



IBM Software Group

WebSphere® Message Broker Version 6

Command assistant wizard



@business on demand.

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This session discusses the Command Assistant Wizard. This provides an alternative approach to administering the Broker runtime environment, and complements the standard command line utilities.

Overview

This Eclipse wizard provides an alternative approach to Runtime administration

Administration tasks are limited to the local machine on which the WebSphere Message Brokers Toolkit is installed

Supported tasks include:

- ▶ Create a new component (broker, Configuration Manager or User Name Server)
- ▶ Change an existing component
- ▶ Delete an existing component

The Wizard's launch points are limited to the new wizard dialog, offered on Windows® only

The Wizard is always enabled provided the following conditions are met:

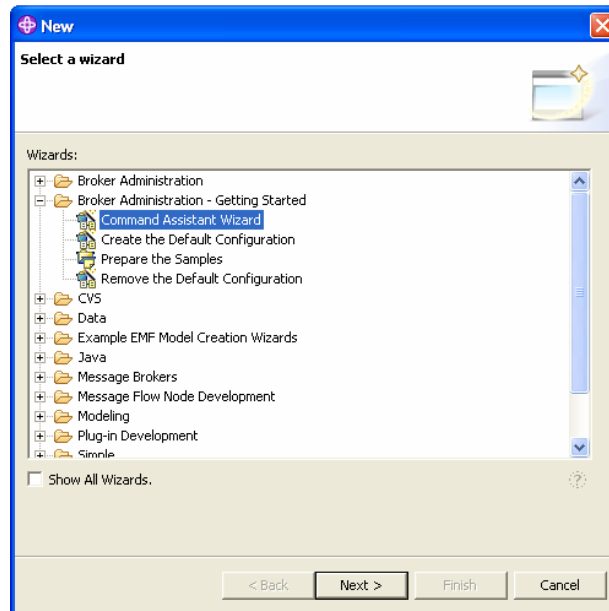
- ▶ The account under which the wizard is invoked is a member of the Administrators group
- ▶ One or more WebSphere Message Broker runtime components are installed



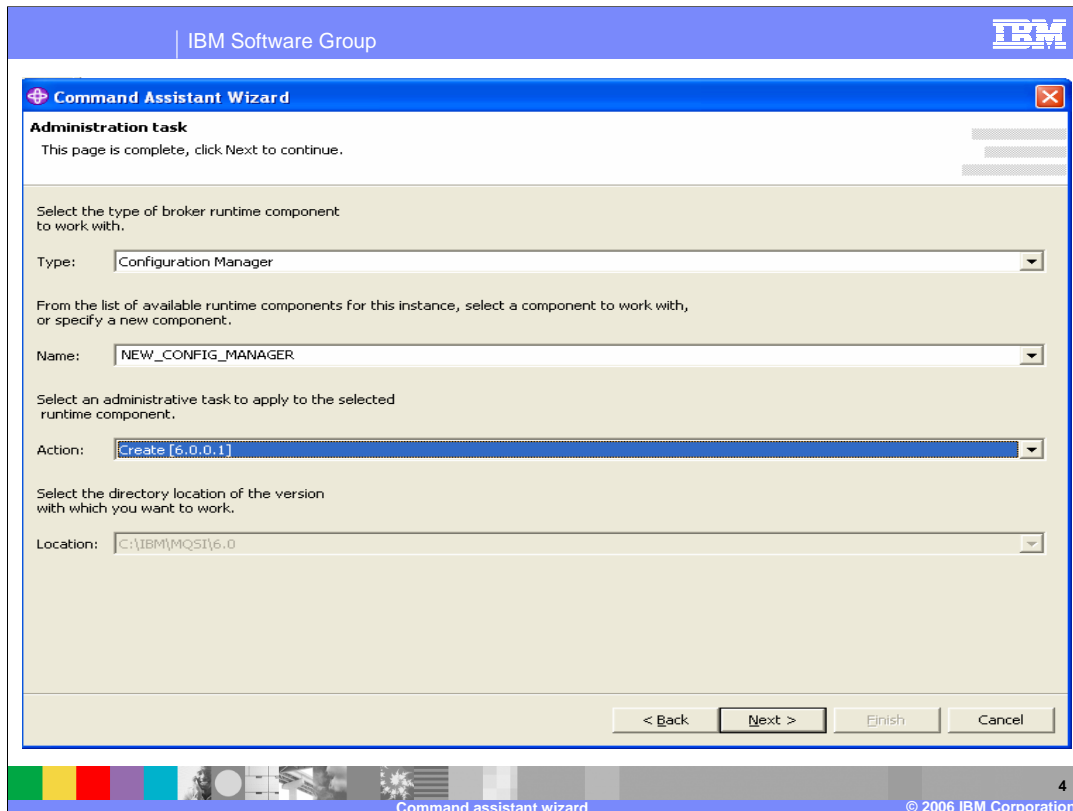
The wizard is used as an alternative to the standard command line utilities, and can be used to perform functions such as the creation of new Message Broker components, or to change or delete existing definitions.

The wizard is only available on Windows, and is limited to the machine on which the Toolkit is installed. To use the wizard, the user must be a member of the Windows Administrators group, and the Message Broker runtime component must be installed.

Open the wizard



The Wizard is opened from the Broker Toolkit by clicking “File, New”, and selecting the “Other” option. This will open the panel shown on this slide. Select the Command Assistant Wizard, and click Next.

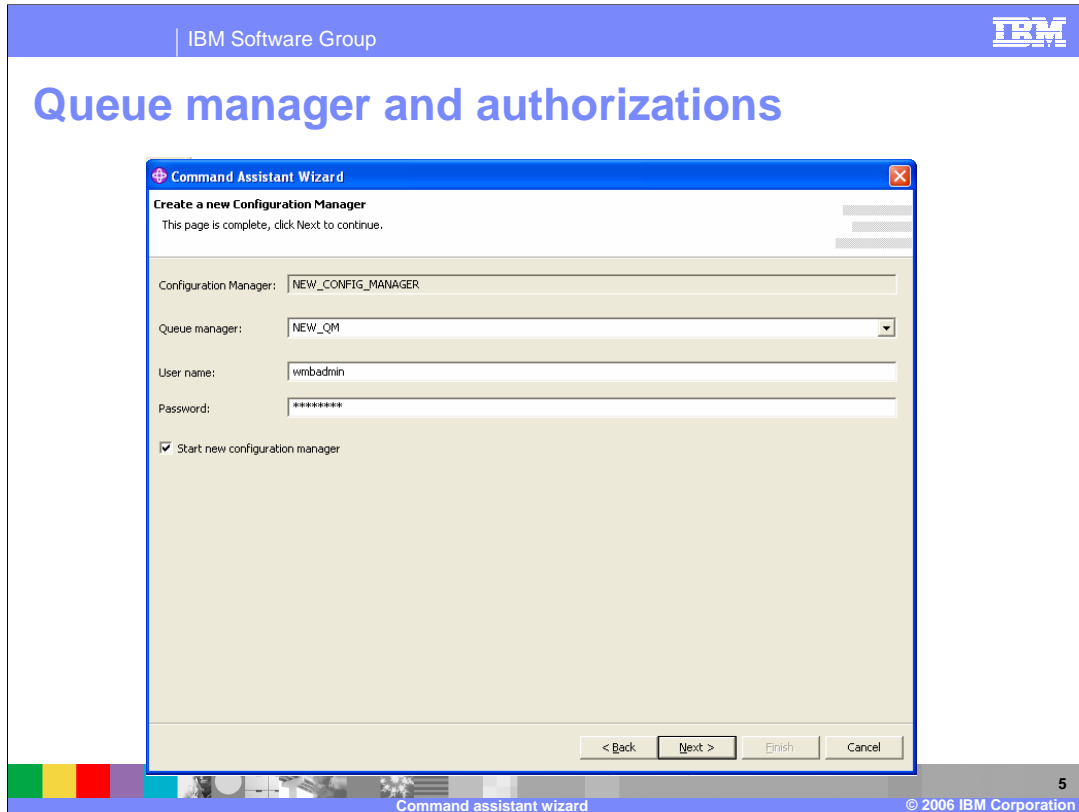


You will now see a screen similar to the one shown on this slide.

On this screen, you should make selections based on the component you are working on. The example on this slide shows the creation of a Configuration Manager. The name of the Configuration Manager is NEW_CONFIG_MANAGER. Since the Wizard has detected that this does not exist, the only action that is available is “Create”. Note that the wizard also tells you the level of the Message Broker product; in this case, it is 6.0.0.1. If the wizard had detected that the named Configuration Manager already existed, the available actions would be “Change” or “Delete”. The same approach applies to the Broker.

The product installation location is not available if there is only one product installation. If you have multiple product installations, you will be able to select which one to use for this wizard.

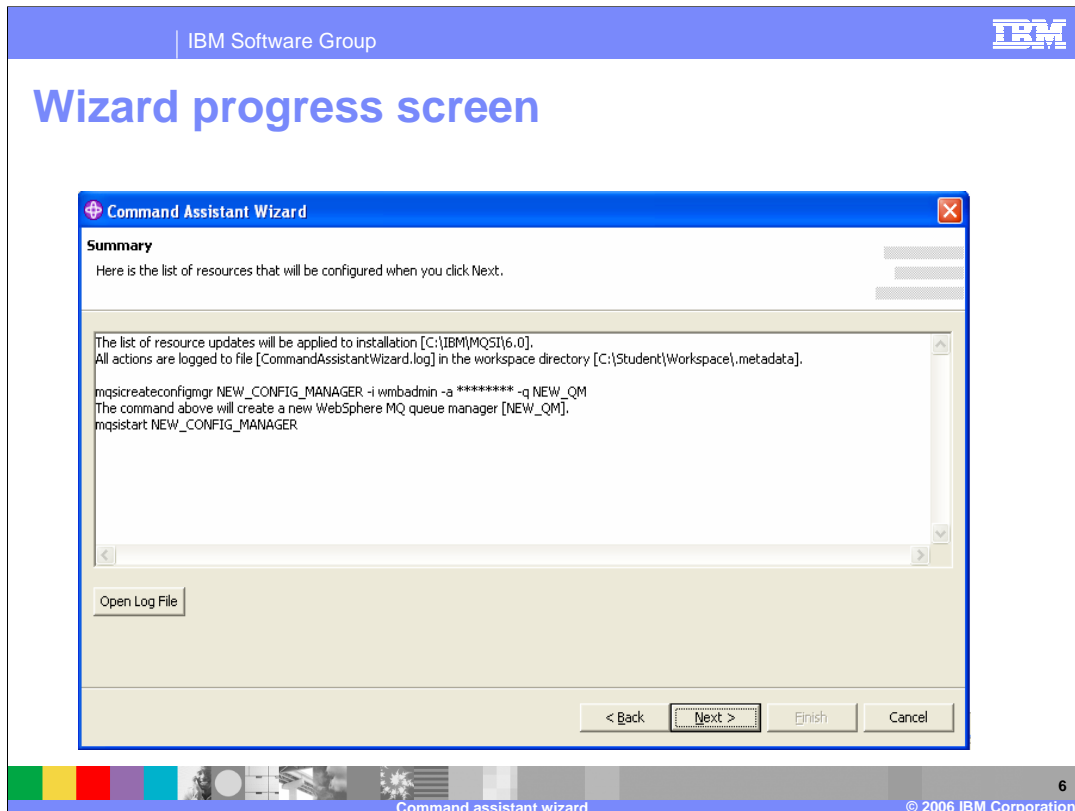
When complete, click Next, which will move you to the next screen.



When creating a new Configuration Manager or Broker, you need to specify the name of the Queue Manager, and your own user and password information.

If you have already created a Queue Manager, you will be able to select this from the list. Available queue managers will only be shown if they are not already in use for other Brokers or Configuration Managers.

Click Next to take you to the next screen.

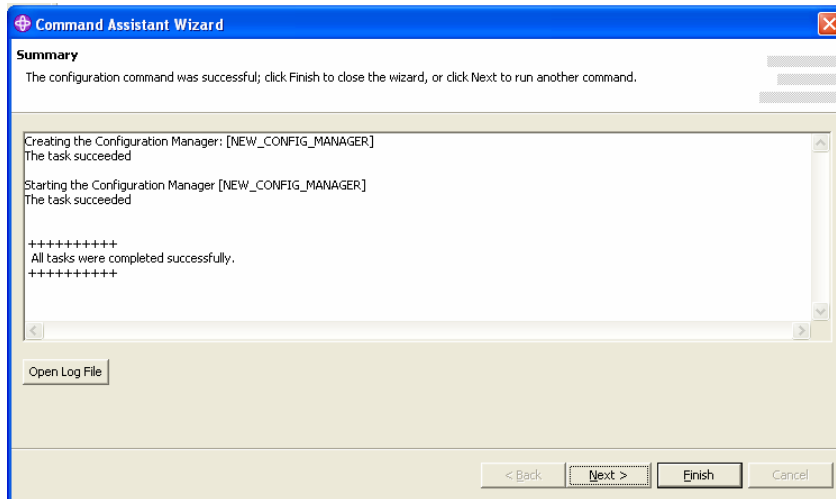


This information panel shows the details of what the wizard is about to create. This example creates a new Configuration Manager, using a user ID of “wmbadmin”.

Since the specified queue manager, NEW_QM, does not exist, this will be created automatically by the wizard. Since the check box to start the Configuration Manager was selected on the previous screen, the Configuration Manager will be started at the end of the creation process.

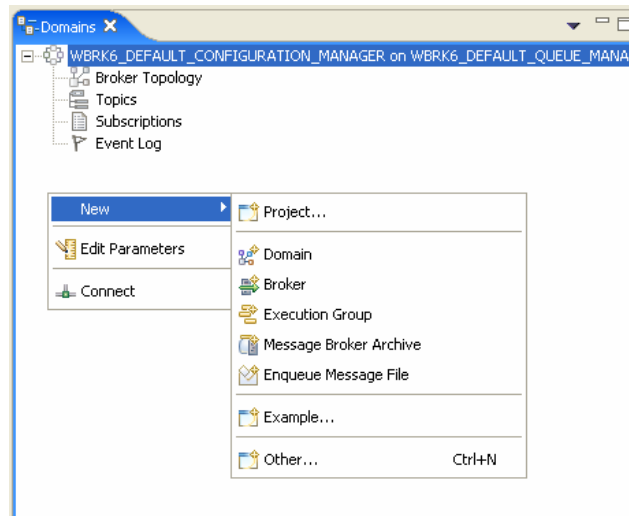
Actions are logged to the file shown.

Wizard completion



If the wizard task completes successfully, you will see a screen similar to the one shown on this slide. Proceed by clicking Finish. You will be returned to the main broker Toolkit.

Create toolkit domain



If the artifact that you just created was a Configuration Manager, you will want to access this from the Toolkit. To do this, open the Broker Administration perspective in the Toolkit, and look at the “Domains” panel. The screen shown on this slide shows an existing Configuration Manager.

In the white space of this panel, right-click and select New, then select Domain. This will take you to the next screen.

Domain connection parameters

Domain

Create a Domain Connection

Enter a Queue Manager name.
Host should not be empty and Port has to be a valid positive integer.

Queue Manager Name:

Host:

Port:

Security Exit

Class:

JAR File Location:

SSL

Cipher Suite:

Distinguished Names:

CRL Name List:

Key Store:

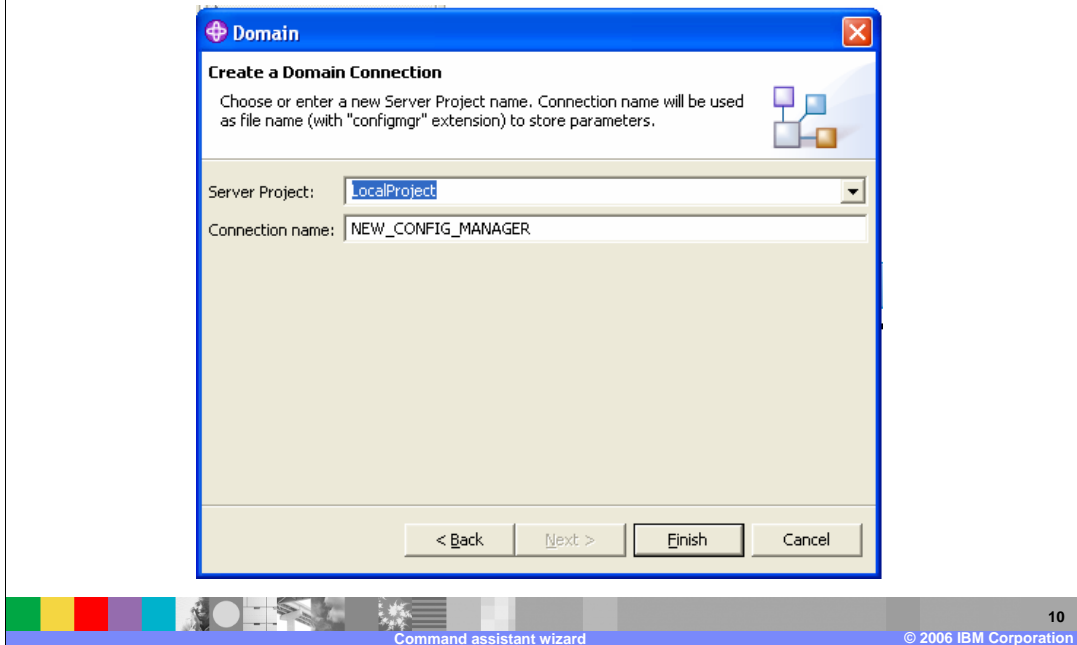
Trust Store:

< Back **Next >** Finish Cancel

Enter the domain connection parameters as required by your queue manager. At the very least, these will be the name of the newly-created queue manager, and the TCP/IP port of the listener. In this example, this is 1420.

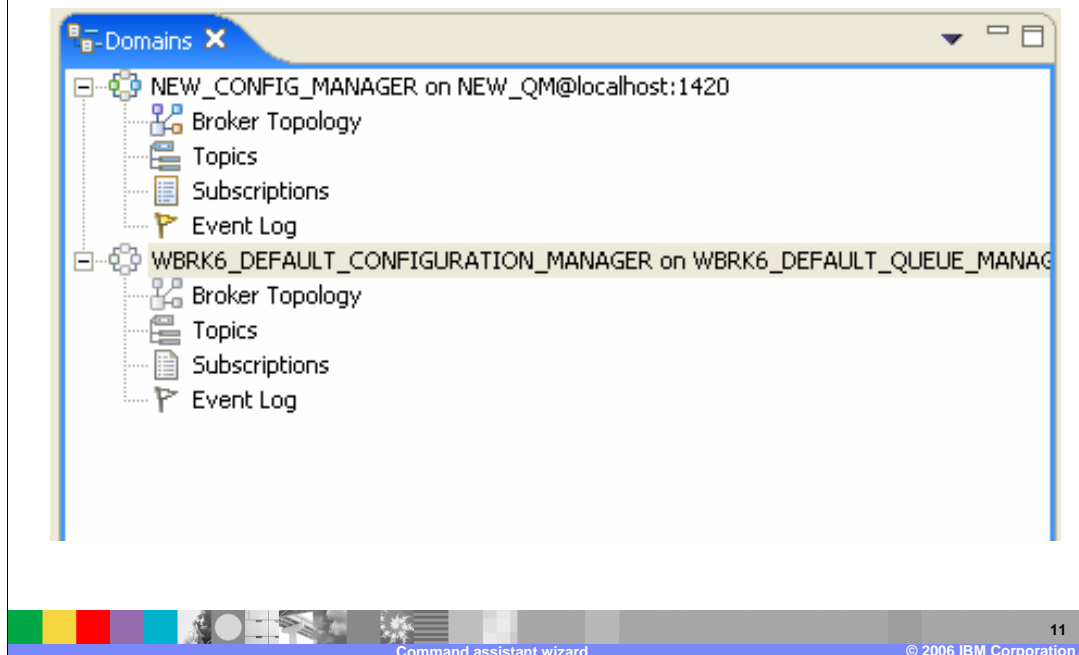
Note, the wizard creation process does not create specific queue manager listeners. You will need to create a new listener for the names queue manager, using the normal MQ facilities.

Domain name of Configuration Manager



After you have selected the connection parameters, you are able to specify the name of this domain in the Toolkit. Normally this is the same name as the Configuration Manager itself, as in this example. However, you can choose any other name. When you have made this choice, click Finish.

Domain connected in the toolkit



When the Toolkit has successfully connected to the Configuration manager, you will see something similar to this screen. In this example, there are two Configuration Managers. The one just created, called `NEW_CONFIG_MANAGER`, is connected. The line showing this connection gives details of the supporting queue manager, the TCP/IP address or hostname that is being used, and the TCP/IP port that the queue manager's listener is using.

In this case, there is not an associated runtime Broker. If there was, this would be displayed underneath the entry for the controlling Configuration Manager.

Wizard navigation – choice page

Change or Delete action choice

- ▶ If the specified component is NOT new then the action drop down provides the choices of either 'Change' or 'Delete'.
- ▶ The location drop down is updated to target a specific suitable version level, if present and installed locally.
- ▶ If such a target does not exist the user is directed to a course of action that best fits the local environment (either re-install or migrate).
- ▶ Rules for picking a specific installation/course of action are given below:
 - ▶ If present, the wizard picks the highest locally installed version level matching the level of the chosen component. The targeted installation has to contain the installed part for the component type concerned.



The wizard attempts to provide only the options that are appropriate for the requested function.

So for example, when choosing an action, if the specified component already exists, then the only options that are presented are “Change” or “Delete”.

Similarly, the content of the “location” dropdown is populated with the locally installed version or versions. Note that since this wizard only works with installations on the same system as the Toolkit, if this target does not exist, the main options are likely to be a migration or a new installation.

The highest level of any locally-installed product is chosen to populate this combo box. Note that the local installation must contain the installed part for the component that is being created or updated.

Debugging

CommandAssistantWizard.log

- ▶ This log file contains detailed trace information concerning each and every activity performed by the Wizard.
- ▶ Found in user's file system under their <workspace>\.metadata directory.
- ▶ The user's <workspace> location is outlined in the wizard's summary page, however the user can determine this by selecting the toolkit menu option:
 - ▶ File->Switch Workspace...



The primary source of debugging information for the Command Assistant is the file called CommandAssistantWizard.log. All activity performed by the wizard is recorded in this file, along with the details of any errors that occurred during the wizard.

The file will be found in the ".metadata" directory of the user's workspace. Note the "dot" in this directory name. If you do not know where your workspace is located, use the "Switch Workspace" option in the Toolkit. This will show you the current workspace, and give you the option to switch to a new one.

Debugging – how to interpret the documentation

Trace output concerning each activity is provided in the following format:

- ▶ ++++++task trace+++++
- ▶ TIMESTAMP [Day Month Date HH:MM:SS BST YYYY]
- ▶
- ▶ Activity description as outlined in the summary page
- ▶ Statement indicating success or failure of task
- ▶ Collected output from task >
- ▶ Stdout: [All task output written to standard out]
- ▶ Stderr: [All task output written to standard error]

To determine reason behind a activity failure, search from bottom of log upwards searching for match on activity description, where a statement of failure follows.



The content of this log file should be self-explanatory. All entries are time-stamped, and new entries are added at the end of the log. Therefore you should read upwards from the end of the file when searching for a particular failure.

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