

# Introduction to MQ

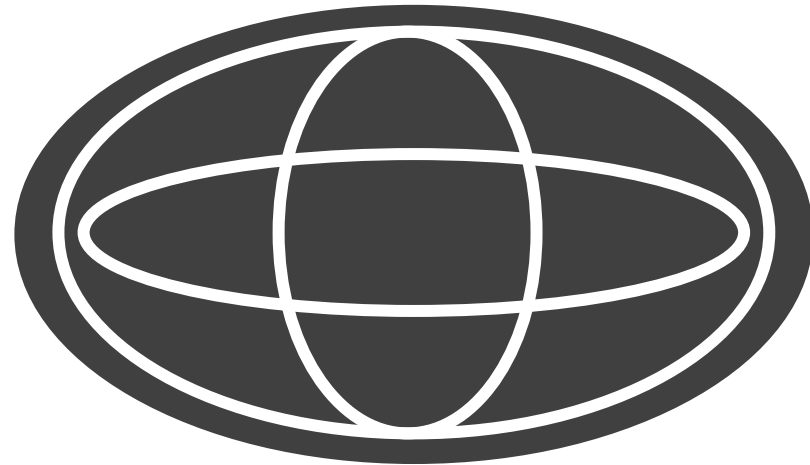
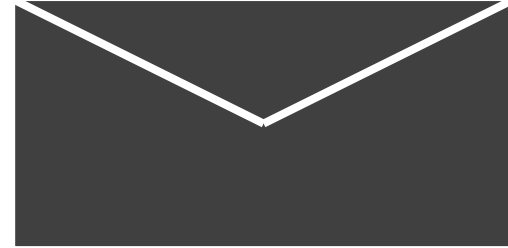
John Waldron  
IBM

November 2018  
Session **AJ**



# Agenda

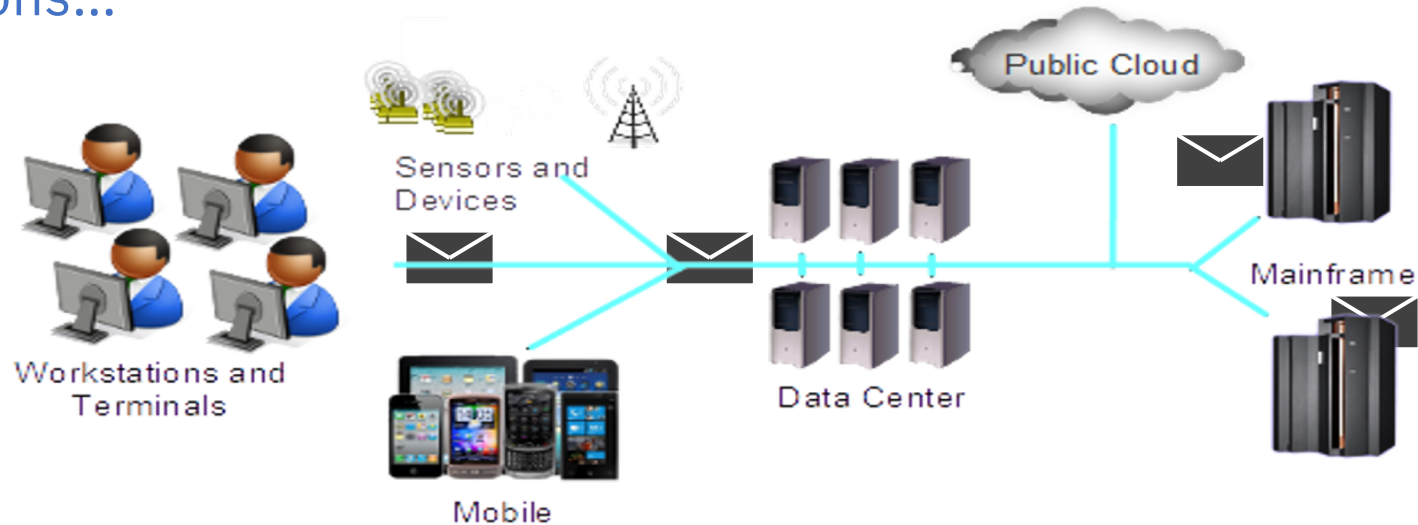
- Messaging
  - What is messaging and why use it?
  - What does MQ give you?
- Fundamentals of IBM MQ
  - Messaging models
  - Key components
  - Messaging applications
  - MQ Environments
  - Security
  - Reliability and availability
  - Administration
  - MQ Advanced



# What is messaging?

It connects your applications...

From the simplest pairs  
of applications...

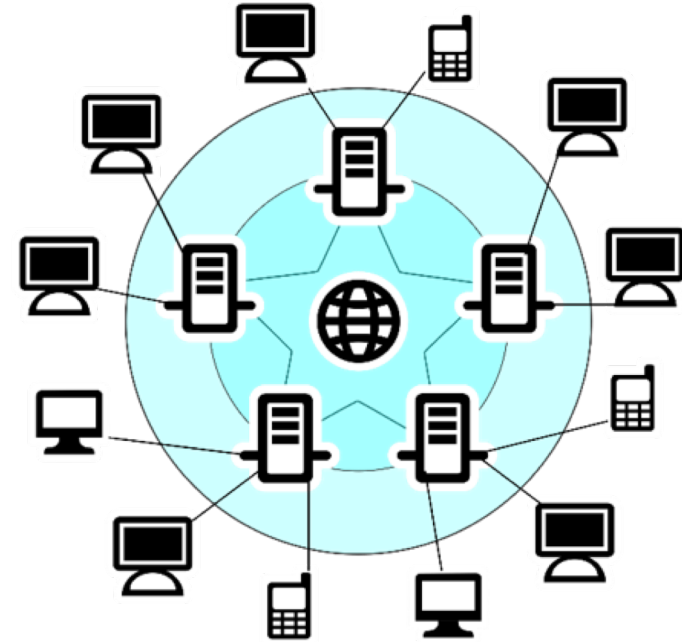


...and breaks the tight coupling...

...to the most complex  
business processes.

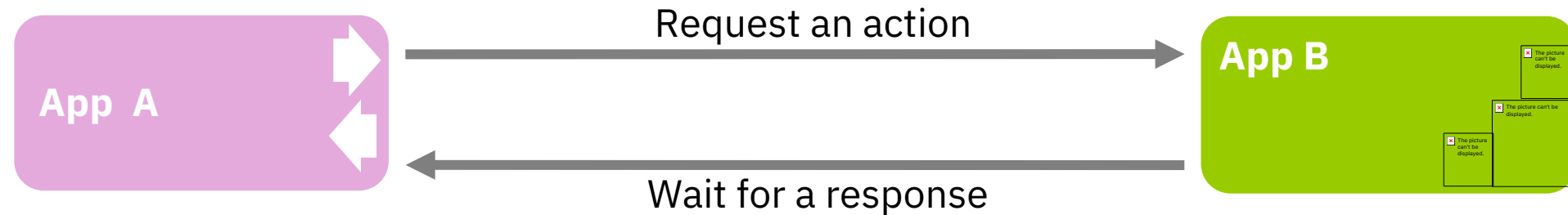
# Why use it?

- Extended reach
  - Reliability
  - Scalability
  - Flexibility
- 
- Provides for simplification of application development
    - Ubiquity
    - Easy to change and scale
    - Focus on the business logic
  - Important regardless of the initial scale of deployment





# Direct communication between applications



- Issues with this ‘synchronous’ approach
  - Both applications A and B **must always** be available for A to continue
  - A cannot do anything whilst B is processing A’s request
  - What if B fails whilst A is waiting for it to complete?
  - What if B needs to handle a high workload of different priority requests?

# Fragility of tight coupling

As systems become more tightly coupled, their reliance on each other increases

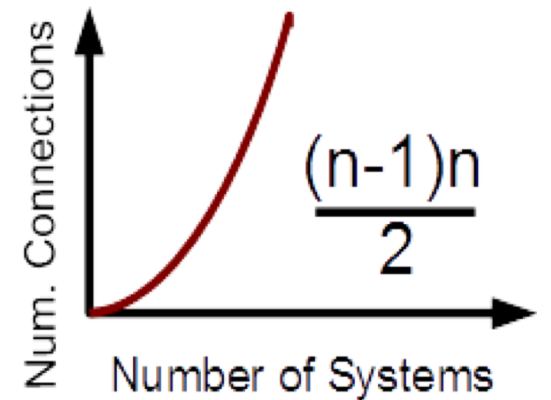
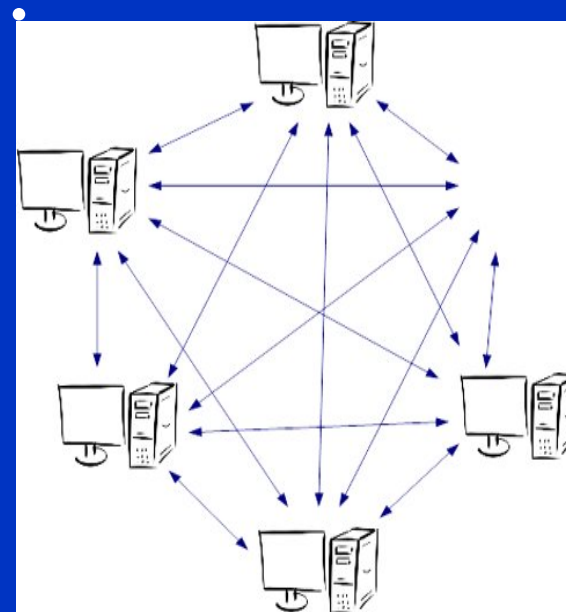
The cost of a failure of a process increases

Maximum number of connections goes up with the square of the number of systems

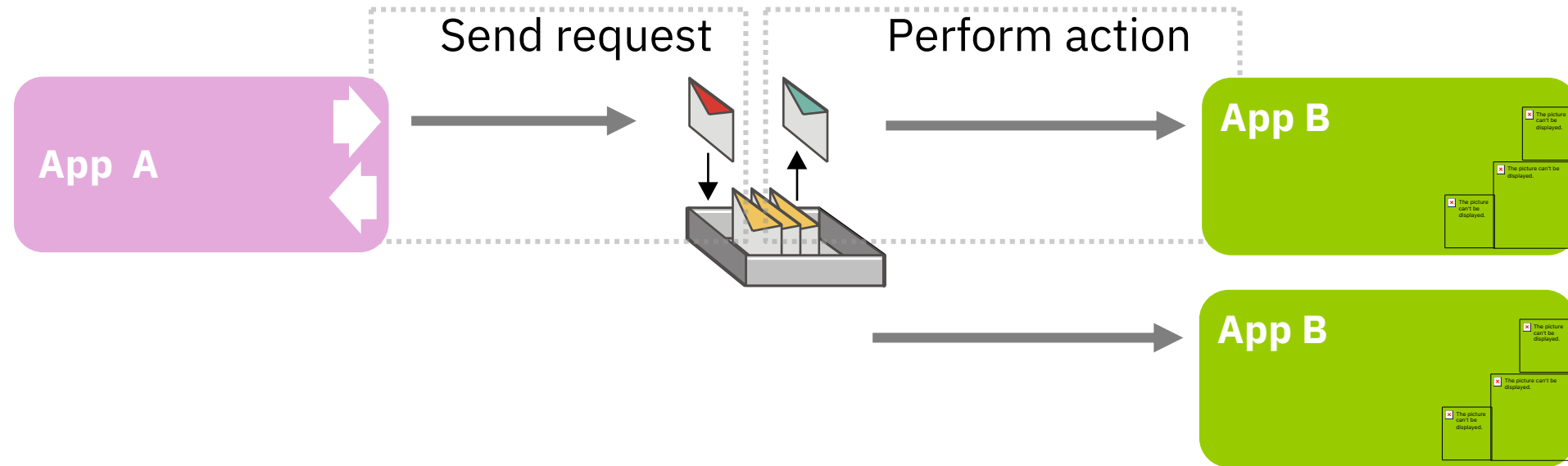
Scaling systems independently to respond to requirements becomes unmanageable

A process was originally designed for one, well-defined, purpose...it then needed to change to meet new requirements

Being able to respond rapidly to internal and external challenges by rapidly modifying existing services gives a competitive advantage



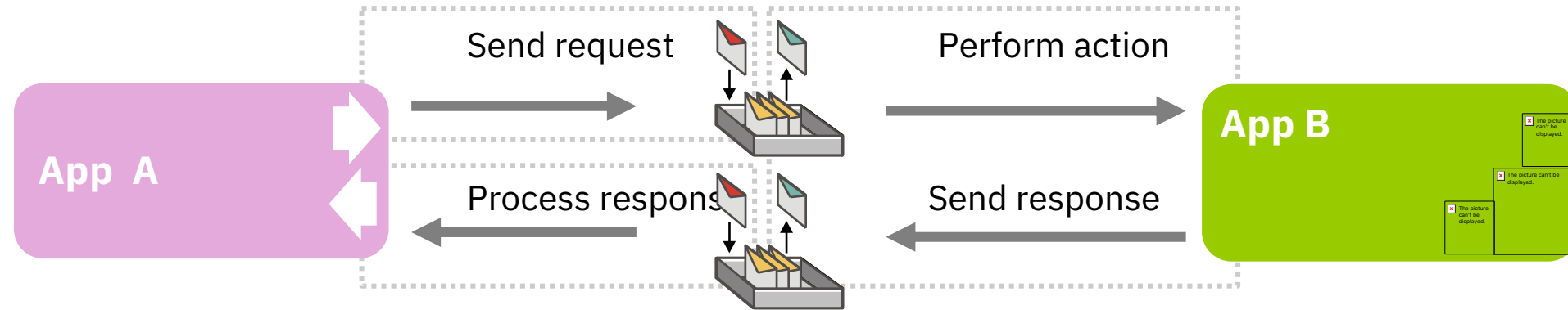
# Adding flexibility with Messaging



A 'queue' is placed between the two applications

- Allows A to continue immediately, without waiting for B
- Allows B to efficiently process a queue of work when it is ready to do so.
  - Additional instance of B can be started to handle additional load during peak times
- Overcomes availability of B versus A – “store and forward” of messages

# What if you NEED a response?

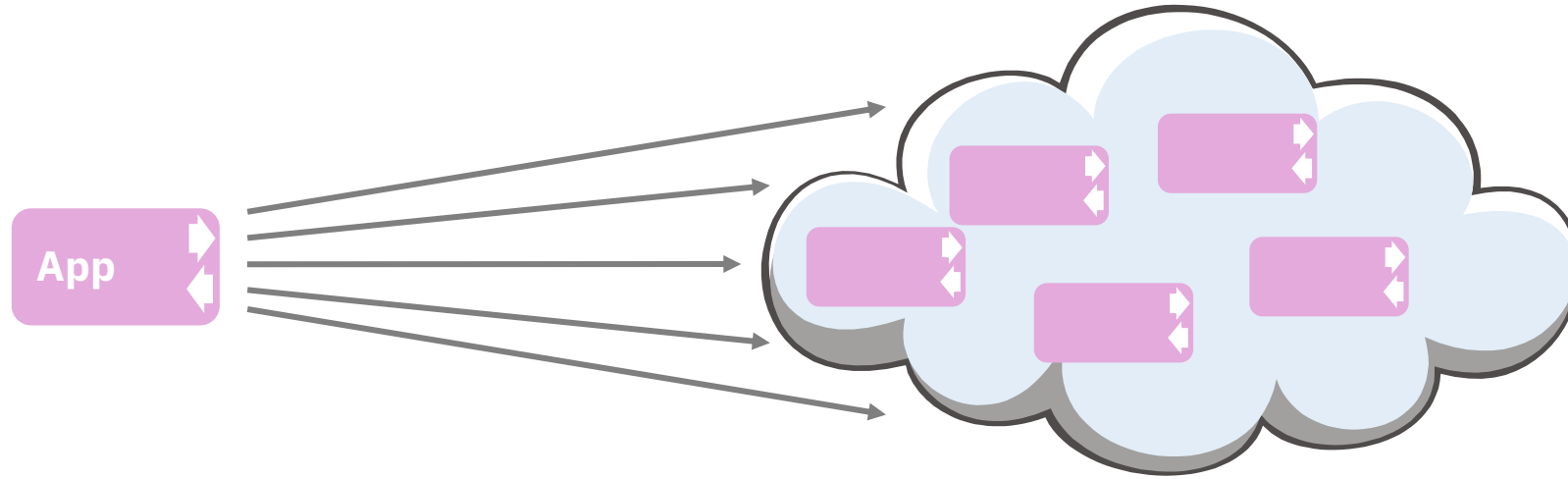


## Using messaging still adds value!

- Process the response whenever it becomes available
  - *No need for A to be idle whilst the request is performed*
- Application B processes its workload efficiently and can handle spikes in load
- Application, network and infrastructure failures can be handled independently

# **Messaging Models:**

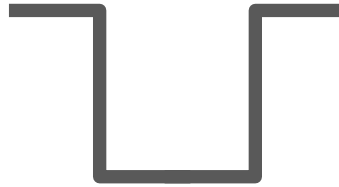
# The Power of **events**



Not all information is distributed on a one-to-one basis

- Think about streams of information
  - Regularly updated information - such as stock prices or sensor data
  - Business events - such as 'new customer' or 'purchase'
- **Publish / Subscribe** messaging is the solution!
  - The owner of the information simply **publishes** it on a **topic**
  - Anybody who is interested simply **subscribes** to the **topic**

# Point-to-point

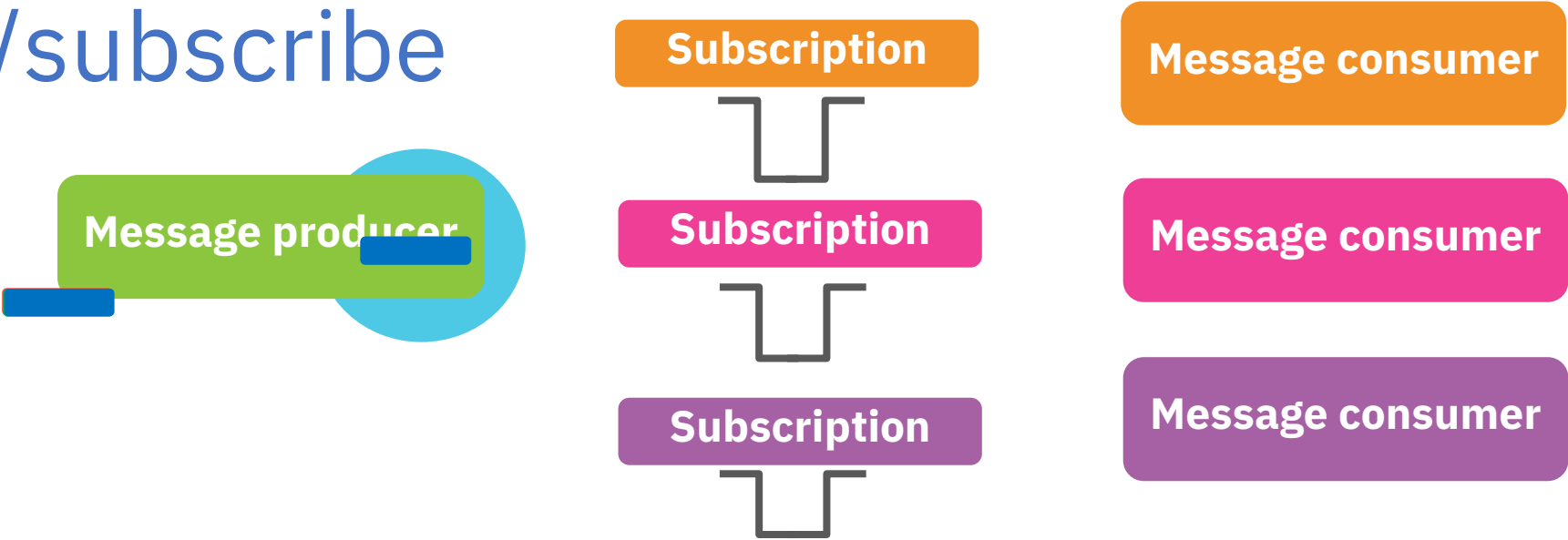


# Point-to-point



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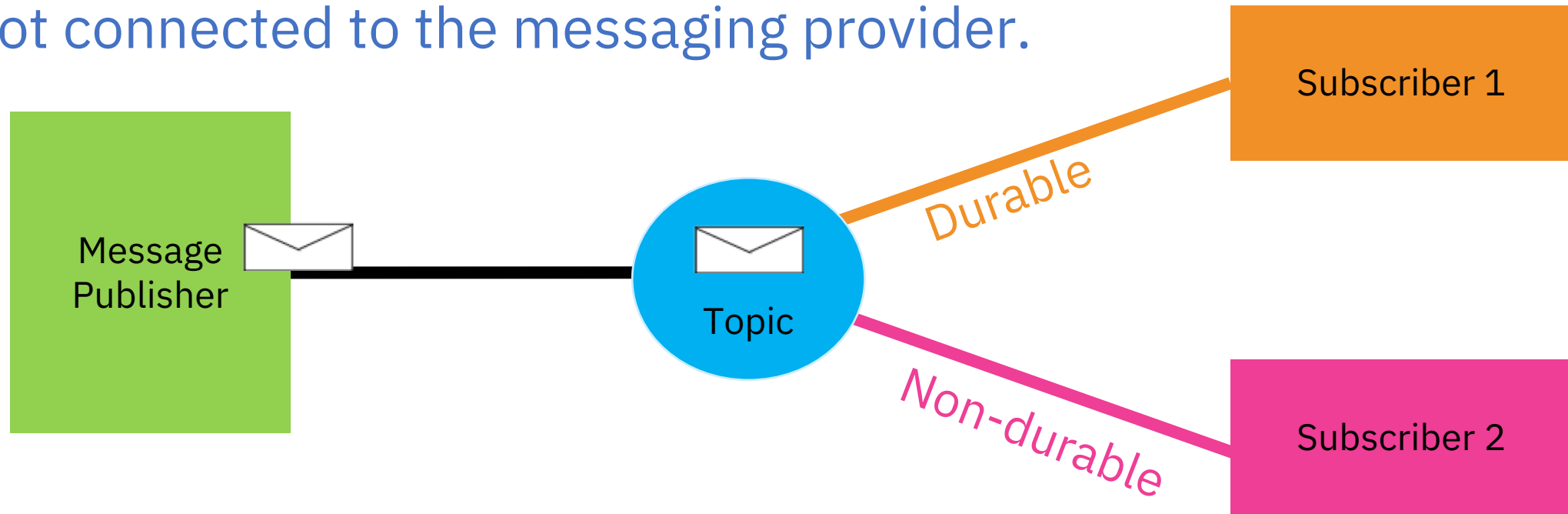
# Publish/subscribe





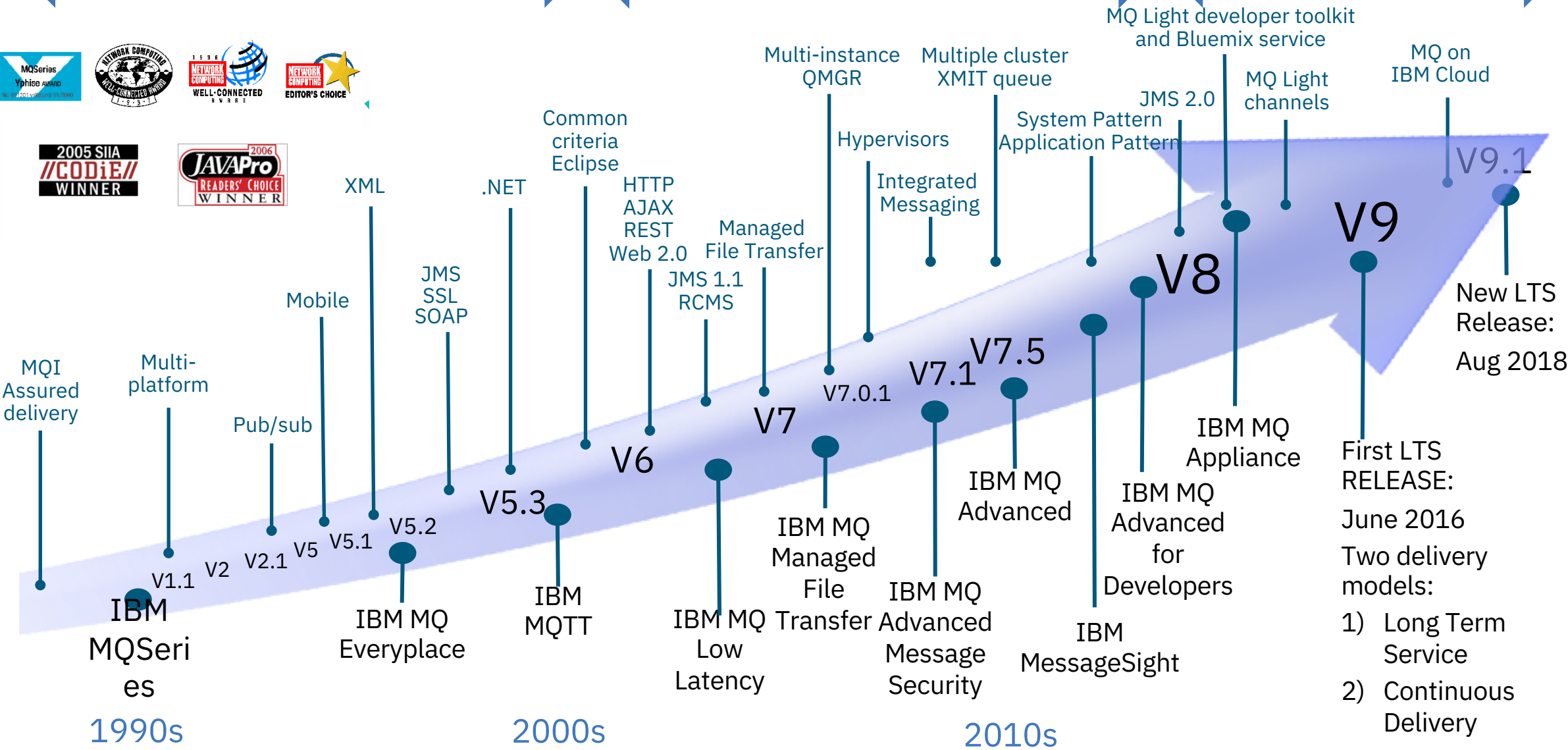
# Durable **publish/subscribe** in action

Durable subscriptions result in published messages being retained when the subscriber is not connected to the messaging provider.



IBM MQ

# IBM MQ timeline



**First LTS RELEASE:**  
 June 2016  
 Two delivery models:  
 1) Long Term Service  
 2) Continuous Delivery

**New LTS Release:**  
 Aug 2018

# What MQ adds to messaging

## Enterprise Messaging

### **Reliability**

Assured message delivery “Once and once only”

Resiliency and high availability of the infrastructure

Continued support and interoperability of systems for over twenty years

### **Scalability**

High performance solution

Incremental growth of applications and infrastructure

### **Ubiquity**

Breadth of support for platforms and environments

Multiple application environments and APIs to suit many styles

### **Security**

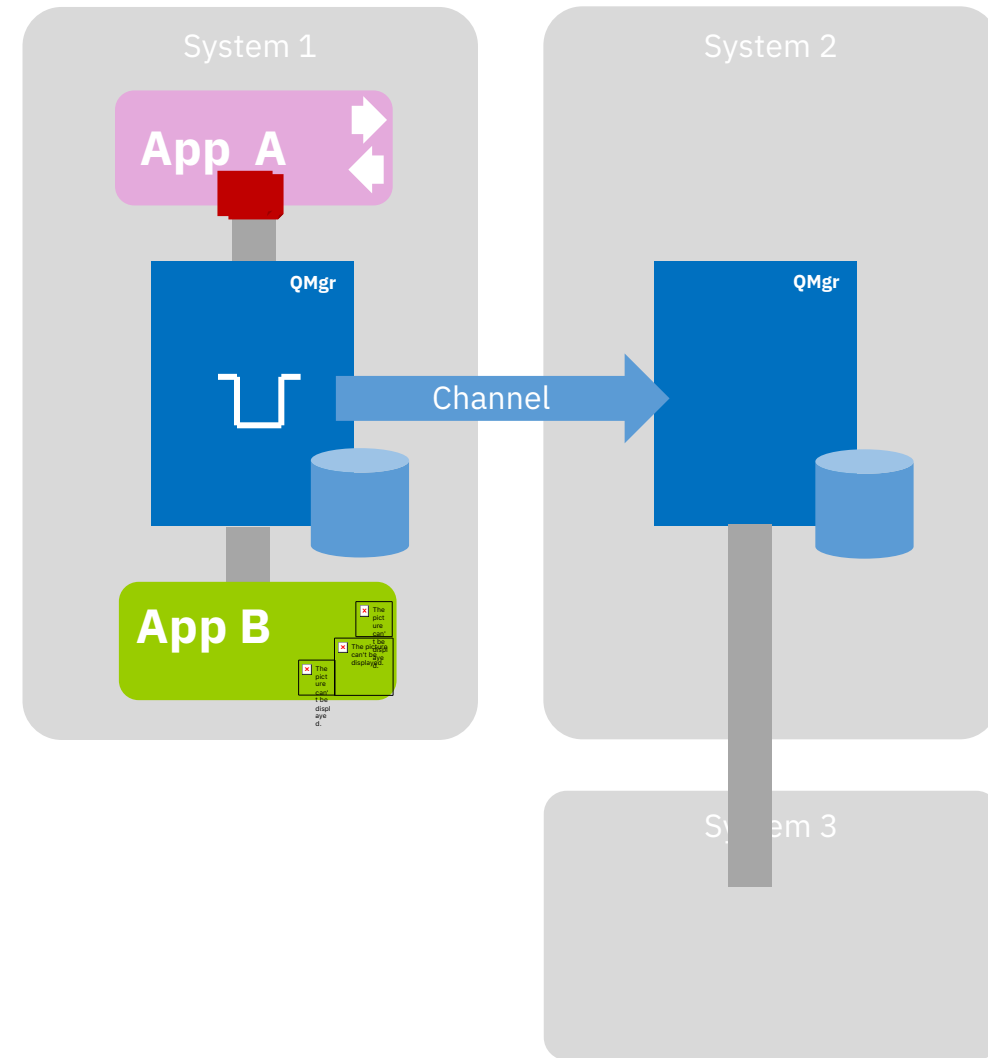
Data encryption and integrity

End use authentication and authorisation

Audit trails for configuration and data flows

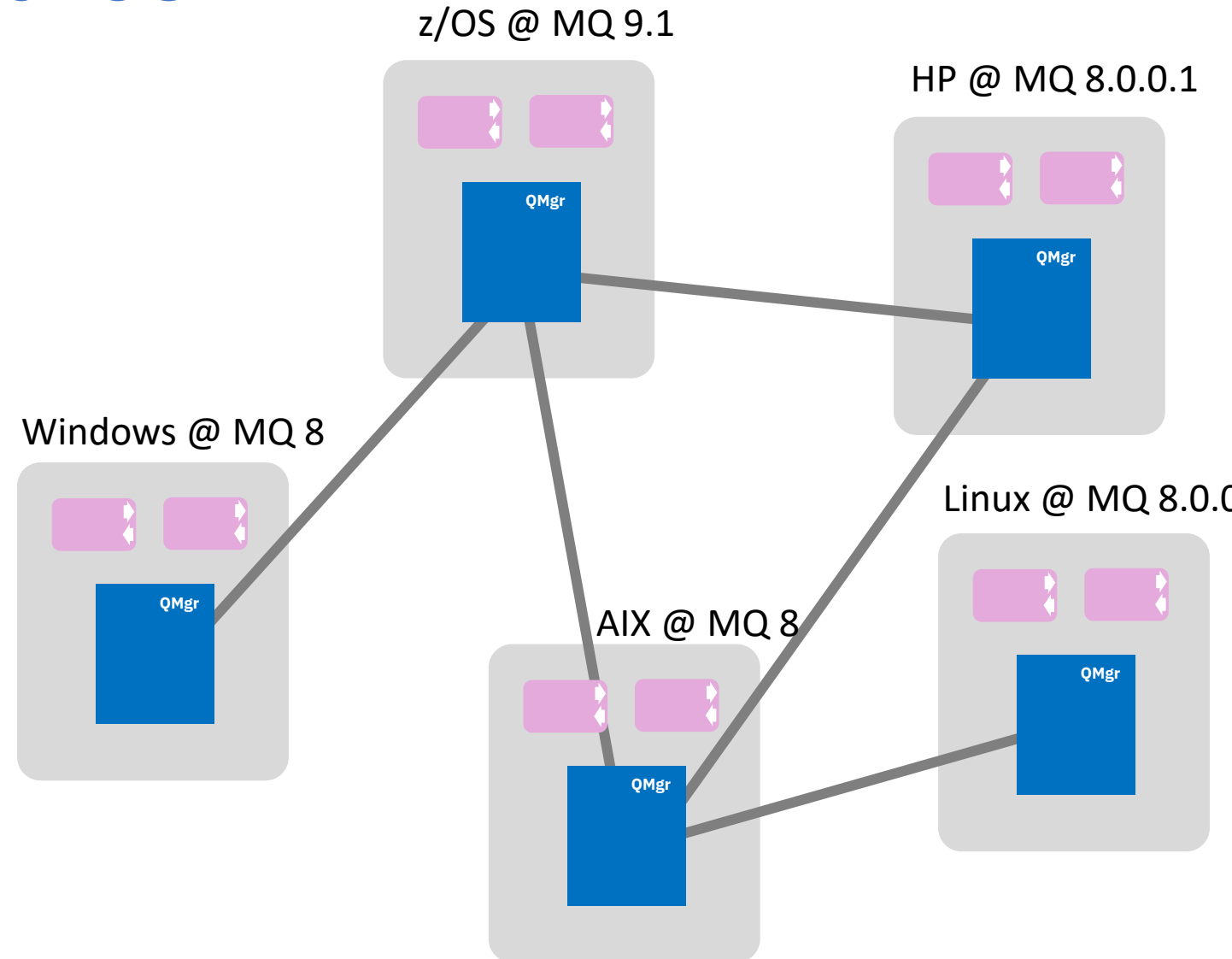
# Anatomy of an MQ system

- **Applications**
  - Applications use MQ clients to connect to an MQ **queue manager**
  - Applications can connect to queue managers either on the same system (*BINDINGS mode*) or remotely over a network (*CLIENT mode*)
- **Queue Managers**
  - A queue manager is a runtime that hosts messaging resources such as **queues** and their **messages**
  - A queue manager manages the flow and storage of messages
  - Each queue manager runs on a single system
  - Multiple queue managers can be connected together using **channels** and messages routed between them
- **Queues**
  - Queues are a named resource where messages sent to by applications, stored by the queue manager and retrieved by applications
- **Messages**
  - Are just chunks of data
  - Applications build messages to send and receive
- **Channels**
  - Channels define a way for one queue manager to connect to another queue manager
  - Channels can be manually configured or dynamically created as and when needed using **MQ Clusters**



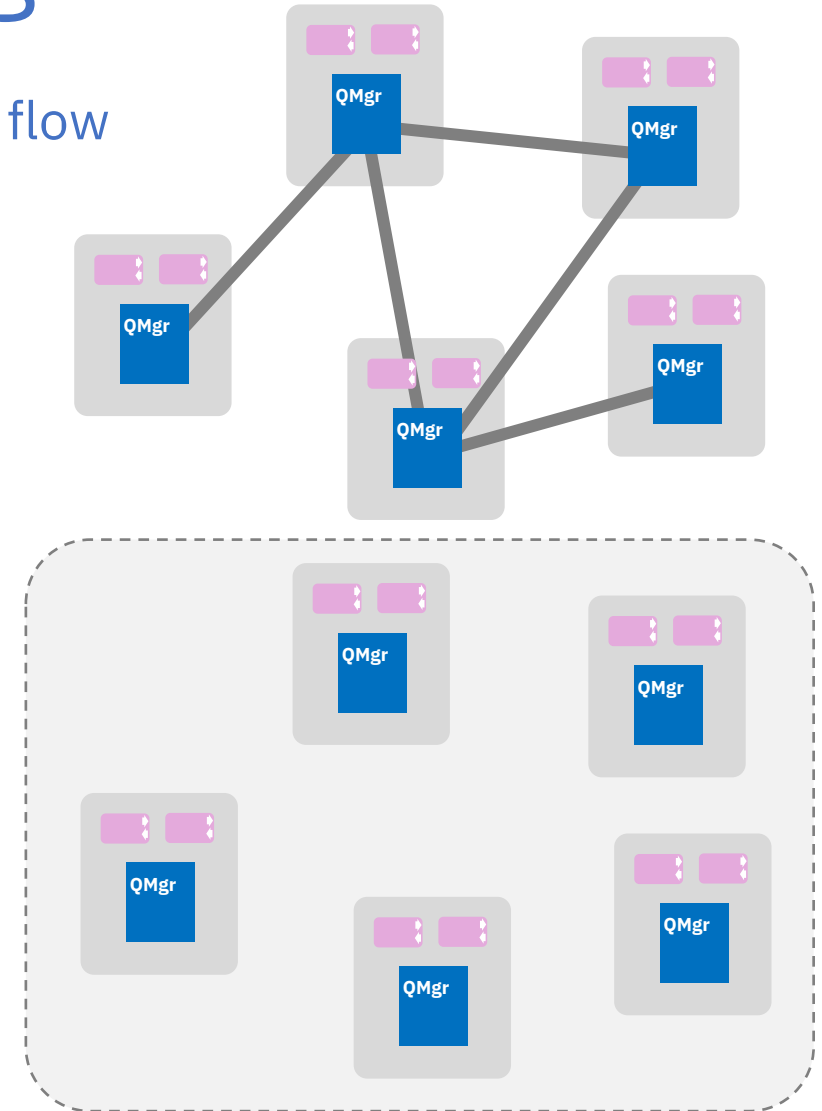
# Distributed Architectures

- Used for connectivity of heterogeneous systems
- “Store and Forward” system to account for network outages
- This is the ‘original’ deployment pattern for MQ
- Queue managers will interoperate with other queue managers and clients at any other version of MQ



# Connecting queue managers together

- **Channels** connect queue managers together, allowing messages to flow between them
- Two options:
  - **Manual configuration of channels**
    - Each channel relationship must be defined on both ends
    - Additional resource also need to be defined (*transmission queues* and *remote queues*)
  - **MQ clusters**
    - Once queue managers join a cluster (a pair of special channels must be defined) they can route messages to any other clustered resource in the cluster without requiring further, per queue manager, configuration.
    - As queue manager networks grow, clusters become a benefit
    - Clusters also enable workload balancing and availability routing of messages



# MQ API calls

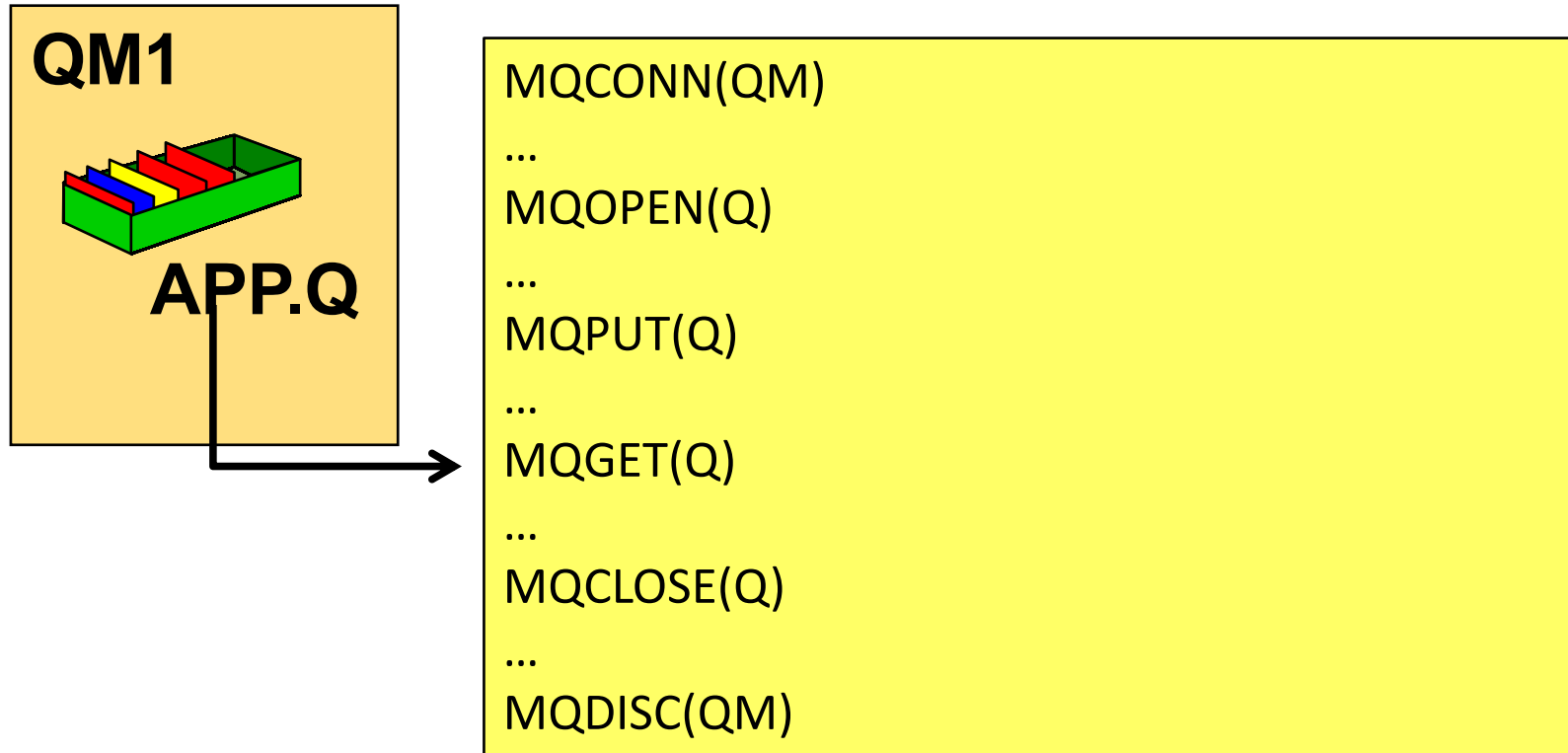


# MQ APIs – How do I connect my apps to my queue manager?

- **MQI**
- **JMS**
- **MQ Light API**
- **MQTT**
- REST API Messaging (point to point only!)

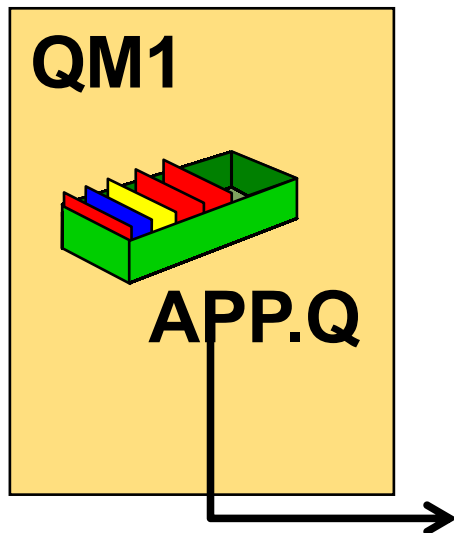
# MQ APIs - MQI (MQ Interface)

- C, COBOL, Java
- MQ's proprietary API offering full access to MQ's capabilities



# MQ APIs - Java Message Service (JMS/XMS)

- JMS is part of the JEE specification.
  - Fully supported in application servers such as WSAS, Liberty, WebLogic and more
- Simplifies programming for Java developers
- No MQ coding knowledge needed!
- XMS syntactically the same as JMS V1.1 but for C, C++ and C#



```
// Lookup the MQ specific objects in JNDI
Context jndiContext      = new InitialContext();
ConnectionFactory cf     = (ConnectionFactory) jndiContext.lookup("jms/QM1");
Destination dest        = (Destination) jndiContext.lookup("jms/APP.Q");

// Establish a connection with the queue manager & create JMS objects
JMSContext context      = cf.createContext();
JMSConsumer consumer    = context.createConsumer(dest);

// Get a message
Message msg = consumer.receive();
```

# MQ APIs - MQ Light

- AMQP based API
- Node.js, Java, Ruby
- Connects cloud applications to MQ!

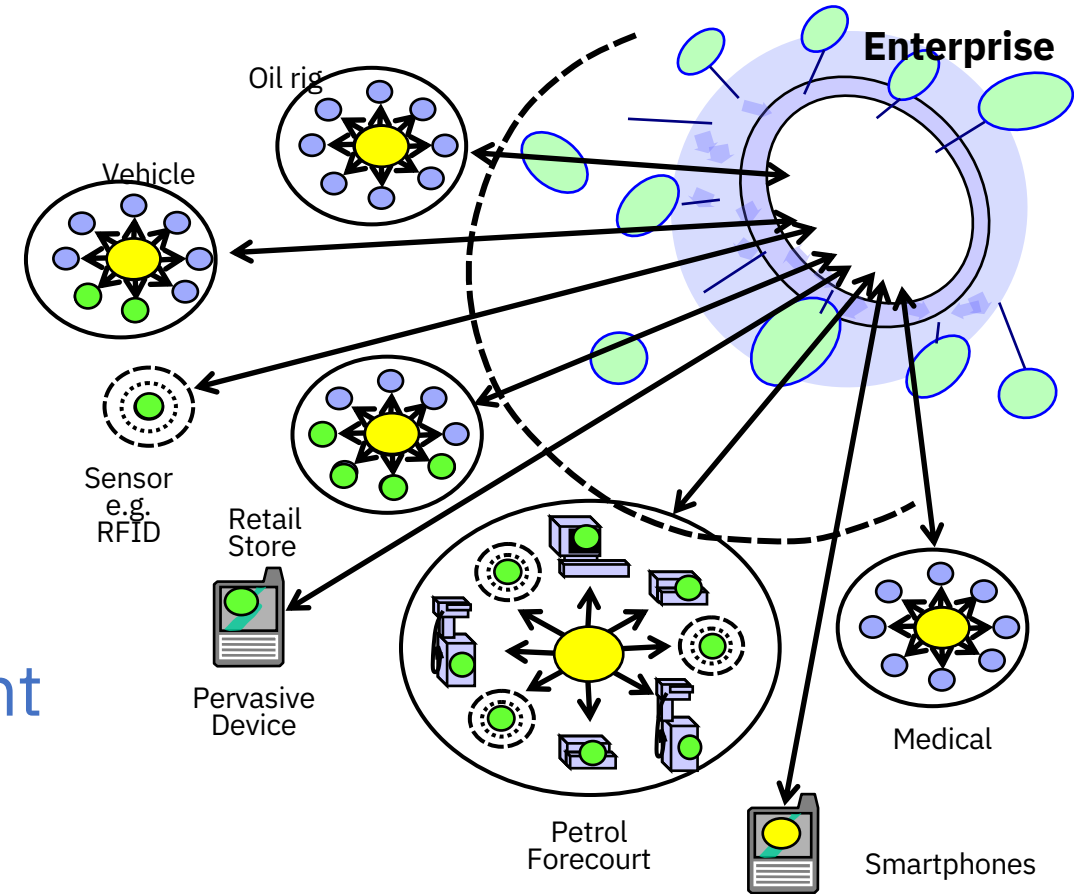
```
# Receive:  
  
var mqlight = require('mqlight');  
  
var recvClient = mqlight.createClient({service:  
'amqp://localhost'});  
recvClient.on('started', function() {  
  recvClient.subscribe('news/technology');  
  recvClient.on('message', function(data, delivery) {  
    console.log(data);  
  });  
});
```

MQ Light



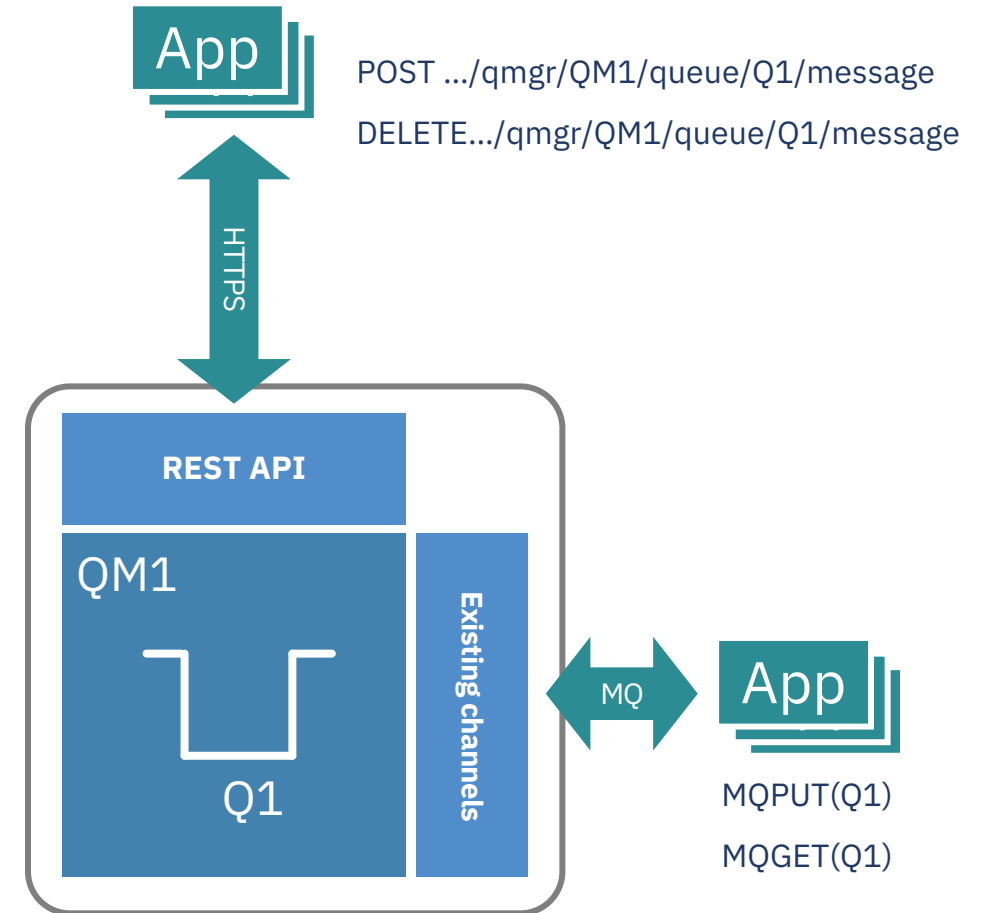
# MQ APIs - MQ Telemetry (MQTT)

- Product extension supports connectivity for smart devices to the enterprise
- Utilises the open standard MQTT protocol
  - a lightweight, public, low bandwidth messaging protocol for scenarios where enterprise messaging clients are too big or bandwidth intensive.
- Java, C and JavaScript libraries provided, but you can “roll your own” that implement the MQTT v3 spec



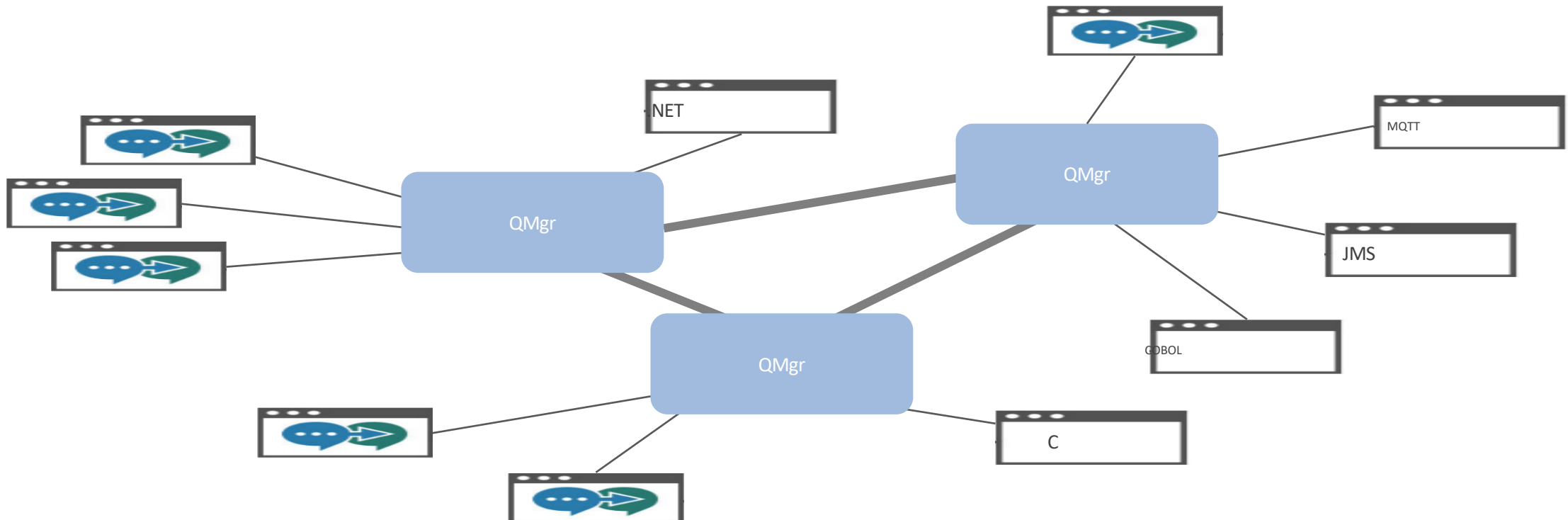
# REST Messaging

- The new HTTP server support in MQ 9.0.x provides the platform for a properly integrated REST API solution
- Allowing applications to put and get messages from a queue without installing any MQ software locally
- Ideal for environments with native REST support, such as common JavaScript libraries including NodeJS, and AngularJS
- Can only be used for point to point messaging
- For full functionality and resiliency an MQ client should still be used



# Messaging APIs

- All interoperate with each other!
  - Any application can receive messages from any other application



# “Once and once only delivery”

## Message persistence

- **Persistent messages**
  - Stored to disk
  - Queued messages are recovered following a server failure
    - No matter what the failure, as long as the disks are intact, so will your messages be
- **Non-persistent messages**
  - Kept in memory as much as possible (better performance)
  - Queued messages are lost in the event of a server failure or restart



## Transactions

- Multiple messaging operations can be coordinated as a transaction
- Messaging applications are often updating other resources based on messages
  - E.g. Receive a message, insert the data to a database
- MQ applications can coordinate messaging operations with other transactional resources
  - A queue manager can be an XA transaction coordinator
  - Or coordinated externally, for example a JEE application server such as WebSphere Application Server
- Available in MQI, JMS and XMS APIs

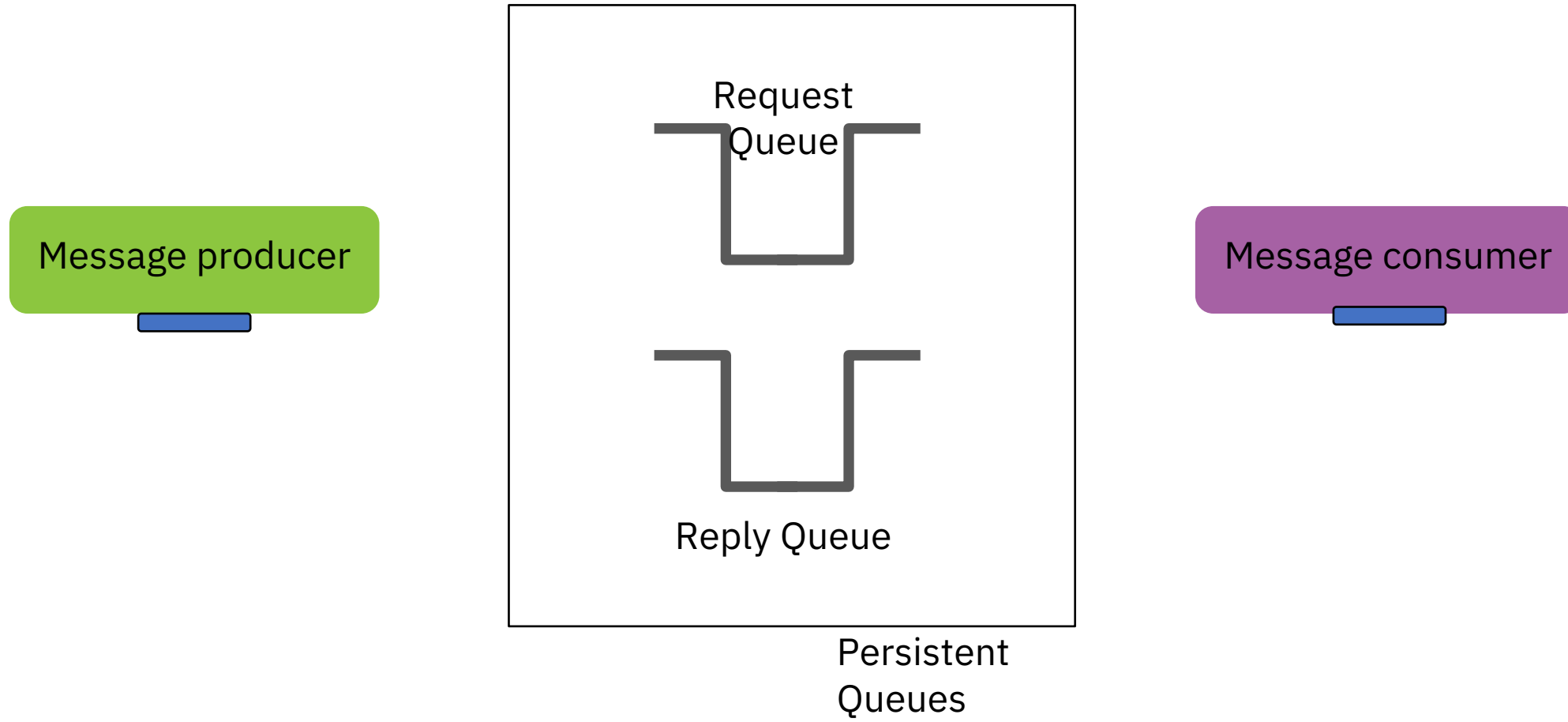
- *Combining persistent messages with transactions gives you once and once only delivery of messages from an application's point of view*



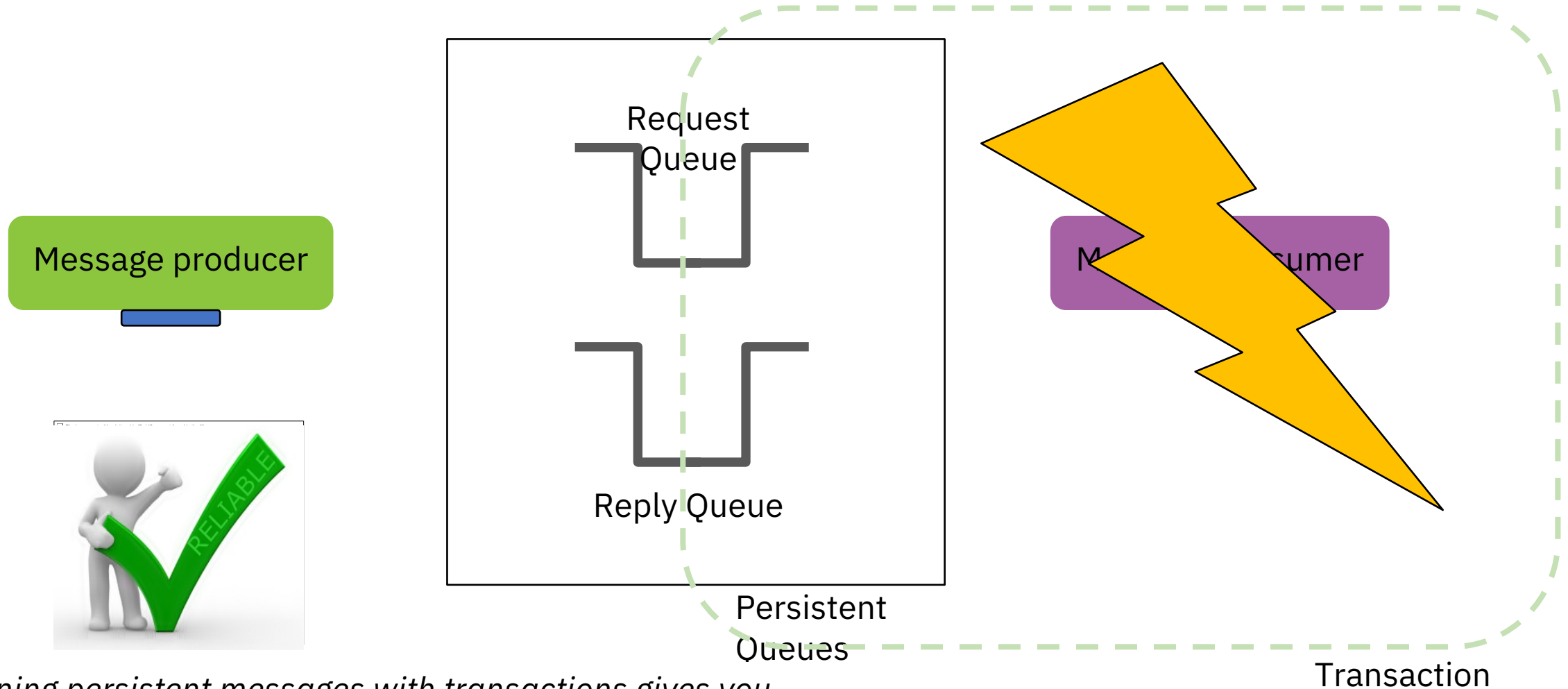
# Transactional Messaging

- Non Persistent

- Persistent



# Transactional Messaging



*Combining persistent messages with transactions gives you **once and once only delivery** of messages from an application's point of view*

- Run IBM MQ in any location or cloud exactly as you need it



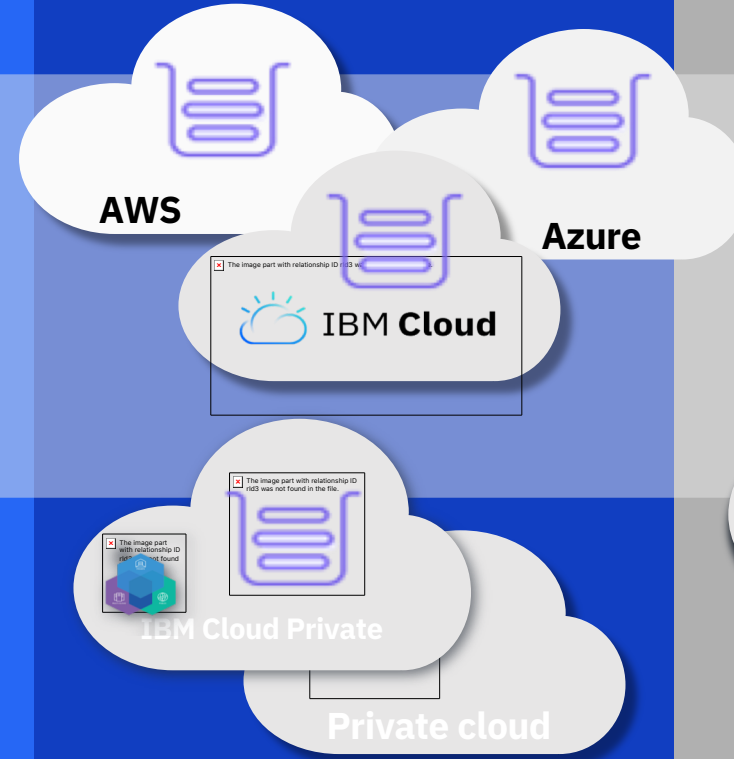
- On-premise, software and the MQ Appliance



IBM Z  
Linux AIX  
Window Solaris  
HP E IBM i  
Appliance ...



- Run it yourself in any cloud, public or private



- Let IBM host it for you with its new managed MQ service in IBM Cloud



# MQ on IBM Cloud

Provision queue managers directly into IBM Cloud

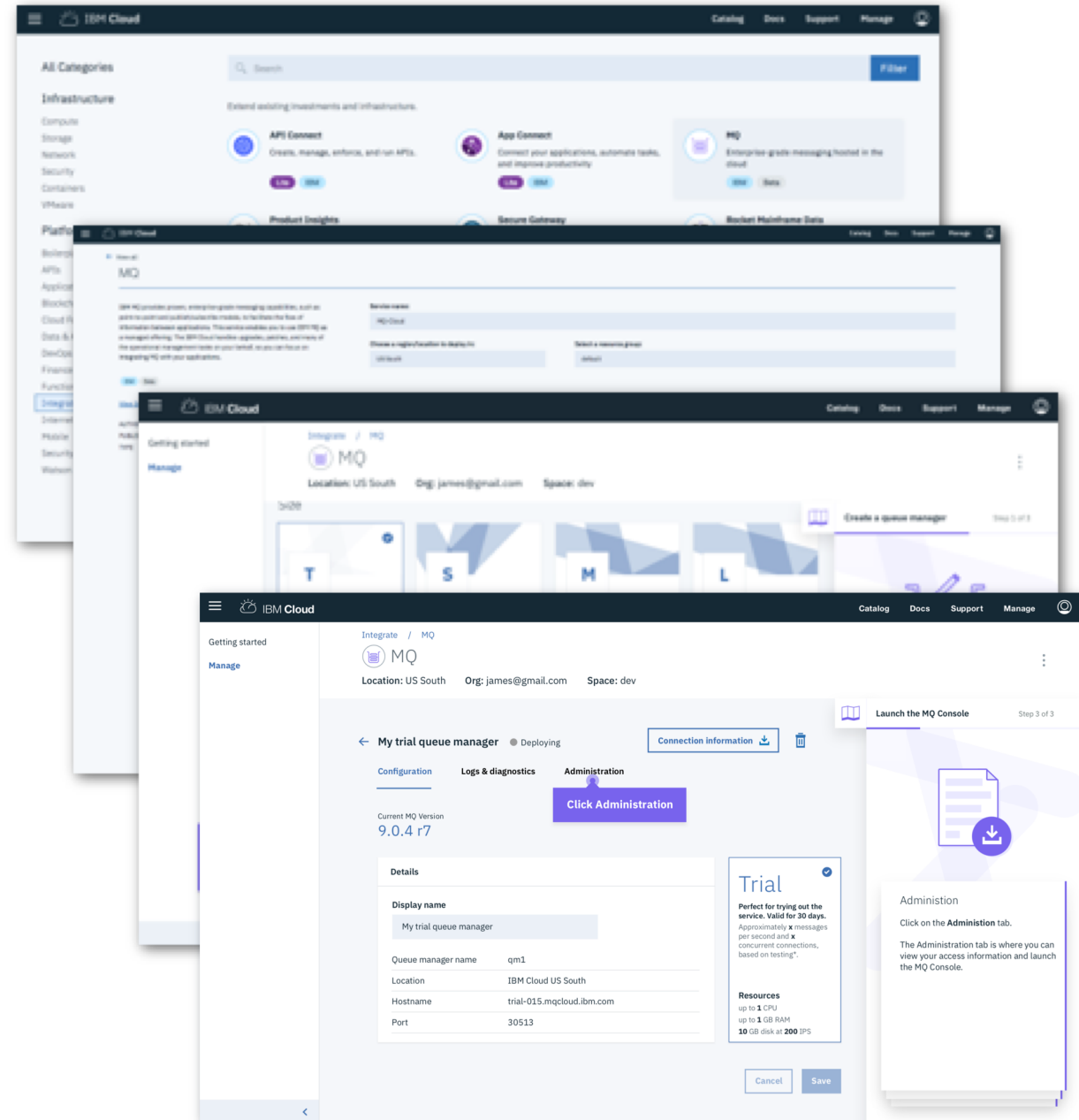
IBM owns the infrastructure and the responsibility to keep the systems up to date and running

The customer owns the configuration and the monitoring of the messaging

Try the service for free at:

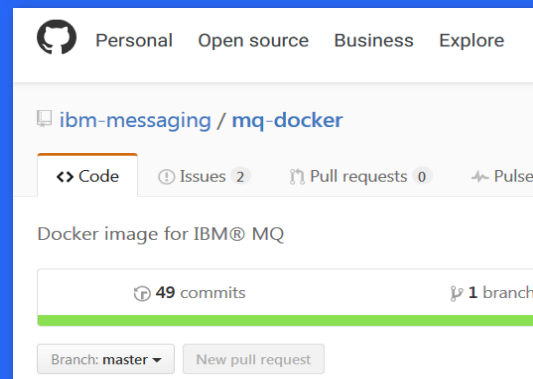
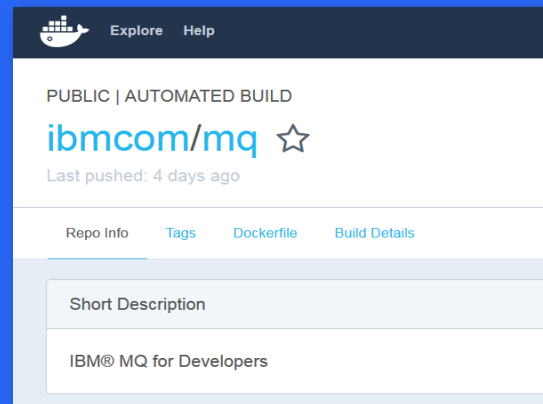
[console.bluemix.net/catalog/services/mq](https://console.bluemix.net/catalog/services/mq)

Hosted on

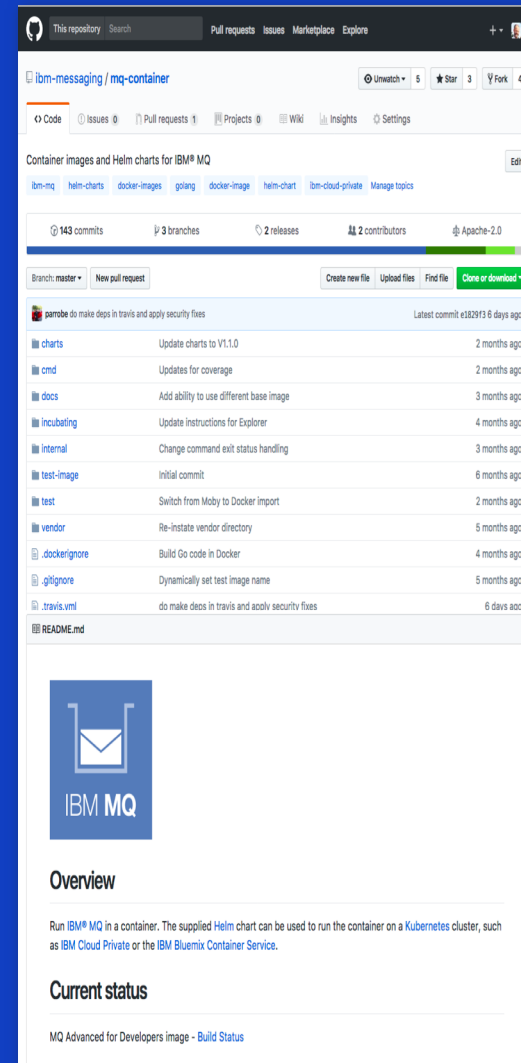


# MQ in Containers

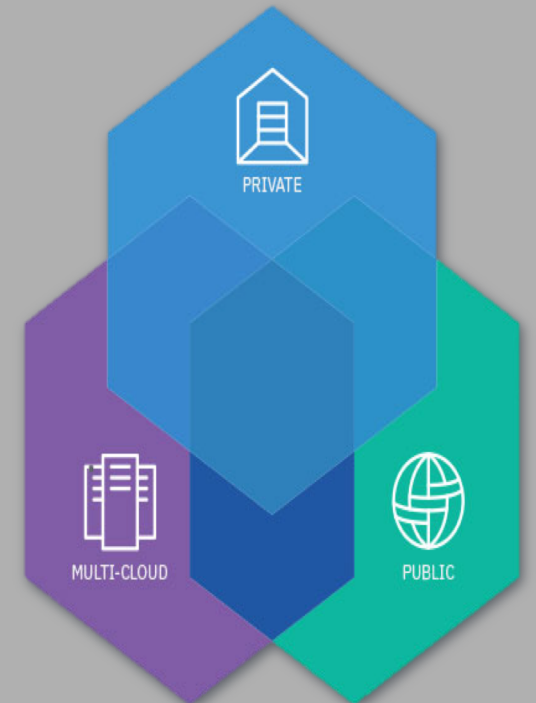
- MQ has been supporting Docker containers since 2015 with images on **Docker Hub** and **Docker Store** and sample setups on **Github**



- More recently it has been demonstrating how to get the most from containers using **Kubernetes**



- And now MQ Advanced is available as a fully supported product with **IBM Cloud Private**, a Kubernetes-based solution from IBM



**MQ Highly Available**

# IBM MQ HA capabilities

- Support for HA clusters and network storage
- Multi-instance queue managers (Windows, Linux, UNIX)
- IBM MQ Appliance

- ## Client connectivity
- Automatic reconnection
  - CCDTs
  - Pre-connect exit



- Replicated Data Queue Managers (Linux)
- Queue-sharing groups (z/OS)
- Support for cloud orchestration frameworks
  - e.g. Kubernetes, Docker Swarm, Apache Mesos

# MQ Administration

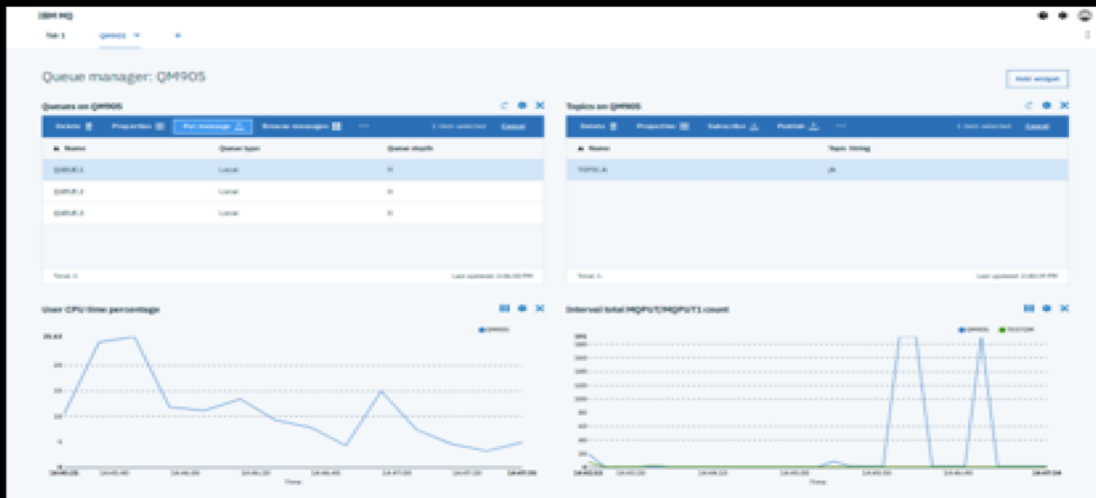


# Administration and monitoring

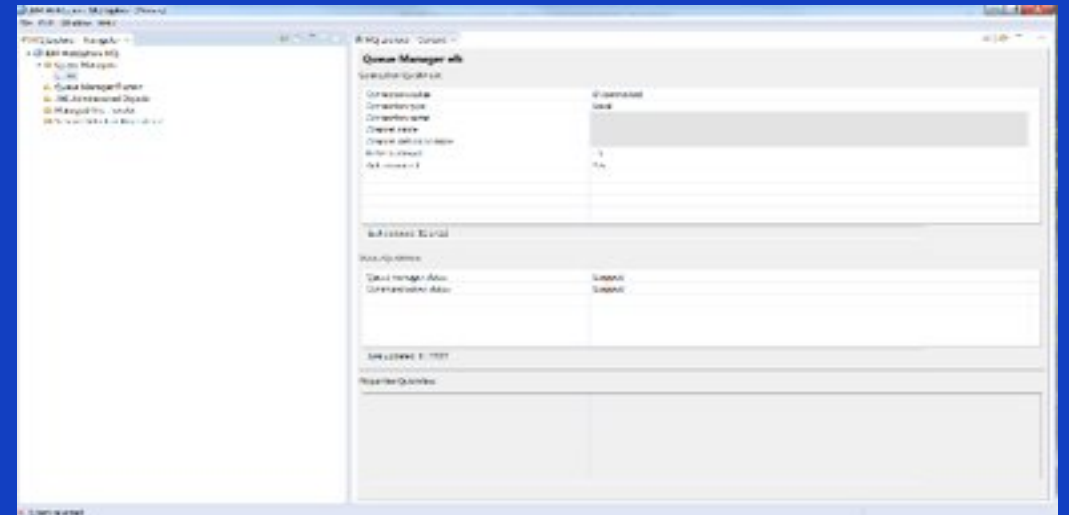
- Command line
- Scripting
- Programmatic APIs
- REST API

- Tivoli and third-party tooling

- Web console



- GUI tooling



# AMS & MFT

# MQ Advanced Message Security

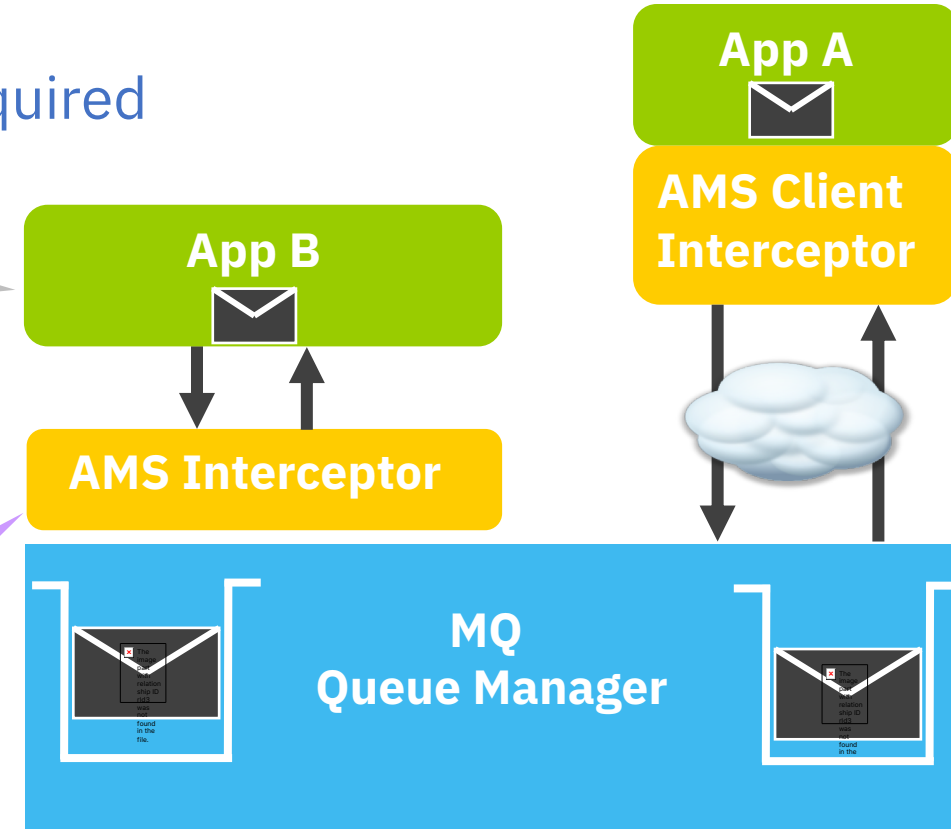
- Secures application data even before it is passed to MQ
- Upgrade from base MQ
  - No changes to existing applications or network required

## MQ standard security:

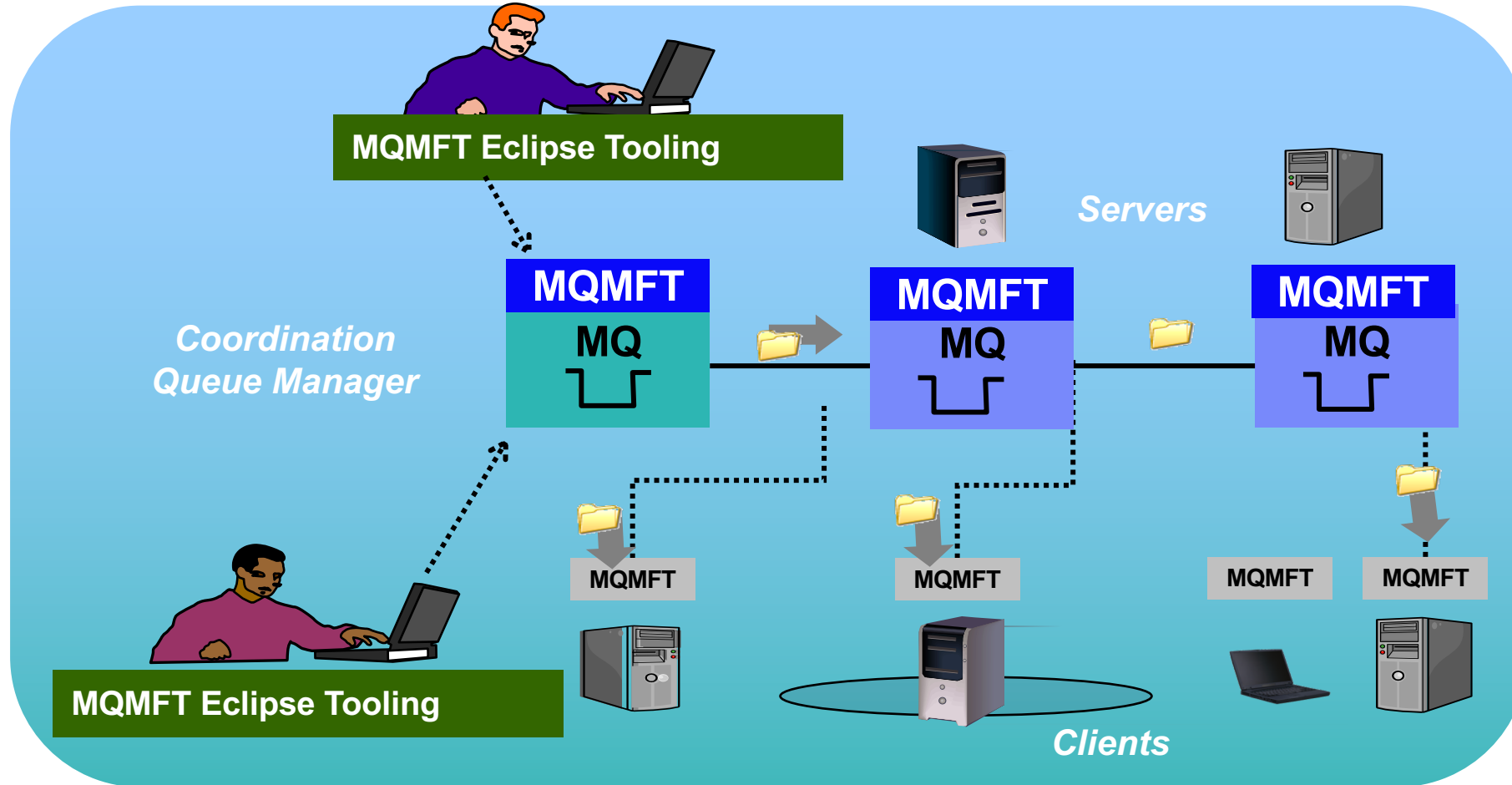
- Industry standard TLS channels (256-bit)
- Certified for Common Criteria
- Authentication is based on Operating System identifier of local process
- Message data can be encrypted in transport but not when it resides in the queues

## MQ Advanced Message Security adds:

- Authentication policies are based on certificates associated with each application
- Message data is protected end-to-end – including when it resides in queues
- Much finer granularity in security policies
- No changes needed to applications or queues



# MQ Managed File Transfer



# LearnMQ

- Finding it hard to get developers started with MQ?
- Point them to: [developer.ibm.com/messaging/learn-mq](https://developer.ibm.com/messaging/learn-mq)



- Totally new to MQ? Learn the basics

An infographic titled "The basics of MQ" with the subtitle "With an on-IBM Cloud". It features six numbered steps: 1. Choose your platform (MQ on iSeries, MQ on System z, MQ on Linux, MQ on Windows, MQ on OpenShift, MQ on Cloud). 2. Select an IBM Cloud region (North America, Europe, Asia Pacific). 3. Create an IBM Cloud account. 4. Install the MQ engine (MQ on iSeries, MQ on System z, MQ on Linux, MQ on Windows, MQ on OpenShift, MQ on Cloud). 5. Install the MQ client (MQ on iSeries, MQ on System z, MQ on Linux, MQ on Windows, MQ on OpenShift, MQ on Cloud). 6. Run the container from the image. The infographic uses various icons and diagrams to illustrate each step.

- Step-by-step guide to getting up and running with MQ

A screenshot of the "Ready, set, connect!" tutorial page. The page is titled "Ready, set, connect!" and has the subtitle "Connect your first application to a queue manager". It includes a "Pick your platform" section with three options: MQ on iSeries, MQ on Docker, and MQ on Cloud. Below this, there are sections for "What you will learn" and "What you will need". The main content area is titled "1. Install Docker" and "2. Get the MQ in Docker image". It includes a table with columns for "Platform", "OS", "Language", "Type", "Version", and "URL". The table lists "MQ on Docker" for Linux, Windows, and OpenShift. The page also includes a "3. Run the container from the image" section.

- Tutorials on building your applications

A screenshot of the "MQ tutorials, taking you further" page. The page features a search bar and a grid of tutorial cards. The cards include "Protected: Point-to-point with JMS", "Protected: MQ Essentials", "Protected: Ready, Set, Connect! (iSeries)", and "Protected: Ready, set, connect! (Linux)". Each card has a brief description and a "View" button.

A screenshot of the "Point to point with JMS" tutorial page. The page is titled "Point to point with JMS" and has the subtitle "Write and run your first IBM MQ JMS application". It includes a "What you will learn" section and a "What you will need" section. The main content area is titled "1. Point to point with JMS and IBM MQ". It includes a table with columns for "Platform", "OS", "Language", "Type", "Version", and "URL". The table lists "MQ on Docker" for Linux, Windows, and OpenShift. The page also includes a "2. Set up your environment" section.

# Where do I get more information?

IBM MQ Knowledge Center

<http://www.ibm.com/software/integration/wmq/library/>

IBM Messaging developerWorks  
[developer.ibm.com/messaging](http://developer.ibm.com/messaging)

Youtube

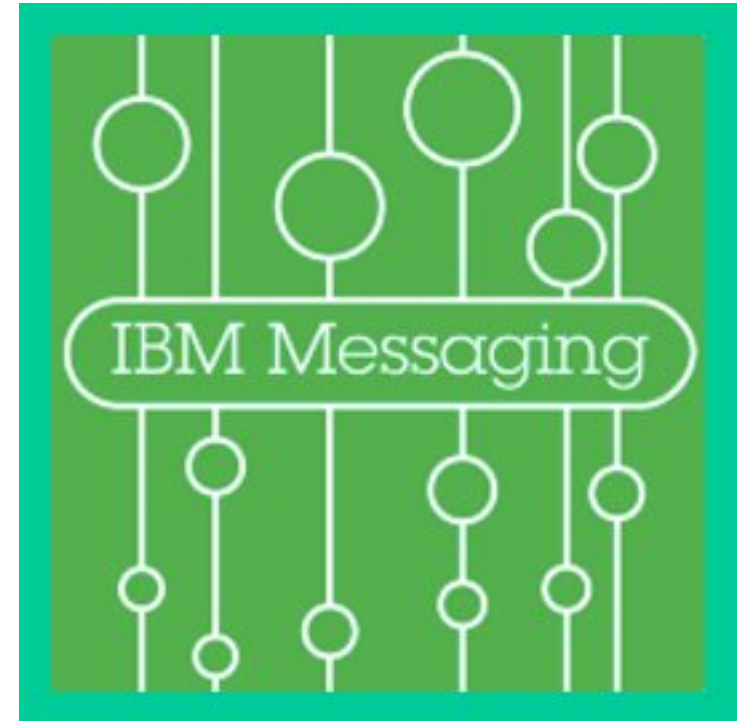
<https://www.youtube.com/user/IBMmessagingMedia>

**developerworksTV**

**<https://ibm.biz/MQplaylist>**

**<https://ibm.biz/MQApplianceplaylist>**

**<https://ibm.biz/MQforzOSplaylist>**



# Thanks for listening

Questions?

John Waldron

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# We want your feedback!

- Please submit your feedback online at ....
  - <http://conferences.gse.org.uk/2018/feedback/AJ>
- Paper feedback forms are also available from the Chair person
- This session is AJ





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