructions in “Verifying the solution” to run the sample applications and verify that messages can be passed between the two products.

Verifying the solution

Run the sample JMS and message driven bean (MDB) applications to verify that they can communicate with each other.

Before you begin

You must have configured WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile and WebSphere MQ as described in “Configuring WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile” on page 39 and “Configuring the JNDI namespace and administered objects” on page 17

About this task

In “Running the sample JMS application” on page 25, you ran the supplied JMS sample application to verify that the requester and responder clients of the application could communicate through WebSphere MQ. In “Deploying the sample application to the Liberty profile” on page 41, you installed an MDB application. In this task, you run the requester application as before, but the reply comes from the MDB application instead of the previous responder application, verifying that messages are being passed between WebSphere MQ and WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile.

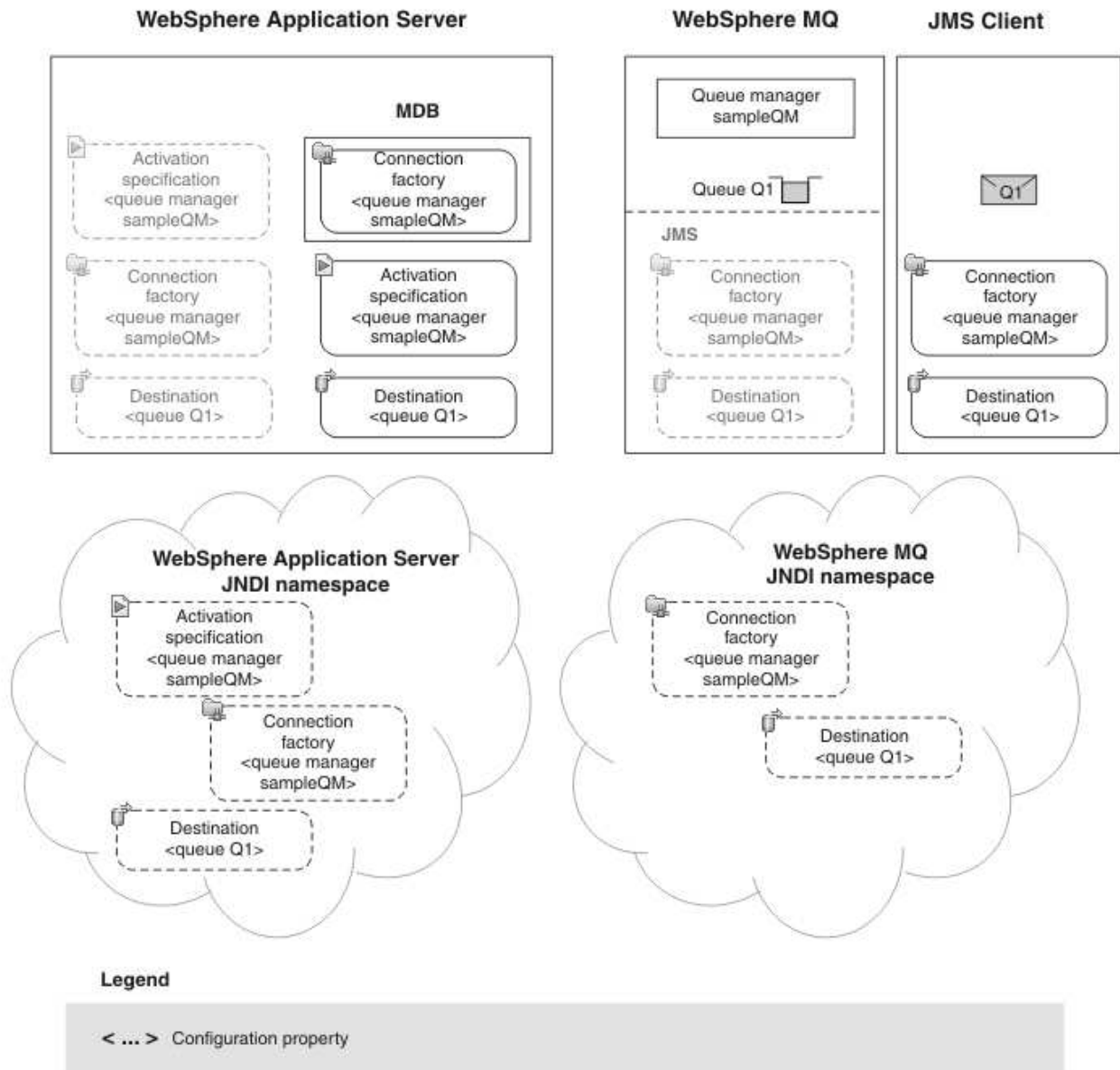


Figure 10.

Procedure

1. Start your Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers workbench.

2. Start the server. Click the **Servers** tab, and then right click the server name, and then click **start**. The following message is displayed in the console:

```

Launching SCENARIO (WebSphere Application Server 8.5.5.0/wlp-1.0.3.20130510-0831) on IBM J9 VM, version
  pwa6460sr13ifx-20130303_02 (SR13) (en_GB)
[AUDIT ] CWWKE0001I: The server SCENARIO has been launched.
[AUDIT ] CWWKZ0058I: Monitoring dropins for applications.
[AUDIT ] CWWKZ0001I: Application sampleMDB started in 0.383 seconds.
[AUDIT ] CWWKF0011I: The server SCENARIO is ready to run a smarter planet.

```

If the following message is displayed, click **HTTP Endpoint** and change the value of **Port** and **Secure port**, and then start the server again until the message is no longer displayed.

Several ports (9080,9443) required by WebSphere Application Server V8.5 Liberty Profile at localhost are already in use. The server might be running in another process, or a system process might be using the port. To start this server you will need to stop the other process or change the port numbers.

If the following error message is displayed in the console, open WebSphere MQ Explorer and expand **IBM WebSphere MQ > Queue Managers**, then right click **sampleQM**, and then click **Properties > Communication**. Select **Disabled in Channel authentication records** list.

```
JMSCMQ0001: WebSphere MQ call failed with compcode '2' ('MQCC_FAILED') reason '2035' ('MQRC_NOT_AUTHORIZED').
```

3. Double-click the runrequester.cmd batch file in the sample package. This command file opens a Command Prompt window then runs the sample JMS requester client, which sends a message to WebSphere MQ. The runrequester.cmd file uses environment variables to set the class path for running the JMS application. If you see a Java java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError, you might need to adjust the class path line in the command file.

Results

The sample requester application sends the same request message as before, but the response now comes from the MDB application. The following output, showing sent and received messages, is displayed in the requester application Command Prompt window:

```

> Connection factory located in JNDI.
> Destination located in JNDI.
> Creating connection to QueueManager.
> Connection created.

> Sending stock request for 'BakedBeans'
> Sent Message ID=ID:414d512073616d706c65514d202020206beeb6512001ad02

> Received Message ID=ID:414d512073616d706c65514d202020206beeb6512001bb02 for 'From MDB: BakedBeans -
  15 tins in stock. Expected delivery time 1 day'

> Closing connection to QueueManager.
> Closed Connection.
-----
In this window, observe the messages sent through WebSphere MQ:
- The request message sent
- The reply message received
-----
When ready, press any key to close this window
Press any key to continue . . .

```

In the console of your Eclipse, the following message is displayed:

```
Example MDB invoked
```

You have finished implementing the solution, and verified that WebSphere Application Server Liberty profile can connect to WebSphere MQ for the successful transmission of messages.

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