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Esql tutorial for message broker pdf

Question 1. What are the features of the broker's message? Answer :Routing, transformation and integration. Question 2. What is the Configuration Manager role? Answer :Connect to a broker and deploy message threads on the broker. IBM Websphere Interview Question 3. How to create a broker from the command line? Answer :Using the mqsicreatebroker command. Question 4. What are the default properties of the MQ input node? Answer :Message domain, Message set, Message type, Message format, Subject. IBM Websphere Tutorial Question 5. Which nodes are used to change the message in a thread? Answer : Calculate node, resetContentDescriptor filter node node. JMS (Java Messaging Service) Interview Question 6. Name 6 Built-in nodes in MB toolkit? Answer: MQInput node MQOutput node calculates node database node AggregateControl node node filter node. Question 7. How do I invoke a method or function in Esql encoding? Answer :Use the CALL keyword. IBM's HTTP tutorial was administration interview question 8. What is a brokerage domain? Answer :A group of brokers coordinating a single configuration manager make up a brokerage domain. Question 9. What are the message formats that support MB? Answer :XML, TDS, CWF, EDI, SWIFT. IBM WebSphere Administration Interview Question 10. What is an execution group? Answer :Group execution is a named grouping of message streams assigned to the broker. Question 11. The difference between root and output? Answer :Root is used in changing the contents of the database and in the filter node. OutputRoot is used in the ESQL code for the Compute node that creates the new original message based on the incoming message. HTTP Interview Questions 12. What is a user name server and where is it defined? Answer : The User Name Server is a runtime add-on that provides authentication for users and groups that perform publishing/subscription operations. IBM Websphere Interview Question 13. How can we see the error log files from the broker? Answer :Windows Event Viewer, where WebSphere Message Broker writes records to the local system. Question 14. What are the prospects in MB toolki? In what perspective are we rolling out the flow? Answer : Administration Perspective Application Development Perspective Debugging Perspective Java Perspective . We are rolling out streams in The Prospect Administration. Question 15. What are the different ways to enter without using the Mqinput node? Answer :SCADAInput, HTTPInput, FileInput, Real-timeInput, JMSInput, Custom Input Nodes. Oracle Service Bus Interview Question 16. What is a parser? The difference between a parser and a format? Answer :The analyzer is defined as a program that interprets the bit stream of the incoming message and creates an internal representation of it in the tree structure. A: MRM Parser A format is a physical representation of the message. Error: XML Wire Format Question 17. Do you want to define correlation names? Answer :Correlation Name is a link to a field that identifies identifies the starting point of the logical message tree and is used in reference fields to describe the standard part of the tree format. Mule ESB Interview Question 18. How will we use Cobol copybook in MB? Answer : You can fill in your set of messages with message definitions by importing COPYBOOK COBOL files using the New Message Definition File Wizard or the mqsicreatemsgdefs command line utility. JMS (Java Messaging Service) Interview Question 19. What is a broker scheme? Answer :Broker diagram is a character space that determines the uniqueness of the resource names defined in it. Resources are message streams, ESQL files, and mapping files. Question 20. How can you interact with a database using a computing node? Answer : Specify in the data source the name by which the corresponding database is known on the system on which this message flow should be executed. IBM WebSphere MQ Interview Question 21. What exactly do you understand by notifying the broker ??? A: Message Broker is an intermediary program that helps bring multiple systems to each other by converting, routing messages the way they need to. Question 22. Why do we require a broker's notice when we have an Mq? A: As a message broker and MQ works as medium programs, that is, to help communicate with different systems, but mq has a slight disadvantage that it can not convert messages. It can just send a message to another system. Question 23. What is the difference between a messaging broker and an MQ? Reply :WebSphere MQ facilitates communication between applications by sending and receiving message data using messaging queues. WebSphere MQ provides a safe and reliable level of transport to move data unchanged in the form of messages between applications, but it is not aware of the content of messages. WebSphere Message Broker is built to expand WebSphere MQ, and it is able to understand the content of every message it moves through a broker. Message Broker can do the following: Matches and routes of communication between conversion services between different transport protocols Convert message formats between requestor and service Identifies and distributes business events from disparate sources. Cute Web Services Interview Question 24. What are the benefits of using Websphere Message Broker? Answer :Websphere Message Broker provides services based on broker messages to allow you: Route messages in multiple directions using rules that apply to the contents of one or more fields in the message header or message. Convert a message so that apps that use different formats can exchange messages in their own formats. Save a message or part of a message to a database. Receive a message from a database. Change the contents of the message; for example, adding data extracted from the database. IBM was administration question 25. What are all the main components used in the Broker? A: The main components that are used in the Message Broker server name are user name server configuration manager broker issue 26. What do you understand by brokerage domain? Answer :Group brokers under one configuration manager make up a brokerage domain. Ibm Webesphere Process Server Interview Question 27. What value do nodes in message streams have? A: The message flow node receives a message that performs a set of actions against the message, transmits the original message, or the modified message to the next node in the message stream. IBM WebSphere Administration Interview Questions 28. If Configuration Manager doesn't work, what are the implications for running brokers? A: The running broker will also be down at the moment when the configuration manager is down. Question 29. How can we create a broker? Answer: Two ways to create a broker: Using Websphere Message Broker Explorer. From the command line. Fuse ESB Interview Question 30. Which team is used to create a broker? Answer: mqsicreatebroker is the team used to create the broker. Question 31. What is a user name server? A: The user name server is a runtime add-on that provides user and group authentication and provides administrative control over who can publish and who can subscribe to operations. Question 32. What is the user name server role? Answer :Server user name interfaces with operating system objects to provide information about valid users and groups in the broker domain. Question 33. Can one queue manager have two brokers? A: No queue manager can have two brokers. HTTP Interview Questions 34. Which command can I expand panel files with? Answer : You can use the mqsideploy command to expand the bar files. Question 35. What is the difference between root and output? A: The root is used in changing the contents of the database and in the filter node. The output root is used in the ESQL code for the Compute node that creates the new original message based on the incoming message. Question 36. What is using Configmanager? Answer :To connect to a remote broker or local broker and deploy message streams to the broker. Oracle Bus Service interview question 37. What perspective did you use to deploy the stream? A: The prospect administrator is used to deploy the thread. Question 38. What do you understand about Ei? What are some Eai tools? Answer : Enterprise application integration refers to the integration of one or 10 applications and processes together. Tools: WBI, Tibco, WebMethods and IC Message Broker 39. What do you mean by group execution? Answer :Group execution is a named grouping of message streams assigned to the broker. The broker provides a degree of isolation between message streams in different groups of that they are performed in separate address spaces or as unique processes. Question 40. What is the value of the diagram in the Broker? Answer :Broker diagram is a character space that determines the uniqueness of the resource names defined in it. Resources are message streams, ESQL files, and mapping files. Mule ESB Interview Question 41. What prospects did you basically use when working out in a message broker? Answer :Perspectives are mainly used when developing into a message broker: Administration Perspective Application Development Perspective Debugging Perspective Java Perspective (MB 6) Question 42. What is the value of the message flow in the message broker? A: The message thread describes the sequence of steps followed by a broker that handles an incoming message as you type a message. IBM WebSphere MQ Interview Question 43. What is a parser? Answer :The analyzer is a program that accepts an incoming message, interprets its bit stream and creates an internal representation of it in the tree, as a structure that can then be understood by composing a message broker. Question 44. What is the format? A: Physical representation of a message is a format. Question 45. What do you do to make your services actually work? Answer: Packing services in the BAR file and expand the BAR file on the broker. Question 46. What is a bar? Answer: Broker Archive or BAR is a package of message streams, message sets, Java utility classes, xslts, etc. that are grouped together to be deployed to the broker. Question 47. Which command is used to create the panel? Answer :mqsipackagebar command. Question 48. What does the Mqsiapplybaroverride command do? A: The mqsiapplybaroverride command is used to replace custom values in the Broker Archive (BAR) with the new values that you specified in the property file. Question 49. Which nodes in Wmb support aggregation? Answer: Aggregate controlReest of the aggregateRespell the question 50. Can I create multiple instances of a message stream? Answer :Yes. We can create multiple instances of the message stream by deploying message streams to another execution group. Question 51. What is a logical message tree? Reply :Logical message tree is an internal representation of the message. Question 52. What types of trees? A: Four nested logical tree trees created by the input message flow node: Message tree Environment Tree exception tree exception tree exception tree. Question 53. What is the purpose of the filter node? A: The purpose of the filter node is to route messages based on content dynamically to Question 54. What types of traces? Answer : Tracing service trace users. Question 55. What types of queues can I create in Mq? Answer: Local queue Remote queue Transfer queue Alias queue Dead sheet queue Question 56. What are the types of customers in Mq? Answer :There are two types of clients in MQ: Fat Clients: Does the manager have a local queue. Thin clients: Does not have a local queue manager, while the queue manager resides on the server. Question 57. With Can I change all the messages in the message flow? Answer :Compute node, Message Display Node, Filter Node, ResetContentDescriptor Node ca change messages in message flow. Question 58. What happens if we don't include the queue name in Mqoutput or Mqinput? Reply : The message will be backed up and an exception will be thrown with the message not defined by the queue name. Question 59. What happens if a message is sent to a queue and queue is filled in? Answer : Then the message goes to the appropriate queue of dead letters. Question 60. What is the difference between the environment and the local tree environment? A : The environment tree differs from the local environment tree because one instance of it is supported throughout the message flow. If you have included a computing node, mapping node, or JavaCompute node in a message stream, you do not need to specify whether you want to include the environment tree in the original message. The environment tree will be enabled automatically, and all the contents of the inp input environment tree are stored in the output environment tree. Any changes you make are available to the following nodes in the message flow and previous nodes. Question 61. In what cases does the message go into the deadletter queue? A: When the appointment queue is full, when the destination queue does not exist, when the incoming message is too large, when the sender does not have rights to use the target queue. Question 62. Wmb provide support for what types of messages? Answer: WMB provide support for the following type of message: MRM XMLNS XMLNSC JMSMap JMSStream MIME BLOB IDOC TOP Question 63. What do you mean by correlation names? Answer : Correlation name is a reference to a field referring to a clearly defined starting point in the logical message tree and to describe the standard part of the tree format. Question 64. What do you mean by resetcontentdescriptor? Reply :ResetContentDescriptor node prompts you to analyze a message with a different parser, leaving the content of the message unchanged. Question 65. What is the difference between mqget node and Mqinput node? Answer : The MQGet node reads messages from the specified queue and sets the message processing environment. While the MQInput node receives messages from WebSphere MQ. Message queuing is defined on the Broker Queue Manager. You can use the MQGet node anywhere in the message stream, unlike the MQInput node, which can only be used as the first node in the message stream. Question 66. What is the difference between a soap query node and a soap assin query node? ANSWER : The SOAP Astl request sends a web service request, but the node does not wait for the web service-related response to be received. This asynchronous functionality enables multiple outgoing queries to be made almost in parallel because the original query is not blocked by waiting for a response. While SOAPRequest node is synchronous and the response of the node that blocks after sending the request before receiving the answer. Question 67. What is the difference between converting a mapping node and a computing node? Answer :In Compute node you can convert messages by encoding ESQL in the attached ESQL resource file. While in the mapping node you can use graphics cards to convert an incoming message by linking a model of incoming messages such as DFDL or XML schemas, or the MRM message set and source model. In the computing node, you can change the entire message even by compiling headers. But you can change the composing of the message, message body, and properties in the mapping node. Question 68. What is the difference between incoming and Mqinput node? Answer : Use the incoming node as Terminal In for the built-in message stream (sub-thread). The MQInput node receives messages from the WebSphere MQ message queue that is defined in the Broker Queue Manager. This is the first message stream node. Question 69. What is the purpose or use of the computing node? A: The computation node is used for: Create a new message by using the appointment set Copy messages between analyzers Convert messages from one set of code to another Transform messages from one format to another Question 70. How does interaction with a database occur using a computing node? Answer : In the data source, specify the name by which the corresponding database is known on the system on which this message flow should be executed. Question 71. The difference between trying to catch a knot and throw a knot? A: Add a Throw node to force an error path through the message flow if the content of the message contains unexpected data. If the downstream node (which can be a Throw node) throws an exception, TryCatch catches it and directs the original message to its Catch terminal. Connect terminal Catch to additional nodes to ensure that errors are handled for messages after an exception. Question 72. How will incoming messages with different - different delimiters between fields be processed in WMB? A: Using the MRM domain, we can type messages with different - different delimeters between fields in WMB. Question 73. What do you mean by the depth of the queue? Answer: Queue depth is the number of I/O messages pending in the queue. Question 74. How can we know the current depth of the queue? Answer :Using the MQSC CURDEPTH property, we may know the current queue depth. Question 75. Does Message Broker support all formats? Answer: Message Broker supports XML, TDS, CSV, CWF, EDIFACT, SWIFT, COBOL formats Question 76. Which nodes does Esql use? Answer :ESQL can be used with computing nodes, databases, and filters. Question 77. What is Eskl? Answer :Advanced Language Structured Queries (ESQL) is a programming language based on the structured query language (SQL) commonly used databases such as DB2. ESQL expands SQL language designs to provide support for both message and database content. Question 78. What are the functionality of Esql Esql Answer: Through ESQL, you can change the content of the message. Change an existing message Create a new message Add Dynamic Terminals Message Direction Distribution to new query Issue 79. What are the types of variables in Esql? Answer : ESQL variables can be described as external variables, clustered variables, or shared variables. Question 80. What are external variables, regular variables, or shared variables? Answer :External variables: Also known as user defined properties. There are lifelong message flows and are displayed for all messages transmitted via stream. Defined at the module or diagram level. You must assign a starting value when announcing an external variable, and then you can change the original value during deployment by using the BAR Editor. Normal variables: The life of only one message passes through the node. The message visible to this message is only in which it was defined. To determine, an external and shared keyword is skipped. Shared variable: Used to implement the cache in memory in the message flow. Have a long time of life and it is evident that several messages pass through the stream. There are lifespan groups, lifespan threads, or node lifespans on an ESQL node that declares a variable. Initialized when the first message passes through a node or thread after starting a broker. Question 81. What are patterns? A: The template captures a proven solution to a generally recurring problem by solving the goals you want to achieve. Question 82. What are the benefits of using templates? The :P answer provide the following benefits: Give you a guide to implementing solutions. Improve development efficiency as resources are created from a set of predefined templates. The result is higher quality solutions, through reuse of assets and general implementation of programming approaches such as error handling and logging. Question 83. How do you guarantee that messages don't lose? Answer :For applications and internal messages traveling through WebSphere MQ, two methods protect against losing messages: Persistence of messages – If the message is persistent, WebSphere MQ ensures that it is not lost when an error occurs by copying it to disk. Sync Point Control – The program may request that the message be processed in a synchronized work block. Question 84. How do I use features in your Esql code? Answer : Use the CALL keyword to call functions or methods. Question 85. How do I access databases from a message stream? A: There are two ways to access a database from a message stream: you can create a message stream that responds to events created by the node? Answer :In Compute node you can access the database to read or update the information in it. Information from the database can be used to or affect the operation of the message stream. Question 86. That all nodes can access databases? Answer : We can access the database from the message stream by using the following nodes: Calculate Calculate DatabaseInstituting the databaseRegistration of the databaseRate filter JavaConouth mapping issue 87. What is publishing/subscribing? The :P ublish/subscribe is the style of the messaging app, in which information providers (publishers) disable this information (subscribers) from consumers. Question 88. What methods are used in converting and enriching messages to Wmb? A: We can transform and enrich messages using one or more of the following methods: Display ESQL Java XSL style sheets PHP .NET Question 89. What are the main error handling methods available in the message flow? A: There are two common approaches for handling errors in the message flow: error checking catching exceptions to Question 90. What are message models? Answer : Most message formats are not self-determination, and the analyzer must have access to a predefined model that describes the message if it is correct to analyze the message. The message model is used by WebSphere Message Broker to simulate the message format. Question 91. What are the benefits of message modeling? A: Even if your messages are self-ediscovery, and do not require simulation, message modeling has the following advantages: Performing message validation. Without a message model, the analyzer cannot verify that incoming and outgoing messages have the correct structure and value of the data. Advanced analysis of XML messages. Although XML independently identifies, all data values are treated as strings if the message model is not used. If you use a message model, the parser is provided with the data type of the data values and can cast the data accordingly. Improved performance when writing ESQL. When you create ESQL applications for WebSphere message broker message threads, the ESQL editor can use message models to help complete the code. Drag and drop operations on message maps. When you create a message card for WebSphere Message Broker message threads, the Message Mapping Editor uses the message model to populate its source and target view. You cannot use the Message Mapping Editor without message models. Reuse message patterns in whole or in part by creating additional messages based on existing messages. Create documentation. Provide versioning and access control for message models by storing them in a central repository. Question 92. How do I create message models? A : You can create a message model by using the following methods: Import the application message format described in XML schema, XML DTD, C structure, COBOL structure, SCA import or export, or WSDL definition. When you create an empty message model file, create messages using editors provided in the broker's toolkitor Websphere. Use the Adapter Connection Wizard to import EIS metadata. Create a populated model file from sample message data. Question 93. What is the difference between Mqsicreatemsgdefs or Mqsicreatemsgdefsfromwsdl Command Prompt A: The mqsicreatemsgdefs command has bulk import capability, but mqsicreatemsgdefsfromwsdl imports only one WSDL definition at a time. Question 94. What is a message set? A: A set of messages is a folder in a message set project that contains logical grouping of messages and objects that make the message model consists of file contains messages, items, types, and groups that make up the message set. At least one message definition file is required to describe messages for each set of messages. Message definition files use the XML schema language to describe the logical format of one or ying messages. Question 96. What is a multi-part message? Reply : A multipart message contains one or more other messages in the structure. Messages contained are sometimes referred to as an embedded message. Multipart messages must contain a group or complex type with the Composition property set to Message. Question 97. What causes MQ? Answer: The message is queued, defined as initiation. Question 98. What does a keyword multiply? A: The PROPAGATE statement is used to create multiple outgoing messages in a Compute node. Outgoing messages may have the same or different content of the message. You can also send outgoing messages to any alternative output terminals in the Compute node. Question 99. Why do we use the sequence node? A: The Sequence node allows you to retrieve groups of messages from the input source and keep the order in which messages were received in each group. Question 100. Which command is used to change the broker's parameters? Answer: the mqsichangebroker command is used to change the broker's parameters. Question 101. What do you mean by resetcontentdescriptor? Reply :ResetContentDescriptor node prompts you to analyze a message with a different parser, leaving the content of the message unchanged. Page 2 2