C Client Developer's Guide

Sun™ ONE Message Queue

Version 3.5

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Preface

This book, the Sun™ Open Net Environment (Sun ONE) Message Queue (MQ) 3.5 *C Client Developer's Guide*, provides programming and reference information for developers who want to use the C language binding to the Message Queue Service to send, receive, and process MQ messages.

This preface contains the following sections:

- Audience for This Guide
- Organization of This Guide
- Conventions
- Other Documentation Resources

Audience for This Guide

This guide is meant for developers who want to use the C-API in order to write C messaging programs that can interact with the MQ broker to send and receive JMS messages.

Organization of This Guide

This guide is designed to be read from beginning to end. The following table briefly describes the contents of each chapter:

Table 1 Book Contents

Chapter	Description
Chapter 1, “Introduction”	Introduces the basic concepts, operations, and architecture of MQ messaging. Contains some material on programming and configuration issues to improve performance and throughput.
Chapter 2, “Building and Running MQ C Clients”	Explains how to compile and link MQ C clients. Introduces the MQ C-Client sample applications that are shipped with MQ and explains how you set up your environment to run these examples.
Chapter 3, “Using the C API”	Explains how you use the C-API to construct, to send, to receive, and to process a messages. This chapter also covers error and thread handling.
Chapter 4, “Reference”	Provides complete reference information for the MQ C-API: data structures and functions. It also lists and describes the contents of the C-API header files.
Appendix A, “MQ C API Error Codes”	Lists the code and descriptive string returned for errors that are returned by C library functions.

Conventions

This section provides information about the conventions used in this document.

Text Conventions

Table 2 Document Conventions

Format	Description
italics	Italicized text represents a placeholder. Substitute an appropriate clause or value where you see italic text. Italicized text is also used to designate a document title, for emphasis, or for a word or phrase being introduced.

Table 2 Document Conventions *(Continued)*

Format	Description
`monospace`	Monospace text represents example code, commands that you enter on the command line, directory, file, or path names, error message text, class names, method names (including all elements in the signature), package names, reserved words, and URL's.
`[]`	Square brackets to indicate optional values in a command line syntax statement.
ALL CAPS	Text in all capitals represents file system types (GIF, TXT, HTML and so forth), environment variables (IMQ_HOME), or acronyms (MQ, JSP).
Key+Key	Simultaneous keystrokes are joined with a plus sign: Ctrl+A means press both keys simultaneously.
Key-Key	Consecutive keystrokes are joined with a hyphen: Esc-S means press the Esc key, release it, then press the S key.

Directory Variable Conventions

MQ makes use of three directory variables, one of which is relevant to C clients. Table 3 describes this variable and explains how it is used on the Solaris, Windows, and Linux platforms.

Table 3 MQ Directory Variable Used by C Clients

Variable	Description
`IMQ_HOME`	This is generally used in MQ documentation to refer to the MQ base directory (root installation directory): • On Solaris, there is no root MQ installation directory. Therefore, `IMQ_HOME` is not used in MQ documentation to refer to file locations on Solaris. • On Windows, the root MQ installation directory is set by the MQ installer (by default, as `C:\Program Files\Sun\MessageQueue3`). • On Linux, there is no root MQ installation directory. Therefore, `IMQ_HOME` is not used in MQ documentation to refer to file locations on Linux.

In this guide, `IMQ_HOME` is shown *without* platform-specific environment variable notation or syntax (for example, `$IMQ_HOME` on UNIX). Path names generally use UNIX directory separator notation (/).

Other Documentation Resources

In addition to this guide, MQ provides additional documentation resources.

The MQ Documentation Set

The documents that comprise the MQ documentation set are listed in Table 4 in the order in which you would normally use them.

Table 4 MQ Documentation Set

Document	Audience	Description
MQ *Installation Guide*	Developers and administrators	Explains how to install MQ software on Solaris, Linux, and Windows platforms.
MQ *Release Notes*	Developers and administrators	Includes descriptions of new features, limitations, and known bugs, as well as technical notes.
MQ *Java Client Developer's Guide*	Developers	Provides a quick-start tutorial and programming information for developers of Java client programs using the MQ implementation of the JMS or SOAP/JAXM APIs.
MQ *Administrator's Guide*	Administrators, also recommended for developers	Provides background and information needed to perform administration tasks using MQ administration tools.
MQ *C Client Developer's Guide*	Developers	Provides programming and reference documentation for developers of MQ C client programs.

Online Help

MQ 3.5 includes command-line utilities for performing MQ message service administration tasks. To access the online help for these utilities, see the MQ *Administrator's Guide*.

MQ 3.5 also includes a graphical user interface (GUI) administration tool, the Administration Console (`imqadmin`). Context sensitive online help is included in the Administration Console.

Example Client Applications

A number of example applications that provide sample client application code are included in a directory that depends upon the operating system (see the MQ *Administrator's Guide*).

Sample applications that illustrate the C-API are listed and described in Chapter 2, "Building and Running MQ C Clients" on page 43.

See the README file located in that directory and in each of its subdirectories for guidance on how to run the sample programs.

The Java Message Service (JMS) Specification

The JMS specification can be found at the following location:

`http://java.sun.com/products/jms/docs.html`

The specification includes sample JMS Java client code.

Related Third-Party Web Site References

Third-party URLs are referenced in this document and provide additional, related information.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter provides an overall introduction to Sun™ ONE Message Queue (MQ) and to JMS concepts and programming issues of interest to developers. It is written specifically for the C developer who wants to interface with an MQ Message Service in order to send messages to and receive messages from another MQ client. MQ clients can reside on the same or on different platforms. The chapter covers the following topics:

- "What Is Message Queue?" on page 19
- "MQ Messaging System Architecture" on page 22
- "The JMS Programming Model" on page 24
- "Client Design Issues" on page 29
- "Configuring Connections" on page 37
- "Managing Flow Control" on page 39

What Is Message Queue?

The MQ product is a standards-based solution to the problem of reliable, asynchronous messaging for distributed applications. MQ is an enterprise messaging system that implements the Java™ Message Service (JMS) open standard: it is a JMS provider.

With Message Queue software, processes running on different platforms and operating systems can connect to a common MQ message server (broker) to send and receive information. Application developers are free to focus on the business logic of their applications, rather than on the low-level details of how their applications communicate across a network. Developers can use two programming interfaces to establish a connection to the broker, and send or receive messages:

- C clients use the API described in this manual to send messages to and retrieve messages from an MQ broker.
- Java clients use the Java API, described in the MQ *Java Client Developer's Guide*, to send messages to and receive messages from an MQ broker.

MQ administrators can use a variety of tools to set up destinations on the broker and to configure the broker in response to performance and reliability requirements. Administrative functions and tools are described in the MQ *Administrator's Guide*.

MQ Features

MQ has features that exceed the minimum requirements of the JMS specification. Among these features are the following:

Centralized administration Provides both command-line and GUI tools for administering an MQ message service and managing application-specific aspects of messaging, such as destinations and security.

Scalable message service Allows you to service increasing numbers of JMS clients (components or applications) by balancing the load among a number of MQ message service components (*brokers*) working in tandem (*multi-broker cluster*).

Tunable performance Lets you increase performance of the MQ message service when less reliability of delivery is acceptable.

Multiple transports Supports the ability of JMS clients to communicate with each other over a number of different transports and using secure (SSL) connections.

C-API Allows you to integrate legacy systems into an MQ messaging system and to create light-weight clients that do not require an underlying JVM.

See the MQ *Release Notes* for documentation of JMS compliance-related issues.

Java and C Interfaces

While this manual revisits a number of topics presented in the MQ *Java Client Developer's Guide*, there are differences between the two interfaces and the JMS features they support. Some of these differences are summarized below, but this list is not exhaustive. If you plan to write an MQ C client, you should read this manual in full.

The C interface, compared to the Java interface

- Does not support the use of administered objects.
- Supports only two message types (text and bytes); it does not support map, stream, or object message types.
- Does not support consumer-based flow control
- Does not support queue browsers.
- Does not support JMS application server facilities (ConnectionConsumer, distributed transactions).
- Does not support distributed transactions.
- Does not support receiving SOAP messages sent by an MQ Java client.

Like the Java interface, the C interface does support the following:

- Publish/subscribe and point-to-point connections.
- Synchronous and asynchronous receives.
- `CLIENT`, `AUTO`, and `DUPS_OK` acknowledgement modes.
- Local transactions
- Session recover
- Temporary topics and queues
- Message selectors

Product Editions

The Message Queue product is available in two editions: Platform and Enterprise—each corresponding to a different licensed capacity. The C-API is only supported on the Enterprise Edition. For more information about these editions and for instructions on how you upgrade MQ from one edition to another, see the the MQ *Installation Guide*.

MQ Messaging System Architecture

This section briefly describes the main parts of an MQ messaging system. While as a developer, you do not need to be familiar with the details of all of these parts or how they interact, a high-level understanding of the basic architecture will help you understand features of the system that impact MQ C client design and development.

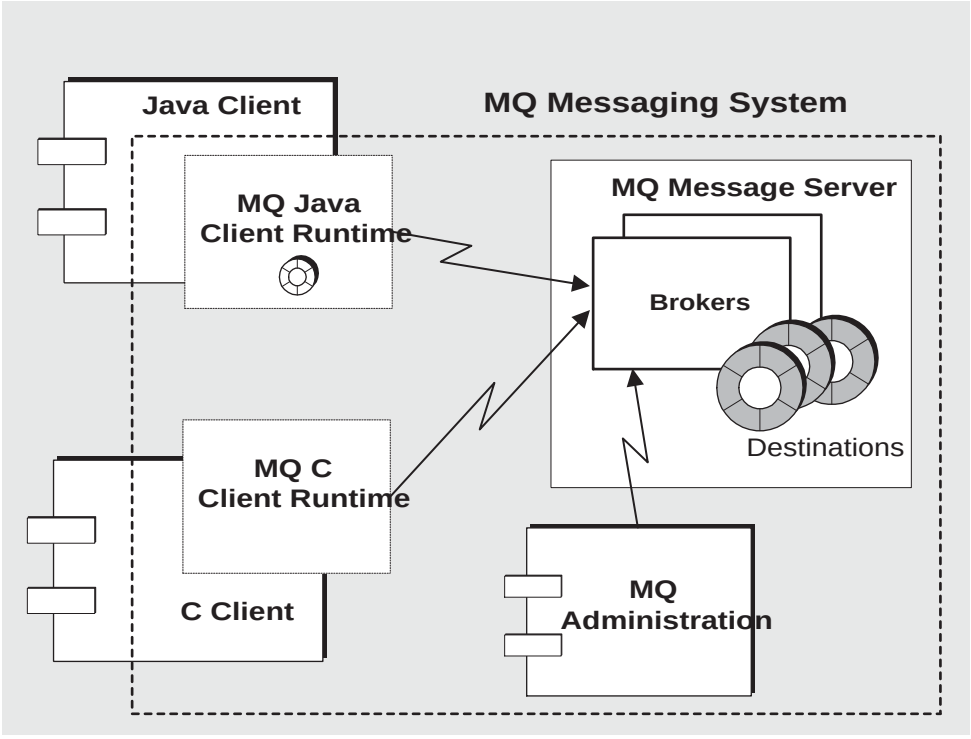
The main parts of an MQ messaging system, shown in Figure 1-1, are the following:

MQ Client An MQ client can be written in C or Java, and it can send and/or receive MQ messages.

MQ message server The MQ message server is the heart of a messaging system. It consists of a broker that provides delivery services for the system. These services include connections to C or Java clients, message routing and delivery, persistence, security, and logging. The message server also maintains physical destinations to which clients send messages, and from which the messages are delivered to consuming clients. The MQ message server is described in detail in the MQ *Administrator's Guide*.

MQ client runtime The MQ C and Java client runtimes provide MQ C and Java clients respectively with an interface to the MQ message server. They support all operations needed for clients to send messages to destinations and to receive messages from such destinations. The MQ C client runtime is described in detail in "Message Production and Consumption" on page 33.

Figure 1-1 MQ System Architecture



MQ message service The MQ message service includes one or more MQ message servers and MQ client runtime support.

MQAdministration MQ provides a number of administrative tools for managing an MQ messaging system. These tools are used to manage the message server, security, messaging application resources, and persistent data. These tools are generally used by MQ administrators and are described in the MQ *Administrator's Guide*.

MQ Messaging System The MQ messaging system includes the MQ message service and MQ administration.

The JMS Programming Model

This section briefly describes the programming model of the JMS specification. The JMS programming model is the foundation for the design of an MQ C client. Although the C-API does not provide an exhaustive implementation of the JMS programming model, this section is provided as a review of the most important concepts and terminology (defined for that model), which also apply to MQ C client design.

In the JMS programming model, JMS clients (components or applications) interact using a JMS application programming interface (API) to send and receive messages. In this context, it is important to understand that a C client's interface is specific to the MQ provider and cannot be used with other JMS providers. A messaging application that includes a C client cannot be handled by another JMS provider.

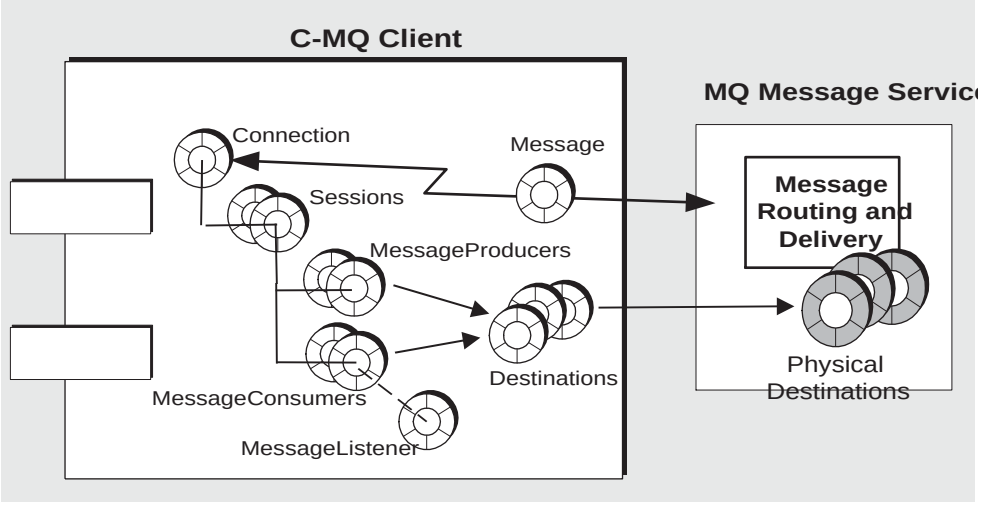
This section introduces the C data types and functions used by an MQ C client for delivery of messages. The main data types, which are opaque to the user and accessible only through the C functions, are shown in Figure 1-2 and described in the following sections.

Message

In the MQ product, data is exchanged using JMS messages—messages that conform to the JMS specification. According to the JMS specification, a message is composed of three parts: a header, properties, and a body.

Properties are optional—they provide values that clients can use to filter messages. A body is also optional—it contains the actual data to be exchanged.

Figure 1-2 JMS Programming Objects



Header

A header is required of every message. Header fields contain values used for routing and identifying messages.

Some header field values are set automatically by MQ during the process of producing and delivering a message, some depend on settings specified when message producers send a message, and others are set on a message-by-message basis by the client using the `MQSetMessageHeader` function. The following table lists the header fields defined (and required) by JMS and their corresponding names, as defined by the C-API.

Table 1-1 JMS-defined Message Header

JMS Message Header Field	C-API Message Header Property Name
`JMSDestination`	Defined implicitly when a producer sends a message to a destination, or when a consumer receives a message from a destination.
`JMSDeliveryMode`	MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY
`JMSExpiration`	MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY
`JMSPriority`	MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY
`JMSMessageID`	MQ_MESSAGE_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY

Table 1-1 JMS-defined Message Header *(Continued)*

JMS Message Header Field	C-API Message Header Property Name
`JMSTimestamp`	MQ_TIMESTAMP_HEADER_PROPERTY
`JMSRedelivered`	MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY
`JMSCorrelationID`	MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY
`JMSReplyTo`	Set by the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function, and obtained by the `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function.
`JMSType`	MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY

For additional information about each property type and the agent who sets it, see Table 4-6 on page 173.

Properties

When data is sent between two processes, other information besides the payload data can be sent with it. These descriptive fields, or *properties*, can provide additional information about the data; for example, which process created it, the time it was created, and information that uniquely identifies the structure of each piece of data. Properties (which can be thought of as an extension of the header) consist of property name and property value pairs, as specified by a C client. A C client can set message properties when initializing a handle to a properties data type and passing that handle to the `MQSetMessageProperties` function.

Having registered an interest in a particular destination, consuming clients can fine-tune their selection by specifying certain property values as selection criteria. For instance, a client might indicate an interest in Payroll messages (rather than Facilities) but only Payroll items concerning part-time employees located in New Jersey. Messages that do not meet the specified criteria are not delivered to the consumer.

Message Body Types

JMS specifies six classes (or types) of messages. The C-API supports only two of these types, as described in Table 1-2. If an MQ C client expects to receive messages from an MQ Java client, it will be unable to process messages whose body types are other than those described in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 C-API Message Body Types

Type	Description
TextMessage	A message whose body contains a Java string, for example an XML message.
BytesMessage	A message whose body contains a stream of uninterpreted bytes.

Destination

A *destination* refers to where a message is destined to go. A *physical destination* is a JMS message service entity (a location on the broker) to which producers send messages and from which consumers receive messages. The message service provides the routing and delivery for messages sent to a physical destination.

When an MQ C client creates a destination programmatically using the `MQCreateDestination` function, a destination name must be specified. The function initializes a handle to a destination data type that holds the identity (name) of the destination. The important thing to remember is that this function does *not* create the physical destination on the broker; this must be done by the administrator. The destination that is created programmatically however *must* have the exact same name and type as the physical destination created on the broker.

Destination names starting with "mq" are reserved and should not be used by client programs.

Connection

A *connection* is a JMS client's configured connection to an MQ message service. Both allocation of communication resources and authentication of a client take place when a connection is created. Hence it is a relatively heavy-weight object, and most clients do all their messaging with a single connection. A connection is used to create sessions.

Session

A *session* is a single-threaded context for producing and consuming messages. While there is no restriction on the number of threads that can use a session, the session should not be used *concurrently* by multiple threads. It is used to create the message producers and consumers that send and receive messages, and defines a

serial order for the messages it consumes and the messages it produces. A session supports reliable delivery through a number of acknowledgement options or by using transactions. A transacted session can combine a series of sequential operations into a single transaction that can span a number of producers and consumers. You need to create a session before you can create its consumers or producers.

Message Producer

A client uses a *message producer* to send messages to a physical destination. You can create a message producer with a specified destination or you can specify a destination when you send each message. You can also specify a delivery mode, priority, and time-to-live for a message producer that govern all messages sent by a producer, except when explicitly over-ridden.

Message Consumer

A client uses a *message consumer* to receive messages from a physical destination. A message consumer can have a message selector that allows the message service to deliver only those messages to the consumer that match the selection criteria. A message consumer can support either synchronous or asynchronous consumption of messages (see "Synchronous and Asynchronous Consumption" on page 36).

Message Listener

To support asynchronous communication, an MQ C client must write a callback function of type `MQMessageListenerFunc`. You pass a pointer to this function when you create an asynchronous message consumer. A client is said to *consume* a message when a session thread invokes this callback function.

Client Design Issues

This section describes a number of messaging issues that impact MQ C client design.

Programming Domains

When you create a session, you can specify one of two message delivery models: point-to-point and publish/subscribe. You specify the message delivery model for a C-MQ client by specifying either `MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION` or `MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION` for the `destinationType` parameter when you call the `MQCreateDestination` function.

Point-to-Point (Queue Destinations) A message is delivered from a producer to one consumer. In this delivery model, the destination type is a *queue*. Messages are first delivered to the queue destination, then delivered from the queue, one at a time, depending on the queue's delivery policy, to one of the consumers registered for the queue. Any number of producers can send messages to a queue destination, but each message is guaranteed to be delivered to—and successfully consumed by—only *one* consumer. If there are no consumers registered for a queue destination, the queue holds messages it receives, and delivers them when a consumer registers for the queue.

Publish/Subscribe (Topic destinations) A message is delivered from a producer to any number of consumers. In this delivery model, the destination type is a *topic*. Messages are first delivered to the topic destination, then delivered to *all* active consumers that have *subscribed* to the topic. Any number of producers can send messages to a topic destination, and each message can be delivered to any number of subscribed consumers. Topic destinations also support the notion of *durable subscriptions.* A durable subscription represents a durable consumer that is registered with the topic destination but can be inactive at the time that messages are delivered. When the consumer subsequently becomes active, it receives the messages. If there are no consumers registered for a topic destination, the topic does not hold messages it receives, unless it has durable subscriptions for inactive consumers.

Client Identifiers

Clients need to be identified to a broker both for authentication purposes and to keep track of durable subscriptions.

For authentication purposes, you need to provide a user name and password. The administrator is responsible for setting up a user repository against which the broker can validate this name and password. See the MQ *Administrator's Guide* for more information.

To keep track of durable subscriptions, MQ uses a unique *client identifier* that associates a client's connection with state information maintained by the message service on behalf of the client. By definition, a client identifier is unique, and applies to only one connection at a time.

Client identifiers are used in combination with a durable subscription name (see "Publish/Subscribe (Topic destinations)" on page 29) to make sure that each durable subscription corresponds to only one user. If a durable subscriber is inactive at the time that messages are delivered to a topic destination, the broker retains messages for that subscriber and delivers them when the subscriber once again becomes active. The only way for the broker to identify the subscriber is through its client ID. You can specify a client ID using the `clientID` parameter to the `MQCreateConnection` function.

Reliable Messaging

Reliable messaging depends on a message's delivery mode and the use of transactions or acknowledgements to ensure the reliability of persistent messages.

Delivery Mode

JMS defines two *delivery modes*: persistent and non-persistent:

- Persistent messages are guaranteed to be delivered and successfully consumed once and only once. Reliability is at a premium for such messages.
- Non-persistent messages are guaranteed to be delivered at most once. Reliability is not a major concern for such messages.

A message's delivery mode is set to be persistent by default. You can override this setting by using the `MQSendMessageExt` function and setting the delivery mode to `MQ_NONPERSISTENT_DELIVERY.`

Reliable messaging guarantees the delivery of persistent messages to and from a destination. There are two aspects of assuring reliability in the case of *persistent* messages. One is to assure that their delivery to and from a message service is successful. The other is to assure that the message service does not lose these messages before delivering them to consumers.

Acknowledgements and Transactions

You can ensure reliable messaging by using either of two general mechanisms supported by an MQ session: *acknowledgements* or *transactions*.

Acknowledgements

Both messages that are sent and messages that are received can be acknowledged.

In the case of message producers, if you want the broker to acknowledge its having received a non-persistent message (to its physical destination), you must set the broker's `MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY` to `MQ_TRUE`. If you do so, the sending function will return only after the broker has acknowledged receipt of the message. By default, the broker acknowledges receipt of persistent messages.

In the case of message consumers, you can specify one of several acknowledge modes for the consuming session when you create that session. Acknowledgements on the consuming side means that the client runtime acknowledges delivery and consumption of all message from a physical destination before the message service deletes the message from that destination. For more information about a session's acknowledge modes, see "Acknowledge Modes" on page 80 and the description of the `MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY` in Table 4-2 on page 77.

Transactions

A session can also be configured as *transacted*, in which case work spanning a session's producers or consumers is combined into an atomic unit—a *transaction*. The MQ-C API provides functions for committing, or rolling back a transaction. (See "Transacted Sessions" on page 58 for more information.) The C runtime does not support distributed transactions, that is a transaction cannot include operations involving other resource managers, such as database systems.

As messages are produced or consumed within a transaction, the broker tracks the various sends and receives, completing these operations only when the client issues a call to commit the transaction. If a particular send or receive operation within the transaction fails, an exception is raised. The application can handle the exception by ignoring it, retrying the operation, or rolling back the entire transaction. When a transaction is committed, all the successful operations are completed. When a transaction is rolled back, all successful operations are cancelled.

The scope of a transaction is always a single session. That is, one or more producer or consumer operations performed in the context of a single session can be grouped into a single local transaction.

Since transactions span only a single session, you cannot have an end-to-end transaction encompassing both the production and consumption of a message. (In other words, the delivery of a message to a destination and the subsequent delivery of the message to a client cannot be placed in a single transaction.)

Persistent Storage

The other important aspect of reliability is assuring that once persistent messages are delivered to their destinations, the message service does not lose them before they are delivered to consumers. This means that upon delivery of a persistent message to its destination, the message service must place it in a persistent data store. If the message service goes down for any reason, it can recover the message and deliver it to the appropriate consumers. While this adds overhead to message delivery, it also adds reliability.

A message service must also store durable subscriptions. This is because to guarantee delivery in the case of topic destinations, it is not sufficient to recover only persistent messages. The message service must also recover information about durable subscriptions for a topic, otherwise it would not be able to deliver a message to durable consumers when they become active.

Messaging applications that are concerned about guaranteeing delivery of persistent messages must either employ queue destinations or employ durable subscriptions to topic destinations.

The way in which the message service handles persistent messages depends upon a session's delivery mode. For more information, see "Delivery Mode" on page 30.

Performance Trade-offs

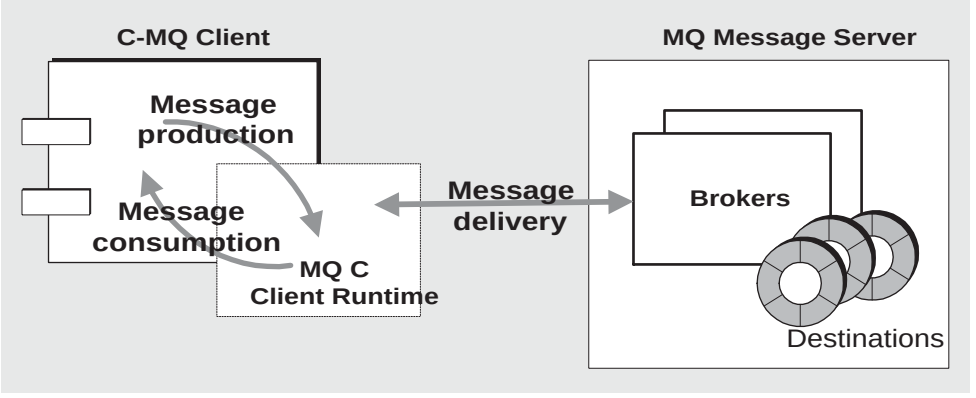
The more reliable the delivery of messages, the more overhead and bandwidth are required to achieve it. The trade-off between reliability and performance is a significant design consideration. You can maximize *performance* and throughput by choosing to produce and consume non-persistent messages. On the other hand, you can maximize *reliability* by producing and consuming persistent messages using a transacted session. Between these extremes are a number of options, depending on the needs of an application, including the use of MQ-specific persistence and acknowledgement properties (see "Managing Flow Control" on page 39.).

Message Production and Consumption

The MQ C client runtime provides MQ C clients with an interface to the MQ message server—it supplies these clients with all the data types and functions introduced in "The JMS Programming Model" on page 24. It supports all operations needed for clients to send messages to destinations and to receive messages from such destinations.

This section provides a high level description of how the MQ C client runtime supports message production and consumption. Figure 1-3 on page 33 illustrates how message production and consumption involve an interaction between clients and the MQ C client runtime, while message delivery involves an interaction between the MQ C client runtime and MQ message servers.

Figure 1-3 Messaging Operations



Once a client has created a connection to a broker, created a session as a single-threaded context for message delivery, and created a message producer or a message consumer to access particular destinations in a message server, production (sending) or consumption (receiving) of messages can proceed.

Message Production

In message production, a message is created by the client, and sent over a connection to a destination on a broker. If the message delivery mode has been set to persistent (guaranteed delivery, once and only once), the client thread blocks until the broker acknowledges that the message was delivered to its destination and stored in the broker's persistent data store. If the message is not persistent, no broker acknowledgement is returned by the broker, and the client thread does not block.

In the case of persistent messages, to increase throughput on sends, you can set the connection to *not* require broker acknowledgement (see "Connection Properties" on page 76), but this eliminates the guarantee that persistent messages are reliably delivered.

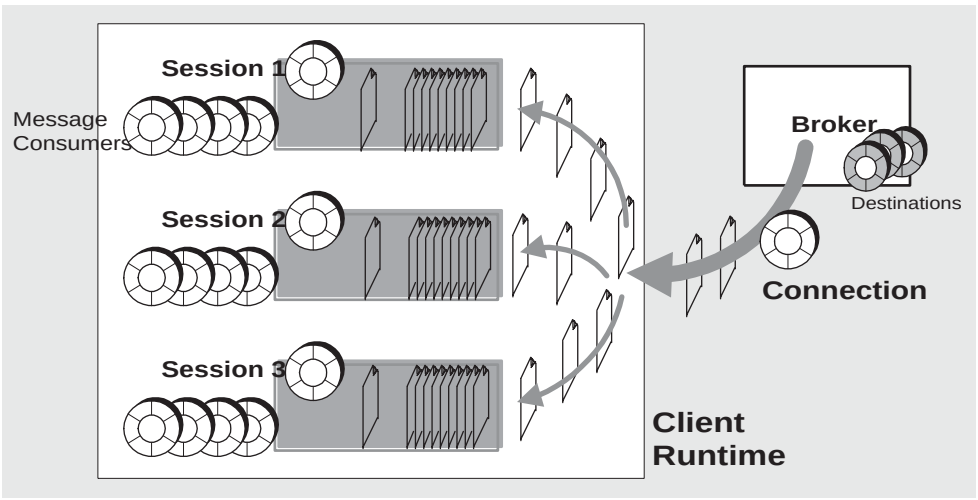
Message Consumption

Message consumption is more complex than production. Messages arriving at a destination on a broker are delivered over a connection to the MQ client runtime under the following conditions:

- The client has set up a consumer for the given destination.
- The selection criteria for the consumer, if any, match that of messages arriving at the given destination.
- The connection has been told to start delivery of messages.

Messages delivered over the connection are distributed to the appropriate MQ sessions where they are queued to be consumed by the appropriate message consumers, as shown in Figure 1-4.

Figure 1-4 Message Delivery to MQ Client Runtime



Messages are fetched off each session queue one at a time (a session is single threaded). A message can consumed synchronously or asynchronously. A message is said to be *consumed* either when one of the `MQReceiveMessage...` functions returns (synchronously) or when the callback function associated with the asynchronous consumer returns.

When a broker delivers messages to the client runtime, it marks the messages accordingly, but does not really know if they have been consumed. Therefore, the broker waits for the client to acknowledge receipt of a message before deleting the message from the broker's destination. If a connection fails, and another connection is subsequently established, the broker will re-deliver all previously delivered but unconsumed messages, setting their message header `MQ_REDLIEVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY` field.

There are three acknowledgment options that you can set for a client session:

- `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE`: the session automatically acknowledges each message consumed by the client.
- `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`: the client explicitly acknowledges after one or more messages have been consumed. This option gives the client the most control. This acknowledgement takes place by calling the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function, causing the session to acknowledge all messages that have been consumed by the session up to that point. (This could include messages consumed asynchronously by many different message listeners in the session, independent of the *order* in which they were consumed.)
- `DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE`: the session acknowledges after ten messages have been consumed (this value is not currently configurable) and doesn't guarantee that messages are delivered and consumed only once. Clients use this mode if they don't care if messages are processed more than once.

Each of the three acknowledgement options requires a different level of processing and bandwidth overhead. `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` consumes the most overhead and guarantees reliability on a message by message basis, while `DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE` consumes the least overhead, but allows for duplicate delivery of messages.

In the case of the `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` or `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` options, the threads performing the acknowledgement, or committing a transaction, will block, waiting for the broker to return an acknowledgement of the client acknowledgement. This broker acknowledgement guarantees that the broker has deleted the corresponding persistent message and will not send it twice—which could happen were the client or broker to fail, or the connection to fail, at the wrong time.

To increase throughput, you can configure the connection to *not* require broker acknowledgement of client acknowledgements, but this eliminates the guarantee that persistent messages are delivered once and only once.

NOTE In the DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, the session does not wait for broker acknowledgements. This option is used in MQ C clients for which duplicate messages are not a problem. Also, you can call the MQRecoverSession function to explicitly request redelivery of messages that have been received but not yet acknowledged by the client. When redelivering such messages, the broker will set the header field MQ_REDLIEVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Consumption

There are two ways an MQ C client can consume messages: either synchronously or asynchronously.

In *synchronous consumption*, a client gets a message by calling one of the MQReceive... functions. The client thread blocks until the function returns. This means that if no message is available, the client blocks until a message does become available or until the receive function times out (if it was called with a time-out specified). In this model, a client thread can only consume messages one at a time.

In *asynchronous consumption*, a client creates a callback function of type MQMessageListenerFunc and passes a pointer to it as a parameter to one of the MQCreateAsync...MessageConsumer functions. A client consumes a message when the session invokes this function. In this model, the client thread does not block because the thread listening for and consuming the message belongs to the MQ client runtime.

Message Selection

JMS defines a mechanism by which a message service can perform message filtering and routing based on criteria placed in message selectors. A producing client can define application-specific properties for a message, and a consuming client can indicate its interest in messages using selection criteria based on such properties. This simplifies the work of the client and eliminates the overhead of delivering messages to clients that don't need them. However, it adds some additional overhead to the message service processing the selection criteria. Message selector syntax and semantics are outlined in the JMS specification.

Use the MQSetMessageProperties function to set properties that can be used in message filtering.

Message Order and Priority

In general, all messages sent to a destination by a single session are guaranteed to be delivered to a consumer in the order they were sent. However, if they are assigned different priorities, the messaging system will attempt to deliver higher priority messages first.

Beyond this, the ordering of messages consumed by a client can have only a rough relationship to the order in which they were produced. This is because the delivery of messages to a number of destinations and the delivery from those destinations can depend on a number of issues that affect timing, such as the order in which the messages are sent, the sessions from which they are sent, whether the messages are persistent, the lifetime of the messages, the priority of the messages, the message delivery policy of queue destinations (see the MQ *Administrator's Guide*), and message service availability.

Configuring Connections

The MQ client runtime supports all the operations described in "Message Production and Consumption" on page 33. It also provides connection properties that you can set to specify a broker to connect to, configure a secure connection, optimize resources, performance, and message throughput.

Connection properties can be grouped into the following categories:

- Connection Handling
- Reliability
- Flow Control
- Security
- Version Information

Each of these categories is discussed in the following sections with a description of the properties that you can set to configure the behavior of the broker. All broker properties are described in detail in Table 4-2 on page 77.

Connection Handling

Connections to a message server are specified by a broker host name and port number.

- Set `MQ_BROKER_NAME_PROPERTY` to specify the broker name.
- Set `MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY` to specify the broker port.
- Set the connection property `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` to specify the underlying transport protocol. Possible values are `TCP` or `SSL`.

Currently, the C-API does not support auto-reconnector or failover, which allows the client runtime to automatically reconnect to a broker if a connection fails.

Reliability

Two connection properties enable the acknowledgement of messages sent to the broker and of messages received from the broker. These are described in "Message Production and Consumption" on page 33. In addition to setting these properties, you can also set `MQ_ACK_TIMEOUT_PROPERTY`, which determines the maximum time that the client runtime will wait for any broker acknowledgement before throwing an exception.

Flow Control

A number of connection properties determine the use and flow of MQ control messages by the client runtime. Messages sent and received by MQ clients and MQ control messages pass over the same client-broker connection. Because of this, delays may occur in the delivery of control messages, such as broker acknowledgements, if these are held up by the delivery of JMS messages. To prevent this type of congestion, MQ meters the flow of JMS messages across a connection.

- Set `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY` to specify the number of MQ messages in a metered batch. When this number of messages is delivered to the client runtime, delivery is temporarily suspended, allowing any control messages that had been held up to be delivered. Message delivery is resumed upon notification by the client runtime, and continues until the count is again reached.

- `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY` specifies the maximum number of unconsumed messages that can be delivered to a client runtime. When the number of messages reaches this limit, delivery stops and resumes only when the number of unconsumed messages drops below the specified limit. This helps a consuming client that is taking a long time to process messages from being overwhelmed with pending messages that might cause it to run out of memory.
- `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENABLED_PROPERTY` specifies whether the value `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY` is used to control message flow.

The C API does not currently support consumer-level flow control.

Security

The C-API supports the SSL transport protocol, which supports SSL v2, SSL v3, and TLS standards. For more information on how to set up and create a secure connection, see "Working With Secure Connections" on page 56 for more information.

Version Information

Properties that specify the version of the MQ product are set by the C client runtime and can be read using the `MQGetMetaData` function.

Managing Flow Control

Because of the mechanisms by which messages are delivered to and from a broker, and because of the MQ control messages used to assure reliable delivery, there are a number of factors that affect reliability and performance. These factors include: delivery mode, acknowledgement mode, message flow metering, and message flow limits.

Although these factors are quite distinct, their interactions can complicate the task of balancing reliability with performance. Specifically, because client messages and MQ control messages flow across the same connection between the client and the broker, you need to understand how to balance the requirement for reliability with the need for throughput. This section describes how you can balance these requirements to manage flow control.

Delivery Mode

The delivery mode specifies whether a message is to be delivered at most once (non-persistent) or once and only once (persistent). These different reliability requirements imply different degrees of overhead. Specifically, the management of persistent messages requires greater use of broker control messages flowing across a connection.

Acknowledgement Mode

The setting of the acknowledgement mode impacts reliability and affects the number of client and broker acknowledgement messages passing over a connection:

- In the `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode, a client message-consumed acknowledgement and broker acknowledgement (a confirmation of the client message-consumed acknowledgement) are required for each consumed message, and the delivery thread blocks waiting for the broker acknowledgement.

  In this mode, with a synchronous receiver, it is possible for a message to be partially processed, but lost, if the system fails before the message is consumed. For increased reliability, you can use the `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode or a transacted session to guarantee no message is lost if the system fails.

- In the `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode client message consumed acknowledgements and broker acknowledgements are batched (rather than being sent one by one). This conserves connection bandwidth and generally reduces the overhead for broker acknowledgements, as compared to the `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode.

- In the `DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode, throughput is improved even further, because client acknowledgements are batched and because the client thread does not block (broker acknowledgements are not requested). However, in this case, the same message can be delivered and consumed more than once.

Message Flow Metering

The connection property `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY` governs the batching of messages so that only a set number are delivered; when the batch has been delivered, delivery of JMS messages is suspended, and pending control messages are delivered. This cycle repeats, as other batches of JMS messages are delivered, followed by queued up control messages.

You should keep the value of `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY` low if the client is doing operations that require many responses from the broker; for example, the client is using the `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE or AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` modes, persistent messages, transactions, or if the client is adding or removing consumers. If, on the other hand, the client has only simple consumers on a connection using `DUPS_OK` mode, you can increase the value of `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY` without compromising performance.

Chapter 2

Building and Running MQ C Clients

This chapter provides information about building MQ C client applications and making sure these programs have adequate run-time support. It also lists the sample MQ C Client programs that are included with the MQ installation, and explains how you should run them

For information on how to use the API, see Chapter 3, “Using the C API” on page 47. For complete reference information, please see Chapter 4, “Reference” on page 73.

Getting Ready

MQ provides several sample MQ C-client applications that illustrate how to send and receive messages. These sample applications are installed in the `...demo\C` directory. Before you run these applications, read through the next two sections to make sure that you understand the general procedure and requirements for building and running MQ C-Client programs.

Building Programs

This section explains how you build MQ programs from C source files.You should already be familiar with writing and compiling C applications.

The MQ C client includes the header files (`mqcrt.h`), the C client runtime shared library `mqcrt`, and its direct dependency libraries. When writing an MQ C client application, you should include the header files and link to the runtime library `mqcrt`. Note that the MQ C-API runtime library is a 32-bit library. For each platform, Table 2-1 lists the installed location of the header files and the supporting runtime library.

Table 2-1 Locations of C-API Libraries and Header Files

Platform	Library	Header File
Solaris	`/opt/SUNWimq/lib`	`/opt/SUNWimq/include`
Linux	`/opt/imq/lib`	`/opt/imq/include`
Windows	`IMQ_HOME\lib`	`IMQ_HOME\include`

You should use the appropriate compiler for your platform, as described in the MQ *Installation Guide*.

When compiling an MQ C client application, you need to specify the preprocessor definition for supporting MQ fixed-size integer types. The preprocessor definition for each platform is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Preprocessor Definitions for Supporting MQ Fixed-Size Integer Types

Platform	Definition
Solaris	SOLARIS
Linux	LINUX
Windows	WIN32

When building an MQ C client application, you should be aware that the MQ C runtime library is a multi-threaded library and requires C++ runtime library support:

- **On Solaris**, this support is provided by the Sun WorkShop 6 `libCrun C++` runtime library.
- **On LINUX**, this support is provided by the `gcc/g++ libstdc++` runtime library.
- **On Windows**, this support is provided by Microsoft Windows Visual C++ runtime library `msvcrt`.

Providing Runtime Support

To run an MQ C-client application, you need to make sure that the application can find the `mqcrt` shared library. Please consult the documentation for your compiler to determine the best way to do this.

You also need to make sure that the appropriate C++ runtime support library, as described in "Building Programs" on page 43 is available.

On Windows you also need to make sure that your application can find the dependent libraries NSPR and NSS that are shipped with MQ. These may be different from the NSPR and NSS libraries that are installed on your system to support the Netscape browser and the Application Server. The `mqcrt` shared library depends directly on the NSPR and NSS versions installed with MQ. If a different version of the libraries are loaded at runtime, you may get a runtime error specifying that the libraries being used are incompatible.

Working With the Sample C-Client Programs

This section describes the sample C-Client programs that are installed with MQ and explains how you should build them and run them.

Building the Sample Programs

The following commands are meant to illustrate the process of building and linking the sample application `Producer.c` on the Solaris, Linux, and Windows platforms. The commands include the preprocessor definitions needed to support fixed-size integer types. For options used to support multithreading, please consult documentation for your compiler.

➤ **To Compile and Link on Solaris**

```
CC -compat=5 -mt -DSOLARIS -I/opt/SUNWimq/include -o Producer \
    -L/opt/SUNWimq/lib -lmqcrt Producer.c
```

➤ **To Compile and Link on Linux**

```
g++ -DLINUX -D REENTRANT -I/opt/imq/include -o Producer \
    -L/opt/imq/lib -lmqcrt Producer.c
```

➤ **To Compile on Windows**

```
cl /c /MD -DWIN32 -I%IMQ_HOME%\include Producer.c
```

➤ **To Link on Windows**

```
link Producer.obj /NODEFAULTLIB msvcrt.lib \
      /LIBPATH:%IMQ_HOME%\lib mqcrt.lib
```

Running the Sample Programs

Sample C client program files are installed in the `...demo\C` directory. These include the following:

- `Producer.c` and `Consumer .c`, which illustrate how you send a message and receive it synchronously.
- `ProducerAsyncConsumer.c`, which illustrates how you send a message and receive it asynchronously.
- `RequestReply.c`, which illustrates how you send and respond to a message that specifies a reply-to destination.

The sample programs expect you to specify a destination as a command-line argument. You can either create one or more physical destinations on the broker by using the administration utility `imqcmd` before running the sample programs, or you can use the broker's auto-creation feature by specifying any destination name on the command line used to start the program.

Before you run any sample programs, you should start the broker. You can display output describing the command-line options for each program by starting the program with the `-help` option.

The …`demo\C` directory also includes a `README` file that explains how you should run these samples. For example, the following command, runs the program `Producer`. It specifies that the program should connect to the broker running on the host `MyHost` and port `8585`, and that it should send a message to the destination `My Topic`:

```
C: Producer -h MyHost -p 8585 -d MyTopic
```

Chapter 3

Using the C API

This chapter describes how to use C functions to accomplish specific tasks and provides brief code samples to illustrate some of these tasks. (For clarity, the code examples shown in the following sections omit a function call status check.)

Following a brief discussion of overall design and a summary of client tasks, the topics covered include the following:

- "MQ C Client Setup Operations" on page 48
- "Working With Properties" on page 50
- "Working With Connections" on page 54
- "Working With Sessions and Destinations" on page 57
- "Working With Messages" on page 61
- "Error Handling" on page 68
- "Memory Management" on page 69
- "Thread Management" on page 70
- "Logging" on page 72

This chapter does not provide exhaustive information about each function. For detailed function information, please see the description of that function in Chapter 4, "Reference" on page 73.

For information on building MQ C programs, see Chapter 2, "Building and Running MQ C Clients" on page 43.

MQ C Client Setup Operations

The general procedures for producing and consuming messages are introduced below. The procedures have a number of common steps which need not be duplicated if a client is both producing and consuming messages.

➤ To Set Up an MQ C Client to Produce Messages

1. Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object.
2. Use one or more of the `MQSet... Property` functions to set connection properties that specify the name of the broker, its port number, and its behavior.
3. Use the `MQCreateConnection` function to create a connection.
4. Use the `MQCreateSession` function to create a session and to specify its acknowledge mode and its receive mode. If the session will be used only for producing messages, use the receive mode `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` to avoid creating a thread for asynchronous message delivery.
5. Use the `MQCreateDestination` function to specify a physical destination on the broker. The destination name you specify must be the same as the name of the physical destination.
6. Use the `MQCreateMessageProducer` function or the `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function to create a message producer. (If you plan to send a lot of messages to the same destination, you should use the `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function.)
7. Use the `MQCreateBytesMessage` function or the `MQCreateTextMessage` function to get a newly created message handle.
8. Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object that will describe the message header properties. This is only required if you want to set a message header property.
9. Use one or more of the `MQSet... Property` functions to set properties that specify the value of the message header properties you want to set.
10. Use the `MQSetMessageHeaders` function, passing a handle to the properties object you created in Step 8 and Step 9.
11. Repeat Step 8 if you want to define custom message properties, and then use the `MQSetMessageProperties` function to set these properties for your message.

12. Use the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function if you want to specify a destination where replies to the message are to be sent.
13. Use one of the `MQSendMessage...` functions to send the message.

➤ **To Set Up an MQ C Client to Consume Messages Synchronously**

1. Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object.
2. Use one or more of the `MQSet... Property` functions to set connection properties that specify the name of the broker, its port number, and its behavior.
3. Use the `MQCreateConnection` function to create a connection.
4. Use the `MQCreateSession` function to create a session and to specify its receive mode. Specify `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` for a synchronous session.
5. Use the `MQCreateDestination` function to specify a destination on the broker from which the consumer is to receive messages. The destination name you specify must be the same as the name of the physical destination.
6. Use the `MQCreateMessageConsumer` function or the `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer` function to create a consumer.
7. Use the `MQStartConnection` function to start the connection.
8. Use one of the `MQReceiveMessage...` functions to start message delivery.

➤ **To Set Up an MQ C Client to Consume Messages Asynchronously**

1. Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object.
2. Use one or more of the `MQSet... Property` functions to set connection properties that specify the name of the broker, its port number, and its behavior.
3. Use the `MQCreateConnection` function to create a connection.
4. Use the `MQCreateSession` function to create a session and to specify its acknowledge mode and its receive mode. Specify `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE` for asynchronous message delivery.
5. Use the `MQCreateDestination` function to specify a destination on the broker from which the consumer is to receive messages. The logical destination name you specify must be the same as the name of the physical destination.

6. Write a callback function of type `MQMessageListenerFunc` that will be called when the broker starts message delivery. In the body of this callback function, use the functions listed in Table 3-9 on page 67, to process the contents of the incoming message.
7. Use the `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer` function or the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function to create a consumer.
8. Use the `MQStartConnection` function to start the connection and message delivery.

Working With Properties

When you create a connection, set message header properties, or set user-defined message properties, you must pass a handle to a properties object. You use the `MQCreateProperties` function to create this object and to obtain a handle to it. When you receive a message, you can use specific `MQGet...Property` functions to obtain the type and value of each message property.

This section describes the functions you use to set and get properties. A *property* is defined as a key-value pair.

Setting Connection and Message Properties

You use the functions listed in Table 3-1 to create a handle to a properties object, and to set properties. You can use these functions to create and define properties for connections or for individual messages.

Table 3-1 Functions Used to Set Properties

Function	Description
`MQCreateProperties`	Creates a properties object and passes back a handle to it.
`MQSetBoolProperty`	Sets an `MQBool` property.
`MQSetStringProperty`	Sets an `MQString` property.
`MQSetInt8Property`	Sets an `MQInt8` property.
`MQSetInt16Property`	Sets an `MQInt16` property.
`MQSetInt32Property`	Sets an `MQInt32` property.
`MQSetInt64Property`	Sets an `MQInt64` property.

Table 3-1 Functions Used to Set Properties *(Continued)*

Function	Description
MQSetFloat32Property	Sets an MQFloat32 property.
MQSetFloat64Property	Sets an MQFloat64 property.

➤ To Set Properties for a Connection

1. Call the MQCreateProperties function to get a handle to a newly created properties object.
2. Call one of the MQSet...Property functions to set one of the connection properties listed in Table 4-2 on page 77. At a minimum, you must specify the name of the host of the broker to which you want to connect and its port number.

   Which function you call depends on the type of the property you want to set; for example, to set an MQString property, you call the MQSetStringProperty function; to set an MQBool property, you call the MQSetBoolProperty function; and so on. Each function that sets a property requires that you pass a key name and value; these are listed and described in Table 4-2.
3. When you have set all the properties you want to define for the connection, you can then create the connection, by calling the MQCreateConnection function.

Once the connection is created with the properties you specify, you cannot change its properties. If you need to change connection properties after you have created a connection, you will need to destroy the old connection and its associated objects and create a new one with the desired properties. It is a good idea to think through the desired behavior before you create a connection.

Code Example 3-1 illustrates how you create a properties handle and how you use it for setting connection properties.

Code Example 3-1 Setting Connection Properties

```
MQStatus status;
MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle = MQ_INVALID_HANDLE;

status = (MQCreateProperties(&propertiesHandle);

status = (MQSetStringProperty(propertiesHandle,
           MQ_BROKER_HOST_PROPERTY, “localhost”));
```

Code Example 3-1 Setting Connection Properties *(Continued)*

```
status = (MQSetInt32Property(propertiesHandle,
           MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY, 7676));

status = MQSetStringProperty(propertiesHandle,
          MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY, "TCP"));
```

The MQ C client runtime sets the connection properties that specify the name and version of the MQ product; you can retrieve these using the `MQGetMetaData` function. These properties are described at the end of Table 4-2, starting with `MQ_NAME_PROPERTY`.

➤ **To Set Message Properties**

Set message properties and message header properties using the same procedure you used to set connection properties. You can set the following message header properties for sending a message:

- `MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY`
- `MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY`

For more information, see `MQSetMessageProperties`.

Getting Message Properties

When you receive a message, if you are interested in the message properties, you need to obtain a handle to the properties object associated with that message:

- Use the `MQGetMessageProperties` function to obtain a handle to the properties object for user-defined properties.
- If you are interested in any message header properties, use the `MQGetMessageHeaderProperties` function to obtain a handle to the header properties. See Table 4-5 on page 134.

Having obtained the handle, you can then iterate through the properties and then use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to determine the type and value of each property.

Table 3-2 lists the functions you use to iterate through a properties handle and to obtain the type and value of each property.

Table 3-2 Functions Used to Get Message Properties

Function	Description
MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart	Starts the iteration process through the specified properties handle
MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext	Returns MQ_TRUE if there are additional property keys left in the iteration.
MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext	Passes back the address of the next property key in the referenced property handle.
MQGetPropertyType	Gets the type of the specified property.
MQGetBoolProperty	Gets the value of the specified MQBool type property.
MQGetStringProperty	Gets the value of the specified MQString type property.
MQGetInt8Property	Gets the value of the specified MQInt8 type property.
MQGetInt16Property	Gets the value of the specified MQInt16 type property.
MQGetInt32Property	Gets the value of the specified MQInt16 type property.
MQGetInt32Property	Gets the value of the specified MQInt32 type property.
MQGetInt64Property	Gets the value of the specified MQInt64 type property.
MQGetFloat32Property	Gets the value of the specified MQFloat32 type property.
MQGetFloat64Property	Gets the value of the specified MQFloat64 type property.

➤ To Iterate Through a Properties Handle

1. Start the process by calling the MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart function.
2. Loop using the MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext function.
3. Extract the name of each property key by calling the MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext function.
4. Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the MQGetPropertyType function.
5. Use the appropriate MQGet...Property function to find the value of the specified property key and type.

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate MQGet...Property function to get its value. Code Example 3-2 illustrates how you implement these steps.

Code Example 3-2 Getting Property Values for a Message Header

```
MQStatus status;

MQPropertiesHandle headersHandle = MQ_INVALID_HANDLE;

MQBool redelivered;

ConstMQString my_msgtype;

status = (MQGetMessageHeaders(messageHandle, &headersHandle));

status = (MQGetBoolProperty(headersHandle,
           MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY, &redelivered));

status = MQGetStringProperty(headersHandle,
          MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_TYPE_PROPERTY, &my_msgtype);
```

Working With Connections

All messaging occurs within the context of a connection: the behavior of the connection is defined by the properties set for that connection. These properties specify the following information:

- The host name and port of the broker to which you want to connect
- The transport protocol of the connection service used by the client
- How broker and client acknowledgements are handled to support messaging reliability
- How message flow is to be managed
- Whether the broker can handle secure messaging

You use the functions listed in Table 3-3 to create, start, stop, and close a connection.

Table 3-3 Functions Used to Work with Connections

Function	Description
`MQInitializeSSL`	Initializes the SSL library. You must call this function before you create any connection that uses SSL.
`MQCreateConnection`	Creates a connection and passes back a handle to it.

Table 3-3 Functions Used to Work with Connections *(Continued)*

Function	Description
`MQStartConnection`	Starts the specified connection and starts or resumes delivery of messages.
`MQStopConnection`	Stops the specified connection.
`MQGetMetaData`	Returns a handle to name and version information for the MQ product.
`MQCloseConnection`	Closes the specified connection.

Before you create a connection, you must do the following:

- Define the connection properties. See "Setting Connection and Message Properties" on page 50 for more information.
- Specify a user name and password for the connection. See MQ *Administrator's Guide* for information on how to set up users.
- Write a connection exception listener function. You will need to pass a reference to this listener when you create the connection. This function will be called synchronously when a connection exception occurs for this connection. For more information, see "Callback Type for Connection Exception Handling" on page 82.
- If you want a secure connection, call the `MQIntitializeSSL` function to initialize security. This initializes the SSL library. See "Working With Secure Connections" on page 56 for more information.

When you have completed these steps, you are ready to call `MQCreateConnection` to create a connection. After you create the connection, you can create a session as described in "Working With Sessions and Destinations" on page 57.

When you send a message, you do not need to start the connection explicitly by calling `MQStartConnection`. You *do* need to call `MQStartConnection` before the broker can deliver messages to a consumer.

If you need to halt delivery in the course of processing messages, you can call the `MQStopConnection` function.

Working With Secure Connections

To set up a secure connection, you need to call the `MQInitializeSSl` function once (and only once) before you call the `MQCreateConnection` function, and you must set the `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` to SSL. Depending on the operating system, you might also need to locate or create NSS certificate database files.

The `MQInitializeSSl` function initializes the NSS library. The `certificateDatabasePath` parameter you pass to the `MQInitializeSSL` function should point to a directory that contains the NSS files `cert`*N*`.db`, `key`*N*`.db`, and `secmod.db` (where *N* is a numeric digit). These certificate database files are opened read-only by the `MQInitializeSSL` function. You can generate the NSS certificate database files by using the Netscape or Mozilla browser. You can find the NSS certificate database files in the directory where the Netscape or Mozilla browser stores user settings, preferences, and bookmarks. For Mozilla, these files might not be created automatically. In that case, you can have them created by doing the following:

1. Start the Mozilla browser.
2. Choose Edit > Private & Security > Certificates
3. Click the Manager Certificates... button.

Solaris 8 or 9 comes with the Netscape browser, as does RedHat Linux. For Windows, you can download the Mozilla browser 1.5 from the following location:

`http://www.mozilla.org/`

After you call the `MQInitializeSSL` function, you can call `MQCreateConnection` to create an SSL connection to the MQ broker by setting the connection property `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` to `SSL`. Setting the connection property `MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED` to `MQ_TRUE` (the default is `MQ_FALSE`) is not tested or supported in this release. Before running your MQ C client application over SSL, you should configure the MQ broker to enable SSL-based connection services. See the MQ *Administrator's Guide* for instructions on configuring the broker.

Shutting Down Connections

In order to do an orderly shutdown, you need to close the connection by calling `MQCloseConnection` and then to free the memory associated with the connection by calling the `MQFreeConnection` function.

- Closing the connection closes all sessions, producers, and consumers created from this connection. This also forces all threads associated with this connection that are blocking in the library to return.
- After all the application threads associated with this connection and its descendant sessions, producers, consumers, etc. have returned, the application can call the `MQFreeConnection` function to release all resources associate with the connection.

To get information about a connection, call the `MQGetMetaData` function. This returns name and version information for the MQ product.

Working With Sessions and Destinations

A session is a single-threaded context for producing and consuming messages. You can create multiple producers and consumers for a session, but you are restricted to using them serially. In effect, only a single logical thread of control can use them.

Table 3-4 describes the functions you use to create and manage sessions.

Table 3-4 Functions Used to Work with Sessions

Function	Description
`MQCreateSession`	Creates the specified session and passes back a handle to it.
`MQGetAcknowledgeMode`	Passes back the acknowledgement mode of the specified session.
`MQRecoverSession`	Stops message delivery and restarts message delivery with the oldest unacknowledged message. (For non-transacted sessions.)
`MQRollBackSession`	Rolls back a transaction associated with the specified session.
`MQCommitSession`	Commits a transaction associated with the specified session.
`MQCloseSession`	Closes the specified session.

Creating a Session

The `MQCreateSession` function creates a new session and initializes a handle to it in the `sessionHandle` parameter. The number of sessions you can create for a single connection is limited only by system resources. You can create a session after you have created a connection.

When you create a session, you specify whether it's transacted, the acknowledge mode, and the receive mode. After you create a session, you can create the producers, consumers, and destinations that use the session context to do their work.

Transacted Sessions

If you specify that a session be transacted, the acknowledge mode is ignored. Within a transacted session, the broker tracks sends and receives, completing these operations only when the client issues a call to commit the transaction. If a send or receive operation fails, an exception is raised. Your application can handle the exception by ignoring it, retrying it, or rolling back the entire transaction. When a transaction is committed, all the successful operations are completed. When a transaction is rolled back, all successful operations are cancelled.

Message Acknowledgement

When a message is delivered to a receiving client, the broker waits for the client to acknowledge receipt of a message before deleting the message from the broker's destination.

The receiving client can control messaging reliability by setting the session's acknowledge mode to one of the following values:

- `MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` specifies that the session automatically acknowledge each message consumed by the client.
- `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` specifies that the client must explicitly acnowledge messages by calling `MQAcknowledgeMessages`. In this case, all messages are acknowledged that have been consumed up to the point where the acknowledge function is called.
- `MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE` specifies that the session acknowledges receipt of messages after each ten messages are consumed.

The setting of the connection property `MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY` also determines the effect of some of these acknowledge modes. For more information, see Table 4-2 on page 77.

Receive Mode

You can specify a session's receive mode as either `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` or `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE`. If the session you create will be used for sending messages only, you should specify `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` for its receive mode for optimization because the asynchronous receive mode automatically allocates an additional thread for the delivery of messages it expects to receive.

Managing a Session

Managing a session involves using threads appropriately for the type of session (synchronous or asynchronous) and managing message delivery for both transacted and nontransacted sessions. For more information, see "Single-Threaded Session Control" on page 71.

- For a session that is not transacted, use the `MQRecoverSession` function to restart message delivery with the last unacknowledged message.
- For a session that is transacted, use the `MQRollBackSession` function to roll back any messages that were delivered within this transaction. Use the `MQCommitSession` function to commit all messages associated with this transaction.
- Use the `MQCloseSession` function to close a session and all its associated producers and consumers. This function also frees memory allocated for the session.

You can get information about a session's acknowledgment mode by calling the `MQGetAcknowledgeMode` function.

Creating Destinations

After creating a session, you can create destinations or temporary destinations for the messages you want to send. Table 3-5 lists the functions you use to create and to get information about destinations.

Table 3-5 Functions Used to Work With Destinations

Functions	Description
`MQCreateDestination`	Creates a destination and initializes a handle to it.
`MQCreateTemporaryDestination`	Creates a temporary destination and initializes a handle to it.

Table 3-5 Functions Used to Work With Destinations *(Continued)*

MQGetDestinationType	Returns the type (queue or topic) of the specified destination.

The MQCreateDestination function creates a destination object and passes a handle to it back to you. In a production environment, the MQ administrator has to also create a *physical destination* on the broker, whose name and type is the same as that of the destination object, in order for messaging to happen. For example, if you use the MQCreateDestination function to create a queue destination called myMailQDest, the administrator has to create a physical destination on the broker named myMailQDest.

By default, the imq.autocreate.topic and imq.autocreate.queue properties for the broker are turned on. In this case, which is more convenient in a development environment, the broker automatically creates a physical destination whenever a message consumer or message producer attempts to access a non-existent destination. The auto-created physical destination will have the same name as that of the destination you created using the MQCreateDestination function.

You use the MQCreateTemporaryDestination to create a temporary destination. You can use such a destination to implement a simple request/reply mechanism. When you pass the handle of a temporary destination to the MQSetMessageReplyTo function, the consumer of the message can use that handle as the destination to which it sends a reply.

Temporary destinations are explicitly created by client applications and are automatically deleted when the connection is closed. They are maintained (and named) by the broker only for the duration of the connection for which they are created. Temporary destinations are system-generated uniquely for their connection and only their own connection is allowed to create message consumers for them.

Use the MQGetDestinationType function to determine the type of a destination: queue or topic. There may be times when you don't know the type of the destination to which you are replying: for example, when you get a handle from the MQGetMessageReplyTo function. Because the semantics of queue and topic destinations differ, you need to determine the type of a destination in order to reply appropriately.

Working With Messages

This section describes how you use the C-API to complete the following tasks:

- Compose a message
- Send a message
- Receive a message
- Process a message

Composing Messages

You can create either a text message or a bytes message. A message, whether text or bytes, is composed of a header, properties, and a body. Table 3-6 lists the functions you use to construct messages.

Table 3-6 Functions Used to Construct Messages

Function	Description
MQCreateBytesMessage	Creates an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
MQCreateTextMessage	Creates an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
MQSetMessageHeaders	Sets message header properties. (Optional)
MQSetMessageProperties	Sets user-defined message properties.
MQSetStringProperty	Sets the body of an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
MQSetBytesMessageBytes	Sets the body of an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
MQSetMessageReplyTo	Specifies the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

You begin by creating a message using either the MQCreateBytesMessage function or the MQCreateTextMessage function. Either of these functions return a message handle that you can then pass to the functions you use to set the message body, header, and properties using the functions listed in Table 3-6.

- Use the MQSetStringProperty function to define the body of a text message; use the MQSetBytesMessageBytes function to define the body of a bytes message.
- Use the MQSetMessageHeaders to set any message header properties.

The message header can specify up to eight properties; most of these are set by the client runtime when sending the message or by the broker. The client can set `MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY` and `MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY` for sending a message.

- Use the `MQSetMessageProperties` function to set any user-defined properties for this message.

When you set message header properties or when you set additional user-defined properties, you must pass a handle to a properties object that you have created using the `MQCreateProperties` function. For more information, see "Working With Properties" on page 50.

You can use the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function to associate a message with a destination that recipients can use for replies. To do this, you must first create a destination that will serve as your reply-to destination. Then, pass a handle to that destination when you call the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function. The receiver of a message can use the `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function to determine whether a sender has set up a destination where replies are to be sent.

Sending a Message

Messages are sent by a message producer within the context of a connection and a session. Once you have obtained a connection, created a session, and composed your message, you can use the functions listed in Table 3-7 to create a message producer and to send the message.

Which function you choose to send a message depends on the following factors:

- Whether you want the send function to override certain message header properties

  Send functions whose names end in `Ext` allow you to override default values for priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode header properties.

- Whether you want to send the message to the destination associated with the message producer

  If you created a message producer with no specified destination, you must used one of the `...ToDestination` send functions. If you created a message producer with a specified destination, you must use one of the other send functions

Table 3-7 Functions for Sending Messages

Function	Action
MQCreateMessageProducer	Creates a message producer with no specified destination.
MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination	Creates a message producer with a specified destination.
MQSendMessage	Sends a message for the specified producer.
MQSendMessageExt	Sends a message for the specified producer and allows you to set priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode.
MQSendMessageToDestination	Sends a message to the specified destination.
MQSendMessageToDestinationExt	Sends a message to the specified destination and allows you to set priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode.

If you send a message using one of the functions that does not allow you to override header properties, the following message header fields are set to default values by the send method.

- MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY.
- MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 4.
- MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 0, which means that the message will never expire.

To override these values, use one of the extended send methods. For a complete list of message header properties, see Table 4-5 on page 134.

Message headers also contain fields that can be set by the sending client; in addition, you can set user-defined message properties as well. For more information, see "Composing Messages" on page 61.

You can set the broker property MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY to make sure that the message has reached its destination on the broker:

- By default, the broker acknowledges receiving persistent messages only.
- If you set the property to MQ_TRUE, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client.
- If you set the property to MQ_FALSE, the broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client.

Note that “acknowledgement” in this case is not programmatic but internally implemented. That is, the client thread is blocked and does not return until the broker acknowledges messages it receives.

An administrator can set a broker limit, `REJECT_NEWEST`, which allows the broker to avert memory problems by rejecting the newest incoming message. If the incoming message is persistent, than an exception is thrown which the sending client should handle, perhaps by re-trying the send a bit later. If the incoming message is not persistent, the client has no way of knowing that the broker rejected it. The broker might also reject a message if it exceeds a specified limit.

Receiving Messages

Messages are received by a message consumer in the context of a connection and a session. In order to receive messages, you must explicitly start the connection by calling the `MQStartConnection` function.

Table 3-8 lists the functions you use to create message consumers and to receive messages.

Table 3-8 Functions Used to Receive Messages

Function	Description
`MQCreateMessageConsumer`	Creates the specified synchronous consumer and passes back a handle to it.
`MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer`	Creates a durable synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
`MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer`	Creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
`MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer`	Creates a durable asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
`MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer`	Unsubscribes the specified durable message consumer.
`MQReceiveMessageNoWait`	Passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available; otherwise it returns an error.
`MQReceiveMessageWait`	Passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available; otherwise it blocks until a message becomes available.
`MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout`	Passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available within the specified amount of time.
`MQAcknowledgeMessages`	Acknowledges the specified message and all messages received before it on the same session

Table 3-8 Functions Used to Receive Messages *(Continued)*

Function	Description
`MQCloseMessageConsumer`	Closes the specified consumer.

Working With Consumers

When you create a consumer, you need to make several decisions:

- Do you want to receive messages synchronously or asynchronously?

  If you create a synchronous consumer, you can call one of three kinds of receive functions to receive your messages. If you create an asynchronous consumer, you must specify the name of a callback function that the client runtime can call when a message is delivered to the destination for that consumer. For information about the callback function signature, see "Callback Type for Asynchronous Messaging" on page 81.

- If you are consuming messages from a topic, do you want to use a durable or a nondurable consumer?

  A durable consumer receives all the messages published to a topic, including the ones published while the subscriber is inactive. A nondurable consumer only receives messages while the subscriber is active.

  The broker retains a record of this durable subscription and makes sure that all messages from the publishers to this topic are retained until they are either acknowledged by this durable subscriber or until they have expired. Sessions with durable subscribers must always provide the same client identifier. In addition, each consumer must specify a durable name using the `durableName` parameter, which uniquely identifies (for each client identifier) each durable subscription it creates.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. However, messages will be routed to the durable subscriber while it is inactive and delivered when a new durable consumer is recreated. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer` function. If you want to close a durable consumer permanently, you should call the function `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` after closing it, to delete state information maintained by the broker on behalf of the durable consumer.

Receiving a Message Synchronously

If you have created a synchronous consumer, you can use one of three receive functions: `MQReceiveMessageNoWait`, `MQReceiveMessageWait`, or `MQReceiveMessagewithTimeOut`. In order to use any of these functions, you must have specified `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` for the receive mode when you created the session.

When you create a session you must specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge messages that you have received. If the session is transacted, the acknowledge mode parameter is ignored.

When the receiving function returns, it gives you a handle to the delivered message. You can pass that handle to the functions described in "Processing a Message" on page 67, in order to read message properties and information stored in the header and body of the message.

Receiving a Message Asynchronously

To receive a message asynchronously, you must create an asynchronous message consumer and pass the name of an `MQMessageListenerFunc` type callback function. (Therefore, you must set up the callback function before you create the asynchronous consumer that will use it.) You should start the connection only after creating an asynchronous consumer. If the connection is already started, you should stop the connection before creating an asynchronous consumer.

You are also responsible for writing the message listener function. Mainly, the function needs to process the incoming message by examining its header, body, and properties, or it needs to pass control to a function that can do this processing. The client is also responsible for freeing the message handle (either from within the listener or from outside of the listener) by calling the `MQFreeMessage` function.

When you create a session you must specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge messages that you have received.

For more information about the signature and content of a call back function, see "Callback Type for Asynchronous Messaging" on page 81.

When the callback function is called by the session delivery of a message, it gives you a handle to the delivered message. You can pass that handle to the functions described in "Processing a Message" on page 67, in order to read message properties and information stored in the header and body of the message.

Processing a Message

When a message is delivered to you, you can examine the messages properties, type, headers, and body. The functions used to process a message are described in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Functions Used to Process Messages

Function	Description
MQGetMessageHeaders	Gets message header properties.
MQGetMessageProperties	Gets user-defined message properties.
MQGetMessageType	Gets the message type: MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE or MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE
MQGetTextMessageText	Gets the body of an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
MQGetBytesMessageBytes	Gets the body of an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
MQGetMessageReplyTo	Gets the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

If you are interested in a message's header information, you need to call the MQGetMessageHeaders function. If you need to read or check any user-defined properties, you need to call the MQGetMessageProperties function. Each of these functions passes back a properties handle. For information on how you can read property values, see "Getting Message Properties" on page 52.

Before you can examine the message body, you can call the MQGetMessageType function to determine whether the message is a text or bytes message. You can then call the MQGetTextMessageText, or the MQGetBytesMessageBytes function to get the contents of the message.

Some message senders specify a reply destination for their message. Use the MQGetMessageReplyTo function to determine that destination.

Error Handling

Nearly all MQ C functions return an `MQStatus` result. You can use this return value to determine whether the function returned successfully and, if not, to determine the cause of the error.

Table 3-10 lists the functions you use to get error information.

Table 3-10 Functions Used in Handling Errors

Function	Description
`MQStatusIsError`	Returns an `MQ_TRUE` if the specified `MQStatus` is an error.
`MQGetStatusCode`	Returns the error code for the specified `MQStatus`.
`MQGetStatusString`	Returns a descriptive string for the specified `MQStatus`.
`MQGetErrorTrace`	Returns the calling thread's current error trace or `NULL` if no error trace is available.

➤ To Handle Errors in Your Code

1. Call `MQStatusIsError`, passing it an `MQStatus` result for the function whose result you want to test.
2. If the `MQStatusIsError` function, returns `MQ_TRUE`, call `MQGetStatusCode` or `MQGetStatusString` to identify the error.
3. If the status code and string information is not sufficient to identify the cause of the error, you can get additional diagnostic information by calling `MQGetErrorTrace` to obtain the calling thread's current error trace if this information is available.

Chapter 4, "Reference" on page 73, lists common errors returned for each function. In addition to these errors, the following error codes may be returned by any MQ C function:

- `MQ_STATUS_INVALID_HANDLE`
- `MQ_OUT_OF_MEMORY`
- `MQ_NULL_PTR_ARG`

In addition, the `MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED` can return from any MQ C function that communicates with the MQ broker if the connection `MQ_ACK_TIMEOUT_PROPERTY` is set to a non-zero value.

Memory Management

Table 3-11 lists the functions you use to free or deallocate memory allocated by the MQ-C client library on behalf of the user. Such deallocation is part of normal memory management and will prevent memory leaks.

The functions `MQCloseConnection`, `MQCloseSession`, `MQCloseMessageProducer`, and `MQCloseMessageConsumer` are used to free resources associated with connections, sessions, producers, and consumers.

Table 3-11 Functions Used to Free Memory

Function	Description
`MQFreeConnection`	Frees memory allocated to the specified connection.
`MQFreeDestination`	Frees memory allocated to the specified destination.
`MQFreeMessage`	Frees memory allocated to the specified message.
`MQFreeProperties`	Frees memory allocated to the specified properties handle.
`MQFreeString`	Frees memory allocated to the specified `MQString`.

You should free a connection only after you have closed the connection with the `MQCloseConnection` function and after all of the application threads associated with this connection and its dependent sessions, producers, and consumers have returned.

You should not free a connection while an application thread is active in a library function associated with this connection or one of its dependent sessions, producers, consumers, and destinations.

Freeing a connection does not release resources held by a message associated with this connection. You must free memory allocated for this message by explicitly calling the `MQFreeMessage` function.

You should not free a properties handle if the properties handle passed to a function becomes invalid on its return. If you do, you will get an error.

Thread Management

This section addresses a number of thread management issues that you should be aware of in designing and programming an MQ C client.

MQ C Runtime Thread Model

The MQ C-API library creates the thread(s) needed to provide runtime support for an MQ C client. It uses NSPR (Netscape Portable Runtime) `GLOBAL` threads. NSPR `GLOBAL` threads are fully compatible with native threads on each supported platform. Table 3-12 shows the thread model that the NSPR `GLOBAL` threads map to on each platform. For more information on NSPR, please see

`http://www.mozilla.org/projects/nspr/`

Table 3-12 Thread Model for NSPR GLOBAL Threads

Platform	Thread Model
Solaris	pthreads
Linux	pthreads
Windows	Win32 threads (from Microsoft Visual C++ runtime library `msvcrt`)

Concurrent Use of Handles

Table 3-13 lists the handles (objects) used in a C client program and specifies which of these may be used concurrently and which can only be used by one logical thread at a time.

Table 3-13 Handles and Concurrency

Handle	Supports Concurrent Use
MQDestinationHandle	YES
MQConnectionHandle	YES
MQSessionHandle	NO
MQProducerHandle	NO
MQConsumerHandle	NO

Table 3-13 Handles and Concurrency *(Continued)*

Handle	Supports Concurrent Use
MQMessageHandle	NO
MQPropertiesHandle	NO

Single-Threaded Session Control

A session is a single-threaded context for producing and consuming messages. Multiple threads should not use the same session concurrently nor use the objects it creates concurrently. The only exception to this occurs during the orderly shutdown of the session or its connection when the client calls the `MQCloseSession` or the `MQCloseConnection` function.

- If a client wants to have one thread producing messages and other threads consuming messages, the client should use a separate session for its producing thread.
- Do not create an asynchronous message consumer while the connection is in started mode.
- A session created with `MQ_SESION_ASYNC_RECEIVE` mode uses a single thread to run all its consumers' `MQMessageListenerFunc` callback functions. Clients that want concurrent delivery, should use multiple sessions.
- Do not call the `MQStopConnection`, `MQCloseSession` or the `MQCloseConnection` functions from a `MQMessageListenerFunc` callback function. (These calls will not return until delivery of messages has stopped.)
- You should call the `MQFreeConnection` function after `MQCloseConnection` and all of the application threads associated with a connection and its sessions, producers, consumers, etc. have returned.

The MQ C runtime library provides one thread to a session in `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE` mode for asynchronous message delivery to its consumers. When the connection is started, all its sessions that have created asynchronous consumers are dedicated to the thread of control that delivers messages. Client code should not use such a session from another thread of control. The only exception to this is the use of MQ `CLoseSession` and `MQCloseConnection`.

Connection Exceptions

When a connection exception occurs, the MQ C library thread that is provided to the connection calls its `MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc` callback if one exists. If an `MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc` callback is used for multiple connections, it can potentially be called concurrently from different connection threads.

You should not call the `MQCloseConnection` function in an `MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc` callback. Instead the callback function should notify another thread to call `MQCloseConnection` and return.

Logging

The MQ C-API library uses two environment variables to control execution-time logging:

- `MQ_LOG_FILE` specifies the file to which log messages are directed. If you do not specify a file name for this variable, `stderr` is used. If `MQ_LOG_FILE` is a directory name, it should include a trailing directory separator.

  By default, *.n* (where n is 0, 1, 2,...) is appended to the actual log file name. This is used as a rotation index, and the indices are used sequentially when the maximum log file size is reached. You can use `%g` to specify a rotation index replacement in `MQ_LOG_FILE` after the last directory separator. Only the last `%g` is used if multiple `%g's` are specified. the `%g` replacement can be escaped with `%`. The maximum rotation index is 9, and the maximum log file size is 1 MB. These limits are not configurable.

- `MQ_LOG_LEVEL` specifies a numeric level that indicates the detail of logging information needed. A value of -1 specifies that nothing be logged. By default the level is set to 3.

Chapter 4

Reference

This chapter provides reference documentation for the MQ C-API. It includes information about the following:

- "Data Types" on page 73 describes the C declarations for data types used by MQ messaging
- "Function Reference" on page 83 describes the C functions that implement MQ messaging
- "Header Files" on page 183 describes the contents of the C-API header files

For information on building C-MQ programs, see Chapter 2, "Building and Running MQ C Clients" on page 43.

For information on how you use the C-API to complete specific programming tasks, see Chapter 3, "Using the C API" on page 47.

Data Types

Table 4-1 summarizes the data types defined by the MQ C-API. The table lists data types in alphabetical order and provides cross references for types that require broader discussion.

Note that MQ data types designated as *handles* map to opaque structures (objects). Please do not attempt to dereference these handles to get to the underlying objects. Instead, use the functions provided to access the referenced objects.

Table 4-1 MQ C-API Data Type Summary

MQType	Description
`ConstMQString`	A constant `MQString`.

Table 4-1 MQ C-API Data Type Summary *(Continued)*

MQType	Description
MQAckMode	An enum used to specify the acknowledgement mode of a session. Possible values include the following: MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE MQ_SESSION_TRANSACTED. See "Acknowledge Modes" on page 80 for more information.
MQBool	A boolean that can assume one of two values: MQ_TRUE(=1) MQ_FALSE(=0).
MQChar	char type.
MQConnectionHandle	A handle used to reference an MQ connection. You get this handle when you call the MQCreateConnection function.
MQConsumerHandle	A handle used to reference an MQ consumer. A consumer can be durable, nondurable and synchronous, or asynchronous. You get this handle when you call one of the functions used to create consumers. See "Receiving Messages" on page 64 for more information.
MQDeliveryMode	An enum used to specify whether a message is sent persistently: MQ_NON_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY. You specify this value with the MQSendMessageExt function or the MQSendMessageToDestinationExt function.
MQDestinationHandle	A handle used to reference an MQ destination. You get this handle when you call the MQCreateDestination function or the MQCreateTemporaryDestination function.
MQDestinationType	An enum used to specify the type of a destination: MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION. You set the destination type using the MQCreateDestination function or the MQCreateTemporaryDestination function.
MQError	A 32-bit unsigned integer.
MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc	The type of a callback function used for connection exception handling. For more information, see "Callback Type for Connection Exception Handling" on page 82.
MQFloat32	A 32-bit floating-point number.
MQFloat64	A 64-bit floating-point number.
MQInt16	A 16-bit signed integer.

Table 4-1 MQ C-API Data Type Summary *(Continued)*

MQType	Description
`MQInt32`	A 32-bit signed integer.
`MQInt64`	A 64-bit signed integer.
`MQInt8`	An 8-bit signed integer.
`MQMessageHandle`	A handle used to reference an MQ message. You get this handle when you call the `MQCreateBytesMessage` function, or the `MQCreateTextMessage` function, or on receipt of a message.
`MQMessageListenerFunc`	The type of a callback function used for asynchronous message receipt. For more information, see "Callback Type for Asynchronous Messaging" on page 81.

`MQMessageType`	An `enum` passed back by the `MQGetMessageType` and used to specify the type of a message; possible values include the following:
	`MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE`
	`MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE`
	`MQ_UNSUPPORTED_MESSAGE`

`MQProducerHandle`	A handle used to reference an MQ producer. You get this handle when you call `MQCreateMessageProducer` or `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination`.
`MQPropertiesHandle`	A handle used to reference MQ properties. You use this handle to define or read connection properties and message headers or message properties. See "Working With Properties" on page 50 for more information.
`MQReceiveMode`	An `enum` used to specify whether consumers are synchronous or asynchronous. It can be one of the following: `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE`. See `MQCreateSession` for more information.
`MQSessionHandle`	A handle used to reference an MQ session. You get this handle when you call the `MQCreateSession` function.
`MQStatus`	A data type returned by nearly all methods defined in `mqcrt.h`. See "Error Handling" on page 68 for more information on how you handle errors returned by MQ functions.
`MQString`	A null terminated UTF-8 encoded character string

Table 4-1 MQ C-API Data Type Summary *(Continued)*

MQType	Description
MQType	An enum used to return the type of a single property; possible values include the following: MQ_BOOL_TYPE MQ_INT8_TYPE MQ_INT16_TYPE MQ_INT32_TYPE MQ_INT64_TYPE MQ_FLOAT32_TYPE MQ_FLOAT64_TYPE MQ_STRING_TYPE MQ_INVALID_TYPE

Connection Properties

When you create a connection using the MQCreateConnection function, you must pass a handle to an object of type MQPropertiesHandle. To set the properties referenced by this handle, you do the following:

1. Call the MQCreateProperties function to get a handle to a newly created properties object
2. Call a function to set one of the connection properties listed in Table 4-2.

   Which function you call depends on the type of the property you want to set; for example, to set an MQString property, you call the MQSetStringProperty function; to set a MQBool property, you call the MQSetBoolProperty function; and so on. Each function that sets a property requires that you pass a key name (constant) and value; these are listed and described in Table 4-2.
3. When you have set all the properties you want to define for the connection, you can then create the connection, by calling the MQCreateConnection function.

The runtime library sets the connection properties that specify the name and version of the MQ product; you can retrieve these using the MQGetMetaData function. These properties are described at the end of Table 4-2, starting with MQ_NAME_PROPERTY.

Table 4-2 Connection Properties

Key Name	Description
MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY	An MQString specifying the transport protocol of the connection service used by the client. Supported types are TCP or SSL. **Default**: TCP
MQ_ACK_TIMEOUT_PROPERTY	A 32-bit integer specifying the maximum time in milliseconds that the client runtime will wait for any broker acknowledgement before returning an MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED error. A value of 0 means there is no time-out. **Default**: 0
MQ_BROKER_HOST_PROPERTY	An MQString specifying the broker host name to which to connect. **No default.**
MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY	A 32-bit integer specifying the broker's primary port number. **No default.**
MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY	An MQBool specifying whether the producing client waits for broker acknowledgement of receipt of message from the producing client. If set to MQ_TRUE, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client, and the producing client thread will block waiting for those acknowledgements. If set to MQ_FALSE, broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client, and the producing client thread will not block waiting for broker acknowledgements. **Default**: the broker acknowledges receipt of *persistent* messages only from the producing client, and the producing client thread will block waiting for those acknowledgements.

Table 4-2 Connection Properties *(Continued)*

Key Name	Description
MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY	An MQBool specifying whether the broker confirms (acknowledges) consumer acknowledgements. A consumer acknowledgement can be initiated either by the client's session or by the consuming client, depending on the session acknowledgement mode (see Table 4-3). If the session's acknowledgement mode is MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE, this flag has not effect. If set to MQ_TRUE, the broker acknowledges all consuming acknowledgements, and the consuming client thread blocks waiting for these broker acknowledgements. If set to MQ_FALSE, the broker does not acknowledge any consuming client acknowledgements, and the consuming client thread will not block waiting for such broker acknowledgements. **Default**: MQ_TRUE For more information, see the discussion for the MQAcknowledgeMessages function and "Message Acknowledgement" on page 58.
MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY	A 32-bit integer, greater than 0, specifying the number of MQ messages in a metered batch. When this number of messages is delivered from the broker to the client runtime, delivery is temporarily suspended, allowing any control messages that had been held up to be delivered. Payload message delivery is resumed upon notification by the client runtime, and continues until the count is again reached. **Default**: 100
MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENBABLED_PROPERTY	An MQBool specifying whether the value MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY is used to control message flow. Specify MQ_TRUE to use the value and MQ_FALSE otherwise. **Default**: MQ_FALSE

Table 4-2 Connection Properties *(Continued)*

Key Name	Description
MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY	A 32-bit integer, greater than 0, specifying the maximum number of unconsumed messages the client runtime can hold for each connection. Note however, that unless MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENBABLED_PROPERTY is MQ_TRUE, this limit is not checked. When the number of unconsumed messages held by the client runtime for the connection exceeds the limit, message delivery stops. It is resumed (in accordance with the flow metering governed by MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY) only when the number of unconsumed messages drops below the value set with this property. This limit prevents a consuming client that is taking a long time to process messages from being overwhelmed with pending messages that might cause it to run out of memory. **Default**: 1000
MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED	An MQ_Boolean specifying whether the broker is trusted. **Default**: MQ_TRUE
MQ_SSL_CHECK_BROKER_FINGERPRINT	An MQ_Bool. If it is set to MQ_TRUE and if MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED is MQ_FALSE, the broker's certificate fingerprint is compared with the MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRINT property value in case of certificate authorization failure. If they match, the broker's certificate is authorized for use in the SSL connection. **Default**: MQ_FALSE
MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRINT	An MQString specifying the MD5 hash, in hex format, of the broker's certificate. **Default**: NULL
MQ_NAME_PROPERTY	An MQString that specifies the name of the MQ product.This property is set by the runtime library. See the MQGetMetaData function for more information.
MQ_VERSION_PROPERTY	An MQInt32 that specifies the version of the MQ product. This property is set by the runtime library. See the MQGetMetaData function for more information.
MQ_MAJOR_VERSION_PROPERTY	An MQInt32 that specifies the major version of the MQ product. For example, if the version is 3.5.1, the major version would be 3. This property is set by the runtime library. See the MQGetMetaData function for more information.

Table 4-2 Connection Properties *(Continued)*

Key Name	Description
MQ_MINOR_VERSION_PROPERTY	An MQInt32 that specifies the minor version of the MQ product. For example, if the version is 3.5.1, the minor version would be 5. This property is set by the runtime library. See the MQGetMetaData function for more information.
MQ_MICRO_VERSION_PROPERTY	An MQInt32 that specifies the micro version of the MQ product. For example, if the version is 3.5.1, the micro version would be 1. This property is set by the runtime library. See the MQGetMetaData function for more information.

Acknowledge Modes

The MQ runtime supports reliable delivery by using transacted sessions or through acknowledgement options set at the session level. When you use the MQCreateSession function to create a session, you must specify an acknowledgement option for that session using the acknowledgeMode parameter. The value of this parameter is ignored for transacted sessions.

Table 4-3 describes the effect of the options you can set using the acknowledgeMode parameter.

Table 4-3 acknowledgeMode Values

Enum	Description
MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	The session automatically acknowledges each message consumed by the client. This happens when one of the receive functions returns successfully, or when the message listener processing the message returns successfully.
MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE	The client explicitly acknowledges all messages for the session that have been consumed up to the point when the MQAcknowledgeMessages function has been called. See the discussion of the function MQAcknowledgeMessages for additional information.
MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	The session acknowledges after ten messages have been consumed and does not guarantee that messages are delivered and consumed only once.
MQ_SESSION_TRANSACTED	This value is read only. It is set by the library if you have passed MQ_TRUE for the isTransacted parameter to the MQCreateSession function. It is returned to you by the MQGetAcknowledgeMode function if the session is transacted.

Callback Type for Asynchronous Messaging

When you call the MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer function or the MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer function, you must pass the name of an MQMessageListenerFunc type callback function that is to be called when the consumer receives a message to the specified destination.

The MQMessageListenerFunc type has the following definition:

```
MQError (* MQMessageListenerFunc)(
                  const MQSessionHandle  sessionHandle,
                  const MQConsumerHandle  consumerHandle,
                  MQMessageHandle  messageHandle
                  void * callbackData)
```

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
consumerHandle	A handle to the consumer receiving the message. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
messageHandle	A handle to the incoming message. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
callbackData	The void pointer that you passed to the function MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer or the function MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer.

The body of a message listener function is written by the receiving client. Mainly, the function needs to process the incoming message by examining its header, body, and properties. The client is also responsible for freeing the message handle (either from within the handler or from outside the handler) by calling MQFreeMessage.

In addition, you should observe the following guidelines when writing the message listener function:

- If you specify MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the MQAcknowledgeMessages function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function MQAcknowledgeMessages.
- Do not try to close the session (or the connection to which it belongs) and consumer handle in the message listener.
- It is possible for a message listener to return an error; however, this is considered a client programming error. If the listener discovers that the message is badly formatted or if it cannot process it for some other reason, it must handle the problem itself by re-directing it to an application-specific bad-message destination and process it later.

  If the message listener does return an error, the client runtime will try to redeliver the message once if the session's acknowledge mode is either MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE or MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE.

Callback Type for Connection Exception Handling

The client runtime will call this function when a connection exception occurs.

The MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc type has the following definition:

```
Void (* MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc)(
                    const MQConnectionHandle  connectionHandle,
                    MQStatus  exception,
                    void * callbackData)
```

Parameters

connectionHandle	The handle to the connection on which the connection exception occurred. The client runtime sets this handle when it calls the connection exception handler.

`exception`	An `MQStatus` for the connection exception that occurred. The client runtime specifies this value when it calls the exception handler. You can pass this status result to any functions used to handle errors to get an error code or error string. For more information, see "Error Handling" on page 68.
`callbackData`	Whatever void pointer was passed as the `listenerCallbackData` parameter to the `MQCreateConnection` for more information.

The body of a connection exception listener function is written by the client. This function will only be called synchronously with respect to a single connection. If you install it as the connection exception listener for multiple connections, then it must be reentrant.

Do not try to close the session (or the connection to which it belongs) in the exception listener.

Function Reference

This section describes the C-API functions in alphabetical order. Table 4-4 lists the C-API functions.

Table 4-4 MQ C-API Function Summary

Function	Description
`MQAcknowledgeMessages`	Acknowledges the specified message and all messages received before it on the same session.
`MQCloseConnection`	Closes the specified connection.
`MQCloseMessageConsumer`	Closes the specified consumer.
`MQCloseMessageProducer`	Closes the specified message producer without closing its connection.
`MQCloseSession`	Closes the specified session.
`MQCommitSession`	Commits a transaction associated with the specified session.
`MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer`	Creates a durable asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.

Table 4-4 MQ C-API Function Summary *(Continued)*

Function	Description
MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer	Creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
MQCreateBytesMessage	Creates an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
MQCreateDestination	Creates a a logical destination and passes a handle to it back to you.
MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer	Creates a durable synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
MQCreateMessageConsumer	Creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
MQCreateMessageProducer	Creates a message producer with no default destination.
MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination	Creates a message producer with a default destination.
MQCreateProperties	Creates a properties handle.
MQCreateSession	Creates a session and passes back a handle to the session.
MQCreateTemporaryDestination	Creates a temporary destination and passes its handle back to you.
MQCreateTextMessage	Creates a text message.
MQFreeConnection	Releases memory assigned to the specified connection and to all resources associated with that connection.
MQFreeDestination	Releases memory assigned to the specified destination and to all resources associated with that destination.
MQFreeMessage	Releases memory assigned to the specified message.
MQFreeProperties	Releases the memory allocated to the referenced properties handle.
MQFreeString	Releases the memory allocated to the specified MQString.
MQGetAcknowledgeMode	Passes back the acknowledgement mode of the specified session.
MQGetBoolProperty	Passes back a property of type MQBool.
MQGetBytesMessageBytes	Passes back the address and size of a MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message body.
MQGetDestinationType	Passes back the type of the specified destination.
MQGetErrorTrace	Returns a string describing the stack at the time the specified error occurred.

Table 4-4 MQ C-API Function Summary *(Continued)*

Function	Description
MQGetFloat32Property	Passes back the value of the MQFloat32 property for the specified key.
MQGetFloat64Property	Passes back the value of the MQFloat64 property for the specified key.
MQGetInt8Property	Passes back the value of the MQInt8 property for the specified key.
MQGetInt16Property	Passes back the value of the MQInt16 property for the specified key.
MQGetInt32Property	Passes back the value of the MQInt32 property for the specified key.
MQGetInt64Property	Passes back the value of the MQInt64 property for the specified key.
MQGetMessageHeaders	Passes back a handle to the header of the specified message.
MQGetMessageProperties	Passes back a handle to the properties for the specified message.
MQGetMessageReplyTo	Passes back the destination where replies to this message should be sent.
MQGetMessageType	Passes back the type of the specified message.
MQGetMetaData	Passes back MQ version information.
MQGetPropertyType	Passes back the type of the specified property key.
MQGetStatusCode	Returns the code for the specified MQStatus result.
MQGetStatusString	Returns a string description for the specified MQStatus result.
MQGetStringProperty	Passes back the value for the specified property. *Type* (in the function name) can be String, Bool, Int8, Int16, Int32, Int64, Float32, Float64.
MQGetTextMessageText	Passes back the contents of an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
MQInitializeSSL	Initializes the SSL library. You must call this function before you create a connection that uses SSL.
MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext	Passes back the next property key in the properties handle.
MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext	Returns true if there is another property key in a properties object.
MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart	Starts iterating through a properties object.

Table 4-4 MQ C-API Function Summary *(Continued)*

Function	Description
MQReceiveMessageNoWait	Passes back a handle to a message delivered to the specified consumer.
MQReceiveMessageWait	Passes back a handle to a message delivered to the specified consumer when the message becomes available.
MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout	Passes back a handle to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available within the specified amount of time.
MQRecoverSession	Stops message delivery and restarts message delivery with the oldest unacknowledged message.
MQRollBackSession	Rolls back a transaction associated with the specified session.
MQSendMessage	Sends a message for the specified producer.
MQSendMessageExt	Sends a message for the specified producer and allows you to set priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode.
MQSendMessageToDestination	Sends a message to the specified destination.
MQSendMessageToDestinationExt	Sends a message to the specified destination and allows you to set message header properties.
MQSendMessageToDestinationExt	Sends the specified message to the specified destination and allows you to set message header properties.
MQSetBoolProperty	Sets an MQBool property with the specified key to the specified value.
MQSetBytesMessageBytes	Sets the message body for the specified MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
MQSetFloat32Property	Sets an MQFloat 32 property with the specified key to the specified value.
MQSetFloat64Property	Sets an MQFloat 64 property with the specified key to the specified value.
MQSetInt8Property	Sets an MQInt8 property with the specified key to the specified value.
MQSetInt16Property	Sets an MQInt16 property with the specified key to the specified value.
MQSetInt32Property	Sets an MQInt 32 property with the specified key to the specified value.
MQSetInt64Property	Sets an MQInt64 property with the specified key to the specified value.

Table 4-4 MQ C-API Function Summary *(Continued)*

Function	Description
MQSetMessageHeaders	Sets the header part of the message.
MQSetMessageProperties	Sets the user-defined properties for the specified message.
MQSetMessageReplyTo	Specifies the destination where replies to this message should be sent.
MQSetStringProperty	Sets an MQString property with the specified key to the specified value.
MQSetStringProperty	Sets the message body for the specified MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
MQStartConnection	Starts the specified connection to the broker and starts or resumes message delivery.
MQStatusIsError	Returns MQ_TRUE if the specified MQStatus result is an error.
MQStopConnection	Stops the specified connection to the broker. This stops the broker from delivering messages.
MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer	Unsubscribes the specified durable message consumer.

MQAcknowledgeMessages

The `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function acknowledges the specified message and all messages received before it on the same session. This function is valid only if the session is created with acknowledge mode set to `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`.

Return Value

```
MQAcknowledgeMessages        (const MQSessionHandle  sessionHandle,
                              const MQMessageHandle messageHandle) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the session for the consumer that received the specified message.
`messageHandle`	A handle to the message that you want to acknowledge. This handle is passed back to you when you receive the message (either by calling one of the receive functions or when a message is delivered to your message listener function.)

Whether you receive messages synchronously or asynchronously, you can call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge receipt of the specified message and of all messages that preceded it.

When you create a session you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in Table 4-3. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge receipt of messages consumed in that session.

By default, the calling thread to the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function will be blocked until the broker acknowledges receipt of the acknowledgment for the broker consumed. If, when you created the session's connection, you specified the property `MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY to be MQ_FALSE, the calling thread will not wait for the broker to acknowledge the acknowledgement.`

Common Errors

`MQ_SESSION_NOT_CLIENT_ACK_MODE`

`MQ_MESSAGE_NOT_IN_SESSION`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CLOSED`

MQCloseConnection

The `MQCloseConnection` function closes the connection to the broker.

```
MQCloseConnection (MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle`	The handle to the connection that you want to close. This handle is created and passed back to you by the `MQCreateConnection` function.

Closing the connection closes all sessions, producers, and consumers created from this connection. This also forces all threads associated with this connection that are blocking in the library to return.

Closing the connection does not actually release all the memory associated with the connection. After all the application threads associated with this connection (and its dependent sessions, producers, and consumers) have returned, you should call the `MQFreeConnection` function to release these resources.

Common Errors

`MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK`

(If the function is called from an exception listener or a consumer's message listener.)

MQCloseMessageConsumer

The `MQCloseMessageConsumer` function closes the specified message consumer.

```
MQCloseMessageConsumer          (MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`consumerHandle`	The handle to the consumer you want to close. This handle is created and passed back to you by one of the functions used to create consumers. This handle is invalid after the function returns.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer` function.

If the consumer you want to close is a durable consumer and you want to close this consumer permanently, you should call the function `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` after closing the consumer in order to delete any state information maintained by the broker for this consumer.

Common Errors

`MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_IN_SESSION`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCloseMessageProducer

The `MQCloseMessageProducer` function closes a message producer.

```
MQCloseMessageProducer        (MQProducerHandle producerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`producerHandle`	A handle for this producer that was passed to you by the `MQCreateMessageProducer` function or by the `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function. This handle is invalid after the function returns.

Use the `MQCloseMessageProducer` function to close a producer without closing its associated session or connection.

Common Errors

`MQ_PRODUCER_NOT_IN_SESSION`

MQCloseSession

The `MQCloseSession` function closes the specified session.

```
MQCloseSession          (MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the session that you want to close. This handle is created and passed back to you by the `MQCreateSession` function. This handle is invalid after the function returns.

Closing a session, closes the resources (producers and consumers) associated with that session and frees up the memory allocated for that session.

There is no need to close the producers or consumers of a closed session.

Common Errors

`MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK`

(If called from a consumer's message listener in the session.)

MQCommitSession

The `MQCommitSession` function commits a transaction associated with the specified session.

```
MQCommitSession        (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the transacted session that you want to commit.

A transacted session supports a series of transactions. Transactions organize a session's input message stream and output message stream into a series of atomic units. A transaction's input and output units consist of those messages that have been produced and consumed within the session's current transaction. (Note that the receipt of a message cannot be part of the same transaction that produces the message.) When you call the `MQCommitSession` function, its atomic unit of input is acknowledged and its associate atomic unit of output is sent.

The completion of a session's current transaction automatically begins the next transaction. The result is that a transacted session always has a current transaction within which its work is done. Use the `MQRollBackSession` function to roll back a transaction.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_TRANSACTED_SESSION`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer

The MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer function creates an asynchronous durable message consumer for the specified destination.

```
MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer (
                    const MQSessionHandle   sessionHandle,
                    const MQDestinationHandle   destinationHandle,
                    constMQString durableName,
                    ConstMQString   messageSelector,
                    MQBool noLocal,
                    MQMessageListenerFunc messageListener,
                    void * listenerCallbackData,
                    MQConsumerHandle *   consumerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is passed back by the MQCreateSession function. For this asynchronous durable consumer, the session must have been created with the MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE receive mode.
destinationHandle	A handle to a topic destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call.
durableName	An MQString specifying a name for the durable subscriber. The library makes a copy of the durableName string.
messageSelector	An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer. Specify a NULL or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer. In this case, all messages are delivered. The library makes a copy of the messageSelector string. For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.
noLocal	Specify MQ_TRUE to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer's own connection.

`messageListener`	The name of an `MQMessageListenerFunc` type callback function that is to be called when this consumer receives a message on the specified destination.
`listenerCallbackData`	A pointer to data that you want passed to your message listener function when it is called by the library.
`consumerHandle`	Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.

In the case of an asynchronous consumer, you should not start a connection before calling the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function. (You should create a connection, create a session, set up your asynchronous consumer, create the consumer, and then start the connection.) Attempting to create a consumer when the connection is not stopped, will result in an `MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS` error.

The `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function creates an asynchronous durable message consumer for the specified destination. You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create a synchronous durable message consumer for a destination, call the function `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer`.

Durable consumers can only be used for topic destinations. I f you are creating an asynchronous consumer for a queue destination or if you are not interested in messages that arrive to a topic while you are inactive, you might prefer to use the function `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer`.

The broker retains a record of this durable subscription and makes sure that all messages from the publishers to this topic are retained until they are either acknowledged by this durable subscriber or until they have expired. Sessions with durable subscribers must always provide the same client identifier. (See `MQCreateConnection`, `ClientID` parameter.) In addition, each durable consumer must specify a durable name using the `durableName` parameter, which uniquely identifies (for each client identifier) the durable subscription when it is created.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. However, messages will be routed to the durable subscriber while it is inactive and delivered when the durable consumer is recreated. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer` function. If you want to close a durable consumer permanently, you should call the `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` after closing it to delete state information maintained by the Broker on behalf of the durable consumer.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_ASYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`

`MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR`

`MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDEED`

`MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION`

`MQ_CONSUMER_NO_DURABLE_NAME`

`MQ_QUEUE_CONSUMER_CANNOT_BE_DURABLE`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer

The MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer function creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.

```
MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer
                (const MQSessionHandle   sessionHandle,
                 const MQDestinationHandle   destinationHandle,
                 ConstMQString messageSelector,
                 MQBool noLocal,
                 MQMessageListenerFunc   messageListener,
                 void * listenerCallBackData,
                 MQConsumerHandle *   consumerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is created and passed back to you by the MQCreateSession function. For this asynchronous consumer, the session must have been created with the MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE receive mode.
destinationHandle	A handle to the destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.
messageSelector	An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer. Specify a NULL or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer. In this case, all messages will be delivered. The library makes a copy of the messageSelector string. For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.
noLocal	Specify MQ_TRUE to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer's own connection. The setting of this parameter applies only to topic destinations. It is ignored for queues.

`messageListener`	The name of an `MQMessageListenerFunc` type callback function that is to be called when this consumer receives a message for the specified destination.
`listenerCallbackData`	A pointer to data that you want passed to your message listener function when it is called by the library.
`consumerHandle`	Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.

In the case of an asynchronous consumer, you should not start a connection before calling the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function. (You should create a connection, create a session, set up your asynchronous consumers, create the consumer, and then start the connection.) Attempting to create a consumer when the connection is not stopped, will result in an `MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS` error.

The `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer` function creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination. You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create a synchronous message consumer for a destination, use the `MQCreateMessageConsumer` function.

If this consumer is on a topic destination, it will only receive messages produced while the consumer is active. If you are interested in receiving messages published while this consumer is not active, you should create a consumer using the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function instead.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer` function.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_ASYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`

`MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR`

`MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDEED`

`MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateBytesMessage

The `MQCreatesBytesMessage` function creates a bytes message and passes a handle to it back to you.

```
MQCreateBytesMessage       ( MQMessageHandle * messageHandle) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle`	Output parameter for the handle to the new, empty message.

After you obtain the handle to a bytes message, you can use this handle to define its content with the `MQSetBytesMessageBytes` function, to set its headers with the `MQSetMessageHeaders` function, and to set its properties with the `MQSetMessageProperties` function.

MQCreateConnection

The `MQCreateConnection` function creates a connection to the broker.

If you want to connect to the broker over SSL, you must call the `MQInitializeSSL` function to initialize the SSL library before you create the connection.

```
MQCreateConnection
            (MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle
             ConstMQString username,
             ConstMQString password,
             ConstMQString clientID,
             MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc exceptionListener,
             void * listenerCallBackData,
             MQConnectionHandle * connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle that specifies the properties that determine the behavior of this connection. You must create this handle using the `MQCreateProperties` function before you try to create a connection. This handle will be invalid after the function returns. See Table 4-2 on page 77 for information about connection properties.
`username`	An `MQString` specifying the user name to use when connecting to the broker. The library makes a copy of the `username` string.
`password`	An `MQString` specifying the password to use when connecting to the broker. The library makes a copy of the `password` string.
`clientID`	An `MQString` used to identify the connection. If you use the connection for a durable consumer, you must specify a non-NULL client identifier. The library makes a copy of the `clientID` string.
`exceptionListener`	A connection-exception callback function used to notify the user that a connection exception has occurred.

`listenerCallBackData`	A data pointer that can be passed to the connection `exception listener` callback function whenever it is called. The user can set this pointer to any data that may be useful to pass along to the connection exception listener for this connection. Set this to `NULL` if you do not need to pass data back to the connection exception listener.
`connectionHandle`	Output parameter for the handle to the connection that is created by this function.

The `MQCreateConnection` function creates a connection to the broker. The behavior of the connection is specified by key values defined in the properties referenced by the `propertiesHandle` parameter. You must use the `MQCreateProperties` function to define these properties.

You cannot change the properties of a connection you have already created. If you need different connection properties, you must close and free the old connection and then create a new connection with the desired properties.

Use the `exceptionListener` parameter to pass the name of a user-defined callback function that can be called synchronously when a connection exception occurs for this connection. Use the `exceptionCallBackData` parameter to specify any user data that you want to pass to the callback function.

- Use the `MQStartConnection` function to start or restart the connection. Use the `MQStopConnection` function to stop a connection.
- Use the `MQGetMetaData` function to get information about the name of the MQ product and its version.
- Use the `MQCloseConnection` function to close a connection, and then use the `MQFreeConnection` function to free the memory allocated for that connection.

Common Errors

`MQ_INCOMPATIBLE_LIBRARY`

`MQ_CONNECTION_UNSUPPORTED_TRANSPORT`

`MQ_COULD_NOT_CREATE_THREAD`

`MQ_INVALID_CLIENT_ID`

`MQ_CLIENT_ID_IN_USE`

`MQ_COULD_NOT_CONNECT_TO_BROKER`

`MQ_SSL_NOT_INITIALIZED`

This error can be returned if `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` is SSL and you have not called the `MQInitializeSSL` function before creating this connection.

MQCreateDestination

The `MQCreateDestination` function creates a a logical destination and passes a handle to it back to you.

```
MQCreateDestination     (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle
                         ConstMQString destinationName,
                         MQDestinationType destinationType,
                         MQDestinationHandle * destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the session with which you want to associate this destination.
`destinationName`	An `MQString` specifying the logical name of this destination. The library makes a copy of the `destinationName` string. See discussion below. Destination names starting with “mq” are reserved and should not be used by clients.
`destinationType`	An enum specifying the destination type, either `MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION` or `MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION`.
`destinationHandle`	Output parameter for the handle to the newly created destination. You can pass this handle to functions sending messages or to message producers or consumers.

The `MQCreateDestination` function creates a logical destination and passes a handle to it back to you. Note that the MQ administrator has to also create a physical destination on the broker, whose name and type is the same as the destination created here, in order for messaging to happen. For example, if you use this function to create a queue destination called `myMailQDest`, the administrator has to create a physical destination on the broker named `myMailQDest`.

If you are doing development, you can simplify this process by turning on the `imq.autocreate.topic` or `imq.autocreate.queue` properties for the broker. If you do this, the broker automatically creates a physical destination whenever a message consumer or message producer attempts to access a non-existent destination. The auto-created destination will have the same name as the logical destination name you specified using the `MQCreateDestination` function. By default, the broker has the properties `imq.autocreate.topic` and `imq.autocreate.queue` turned on.

Common Errors

`MQ_INVALID_DESTINATION_TYPE`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer

The MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer function creates a synchronous durable message consumer for the specified topic destination.

```
MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer
                    (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
                     const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
                     ConstMQString durableName,
                     ConstMQString messageSelector,
                     MQBool noLocal
                     MQConsumerHandle * consumerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateSession function. For this (synchronous) durable consumer, the session must have been created with the MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE receive mode.
destinationHandle	A handle to a topic destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.
durableName	An MQString specifying the name of the durable subscriber to the topic destination. The library makes a copy of the durableName string.
messageSelector	An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer. Specify a NULL or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer. In this case, the consumer receives all messages. The library makes a copy of the messageSelector string. For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.

`noLocal`	Specify `MQ_TRUE` to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer's own connection.
`consumerHandle`	Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.

The `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer` function creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination. A durable consumer receives all the messages published to a topic, including the ones published while the subscriber is inactive.

You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create an asynchronous durable message consumer for a destination, call the function `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer`.

Durable consumers are for topic destinations. If you are creating a consumer for a queue destination or if you are not interested in messages that arrive to a topic while you are inactive, you should use the function `MQCreateMessageConsumer`.

The broker retains a record of this durable subscription and makes sure that all messages from the publishers to this topic are retained until they are either acknowledged by this durable subscriber or until they have expired. Sessions with durable subscribers must always provide the same client identifier (see `MQCreateConnection`, `ClientID` parameter). In addition, each durable consumer must specify a durable name using the `durableName` parameter, which uniquely identifies (for each client identifier) the durable subscription when it is created.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. However, messages will be routed to the durable subscriber while it is inactive and delivered when the durable consumer is recreated. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer` function. If you want to close a durable consumer permanently, you should call the `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` function after closing it to delete state information maintained by the broker on behalf of the durable consumer.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE

MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR

MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMITE_EXCEEDEED

MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION

MQ_CONSUMER_NO_DURABLE_NAME

MQ_QUEUE_CONSUMER_CANNOT_BE_DURABLE

MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS

MQ_SESSION_CLOSED

MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQCreateMessageConsumer

The MQCreateMessageConsumer function creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.

```
MQCreateMessageConsumer
                    (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
                     const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
                     ConstMQString messageSelector,
                     MQBool noLocal
                     MQConsumerHandle * consumerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateSession function. For this (synchronous) consumer, the session must have been created with the MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE receive mode.
destinationHandle	A handle to the destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.
messageSelector	An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer. Specify a NULL or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer and that all messages should be returned. The library makes a copy of the messageSelector string. For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.
noLocal	Specify MQ_TRUE to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer's own connection. This applies only to topic destinations; it is ignored for queues.
consumerHandle	Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.

The `MQCreateMessageConsumer` function creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination. You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create an asynchronous message consumer for a destination, use the `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer` function.

If the consumer is a topic destination, it can only receive messages that are published while it is active. To receive messages published while this consumer is not active, you should create a consumer using either the `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer` function or the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function, depending on the receive mode you defined for the session.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer` function.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`

`MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR`

`MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDEED`

`MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateMessageProducer

The MQCreateMessageProducer function creates a message producer that does not have a specified destination.

```
MQCreateMessageProducer       (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
                               MQProducerHandle * producerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session to which this producer should belongs.
producerHandle	Output parameter for the handle that references the producer.

The MQCreateMessageProducer function creates a message producer that does not have a specified destination. In this case, you will specify the destination when sending the message itself by using either the MQSendMessageToDestination function or the MQSendMessageToDestinationExt function.

Using the MQCreateMessageProducer function is appropriate when you want to use the same producer to send messages to a variety of destinations. If, on the other hand, you want to use one producer to send many messages to the same destination, you should use the MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination function instead.

A session's producers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a producer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the MQCloseMessageProducer function.

Common Errors

MQ_SESSION_CLOSED

MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination

The `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function creates a message producer with a specified destination.

```
MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination
                        (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
                         const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
                         MQProducerHandle * producerHandle) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the session to which this producer belongs.
`destinationHandle`	A handle to the destination where you want this producer to send all messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.
`producerHandle`	Output parameter for the handle that references the producer.

The `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function creates a message producer with a specified destination. All messages sent out by this producer will go to that destination. Use the `MQSendMessage` function or the `MQSendMessageExt` function to send messages for a producer with a specified destination.

Use the `MQCreateMessageProducer` function when you want to use one producer to send messages to a variety of destinations.

A session's producers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a producer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageProducer` function.

Common Errors

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateProperties

The `MQCreateProperties` function creates a properties handle and passes it back to the caller.

```
MQCreateProperties      (PropertiesHandle * propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	Output parameter for the handle that references the newly created properties object.

Use the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a properties handle. You can then use the appropriate `MQSet...Property` function to set the desired properties.

MQCreateSession

The MQCreateSession function creates a session, defines its behavior, and passes back a handle to the session.

```
MQCreateSession        (const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle,
                        MQBool isTransacted,
                        MQAckMode acknowledgeMode,
                        MQReceiveMode receiveMode
                        MQSessionHandle * sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

connectionHandle	The handle to the connection to which this session belongs. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateConnection function. You can create multiple sessions on a single connection.
isTransacted	An MQBool specifying whether this session is transacted. Specify MQ_TRUE if the session is transacted. In this case, the acknowledgeMode parameter is ignored.
acknowledgeMode	An enumeration of the possible kinds of acknowledgement modes for the session. See Table 4-3 on page 80 for information on these values. After you have created a session, you can determine its acknowledgement mode by calling the MQGetAcknowledgeMode function.
receiveMode	An enumeration specifying whether this session will do synchronous or asynchronous message receives. Specify MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE or MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE. If the session is only for producing messages, the receiveMode has no significance. In that case, specify MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE to optimize the sessions resource use.
sessionHandle	A handle to this session. You will need to pass this handle to the functions you use to manage the session and to create destinations, consumers, and producers associated with this session.

The MQCreateSession function creates a new session and passes back a handle to it in the sessionHandle parameter. The number of sessions you can create for a single connection is limited only by system resources. A session is a single-thread context for producing and consuming messages. You can create multiple producers and consumers for a session, but you are restricted to use them serially. In effect, only a single logical thread of control can use them.

A session with a registered message listener is dedicated to the thread of control that delivers messages to the listener. This means that if you want to send messages, for example, you must create another session with which to do this. The only operations you can perform on a session with a registered listener, is to close the session or the connection.

After you create a session, you can create the producers, consumers, and destinations that use the session context to do their work.

- For a session that is not transacted, use the MQRecoverSession function to restart message delivery with the last unacknowledged message.
- For a session that is transacted, use the MQRollBackSession function to roll back any messages that were delivered within this transaction. Use the MQCommitSession function to commit all messages associated with this transaction.
- For a session that has acknowledgeMode set to MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, use MQAcknowledgeMessages to acknowledge consumed messages.
- Use the MQCloseSession function to close a session and all its associated producers and consumers. This function also frees memory allocated for the session.

MQCreateTemporaryDestination

The `MQCreateTemporaryDestination` function creates a temporary destination and passes its handle back to you.

```
MQCreateTemporaryDestination      (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle
                                   MQDestinationType destinationType,
                                   MQDestinationHandle * destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the session with which you want to associate this destination.
`destinationType`	An enum specifying the destination type, either `MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION` or `MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION`.
`destinationHandle`	Output parameter for the handle to the newly created temporary destination.

You can use a temporary destination to implement a simple request/reply mechanism. When you pass the handle of a temporary destination to the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function, the consumer of the message can use that handle as the destination to which it sends a reply.

Temporary destinations are explicitly created by client applications; they are deleted when the connection is closed. They are maintained (and named) by the broker only for the duration of the connection for which they are created. Temporary destinations are system-generated uniquely for their connection and only their own connection is allowed to create message consumers for them.

For more information, see the MQ *Administrator's Guide*.

Common Errors

`MQ_INVALID_DESTINATION_TYPE`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

MQCreateTextMessage

The MQCreatesTextMessage function creates a text message and passes a handle to it back to you.

```
MQCreateTextMessage        ( MQMessageHandle * messageHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	Output parameter for the handle to the new, empty message.

After you obtain the handle to a text message, you can use this handle to define its content with the MQSetStringProperty function, to set its headers with the MQSetMessageHeaders function, and to set its properties with the MQSetMessageProperties function.

MQFreeConnection

The `MQFreeConnection` function deallocates memory assigned to the specified connection and to all resources associated with that connection.

```
MQFreeConnection (MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle)
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle`	A handle to the connection you want to free.

You must call this function after you have closed the connection with the `MQCloseConnection` function and after all of the application threads associated with this connection and its dependent sessions, producers, and consumers have returned.

You must not call this function while an application thread is active in a library function associated with this connection or one of its dependent sessions, producers, consumers, and destinations.

Calling this function does not release resources held by a message or a destination associated with this connection. You must free memory allocated for a message or a destination by explicitly calling the `MQFreeMessage` or the `MQFreeDestination` function.

Common Errors

`MQ_STATUS_CONNECTION_NOT_CLOSED`

MQFreeDestination

The `MQFreeDestination` function frees memory allocated for the destination referenced by the specified handle.

```
MQFreeDestination  (MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle)
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`destinationHandle`	A handle to the destination you want to free.

Calling the `MQFreeConnection` or the `MQCloseSession` function does not automatically free destinations create for the connection or for the session.

MQFreeMessage

The `MQFreeMessage` function frees memory allocated for the message referenced by the specified handle.

```
MQFreeMessage  (MQMessageHandle messageHandle)
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle`	A handle to the message you want to free.

Calling the `MQFreeConnection` function does not automatically free messages associated with that connection.

MQFreeProperties

The `MQFreeProperties` function frees the memory allocated to the referenced properties object.

```
MQFreeProperties  (MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle)
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object you want to free.

You should not free a properties handle if the properties handle passed to a function becomes invalid on its return. If you do, you will get an error.

MQFreeString

Frees the memory allocated for the specified `MQString`.

```
MQFreeString  (MQString statusString)
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`statusString`	An `MQString` returned by the `MQGetStatusString` function or by the `MQGetErrorTrace` function.

MQGetAcknowledgeMode

The `MQGetAcknowledgeMode` function passes back the acknowledgement mode of the specified session.

```
MQGetAcknowledgemode      (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle
                           MQAckMode * ackMode);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the session whose acknowledgement mode you want to determine.
`ackMode`	Output parameter for the `ackMode`. The `ackMode` returned can be one of four enumeration values. See Table 4-3 on page 80 for information about these values.

If you want to change the acknowledge mode, you need to create another session with the desired mode.

MQGetBoolProperty

The `MQGetBoolProperty` function passes back the value of the `MQBool` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetBoolProperty       (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQBool * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetBytesMessageBytes

The MQGetBytesMessageBytes function passes back the address and size of a bytes message body.

```
MQGetBytesMessageBytes      (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                             const MQInt8 ** messageBytes
                             MQInt32 * messageBytesSize) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to a message that is passed to you when you receive a message.
messageBytes	Output parameter that contains the start address of the bytes that constitute the body of this bytes message.
messageBytesSize	Output parameter that contains the size of the message body in bytes.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can use the MQGetMessageType to determine its type and, if the type is MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE, you can use the MQGetBytesMessageBytes function to retrieve the message bytes (message body).

The bytes message passed to you by this function is not a copy. You should not modify the bytes or attempt to free it.

MQGetDestinationType

The MQGetDestinationType passes back the type of the specified destination.

```
MQGetDestinationType       (const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
                            MQDestinationType * destinationType) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

destinationHandle	A handle to the destination whose type you want to know.
destinationType	Output parameter for the destination type; either MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION or MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION.

Use the MQGetDestinationType function to determine the type of a destination: queue or topic. There may be times when you don't know the type of the destination to which you are replying: for example, when you get a handle from the MQGetMessageReplyTo function. Because the semantics of queue and topic destinations differ, you need to determine the type of a destination in order to reply appropriately.

Once you have created a destination with a specified type, you cannot change the type dynamically. If you want to change the type of a destination, you need to free the destination using the MQFreeDestination function and then to create a new destination, with the desire type, using the MQCreateDestination or the MQCreateTemporaryDestination function.

MQGetErrorTrace

The MQGetErrorTrace function returns an MQString describing the error trace at the time when a function call failed for the calling thread.

```
MQString MQGetErrorTrace ()
```

Having found that an MQ function has not returned successfully, you can get an error trace when the error occurred by calling the MQGetErrorTrace function in the same thread that called the unsuccessful MQ function.

The MQGetErrorTrace function returns an MQString describing the error trace if it can determine this information. The function will return a NULL string if there is no error trace available.

The following is an example of an error trace output.

```
connect:../../../../src/share/cclient/io/TCPSocket.cpp:195:mq:-5981
readBrokerPorts:../../../../src/share/cclient/client/PortMapper
                                    Client.cpp:48:mq:-5981
connect:../../../../../src/share/cclient/client/protocol/
                          TCPProtocolHandler.cpp:111:mq:-5981
connectToBroker:../../../../src/share/cclient/client/Connection.
                                                cpp:412:mq:-5981
openConnection:../../../../src/share/cclient/client/Connection.
                                                cpp:227:mq:1900
MQCreateConnectionExt:../../../../src/share/cclient/cshim/
                          iMQConnectionShim.cpp:102:mq:1900
```

You must call the MQFreeString function to free the MQString returned by the MQGetErrorTrace function when you are done.

MQGetFloat32Property

The `MQGetFloat32Property` function passes back the value of the `MQFloat32` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetFloat32Property     (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                          ConstMQString key,
                          MQFloat32 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetFloat64Property

The `MQGetFloat64Property` function passes back the value of the MQFloat64 property for the specified key.

```
MQGetFloat64Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                           ConstMQString key,
                           MQFloat64 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetInt8Property

The `MQGetInt8Property` function passes back the value of the `MQInt8` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetInt8Property       (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt8 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetInt16Property

The `MQGetInt16Property` function passes back the value of the `MQInt16` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetInt16Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt16 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetInt32Property

The `MQGetInt32Property` function passes back the value of the `MQInt32` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetInt32Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt32 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetInt64Property

The `MQGetInt64Property` function passes back the value of the MQInt64 property for the specified key.

```
MQGetint64Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt64 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetMessageHeaders

The MQGetMessageHeaders function passes back a handle to the message headers.

```
MQGetMessageHeaders        (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle
                            MQPropertiesHandle* headersHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	The message handle.
headersHandle	Output parameter for the handle to the message header properties.

The MQGetMessageHeaders function passes back a handle to the message headers. The message header includes the fields described in Table 4-5. Note that most of the fields are set by the send method; the client can optionally set only two of these fields for sending messages.

Table 4-5 Message Header Properties

Key	Type	Set By
MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Client (optional)
MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Client (optional)
MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQBool	Send method
MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt64	Send method
MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt8	Send method
MQ_TIMESTAMP_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt64	Send method
MQ_MESSAGE_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Send method
MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQBool	Message Broker

You are responsible for freeing the `headersHandle` after you are done with it. Use the `MQFreeProperties` function to free the handle.

Use the `MQGetMessageProperties` function to determine whether any application-defined properties were set for this message and to find out their value.

MQGetMessageProperties

The `MQGetMessageProperties` function passes back the user-defined properties for a message.

```
MQGetMessageProperties      (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                             MQPropertiesHandle * propsHandle) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle`	A handle to a message whose properties you want to get.
`propertiesHandle`	Output parameter for the handle to the message properties.

The `MQGetMessageProperties` function allows you to get application-defined properties for a message. Properties allow an application, via message selectors, to select or filter messages on its behalf using application-specific criteria. Having obtained the handle, you can either use one of the `MQGet...Property` functions to get a value (if you know the key name) or you can iterate through the properties using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart` function.

You will need to call the function `MQFreeProperties` to free the resources associated with this handle after you are done using it.

Common Errors

`MQ_NO_MESSAGE_PROPERTIES`

MQGetMessageReplyTo

The MQGetMessageReplyTo function passes back the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

```
MQGetMessageReplyTo      (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                          MQDestinationHandle * destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to a message expecting a reply. This is the handle that is passed back to you when you receive the message.
destinationHandle	Output parameter for the handle to the reply destination.

The sender uses the MQSetMessageReplyTo function to specify a destination where replies to the message can be sent. This can be a normal destination or a temporary destination. The receiving client can pass the message handle to the MQGetMessageReplyTo function and determine whether a destination for replies has been set up for the message by the sender and what that destination is. The consumer of the message can then use that handle as the destination to which it sends a reply.

You might need to call the MQGetDestinationType function to determine the type of the destination whose handle is returned to you: queue or topic so that you can set up your reply appropriately.

The advantage of setting up a temporary destination for replies is that MQ automatically creates a physical destination for you, rather than your having to have the administrator create one, when the broker's auto.create.destination property is turned off.

You are responsible for freeing the destination handle by calling the function MQFreeDestination.

Common Errors

MQ_NO_REPLY_TO_DESTINATION

MQGetMessageType

The MQGetMessageType function passes back information about the type of a message: MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE or MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE.

```
MQGetMessageType          (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                           MQMessageType * messageType) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to a message whose type you want to determine.
messageType	Output parameter that contains the message type: MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE or MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can determine the type of the message using the MQGetMessageType function. Having determined its type, you can use the MQGetTextMessageText function or the MQGetBytesMessageBytes function to obtain the message content.

Note that other message types might be added in future. You should not design your code so that it only expects two possible message types.

MQGetMetaData

The `MQGetMetaData` function returns name and version information for the current MQ product.

```
MQGetMetaData          (const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle,
                        MQPropertiesHandle * propertiesHandle)
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle`	The handle to the connection that you want the meta information about.
`propertiesHandle`	Output parameter that contains the properties handle.

The MQ product you are using is identified by a name and a version number. For example: “Sun ONE Message Queue, Sun Microsystems, Inc. 3.5.1.” The version number consists of a major, minor, and micro component. For example, the major part of version 3.5.1 is 3; the minor is 5; the micro is 1.

The name and version information of the MQ product are set by the library when you call the `MQCreateConnection` function to create the connection. You can retrieve this information by calling the `MQGetMetaData` function and passing a properties handle. Once the function returns and passes the handle back, you can use one of the `MQGet...Properties` functions to determine the value of a property (key). These properties are described at the end of Table 4-2 on page 77.

MQGetPropertyType

The `MQGetPropertyType` function returns the type of the property value for a property key in the specified properties handle.

```
MQGetPropertyType     (const MQPropertiesHandle  propertiesHandle,
                      ConstMQString key,
                      MQType * propertyType);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle that you want to access.
`key`	The property key for which you want to get the type of the property value.
`propertyType`	Output parameter for the type of the property value.

Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the value of the specified property key.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

MQGetStatusCode

The `MQGetStatusCode` function returns the error code associated with specified status.

```
MQError MQGetStatusCode (const MQStatus status)
```

Parameters

`status`	The status returned by any MQ function that returns an `MQStatus`.

Having found that an MQ function has not returned successfully, you can determine the reason by passing the return status. This function will return the error code associated with the specified status. These codes are listed and described in Appendix A on page 185.

Some functions might return an `MQStatus` that contains an NSPR or NSS library error code instead of an MQ error code when they fail. For NSPR and NSS library error codes, the `MQGetStatusString` function will return the symbolic name of the NSPR or NSS library error code. Please see NSPR and NSS public documentation for NSPR and NSS error code symbols and their interpretation at the following locations:

- For NSPR error codes, see the “NSPR Error Handling” chapter: `http://www.mozilla.org/projects/nspr/reference/html/index.html`
- For SSL and SEC error codes, see the “NSS and SSL Error Codes” chapter: `http://www.mozilla.org/projects/security/pki/nss/ref/ssl/`

To obtain an `MQString` that describes the error, use the `MQGetStatusString` function. To get an error trace associated with the error, use the `MQGetErrorTrace` function.

MQGetStatusString

The `MQGetStatusString` function returns an `MQString` describing the specified status.

```
MQString MQGetStatusString (const MQStatus status)
```

Parameters

`status`	The status returned by any MQ function that returns an `MQStatus`.

Having found that an MQ function has not returned successfully, you can determine the reason why by passing the return status. This function will return an `MQString` describing the error associated with the specified status.

To obtain the error code for the specified `status`, use the `MQGetStatusCode` function. To get an error trace associated with the error, use the `MQGetErrorTrace` function.

You must call the `MQFreeString` function to free the `MQString` returned by the `MQGetStatusString` function when you are done.

MQGetStringProperty

The MQGetStringProperty function passes back the value of the specified key for the specified MQString property.

```
MQGetStringProperty     (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         ConstMQString * value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A properties handle whose property value for the specified key you want to get.
key	The name of a property key.
value	Output parameter that points to the value of the specified key

You should not modify or attempt to free the value returned.

MQGetTextMessageText

The MQGetTextMessageText function passes back the contents of a text message.

```
MQGetTextMessageText        (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                             ConstMQString * messageText) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message that is passed to you when you receive a message.
messageText	The output parameter that points to the message text.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can use the MQGetMessageType to determine its type and, if the type is text, you can use the MQGetTextMessageText function to retrieve the message text.

The MQString passed to you by this function is not a copy. You should not modify the bytes or attempt to free it.

MQInitializeSSL

The `MQInitializeSSL` function initializes the SSL library. You must call this function once and only once before you create any connection that uses SSL.

```
MQInitializeSSL (ConstMQString certificateDatabasePath);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`certificateDatabasePath`	An `MQString` specifying the path to the certificate data base.

The MQ C-API library uses NSS to support the SSL transport protocol between the MQ C client and the MQ broker.

Before you connect to a broker over SSL, you must initialize the SSL library by calling the `MQInitializeSSL` function. The `certificateDatabasePath` parameter specifies the path to the NSS certificate database where `cert7.db` or `cert8.db`, `key3.db`, and `secmod.db` are located.

Common Errors

`MQ_INCOMPATIBLE_LIBRARY`

`MQ_SSL_ALREADY_INITIALIZED`

MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext

The `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext` function passes back the address of the next property key in the referenced properties handle.

```
MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext        (const MQPropertiesHandle
                                        propertiesHandle,
                                       ConstMQString * key);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle whose contents you want to access.
`key`	The output parameter for the next properties key in the iteration. You should not attempt to modify or free it.

To get message properties:

1. Start the process by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart` function.
2. Loop using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext` function.
3. Extract the name of each property key by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext` function.
4. Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the `MQGetPropertyType` function.
5. Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the property value for the specified property key.

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to access its value.

You should not modify or free the property key that is passed back to you by this function. Note that this function is not multi-thread-safe.

MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext

The `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext` function returns `MQ_TRUE` if there are additional property keys left in the iteration.

```
MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext
             (const MQPropertiesHandle  propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQBool`

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle that you want to access.

To get message properties:

1. Start the process by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart` function.
2. Loop using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext` function.
3. Extract the name of each property key by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext` function.
4. Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the `MQGetPropertyType` function.
5. Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the value for the specified property key.

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to get its value. Note that this function is not multi-thread-safe.

MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart

The `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart` function starts or resets the iteration process or the specified properties handle.

```
MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart          (const PropertiesHandle
                                              propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A properties handle that you want to access.

To get message properties:

1. Start the process by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart` function.
2. Loop using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext` function.
3. Extract the name of each property key by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext` function.
4. Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the `MQGetPropertyType` function.
5. Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the property value for the specified property key.

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to get its value. Note that this function is not multi-thread-safe.

MQReceiveMessageNoWait

The `MQReceiveMessageNoWait` function passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available.

```
MQReceiveMessageNoWait        (const MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle,
                                MQMessageHandle * messageHandle) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`consumerHandle`	The handle to the message consumer. This handle is passed back to you when you create a synchronous message consumer.
`messageHandle`	Output parameter for the handle to the message to be received. You are responsible for freeing the message handle when you are done by calling the `MQFreeMessage` function.

This function can only be called if the session is created with receive mode `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE`. The `MQReceiveMessageNoWait` function passes a handle back to you in the `messageHandle` parameter if there is a message arrived for the consumer specified by the `consumerHandle` parameter. If there is no message for the consumer, the function returns immediately with an error.

When you create a session you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in Table 4-3. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function `MQAcknowledgeMessages`.

You can use the `MQReceiveMessageWait` function if you want the receive function to block while waiting for a message to arrive. You can use the `MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout` function to wait for a specified time for a message to arrive.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_NO_MESSAGE`

`MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQReceiveMessageWait

The MQReceiveMessageWait function passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer when the message becomes available

```
MQReceiveMessageWait          (const MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle,
                                MQMessageHandle * messageHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

consumerHandle	The handle to the message consumer. This handle is passed back to you when you create a synchronous message consumer.
messageHandle	Output parameter for the handle to the message to be received. You are responsible for freeing the message handle when you are done by calling the MQFreeMessage function.

This function can only be called if the session is created with receive mode MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE. The MQReceiveMessageWait function passes a handle back to you in the messageHandle parameter if there is a message arrived for the consumer specified by the consumerHandle parameter. If there is no message for the consumer, the function blocks until a message is delivered.

When you create a session you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in Table 4-3. If you specify MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the MQAcknowledgeMessages function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function MQAcknowledgeMessages.

You can use the MQReceiveMessageNoWait function instead if you do not want to block while waiting for a message to arrive. You can use the function MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout to wait for a specified time for a message to arrive.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE

MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS

MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED

MQ_SESSION_CLOSED

MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout

The MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout function passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available within the specified amount of time.

```
MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout       (const MQConsumerHandle  consumerHandle,
                                   MQInt32 timeoutMilliseconds,
                                   MQMessageHandle * messageHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

consumerHandle	The handle to the message consumer. This handle is passed back to you when you create a synchronous message consumer.
timeoutMilliseconds	The number of milliseconds to wait for a message to arrive.
messageHandle	Output parameter for the handle to the message to be received. You are responsible for freeing the message handle when you are done by calling the MQFreeMessage function.

This function can only be called if the session is created with receive mode MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE. The MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout function passes a handle back to you in the messageHandle parameter if a message arrives for the consumer specified by the consumerHandle parameter in the amount of time specified by the timoutMilliseconds parameter. If no message arrives within the specified amount of time, the function returns an error.

When you create a session you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in Table 4-3. If you specify MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the MQAcknowledgeMessages function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function MQAcknowledgeMessages.

You can use the `MQReceiveMessageWait` function to block while waiting for a message to arrive. You can use the `MQReceiveMessageNoWait` function if you do not want to wait for the message to arrive.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED`

`MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQRecoverSession

The MQCRecoverSession function stops message delivery and restarts message delivery with the oldest unacknowledged message.

```
MQRecoverSession        (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session that you want to recover.

You can only call this function for sessions that are not transacted. To rollback message delivery for a transacted session, use the MQRollBackSession function. This function may be most useful if you use the MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWELDGE mode.

All consumers deliver messages in a serial order. Acknowledging a received message automatically acknowledges all messages that have been delivered to the client.

Restarting a session causes it to take the following actions:

- Stop message delivery in this session
- Mark all messages that might have been delivered but not acknowledged as "redelivered."
- Restart the delivery sequence including all unacknowledged messages that had been previously delivered. (Redelivered messages might not be delivered in their original delivery order.)

Common Errors

MQ_TRANSACTED_SESSION

MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS

MQ_SESSION_CLOSED

MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQRollBackSession

The `MQRollBackSession` function rolls back a transaction associated with the specified session.

```
MQRollBackSession      (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the transacted session that you want to roll back.

A transacted session groups messages into an atomic unit known as a transaction. As messages are produced or consumed within a transaction, the broker tracks the various sends and receives, completing these operations only when you call the `MQCommitSession` function.

If a send or receive operation fails, you must use the `MQRollBackSession` function to roll back the entire transaction. This means that those messages that have been sent are destroyed and those messages that have been consumed are automatically recovered.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_TRANSACTED_SESSION`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQSendMessage

The MQSendMessage function sends a message using the specified producer.

```
MQSendMessage                (const MQproducerHandle producerHandle,
                              const MQMessageHandle messageHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

producerHandle	The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination function.
messageHandle	A handle to the message you want to send.

The MQSendMessage function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the destination associated with the message producer. If you use this function to send a message, the following message header fields are set to default values when the send completes.

- MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY.

  This means that the calling thread will be blocked, waiting for the broker to acknowledge receipt of your messages, unless you set the connection property MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY to MQ_FALSE.

- MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 4.
- MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 0, which means that the message will never expire.

If you set those message properties, they will be ignored when a message is sent. To send a message with these properties set to different values, you can use the MQSendMessageExt function to specify different values for these properties.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created without a specified destination.

Common Errors

`MQ_PRODUCER_NO_DESTINATION`

`MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED`

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQSendMessageExt

The `MQSendMessageExt` function sends a message using the specified producer and allows you to specify selected message header properties.

```
MQSendMessageExt          (const MQproducerHandle producerHandle,
                           const MQMessageHandle messageHandle
                           MQDeliveryMode msgDeliveryMode,
                           MQInt8 msgPriority,
                           MQInt64 msgTimeToLive) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`producerHandle`	The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you by the `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function.
`messageHandle`	A handle to the message you want to send.
`msgDeliveryMode`	An enum `MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY MQ_NONPERSISTENT_DELIVERY`
`msgPriority`	A integer value of 0 through 9; 0 being the lowest priority and 9 the highest.
`msgTimeToLive`	An integer value specifying in milliseconds how long the message will live before it expires. When a message is sent, its expiration time is calculated as the sum of its time-to-live value and current GMT. A value of 0 indicates that he message will never expire.

The MQSendMessageExt function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the destination associated with the message producer. Use this function if you want to change the default values for the message header properties as shown in the next table.

Property	Default value
msgDeliveryMode	MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY
msgPriority	4
msgTimeToLive	0, meaning no expiration limit

If you set these message headers using the MQSetMEssageHeaders function before the send, they will be ignored when the message is sent. When the send completes, these message headers hold the values that are set by the send.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created without a specified destination.

You can set the broker property MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY to make sure that the message has reached its destination on the broker:

- By default, the broker acknowledges receiving persistent messages only.
- If you set the property to MQ_TRUE, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client.
- If you set the property to MQ_FALSE, the broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client.

Note that "acknowledgement" in this case is not programmatic but internally implemented. That is, the client thread is blocked and does not return until the broker acknowledges messages it receives from the producing client.

Common Errors

MQ_PRODUCER_NO_DESTINATION

MQ_INVALID_PRIORITY

MQ_INVALID_DELIVERY_MODE

MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED

MQ_SESSION_CLOSED

MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQSendMessageToDestination

The MQSendMessageToDestination function sends a message using the specified producer to the specified destination.

```
MQSendMessageToDestination

              (const MQproducerHandle  producerHandle,
               const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
               const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

producerHandle	The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateMessageProducer function.
messageHandle	A handle to the message you want to send.
destinationHandle	A handle to the destination where you want to send the message.

The MQSendMessageToDestination function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the specified destination. If you use this function to send a message, the following message header fields are set as follows when the send completes.

- MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY.

  This means that the caller will be blocked, waiting for broker acknowledgement for the receipt of your messages unless you set the connection property MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY to MQ_FALSE.

- MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 4.
- MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 0, which means that the message will never expire.

To send a message with these properties set to different values, you must use the MQSendMessageToDestinationExt function, which allows you to set these three header properties.

If you set these message headers using the MQSetMessageHeaders function before the send, they will be ignored when the message is sent. When the send completes, these message headers hold the values that are set by the send.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created without a specified destination.

Common Errors

MQ_PRODUCER_HAS_DEFAULT_DESTINATION

MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED

MQ_SESSION_CLOSED

MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQSendMessageToDestinationExt

The `MQSendMessageToDestinationExt` function sends a message to the specified destination for the specified producer and allows you to set selected message header properties.

```
MQSendMessageToDestinationExt

              (const MQproducerHandle  producerHandle,
               const MQMessageHandle  messageHandle,
               const MQDestinationHandle  destinationHandle,
               MQDeliveryMode msgDeliveryMode,
               MQInt8 msgPriority,
               MQInt64 msgTimeToLive) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`producerHandle`	The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you when you call the `MQCreateMessageProducer` function.
`messageHandle`	A handle to the message you want to send.
`destinationHandle`	A handle to the destination where you want to send the message.
`msgDeliveryMode`	An enum of either `MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY` or `MQ_NONPERSISTENT_DELIVERY`
`msgPriority`	A integer value of 0 through 9; 0 being the lowest priority and 9 the highest.
`msgTimeToLive`	An integer value specifying in milliseconds how long the message will live before it expires. When a message is sent, its expiration time is calculated as the sum of its time-to-live value and current GMT. A value of 0 indicates that the message will never expire.

The MQSendMessageToDestinationExt function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the specified destination. Use this function if you want to change the default values for the message header properties as shown below:

Property	Default value
msgDeliveryMode	MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY
msgPriority	4
msgTimeToLive	0, meaning no expiration limit

If these default values suit you, you can use the MQSendMessageToDestination function to send the message.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created with a specified destination.

You can set the broker property MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY to make sure that the message has reached its destination on the broker:

- By default, the broker acknowledges receiving persistent messages only from the producing client.
- If you set the property to MQ_TRUE, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client.
- If you set the property to MQ_FALSE, the broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client.

Note that "acknowledgement" in this case is not programmatic but internally implemented. That is, the client thread is blocked and does not return until the broker acknowledges messages it receives.

Common Errors

MQ_PRODUCER_HAS_DEFAULT_DESTINATION

MQ_INVALID_PRIORITY

MQ_INVALID_DELIVERY_MODE

MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED

MQ_SESSION_CLOSED

MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQSetBoolProperty

The `MQSetBoolProperty` function sets an `MQBool` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetBoolProperty       (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQBool value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
`key`	The name of the property key.
`value`	The MQBool property value.

The library makes a copy of the property key.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetBytesMessageBytes

The MQSetBytesMessageBytes function defines the body for a bytes message.

```
MQSetBytesMessageBytes      (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                             const MQInt8 * messageBytes,
                             MQInt32 messageSize) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message whose body you want to set.
messageBytes	A pointer to the bytes you want to set. The library makes a copy of the message bytes.
messageSize	An integer specifying the number of bytes in messageBytes.

After you obtain the handle to a bytes message from MQCreateBytesMessage, you can use this handle to define its body with the MQSetBytesMessageBytes function, to set its application-defined properties with the MQSetMessageProperties function, and to set certain message headers with the MQSetMessageHeaders function.

MQSetFloat32Property

The `MQSetFloat32Property` function sets an `MQFloat32` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetFloat32Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                           ConstMQString key,
                           MQFloat32 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
`key`	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
`value`	The `MQFloat32` property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetFloat64Property

The `MQSetFloat64Property` function sets an `MQFloat64` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetFloat64Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                           ConstMQString key,
                           MQFloat64 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
`key`	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
`value`	The `MQFloat64` property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetInt8Property

The `MQSetInt8Property` function sets an `MQInt8` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt8Property       (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt8 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set
`key`	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
`value`	The `MQInt8` property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetInt16Property

The `MQSetInt16Property` function sets an `MQInt16` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt16Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt16 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
`key`	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
`value`	The MQInt16 property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetInt32Property

The `MQSetInt32Property` function sets an `MQInt32` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt32Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt32 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
`key`	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
`value`	The `MQInt32` property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetInt64Property

The `MQSetInt64Property` function sets an `MQInt64` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt64Property      (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         MQInt64 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
`key`	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
`value`	The `MQInt64` property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetMessageHeaders

The MQSetMessageHeaders function creates the header part of the message.

```
MQSetMessageHeaders        (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle
                            MQPropertiesHandle headersHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to a message.
headersHandle	A handle to the header properties object. This handle will be invalid after the function returns.

After you have created a properties handle and defined values for message header properties using one of the set-property functions, you can pass the handle to the MQSetMessageHeaders function to define the message header properties.

The message header properties are described in Table 4-6. For sending messages, the client can only set two of these: the correlation ID property and the message type property. The client is not required to set these; they are provided for the client's convenience. For example, the client can use the key MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY to sort incoming messages according to application-defined message types.

Table 4-6 Message Header Properties

Key	Type	Set By
MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Client
MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Client
MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQBool	Send function
MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt64	Send function
MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt8	Send function
MQ_TIMESTAMP_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt64	Send function
MQ_MESSAGE_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Send function

Table 4-6 Message Header Properties *(Continued)*

Key	Type	Set By
MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQBool	Message Broker

Header properties that are not specified in the `headersHandle` are not affected. You cannot use this function to override header properties that are set by the broker or the send method. The header properties for persistence, expiration, and priority (Table 4-6) are set to default values if the user called the `MQSendMessage` or `MQSendMessageToDestination` function, or they are set to values the user specifies (in parameters) if the user called the `MQSendMessageExt` or the `MQSendMessageToDestinationExt` function.

Use the `MQSetBytesMessageBytes` function or the `MQSetStringProperty` to set the body of a message. Use the `MQSetMessageProperties` function to set the application-defined properties of a message that are not part of the header.

Common Errors

`MQ_PROPERTY_WRONG_VALUE_TYPE`

MQSetMessageProperties

The MQSetMessageProperties function sets the specified properties for a message.

```
MQSetMessageProperties      (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                             MQPropertiesHandle propsHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the MQStatusIsError function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to a message whose application-defined properties you want to set.
propertiesHandle	A handle to a properties object that you have created and set using one of the set property functions. This handle is invalid after the function returns.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can use this handle to define its body with the MQSetStringProperty function or the MQSetBytesMessageBytes function, to set its header properties with the MQSetMessageHeaders function, and to set its application-defined properties with the MQSetMessageProperties function.

Property values are set prior to sending a message. The MQSetMessageProperties function allows you to set application-defined properties for a message. Properties allow an application, via message selectors, to select or filter, messages on its behalf using application-specific criteria.

You define the message properties and their values using the MQCreateProperties function to create a properties object, then you use one of the set property functions to define each key and value in it. See "Working With Properties" on page 50 for more information.

To change the properties of a message, call the MQSetMessageProperties function, passing a different properties handle.

MQSetMessageReplyTo

The `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function specifies the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

```
MQSetMessageReplyTo
            (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
             const MQDestinationHandle   destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle`	A handle to a message expecting a reply.
`destinationHandle`	The destination to which the reply is sent. Usually this is a handle to a destination that you created using the `MQCreateDestination` function or the function `MQCreateTemporaryDestination`. The handle is still valid when this function returns.

The sender uses the `MQSetMessageReply` to function to specify a destination where replies to the message can be sent. This can be a normal destination or a temporary destination. The receiver of a message can use the `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function to determine whether a sender has set up a destination where replies are to be sent. The advantage of setting up a temporary destination for replies is that MQ automatically creates a physical destination for you, rather than your having to have the administrator create one if the broker's `auto_create_destination` property is turned off.

MQSetStringProperty

The `MQSetStringProperty` function sets an `MQString` property with the specified key t to the specified value.

```
MQSetStringProperty     (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                         ConstMQString key,
                         ConstMQString value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle`	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set. You get this handle from the `MQCreateProperties` function.
`key`	The name of a property key.
`value`	The property value to set.

The library makes a copy of the property key and also makes a copy of the value.

MQSetTextMessageText

The `MQSetTextMessageText` function defines the body for a text message.

```
MQSetTextMessageText        (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                             ConstMQString messageText) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle`	A handle to a message whose text body you want to set.
`messageText`	An `MQString` specifying the message text. The library makes a copy of the message text.

After you obtain the handle to a text message, you can use this handle to define its body with the `MQSetStringProperty` function. You can set its application-defined properties with the `MQSetMessageProperties` function and you can set certain message headers with the `MQSetMessageHeaders` function.

MQStartConnection

The `MQStartConnection` function starts the specified connection to the broker and starts or resumes message delivery.

```
MQStartConnection(const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle`	The handle to the connection that you want to start. This handle is the handle that is created and passed back to you by the `MQCreateConnection` function.

When a connection is created it is in stopped mode. Until you call this function, messages are not delivered to any consumers. Call this function to start a connection or to restart a connection that has been stopped with the `MQStopConnection` function. To create an asynchronous consumer, you could have the connection in stopped mode, and start or restart the connection after you have set up the asynchronous message consumer.

Use the `MQCloseConnection` function to close a connection, and then use the `MQFreeConnection` function to free the memory allocated to the connection.

Common Errors

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQStatusIsError

The MQStatusIsError function returns MQ_TRUE if the status parameter passed to it represents an error.

```
MQBool MQStatusIsError (const MQStatus status)
```

Parameters

status	The status returned by any MQ function that returns an MQStatus.

Nearly all MQ C library functions return an MQStatus. You can pass this status result to the MQStatusIsError function to determine whether your call succeeded or failed. If the MQStatusIsError function returns MQ_TRUE(=1), the function failed; if it returns MQ_FALSE(=0), the function returned successfully.

If the MQStatusIsError returns MQ_TRUE, you can get more information about the error that occurred by passing the status returned to the MQGetStatusCode function. This function will return the error code associated with the specified status.

To obtain an MQString that describes the error, use the MQGetStatusString function. To get an error trace associated with the error, use the MQGetErrorTrace function.

MQStopConnection

The `MQStopConnection` function stops the specified connection to the broker. This stops the broker from delivering messages.

```
MQStopConnection(const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle`	The handle to the connection that you want to stop. This handle is passed back to you by the `MQCreateConnection` function.

You can restart message delivery by calling the `MQStartConnection` function. When the connection has stopped, delivery to all the connection's message consumers is inhibited: synchronous receives block, and messages are not delivered to message listeners. This call blocks until receives and/or message listeners in progress have completed.

You should not call `MQStopConnection` in a message listener callback function.

Use the `MQCloseConnection` function to close a connection, and then use the `MQFreeConnection` function to free the memory allocated to the connection.

Common Errors

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

`MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK`

MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer

The `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` function unsubscribes the specified durable message consumer.

```
MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer

              (const MQSessionHandle   sessionHandle,
               ConstMQString durableName,) ;
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle`	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is created and passed back to you by the `MQCreateSession` function.
`durableName`	An `MQString` specifying the name of the durable subscriber.

When you call the `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` function, the client runtime instructs the broker to delete the state information that the broker maintains for this consumer. If you try to delete a durable consumer while it has an active topic subscriber or while a received message has not been acknowledged in the session, you will get an error. You should only unsubscribe a durable message consumer after closing it.

Common Errors

`MQ_CANNOT_UNSUBSCRIBE_ACTIVE_CONSUMER`

`MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_FOUND`

Header Files

The MQ C-API is defined in the header files listed in Table 4-7. The files are listed in alphabetical order. The file `mqcrt.h` includes all the MQ C-API header files.

Table 4-7 MQ C-API Header Files

File Name	Contents
`mqbasictypes.h`	Defines the types `MQBool`, `MQInt8`, `MQInt16`, `MQInt32`, `MQInt64`, `MQFloat64`.
`mqbytes-message.h`	Function prototypes for creating, getting, setting bytes message.
`mqcallback-types.h`	Asynchronous receive and connection exception handling callback types.
`mqconnection.h`	Function prototypes for creating, managing, and closing connections. Function prototype for creating session.
`mqconnection-props.h`	Connection property constants
`mqconsumer.h`	Function prototypes for synchronous receives and closing the consumer.
`mqcrt.h`	All MQ C-API public header files.
`mqdestination.h`	Function prototypes to free destinations and get information about destinations.
`mqerrors.h`	Error codes
`mqheader-props.h`	Message header property constants
`mqmessage.h`	Function prototypes for getting and setting parts of message, freeing message, and acknowledging message.
`mqproducer.h`	Function prototypes for sending messages and closing the message producer.
`mqproperties.h`	Function prototypes for creating, setting, and getting properties
`mqsession.h`	Function prototypes for managing and closing sessions; for creating destinations, message producers and message consumers.
`mqssl.h`	Function declaration for initializing the SSL library.
`mqstatus.h`	Function prototypes for getting error information.

Table 4-7 MQ C-API Header Files *(Continued)*

`mqtext-message.h`	Function prototypes for creating, getting, setting text message.
`mqtypes.h`	Enumeration of types that can be stored in a properties object, of types of message that can be received, of acknowledgement modes, of delivery modes, of destination types, of session receiving modes, and of handle types.
`mqversion.h`	Version information constant definitions.

Appendix A

MQ C API Error Codes

Having found that an MQ function has not returned successfully, you can determine the reason by passing the return status of that function to the `MQGetStatusCode` function, which returns the error code associated with the specified status. This appendix lists the error codes that can be returned and provides a description that is associated with that code. You can retrieve the error string (description) by calling the `MQGetStatusString` function.

Some MQ functions, when they fail, might return an `MQStatus` result that contains an NSPR or NSS library error code instead of an MQ error code. For NSPR and NSS library error codes, the `MQGetStatusString` function returns the symbolic name of the NSPR or NSS library error code. Please see NSPR and NSS public documentation for NSPR and NSS error code symbols and their interpretation at the following locations:

- For NSPR error codes, see the "NSPR Error Handling" chapter: `http://www.mozilla.org/projects/nspr/reference/html/index.html`
- For NSS error codes, see the "NSS and SSL Error Codes" chapter: `http://www.mozilla.org/projects/security/pki/nss/ref/ssl/`

When checking an MQ function for return errors, you should only reference the MQ common error code symbol names in order to maintain maximum compatibility with future releases. For each function, Chapter 4, "Reference" on page 73, lists the common error codes that can be returned by that function.

For information on error handling, see "Error Handling" on page 68.

Error Codes

Table A-1 lists the error codes in alphabetical order. For each code listed, it provides a description for the error code and notes whether it's a common error (Common).

Table A-1 MQ C Client Error Codes

Code	Common	Description
MQ_ACK_STATUS_NOT_OK		Acknowledgement status is not OK
MQ_ADMIN_KEY_AUTH_MISMATCH		Admin key authorization mismatch
MQ_BAD_VECTOR_INDEX		Bad vector index
MQ_BASIC_TYPE_SIZE_MISMATCH		MQ basic type size mismatch
MQ_BROKER_BAD_REQUEST		Broker: bad request
MQ_BROKER_BAD_VERSION		Broker: bad version
MQ_BROKER_CONFLICT		Broker: conflict
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED	X	Broker connection is closed.
MQ_BROKER_ERROR		Broker: error
MQ_BROKER_FORBIDDEN		Broker: forbidden
MQ_BROKER_GONE		Broker: gone
MQ_BROKER_INVALID_LOGIN		Broker: invalid login
MQ_BROKER_NOT_ALLOWED		Broker: not allowed
MQ_BROKER_NOT_FOUND		Broker: not found
MQ_BROKER_NOT_IMPLEMENTED		Broker: not implemented
MQ_BROKER_PRECONDITION_FAILED		Broker: precondition failed
MQ_BROKER_TIMEOUT		Broker: timeout
MQ_BROKER_UNAUTHORIZED		Broker: unauthorized
MQ_BROKER_UNAVAILABLE		Broker: unavailable
MQ_CANNOT_UNSUBSCRIBE_ACTIVE_CONSUMER	X	Cannot unsubscribe an active consumer.
MQ_CLIENTID_IN_USE	X	Client id already in use
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS	X	Concurrent access
MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK	X	Operation may cause deadlock
MQ_CONCURRENT_NOT_OWNER		Concurrent access not owner

Table A-1 MQ C Client Error Codes *(Continued)*

Code	Common	Description
MQ_CONNECTION_CREATE_SESSION_ERROR		Connection failed to create a session.
MQ_CONNECTION_OPEN_ERROR		Connection failed to open a connection.
MQ_CONNECTION_START_ERROR		Connection start failed.
MQ_CONNECTION_UNSUPPORTED_TRANSPORT	X	The transport specified is not supported.
MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED	X	The consumer was closed.
MQ_CONSUMER_EXCEPTION		An exception occurred on the consumer.
MQ_CONSUMER_NO_DURABLE_NAME	X	There is no durable name specified
MQ_CONSUMER_NO_SESSION		The consumer has no session.
MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_FOUND	X	Message consumer not found
MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_IN_SESSION	X	The consumer is not part of this session.
MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_INITIALIZED		The consumer has not been initialized.
MQ_COULD_NOT_CONNECT_TO_BROKER	X	Could not connect to Broker
MQ_COULD_NOT_CREATE_THREAD	X	Could not create thread
MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	X	The number of consumers on the destination exceeded limit.
MQ_DESTINATION_NO_CLASS		The message does not have a destination class
MQ_DESTINATION_NO_NAME		The message does not have a destination name.
MQ_DESTINATION_NOT_TEMPORARY		The destination is not temporary
MQ_END_OF_STREAM		End of stream
MQ_FILE_NOT_FOUND		The property file could not be found
MQ_FILE_OUTPUT_ERROR		File output error
MQ_HANDLED_OBJECT_IN_USE		The object could not be deleted because there is another reference to it.
MQ_HANDLED_OBJECT_INVALID_HANDLE_ERROR		The object is invalid (i.e. it has not been deleted).
MQ_HANDLED_OBJECT_NO_MORE_HANDLES		A handle could not be allocated because the supply of handles has been exhausted.
MQ_HASH_TABLE_ALLOCATION_FAILED		The hash table could not be allocated

Table A-1 MQ C Client Error Codes *(Continued)*

Code	Common	Description
MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS	X	The hash value already exists in the hash table.
MQ_INCOMPATIBLE_LIBRARY	X	The library is incompatible
MQ_INPUT_STREAM_ERROR		Input stream error
MQ_INTERNAL_ERROR		Generic internal error
MQ_INVALID_ACKNOWLEDGE_MODE	X	Invalid acknowledge mode
MQ_INVALID_AUTHENTICATE_REQUEST		Invalid authenticate request
MQ_INVALID_CLIENTID	X	Invalid client id
MQ_INVALID_CONSUMER_ID		Invalid consumer id
MQ_INVALID_DELIVERY_MODE	X	Invalid delivery mode.
MQ_INVALID_DESTINATION_TYPE	X	Invalid destination type.
MQ_INVALID_ITERATOR		Invalid iterator
MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR	X	Invalid message selector.
MQ_INVALID_PACKET		Invalid packet
MQ_INVALID_PACKET_FIELD		Invalid packet field
MQ_INVALID_PORT		Invalid port
MQ_INVALID_PRIORITY	X	Invalid priority
MQ_INVALID_RECEIVE_MODE	X	Invalid receive mode.
MQ_INVALID_TRANSACTION_ID		Invalid transaction id
MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION	X	The object could not be converted invalid input
MQ_MD5_HASH_FAILURE		MD5 Hash failure
MQ_MESSAGE_NO_DESTINATION		The message does not have a destination
MQ_MESSAGE_NOT_IN_SESSION	X	The message was not delivered to the session.
MQ_NEGATIVE_AMOUNT		Negative amount
MQ_NO_AUTHENTICATION_HANDLER		No authentication handler
MQ_NO_CONNECTION		The Session's connection has been closed
MQ_NO_MESSAGE	X	There was no message to receive.

Table A-1 MQ C Client Error Codes *(Continued)*

Code	Common	Description
MQ_NO_MESSAGE_PROPERTIES	X	There are no message properties
MQ_NO_REPLY_TO_DESTINATION	X	The message does not have a reply to destination.
MQ_NOT_ASYNC_RECEIVE_MODE	X	Session not in async receive mode.
MQ_NOT_FOUND	X	Not found
MQ_NOT_IPV4_ADDRESS		Not an IPv4 Address
MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE	X	Session not in sync receive mode.
MQ_NOT_TRANSACTED_SESSION	X	Session is not transacted.
MQ_NULL_PTR_ARG	X	NULL pointer passed to method
MQ_NULL_STRING		The string is NULL
MQ_NUMBER_NOT_INT16		Number not a UINT16
MQ_OBJECT_NOT_CLONABLE		The object cannot be cloned
MQ_OUT_OF_MEMORY	X	Out of memory
MQ_PACKET_OUTPUT_ERROR		Packet output error
MQ_PACKET_OUTPUT_ERROR		Packet output error
MQ_POLL_ERROR		Poll error
MQ_PORTMAPPER_ERROR		Portmapper error
MQ_PORTMAPPER_INVALID_INPUT		Portmapper returned invalid.
MQ_PORTMAPPER_WRONG_VERSION		Portmapper is the wrong version
MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED	X	Producer closed.
MQ_PRODUCER_HAS_DESTINATION	X	The producer has a specified destination
MQ_PRODUCER_NO_DESTINATION	X	The producer does not have a specified destination.
MQ_PRODUCER_NOT_IN_SESSION	X	The producer is not part of this session
MQ_PROPERTY_FILE_ERROR		There was an error reading from the property file
MQ_PROPERTY_NULL		Property is NULL.
MQ_PROPERTY_WRONG_VALUE_TYPE	X	Property has the wrong value type
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_AUTHENTICATE_FAILED		Authenticating to the broker failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_DELETE_DESTINATION_FAILED		Deleting destination failed

Table A-1 MQ C Client Error Codes *(Continued)*

Code	Common	Description
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_ERROR		Protocol Handler error
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_GOODBYE_FAILED		Error in saying goodbye to broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_HELLO_FAILED		Error saying hello to the broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_READ_ERROR		Reading a packet from the broker failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_RESUME_FLOW_FAILED		Error resume flow from broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_SET_CLIENTID_FAILED		Setting client id failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_START_FAILED		Starting broker connection failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_STOP_FAILED		Stopping broker connection failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_UNEXPECTED_REPLY		Received an unexpected reply from the broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_WRITE_ERROR		Writing a packet to the broker failed.
MQ_QUEUE_CONSUMER_CANNOT_BE_DURABLE	X	A queue consumer cannot be durable
MQ_READ_CHANNEL_DISPATCH_ERROR		Read channel couldn't dispatch packet.
MQ_READQTABLE_ERROR		ReadQTable error
MQ_RECEIVE_QUEUE_CLOSED		The receive queue is closed.
MQ_RECEIVE_QUEUE_ERROR		The Session is not associated with a connection.
MQ_REFERENCED_FREED_OBJECT_ERROR		A freed object was referenced.
MQ_REUSED_CONSUMER_ID		Reused consumer id
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_CLASS_UID		Serialize bad class UID
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_HANDLE		Serialize bad handle
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_MAGIC_NUMBER		Serialize bad magic number
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_SUPER_CLASS		Serialize bad super class
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_VERSION		Serialize bad version
MQ_SERIALIZE_CANNOT_CLONE		Serialize cannot clone
MQ_SERIALIZE_CORRUPTED_HASHTABLE		Serialize corrupted hashtable
MQ_SERIALIZE_NO_CLASS_DESC		Serialize no class description
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_CLASS_DEF		Serialize not class definition
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_CLASS_HANDLE		Serialize not a class object

Table A-1 MQ C Client Error Codes *(Continued)*

Code	Common	Description
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_HASHTABLE		Serialize not a hashtable
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_OBJECT_HANDLE		Serialize not a handle object
MQ_SERIALIZE_STRING_CONTAINS_NULL		Serialize string contains NULL
MQ_SERIALIZE_STRING_TOO_BIG		Serialize string too big
MQ_SERIALIZE_TEST_ERROR		Serialize testing error
MQ_SERIALIZE_UNEXPECTED_BYTES		Serialize unexpected bytes
MQ_SERIALIZE_UNRECOGNIZED_CLASS		Serialize unrecognized class
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED	X	Session closed
MQ_SESSION_NOT_CLIENT_ACK_MODE	X	Session is not in client acknowledge mode
MQ_SOCKET_CLOSE_FAILED		Could not close the socket
MQ_SOCKET_CONNECT_FAILED		Could not connect socket to the host
MQ_SOCKET_ERROR		Socket error
MQ_SOCKET_READ_FAILED		Could not read from the socket
MQ_SOCKET_SHUTDOWN_FAILED		Could not shutdown socket
MQ_SOCKET_WRITE_FAILED		Could not write to the socket
MQ_SSL_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	X	SSL has already been initialized
MQ_SSL_CERT_ERROR		SSL certification error
MQ_SSL_ERROR		SSL error
MQ_SSL_INIT_ERROR		SSL initialization error
MQ_SSL_NOT_INITIALIZED	X	SSL not initialized
MQ_SSL_SOCKET_INIT_ERROR		SSL socket initialization error
MQ_STATUS_CONNECTION_NOT_CLOSED	X	The connection cannot be deleted because it was not closed.
MQ_STATUS_INVALID_HANDLE	X	The handle is invalid
MQ_STRING_NOT_NUMBER		String not a number
MQ_SUCCESS	X	Success
MQ_TCP_ALREADY_CONNECTED		TCP already connected.
MQ_TCP_CONNECTION_CLOSED		TCP connection is closed.

Table A-1 MQ C Client Error Codes *(Continued)*

Code	Common	Description
MQ_TCP_INVALID_PORT		Invalid TCP port.
MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION	X	The temporary destination is not in the connection.
MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED	X	Timeout expired
MQ_TRANSACTED_SESSION	X	Session is transacted.
MQ_TRANSACTION_ID_IN_USE		Transaction id in use.
MQ_TYPE_CONVERSION_OUT_OF_BOUNDS		The object conversion failed because the value is out of bounds
MQ_UNEXPECTED_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		Received an unexpected acknowledgement
MQ_UNEXPECTED_NULL		Unexpected null
MQ_UNINITIALIZED_STREAM		Uninitialized stream
MQ_UNRECOGNIZED_PACKET_TYPE		The packet type was unrecognized
MQ_UNSUPPORTED_ARGUMENT_VALUE		Unsupported argument value
MQ_UNSUPPORTED_AUTH_TYPE		Unsupported authentication type
MQ_UNSUPPORTED_MESSAGE_TYPE		The JMS message type is not supported
MQ_VECTOR_TOO_BIG		Vector too big
MQ_WRONG_ARG_BUFFER_SIZE		Buffer is the wrong size

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