



BEA WebLogic Server™

Programming WebLogic JMS

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About This Document

This document explains how to use BEA WebLogic Server™ to implement the Java™ Messaging Service (JMS) API for accessing enterprise messaging systems.

The document is organized as follows:

- [Chapter 1, “Introduction to WebLogic JMS,”](#) provides an overview of WebLogic Java Message Service (JMS).
- [Chapter 2, “WebLogic JMS Fundamentals,”](#) describes WebLogic JMS components and features.
- [Chapter 3, “Managing WebLogic JMS,”](#) provides an overview of configuring and monitoring WebLogic JMS.
- [Chapter 4, “Developing a WebLogic JMS Application,”](#) describes how to develop a WebLogic JMS application.
- [Chapter 5, “Using Transactions with WebLogic JMS,”](#) describes how to use transactions with WebLogic JMS.
- [Chapter 6, “Using JMS with EJBs and Servlets,”](#) describes “best practice” methods that make it easier to use WebLogic JMS in conjunction with J2EE components, like Enterprise Java Beans and Servlets.
- [Chapter 8, “WebLogic JMS Thin Client,”](#) describes how to access and deploy a small, yet full-featured version of WebLogic Server on the client-side for JMS applications.
- [Chapter 9, “Porting WebLogic JMS Applications,”](#) describes how to port your WebLogic JMS applications to a new release of WebLogic Server.

- [Appendix A, “JDBC Database Utility,”](#) describes how to use the JDBC database utility to generate new JDBC stores and delete existing ones.

Audience

This document is written for application developers who want to design, develop, configure, and manage JMS applications using the Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE) from Sun Microsystems. It is assumed that readers know JMS, JNDI (Java Naming and Directory Interface), the Java programming language, the Enterprise JavaBeans™ (EJB™), and the Java Transaction API (JTA) of the J2EE specification.

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Related Information

The BEA corporate Web site provides all documentation for WebLogic Server. For more information on JMS, access the JMS Specification and Javadoc supplied on Sun Microsystems' Java Web site at the follow location:

<http://http://java.sun.com/products/jms/docs.html>

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When contacting Customer Support, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Your name, e-mail address, phone number, and fax number
- Your company name and company address
- Your machine type and authorization codes
- The name and version of the product you are using
- A description of the problem and the content of pertinent error messages

Documentation Conventions

The following documentation conventions are used throughout this document.

Convention	Usage
Ctrl+Tab	Keys you press simultaneously.
<i>italics</i>	Emphasis and book titles.

Convention	Usage
monospace text	Code samples, commands and their options, Java classes, data types, directories, and file names and their extensions. Monospace text also indicates text that you enter from the keyboard. <i>Examples:</i> import java.util.Enumeration; chmod u+w * config/examples/applications .java config.xml float
<i>monospace italic text</i>	Variables in code. <i>Example:</i> String <i>CustomerName</i> ;
UPPERCASE TEXT	Device names, environment variables, and logical operators. <i>Examples:</i> LPT1 BEA_HOME OR
{ }	A set of choices in a syntax line.
[]	Optional items in a syntax line. <i>Example:</i> java utils.MulticastTest -n <i>name</i> -a <i>address</i> [-p <i>portnumber</i>] [-t <i>timeout</i>] [-s <i>send</i>]
	Separates mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. <i>Example:</i> java weblogic.deploy [<i>list deploy undeploy update</i>] password { <i>application</i> } { <i>source</i> }

Convention	Usage
...	<p>Indicates one of the following in a command line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An argument can be repeated several times in the command line. • The statement omits additional optional arguments. • You can enter additional parameters, values, or other information
.	Indicates the omission of items from a code example or from a syntax line.

About This Document

Introduction to WebLogic JMS

The following sections provide an overview of the Java Message Service (JMS) for BEA WebLogic Server:

- [“Overview of WebLogic JMS?” on page 1-2](#)
- [“WebLogic JMS Architecture” on page 1-6](#)
- [“WebLogic JMS Public API Extensions” on page 1-9](#)
- [“JMS Enhancements in WebLogic Server 8.1” on page 1-10](#)
- [“JMS Deprecations in WebLogic Server 8.1” on page 1-12](#)

Overview of WebLogic JMS?

WebLogic JMS is an enterprise-class messaging system that is tightly integrated into the WebLogic Server platform. It fully supports the [JMS Specification](#) and also provides numerous [WebLogic JMS Extensions](#) that go above and beyond the standard JMS APIs.

What Is the Java Message Service?

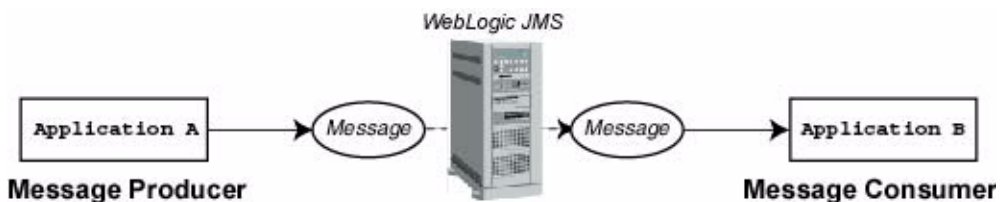
An enterprise messaging system, also referred to as *message-oriented middleware* (MOM), enables applications to communicate with one another through the exchange of messages. A message is a request, report, and/or event that contains information needed to coordinate communication between different applications. A message provides a level of abstraction, allowing you to separate the details about the destination system from the application code.

The Java Message Service (JMS) is a standard API for accessing enterprise messaging systems. Specifically, JMS:

- Enables Java applications sharing a messaging system to exchange messages
- Simplifies application development by providing a standard interface for creating, sending, and receiving messages

The following figure illustrates WebLogic JMS messaging.

Figure 1-1 WebLogic JMS Messaging



As illustrated in the figure, WebLogic JMS accepts messages from *producer* applications and delivers them to *consumer* applications.

Implementation of Java Specifications

WebLogic Server is compliant with the following Java specifications.

J2EE Specification

WebLogic Server is compliant with the Sun Microsystems J2EE 1.3 specification.

JMS Specification

WebLogic Server is fully compliant with version 1.0.2b of the [JMS Specification](#), and can be used in production.

Note: As of the release date for WebLogic Server 8.1, Sun Microsystems has not certified any JMS implementation as being compliant with the version 1.1 JMS Specification. To use the WebLogic JMS implementation of the version 1.1 JMS Specification, use the link provided above to download the version 1.1 API documentation, JAR, and source files.

WebLogic JMS Features

WebLogic JMS provides numerous [WebLogic JMS Extension](#) APIs that go above and beyond the standard JMS APIs specified by the [JMS Specification](#). Moreover, it is tightly integrated into the WebLogic Server platform, allowing you to build highly-secure J2EE applications that can be easily monitored and administered through the WebLogic Server console. In addition to fully supporting XA transactions, WebLogic JMS also features high availability through its clustering and service migration features, while also providing seamless interoperability with other versions of WebLogic Server and third-party messaging providers.

The following sections provide an overview of the unique features and powerful capabilities of WebLogic JMS.

Enterprise-Grade Reliability

- *Out-of-the-box transaction support:*
 - Fully supports transactions, including distributed transactions, between JMS applications and other transaction-capable resources using the Java Transaction API (JTA), as described in [Chapter 5](#), “[Using Transactions with WebLogic JMS](#).”
 - Fully-integrated Transaction Manager, as described in “[Introducing Transactions](#)” in *Programming WebLogic JTA*.
- *File or database persistent message storage* (both fully XA transaction capable), as described in [Configuring JMS](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- *Supports connection clustering* using multiple connection factories on multiple WebLogic Servers, as described in “[Configuring WebLogic JMS Clustering](#)” on page 3-7.
- *Distributed destinations* that provide higher destination availability, load balancing, and failover support in a cluster, as described in “[Using Distributed Destinations](#)” on page 4-86.

- *Failed server migration* for manually restarting JMS servers on another WebLogic Server instance in a cluster, as described in [“Recovering from a WebLogic Server Failure” on page 3-16](#).
- *Redirects failed or expired messages to error destinations*, as described in [“Managing Rolled Back, Recovered, Redelivered, or Expired Messages” on page 4-34](#).
- *Provides three levels of load balancing*: network-level, JMS connections, and distributed destinations.

Enterprise-Level Features

- *Message paging* during peak load periods to free up virtual memory, as described in [“Paging Out Messages To Free Up Memory” in the Administration Console Online Help](#).
- *Message flow control* during peak load periods, including blocking overactive senders, as described in [“Controlling the Flow of Messages on JMS Servers and Destinations”](#) and [“Avoiding Quota Exceptions by Blocking Message Producers” in the Administration Console Online Help](#).
- *Timer services* available for scheduled message delivery, as described in [“Setting Message Delivery Times” on page 4-39](#)
- *Multicasting of messages* for simultaneous delivery to many clients using IP multicast, as described in [“Using Multicasting” on page 4-80](#).
- *Flexible expired message policies* to handle expired messages, as described in [“Handling Expired Messages” in the Administration Console Online Help](#).
- *Supports messages containing XML* (Extensible Markup Language), as described in [“Defining XML Message Selectors Using XML Selector Method” on page 4-66](#).
- *Thin application client .JAR* that provides full WebLogic Server J2EE functionality, including JMS, yet greatly reduces the client-side WebLogic footprint, as described in [Chapter 8, “WebLogic JMS Thin Client.”](#)
- *Automatic pooling of JMS client resources in server-side applications* via JMS resource-reference pooling. Server-side applications use standard JMS APIs, but get automatic resource pooling, as described in [Chapter 6, “Using JMS with EJBs and Servlets.”](#)

Tight Integration With WebLogic Server

- *JMS can be accessed locally by server-side applications without a network call* because the destinations can exist on the same server as the application.
- *Uses same ports, protocols, and user identities as WebLogic Server* (T3, IIOP, and HTTP tunnelling protocols, optionally with SSL).
- *Web Services, EJBs, and servlets* supplied by WebLogic Server can work in close concert with JMS.
- *Can be configured and monitored by using the same Administration Console*, as described in [Configuring JMS](#), [Tuning JMS](#), and [Monitoring JMS](#), or by using the JMS API.
- *Complete JMX administrative and monitoring APIs*, as described in [Programming WebLogic Management Services with JMX](#).
- *Fully-integrated Transaction Manager*, as described in “[Introducing Transactions](#)” in *Programming WebLogic JTA*.
- *Leverages sophisticated security model built into WebLogic Server* (policy engine), as described in the [Introduction to WebLogic Security](#) and “[JMS \(Java Message Service\) Resources](#)” in *Securing WebLogic Resources*.

Interoperability with Other Messaging Services

- *Messages forwarded transactionally by the WebLogic Messaging Bridge* to other JMS providers — as well as to other instances and versions of WebLogic JMS, as described in “[WebLogic Messaging Bridge](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- *Supports mapping of other JMS providers* so their objects appear in the WebLogic JNDI tree as local JMS objects. Can also reference remote instances of WebLogic Server in another cluster or domain in the local JNDI tree. For more information, see “[Simple Access to Remote or Foreign JMS Providers](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- *Uses MDBs to transactionally receive messages* from multiple JMS providers, as described in “[Message-Driven EJBs](#)” in *Programming WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans*.
- *Reliable Web Services integration* with JMS as a transport, as described in “[Using JMS Transport to Invoke a WebLogic Web Service](#)” in *Programming WebLogic Web Services*.
- *Automatic transaction enlistment of non-WebLogic JMS client resources* in server-side applications via JMS resource-reference pooling. Server-side applications use standard

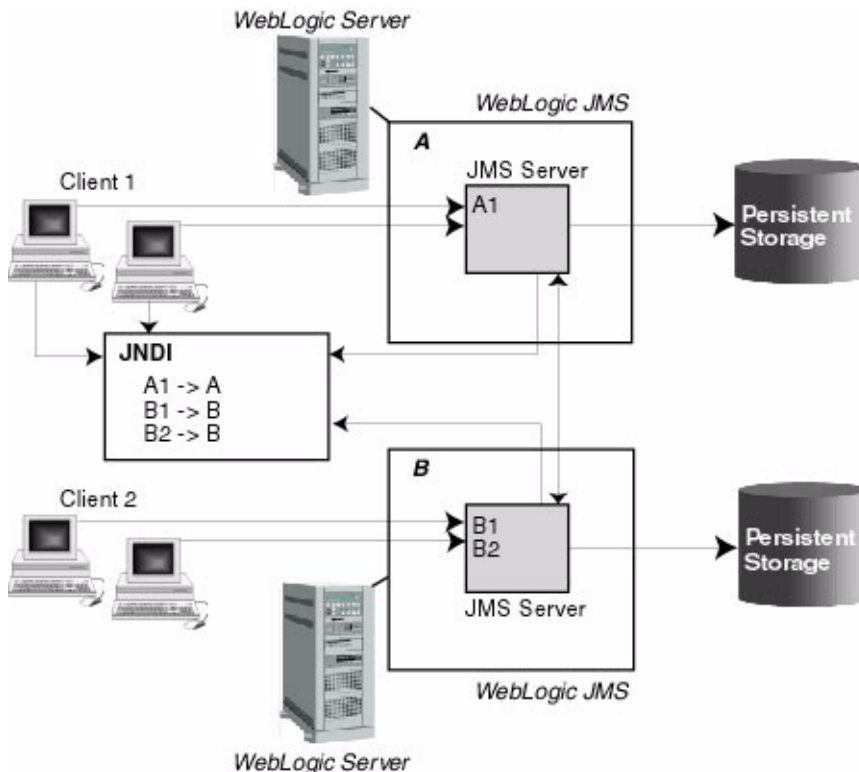
JMS APIs, but get automatic transaction enlistment, as described in [Chapter 6, “Using JMS with EJBs and Servlets.”](#)

- *Seamless integration with BEA Tuxedo messaging provided by WebLogic Tuxedo Connector as described in “[How to Configure the Tuxedo Queuing Bridge](#)” in the *WebLogic Tuxedo Connector Administration Guide*.*

WebLogic JMS Architecture

The following figure illustrates the WebLogic JMS architecture.

Figure 1-2 WebLogic JMS Architecture



Major Components

The major components of the WebLogic JMS Server architecture, as illustrated in [Figure 1-2](#), include:

- WebLogic JMS servers that implement the messaging facility. A JMS server defines a set of destinations (queues or topics) and any associated persistent storage that reside on a WebLogic Server instance. A JMS server manages connections and handles all message requests for its destinations on behalf of clients.
- Client applications
- JNDI (Java Naming and Directory Interface), which provides a server *lookup* facility
- Persistent storage (disk-based file or JDBC-accessible database) for storing persistent message data

Clustering Features

The WebLogic JMS architecture implements *clustering* of multiple JMS servers by supporting cluster-wide, transparent access to JMS destinations from any server in the cluster. Although WebLogic Server supports distributing JMS destinations and connection factories throughout a cluster, JMS topics and queues are still managed by WebLogic Server instances in the cluster.

For more information about configuring clustering for WebLogic JMS, see [“Configuring WebLogic JMS Clustering” on page 3-7](#). For detailed information about WebLogic Server clustering, see [Using WebLogic Server Clusters](#).

The advantages of clustering include the following:

- *Load balancing of destinations across multiple servers in the cluster*
 - An administrator can establish load balancing of destinations across multiple servers in the cluster by configuring multiple JMS servers and targeting them to the defined WebLogic Servers. Each JMS server is deployed on exactly one WebLogic Server instance and handles requests for a set of destinations.

Note: Load balancing is not dynamic. During the configuration phase, the system administrator defines load balancing by specifying targets for JMS servers.

 - An administrator can configure multiple physical destinations as members of a single distributed destination set within a cluster. Producers and consumers are able to send and receive to the distributed destination. In the event of a single server failure within the cluster, WebLogic JMS then distributes the load across all available members within the distributed destination set. For more information on distributed destinations, see [“Distributed Destination Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- *Cluster-wide, transparent access to destinations from any server in the cluster*

An administrator can establish cluster-wide, transparent access to destinations from any server in the cluster by either enabling the default connection factories for each server instance in the cluster, or by configuring one or more connection factories and targeting them to one or more server instances in the cluster. This way, each connection factory can be deployed on multiple WebLogic Server instances.

The application uses the Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) to look up a connection factory and create a connection to establish communication with a JMS server. Each JMS server handles requests for a set of destinations. If requests for destinations are sent to a WebLogic Server instance that is hosting a connection factory, but which is not hosting a JMS server or destinations, the requests are forwarded by the connection factory to the appropriate WebLogic Server instance that is hosting the JMS server and destinations.

Connection factories are described in more detail in [“WebLogic JMS Fundamentals” on page 2-1](#).

- *Scalability* is provided by:
 - Load balancing of destinations across multiple servers in the cluster, as described previously.
 - Distribution of application load across multiple JMS servers through connection factories, thus reducing the load on any single JMS server and enabling session concentration by routing connections to specific servers.
 - Optional multicast support, reducing the number of messages required to be delivered by a JMS server. The JMS server forwards only a single copy of a message to each host group associated with a multicast IP address, regardless of the number of applications that have subscribed.

- *Migratability*

As an “exactly-once” service, WebLogic JMS takes advantage of the migration framework implemented in WebLogic Server for clustered environments. This allows WebLogic JMS to respond properly to migration requests and to bring a JMS server online and offline in an orderly fashion. This includes both scheduled migrations as well as migrations in response to a WebLogic Server failure. For more information, see [“Configuring Migratable Targets for JMS Servers” on page 3-10](#).

- *Server affinity for JMS Clients*

When configured for the cluster, load balancing algorithms (round-robin-affinity, weight-based-affinity, or random-affinity), provide server affinity for JMS client connections. If a JMS application has a connection to a given server instance, JMS

attempts to establish new JMS connections to the same server instance. For more information on server affinity, see [“Load Balancing in a Cluster”](#) in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Note: Automatic failover is not supported by WebLogic JMS for this release. For information about performing a manual failover, refer to [“Recovering from a WebLogic Server Failure”](#) on page 3-16.

WebLogic JMS Public API Extensions

In addition to the API specified by the Sun Microsystems [JMS Specification](#), WebLogic JMS provides a public API, `weblogic.jms.extensions`, which includes classes and methods for the extensions described in the following table.

Table 1-1 WebLogic JMS Public API Extensions

Class	Function	For more information, see. . .
XMLMessage	Create XML messages	“Step 6a: Create the Message Object (Message Producers)” on page 4-13
WLSession	Define a session exception listener	“Defining a Session Exception Listener” on page 4-47
WLSession	Set or display the maximum number of pre-fetched asynchronous messages allowed on a multicast session	“Dynamically Configuring Multicasting Configuration Attributes” on page 4-84
WLSession	Set or display the multicast session overrun policy that is applied when the message maximum is reached	“Dynamically Configuring Multicasting Configuration Attributes” on page 4-84
JMSHelper	Dynamically create permanent queues or topics	“Creating Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49
JMSHelper	Dynamically delete permanent queues or topics	“Deleting Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49

Table 1-1 WebLogic JMS Public API Extensions

Class	Function	For more information, see. . .
JMSHelper	Dynamically create and delete a distributed destination (DD). These methods will also create or delete the DD queue or topic members on each specified JMS server instance, as well as a JMS template that will be used for all the member destinations.	“JMS Helper” Javadoc.
WLSession	Set a redelivery delay for messages	“Setting a Redelivery Delay for Messages” on page 4-34
WLMessageProducer	Set a message delivery time for producers	“Setting a Delivery Time on Producers” on page 4-39
WLMessage	Set a delivery time for messages	“Setting a Delivery Time on Messages” on page 4-39
Class Schedule	Set a scheduled delivery time for messages	“Setting a Scheduled Time-to-Deliver Override” on page 4-41
ServerSessionPoolFactory	Create server session pools, an optional application server facility described in the JMS specification	“Defining Server Session Pools” on page 4-70

This API also supports `NO_ACKNOWLEDGE` and `MULTICAST_NO_ACKNOWLEDGE` acknowledge modes, and extended exceptions, including throwing an exception:

- To the session exception listener (if set), when one of its consumers has been closed by the server as a result of a server failure, or administrative intervention.
- From a multicast session when the number of messages received by the session, but not yet delivered to the message listener, exceeds the maximum number of messages allowed for that session.
- From a multicast consumer when it detects a sequence gap (message received out of sequence) in the data stream.

JMS Enhancements in WebLogic Server 8.1

The following JMS enhancements are new to this release of WebLogic Server.

JMS Thin Client

At approximately 400KB, the JMS thin application client (`wljmsclient.jar`) file provides full WebLogic JMS functionality, yet greatly reduces the client-side WebLogic footprint by using a smaller library that contains only the set of supporting files required by client-side programs. The JMS thin client also requires using the standard WebLogic thin application client JAR (`wlclient.jar`), around 300KB, which contains the base client support for clustering, security, and transactions, and failover. See [“WebLogic JMS Thin Client” on page 8-1](#).

Simplified Access to Remote or Third-Party JMS Providers

Using the Foreign JMS Server node on the Administration Console, you can quickly map a foreign (non-WebLogic Server) JMS provider so that its connection factories and destinations appear in the WebLogic JNDI tree as local JMS objects. A Foreign JMS Server configuration can also be used to reference remote instances of WebLogic Server in another cluster or domain in the local WebLogic JNDI tree. See [“Simple Access to Remote or Foreign JMS Providers”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Easier Access to JMS Through EJBs and Servlets

WebLogic Server now uses JMS wrappers that make it easier to use WebLogic JMS inside a J2EE component, such as an EJB or a servlet, while also providing a number of enhanced usability and performance features: automatic pooling of JMS connection and session objects (and some pooling of message producer objects as well); automatic transaction enlistment for WebLogic JMS implementations and for third-party JMS providers that support two-phase commit transactions (XA protocol); testing of the JMS connection, as well as re-establishment after a failure; and security credentials that are managed by the container. See [“Using JMS with EJBs and Servlets” on page 6-1](#).

Better Expired Message Handling

Active message expiration ensures that expired messages are cleaned up immediately. Moreover, expired message auditing gives you the option of tracking expired messages, either by logging when a message expires or by redirecting expired messages to a special destination. For more information, see [“Handling Expired Messages”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Improved Message Flow Control by Blocking Producers

The “Blocking Send” features help you avoid receiving message quota errors by temporarily blocking message producers from sending messages to a destination (queue or topic) when the destination has exceeded its specified maximum message quota. See [“Avoiding Quota Exceptions by Blocking Message Producers”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Ordered Redelivery of Messages

As per the JMS Specification, all messages initially delivered to a consumer from a given producer are guaranteed to arrive at the consumer in the order in which they were produced. WebLogic JMS goes above and beyond this requirement by guaranteeing the correct ordering of redelivered messages as well. For more information, see [“Ordered Redelivery of Messages” on page 4-37](#).

Dynamically Deleting Queue or Topic Destinations

New JMS Helper extension methods enable you to dynamically delete JMS destinations. The JMS server removes the deleted destination in real time; therefore, it is unnecessary to redeploy the JMS server for the deletion to take effect. See [“Deleting Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49](#).

Using the Configuration Wizard to Configure JMS

The Configuration Wizard is a Java application that creates WebLogic Server administration domain and server configurations. You can use the Configuration Wizard to configure such resources as JMS, database connectivity (JDBC), and security groups, security roles, and user accounts. You can also use the Configuration Wizard to modify existing domains. See [“Configuring WebLogic Platform.”](#)

JMS Deprecations in WebLogic Server 8.1

The following JMS deprecations occurred in this release of WebLogic Server.

ServerSessionPoolFactory Class in the weblogic.jms Package

The `ServerSessionPoolFactory` class in the `weblogic.jms` package is deprecated in WebLogic Server 8.1 and is replaced by the `ServerSessionPoolFactory` class in the `weblogic.jms.extensions` package. Although BEA recommends using the new version in the `weblogic.jms.extensions` package when binding a `ServerSessionPoolFactory` into

JNDI. However, for release 8.1 you can still perform the JNDI lookup with either version. For more information about server session pool factories, see [“Defining Server Session Pools” on page 4-70](#) or the `weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory` Javadoc.

Boot Flags for Disabling Synchronous Writes on JMS File Stores

The following command-line boot flags for disabling synchronous writes on JMS file stores are deprecated in WebLogic Server 8.1:

```
-Dweblogic.JMSFileStore.SynchronousWritesEnabled=false  
-Dweblogic.JMSFileStore.store-name.SynchronousWritesEnabled=false
```

Instead, use JMS -> Stores node on the Administration Console or JMX to configure the JMS file store Synchronous Write Policy attribute. For more information about configuring the Synchronous Write Policy, see [“Improving JMS File Store Performance”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

JMS Connection Factory “User Transactions Enabled” and “Server Side XA Enabled” Attributes

The “User Transactions Enabled” and “Server Side XA Enabled” attributes are deprecated in WebLogic Server 8.1 for user-defined JMS connection factories. Therefore, to enable an XA connection factory for JTA user-transactions, you need only set the “XA Connection Factory Enabled” attribute. An XA factory is not required for transacted sessions. For more information about configuring a connection factory, see [“Configuring a JMS Connection Factory”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

WebLogic JMS Fundamentals

The following sections describe WebLogic JMS components and features:

- “Messaging Models” on page 2-2
- “WebLogic JMS Classes” on page 2-5
- “ConnectionFactory Object” on page 2-6
- “Connection Object” on page 2-8
- “Session Object” on page 2-9
- “Destination Object” on page 2-12
- “Distributed Destinations” on page 2-13
- “MessageProducer and MessageConsumer Objects” on page 2-14
- “Message Object” on page 2-15
- “ServerSessionPoolFactory Object” on page 2-21
- “ServerSessionPool Object” on page 2-22
- “ServerSession Object” on page 2-22
- “ConnectionConsumer Object” on page 2-22

Note: For more information on the JMS classes described in this section, access the JMS Specification and Javadoc supplied on the Sun Microsystems’ Java web site at the

following location:

<http://java.sun.com/products/jms/docs.html>

Messaging Models

JMS supports two messaging models: point-to-point (PTP) and publish/subscribe (pub/sub). The messaging models are very similar, except for the following differences:

- PTP messaging model enables the delivery of a message to exactly one recipient.
- Pub/sub messaging model enables the delivery of a message to multiple recipients.

Each model is implemented with classes that extend common base classes. For example, the PTP class `javax.jms.Queue` and the pub/sub class `javax.jms.Topic` both extend the class `javax.jms.Destination`.

Each message model is described in detail in the following sections.

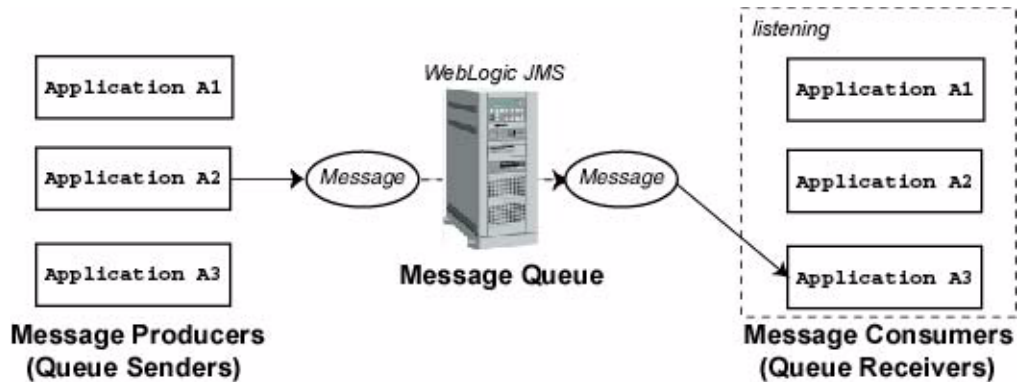
Note: The terms *producer* and *consumer* are used as generic descriptions of applications that send and receive messages, respectively, in either messaging model. For each specific messaging model, however, unique terms specific to that model are used when referring to producers and consumers.

Point-to-Point Messaging

The point-to-point (PTP) messaging model enables one application to send a message to another. PTP messaging applications send and receive messages using named queues. A *queue sender* (producer) sends a message to a specific queue. A *queue receiver* (consumer) receives messages from a specific queue.

The following figure illustrates PTP messaging.

Figure 2-1 Point-to-Point (PTP) Messaging



Multiple queue senders and queue receivers can be associated with a single queue, but an individual message can be delivered to only *one* queue receiver.

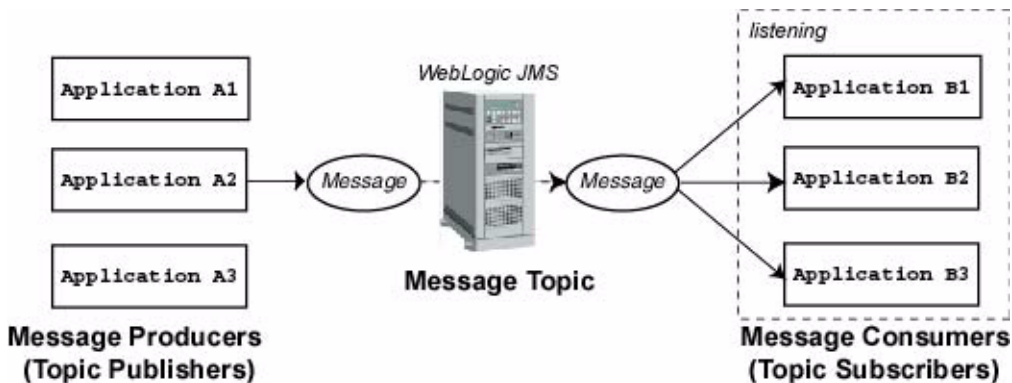
If multiple queue receivers are listening for messages on a queue, WebLogic JMS determines which one will receive the next message on a first come, first serve basis. If no queue receivers are listening on the queue, messages remain in the queue until a queue receiver attaches to the queue.

Publish/Subscribe Messaging

The publish/subscribe (pub/sub) messaging model enables an application to send a message to multiple applications. Pub/sub messaging applications send and receive messages by subscribing to a *topic*. A *topic publisher* (producer) sends messages to a specific topic. A *topic subscriber* (consumer) retrieves messages from a specific topic.

The following figure illustrates pub/sub messaging.

Figure 2-2 Publish/Subscribe (Pub/Sub) Messaging



Unlike with the PTP messaging model, the pub/sub messaging model allows multiple topic subscribers to receive the same message. JMS retains the message until all topic subscribers have received it.

The Pub/Sub messaging model supports durable subscribers, allowing you to assign a name to a topic subscriber and associate it with a user or application. For more information about durable subscribers, see [“Setting Up Durable Subscriptions” on page 4-53](#).

Message Persistence

As per the “Message Delivery Mode” section of the [JMS Specification](#), messages can be specified as persistent or non-persistent:

- A persistent message is guaranteed to be delivered *once-and-only-once*. The message cannot be lost due to a JMS provider failure, but it must not be delivered twice. It is not considered sent until it has been safely written to a file or database. WebLogic JMS writes persistent messages to a persistent backing store (disk-base file or JDBC-accessible database) assigned to each JMS server during configuration.
- Non-persistent messages are not stored. They are guaranteed to be delivered *at-most-once*, unless there is a JMS provider failure, in which case messages may be lost, and must not be delivered twice. If a connection is closed or recovered, all non-persistent messages that have not yet been acknowledged will be redelivered. Once a non-persistent message is acknowledged, it will not be redelivered.

WebLogic JMS Classes

To create a JMS applications, use the `javax.jms` API. The API allows you to create the class objects necessary to connect to the JMS, and send and receive messages. JMS class interfaces are created as subclasses to provide queue- and topic-specific versions of the common parent classes.

The following table lists the JMS classes described in more detail in subsequent sections. For a complete description of all JMS classes, see the `javax.jms` or `weblogic.jms.extensions` Javadoc.

Table 2-1 WebLogic JMS Classes

JMS Class Objects	Description
<code>ConnectionFactory Object</code>	Encapsulates connection configuration information. A connection factory is used to create connections. You look up a connection factory using JNDI.
<code>Connection Object</code>	Represents an open communication channel to the messaging system. A connection is used to create sessions.
<code>Session Object</code>	Defines a serial order for the messages produced and consumed.
<code>Destination Object</code>	Identifies a queue or topic, encapsulating the address of a specific provider. Queue and topic destinations manage the messages delivered from the PTP and pub/sub messaging models, respectively.
<code>MessageProducer and MessageConsumer Objects</code>	Provides the interface for sending and receiving messages. Message producers send messages to a queue or topic. Message consumers receive messages from a queue or topic.
<code>Message Object</code>	Encapsulates information to be sent or received.
<code>ServerSessionPoolFactory Object</code> ¹	Encapsulates configuration information for a server-managed pool of message consumers. The server session pool factory is used to create server session pools.
<code>ServerSessionPool Object</code> ¹	Provides a pool of server sessions that can be used to process messages concurrently for connection consumers.

Table 2-1 WebLogic JMS Classes

JMS Class Objects	Description
<code>ServerSession</code> <code>Object</code> ¹	Associates a thread with a JMS session.
<code>ConnectionConsumer</code> <code>Object</code> ¹	Specifies a consumer that retrieves server sessions to process messages concurrently.

1. Supports an optional JMS interface for processing multiple messages concurrently.

For information about configuring JMS objects, see [“Managing WebLogic JMS” on page 3-1](#). The procedure for setting up a JMS application is presented in [“Setting Up a JMS Application” on page 4-4](#).

ConnectionFactory Object

A `ConnectionFactory` object encapsulates connection configuration information, and enables JMS applications to create a `Connection` `Object`. A connection factory supports concurrent use, enabling multiple threads to access the object simultaneously. You can use the preconfigured default connection factories provided by WebLogic JMS, or you can configure one or more connection factories to create connections with predefined attributes that suit your application.

Using the Default Connection Factories

WebLogic JMS defines two default connection factories, which you can look up using the following JNDI names:

- `weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory`
- `weblogic.jms.XAConnectionFactory`

You only need to configure a connection factory if the preconfigured settings of the default factories are not suitable for your application. The main difference between the preconfigured settings for the default connection factories and a user-defined connection factory is the default value for the “XA Connection Factory Enabled” attribute to enable JTA transactions, as shown in the following table.

Table 2-2 XA Transaction(al) Settings for Default Connection Factories

Default Connection Factory. . .	XA Connection Factory Enabled setting is. . .
<code>weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory</code>	False
<code>weblogic.jms.XAConnectionFactory</code>	True

An XA factory is required for JMS applications to use JTA user-transactions, but is not required for transacted sessions. For more information about using transactions with WebLogic JMS, see [Chapter 5, “Using Transactions with WebLogic JMS.”](#)

All other default factory configuration attributes are set to the same default values as a user-defined connection factory. For more information about the XA Connection Factory Enabled attribute, and to see the default values for the other connection factory attributes, see [“Attributes and Console Screen Reference for JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Another distinction when using the default connection factories is that you have no control over targeting the WebLogic Server instances where the connection factory may be deployed. However, you can disable the default connection factories on a per-server basis. For more information on enabling or disabling the default connection factories, see [“Server --> Services --> JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

To deploy a connection factory on specific independent servers, on specific servers within a cluster, or on an entire cluster, you must configure a new connection factory and specify the appropriate target, as explained in [“Configuring and Deploying Connection Factories” on page 2-7](#).

Note: For backwards compatibility, WebLogic JMS still supports two deprecated default connection factories. The JNDI names for these factories are:
`javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory` and
`javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory`. For information on migrating to a new default or user-defined connection factory from a deprecated connection factory, refer to [“Porting WebLogic JMS Applications” on page 9-1](#).

Configuring and Deploying Connection Factories

A system administrator can define and configure one or more connection factories to create connections with predefined attributes and WebLogic Server will add them to the JNDI space during startup. The application then retrieves a connection factory using WebLogic JNDI. Any

user-defined connection factories must be uniquely named or the server will not boot. For information on configuring connection factories, see “[JMS Connection Factory Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

A system administrator can also establish cluster-wide, transparent access to JMS destinations from any server in the cluster, either by enabling the default connection factories for each server instance in the cluster, or by configuring one or more connection factories and targeting them to one or more server instances in the cluster. This way, each connection factory can be deployed on multiple WebLogic Server instances. For more information on JMS clustering, refer to “[Configuring WebLogic JMS Clustering](#)” on page 3-7.

The ConnectionFactory Class

The `ConnectionFactory` class does not define methods; however, its subclasses define methods for the respective messaging models. A connection factory supports concurrent use, enabling multiple threads to access the object simultaneously.

The following table describes the `ConnectionFactory` subclasses.

Table 2-3 ConnectionFactory Subclasses

Subclass. . .	In Messaging Model. . .	Is Used to Create. . .
<code>QueueConnectionFactory</code>	PTP	<code>QueueConnection</code> to a JMS PTP provider.
<code>TopicConnectionFactory</code>	Pub/Sub	<code>TopicConnection</code> to a JMS Pub/Sub provider.

To learn how to use the `ConnectionFactory` class within an application, see “[Developing a WebLogic JMS Application](#)” on page 4-1, or the `javax.jms.ConnectionFactory` Javadoc.

Connection Object

A `Connection` object represents an open communication channel between an application and the messaging system, and is used to create a `Session Object` for producing and consuming messages. A connection creates server-side and client-side objects that manage the messaging activity between an application and JMS. A connection may also provide user authentication.

A `Connection` is created by a `ConnectionFactory Object`, obtained through a JNDI lookup.

Due to the resource overhead associated with authenticating users and setting up communications, most applications establish a single connection for all messaging. In the

WebLogic Server, JMS traffic is multiplexed with other WebLogic services on the client connection to the server. No additional TCP/IP connections are created for JMS. Servlets and other server-side objects may also obtain JMS Connections.

By default, a connection is created in stopped mode. For information about how and when to start a stopped connection, see [“Starting, Stopping, and Closing a Connection” on page 4-46](#).

Connections support concurrent use, enabling multiple threads to access the object simultaneously.

The following table describes the `Connection` subclasses.

Table 2-4 Connection Subclasses

Subclass. . .	In Messaging Model. . .	Is Used to Create. . .
<code>QueueConnection</code>	PTP	<code>QueueSessions</code> , and consists of a connection to a JMS PTP provider created by <code>QueueConnectionFactory</code> .
<code>TopicConnection</code>	Pub/sub	<code>TopicSessions</code> , and consists of a connection to a JMS pub/sub provider created by <code>TopicConnectionFactory</code> .

To learn how to use the `Connection` class within an application, see [“Developing a WebLogic JMS Application” on page 4-1](#), or the `javax.jms.Connection` Javadoc.

Session Object

A Session object defines a serial order for the messages produced and consumed, and can create multiple message producers and message consumers. The same thread can be used for producing and consuming messages. If an application wants to have a separate thread for producing and consuming messages, the application should create a separate session for each function.

A Session is created by the [Connection Object](#).

Note: A session and its message producers and consumers can only be accessed by one thread at a time. Their behavior is undefined if multiple threads access them simultaneously.

The following table describes the Session subclasses.

Table 2-5 Session Subclasses

Subclass. . .	In Messaging Model. . .	Provides a Context for. . .
QueueSession	PTP	Producing and consuming messages for a JMS PTP provider. Created by QueueConnection.
TopicSession	Pub/sub	Producing and consuming messages for a JMS pub/sub provider. Created by TopicConnection.

To learn how to use the Session class within an application, see [“Developing a WebLogic JMS Application” on page 4-1](#), or the `javax.jms.Session` and `weblogic.jms.extensions.WLSession` javadocs.

Non-Transacted Session

In a non-transacted session, the application creating the session selects one of the five acknowledge modes defined in the following table.

Table 2-6 Acknowledge Modes Used for Non-Transacted Sessions

Acknowledge Mode	Description
AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE	The Session object acknowledges receipt of a message once the receiving application method has returned from processing it.
CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE	<p>The Session object relies on the application to call an acknowledge method on a received message. Once the method is called, the session acknowledges all messages received since the last acknowledge.</p> <p>This mode allows an application to receive, process, and acknowledge a batch of messages with one call.</p> <p>Note: In the Administration Console, if the Acknowledge Policy attribute on the connection factory is set to <i>Previous</i>, but you want to acknowledge <i>all</i> received messages for a given session, then use the last message to invoke the acknowledge method. For more information on the Acknowledge Policy attribute, see “JMS Connection Factories” in the <i>Administration Console Online Help</i>.</p>

Table 2-6 Acknowledge Modes Used for Non-Transacted Sessions (Continued)

Acknowledge Mode	Description
DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE	<p>The <code>Session</code> object acknowledges receipt of a message once the receiving application method has returned from processing it; duplicate acknowledges are permitted.</p> <p>This mode is most efficient in terms of resource usage.</p> <p>Note: You should avoid using this mode if your application cannot handle duplicate messages. Duplicate messages may be sent if an initial attempt to deliver a message fails.</p>
NO_ACKNOWLEDGE	<p>No acknowledge is required. Messages sent to a <code>NO_ACKNOWLEDGE</code> session are immediately deleted from the server. Messages received in this mode are not recovered, and as a result messages may be lost and/or duplicate message may be delivered if an initial attempt to deliver a message fails.</p> <p>This mode is supported for applications that do not require the quality of service provided by session acknowledge, and that do not want to incur the associated overhead.</p> <p>Note: You should avoid using this mode if your application cannot handle lost or duplicate messages. Duplicate messages may be sent if an initial attempt to deliver a message fails.</p>
MULTICAST_NO_ACKNOWLEDGE	<p>Multicast mode with no acknowledge required.</p> <p>Messages sent to a <code>MULTICAST_NO_ACKNOWLEDGE</code> session share the same characteristics as <code>NO_ACKNOWLEDGE</code> mode, described previously.</p> <p>This mode is supported for applications that want to support multicasting, and that do not require the quality of service provided by session acknowledge. For more information on multicasting, see “Using Multicasting” on page 4-80.</p> <p>Note: You should avoid using this mode if your application cannot handle lost or duplicate messages. Duplicate messages may be sent if an initial attempt to deliver a message fails.</p>

Transacted Session

In a transacted session, only one transaction is active at any given time. Any messages sent or received during a transaction are treated as an atomic unit.

When you create a transacted session, the acknowledge mode is ignored. When an application commits a transaction, all the messages that the application received during the transaction are acknowledged by the messaging system and messages it sent are accepted for delivery. If an application rolls back a transaction, the messages that the application received during the transaction are not acknowledged and messages it sent are discarded.

JMS can participate in distributed transactions with other Java services, such as EJB, that use the Java Transaction API (JTA). Transacted sessions do not support this capability as the transaction is restricted to accessing the messages associated with that session. For more information about using JMS with JTA, see [“Using JTA User Transactions” on page 5-4](#).

Destination Object

A `Destination` object can be either a queue or topic, encapsulating the address syntax for a specific provider. The JMS specification does not define a standard address syntax due to the variations in syntax between providers.

Similar to a connection factory, an administrator defines and configures the destination and the WebLogic Server adds it to the JNDI space during startup. Applications can also create temporary destinations that exist only for the duration of the JMS connection in which they are created.

Note: Administrators can also configure multiple physical destinations as members of a single distributed destination set within a server cluster. For more information, see [“Distributed Destinations” on page 2-13](#).

On the client side, `Queue` and `Topic` objects are handles to the object on the server. Their methods only return their names. To access them for messaging, you create message producers and consumers that attach to them.

A destination supports concurrent use, enabling multiple threads to access the object simultaneously. JMS `Queues` and `Topics` extend `javax.jms.Destination`. The following table describes the `Destination` subclasses.

Table 2-7 Destination Subclasses

Subclass. . .	In Messaging Model. . .	Manages Messages for. . .
<code>Queue</code>	PTP	JMS point-to-point provider.
<code>TemporaryQueue</code>	PTP	JMS point-to-point provider, and exists for the duration of the JMS connection in which the messages are created. A temporary queue can be consumed only by the queue connection that created it.
<code>Topic</code>	Pub/sub	JMS pub/sub provider.
<code>TemporaryTopic</code>	Pub/sub	JMS pub/sub provider, and exists for the duration of the JMS connection in which the messages are created. A temporary topic can be consumed only by the topic connection that created it.

Note: An application has the option of browsing queues by creating a `QueueBrowser` object in its queue session. This object produces a *snapshot* of the messages in the queue at the time the queue browser is created. The application can view the messages in the queue, but the messages are not considered *read* and are not removed from the queue. For more information about browsing queues, see “[Browsing Header and Property Fields](#)” on [page 4-63](#).

To learn how to use the `Destination` class within an application, see “[Developing a WebLogic JMS Application](#)” on [page 4-1](#), or the `javax.jms.Destination` Javadoc.

Distributed Destinations

Administrators can configure multiple physical destinations as members of a single distributed destination set within a WebLogic Server cluster. Once properly configured, your producers and consumers are able to send and receive to the distributed destination. WebLogic JMS then distributes the messaging load across all available destination members within the distributed destination.

- For more information on using a distributed destination with your applications, see “[Using Distributed Destinations](#)” on [page 4-86](#).

- For instructions on configuring a distributed destination, see “[Configuring Distributed Destinations](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

MessageProducer and MessageConsumer Objects

A `MessageProducer` object sends messages to a queue or topic. A `MessageConsumer` object receives messages from a queue or topic. Message producers and consumers operate independently of one another. Message producers generate and send messages regardless of whether a message consumer has been created and is waiting for a message, and vice versa.

A `Session Object` creates the `MessageProducers` and `MessageConsumers` that are attached to queues and topics.

The message sender and receiver objects are created as subclasses of the `MessageProducer` and `MessageConsumer` classes. The following table describes the `MessageProducer` and `MessageConsumer` subclasses.

Table 2-8 MessageProducer and MessageConsumer Subclasses

Subclass. . .	In Messaging Model. . .	Performs the Following Function. . .
<code>QueueSender</code>	PTP	Sends messages for a JMS point-to-point provider.
<code>QueueReceiver</code>	PTP	Receives messages for a JMS point-to-point provider, and exists until the JMS connection in which the messages are created is closed.
<code>TopicPublisher</code>	Pub/sub	Sends messages for a JMS pub/sub provider.
<code>TopicSubscriber</code>	Pub/sub	Receives messages for a JMS pub/sub provider, and exists for the duration of the JMS connection in which the messages are created. Message destinations must be bound explicitly using the appropriate JNDI interface.

The PTP model, as shown in the figure “[Point-to-Point \(PTP\) Messaging](#)” on [page 2-3](#), allows multiple sessions to receive messages from the same queue. However, a message can only be delivered to one queue receiver. When there are multiple queue receivers, WebLogic JMS defines the next queue receiver that will receive a message on a first-come, first-serve basis.

The pub/sub model, as shown in the figure “[Publish/Subscribe \(Pub/Sub\) Messaging](#)” on [page 2-4](#), allows messages to be delivered to multiple topic subscribers. Topic subscribers can be durable or non-durable, as described in “[Setting Up Durable Subscriptions](#)” on [page 4-53](#).

An application can use the same JMS connection to both publish and subscribe to a single topic. Because topic messages are delivered to all subscribers, an application can receive messages it has published itself. To prevent clients from receiving messages that they publish, a JMS application can set a `noLocal` attribute on the topic subscriber, as described in [“Step 5: Create Message Producers and Message Consumers Using the Session and Destinations”](#) on page 4-10.

To learn how to use the `MessageProducer` and `MessageConsumer` classes within an application, see [“Setting Up a JMS Application”](#) on page 4-4, or the `javax.jms.MessageProducer` and `javax.jms.MessageConsumer` javadocs.

Message Object

A `Message` object encapsulates the information exchanged by applications. This information includes three components: a set of standard header fields, a set of application-specific properties, and a message body. The following sections describe these components.

Message Header Fields

Every JMS message contains a standard set of header fields that is included by default and available to message consumers. Some fields can be set by the message producers.

For information about setting message header fields, see [“Setting and Browsing Message Header and Property Fields”](#) on page 4-57, or to the `javax.jms.Message` Javadoc.

The following table describes the fields in the message headers and shows how values are defined for each field.

Table 2-9 Message Header Fields

Field	Description	Defined by
JMSCorrelationID	<p>Specifies one of the following: a WebLogic JMSMessageID (described later in this table), an application-specific string, or a <code>byte[]</code> array. The JMSCorrelationID is used to correlate messages.</p> <p>There are two common applications for this field.</p> <p>The first application is to link messages by setting up a request/response scheme, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When an application sends a message, it stores the JMSMessageID value assigned to it. 2. When an application receives the message, it copies the JMSMessageID into the JMSCorrelationID field of a response message that it sends back to the sending application. <p>The second application is to use the JMSCorrelationID field to carry any String you choose, enabling a series of messages to be linked with some application-determined value.</p> <p>All JMSMessageIDs start with an <code>ID: </code> prefix. If you use the JMSCorrelationID for some other application-specific string, it <i>must not</i> begin with the <code>ID: </code> prefix.</p>	Application
JMSDeliveryMode	<p>Specifies PERSISTENT or NON_PERSISTENT messaging.</p> <p>When a persistent message is sent, WebLogic JMS stores it in the JMS file or JDBC database. The <code>send()</code> operation is not considered successful until delivery of the message can be guaranteed. A persistent message is guaranteed to be delivered at least once.</p> <p>WebLogic JMS does not store non-persistent messages in the JMS database. This mode of operation provides the lowest overhead. They are guaranteed to be delivered at least once unless there is a system failure, in which case messages may be lost. If a connection is closed or recovered, all non-persistent messages that have not yet been acknowledged will be redelivered. Once a non-persistent message is acknowledged, it will not be redelivered.</p> <p>When a message is sent, this value is ignored. When the message is received, it contains the delivery mode specified by the sending method.</p>	<code>send()</code> method

Table 2-9 Message Header Fields (Continued)

Field	Description	Defined by
JMSDeliveryTime	Defines the earliest absolute time at which a message can be delivered to a consumer. This field can be used to sort messages in a destination and to select messages. For purposes of data type conversion, the JMSDeliveryTime is a long integer.	send() method
JMSDestination	<p>Specifies the destination (queue or topic) to which the message is to be delivered. The application's message producer sets the value of this field when the message is sent.</p> <p>When a message is sent, this value is ignored. When a message is received, its destination value must be equivalent to the value assigned when it was sent.</p>	send() method
JMSExpiration	<p>Specifies the expiration, or time-to-live value, for a message.</p> <p>WebLogic JMS calculates the JMSExpiration value as the sum of the application's time-to-live and the current GMT. If the application specifies time-to-live as 0, JMSExpiration is set to 0, which means the message never expires.</p> <p>WebLogic JMS removes expired messages from the system to prevent their delivery.</p>	send() method
JMSMessageID	<p>Contains a string value that uniquely identifies each message sent by a JMS Provider.</p> <p>All JMSMessageIDs start with an ID: prefix.</p> <p>When a message is sent, this value is ignored. When the message is received, it contains a provider-assigned value.</p>	send() method
JMSPriority	<p>Specifies the priority level. This field is set before a message is sent.</p> <p>JMS defines ten priority levels, 0 to 9, 0 being the lowest priority. Levels 0-4 indicate gradations of <i>normal</i> priority, and level 5-9 indicate gradations of <i>expedited</i> priority.</p> <p>When the message is received, it contains the value specified by the method sending the message.</p> <p>You can sort destinations by priority by configuring a destination key, as described in “Configuring JMS” in the <i>Administration Console Online Help</i>.</p>	send() method

Table 2-9 Message Header Fields (Continued)

Field	Description	Defined by
JMSRedelivered	<p>Specifies a flag set when a message is redelivered because no acknowledge was received. This flag is of interest to a receiving application only.</p> <p>If set, the flag indicates that JMS may have delivered the message previously because one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application has already received the message, but did not acknowledge it. • The session's <code>recover()</code> method was called to restart the session beginning after the last acknowledged message. For more information about the <code>recover()</code> method, see “Recovering Received Messages” on page 4-32. 	WebLogic JMS
JMSReplyTo	<p>Specifies a queue or topic to which reply messages should be sent. This field is set by the sending application before the message is sent.</p> <p>This feature can be used with the <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> header field to coordinate request/response messages.</p> <p>Simply setting the <code>JMSReplyTo</code> field does not guarantee a response; it simply <i>enables</i> the receiving application to respond.</p> <p>You may set the <code>JMSReplyTo</code> to null, which may have a semantic meaning to the receiving application, such as a notification event.</p>	Application

Table 2-9 Message Header Fields (Continued)

Field	Description	Defined by
JMSTimestamp	<p>Contains the time at which the message was sent. WebLogic JMS writes the timestamp in the message when it accepts the message for delivery, <i>not</i> when the application sends the message.</p> <p>When the message is received, it contains the timestamp.</p> <p>The value stored in the field is a Java millis time value.</p>	WebLogic JMS
JMSType	<p>Specifies the message type identifier (String) set by the sending application.</p> <p>The JMS specification allows some flexibility with this field in order to accommodate diverse JMS providers. Some messaging systems allow application-specific message types to be used. For such systems, the JMSType field could be used to hold a message type ID that provides access to the stored type definitions.</p> <p>WebLogic JMS does not restrict the use of this field.</p>	Application

Message Property Fields

The property fields of a message contain header fields added by the sending application. The properties are standard Java name/value pairs. Property names must conform to the message selector syntax specifications defined in the [javax.jms.Message](#) Javadoc. The following values are valid: boolean, byte, double, float, int, long, short, and String.

Although message property fields may be used for application-specific purposes, JMS provides them primarily for use in message selectors. For more information about message selectors, see [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#).

For information about setting message property fields, see [“Setting and Browsing Message Header and Property Fields” on page 4-57](#), or to the [javax.jms.Message](#) Javadoc.

Message Body

A message body contains the content being delivered from producer to consumer.

The following table describes the types of messages defined by JMS. All message types extend `javax.jms.Message`, which consists of message headers and properties, but no message body.

Table 2-10 JMS Message Types

Type	Description
<code>javax.jms.BytesMessage</code>	Stream of uninterpreted bytes, which must be understood by the sender and receiver. The access methods for this message type are stream-oriented readers and writers based on <code>java.io.DataInputStream</code> and <code>java.io.DataOutputStream</code> .
<code>javax.jms.MapMessage</code>	Set of name/value pairs in which the names are strings and the values are Java primitive types. Pairs can be read sequentially or randomly, by specifying a name.
<code>javax.jms.ObjectMessage</code>	Single serializable Java object.
<code>javax.jms.StreamMessage</code>	Similar to a <code>BytesMessage</code> , except that only Java primitive types are written to or read from the stream.
<code>javax.jms.TextMessage</code>	Single String. The <code>TextMessage</code> can also contain XML content.
<code>weblogic.jms.extensions.XMLMessage</code>	XML content. Use of the <code>XMLMessage</code> type facilitates message filtering, which is more complex when performed on XML content shipped in a <code>TextMessage</code> .

For more information, see the `javax.jms.Message` Javadoc. For more information about the access methods and, if applicable, the conversion charts associated with a particular message type, see the Javadoc for that message type.

ServerSessionPoolFactory Object

Note: Session pools are now used rarely, as they are not a required part of the J2EE specification, do not support JTA user transactions, and are largely superseded by message-driven beans (MDBs), which are simpler, easier to manage, and more capable. For more information on designing MDBs, see “[Designing and Developing Message-Driven Beans](#)” in *Using WebLogic EJB*.

A server session pool is a WebLogic-specific JMS feature that enables you to process messages concurrently. A server session pool factory is used to create a server-side `ServerSessionPool`.

WebLogic JMS defines one `ServerSessionPoolFactory` object, by default:

`weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory:<name>`, where `<name>`

specifies the name of the JMS server to which the session pool is created. The WebLogic Server adds the default server session pool factory to the JNDI space during startup and the application subsequently retrieves the server session pool factory using WebLogic JNDI.

To learn how to use the server session pool factory within an application, see [“Defining Server Session Pools” on page 4-70](#), or the `weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory` Javadoc.

ServerSessionPool Object

A `ServerSessionPool` application server object provides a pool of server sessions that connection consumers can retrieve in order to process messages concurrently.

A `ServerSessionPool` is created by the `ServerSessionPoolFactory` Object object obtained through a JNDI lookup.

To learn how to use the server session pool within an application, see [“Defining Server Session Pools” on page 4-70](#), or the `javax.jms.ServerSessionPool` Javadoc.

ServerSession Object

A `ServerSession` application server object enables you to associate a thread with a JMS session by providing a context for creating, sending, and receiving messages.

A `ServerSession` is created by a `ServerSessionPool` Object object.

To learn how to use the server session within an application, see [“Defining Server Session Pools” on page 4-70](#), or the `javax.jms.ServerSession` Javadoc.

ConnectionConsumer Object

A `ConnectionConsumer` object uses a server session to process received messages. If message traffic is heavy, the connection consumer can load each server session with multiple messages to minimize thread context switching.

A `ConnectionConsumer` is created by a `Connection` Object object.

To learn how to use the connection consumers within an application, see [“Defining Server Session Pools” on page 4-70](#), or the `javax.jms.ConnectionConsumer` Javadoc.

Note: Connection consumer listeners run on the same JVM as the server.

Managing WebLogic JMS

The WebLogic Server Administration Console provides an interface for easily enabling, configuring, and monitoring the features of the WebLogic Server, including JMS. To invoke the Administration Console, refer to the procedures described in “[Starting and Stopping Servers](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

The following sections provide an overview of configuring and monitoring WebLogic JMS:

- “[Configuring WebLogic JMS](#)” on page 3-1
- “[Configuring WebLogic JMS Clustering](#)” on page 3-7
- “[Configuring Migratable Targets for JMS Servers](#)” on page 3-10
- “[Configuring JMS using JMX](#)” on page 3-12
- “[Tuning WebLogic JMS](#)” on page 3-14
- “[Monitoring WebLogic JMS](#)” on page 3-16
- “[Recovering from a WebLogic Server Failure](#)” on page 3-16

Configuring WebLogic JMS

Using the Administration Console, you define configuration attributes to:

- Create JMS servers and target a WebLogic Server instance or a Migratable Target where the JMS server will be deployed, as discussed in “[JMS Server Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

- Create and/or customize values for JMS servers, connection factories, queue and topic destinations, distributed destinations (a logical JNDI name for a group of physical destination members within a cluster) destination templates, destination sort ordering (using destination keys), persistent stores, paging stores, session pools, and connection consumers, as discussed in [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- Enable any desired WebLogic JMS features, such as:
 - Server clustering using multiple connection factories, as described in [“Configuring WebLogic JMS Clustering”](#) on page 3-7.
 - Higher destination availability and load balancing using distributed destinations in a cluster, as described in [“Using Distributed Destinations”](#) on page 4-86.
 - Persistent messages and durable subscribers, as described in [“Setting Up Durable Subscriptions”](#) on page 4-53.
 - Multicasting of messages for delivery to a select group of hosts using an IP multicast address, as described in [“Using Multicasting”](#) on page 4-80.
 - Paging out messages during peak load periods to free up virtual memory, as described in [“Paging Out Messages To Free Up Memory”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
 - Controlling message flow during peak load periods, including blocking message producers, as described in [“Controlling the Flow of Messages on JMS Servers and Destinations”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
 - Establishing a message expiration policy, as described in [“Handling Expired Messages”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
 - Preventing message quota errors by temporarily blocking message producers from sending messages to a destination when it exceeds its specified maximum message quota, as described in [“Avoiding Quota Exceptions by Blocking Message Producers”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
 - Concurrent message processing via session pools, as described in [“Defining Server Session Pools”](#) on page 4-70.
- Configure a WebLogic Messaging Bridge to forward messages (including transactional messages) between any two messaging products, including separate implementations of WebLogic JMS, as described in [“WebLogic Messaging Bridge”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Modifying Default Values for Configuration Attributes

WebLogic JMS provides default values for some configuration attributes; you must provide values for all others. If you specify an invalid value for any configuration attribute, or if you fail to specify a value for an attribute for which a default does not exist, WebLogic Server will not boot JMS when you restart it. To see the default values for all configurable JMS attributes, see [“Attributes and Console Screen Reference for JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

A sample `examplesJMSServer` configuration is provided with the product in the Examples Server. For more information about starting the Examples Server, see [“Starting and Stopping Servers: Quick Reference”](#) in the *Administration Guide*.

To configure WebLogic JMS attributes, follow the procedures described in the [“Configuring JMS”](#) section of the *Administration Console Online Help*, to create and configure the JMS objects. Once WebLogic JMS is configured, applications can send and receive messages using the JMS API. For more information about developing WebLogic JMS applications, refer to [“Developing a WebLogic JMS Application”](#) on page 4-1.

When migrating from a previous release of Weblogic Server, the configuration information is converted automatically, as described in [“Porting Existing Applications”](#) on page 9-8.

Starting WebLogic Server and Configuring JMS

The following sections review how to start WebLogic Server and the Administration Console, as well as provide a procedure for configuring a basic WebLogic JMS implementation.

Starting the Default WebLogic Server

The default role for a WebLogic Server is the Administration Server. If a domain consists of only one WebLogic Server, that server is the Administration Server. If a domain consists of multiple WebLogic Server instances, you must start the Administration Server first, and then you start the Managed Servers.

For complete information about starting the Administration Server, see [“Starting and Stopping Servers”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Starting the Administration Console

The Administration Console is the Web-based administrator front-end (administrator client interface) to WebLogic Server. You must start the server before you can access the Administration Console for a server.

For complete details about using the Administration Console to configure a WebLogic Server instance, see “[Starting and Using the Administration Console](#)” in *Configuring and Managing a WebLogic Server*.

Manually Configuring a Basic JMS Implementation

This section describes how to configure a basic JMS implementation using the Administration Console.

1. Under the Services node in the navigation tree, expand the JMS node.
2. For storing persistent messages in a disk-based file, you must create a JMS file store. If you are using the JMS Paging feature, you must also configure an additional “paging” JMS file store for temporarily swapping message bodies out to memory.
 - a. Create a directory on the file system where the JMS file store will be kept.
 - b. Expand the JMS →Stores node, and then click the Configure a new JMS File Store link in the right pane.
 - c. On the General tab, give the store a name, specify the pathname to the file store directory, and optionally, select a Synchronous Write policy to determine how the JMS file store writes data to disk.
 - d. Click Create.
 - e. Repeat these steps to create a “paging” JMS file store.

For more information on configuring a JMS file store and a paging file store, see “[JMS File Store Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

3. For storing persistent messages in a JDBC-accessible database, you must create a JMS JDBC store. (If you need to create a JDBC connection pool, then first complete steps A–C; otherwise, you can skip to step D.)
 - a. Click to expand the Services and JDBC nodes.
 - b. Right-click the Connection Pools node and select Configure a New JDBC Connection Pool. The JDBC Connection Pool Assistant opens in the right pane.
 - c. Follow the directions in “[Using the JDBC Connection Pool Assistant](#)” to configure a connection pool.
 - d. Expand the JMS →Stores node, and then click the Configure a new JMS JDBC Store link in the right pane.

- e. Give the JDBC Store a name, select a connection pool, and enter a prefix name.
- f. Click Create.

Note: For more information on configuring JDBC connections pools and JMS JDBC stores, see [“JMS JDBC Store Tasks”](#), [“JDBC Connection Pools,”](#) [“JDBC Multipools,”](#) and [“JDBC DataSources”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

4. Optionally, you can create a JMS Template to define multiple destinations with similar attribute settings. You also need a JMS Template to create temporary queues.
 - a. Click the Templates node in the left pane, and then click the Configure a new JMS Template link in the right pane.
 - b. On the General tab, give the template a name, and then click Create.
 - c. Fill in the Thresholds & Quotas, Override, Expiration Policy, and Redelivery tabs, as appropriate. Click Apply on each tab when you are done making changes.

For more information on configuring a JMS template, see [“JMS Template Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

5. Configure a JMS Server, as follows:
 - a. Expand the Server node, and then click the Configure a new JMS Server link in the right pane.
 - b. On the General tab, give the server a name, select a Store if you created one, select a Paging Store if you created one, and select a Template if you created one. Then click Create.
 - c. Fill in the Thresholds & Quotas tab, as appropriate. Click Apply when you are done making changes.
 - d. On the Target and Deploy tab, target an independent WebLogic Server instance or a Migratable Target server on which to deploy the JMS server by selecting the appropriate check box, and then click Apply.

For more information on configuring a JMS server, see [“JMS Server Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

6. Create the JMS Destinations, which are queues (Point-To-Point) or topics (Publish/Subscribe):
 - a. Under the Servers node, click the new JMS server instance to expand the list, and then click the Destinations node.

- b. Click either the [Configure a new JMS Queue](#) or [Configure a new JMS Topic](#) link in the right pane.
- c. On the General tab, give the destination a name and a JNDI name. Fill in the other attributes, as appropriate, and then click Create.
- d. Fill in the Thresholds & Quotas, Override, Redelivery, Expiration Policy, and Multicast (for topics only) tabs, as appropriate. Click Apply on each tab when you are done making changes.

For more information on configuring a JMS destination, see “[JMS Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

7. If the default connection factories provided by WebLogic JMS are not suitable for your application, create a new Connection Factory to enable your JMS clients to create JMS connections:
 - a. Click to the expand the Connection Factory node and in the left pane, and then click the [Configure a new JMS Connection Factory](#) link in the right pane.
 - b. On the General tab, give the connection factory a name and a JNDI name. Fill in the other attributes, as appropriate, and then click Create.
 - c. Fill in the Transactions and Flow Control tabs, as appropriate. Click Apply on each tab when you are done making changes.
 - d. On the Target and Deploy tab, target an independent WebLogic Server instance or a server cluster on which to deploy the connection factory by selecting the appropriate check box, and then click Apply.

For more information about using the default connection factories, see “[Using the Default Connection Factories](#)” on [page 2-6](#). For more information on configuring a Connection Factory, see “[JMS Connection Factory Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

8. As messages arrive on a destination, by default they are sorted in FIFO (first-in, first-out) order, which sorts ascending based on each message’s unique JMSMessageID. However, if you want to configure a different sorting scheme, use the Destination Keys node to define another sort order (like LIFO, last-in, first-out). For more information, see “[JMS Destination Key Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
9. Optionally, use the Distributed Destinations node to make your physical destinations part of a single distributed destination set within a server cluster for higher availability and load balancing. For more information, see “[Distributed Destinations Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

10. Optionally, create JMS Session Pools, which enable your applications to process messages concurrently, and Connection Consumers (queues or topics) that retrieve server sessions and process messages. For more information, see [“JMS Session Pools Tasks”](#) and [“JMS Connection Consumers Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Using the Configuration Wizard to Configure JMS

The Configuration Wizard is a Java application that creates WebLogic Server administration domain and server configurations. You can use the Configuration Wizard to configure such resources as JMS, database connectivity (JDBC), and security groups, security roles, and user accounts. You can also use the Configuration Wizard to modify existing domains. For more information, see [“Configuring a Java Messaging Service”](#) in *Creating WebLogic Configurations Using the Configuration Wizard*.

Configuring WebLogic JMS Clustering

A WebLogic Server *cluster* is a group of servers in a domain that work together to provide a more scalable, more reliable application platform than a single server. A cluster appears to its clients as a single server but is in fact a group of servers acting as one. A cluster provides four key features above a single server:

- Scalability—servers can be added to the cluster dynamically to increase capacity.
- High Availability—redundancy of multiple servers insulates applications from failures. Redundancy of multiple destinations (queues and topics) as members of a single *distributed destination* set within a cluster ensures redistribution of the messaging load to other available members in the set when one member becomes unavailable.
- Migratability—respond to migration requests and bring a JMS server online and offline in an orderly fashion. This includes both scheduled migrations as well as migrations in response to a WebLogic Server failure.
- Server affinity—when configured for the cluster, affinity load balancing algorithms (round-robin-affinity, weight-based-affinity, or random-affinity), provide server affinity for JMS client connections. If an JMS application has a connection to a given server instance, JMS will attempt to establish new JMS connections to the same server instance.

For more information about the features and benefits of using WebLogic clusters, see [“Introduction to WebLogic Server Clusters”](#) in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Obtain a Clustered JMS Licence

In order to implement JMS clustering, you must have a valid clustered JMS license, which allows a connection factory and a destination to be on different WebLogic Server instances. A clustered JMS license is also required to use the Foreign JMS Providers feature, as described in “[Simple Access to Remote or Foreign JMS Providers](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*. If you do not have a valid clustered JMS license, contact your BEA sales representative.

How JMS Clustering Works

An administrator can establish cluster-wide, transparent access to JMS destinations from any server in the cluster, either by using the default connection factories for each server instance in the cluster, or by configuring one or more connection factories and targeting them to one or more server instances in the cluster. This way, each connection factory can be deployed on multiple WebLogic Servers. However, each user-defined connection factory must be uniquely named to be successfully deployed on multiple WebLogic Servers. For information on configuring and deploying connection factories, or about using the default connection factories, see “[JMS Connection Factory Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

The administrator can also configure multiple JMS servers on the various server instances in the cluster—as long as the JMS servers are uniquely named—and can then assign JMS destinations to the various JMS servers. The application uses the Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) to look up a connection factory and create a connection to establish communication with a JMS server. Each JMS server handles requests for a set of destinations. Requests for destinations not handled by a JMS server are forwarded to the appropriate WebLogic Server instance. For information on configuring and deploying JMS servers, see “[JMS Server Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

JMS Clustering Naming Requirements

The following guidelines apply when configuring WebLogic JMS to work in a clustered environment in a single domain or multi-domain environment.

- All WebLogic Server instances that JMS clients contact must have unique server names.
- All user-defined JMS connection factories targeted to servers in a domain must have unique JNDI and MBean names.
- All JMS servers targeted to servers in all domains must have unique MBean names.

- If persistent messaging is required, all JMS stores in all domains must have unique MBean names.

For more information about JMS resource naming rules in single domain and multi-domain environments, see “[JMS Resource Naming Rules for Domain Interoperability](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

JMS Distributed Destination Within a Cluster

A distributed destination is a set of physical destinations that are called under a single JNDI name so they appear to be a single, logical destination to a client, when the members of the set are actually distributed across multiple servers within a cluster, with each destination member belonging to a separate JMS server. This way, WebLogic JMS supports high availability and load balancing of among physical destinations within a cluster. When one member becomes unavailable due a server failure, traffic is then redirected toward other available members. For more information on configuring a distributed destination, see “[Distributed Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

JMS As a Migratable Service Within a Cluster

WebLogic JMS takes advantage of the migration framework implemented in the WebLogic Server core for clustered environments. This allows WebLogic JMS to properly respond to migration requests and bring a JMS server online and offline in an orderly fashion. This includes both scheduled migrations as well as migrations in response to a WebLogic Server failure. For more information, see “[Configuring Migratable Targets for JMS Servers](#)” on page 3-10.

Configuration Guidelines for JMS Clustering

In order to use WebLogic JMS in a clustered environment, follow these guidelines:

1. Configure your clustered environment as described in “[Setting Up WebLogic Clusters](#)” in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.
2. Identify server targets for JMS connection factories using the Administration Console. For connection factories, you can identify either a single-server target or a cluster target, which are server instances that are associated with a connection factory to support clustering.

For more information about these connection factory configuration attributes, see “[JMS Connection Factory Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

3. Optionally, identify migratable server targets for JMS servers using the Administration Console. For JMS servers, you can identify either a single-server target or a migratable target, which is a set of server instances in a cluster that can host an “exactly-once” service like JMS in case of a server failure in the cluster.

For more information on migratable JMS server targets, see [“Configuring Migratable Targets for JMS Servers” on page 3-10](#). For more information about JMS server configuration attributes, see [“JMS Server Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Note: You cannot deploy the same destination on more than one JMS server. In addition, you cannot deploy a JMS server on more than one WebLogic Server.

4. Optionally, you can configure the physical JMS destinations in a cluster as part of a distributed destination set, as discussed in [“JMS Distributed Destination Within a Cluster” on page 3-9](#).

What About Failover?

For WebLogic Server instances that are part of a clustered environment, WebLogic JMS offers service continuity in the event of a single server failure by enabling you to configure multiple physical destinations (queues and topics) as part of a single distributed destination set. In addition, implementing the Migratable Service feature, will ensure that pinned “exactly-once” services, like JMS, do not introduce a single point of failure for dependent applications in the cluster,

However, automatic failover is not currently supported by WebLogic JMS. For information about performing a manual failover, refer to [“Recovering from a WebLogic Server Failure” on page 3-16](#).

Configuring Migratable Targets for JMS Servers

As an exactly-once service, a JMS server is not active on all WebLogic Server instances in a cluster. It is instead “pinned” to a single server in the cluster to preserve data consistency. To ensure that pinned services do not introduce a single point of failure for dependent applications in the cluster, WebLogic Server can be configured to migrate exactly-once services to any server in the migratable target list.

WebLogic JMS takes advantage of the migration framework by allowing an administrator to specify a migratable target for a JMS server in the Administration Console. Once properly configured, a JMS server and all of its destinations can migrate to another WebLogic Server within a cluster.

This allows WebLogic JMS to properly respond to migration requests and bring a JMS server online and offline in an orderly fashion. This includes both scheduled migrations as well as migrations in response to a WebLogic Server failure within the cluster.

For more information about the migration of pinned services, see [“Migration for Pinned Services”](#) in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Configuration Steps for JMS Service Migration

In order to make a JMS server a migratable service in a clustered environment, you must do the following:

1. Optionally, familiarize yourself with how server migration for pinned services works by reading [“Migration for Pinned Services”](#) in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.
2. For JMS implementations that use persistent messaging, make sure that the JMS store is configured such that all the candidate servers in a migratable target share access to the store. For more information about migrating JMS stores, see [“JMS Store Migration” on page 3-12](#).
3. Configure a migratable target server for the cluster that can potentially host a JMS server, as described in [“Configure Migratable Targets for Pinned Services”](#) in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Note: You must set a unique Listen Address value for the migratable target server instance that will host a migrated the JMS server; otherwise, the migration will fail.

4. Identify a migratable target server instance on which to deploy a JMS server as described in [“Deploying JMS to a Migratable Target Server Instance”](#) in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Note: When a migratable target server boots, the JMS server automatically boots as well on the user-preferred server in the cluster.

5. You can also manually migrate a JMS server and all of its destinations before performing server maintenance or to a healthy server if the host server fails. For more information, see [“Migrating a Pinned Service To a Target Service Instance”](#) in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Note: A JMS server’s distributed destination members can migrate to another server instance within a cluster—even when the target server instance is already hosting a JMS server with its own distributed destination members. For more information about distributed destination failover, see [“Distributed Destination Failover” on page 4-99](#).

Caution: When migrating a JMS service that solely participates in a global transaction, for the migration to work and not leave any pending transactions, you must migrate both the JMS and JTA services, *and* the JMS service migration must occur before the JTA service migration.

JMS Store Migration

JMS file stores cannot be migrated along with JMS servers; therefore, applications that need access to persistent stores from other physical machines after the migration of a JMS server must implement an alternative solution, as follows:

- Implement a hardware solution, such as a dual-ported SCSI disk or Storage Area Network (SAN) to make your JMS persistent store available from other machines.
- Use JDBC to access your JMS JDBC store, which can be on yet another server. Applications can then take advantage of any high-availability or failover solutions offered by your database vendor.

For more information about configuring a JMS JDBC store, see “[Configuring JDBC Stores](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Configuring JMS using JMX

JMS servers are WebLogic Server managed resources. As a managed resource, JMs includes a set of attributes that can be configured and monitored for management purposes. For example, each JMS server includes attributes that define its name, the name of its destinations, thresholds, and delivery parameters. You can manage both Configuration MBeans and Runtime MBeans. For more information, see [Programming WebLogic Management Services with JMX at `http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81/jmx/index.html`](#).

The following code provides an example of using JMX to configure a JMS queue.

Listing 3-1 Create a JMS Queue Using JMX

```
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Set;
import javax.management.ObjectName;
import javax.management.QueryExp;
import javax.management.Attribute;
import javax.management.Context;
```

```

import weblogic.jndi.Environment;
import weblogic.management.MBeanHome;
import weblogic.management.RemoteMBeanServer;
import weblogic.management.WebLogicObjectName;
import weblogic.management.configuration.JMSQueueMBean;
import weblogic.management.configuration.JMSServerMBean;
import weblogic.management.configuration.JMSDestinationMBean;
import weblogic.management.runtime.JMSServerRuntimeMBean;

public class JMSAddQueue {

    // The name of the WebLogic domain, please change this to match the //
    // name of your installation specific domain name                      //
    private static String weblogicDomain = "mydomain";

    // The name of the WebLogic server, please change this to match the //
    // name of your installation specific server name                      //
    private static String weblogicServer = "myserver";

    // The name of the new JMSQueue you are creating                      //
    private static String jmsQueue = "JMSQueue-7";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {

            Environment env = new Environment();
            env.setProviderUrl("t3://localhost:7001");
            env.setSecurityPrincipal("weblogic");
            env.setSecurityCredentials("weblogic");
            Context ctx = env.getInitialContext();
            MBeanHome home = (MBeanHome) ctx.lookup(MBeanHome.ADMIN_JNDI_NAME);
            ctx.close();

            WebLogicObjectName aObjectName = new
            WebLogicObjectName("JMSServer1",
                               "JMSServer",

```

```
weblogicDomain);

JMSServerMBean jmsServer = (JMSServerMBean)home.getMBean(aObjectName);

// Create a new JMSQueueMBean
JMSDestinationMBean destination = (JMSQueueMBean)
    home.createAdminMBean(jmsQueue, "JMSQueue");
destination.setJNDIName("JNDIName-"+jmsQueue);
destination.setParent(jmsServer);
jmsServer.addDestination(destination);

// Query the MBean Server to find the Queue we just created
QueryExp query = null;
RemoteMBeanServer bSvr = home.getMBeanServer();
Set queueNames = bSvr.queryNames(new
    ObjectName(weblogicDomain+":Type=JMSQueue,Name="+jmsQueue+"*"), query);
ObjectName name = (ObjectName)queueNames.iterator().next();

System.out.println("QUEUE MBEAN RETRIEVED: " + name);

// Set the BytesMaximum attribute to something other
// than the default value
bSvr.setAttribute(name, new Attribute("BytesMaximum", new Long(10000)));
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```

Tuning WebLogic JMS

The following sections explain how to get the most out of your applications by implementing the administrative performance tuning features available with WebLogic JMS.

- Synchronous Write Policy for JMS File Stores—disabling the default “Cache-Flush” policy improves file store performance, often quite dramatically, but at the expense of possibly

losing sent messages or generating duplicate received messages in the event of an operating system crash or a hardware failure.

For more information, see [“Improving JMS File Store Performance”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

- Using Message Paging—you can free up virtual memory during peak message load periods. This feature can greatly benefit applications with large message spaces. Message paging saves memory for both persistent and non-persistent messages, as even persistent messages cache their data in memory. Paged persistent messages continue to be written to the regular backing store (file or database); and paged non-persistent messages are written to the JMS server’s message paging store, which is configured separately.

For more information, see [“Paging Out Messages to Free Up Memory”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

- Establishing Message Flow Control—a JMS server or JMS destination (queue or topic) can be configured to instruct message producers to limit their message flow when it determines that it is becoming overloaded.

For more information, see [“Controlling the Flow of Messages on JMS Servers and Destinations”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

- Avoiding Quota Exceptions by Blocking Message Producers—the “Blocking Send” features help you to avoid receiving message quota errors by temporarily blocking message producers from sending messages to a destination (queue or topic) when it has exceeded its specified maximum message quota.

For more information, see [“Avoiding Quota Exceptions by Blocking Message Producers”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

- Active Expired Message Handling—active message expiration ensures that expired messages are cleaned up immediately. Moreover, expired message auditing gives you the option of tracking expired messages, either by logging when a message expires or by redirecting expired messages to a special destination.

For more information, see [“Handling Expired Messages”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

- Tuning Distributed Destinations—the following attributes on the JMS Connection Factory can be configured to tune your distributed destinations:
 - Load Balancing—defines whether WebLogic JMS will spread or balance the messaging load across the members of a distributed destination.

- **Server Affinity**—defines whether a WebLogic Server that is attempting to load balance consumers or producers across multiple physical destinations in a distributed destination set, will first attempt to load balance across those physical destinations being served by any JMS servers that are also running on the same WebLogic Server.

For more information, see “[Tuning Distributed Destinations](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Monitoring WebLogic JMS

Statistics are provided for the following JMS objects: JMS servers, connections, sessions, destinations, durable subscribers, message producers, message consumers, and server session pools. You can monitor JMS statistics using the Administration Console.

JMS statistics continue to increment as long as the server is running. Statistics can only be reset when the server is rebooted. For more information on configuring and monitoring WebLogic JMS, see “[Monitoring JMS](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Once WebLogic JMS has been configured, applications can begin sending and receiving messages through the JMS API, as described in “[Developing a WebLogic JMS Application](#)” on [page 4-1](#).

Recovering from a WebLogic Server Failure

The following sections describe how to terminate a JMS application gracefully if a server fails and how to migrate JMS data after server failure.

Programming Considerations

You may want to program your JMS application to terminate gracefully in the event of a WebLogic Server failure. For example:

Table 3-1 Programming Considerations for Server Failures

If a WebLogic Server Instance Fails and...	Then...
You are connected to the failed WebLogic Server instance	A <code>JMSEException</code> is delivered to the connection exception listener. You must restart the application once the server is restarted or replaced.
A JMS Server is targeted on the failed WebLogic Server instance	A <code>ConsumerClosedException</code> is delivered to the session exception listener. You must re-establish any message consumers that have been lost.

Migrating JMS Data to a New Server

WebLogic JMS uses the migration framework implemented in the WebLogic Server core, which allows WebLogic JMS respond properly to migration requests and bring a WebLogic JMS server online and offline in an orderly fashion. This includes both scheduled migrations as well as migrations in response to a WebLogic Server failure.

Once properly configured, a JMS server and all of its destinations can migrate to another WebLogic Server within a cluster.

You can recover JMS data from a failed WebLogic Server by starting a new server and doing one or more of the tasks in [Table 3-2](#).

Note: There are special considerations when you migrate a service from a server instance that has crashed or is unavailable to the Administration Server. If the Administration Server cannot reach the previously active host of the service at the time you perform the migration, see [“Migrating a Service When Currently Active Host is Unavailable”](#).

Table 3-2 Migration Task Guide

If Your JMS Application Uses. . .	Perform the Following Task. . .
Persistent messaging—JDBC Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the JDBC database store physically exists on the failed server, migrate the database to a new server and ensure that the JDBC connection pool URL attribute reflects the appropriate location reference.• If the JDBC database does not physically exist on the failed server, access to the database has not been impacted, and no changes are required.
Persistent messaging—File Store	Migrate the file to the new server, ensuring that the pathname within the WebLogic Server home directory is the same as it was on the original server.
Transactions	<p>To facilitate recovery after a crash, WebLogic Server provides the Transaction Recovery Service, which automatically attempts to recover transactions on system startup. The Transaction Recovery Service owns the transaction log for a server.</p> <p>For detailed instructions on recovering transactions from a failed server, see “Transaction Recovery After a Server Fails” in the <i>Administration Console Online Help</i>.</p>

Note: JMS persistent stores can increase the amount of memory required during initialization of WebLogic Server as the number of stored messages increases. When rebooting WebLogic Server, if initialization fails due to insufficient memory, increase the heap size of the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) proportionally to the number of messages that are currently stored in the JMS persistent store and try the reboot again.

For information about starting a new WebLogic Server, see “[Starting and Stopping Servers](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*. For information about recovering a failed server, refer to [Recovering Failed Servers](#) in the *Configuring and Managing WebLogic Domains* guide.

For more information about defining migratable services, see “[Migration for Pinned Services](#)” in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Developing a WebLogic JMS Application

The following sections describe how to develop a WebLogic JMS application:

- [“Application Development Flow” on page 4-2](#)
- [“Importing Required Packages” on page 4-3](#)
- [“Setting Up a JMS Application” on page 4-4](#)
- [“Sending Messages” on page 4-22](#)
- [“Receiving Messages” on page 4-29](#)
- [“Acknowledging Received Messages” on page 4-33](#)
- [“Releasing Object Resources” on page 4-33](#)
- [“Managing Rolled Back, Recovered, Redelivered, or Expired Messages” on page 4-34](#)
- [“Setting Message Delivery Times” on page 4-39](#)
- [“Managing Connections” on page 4-44](#)
- [“Managing Sessions” on page 4-47](#)
- [“Creating Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49](#)
- [“Deleting Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49](#)
- [“Using Temporary Destinations” on page 4-52](#)
- [“Setting Up Durable Subscriptions” on page 4-53](#)

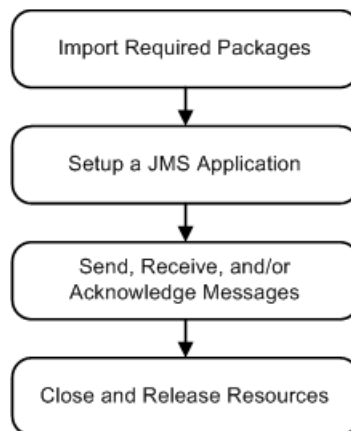
- “Setting and Browsing Message Header and Property Fields” on page 4-57
- “Filtering Messages” on page 4-65
- “Defining Server Session Pools” on page 4-70
- “Using Multicasting” on page 4-80
- “Using Distributed Destinations” on page 4-86

Note: For more information about the JMS classes described in this section, access the [JMS Javadoc](#) supplied on the Sun Microsystems’ Java Website.

Application Development Flow

When developing a WebLogic JMS application, you must perform the steps identified in the following figure.

Figure 4-1 WebLogic JMS Application Development Flow—Required Steps



In addition to the application development steps defined in the previous figure, you can also optionally perform any of the following steps during your design development:

- Manage connection and session processing
- Create destinations dynamically
- Create durable subscriptions
- Manage message processing by setting and browsing message header and property fields, filtering messages, and/or processing messages concurrently

- Use multicasting
- Use JMS within transactions (described in [“Using Transactions with WebLogic JMS” on page 5-1](#))

Except where noted, all application development steps are described in the following sections.

Importing Required Packages

The following table lists the packages that are commonly used by WebLogic JMS applications.

Table 4-1 WebLogic JMS Packages

Package	Description
javax.jms	Sun Microsystems' JMS API. This package is always used by WebLogic JMS applications.
javax.naming weblogic.jndi	JNDI packages required for server and destination lookups.
javax.transaction.UserTransaction	JTA API required for JTA user transaction support.
<code>weblogic.jms.ServerSessionPoolFactory</code>	Deprecated in WebLogic Server 8.1. The <code>ServerSessionPoolFactory</code> class is now available in the <code>webLogic.jms.extensions</code> package. See weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory .
weblogic.jms.extensions	WebLogic-specific JMS public API that provides additional classes and methods, as described in “WebLogic JMS Public API Extensions” on page 1-9 .

Include the following package `import` statements at the beginning of your program:

```
import javax.jms.*;
import javax.naming.*;
import javax.transaction.*;
```

If you implement a server session pool application, also include the following class on your import list:

```
import weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory;
```

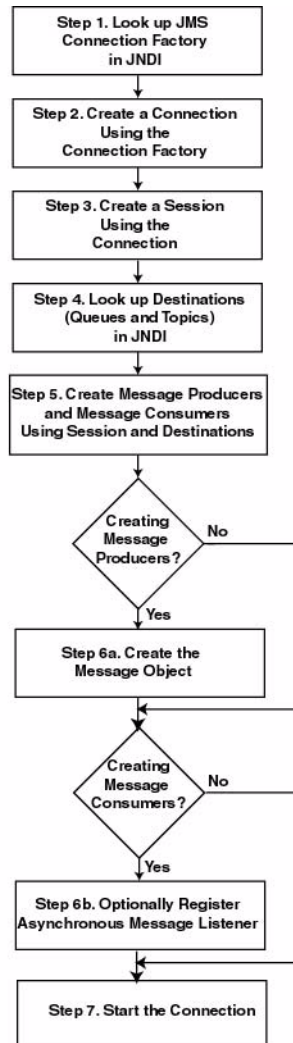
If you want to utilize any of the WebLogic JMS extension classes described in the previous table, also include the following statement on your import list:

```
import weblogic.jms.extensions.*;
```

Setting Up a JMS Application

Before you can send and receive messages, you must set up a JMS application. The following figure illustrates the steps required to set up a JMS application.

Figure 4-2 Setting Up a JMS Application



The setup steps are described in the following sections. Detailed examples of setting up a Point-to-Point (PTP) and Publish/Subscribe (Pub/Sub) application are also provided. The examples are excerpted from the `examples.jms` package provided with WebLogic Server in the `WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation.

Before proceeding, ensure that the system administrator responsible for configuring WebLogic Server has configured the required JMS features, including the connection factories, JMS servers, and destinations. For more information, see [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

For more information about the JMS classes and methods described in these sections, see [“WebLogic JMS Classes” on page 2-5](#), or the `javax.jms`, or the `weblogic.jms.extensions` Javadoc.

For information about setting up transacted applications and JTA user transactions, see [“Using Transactions with WebLogic JMS” on page 5-1](#).

Step 1: Look Up a Connection Factory in JNDI

Before you can look up a connection factory, it must be defined as part of the configuration information. WebLogic JMS provides two default connection factories that are included as part of the configuration. They can be looked up using the JNDI names, `weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory` and `weblogic.jms.XAConnectionFactory`, which is configured to enable JTA transactions. The administrator can configure new connection factories during configuration; however, these factories must be uniquely named or the server will not boot. For information on configuring connection factories and the defaults that are available, see [“JMS Connection Factory Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Once the connection factory has been defined, you can look it up by first establishing a JNDI context (`context`) using the `NamingManager.InitialContext()` method. For any application other than a servlet application, you must pass an environment used to create the initial context. For more information, see the `NamingManager.InitialContext()` Javadoc.

Once the context is defined, to look up a connection factory in JNDI, execute one of the following commands, for PTP or Pub/Sub messaging, respectively:

```
QueueConnectionFactory queueConnectionFactory =  
    (QueueConnectionFactory) context.lookup(CF_name);  
  
TopicConnectionFactory topicConnectionFactory =  
    (TopicConnectionFactory) context.lookup(CF_name);
```

The `CF_name` argument specifies the connection factory name defined during configuration.

For more information about the `ConnectionFactory` class, see [“ConnectionFactory Object” on page 2-6](#) or the `javax.jms.ConnectionFactory` Javadoc.

Step 2: Create a Connection Using the Connection Factory

You can create a connection for accessing a queue or topic using the `ConnectionFactory` methods described in the following sections.

For more information about the `Connection` class, see [“Connection Object” on page 2-8](#) or the [javax.jms.Connection](#) Javadoc.

Create a Queue Connection

The `QueueConnectionFactory` provides the following two methods for creating a queue connection:

```
public QueueConnection createQueueConnection(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public QueueConnection createQueueConnection(  
    String userName,  
    String password  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

The first method creates a `QueueConnection`; the second method creates a `QueueConnection` using a specified user identity. In each case, a connection is created in stopped mode and must be started in order to accept messages, as described in [“Step 7: Start the Connection” on page 4-15](#).

For more information about the `QueueConnectionFactory` class methods, see the [javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory](#) Javadoc. For more information about the `QueueConnection` class, see the [javax.jms.QueueConnection](#) Javadoc.

Create a Topic Connection

The `TopicConnectionFactory` provides the following two methods for creating a topic connection:

```
public TopicConnection createTopicConnection(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public TopicConnection createTopicConnection(  
    String userName,  
    String password  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

The first method creates a `TopicConnection`; the second method creates a `TopicConnection` using a specified user identity. In each case, a connection is created in stopped mode and must be started in order to accept messages, as described in [“Step 7: Start the Connection” on page 4-15](#).

For more information about the `TopicConnectionFactory` class methods, see the [`javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory` Javadoc](#). For more information about the `TopicConnection` class, see the [`javax.jms.TopicConnection` Javadoc](#).

Step 3: Create a Session Using the Connection

You can create one or more sessions for accessing a queue or topic using the `Connection` methods described in the following sections.

Note: A session and its message producers and consumers can only be accessed by one thread at a time. Their behavior is undefined if multiple threads access them simultaneously.

For more information about the `Session` class, see [“Session Object” on page 2-9](#) or the [`javax.jms.Session` Javadoc](#).

Create a Queue Session

The `QueueConnection` class defines the following method for creating a queue session:

```
public QueueSession createQueueSession(  
    boolean transacted,  
    int acknowledgeMode  
) throws JMSException
```

You must specify a boolean argument indicating whether the session will be transacted (`true`) or non-transacted (`false`), and an integer that indicates the acknowledge mode for non-transacted sessions, as described in [Table 2-6, “Acknowledge Modes Used for Non-Transacted Sessions,” on page 2-10](#). The `acknowledgeMode` attribute is ignored for transacted sessions. In this case, messages are acknowledged when the transaction is committed using the `commit()` method.

For more information about the `QueueConnection` class methods, see the [`javax.jms.QueueConnection` Javadoc](#). For more information about the `QueueSession` class, see the [`javax.jms.QueueSession` Javadoc](#).

Create a Topic Session

The `TopicConnection` class defines the following method for creating a topic session:

```
public TopicSession createTopicSession(  
    boolean transacted,
```

```

    int acknowledgeMode
) throws JMSEException

```

You must specify a boolean argument indicating whether the session will be transacted (`true`) or non-transacted (`false`), and an integer that indicates the acknowledge mode for non-transacted sessions, as described in [“Acknowledge Modes Used for Non-Transacted Sessions” on page 2-10](#). The `acknowledgeMode` attribute is ignored for transacted sessions. In this case, messages are acknowledged when the transaction is committed using the `commit()` method.

For more information about the `TopicConnection` class methods, see the [javax.jms.TopicConnection Javadoc](#). For more information about the `TopicSession` class, see the [javax.jms.TopicSession Javadoc](#).

Step 4: Look Up a Destination (Queue or Topic)

Before you can look up a destination, the destination must be configured by the WebLogic JMS system administrator, as described in [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Once the destination has been configured, you can look up a destination by establishing a JNDI context (`context`), which has already been accomplished in [“Step 1: Look Up a Connection Factory in JNDI” on page 4-6](#), and executing one of the following commands, for PTP or Pub/Sub messaging, respectively:

```

Queue queue = (Queue) context.lookup(Dest_name);

Topic topic = (Topic) context.lookup(Dest_name);

```

The `Dest_name` argument specifies the destination’s JNDI name defined during configuration.

If you do not use a JNDI namespace, you can use the following `QueueSession` or `TopicSession` method to reference a queue or topic, respectively:

```

public Queue createQueue(
    String queueName
) throws JMSEException

public Topic createTopic(
    String topicName
) throws JMSEException

```

The syntax for the `queueName` and/or `topicName` string is `JMS_Server_Name/Destination_Name` (for example, `myjmsserver/mydestination`). To

view source code that uses this syntax, refer to the `findqueue()` example in [“Creating Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49](#).

Note: The `createQueue()` and `createTopic()` methods *do not create* destinations dynamically; they create only references to destinations that already exist. For information about creating destinations dynamically, see [“Creating Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49](#).

For more information about these methods, see the [javax.jms.QueueSession](#) and [javax.jms.TopicSession](#) Javadoc, respectively.

Once the destination has been defined, you can use the following Queue or Topic method to access the queue or topic name, respectively:

```
public String getQueueName(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public String getTopicName(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

To ensure that the queue and topic names are returned in printable format, use the `toString()` method.

For more information about the `Destination` class, see [“Destination Object” on page 2-12](#) or the [javax.jms.Destination](#) Javadoc.

Server Affinity When Looking Up Destinations

The `createTopic()` and `createQueue()` methods also allow a `"/Destination_Name"` syntax to indicate server affinity when looking up destinations. This will locate destinations that are locally deployed in the same JVM as the JMS connection's connection factory host. If the name is not on the local JVM an exception is thrown, even though the same name might be deployed on a different JVM.

An application might use this convention to avoid hard-coding the server name when using the `createTopic()` and `createQueue()` methods so that the code can be reused on different JMS servers without requiring any changes.

Step 5: Create Message Producers and Message Consumers Using the Session and Destinations

You can create message producers and message consumers by passing the destination reference to the `Session` methods described in the following sections.

Note: Each consumer receives its own local copy of a message. Once received, you can modify the header field values; however, the message properties and message body are read only. (Attempting to modify the message properties or body at this point will generate a `MessageNotWriteableException`.) You can modify the message body by executing the corresponding message type's `clearbody()` method to clear the existing contents and enable write permission.

For more information about the `MessageProducer` and `MessageConsumer` classes, see [“MessageProducer and MessageConsumer Objects” on page 2-14](#), or the `javax.jms.MessageProducer` and `javax.jms.MessageConsumer` Javadocs, respectively.

Create QueueSenders and QueueReceivers

The `QueueSession` object defines the following methods for creating queue senders and receivers:

```
public QueueSender createSender(
    Queue queue
) throws JMSException

public QueueReceiver createReceiver(
    Queue queue
) throws JMSException

public QueueReceiver createReceiver(
    Queue queue,
    String messageSelector
) throws JMSException
```

You must specify the queue object for the queue sender or receiver being created. You may also specify a message selector for filtering messages. Message selectors are described in more detail in [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#).

If you pass a value of null to the `createSender()` method, you create an *anonymous producer*. In this case, you must specify the queue name when sending messages, as described in [“Sending Messages” on page 4-22](#).

Once the queue sender or receiver has been created, you can access the queue name associated with the queue sender or receiver using the following `QueueSender` or `QueueReceiver` method:

```
public Queue getQueue(
) throws JMSException
```

For more information about the `QueueSession` class methods, see the [javax.jms.QueueSession](#) Javadoc. For more information about the `QueueSender` and `QueueReceiver` classes, see the [javax.jms.QueueSender](#) and [javax.jms.QueueReceiver](#) Javadocs, respectively.

Create TopicPublishers and TopicSubscribers

The `TopicSession` object defines the following methods for creating topic publishers and topic subscribers:

```
public TopicPublisher createPublisher(  
    Topic topic  
) throws JMSException  
  
public TopicSubscriber createSubscriber(  
    Topic topic  
) throws JMSException  
  
public TopicSubscriber createSubscriber(  
    Topic topic,  
    String messageSelector,  
    boolean noLocal  
) throws JMSException
```

Note: The methods described in this section create non-durable subscribers. Non-durable topic subscribers only receive messages sent while they are active. For information about the methods used to create durable subscriptions enabling messages to be retained until all messages are delivered to a durable subscriber, see [“Setting Up Durable Subscriptions” on page 4-53](#). In this case, durable subscribers only receive messages that are published after the subscriber has subscribed.

You must specify the topic object for the publisher or subscriber being created. You may also specify a message selector for filtering messages and a `noLocal` flag (described later in this section). Message selectors are described in more detail in [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#).

If you pass a value of null to the `createPublisher()` method, you create an *anonymous producer*. In this case, you must specify the topic name when sending messages, as described in [“Sending Messages” on page 4-22](#).

An application can have a JMS connection that it uses to both publish and subscribe to the same topic. Because topic messages are delivered to all subscribers, the application can receive messages it has published itself. To prevent this behavior, a JMS application can set a `noLocal` flag to `true`.

Once the topic publisher or subscriber has been created, you can access the topic name associated with the topic publisher or subscriber using the following `TopicPublisher` or `TopicSubscriber` method:

```
Topic getTopic(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

In addition, you can access the `noLocal` variable setting associated with the topic subscriber using the following `TopicSubscriber` method:

```
boolean getNoLocal(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

For more information about the `TopicSession` class methods, see the [javax.jms.TopicSession](#) Javadoc. For more information about the `TopicPublisher` and `TopicSubscriber` classes, see the [javax.jms.TopicPublisher](#) and [javax.jms.TopicSubscriber](#) Javadocs, respectively.

Step 6a: Create the Message Object (Message Producers)

Note: This step applies to message producers only.

To create the message object, use one of the following `Session` or `WLSession` class methods:

- Session Methods

Note: These methods are inherited by both the `QueueSession` and `TopicSession` subclasses.

```
public BytesMessage createBytesMessage(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public MapMessage createMapMessage(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public Message createMessage(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public ObjectMessage createObjectMessage(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public ObjectMessage createObjectMessage(  
    Serializable object  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public StreamMessage createStreamMessage(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

```
public TextMessage createTextMessage(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public TextMessage createTextMessage(  
    String text  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

- **WLSession Method**

```
public XMLMessage createXMLMessage(  
    String text  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

For more information about the `Session` and `WLSession` class methods, see the [javax.jms.Session](#) and [weblogic.jms.extensions.WLSession](#) Javadocs, respectively. For more information about the `Message` class and its methods, see “[Message Object](#)” on [page 2-15](#), or the [javax.jms.Message](#) Javadoc.

Step 6b: Optionally Register an Asynchronous Message Listener (Message Consumers)

Note: This step applies to message consumers only.

To receive messages asynchronously, you must register an asynchronous message listener by performing the following steps:

1. Implement the [javax.jms.MessageListener](#) interface, which includes an `onMessage()` method.

Note: For an example of the `onMessage()` method interface, see “[Example: Setting Up a PTP Application](#)” on [page 4-15](#).

If you wish to issue the `close()` method within an `onMessage()` method call, the system administrator must select the `Allow Close In OnMessage` check box when configuring the connection factory. For more information on configuring JMS, see “[Configuring JMS](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

2. Set the message listener using the following `MessageConsumer` method, passing the listener information as an argument:

```
public void setMessageListener(  
    MessageListener listener  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

3. Optionally, implement an exception listener on the session to catch exceptions, as described in “[Defining a Session Exception Listener](#)” on [page 4-47](#).

You can unset a message listener by calling the `MessageListener()` method with a value of `null`.

Once a message listener has been defined, you can access it by calling the following `MessageConsumer` method:

```
public MessageListener getMessageListener(
) throws JMSEException
```

Note: WebLogic JMS guarantees that multiple `onMessage()` calls for the same session will not be executed simultaneously.

If a message consumer is closed by an administrator or as the result of a server failure, a `ConsumerClosedException` is delivered to the session exception listener, if one has been defined. In this way, a new message consumer can be created, if necessary. For information about defining a session exception listener, see [“Defining a Session Exception Listener” on page 4-47](#).

The `MessageConsumer` class methods are inherited by the `QueueReceiver` and `TopicSubscriber` classes. For additional information about the `MessageConsumer` class methods, see [“MessageProducer and MessageConsumer Objects” on page 2-14](#) or the [javax.jms.MessageConsumer](#) Javadoc.

Step 7: Start the Connection

You start the connection using the `Connection` class `start()` method.

For additional information about starting, stopping, and closing a connection, see [“Starting, Stopping, and Closing a Connection” on page 4-46](#) or the [javax.jms.Connection](#) Javadoc.

Example: Setting Up a PTP Application

The following example is excerpted from the `examples.jms.queue.QueueSend` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\queue` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation. The `init()` method shows how to set up and start a `QueueSession` for a JMS application. The following shows the `init()` method, with comments describing each setup step.

Define the required variables, including the JNDI context, JMS connection factory, and queue static variables.

```
public final static String JNDI_FACTORY=
    "weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory";
```

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```
public final static String JMS_FACTORY=
    "weblogic.examples.jms.QueueConnectionFactory";
public final static String
    QUEUE="weblogic.examples.jms.exampleQueue";

private QueueConnectionFactory qconFactory;
private QueueConnection qcon;
private QueueSession qsession;
private QueueSender qsender;
private Queue queue;
private TextMessage msg;
```

Set up the JNDI initial context, as follows:

```
InitialContext ic = getInitialContext(args[0]);
    .
    .
    .
private static InitialContext getInitialContext(
    String url
) throws NamingException
{
    Hashtable env = new Hashtable();
    env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, JNDI_FACTORY);
    env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, url);
    return new InitialContext(env);
}
```

Note: When setting up the JNDI initial context for an EJB or servlet, use the following method:

```
Context ctx = new InitialContext();
```

Create all the necessary objects for sending messages to a JMS queue. The `ctx` object is the JNDI initial context passed in by the `main()` method.

```
public void init(
    Context ctx,
    String queueName
) throws NamingException, JMSException
{
```

Step 1

Look up a connection factory in JNDI.

```
qconFactory = (QueueConnectionFactory) ctx.lookup(JMS_FACTORY);
```

Step 2

Create a connection using the connection factory.

```
qcon = qconFactory.createQueueConnection();
```

Step 3

Create a session using the connection. The following code defines the session as non-transacted and specifies that messages will be acknowledged automatically. For more information about transacted sessions and acknowledge modes, see [“Session Object” on page 2-9](#).

```
qsession = qcon.createQueueSession(false,  
    Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```

Step 4

Look up a destination (queue) in JNDI.

```
queue = (Queue) ctx.lookup(queueName);
```

Step 5

Create a reference to a message producer (queue sender) using the session and destination (queue).

```
qsender = qsession.createSender(queue);
```

Step 6

Create the message object.

```
msg = qsession.createTextMessage();
```

Step 7

Start the connection.

```
qcon.start();  
}
```

The `init()` method for the `examples.jms.queue.QueueReceive` example is similar to the `QueueSend` `init()` method shown previously, with the one exception. Steps 5 and 6 would be replaced by the following code, respectively:

```
greceiver = qsession.createReceiver(queue);
greceiver.setMessageListener(this);
```

In the first line, instead of calling the `createSender()` method to create a reference to the queue sender, the application calls the `createReceiver()` method to create the queue receiver.

In the second line, the message consumer registers an asynchronous message listener.

When a message is delivered to the queue session, it is passed to the `examples.jms.QueueReceive.onMessage()` method. The following code excerpt shows the `onMessage()` interface from the `QueueReceive` example:

```
public void onMessage(Message msg)
{
    try {
        String msgText;
        if (msg instanceof TextMessage) {
            msgText = ((TextMessage)msg).getText();
        } else { // If it is not a TextMessage...
            msgText = msg.toString();
        }

        System.out.println("Message Received: "+ msgText );

        if (msgText.equalsIgnoreCase("quit")) {
            synchronized(this) {
                quit = true;
                this.notifyAll(); // Notify main thread to quit
            }
        }
    } catch (JMSEException jmse) {
        jmse.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

The `onMessage()` method processes messages received through the queue receiver. The method verifies that the message is a `TextMessage` and, if it is, prints the text of the message. If

`onMessage()` receives a different message type, it uses the message's `toString()` method to display the message contents.

Note: It is good practice to verify that the received message is the type expected by the handler method.

For more information about the JMS classes used in this example, see [“WebLogic JMS Classes” on page 2-5](#) or the `javax.jms` Javadoc.

Example: Setting Up a Pub/Sub Application

The following example is excerpted from the `examples.jms.topic.TopicSend` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\topic` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation. The `init()` method shows how to set up and start a topic session for a JMS application. The following shows the `init()` method, with comments describing each setup step.

Define the required variables, including the JNDI context, JMS connection factory, and topic static variables.

```
public final static String JNDI_FACTORY=
    "weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory";
public final static String JMS_FACTORY=
    "weblogic.examples.jms.TopicConnectionFactory";
public final static String
    TOPIC="weblogic.examples.jms.exampleTopic";

protected TopicConnectionFactory tconFactory;
protected TopicConnection tcon;
protected TopicSession tsession;
protected TopicPublisher tpublisher;
protected Topic topic;
protected TextMessage msg;
```

Set up the JNDI initial context, as follows:

```
InitialContext ic = getInitialContext(args[0]);
    .
    .
    .
private static InitialContext getInitialContext(
```

```
String url
) throws NamingException
{
    Hashtable env = new Hashtable();
    env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, JNDI_FACTORY);
    env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, url);
    return new InitialContext(env);
}
```

Note: When setting up the JNDI initial context for a servlet, use the following method:

```
Context ctx = new InitialContext();
```

Create all the necessary objects for sending messages to a JMS queue. The `ctx` object is the JNDI initial context passed in by the `main()` method.

```
public void init(
    Context ctx,
    String topicName
) throws NamingException, JMSEException
{
```

Step 1

Look up a connection factory using JNDI.

```
tconFactory =
    (TopicConnectionFactory) ctx.lookup(JMS_FACTORY);
```

Step 2

Create a connection using the connection factory.

```
tcon = tconFactory.createTopicConnection();
```

Step 3

Create a session using the connection. The following defines the session as non-transacted and specifies that messages will be acknowledged automatically. For more information about setting session transaction and acknowledge modes, see [“Session Object” on page 2-9](#).

```
tsession = tcon.createTopicSession(false,
    Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```


Step 4

Look up the destination (topic) using JNDI.

```
topic = (Topic) ctx.lookup(topicName);
```

Step 5

Create a reference to a message producer (topic publisher) using the session and destination (topic).

```
tpublisher = tsession.createPublisher(topic);
```

Step 6

Create the message object.

```
msg = tsession.createTextMessage();
```

Step 7

Start the connection.

```
tcon.start();
}
```

The `init()` method for the `examples.jms.topic.TopicReceive` example is similar to the `TopicSend` `init()` method shown previously with one exception. Steps 5 and 6 would be replaced by the following code, respectively:

```
tsubscriber = tsession.createSubscriber(topic);
tsubscriber.setMessageListener(this);
```

In the first line, instead of calling the `createPublisher()` method to create a reference to the topic publisher, the application calls the `createSubscriber()` method to create the topic subscriber.

In the second line, the message consumer registers an asynchronous message listener.

When a message is delivered to the topic session, it is passed to the `examples.jms.TopicSubscribe.onMessage()` method. The `onMessage()` interface for the `TopicReceive` example is the same as the `QueueReceive.onMessage()` interface, as described in [“Example: Setting Up a PTP Application” on page 4-15](#).

For more information about the JMS classes used in this example, see [“WebLogic JMS Classes” on page 2-5](#) or the `javax.jms` Javadoc.

Sending Messages

Once you have set up the JMS application as described in [“Setting Up a JMS Application” on page 4-4](#), you can send messages. To send a message, you must perform the following steps:

1. Create a message object.
2. Define a message.
3. Send the message to a destination.

For more information about the JMS classes for sending messages and the message types, see the [javax.jms.Message](#) Javadoc. For information about receiving messages, see [“Receiving Messages” on page 4-29](#).

Step 1: Create a Message Object

This step has already been accomplished as part of the client setup procedure, as described in [“Step 6a: Create the Message Object \(Message Producers\)” on page 4-13](#).

Step 2: Define a Message

This step *may* have been accomplished when setting up an application, as described in [“Step 6a: Create the Message Object \(Message Producers\)” on page 4-13](#). Whether or not this step has already been accomplished depends on the method that was called to create the message object. For example, for `TextMessage` and `ObjectMessage` types, when you create a message object, you have the option of defining the message when you create the message object.

If a value has been specified and you do not wish to change it, you can proceed to step 3.

If a value has not been specified or if you wish to change an existing value, you can define a value using the appropriate `set` method. For example, the method for defining the text of a `TextMessage` is as follows:

```
public void setText(  
    String string  
) throws JMSException
```

Note: Messages can be defined as null.

Subsequently, you can clear the message body using the following method:

```
public void clearBody(  
) throws JMSException
```

For more information about the methods used to define messages, see the [javax.jms.Session](#) Javadoc.

Step 3: Send the Message to a Destination

You can send a message to a destination using a message producer—queue sender (PTP) or topic publisher (Pub/Sub)—and the methods described in the following sections. The `Destination` and `MessageProducer` objects were created when you set up the application, as described in “[Setting Up a JMS Application](#)” on page 4-4.

Note: If multiple topic subscribers are defined for the same topic, each subscriber will receive its own local copy of a message. Once received, you can modify the header field values; however, the message properties and message body are read only. You can modify the message body by executing the corresponding message type’s `clearbody()` method to clear the existing contents and enable write permission.

For more information about the `MessageProducer` class, see “[MessageProducer and MessageConsumer Objects](#)” on page 2-14 or the [javax.jms.MessageProducer](#) Javadoc.

Send a Message Using Queue Sender

You can send messages using the following `QueueSender` methods:

```
public void send(
    Message message
) throws JMSException

public void send(
    Message message,
    int deliveryMode,
    int priority,
    long timeToLive
) throws JMSException

public void send(
    Queue queue,
    Message message
) throws JMSException

public void send(
    Queue queue,
    Message message,
    int deliveryMode,
```

```
int priority,  
long timeToLive  
) throws JMSEException
```

You must specify a message. You may also specify the queue name (for anonymous message producers), delivery mode (`DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT` or `DeliveryMode.NON_PERSISTENT`), priority (0–9), and time-to-live (in milliseconds). If not specified, the delivery mode, priority, and time-to-live attributes are set to one of the following:

- Connection factory or destination override configuration attributes defined for the producer, as described “[Configuring JMS](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- Values specified using the message producer’s set methods, as described in “[Setting Message Producer Attributes](#)” on page 4-26.

Notes: WebLogic JMS also provides the following proprietary attributes, as described in “[Setting Message Producer Attributes](#)” on page 4-26:

- `TimeToDeliver` (that is, birth time), which represents the delay before a sent message is made visible on its target destination.
- `RedeliveryLimit`, which determines the number of times a message is redelivered after a recover or rollback.
- `SendTimeout`, which is the maximum time the producer will wait for space when sending a message.

If you define the delivery mode as `PERSISTENT`, you should configure a backing store for the destination, as described in “[JMS Store Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Note: If no backing store is configured, then the delivery mode is changed to `NON_PERSISTENT` and messages are not written to the persistent store.

If the queue sender is an anonymous producer (that is, if when the queue was created, the name was set to null), then you must specify the queue name (using one of the last two methods) to indicate where to deliver messages. For more information about defining anonymous producers, see “[Create QueueSenders and QueueReceivers](#)” on page 4-11.

For example, the following code sends a persistent message with a priority of 4 and a time-to-live of one hour:

```
QueueSender.send(message, DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT, 4, 3600000);
```

For additional information about the `QueueSender` class methods, see the [javax.jms.QueueSender](#) Javadoc.

Send a Message Using TopicPublisher

You can send messages using the following `TopicPublisher` methods:

```
public void publish(
    Message message
) throws JMSEException

public void publish(
    Message message,
    int deliveryMode,
    int priority,
    long timeToLive
) throws JMSEException

public void publish(
    Topic topic,
    Message message
) throws JMSEException

public void publish(
    Topic topic,
    Message message,
    int deliveryMode,
    int priority,
    long timeToLive
) throws JMSEException
```

You must provide a message. You may also specify the topic name, delivery mode (`DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT` or `DeliveryMode.NON_PERSISTENT`), priority (0–9), and time-to-live (in milliseconds). If not specified, the delivery mode, priority, and time-to-live attributes are set to one of the following:

- Connection factory or destination override configuration attributes defined for the producer, as described “[Configuring JMS](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- Values specified using the message producer’s set methods, as described in “[Setting Message Producer Attributes](#)” on page 4-26.

Notes: WebLogic JMS also provides the following proprietary attributes, as described in [“Setting Message Producer Attributes” on page 4-26](#):

- `TimeToDeliver` (that is, birth time), which represents the delay before a sent message is made visible on its target destination.
- `RedeliveryLimit`, which determines the number of times a message is redelivered after a recover or rollback.
- `SendTimeout`, which is the maximum time the producer will wait for space when sending a message.

If you define the delivery mode as `PERSISTENT`, you should configure a backing store, as described in [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Note: If no backing store is configured, then the delivery mode is changed to `NON_PERSISTENT` and no messages are stored.

If the topic publisher is an anonymous producer (that is, if when the topic was created, the name was set to null), then you must specify the topic name (using either of the last two methods) to indicate where to deliver messages. For more information about defining anonymous producers, see [“Create TopicPublishers and TopicSubscribers” on page 4-12](#).

For example, the following code sends a persistent message with a priority of 4 and a time-to-live of one hour:

```
TopicPublisher.publish(message, DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT,  
    4,3600000);
```

For more information about the `TopicPublisher` class methods, see the [javax.jms.TopicPublisher](#) Javadoc.

Setting Message Producer Attributes

As described in the previous section, when sending a message, you can optionally specify the delivery mode, priority, and time-to-live values. If not specified, these attributes are set to the connection factory configuration attributes, as described in [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Alternatively, you can set the delivery mode, priority, time-to-deliver, time-to-live, and redelivery delay (timeout), and redelivery limit values dynamically using the message producer’s set methods. The following table lists the message producer set and get methods for each dynamically configurable attribute.

Note: The delivery mode, priority, time-to-live, time-to-deliver, redelivery delay (timeout), and redelivery limit attribute settings can be overridden by the destination using the Delivery Mode Override, Priority Override, Time To Live Override, Time To Deliver Override, Redelivery Delay Override, and Redelivery Limit configuration attributes, as described in “[Configuring Destinations](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Table 4-2 Message Producer Set and Get Methods

Attribute	Set Method	Get Method
Delivery Mode	<code>public void setDeliveryMode(int deliveryMode) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public int getDeliveryMode() throws JMSEException</code>
Priority	<code>public void setPriority(int defaultPriority) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public int getPriority() throws JMSEException</code>
Time-To-Live	<code>public void setTimeToLive(long timeToLive) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public long getTimeToLive() throws JMSEException</code>
Time-To-Deliver	<code>public void setTimeToDeliver(long timeToDeliver) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public long getTimeToDeliver() throws JMSEException</code>
Redelivery Limit	<code>public void setRedeliveryLimit(int redeliveryLimit) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public int getredeliveryLimit() throws JMSEException</code>
Send Timeout	<code>public void setsendTimeout(long sendTimeout) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public long getsendTimeout() throws JMSEException</code>

Note: JMS defines optional `MessageProducer` methods for disabling the message ID and timestamp information. However, these methods are ignored by WebLogic JMS.

For more information about the `MessageProducer` class methods, see Sun’s [javax.jms.MessageProducer](#) Javadoc or the [weblogic.jms.extensions.WLMessageProducer](#) Javadoc.

Example: Sending Messages Within a PTP Application

The following example is excerpted from the `examples.jms.queue.QueueSend` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\queue` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation. The example shows the code required to create a `TextMessage`, set the text of the message, and send the message to a queue.

```
msg = qsession.createTextMessage();  
  
    .  
    .  
    .  
public void send(  
    String message  
) throws JMSEException  
{  
    msg.setText(message);  
    qsender.send(msg);  
}
```

For more information about the `QueueSender` class and methods, see the [javax.jms.QueueSender](#) Javadoc.

Example: Sending Messages Within a Pub/Sub Application

The following example is excerpted from the `examples.jms.topic.TopicSend` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\topic` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation. It shows the code required to create a `TextMessage`, set the text of the message, and send the message to a topic.

```
msg = tsession.createTextMessage();  
  
    .  
    .  
    .  
public void send(  
    String message  
) throws JMSEException  
{
```



```

msg.setText(message);
tpublisher.publish(msg);
}

```

For more information about the `TopicPublisher` class and methods, see the [javax.jms.TopicPublisher Javadoc](#).

Receiving Messages

Once you have set up the JMS application as described in [“Setting Up a JMS Application” on page 4-4](#), you can receive messages.

To receive a message, you must create the receiver object and specify whether you want to receive messages asynchronously or synchronously, as described in the following sections.

The order in which messages are received can be controlled by the following:

- Message delivery attributes (delivery mode and sorting criteria) defined during configuration, as described in [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*, or as part of the `send()` method, as described in [“Sending Messages” on page 4-22](#).
- Destination sort order set using destination keys, as described in [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Once received, you can modify the header field values; however, the message properties and message body are read-only. You can modify the message body by executing the corresponding message type’s `clearbody()` method to clear the existing contents and enable write permission.

For more information about the JMS classes for receiving messages and the message types, see the [javax.jms.Message Javadoc](#). For information about sending messages, see [“Sending Messages” on page 4-22](#).

Receiving Messages Asynchronously

This procedure is described within the context of setting up the application. For more information, see [“Step 6b: Optionally Register an Asynchronous Message Listener \(Message Consumers\)” on page 4-14](#).

Note: You can control the maximum number of messages that may exist for an asynchronous consumer and that have not yet been passed to the message listener by setting the Messages Maximum attribute when configuring the connection factory.

Asynchronous Message Pipeline

If messages are produced faster than asynchronous message listeners (consumers) can consume them, a JMS server will push multiple unconsumed messages in a batch to another session with available asynchronous message listeners. These in-flight messages are sometimes referred to as the *message pipeline*, or in some JMS vendors as the *message backlog*. The pipeline or backlog size is the number of messages that have accumulated on an asynchronous consumer, but which have not been passed to a message listener.

Configuring a Message Pipeline

You can control a client's maximum pipeline size by configuring the Messages Maximum attribute on the client's connection factory, which is defined as the "maximum number of messages that can exist for an asynchronous consumer and that have not yet been passed to the message listener". The default setting is *10*.

For more information on configuring a JMS connection factory, see "[JMS Connection Factory Tasks](#)" in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Behavior of Pipelined Messages

Once a message pipeline is configured, it will exhibit the following behavior:

- **Statistics** — JMS monitoring statistics reports backlogged messages in a message pipeline as pending (for queues and durable subscribers) until they are either committed or acknowledged.
- **Performance** — Increasing the Messages Maximum pipeline size may improve performance for high-throughput applications. Note that a larger pipeline will increase client memory usage, as the pending pipelined messages accumulate on the client JVM before the asynchronous consumer's listener is called.
- **Sorting** — Messages in an asynchronous consumer's pipeline are not sorted according to the consumer destination's configured sort order; instead, they remain in the order in which they are pushed from the JMS server. For example, if a destination is configured to sort by priority, high priority messages will not jump ahead of low priority messages that have already been pushed into an asynchronous consumer's pipeline.

Notes: The Messages Maximum pipeline size setting on the connection factory is not related to the Messages Maximum quota settings on JMS servers and destinations.

Pipelined messages are sometimes aggregated into a single message on the network transport. If the messages are sufficiently large, the aggregate size of the data written may

exceed the maximum value for the transport, which may cause undesirable behavior. For example, the `t3` protocol sets a default maximum message size of 10,000,000 bytes, and is configurable on the server with the `MaxT3MessageSize` attribute. This means that if ten 2 megabyte messages are pipelined, the `t3` limit may be exceeded.

Receiving Messages Synchronously

To receive messages synchronously, use the following `MessageConsumer` methods:

```
public Message receive(
    ) throws JMSEException

public Message receive(
    long timeout
    ) throws JMSEException

public Message receiveNoWait(
    ) throws JMSEException
```

In each case, the application receives the next message produced. If you call the `receive()` method with no arguments, the call blocks indefinitely until a message is produced or the application is closed. Alternatively, you can pass a timeout value to specify how long to wait for a message. If you call the `receive()` method with a value of 0, the call blocks indefinitely. The `receiveNoWait()` method receives the next message if one is available, or returns null; in this case, the call does not block.

The `MessageConsumer` class methods are inherited by the `QueueReceiver` and `TopicSubscriber` classes. For additional information about the `MessageConsumer` class methods, see the [javax.jms.MessageConsumer](#) Javadoc.

Example: Receiving Messages Synchronously Within a PTP Application

The following example is excerpted from the `examples.jms.queue.QueueReceive` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\queue` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation. Rather than set a message listener, you would call `greceiver.receive()` for each message. For example:

```
greceiver = qsession.createReceiver(queue);
greceiver.receive();
```

The first line creates the queue receiver on the queue. The second line executes a `receive()` method. The `receive()` method blocks and waits for a message.

Example: Receiving Messages Synchronously Within a Pub/Sub Application

The following example is excerpted from the `examples.jms.topic.TopicReceive` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\topic` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation. Rather than set a message listener, you would call `tsubscriber.receive()` for each message.

For example:

```
tsubscriber = tsession.createSubscriber(topic);
Message msg = tsubscriber.receive();
msg.acknowledge();
```

The first line creates the topic subscriber on the topic. The second line executes a `receive()` method. The `receive()` method blocks and waits for a message.

Recovering Received Messages

Note: This section applies only to non-transacted sessions for which the acknowledge mode is set to `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`, as described in [Table 2-6, “Acknowledge Modes Used for Non-Transacted Sessions,” on page 2-10](#). Synchronously received `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` messages may not be recovered; they have already been acknowledged.

An application can request that JMS redeliver messages (unacknowledged them) using the following method:

```
public void recover(
) throws JMSEException
```

The `recover()` method performs the following steps:

- Stops message delivery for the session
- Tags all messages that have not been acknowledged (but may have been delivered) as redelivered
- Resumes sending messages starting from the first unacknowledged message for that session

Note: Messages in queues are not necessarily redelivered in the same order that they were originally delivered, nor to the same queue consumers. For information to guarantee the correct ordering of redelivered messages, see [“Ordered Redelivery of Messages” on page 4-37](#).

Acknowledging Received Messages

Note: This section applies only to non-transacted sessions for which the acknowledge mode is set to `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`, as described in [Table 2-6, “Acknowledge Modes Used for Non-Transacted Sessions,” on page 2-10](#).

To acknowledge a received message, use the following `Message` method:

```
public void acknowledge(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

The `acknowledge()` method depends on how the connection factory’s Acknowledge Policy attribute is configured, as follows:

- The default policy of “All” specifies that calling `acknowledge` on a message acknowledges all unacknowledged messages received on the session.
- The “Previous” policy specifies that calling `acknowledge` on a message acknowledges only unacknowledged messages up to, and including, the given message. Messages that are not acknowledged may be redelivered to the client.

This method is effective only when issued by a non-transacted session for which the acknowledge mode is set to `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`. Otherwise, the method is ignored.

Releasing Object Resources

When you have finished using the connection, session, message producer or consumer, connection consumer, or queue browser created on behalf of a JMS application, you should explicitly close them to release the resources.

Enter the `close()` method to close JMS objects, as follows:

```
public void close(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

When closing an object:

- The call blocks until the method call completes or until any outstanding asynchronous receiver `onMessage()` calls complete.
- All associated sub-objects are also closed. For example, when closing a session, all associated message producers and consumers are also closed. When closing a connection, all associated sessions are also closed.

For more information about the impact of the `close()` method for each object, see the appropriate [javax.jms](#) Javadoc. In addition, for more information about the connection or

Session `close()` method, see [“Starting, Stopping, and Closing a Connection” on page 4-46](#) or [“Closing a Session” on page 4-48](#), respectively.

The following example is excerpted from the `examples.jms.queue.QueueSend` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\queue` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation. This example shows the code required to close the message consumer, session, and connection objects.

```
public void close(  
    ) throws JMSException  
{  
    qreceiver.close();  
    qsession.close();  
    qcon.close();  
}
```

In the `QueueSend` example, the `close()` method is called at the end of `main()` to close objects and free resources.

Managing Rolled Back, Recovered, Redelivered, or Expired Messages

The following sections describe how to manage rolled back or recovered messages:

- [“Setting a Redelivery Delay for Messages” on page 4-34](#)
- [“Setting a Redelivery Limit for Messages” on page 4-36](#)
- [“Ordered Redelivery of Messages” on page 4-37](#)
- [“Handling Expired Messages” on page 4-38](#)

Setting a Redelivery Delay for Messages

You can delay the redelivery of messages when a temporary, external condition prevents an application from properly handling a message. This allows an application to temporarily inhibit the receipt of “poison” messages that it cannot currently handle. When a message is rolled back or recovered, the redelivery delay is the amount of time a message is put aside before an attempt is made to redeliver the message.

If JMS immediately redelivers the message, the error condition may not be resolved and the application may still not be able to handle the message. However, if an application is configured for a redelivery delay, then when it rolls back or recovers a message, the message is set aside until the redelivery delay has passed, at which point the messages are made available for redelivery.

All messages consumed and subsequently rolled back or recovered by a session receive the redelivery delay for that session at the time of rollback or recovery. Messages consumed by multiple sessions as part of a single user transaction will receive different redelivery delays as a function of the session that consumed the individual messages. Messages that are left unacknowledged or uncommitted by a client, either intentionally or as a result of a failure, are not assigned a redelivery delay.

Setting a Redelivery Delay

A session inherits the redelivery delay from its connection factory when the session is created. The `RedeliveryDelay` attribute of a connection factory is configured using the Administration Console. For more information, see “[JMS Connection Factory Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

The application that creates the session can then override the connection factory setting using WebLogic-specific extensions to the `javax.jms.Session` interface. The session attribute is dynamic and can be changed at any time. Changing the session redelivery delay affects all messages consumed and rolled back (or recovered) by that session after the change except when the message is in a session using non-durable topics.

Note: When a session is using non-durable topics, the `setRedeliveryDelay` method does not apply. This may result in unexpected behavior if you are using a non-durable topic consumer to drive a workflow.

The method for setting the redelivery delay on a session is provided through the `weblogic.jms.extensions.WLSession` interface, which is an extension to the `javax.jms.Session` interface. To define a redelivery delay for a session, use the following methods:

```
public void setRedeliveryDelay(
    long redeliveryDelay
) throws JMSEException;

public long getRedeliveryDelay(
) throws JMSEException;
```

For more information on the `WLSession` class, refer to the [weblogic.jms.extensions.WLSession](#) Javadoc.

Overriding the Redelivery Delay on a Destination

Regardless of what redelivery delay is set on the session, the destination where a message is being rolled back or recovered can override the setting. The redelivery delay override applied to the redelivery of a message is the one in effect at the time a message is rolled back or recovered.

The `RedeliveryDelayOverride` attribute of a destination is configured using the Administration Console. For more information, see “[JMS Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Setting a Redelivery Limit for Messages

To better manage your system resources, you can specify a limit on the number of times that WebLogic JMS will attempt to redeliver messages to an application. You can also determine whether undeliverable messages are then redirected to a specified error destination on the local JMS server. If a redelivery limit is configured, but no error destination is configured, then persistent or non-persistent messages are simply deleted when they reach their redelivery limit, and no exception is thrown.

Note: The redelivery limit with no error destination behavior also applies to transactional messages, which are not rolled back for future redelivery, and no exception is thrown.

Alternatively, you can set the redelivery limit value dynamically using the message producer’s set method, as described in “[Setting Message Producer Attributes](#)” on page 4-26.

Configuring a Message Redelivery Limit On a Destination

When a destination’s attempts to redeliver a message to a consumer reaches a specified redelivery limit, then the destination deems the message undeliverable. The `RedeliveryLimit` attribute is set on a destination and is configurable using the Administration Console. This setting overrides the redelivery limit set on the message producer. For more information, see “[JMS Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Configuring an Error Destination for Undelivered Messages

If an error destination is configured on a JMS server for undelivered messages, then when a message has been deemed to be undeliverable to a destination, the message is then redirected to the error destination. The error destination can be either a queue or a topic destination. It must be configured on the same JMS server as the destination for which it is defined. If no error destination is configured, then undeliverable messages are simply deleted.

Once an error destination is configured for the JMS server (for example, `exampleQueueError`) existing destinations can select the error destination using the `Error Destination` attribute on the Configuration → Redelivery tab on the Administration Console. For more information, see “[JMS Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Ordered Redelivery of Messages

As per the [JMS Specification](#), all messages initially delivered to a consumer from a given producer are guaranteed to arrive at the consumer in the order in which they were produced. WebLogic JMS goes above and beyond this requirement by providing the “Ordered Redelivery of Messages” feature, which guarantees the correct ordering of *redelivered* messages *as well*.

In order to provide this guarantee, WebLogic JMS must impose certain constraints. They are:

- Single consumers — ordered redelivery is only guaranteed when there is a single consumer. If there are multiple consumers, then there are no guarantees about the order in which any individual consumer will receive messages.

Note: With respect to MDBs (message-driven beans), the number of consumers is a function of the number of MDB instances deployed for a given MDB. The initial and maximum values for the number of instances must be set to *1*. Otherwise, no ordering guarantees can be made with respect to redelivered messages.
- Sort order — if a given destination is sorted, has JMS destination keys defined, and another message is produced such that the message would be placed at the top of the ordering, then no guarantee can be made between the redelivery of an existing message and the delivery of the incoming message.
- Message selection — if a consumer is using a selector, then ordering on redelivery is only guaranteed between the message being redelivered and other messages that match the criteria for that selector. There are no guarantees of order with respect to messages that do not match the selector.
- Redelivery delay — if a message has a redelivery delay period and is recovered or rolled back, then it is unavailable for the delay period. During that period, other messages can be delivered before the delayed message—even though these messages were sent after the delayed message.
- Messages pending recovery — ordered redelivery does not apply to redelivered messages that end up in a pending recovery state due to a server failure or a system reboot.
- Configure the message pipeline for asynchronous consumers — for ordered redelivery to occur for all asynchronous consumers, explicitly set the **Messages Maximum = 1** on the

connection factory used by the receiving application. For more information, see [“Required Connection Factory Configuration for Asynchronous Consumers \(including the Messaging Bridge and MDBs\)”](#) on page 4-38.

Required Connection Factory Configuration for Asynchronous Consumers (including the Messaging Bridge and MDBs)

In order for ordered redelivery to occur for asynchronous consumers, including JMS applications that use the WebLogic Messaging Bridge or MDBs, the size of the message pipeline must be set to *1*. The message pipeline size is set using the **Messages Maximum** attribute on the JMS connection factory used by the receiving application. Any value higher than *1* means there may be additional in-flight messages that will appear ahead of a redelivered message. MDB applications must define an application-specific JMS connection factory and set the **Messages Maximum** attribute value to *1* on that connection factory, and then reference the connection factory in the EJB descriptor for their MDB application.

For more information about configuring a JMS connection factory, see [“JMS Connection Factory Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

For more information about configuring a Messaging Bridge, see [“WebLogic Messaging Bridge”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

For more information about programming EJBs, see [“Designing Message-Driven Beans”](#) in *Programming WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans*.

Performance Limitations

JMS applications that implement the Ordered Redelivery feature will incur performance degradation for asynchronous consumers using JTA transactions (specifically, MDBs and the WebLogic Messaging Bridge). This is caused by a mandatory reduction in the number of in-flight messages to exactly *1*, so messages are not aggregated when they are sent to the client.

Handling Expired Messages

WebLogic JMS has an *active* message Expiration Policy feature that allows you to control how the system searches for expired messages and how it handles them when they are encountered. This feature ensures that expired messages are cleaned up immediately, either by simply discarding expired messages, discarding expired messages and logging their removal, or redirecting expired messages to an error destination configured on the local JMS server.

For more information about the configuring an message Expiration Policy, see [“Handling Expired Messages”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Setting Message Delivery Times

You can schedule message deliveries to an application for specific times in the future. Message deliveries can be deferred for short periods of time (such as seconds or minutes) or for long stretches of time (for example, hours later for batch processing). Until that delivery time, the message is essentially invisible until it is delivered, allowing you to schedule work at a particular time in the future.

Messages are not sent on a recurring basis; they are sent only once. In order to send messages on a recurring basis, a received scheduled message must be sent back to its original destination. Typically, the receive, the send, and any associated work should be under the same transaction to ensure exactly-once semantics.

Setting a Delivery Time on Producers

Support for setting and getting a time-to-deliver on an individual producer is provided through the `weblogic.jms.extensions.WLMessageProducer` interface, which is an extension to the `javax.jms.MessageProducer` interface. To define a time-to-deliver on an individual producer, use the following methods:

```
public void setTimeToDeliver(
    long timeToDeliver
) throws JMSException;

public long getTimeToDeliver(
) throws JMSException;
```

For more information on the `WLMessageProducer` class, refer to the [weblogic.jms.extensions.WLMessageProducer](#) Javadoc.

Setting a Delivery Time on Messages

The `DeliveryTime` is a JMS message header field that defines the earliest absolute time at which the message can be delivered. That is, the message is held by the messaging system and is not given to any consumers until that time.

As a JMS header field, the `DeliveryTime` can be used to sort messages in a destination or to select messages. For purposes of data type conversion, the delivery time is stored as a long integer.

Note: Setting a delivery time value on a message has no effect on this field, because JMS will always override the value with the producer's value when the message is sent or

published. The message delivery time methods described here are similar to other JMS message fields that are set through the producer, including the delivery mode, priority, time-to-deliver, time-to-live, redelivery delay, and redelivery limit fields. Specifically, the setting of these fields is reserved for JMS providers, including WebLogic JMS.

The support for setting and getting the delivery time on a message is provided through the `weblogic.jms.extensions.WLMessage` interface, which is an extension to the `javax.jms.Message` interface. To define a delivery time on a message, use the following methods:

```
public void setJMSDeliveryTime(  
    long deliveryTime  
) throws JMSEException;  
  
public long getJMSDeliveryTime(  
) throws JMSEException;
```

For more information on the `WLMessage` class, refer to the [weblogic.jms.extensions.WLMessage Javadoc](#).

Overriding a Delivery Time

When a producer is created it inherits its `TimeToDeliver` attribute, expressed in milliseconds, from the connection factory used to create the connection that the producer is a part of. Regardless of what time-to-deliver is set on the producer, the destination to which a message is being sent or published can override the setting. An administrator can set the `TimeToDeliverOverride` attribute on a destination in either a relative or scheduled string format.

Interaction With the Time-to-Live Value

If the specified time-to-live value (`JMSExpiration`) is less than or equal to the specified time-to-deliver value, then the message delivery succeeds. However, the message is then silently expired.

Setting a Relative Time-to-Deliver Override

A relative `TimeToDeliverOverride` is a String specified as an integer, and is configurable using the Administration Console. For more information, see “[JMS Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Setting a Scheduled Time-to-Deliver Override

A scheduled `TimeToDeliverOverride` can also be specified using the `weblogic.jms.extensions.Schedule` class, which provides methods that take a schedule and return the next scheduled time for delivering messages.

Example	Description
0 0 0,30 * * * *	Exact next nearest half-hour
* * 0,30 4-5 * * *	Anytime in the first minute of the half hours in the 4 A.M. and 5 A.M. hours
* * * 9-16 * * *	Between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. (9:00.00 A.M. to 4:59.59 P.M.)
* * * * 8-14 * 2	The second Tuesday of the month
* * * 13-16 * * 0	Between 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. on Sunday
* * * * * 31 *	The last day of the month
* * * * 15 4 1	The next time April 15th occurs on a Sunday
0 0 0 1 * * 2-6;0 0 0 2 * * 1,7	1 A.M. on weekdays; 2 A.M. on weekends

A cron-like string is used to define the schedule. The format is defined by the following BNF syntax:

```
schedule := millisecond second minute hour dayOfMonth month
           dayOfWeek
```

The BNF syntax for specifying the `second` field is as follows:

```
second      := * | secondList
secondList  := secondItem [, secondList]
secondItem  := secondValue | secondRange
SecondRange := secondValue - secondValue
```

Similar BNF statements for milliseconds, minute, hour, day-of-month, month, and day-of-week can be derived from the second syntax. The values for each field are defined as non-negative integers in the following ranges:

```
milliSecondValue := 0-999
milliSecondValue := 0-999
secondValue      := 0-59
minuteValue      := 0-59
hourValue        := 0-23
dayOfMonthValue  := 1-31
monthValue       := 1-12
dayOfWeekValue   := 1-7
```

Note: These values equate to the same ranges that the `java.util.Calendar` class uses, except for `monthValue`. The `java.util.Calendar` range for `monthValue` is 0-11, rather than 1-12.

Using this syntax, each field can be represented as a range of values indicating all times between the two times. For example, 2-6 in the `dayOfWeek` field indicates Monday through Friday, inclusive. Each field can also be specified as a comma-separated list. For instance, a minute field of 0,15,30,45 means every quarter hour on the quarter hour. Lastly, each field can be defined as both a set of individual values and ranges of values. For example, an hour field of 9-17,0 indicates between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., and on the hour of midnight.

Additional semantics are as follows:

- If multiple schedules are supplied (using a semi-colon (;) as the separator), the next scheduled time for the set is determined using the schedule that returns the soonest value. One use for this is for specifying schedules that change based on the day of the week (see the final example below).
- A value of 1 (one) for the `dayOfWeek` equates to Sunday.
- A value of * means every time for that field. For instance, a * in the Month field means every month. A * in the Hour field means every hour.
- A value of 1 or last (not case sensitive) indicates the greatest possible value for a field.
- If a day-of-month is specified that exceeds the normal maximum for a month, then the normal maximum for that month will be specified. For example, if it is February during a leap year and 31 was specified, then the scheduler will schedule as if 29 was specified instead. This means that setting the month field to 31 always indicates the last day of the month.

- If milliseconds are specified, they are rounded down to the nearest 50th of a second. The values are 0, 19, 39, 59, ..., 979, and 999. Thus, 0-40 gets rounded to 0-39 and 50-999 gets rounded to 39-999.

Note: When a `Calendar` is not supplied as a method parameter to one of the static methods in this class, the calendar used is a `java.util.GregorianCalendar` with a default `java.util.TimeZone` and a default `java.util.Locale`.

JMS Schedule Interface

The `weblogic.jms.extensions.schedule` class has methods that will return the next scheduled time that matches the recurring time expression. This expression uses the same syntax as the `TimeToDeliverOverride`. The time returned in milliseconds can be relative or absolute.

For more information on the `WLSession` class, refer to the [weblogic.jms.extensions.Schedule](#) Javadoc.

You can define the next scheduled time after the *given* time using the following method:

```
public static Calendar nextScheduledTime(
    String schedule,
    Calendar calendar
) throws ParseException {
```

You can define the next scheduled time after the *current* time using the following method:

```
public static Calendar nextScheduledTime(
    String schedule,
    ) throws ParseException {
```

You can define the next scheduled time after the *given* time in absolute milliseconds using the following method:

```
public static long nextScheduledTimeInMillis(
    String schedule,
    long timeInMillis
) throws ParseException
```

You can define the next scheduled time after the *given* time in relative milliseconds using the following method:

```
public static long nextScheduledTimeInMillisRelative(
    String schedule,
    long timeInMillis
) throws ParseException {
```

You can define the next scheduled time after the *current* time in relative milliseconds using the following method:

```
public static long nextScheduledTimeInMillisRelative(  
    String schedule  
    ) throws ParseException {
```

Managing Connections

The following sections describe how to manage connections:

- [Defining a Connection Exception Listener](#)
- [Accessing Connection Metadata](#)
- [Starting, Stopping, and Closing a Connection](#)

Defining a Connection Exception Listener

An exception listener asynchronously notifies an application whenever a problem occurs with a connection. This mechanism is particularly useful for a connection waiting to consume messages that might not be notified otherwise.

Note: The purpose of an exception listener is not to monitor all exceptions thrown by a connection, but to deliver those exceptions that would not be otherwise be delivered.

You can define an exception listener for a connection using the following `Connection` method:

```
public void setExceptionListener(  
    ExceptionListener listener  
    ) throws JMSException
```

You must specify an `ExceptionListener` object for the connection.

The JMS Provider notifies an exception listener, if one has been defined, when it encounters a problem with a connection using the following `ExceptionListener` method:

```
public void onException(  
    JMSException exception  
    )
```

The JMS Provider specifies the exception that describes the problem when calling the method.

You can access the exception listener for a connection using the following `Connection` method:


```
public ExceptionListener getExceptionListener(
) throws JMSEException
```

Accessing Connection Metadata

You can access the metadata associated with a specific connection using the following `Connection` method:

```
public ConnectionMetaData getMetaData(
) throws JMSEException
```

This method returns a `ConnectionMetaData` object that enables you to access JMS metadata. The following table lists the various type of JMS metadata and the get methods that you can use to access them.

JMS Metadata	Get Method
Version	<code>public String getJMSVersion() throws JMSEException</code>
Major version	<code>public int getJMSMajorVersion() throws JMSEException</code>
Minor version	<code>public int getJMSMinorVersion() throws JMSEException</code>
Provider name	<code>public String getJMSProviderName() throws JMSEException</code>
Provider version	<code>public String getProviderVersion() throws JMSEException</code>
Provider major version	<code>public int getProviderMajorVersion() throws JMSEException</code>
Provider minor version	<code>public int getProviderMinorVersion() throws JMSEException</code>
JMSX property names	<code>public Enumeration getJMSXPropertyNames() throws JMSEException</code>

For more information about the `ConnectionMetaData` class, see the [javax.jms.ConnectionMetaData Javadoc](#).

Starting, Stopping, and Closing a Connection

To control the flow of messages, you can start and stop a connection temporarily using the `start()` and `stop()` methods, respectively, as follows.

The `start()` and `stop()` method details are as follows:

```
public void start(  
    ) throws JMSEException  
  
public void stop(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

A newly created connection is stopped—no messages are received until the connection is started. Typically, other JMS objects are set up to handle messages before the connection is started, as described in [“Setting Up a JMS Application” on page 4-4](#). Messages may be produced on a stopped connection, but cannot be delivered to a stopped connection.

Once started, you can stop a connection using the `stop()` method. This method performs the following steps:

- Pauses the delivery of all messages. No applications waiting to receive messages will return until the connection is restarted or the time-to-live value associated with the message is reached.
- Waits until all message listeners that are currently processing messages have completed.

Typically, a JMS Provider allocates a significant amount of resources when it creates a connection. When a connection is no longer being used, you should close it to free up resources. A connection can be closed using the following method:

```
public void close(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

This method performs the following steps to execute an orderly shutdown:

- Terminates the receipt of all pending messages. Applications may return a message or null if a message was not available at the time of the close.
- Waits until all message listeners that are currently processing messages have completed.
- Rolls back in-process transactions on its transacted sessions (unless such transactions are part of an external JTA user transaction). For more information about JTA user transactions, see [“Using JTA User Transactions” on page 5-4](#).

- Does not force an acknowledge of client-acknowledged sessions. By not forcing an acknowledge, no messages are lost for queues and durable subscriptions that require reliable processing.

When you close a connection, all associated objects are also closed. You can continue to use the message objects created or received via the connection, except the received message's `acknowledge()` method. Closing a closed connection has no effect.

Note: Attempting to acknowledge a received message from a closed connection's session throws an `IllegalStateException`.

Managing Sessions

The following sections describe how to manage sessions, including:

- [Defining a Session Exception Listener](#)
- [Closing a Session](#)

Defining a Session Exception Listener

An exception listener asynchronously notifies a client in the event a problem occurs with a session. This is particularly useful for a session waiting to consume messages that might not be notified otherwise.

Note: The purpose of an exception listener is not to monitor all exceptions thrown by a session, only to deliver those exceptions that would otherwise be undelivered.

You can define an exception listener for a session using the following `WLSession` method:

```
public void setExceptionListener(
    ExceptionListener listener
) throws JMSEException
```

You must specify an `ExceptionListener` object for the session.

The JMS Provider notifies an exception listener, if one has been defined, when it encounters a problem with a session using the following `ExceptionListener` method:

```
public void onException(
    JMSEException exception
)
```

The JMS Provider specifies the exception encountered that describes the problem when calling the method.

You can access the exception listener for a session using the following `WLSession` method:

```
public ExceptionListener getExceptionListener(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

Note: Because there can only be one thread per session, an exception listener and message listener (used for asynchronous message delivery) cannot execute simultaneously. Consequently, if a message listener is executing at the time a problem occurs, execution of the exception listener is blocked until the message listener completes its execution. For more information about message listeners, see [“Receiving Messages Asynchronously” on page 4-29](#).

Closing a Session

As with connections, a JMS Provider allocates a significant amount of resources when it creates a session. When a session is no longer being used, it is recommended that it be closed to free up resources. A session can be closed using the following `Session` method:

```
public void close(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

Note: The `close()` method is the only `Session` method that can be invoked from a thread that is separate from the session thread.

This method performs the following steps to execute an orderly shutdown:

- Terminates the receipt of all pending messages. Applications may return a message or null if a message was not available at the time of the close.
- Waits until all message listeners that are currently processing messages have completed.
- Rolls back in-process transactions (unless such transactions are part of external JTA user transaction). For more information about JTA user transactions, see [“Using JTA User Transactions” on page 5-4](#).
- Does not force an acknowledge of client acknowledged sessions, ensuring that no messages are lost for queues and durable subscriptions that require reliable processing.

When you close a session, all associated producers and consumers are also closed.

Note: If you want to issue the `close()` method within an `onMessage()` method call, the system administrator must select the Allow Close In OnMessage check box when configuring the connection factory. For more information, see [“JMS Connection Factory Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Creating Destinations Dynamically

You can create destinations dynamically using:

- `weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper` class methods. See [“Using JMS Helper to Manage Applications” on page 7-1](#).
- Temporary destinations. See [“Using Temporary Destinations” on page 4-52](#).

Deleting Destinations Dynamically

You can dynamically delete JMS destinations (queue or topic) using any of the following methods:

- `weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper` class method. See [“Using JMS Helper to Manage Applications” on page 7-1](#).
- Administration console
- User-defined JMX application. See [“Using Temporary Destinations” on page 4-52](#)

The JMS server removes the deleted destination in real time, therefore, it’s not necessary to redeploy the JMS server for the deletion to take effect. The associated procedures for dynamically deleting destinations are described in the following sections.

Preconditions for Deleting Destinations

In order to successfully delete a destination, the following preconditions must be met:

- The destination must not be a member of a distributed destination. For more information, see [“Using Distributed Destinations” on page 4-86](#).
- The destination must not be the error destination for some other destination. For more information, see [“Configuring an Error Destination for Undelivered Messages” on page 4-36](#).

If either of these preconditions cannot be met, then the deletion will not be allowed.

When a Destination is Deleted

When a destination is deleted, the following behaviors and semantics apply:

- Physical deletion of existing messages—all durable subscribers for the deleted destination are permanently deleted. All messages, persistent and non-persistent, stored in the deleted destination are permanently removed from the messaging system.
- No longer able to create producers, consumers, and browsers—Once a destination is deleted, applications will no longer be able to create producers, consumers, or browsers for the deleted destination. Any attempt to do so will result in the application receiving an `InvalidDestinationException` — as if the destination does not exist.
- Closing of consumers—All existing consumers for the deleted destination are closed. The closing of a consumer generates a `ConsumerClosedException`, which is delivered to the `ExceptionListener`, if any, of the parent session, and which will read “Destination was deleted”.

When a consumer is closed, if it has an outstanding `receive()` operation, then that operation is cancelled and the caller receives a `null` indicating that no message is available. Attempts by an application to do anything but `close()` a closed consumer will result in an `IllegalStateException`.

- Closing of browsers—All browsers for the deleted destination are closed. Attempts by an application to do anything but `close()` a closed browser will result in an `IllegalStateException`. Closing of a browser implicitly closes all enumerations associated with the browser.
- Closing of enumerations—All enumerations for the deleted destination are closed. The behavior after an enumeration is closed depends on the last call before the enumeration was closed. If a call to `hasMoreElements()` returns a value of `true`, and no subsequent call to `nextElement()` has been made, then the enumeration guarantees that the next element can be enumerated. This produces the specifics. When the last call before the close was to `hasMoreElements()`, and the value returned was `true`, then the following behaviors apply:
 - The first call to `nextElement()` will return a message.
 - Subsequent calls to `nextElement()` will throw a `NoSuchElementException`.
 - Calls to `hasMoreElements()` made before the first call to `nextElement()` will return `true`.
 - Calls to `hasMoreElements()` made after the first call to `nextElement()` will return `false`.

If a given enumeration has never been called, or the last call before the close was to `nextElement()`, or the last call before the close was to `hasMoreElements()` and the value returned was `false`, then the following behaviors apply:

- Calls to `hasMoreElements()` will return `false`.
- Calls to `nextElement()` will throw a `NoSuchElementException`.
- Blocking send operations cancelled—All blocking send operations posted against the deleted destination are cancelled. Send operations waiting for quota will receive a `ResourceAllocationException`. For more information on using blocking send operations, see “[Avoiding Quota Exceptions by Blocking Message Producers](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- Uncommitted transactions unaffected—The deletion of a destination does not affect existing uncommitted transactions. Any uncommitted work associated with a deleted destination is allowed to complete as part of the transaction. However, since the destination is deleted, the net result of all operations (rollback, commit, etc.) is the deletion of the associated messages.

Message Timestamps for Troubleshooting Deleted Destinations

If a destination with persistent messages is deleted and then immediately recreated while the JMS server is not running, the JMS server will compare the version number of the destination (using the `CreationTime` field in the configuration `config.xml` file) and the version number of the destination in the persistent messages. In this case, the left over persistent messages for the older destination will have an older version number than the version number in the `config.xml` file for the recreated destination, and when the JMS server is rebooted, the left over persistent messages are simply discarded.

However, if a persistent message somehow has a version number that is *newer* than the version number in the `config.xml` for the recreated destination, then either the system clock was rolled back when the destination was deleted and recreated (while the JMS server was not running), or a different `config.xml` is being used. In this situation, the JMS server will fail to boot. To save the persistent message, you can set the version number (the `CreationTime` field) in the `config.xml` to match the version number in the persistent message. Otherwise, you can change the version number in the `config.xml` so that it is newer than the version number in the persistent message; this way, the JMS server can delete the message when it is rebooted.

Deleted Destination Statistics

Statistics for the deleted destination and the hosting JMS server are updated as the messages are physically deleted. However, the deletion of some messages can be delayed pending the outcome of another operation. This includes messages sent and/or received in a transaction, as well as unacknowledged non-transactional messages received by a client.

Using Temporary Destinations

Temporary destinations enable an application to create a destination, as required, without the system administration overhead associated with configuring and creating a server-defined destination.

JMS applications can use the `JMSReplyTo` header field to return a response to a request. The sender application may optionally set the `JMSReplyTo` header field of its messages to its temporary destination name to advertise the temporary destination that it is using to other applications.

Temporary destinations exist only for the duration of the current connection, unless they are removed using the `delete()` method, described in [“Deleting a Temporary Destination” on page 4-53](#).

Because messages are never available if the server is restarted, all `PERSISTENT` messages are silently made `NON_PERSISTENT`. As a result, temporary destinations are not suitable for business logic that must survive a restart.

Note: Before creating a temporary destination (queue or topic), you must use the Administration Console to configure the JMS server to use temporary destinations. This is done by using the JMS server’s `Temporary Template` attribute to select a JMS template that is configured in the same domain. For more information about configuring a JMS server, see [“JMS Server Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

The following sections describe how to create a temporary queue (PTP) or temporary topic (Pub/Sub).

Creating a Temporary Queue

You can create a temporary queue using the following `QueueSession` method:

```
public TemporaryQueue createTemporaryQueue(  
    ) throws JMSException
```

For example, to create a reference to a `TemporaryQueue` that will exist only for the duration of the current connection, use the following method call:

```
QueueSender = Session.createTemporaryQueue();
```

Creating a Temporary Topic

You can create a temporary topic using the following `TopicSession` method:


```
public TemporaryTopic createTemporaryTopic(
) throws JMSEException
```

For example, to create a reference to a temporary topic that will exist only for the duration of the current connection, use the following method call:

```
TopicPublisher = Session.createTemporaryTopic();
```

Deleting a Temporary Destination

When you finish using a temporary destination, you can delete it (to release associated resources) using the following `TemporaryQueue` or `TemporaryTopic` method:

```
public void delete(
) throws JMSEException
```

Setting Up Durable Subscriptions

WebLogic JMS supports durable and non-durable subscriptions.

For durable subscriptions, WebLogic JMS stores a message in a persistent file or database until the message has been delivered to the subscribers or has expired, even if those subscribers are not *active* at the time that the message is delivered. A subscriber is considered active if the Java object that represents it exists. Durable subscriptions are supported for Pub/Sub messaging only.

Note: Durable subscriptions cannot be created for distributed topics. However, you can still create a durable subscription on distributed topic member and the other topic members will forward the messages to the member that has the durable subscription. For more information on using distributed topics, see [“Using Distributed Destinations” on page 4-86](#).

For non-durable subscriptions, WebLogic JMS delivers messages only to applications with an active session. Messages sent to a topic while an application is not listening are never delivered to that application. In other words, non-durable subscriptions last only as long as their subscriber objects. By default, subscribers are non-durable.

The following sections describe:

- [Defining the Persistent Store](#)
- [Defining the Client ID](#)
- [Creating Subscribers for a Durable Subscription](#)
- [Deleting Durable Subscriptions](#)

- [Modifying Durable Subscriptions](#)
- [Managing Durable Subscriptions](#)

Defining the Persistent Store

You must configure a persistent file or database store and assign it to your JMS server so WebLogic JMS can store a message until it has been delivered to the subscribers or has expired.

- Create a JMS file store or JMS JDBC backing store using the Stores node.
- Target the configured store to your JMS server by selecting it from the Store field's drop-down list on the JMS Server → Configuration → General tab.

Note: No two JMS servers can use the same backing store.

For more information about configuring JMS stores, see [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Defining the Client ID

To support durable subscriptions, a client identifier (client ID) must be defined for the connection.

Note: The JMS client ID is not necessarily equivalent to the WebLogic Server username, that is, a name used to authenticate a user in the WebLogic security realm. You can, of course, set the JMS client ID to the WebLogic Server username, if it is appropriate for your JMS application.

The client ID can be supplied in two ways:

- The first method is to configure the connection factory with the client ID. For WebLogic JMS, this means adding a separate connection factory definition during configuration for each client ID. Applications then look up their own topic connection factories in JNDI and use them to create connections containing their own client IDs. For more information about configuring a connection factory with a client ID, see [“JMS Connection Factory Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.
- Alternatively, the preferred method is for an application that can set its client ID in the connection after the connection is created by calling the following connection method:

```
public void setClientID(  
    String clientID  
) throws JMSException
```

You must specify a unique client ID. If you use this alternative approach, you can use the default connection factory (if it is acceptable for your application) and avoid the need to modify the configuration information. However, applications with durable subscriptions must ensure that they call `setClientID()` *immediately after* creating their topic connection. For information on the default connection factory, see “[Configuring JMS](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

If a client ID is already defined for the connection, an `IllegalStateException` is thrown. If the specified client ID is already defined for another connection, an `InvalidClientIDException` is thrown.

Note: When specifying the client ID using the `setClientID()` method, there is a risk that a duplicate client ID may be specified without throwing an exception. For example, if the client IDs for two separate connections are set simultaneously to the same value, a race condition may occur and the same value may be assigned to both connections. You can avoid this risk of duplication by specifying the client ID during configuration.

To display a client ID and test whether or not a client ID has already been defined, use the following Connection method:

```
public String getClientID(
) throws JMSEException
```

Note: Support for durable subscriptions is a feature unique to the Pub/Sub messaging model, so client IDs are used only with topic connections; queue connections also contain client IDs, but JMS does not use them.

Durable subscriptions should not be created for a temporary topic, because a temporary topic is designed to exist only for the duration of the current connection.

Creating Subscribers for a Durable Subscription

You can create subscribers for a durable subscription using the following `TopicSession` methods:

```
public TopicSubscriber createDurableSubscriber(
    Topic topic,
    String name
) throws JMSEException

public TopicSubscriber createDurableSubscriber(
    Topic topic,
    String name,
    String messageSelector,
```

```
        boolean noLocal  
    ) throws JMSException
```

You must specify the name of the topic for which you are creating a subscriber, and the name of the durable subscription. You may also specify a message selector for filtering messages and a `noLocal` flag (described later in this section). Message selectors are described in more detail in [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#). If you do not specify a `messageSelector`, by default all messages are searched.

An application can use a JMS connection to both publish and subscribe to the same topic. Because topic messages are delivered to all subscribers, an application can receive messages it has published itself. To prevent this, a JMS application can set a `noLocal` flag to `true`. The `noLocal` value defaults to `false`.

The durable subscription `name` must be unique per client ID. For information on defining the client ID for the connection, see [“Defining the Client ID” on page 4-54](#).

Only one session can define a subscriber for a particular durable subscription at any given time. Multiple subscribers can access the durable subscription, but not at the same time. Durable subscriptions are stored within the file or database.

Deleting Durable Subscriptions

To delete a durable subscription, you use the following `TopicSession` method:

```
public void unsubscribe(  
    String name  
) throws JMSException
```

You must specify the name of the durable subscription to be deleted.

You cannot delete a durable subscription if any of the following are true:

- A `TopicSubscriber` is still active on the session.
- A message received by the durable subscription is part of a transaction or has not yet been acknowledged in the session.

Note: You can also delete durable subscriptions from the Administration Console. For information on managing durable subscriptions, see [“Managing Durable Subscriptions” on page 4-57](#).

Modifying Durable Subscriptions

To modify a durable subscription, perform the following steps:

1. Optionally, delete the durable subscription, as described in [“Deleting Durable Subscriptions” on page 4-56](#).

This step is optional. If not explicitly performed, the deletion will be executed implicitly when the durable subscription is recreated in the next step.

2. Use the methods described in [“Creating Subscribers for a Durable Subscription” on page 4-55](#) to recreate a durable subscription of the same name, but specifying a different topic name, message selector, or `noLocal` value.

The durable subscription is recreated based on the new values.

Note: When recreating a durable subscription, be careful to avoid creating a durable subscription with a duplicate name. For example, if you attempt to delete a durable subscription from a JMS server that is unavailable, the delete call fails. If you subsequently create a durable subscription with the same name on a different JMS server, you may experience unexpected results when the first JMS server becomes available. Because the original durable subscription has not been deleted, when the first JMS server again becomes available, there will be two durable subscriptions with duplicate names.

Managing Durable Subscriptions

You can monitor and delete durable subscriptions from the Administration Console. For more information, see [“Configuring JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Setting and Browsing Message Header and Property Fields

WebLogic JMS provides a set of standard header fields that you can define to identify and route messages. In addition, property fields enable you to include application-specific header fields within a message, extending the standard set. You can use the message header and property fields to convey information between communicating processes.

The primary reason for including data in a property field rather than in the message body is to support message filtering via message selectors. Except for XML message extensions, data in the message body cannot be accessed via message selectors. For example, suppose you use a property field to assign high priority to a message. You can then design a message consumer containing a message selector that accesses this property field and selects only messages of expedited priority. For more information about selectors, see [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#).

Setting Message Header Fields

JMS messages contain a standard set of header fields that are always transmitted with the message. They are available to message consumers that receive messages, and some fields can be set by the message producers that send messages. Once a message is received, its header field values can be modified.

For a description of the standard messages header fields, see [“Message Header Fields” on page 2-15](#).

The following table lists the Message class set and get methods for each of the supported data types.

Note: In some cases, the `send()` method overrides the header field value set using the `set()` method, as indicated in the following table.

Header Field	Set Method	Get Method
JMSCorrelationID	<pre>public void setJMSCorrelationID(String correlationID) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public String getJMSCorrelationID() throws JMSEException public byte[] getJMSCorrelationIDAsBytes() throws JMSEException</pre>
JMSDestination ¹	<pre>public void setJMSDestination(Destination destination) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public Destination getJMSDestination() throws JMSEException</pre>
JMSDeliveryMode ¹	<pre>public void setJMSDeliveryMode(int deliveryMode) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public int getJMSDeliveryMode() throws JMSEException</pre>
JMSDeliveryTime ¹	<pre>public void setJMSDeliveryTime(long deliveryTime) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public long getJMSDeliveryTime() throws JMSEException</pre>

Header Field	Set Method	Get Method
JMSDeliveryMode ¹	<pre>public void setJMSDeliveryMode(int deliveryMode) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public int getJMSDeliveryMode() throws JMSEException</pre>
JMSMessageID ¹	<pre>public void setJMSMessageID(String id) throws JMSEException</pre> <p>Note: In addition to the set method, the <code>weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper</code> class provides the following methods to convert between pre-WebLogic JMS 6.0 and 6.1 JMSMessageID formats:</p> <pre>public void oldJMSMessageIDToNew(String id, long timeStamp) throws JMSEException</pre> <pre>public void newJMSMessageIDToOld(String id, long timeStamp) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public String getJMSMessageID() throws JMSEException</pre>
JMSPriority ¹	<pre>public void setJMSPriority(int priority) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public int getJMSPriority() throws JMSEException</pre>
JMSRedelivered ¹	<pre>public void setJMSRedelivered(boolean redelivered) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public boolean getJMSRedelivered() throws JMSEException</pre>
JMSRedeliveryLimit ¹	<pre>public void setJMSRedeliveryLimit(int redelivered) throws JMSEException</pre>	<pre>public int getJMSRedeliveryLimit() throws JMSEException</pre>

Header Field	Set Method	Get Method
JMSReplyTo	public void setJMSReplyTo(Destination replyTo) throws JMSEException	public Destination getJMSReplyTo() throws JMSEException
JMSTimeStamp ¹	public void setJMSTimeStamp(long timestamp) throws JMSEException	public long getJMSTimeStamp() throws JMSEException
JMSType	public void setJMSType(String type) throws JMSEException	public String getJMSType() throws JMSEException

1. The corresponding `set()` method has no impact on the message header field when the `send()` method is executed. If set, this header field value will be overridden during the `send()` operation.

The `examples.jms.sender.SenderServlet` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the `WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\sender` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation, shows how to set header fields in messages that you send and how to display message header fields after they are sent.

For example, the following code, which appears after the `send()` method, displays the message ID that was assigned to the message by WebLogic JMS:

```
System.out.println("Sent message " +
    msg.getJMSMessageID() + " to " +
    msg.getJMSDestination());
```

Setting Message Property Fields

To set a property field, call the appropriate `set` method and specify the property name and value. To read a property field, call the appropriate `get` method and specify the property name.

The sending application can set properties in the message, and the receiving application can subsequently view them. The receiving application cannot change the properties without first clearing them using the following `clearProperties()` method:

```
public void clearProperties(  
) throws JMSEException
```

This method does not clear the message header fields or body.

Note: The `JMSX` property name prefix is reserved for JMS. The connection metadata contains a list of `JMSX` properties, which can be accessed as an enumerated list using the `getJMSXPropertyNames()` method. For more information, see [“Accessing Connection Metadata” on page 4-45](#).

The `JMS_` property name prefix is reserved for provider-specific properties; it is not intended for use with standard JMS messaging.

The property field can be set to any of the following types: boolean, byte, double, float, int, long, short, or string. The following table lists the Message class set and get methods for each of the supported data types.

Table 4-3 Message Property Set and Get Methods for Data Types

Data Type	Set Method	Get Method
boolean	<code>public void setBooleanProperty(String name, boolean value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public boolean getBooleanProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>
byte	<code>public void setByteProperty(String name, byte value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public byte getByteProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>
double	<code>public void setDoubleProperty(String name, double value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public double getDoubleProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>
float	<code>public void setFloatProperty(String name, float value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public float getFloatProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>
int	<code>public void setIntProperty(String name, int value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public int getIntProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>
long	<code>public void setLongProperty(String name, long value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public long getLongProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>

Table 4-3 Message Property Set and Get Methods for Data Types (Continued)

Data Type	Set Method	Get Method
short	<code>public void setShortProperty(String name, short value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public short getShortProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>
String	<code>public void setStringProperty(String name, String value) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public String getStringProperty(String name) throws JMSEException</code>

In addition to the set and get methods described in the previous table, you can use the `setObjectProperty()` and `getObjectProperty()` methods to use the objectified primitive values of the property type. When the objectified value is used, the property type can be determined at execution time rather than during the compilation. The valid object types are boolean, byte, double, float, int, long, short, and string.

You can access all property field names using the following Message method:

```
public Enumeration getPropertyNames(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

This method returns all property field names as an enumeration. You can then retrieve the value of each property field by passing the property field name to the appropriate get method, as described in the previous table, based on the property field data type.

The following table is a conversion chart for message properties. It allows you to identify the type that can be read based on the type that has been written.

Table 4-4 Message Property Conversion Chart

Property Written As. . .	Can Be Read As. . .							
	boolean	byte	double	float	int	long	short	String
boolean	X							X
byte		X			X	X	X	X
double			X					X

Table 4-4 Message Property Conversion Chart (Continued)

Property Written As. . .	Can Be Read As. . .							
	boolean	byte	double	float	int	long	short	String
float			X	X				X
int					X	X		X
long						X		X
Object	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
short					X	X	X	X
String	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

You can test whether or not a property value has been set using the following `Message` method:

```
public boolean propertyExists(
    String name
) throws JMSEException
```

You specify a property name and the method returns a boolean value indicating whether or not the property exists.

For example, the following code sets two `String` properties and an `int` property:

```
msg.setStringProperty("User", user);
msg.setStringProperty("Category", category);
msg.setIntProperty("Rating", rating);
```

For more information about message property fields, see [“Message Property Fields” on page 2-20](#) or the `javax.jms.Message` Javadoc.

Browsing Header and Property Fields

Note: Only queue message header and property fields can be browsed. You cannot browse topic message header and property fields.

You can browse the header and property fields of messages on a queue using the following `QueueSession` methods:

```
public QueueBrowser createBrowser(  
    Queue queue  
    ) throws JMSException  
  
public QueueBrowser createBrowser(  
    Queue queue,  
    String messageSelector  
    ) throws JMSException
```

You must specify the queue that you wish to browse. You may also specify a message selector to filter messages that you are browsing. Message selectors are described in more detail in [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#).

Once you have defined a queue, you can access the queue name and message selector associated with a queue browser using the following `QueueBrowser` methods:

```
public Queue getQueue(  
    ) throws JMSException  
  
public String getMessageSelector(  
    ) throws JMSException
```

In addition, you can access an enumeration for browsing the messages using the following `QueueBrowser` method:

```
public Enumeration getEnumeration(  
    ) throws JMSException
```

The `examples.jms.queue.QueueBrowser` example, provided with WebLogic Server in the `WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jms\queue` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation, shows how to access the header fields of received messages.

For example, the following code line is an excerpt from the `QueueBrowser` example and creates the `QueueBrowser` object:

```
qbrowser = qsession.createBrowser(queue);
```

The following provides an excerpt from the `displayQueue()` method defined in the `QueueBrowser` example. In this example, the `QueueBrowser` object is used to obtain an enumeration that is subsequently used to scan the queue’s messages.

```
public void displayQueue(  
    ) throws JMSException  
{
```

```

Enumeration e = qbrowser.getEnumeration();
Message m = null;

if (! e.hasMoreElements()) {
    System.out.println("There are no messages on this queue.");
} else {

    System.out.println("Queued JMS Messages: ");
    while (e.hasMoreElements()) {
        m = (Message) e.nextElement();
        System.out.println("Message ID " + m.getJMSMessageID() +
                           " delivered " + new Date(m.getJMSTimestamp())
                           " to " + m.getJMSDestination());
    }
}

```

When a queue browser is no longer being used, you should close it to free up resources. For more information, see [“Releasing Object Resources” on page 4-33](#).

For more information about the `QueueBrowser` class, see the [javax.jms.QueueBrowser](#) Javadoc.

Filtering Messages

In many cases, an application does not need to be notified of every message that is delivered to it. Message selectors can be used to filter unwanted messages, and subsequently improve performance by minimizing their impact on network traffic.

Message selectors operate as follows:

- The sending application sets message header or property fields to describe or classify a message in a standardized way.
- The receiving applications specify a simple query string to filter the messages that they want to receive.

Because message selectors cannot reference the contents (body) of a message, some information may be duplicated in the message property fields (except in the case of XML messages).

You specify a selector when creating a queue receiver or topic subscriber, as an argument to the `QueueSession.createReceiver()` or `TopicSession.createSubscriber()` methods, respectively. For information about creating queue receivers and topic subscribers, see [“Step 5:](#)

[Create Message Producers and Message Consumers Using the Session and Destinations” on page 4-10.](#)

The following sections describe how to define a message selector using SQL statements and XML selector methods, and how to update message selectors. For more information about setting header and property fields, see [“Setting and Browsing Message Header and Property Fields” on page 4-57](#) and [“Setting Message Property Fields” on page 4-60](#), respectively.

Defining Message Selectors Using SQL Statements

A message selector is a boolean expression. It consists of a String with a syntax similar to the where clause of an SQL select statement.

The following excerpts provide examples of selector expressions.

```
salary > 64000 and dept in ('eng','qa')

(product like 'WebLogic%' or product like '%T3')
    and version > 3.0

hireyear between 1990 and 1992
    or fireyear is not null

fireyear - hireyear > 4
```

The following example shows how to set a selector when creating a queue receiver that filters out messages with a priority lower than 6.

```
String selector = "JMSPriority >= 6";
qsession.createReceiver(queue, selector);
```

The following example shows how to set the same selector when creating a topic subscriber.

```
String selector = "JMSPriority >= 6";
qsession.createSubscriber(topic, selector);
```

For more information about the message selector syntax, see the [javax.jms.Message](#) Javadoc.

Defining XML Message Selectors Using XML Selector Method

For XML message types, in addition to using the SQL selector expressions described in the previous section to define message selectors, you can use the following method:

```
String JMS_BEA_SELECT(String type, String expression)
```

JMS_BEA_SELECT is a built-in function in WebLogic JMS SQL syntax. You specify the syntax type, which must be set to `xpath` (XML Path Language) and an XPath expression. The XML path language is defined in the XML Path Language (XPath) document, which is available at the XML Path Language Web site at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath>

Note: Pay careful attention to your XML message syntax, since malformed XML messages (for example, a missing end tag) will not match any XML selector.

The method returns a null value under the following circumstances:

- The message does not parse.
- The message parses, but the element is not present.
- If a message parses and the element is present, but the message contains no value (for example, `<order></order>`).

For example, consider the following XML excerpt:

```
<order>
  <item>
    <id>007</id>
    <name>Hand-held Power Drill</name>
    <description>Compact, assorted colors.</description>
    <price>$34.99</price>
  </item>
  <item>
    <id>123</id>
    <name>Mitre Saw</name>
    <description>Three blades sizes.</description>
    <price>$69.99</price>
  </item>
  <item>
    <id>66</id>
    <name>Socket Wrench Set</name>
    <description>Set of 10.</description>
    <price>$19.99</price>
  </item>
</order>
```

The following example shows how to retrieve the name of the second item in the previous example. This method call returns the string, `Mitre Saw`.

```
String sel = "JMS_BEA_SELECT('xpath', '/order/item[2]/name/text()') =  
'Mitre Saw'";
```

Pay careful attention to the use of double and single quotes and spaces. Note the use of single quotes around `xpath`, the XML tab, and the string value.

The following example shows how to retrieve the ID of the third item in the previous example. This method call returns the string, `66`.

```
String sel = "JMS_BEA_SELECT('xpath', '/order/item[3]/id/text()') =  
'66'";
```

Displaying Message Selectors

You can use the following `MessageConsumer` method to display a message selector:

```
public String getMessageSelector(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

This method returns either the currently defined message selector or null if a message selector is not defined.

Indexing Topic Subscriber Message Selectors To Optimize Performance

For a certain class of applications, WebLogic JMS can significantly optimize topic subscriber message selectors by indexing them. These applications typically have a large number of subscribers, each with a unique identifier (like a user name), and they need to be able to quickly send a message to a single subscriber, or to a list of subscribers. A typical example is an instant messaging application where each subscriber corresponds to a different user, and each message contains a list of one or more target users.

To activate optimized subscriber message selectors, subscribers must use the following syntax for their selectors:

```
"identifier IS NOT NULL"
```

where *identifier* is an arbitrary string that is not a predefined JMS message property (e.g., neither `JMSCorrelationID` nor `JMSType`). Multiple subscribers can share the same identifier.

WebLogic JMS uses this exact message selector syntax as a hint to build internal subscriber indexes. Message selectors that do not follow the syntax, or that include additional `OR` and `AND` clauses, are still honored, but do not activate the optimization.

Once subscribers have registered using this message selector syntax, a message published to the topic can target specific subscribers by including one or more identifiers in the message's user properties, as illustrated in the following example:

```
// Set up a named subscriber, where "wilma" is the name of
// the subscriber and subscriberSession is a JMS TopicSession.
// Note that the selector syntax used activates the optimization.

TopicSubscriber topicSubscriber =
    subscriberSession.createSubscriber(
        (Topic)context.lookup("IMTopic"),
        "Wilma IS NOT NULL",
        /* noLocal= */ true);

// Send a message to subscribers "Fred" and "Wilma",
// where publisherSession is a JMS TopicSession. Subscribers
// with message selector expressions "Wilma IS NOT NULL"
// or "Fred IS NOT NULL" will receive this message.

TopicPublisher topicPublisher =
    publisherSession.createPublisher(
        (Topic)context.lookup("IMTopic"));

TextMessage msg =
    publisherSession.createTextMessage("Hi there!");
msg.setBooleanProperty("Fred", true);
msg.setBooleanProperty("Wilma", true);

topicPublisher.publish(msg);
```

Notes:

The optimized message selector and message syntax is based on the standard JMS API; therefore, applications that use this syntax will also work on versions of WebLogic JMS that do not have optimized message selectors, as well as on non-WebLogic JMS products. However, these versions will not perform as well as versions that include this enhancement.

The message selector optimization will have no effect on applications that use the `MULTICAST_NO_ACKNOWLEDGE` acknowledge mode. These applications have no need no need for the enhancement anyway, since the message selection occurs on the client side rather than the server side.

Defining Server Session Pools

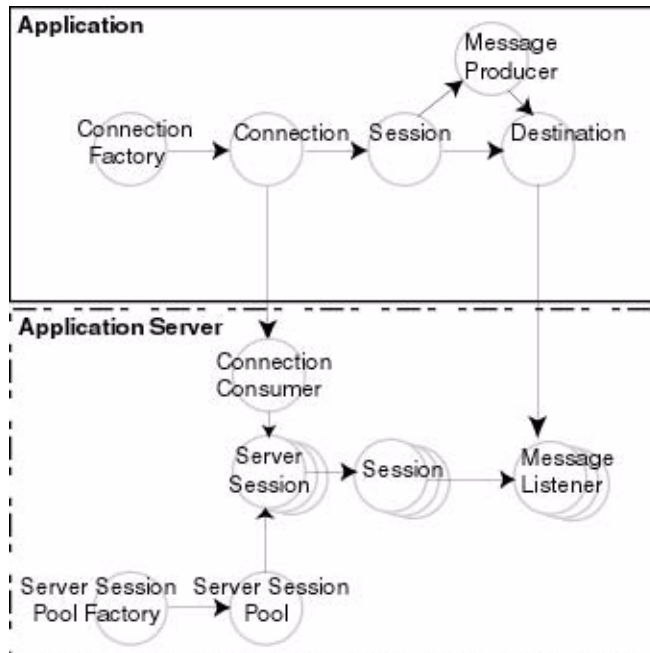
Note: Session pools are now used rarely, as they are not a required part of the J2EE specification, do not support JTA user transactions, and are largely superseded by message-driven beans (MDBs), which are simpler, easier to manage, and more capable. For more information on designing MDBs, see “[Designing and Developing Message-Driven Beans](#)” in *Programming WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans*.

WebLogic JMS implements an optional JMS facility for defining a server-managed pool of server sessions. This facility enables an application to process messages concurrently.

The server session pool:

- Receives messages from a destination and passes them to a server-side message listener that you provide to process messages. The message listener class provides an `onMessage()` method that processes a message.
- Processes messages in parallel by managing a pool of JMS sessions, each of which executes a single-threaded `onMessage()` method.

The following figure illustrates the server session pool facility, and the relationship between the application and the application server components.

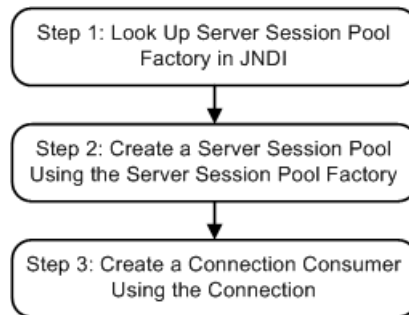
Figure 4-3 Server Session Pool Facility

As illustrated in the figure, the application provides a single-threaded message listener. The connection consumer, implemented by JMS on the application server, performs the following tasks to process one or more messages:

1. Gets a server session from the server session pool.
2. Gets the server session's session.
3. Loads the session with one or more messages.
4. Starts the server session to consume messages.
5. Releases the server session back to pool when finished processing messages.

The following figure illustrates the steps required to prepare for concurrent message processing.

Figure 4-4 Preparing for Concurrent Message Processing



Applications can use other application server providers' session pool implementations within this flow. Server session pools can also be implemented using message-driven beans. For information on using message driven beans to implement server session pools, see “[Designing Message-Driven Beans](#)” in *Programming WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans*.

If the session pool and connection consumer were defined during configuration, you can skip this section. For more information on configuring server session pools and connection consumers, see [Configuring JMS](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Currently, WebLogic JMS does *not* support the optional `TopicConnection.createDurableConnectionConsumer()` operation. For more information on this advanced JMS operation, refer to [Sun Microsystems' JMS Specification](#).

Step 1: Look Up Server Session Pool Factory in JNDI

You use a server session pool factory to create a server session pool.

WebLogic JMS defines one `ServerSessionPoolFactory` object, by default:

`weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory:<name>`, where `<name>` specifies the name of the JMS server to which the session pool is created.

Once it has been configured, you can look up a server session pool factory by first establishing a JNDI context (`context`) using the `NamingManager.InitialContext()` method. For any application other than a servlet application, you must pass an environment used to create the initial context. For more information, see the `NamingManager.InitialContext()` Javadoc.

Once the context is defined, to look up a server session pool factory in JNDI use the following code:

```
factory = (ServerSessionPoolFactory) context.lookup(<ssp_name>);
```

The `<ssp_name>` specifies a qualified or non-qualified server session pool factory name.

For more information about server session pool factories, see [“ServerSessionPoolFactory Object” on page 2-21](#) or the [weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory](#) Javadoc.

Step 2: Create a Server Session Pool Using the Server Session Pool Factory

You can create a server session pool for use by queue (PTP) or topic (Pub/Sub) connection consumers, using the `ServerSessionPoolFactory` methods described in the following sections.

For more information about server session pools, see [“ServerSessionPool Object” on page 2-22](#) or the [javax.jms.ServerSessionPool](#) Javadoc.

Create a Server Session Pool for Queue Connection Consumers

The `ServerSessionPoolFactory` provides the following method for creating a server session pool for queue connection consumers:

```
public ServerSessionPool getServerSessionPool(
    QueueConnection connection,
    int maxSessions,
    boolean transacted,
    int ackMode,
    String listenerClassName
) throws JMSEException
```

You must specify the queue connection associated with the server session pool, the maximum number of concurrent sessions that can be retrieved by the connection consumer (to be created in step 3), whether or not the sessions are transacted, the acknowledge mode (applicable for non-transacted sessions only), and the message listener class that is instantiated and used to receive and process messages concurrently.

For more information about the `ServerSessionPoolFactory` class methods, see the [weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory](#) Javadoc. For more information about the `ConnectionConsumer` class, see the [javax.jms.ConnectionConsumer](#) Javadoc.

Create a Server Session Pool for Topic Connection Consumers

The `ServerSessionPoolFactory` provides the following method for creating a server session pool for topic connection consumers:

```
public ServerSessionPool getServerSessionPool(  
    TopicConnection connection,  
    int maxSessions,  
    boolean transacted,  
    int ackMode,  
    String listenerClassName  
) throws JMSException
```

You must specify the topic connection associated with the server session pool, the maximum number of concurrent sessions that can be retrieved by the connection (to be created in step 3), whether or not the sessions are transacted, the acknowledge mode (applicable for non-transacted sessions only), and the message listener class that is instantiated and used to receive and process messages concurrently.

For more information about the `ServerSessionPoolFactory` class methods, see the [weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory](#) Javadoc. For more information about the `ConnectionConsumer` class, see the [javax.jms.ConnectionConsumer](#) Javadoc.

Step 3: Create a Connection Consumer

You can create a connection consumer for retrieving server sessions and processing messages concurrently using one of the following methods:

- Configuring the server session pool and connection consumer during the configuration, as described in the “[Configuring JMS](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*
- Including in your application the Connection methods described in the following sections

For more information about the `ConnectionConsumer` class, see “[ConnectionConsumer Object](#)” on page 2-22 or the [javax.jms.ConnectionConsumer](#) Javadoc.

Create a Connection Consumer for Queues

The `QueueConnection` provides the following method for creating connection consumers for queues:

```
public ConnectionConsumer createConnectionConsumer(  
    Queue queue,
```

```

    String messageSelector,
    ServerSessionPool sessionPool,
    int maxMessages
) throws JMSEException

```

You must specify the name of the associated queue, the message selector for filtering messages, the associated server session pool for accessing server sessions, and the maximum number of messages that can be assigned to the server session simultaneously. For information about message selectors, see [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#).

For more information about the `QueueConnection` class methods, see the [javax.jms.QueueConnection](#) Javadoc. For more information about the `ConnectionConsumer` class, see the [javax.jms.ConnectionConsumer](#) Javadoc.

Create a Connection Consumer for Topics

The `TopicConnection` provides the following two methods for creating `ConnectionConsumers` for topics:

```

public ConnectionConsumer createConnectionConsumer(
    Topic topic,
    String messageSelector,
    ServerSessionPool sessionPool,
    int maxMessages
) throws JMSEException

public ConnectionConsumer createDurableConnectionConsumer(
    Topic topic,
    String messageSelector,
    ServerSessionPool sessionPool,
    int maxMessages
) throws JMSEException

```

For each method, you must specify the name of the associated topic, the message selector for filtering messages, the associated server session pool for accessing server sessions, and the maximum number of messages that can be assigned to the server session simultaneously. For information about message selectors, see [“Filtering Messages” on page 4-65](#).

Each method creates a connection consumer; but, the second method also creates a durable connection consumer for use with durable subscribers. For more information about durable subscribers, see [“Setting Up Durable Subscriptions” on page 4-53](#).

For more information about the `TopicConnection` class methods, see the [javax.jms.TopicConnection](#) Javadoc. For more information about the `ConnectionConsumer` class, see the [javax.jms.ConnectionConsumer](#) Javadoc.

Example: Setting Up a PTP Client Server Session Pool

The following example illustrates how to set up a server session pool for a JMS client. The `startup()` method is similar to the `init()` method in the `examples.jms.queue.QueueSend` example, as described in “[Example: Setting Up a PTP Application](#)” on page 4-15. This method also sets up the server session pool.

The following illustrates the `startup()` method, with comments highlighting each setup step.

Include the following package on the import list to implement a server session pool application:

```
import weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory
```

Define the session pool factory static variable required for the creation of the session pool.

```
private final static String SESSION_POOL_FACTORY=

"weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory:examplesJMSServer";
```

```
private QueueConnectionFactory qconFactory;
private QueueConnection qcon;
private QueueSession qsession;
private QueueSender qsender;
private Queue queue;
private ServerSessionPoolFactory sessionPoolFactory;
private ServerSessionPool sessionPool;
private ConnectionConsumer consumer;
```

Create the required JMS objects.

```
public String startup(
    String name,
    Hashtable args
) throws Exception
{
    String connectionFactory = (String)args.get("connectionFactory");
    String queueName = (String)args.get("queue");
    if (connectionFactory == null || queueName == null) {
```



```

        throw new
IllegalArgumentException("connectionFactory="+connectionFactory+
                        ", queueName="+queueName);
    }
    Context ctx = new InitialContext();
    qconFactory = (QueueConnectionFactory)
        ctx.lookup(connectionFactory);
    qcon = qconFactory.createQueueConnection();
    qsession = qcon.createQueueSession(false,
        Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
    queue = (Queue) ctx.lookup(queueName);
    qcon.start();

```

Step 1

Look up the server session pool factory in JNDI.

```

sessionPoolFactory = (ServerSessionPoolFactory)
    ctx.lookup(SESSION_POOL_FACTORY);

```

Step 2

Create a server session pool using the server session pool factory, as follows:

```

sessionPool = sessionPoolFactory.getServerSessionPool(qcon, 5,
    false, Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE,
    examples.jms.startup.MsgListener);

```

The code defines the following:

- `qcon` as the queue connection associated with the server session pool
- 5 as the maximum number of concurrent sessions that can be retrieved by the connection consumer (to be created in step 3)
- Sessions will be non-transacted (`false`)
- `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode
- The `examples.jms.startup.MsgListener` will be used as the message listener that is instantiated and used to receive and process messages concurrently.

Step 3

Create a connection consumer, as follows:

```
consumer = qcon.createConnectionConsumer(queue, "TRUE",
    sessionPool, 10);
```

The code defines the following:

- `queue` as the associated queue
- `TRUE` as the message selector for filtering messages
- `sessionPool` as the associated server session pool for accessing server sessions
- `10` as the maximum number of messages that can be assigned to the server session simultaneously

For more information about the JMS classes used in this example, see [“WebLogic JMS Classes” on page 2-5](#) or the `javax.jms` Javadoc.

Example: Setting Up a Pub/Sub Client Server Session Pool

The following example illustrates how to set up a server session pool for a JMS client. The `startup()` method is similar to the `init()` method in the `examples.jms.topic.TopicSend` example, as described in [“Example: Setting Up a Pub/Sub Application” on page 4-19](#). It also sets up the server session pool.

The following illustrates `startup()` method, with comments highlighting each setup step.

Include the following package on the import list to implement a server session pool application:

```
import weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory
```

Define the session pool factory static variable required for the creation of the session pool.

```
private final static String SESSION_POOL_FACTORY=

"weblogic.jms.extensions.ServerSessionPoolFactory:examplesJMSServer";

private TopicConnectionFactory tconFactory;
private TopicConnection tcon;
private TopicSession tsession;
private TopicSender tsender;
private Topic topic;
private ServerSessionPoolFactory sessionPoolFactory;
private ServerSessionPool sessionPool;
private ConnectionConsumer consumer;
```

Create the required JMS objects.

```
public String startup(
    String name,
    Hashtable args
) throws Exception
{
    String connectionFactory = (String)args.get("connectionFactory");
    String topicName = (String)args.get("topic");
    if (connectionFactory == null || topicName == null) {
        throw new
IllegalArgumentException("connectionFactory="+connectionFactory+
                           ", topicName="+topicName);
    }
    Context ctx = new InitialContext();
    tconFactory = (TopicConnectionFactory)
        ctx.lookup(connectionFactory);
    tcon = tconFactory.createTopicConnection();
    tsession = tcon.createTopicSession(false,
        Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
    topic = (Topic) ctx.lookup(topicName);
    tcon.start();
}
```

Step 1

Look up the server session pool factory in JNDI.

```
sessionPoolFactory = (ServerSessionPoolFactory)
    ctx.lookup(SESSION_POOL_FACTORY);
```

Step 2

Create a server session pool using the server session pool factory, as follows:

```
sessionPool = sessionPoolFactory.getServerSessionPool(tcon, 5,
    false, Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE,
    examples.jms.startup.MsgListener);
```

The code defines the following:

- `tcon` as the topic connection associated with the server session pool

- 5 as the maximum number of concurrent sessions that can be retrieved by the connection consumer (to be created in step 3)
- Sessions will be non-transacted (`false`)
- `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode
- The `examples.jms.startup.MsgListener` will be used as the message listener that is instantiated and used to receive and process messages concurrently.

Step 3

Create a connection consumer, as follows:

```
consumer = tcon.createConnectionConsumer(topic, "TRUE",
    sessionPool, 10);
```

The code defines the following:

- `topic` as the associated topic
- `TRUE` as the message selector for filtering messages
- `sessionPool` as the associated server session pool for accessing server sessions
- 10 as the maximum number of messages that can be assigned to the server session simultaneously

For more information about the JMS classes used in this example, see [“WebLogic JMS Classes” on page 2-5](#) or the `javax.jms` Javadoc.

Using Multicasting

Multicasting enables the delivery of messages to a select group of hosts that subsequently forward the messages to subscribers.

The benefits of multicasting include:

- Near real-time delivery of messages to host group.
- High scalability due to the reduction in the amount of resources required by the JMS server to deliver messages to subscribers.

The limitations of multicasting include:

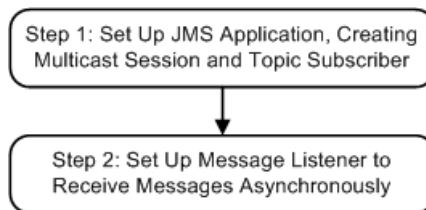
- Multicast messages are not guaranteed to be delivered to all members of the host group. For messages requiring reliable delivery and recovery, you should not use multicasting.

- For interoperability with different versions of WebLogic Server, clients cannot have an earlier release of WebLogic Server installed than the host. They must all have at least the same version or higher.

For an example of when multicasting might be useful, consider a stock ticker. When accessing stock quotes, timely delivery is more important than reliability. When accessing the stock information in real-time, if all or a portion of the contents is not delivered, the client can simply request the information to be resent. Clients would not want to have the information recovered, in this case, as by the time it is redelivered, it would be out-of-date.

The following figure illustrates the steps required to set up multicasting.

Figure 4-5 Setting Up Multicasting



Note: Multicasting is only supported for the Pub/Sub messaging model, and only for non-durable subscribers.

Monitoring statistics are not provided for multicast sessions or consumers.

Before setting up multicasting, the JMS connection factory and destination must be configured to support multicasting, as follows:

- For each connection factory, the system administrator configures the maximum number of outstanding messages that can exist on a multicast session and whether the most recent or oldest messages are discarded in the event the maximum is reached. If the message maximum is reached, a `DataOverrunException` is thrown, and messages are automatically discarded. These attributes are also dynamically configurable, as described in [“Dynamically Configuring Multicasting Configuration Attributes” on page 4-84](#).
- For each destination, the Multicast Address (IP), Port, and TTL (Time-To-Live) attributes are specified. To better understand the TTL attribute setting, see [“Example: Multicast TTL” on page 4-84](#).

Note: For JMS multicast sessions, a JMS server uses IP multicast to send messages to consumers, which, in turn, use IP multicast to receive messages from the JMS server. When sending multicast messages, a JMS server will open a UDP port of 0, which can then be shared by all JMS servers hosted by a server instance.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that you seek the advice of your network administrator when configuring the multicast IP address, port, and time-to-live attributes to ensure that the appropriate values are set.

For more information on how WebLogic Server utilizes IP multicast, see “[Communications In a Cluster](#)” in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*. For more information on the JMS multicasting configuration attributes, see “[JMS Topic --> Configuration --> Multicast](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Step 1: Set Up the JMS Application, Creating Multicast Session and Topic Subscriber

Set up the JMS application as described in “[Setting Up a JMS Application](#)” on page 4-4. However, when creating sessions, as described in “[Step 3: Create a Session Using the Connection](#)” on page 4-8, specify that the session would like to receive multicast messages by setting the *acknowledgeMode* value to `MULTICAST_NO_ACKNOWLEDGE`.

Note: Multicasting is only supported for the Pub/Sub messaging model for non-durable subscribers. An attempt to create a durable subscriber on a multicast session will cause a `JMSEException` to be thrown.

For example, the following method illustrates how to create a multicast session for the Pub/Sub messaging model.

```
tsession = tcon.createTopicSession(  
    false,  
    WLSession.MULTICAST_NO_ACKNOWLEDGE  
);
```

Note: On the client side, each multicasting session requires one dedicated thread to retrieve messages off the socket. Therefore, you should increase the JMS client-side thread pool size to adjust for this. For more information on adjusting the thread pool size, see the “[Tuning Thread Pools and EJB Pools](#)” section in the “[WebLogic JMS Performance Guide](#)” white paper, at <http://dev2dev.bea.com/products/wlserver/resources.jsp>, which discusses tuning JMS client-side thread pools.

In addition, create a topic subscriber, as described in “[Create TopicPublishers and TopicSubscribers](#)” on page 4-12.

For example, the following code illustrates how to create a topic subscriber:

```
tsubscriber = tsession.createSubscriber(myTopic);
```

Note: The `createSubscriber()` method fails if the specified destination is not configured to support multicasting.

Step 2: Set Up the Message Listener

Multicast topic subscribers can only receive messages asynchronously. If you attempt to receive synchronous messages on a multicast session, a `JMSEException` is thrown.

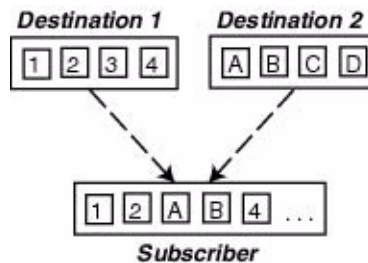
Set up the message listener for the topic subscriber, as described in [“Receiving Messages Asynchronously” on page 4-29](#).

For example, the following code illustrates how to establish a message listener:

```
tsubscriber.setMessageListener(this);
```

When receiving messages, WebLogic JMS tracks the order in which messages are sent by the destinations. If a multicast subscriber’s message listener receives the messages out of sequence, resulting in one or more messages being skipped, a `SequenceGapException` will be delivered to the `ExceptionListener` for the session(s) present. If a skipped message is subsequently delivered, it will be discarded. For example, in the following figure, the subscriber is receiving messages from two destinations simultaneously.

Figure 4-6 Multicasting Sequence Gap



Upon receiving the “4” message from Destination 1, a `SequenceGapException` is thrown to notify the application that a message was received out of sequence. If subsequently received, the “3” message will be discarded.

Note: The larger the messages being exchanged, the greater the risk of encountering a `SequenceGapException`.

Dynamically Configuring Multicasting Configuration Attributes

During configuration, for each connection factory the system administrator configures the following information to support multicasting:

- Messages maximum specifying the maximum number of outstanding messages that can exist on a multicast session.
- Overrun policy specifying whether recent or older messages are discarded in the event the messages maximum is reached.

If the messages maximum is reached, a `DataOverrunException` is thrown and messages are automatically discarded based on the overrun policy. Alternatively, you can set the messages maximum and overrun policy using the `Session` set methods.

The following table lists the `Session` set and get methods for each dynamically configurable attribute.

Table 4-5 Message Producer Set and Get Methods

Attribute	Set Method	Get Method
Messages Maximum	<code>public void setMessagesMaximum(int messagesMaximum) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public int getMessagesMaximum() throws JMSEException</code>
Overrun Policy	<code>public void setOverrunPolicy (int overrunPolicy) throws JMSEException</code>	<code>public int getOverrunPolicy() throws JMSEException</code>

Note: The values set using the set methods take precedence over the configured values.

For more information about these `Session` class methods, see the [weblogic.jms.extensions.WLSession](#) Javadoc. For more information on these multicast configuration attributes, see “[JMS Topic --> Configuration --> Multicast](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Example: Multicast TTL

Note: The following example is a very simplified illustration of how the Multicast TTL (time-to-live) destination configuration attribute impacts the delivery of messages across

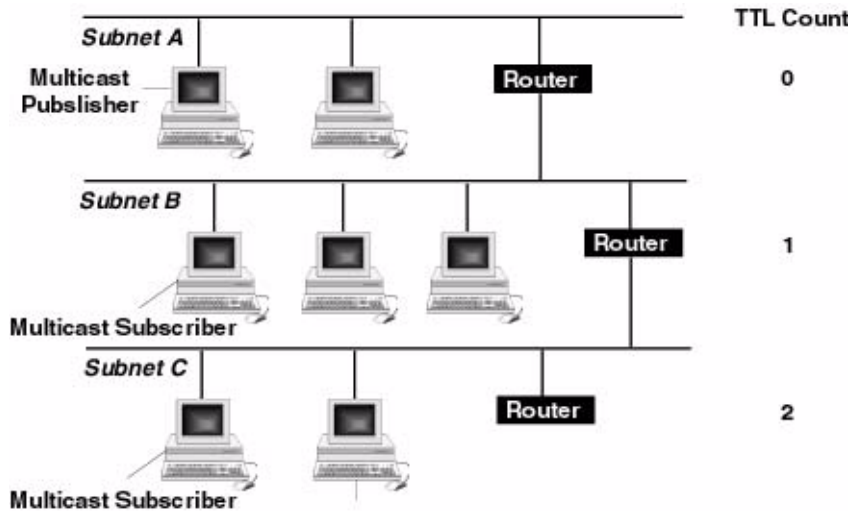
routers. It is strongly advised that you seek the assistance of your network administrator when configuring the multicast TTL attribute to ensure that the appropriate value is set.

The Multicast TTL is independent of the message time-to-live.

The following example illustrates how the Multicast TTL destination configuration attribute impacts the delivery of messages across routers. For more information on the multicast configuration attributes, see [“JMS Topic --> Configuration --> Multicast”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Consider the following network diagram.

Figure 4-7 Multicast TTL Example



In the figure, the network consists of three subnets: Subnet A containing the multicast publisher, and Subnets B and C each containing one multicast subscriber.

If the Multicast TTL attribute is set to 0 (indicating that the messages cannot traverse any routers and are delivered on the current subnet only), when the multicast publisher on Subnet A publishes a message, the message will not be delivered to any of the multicast subscribers.

If the Multicast TTL attribute is set to 1 (indicating that messages can traverse one router), when the multicast publisher on Subnet A publishes a message, the multicast subscriber on Subnet B will receive the message.

Similarly, if the Multicast TTL attribute is set to 2 (indicating that messages can traverse two routers), when the multicast publisher on Subnet A publishes a message, the multicast subscribers on Subnets B and C will receive the message.

Using Distributed Destinations

A *distributed* destination is a set of physical destinations (queues or topics) that are called under a single JNDI name so they appear to be a single, logical destination to a client, when the members of the set are actually distributed across multiple servers within a cluster, with each destination member belonging to a separate JMS server.

By enabling you to configure multiple physical queues and topics as members of a distributed destination, WebLogic JMS supports high availability and load balancing of physical destinations within a cluster. Once properly configured, your producers and consumers are able to send and receive messages through the distributed destination. WebLogic JMS then balances the messaging load across all available members of the distributed destination. When one member becomes unavailable due a server failure, traffic is then redirected toward other available destination members in the set.

To facilitate the configuration process, the Administration Console has an “Auto Deploy” feature that allows you to easily configure distributed destinations, as follows:

- Create a Distributed Destination and Automatically Create Members — for new implementations of WebLogic JMS with no physical destinations or existing configurations of WebLogic JMS that do not require previously configured destinations to be part of a distributed destination.
- Create a Distributed Destination and Manually Add Existing Physical Destinations as Members — for existing implementations of WebLogic JMS that require previously configured destinations to be members of a distributed destination.

For instructions on configuring distributed destinations using the Administration Console, see “[Distributed Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

The following sections explain how to use distributed destinations with your JMS applications:

- [Accessing Distributed Destinations](#)
- [Accessing Distributed Destination Members](#)
- [Load Balancing Messages Across a Distributed Destination](#)
- [Distributed Destination Migration](#)

Accessing Distributed Destinations

A distributed destination is actually a set of physical JMS destination members (queues or topics) that is accessed through a single JNDI name. As such, a distributed destination can be looked up

using JNDI. It implements the `javax.jms.Destination` interface, and can be used to create producers, consumers, and browsers.

Because a distributed destination can be served by multiple WebLogic Servers within a cluster, when creating a reference to a distributed destination by using one of the `createQueue()` or `createTopic()` methods, the name supplied is simply the name of the `JMSDistributedQueueMBean` or `JMSDistributedTopicMBean` configuration MBean name. No JMS server name or separating forward slash (/) is required.

For example, the following code illustrates how to look up a distributed destination topic member:

```
topic = myTopicSession.createTopic("myDistributedTopic");
```

Note: When calling the `createQueue()` or `createTopic()` methods, any string containing a forward slash (/), is assumed to be the name of a distributed destination member—not a physical destination. If no such destination member exists, then the call will fail with an `InvalidDestinationException`.

Looking Up Distributed Queues

A distributed queue is a set of physical JMS queue members. As such, a distributed queue can be used to create a `QueueSender`, `QueueReceiver`, and a `QueueBrowser`. The fact that a distributed queue represents multiple physical queues is mostly transparent to your application.

The queue members can be located anywhere, but must all be served by JMS servers in a single server cluster. When a message is sent to a distributed queue, it is sent to exactly one of the physical queues in the set of members for the distributed queue. Once the message arrives at the queue member, it is available for receipt by consumers of that queue member only.

Note: Queue members can forward messages to other queue members by configuring the Forward Delay attribute in the Administration Console, which is disabled by default. This attribute defines the amount of time, in seconds, that a distributed queue member with messages, but which has no consumers, will wait before forwarding its messages to other queue members that do have consumers.

QueueSenders

After creating a queue sender, if the queue supplied at creation time was a distributed queue, then each time a message is produced using the sender a decision is made as to which queue member will receive the message. Each message is sent to a single physical queue member.

The message is not replicated in any way. As such, the message is only available from the queue member where it was sent. If that physical queue becomes unavailable before a given message is received, then the message is unavailable until that queue member comes back online.

It is not enough to send a message to a distributed queue and expect the message to be received by a queue receiver of that distributed queue. Since the message is sent to only one physical queue member, there must be a queue receiver receiving or listening on that queue member.

Note: For information on the load-balancing heuristics for distributed queues with zero consumers, see [“Load Balancing Heuristics” on page 4-93](#).

QueueReceivers

When creating a queue receiver, if the supplied queue is a distributed queue, then a single physical queue member is chosen for the receiver at creation time. The created `QueueReceiver` is pinned to that queue member until the queue receiver loses its access to the queue member. At that point, the consumer will receive a `JMSEException`, as follows:

- If the queue receiver is synchronous, then the exception is returned to the user directly.
- If the queue receiver is asynchronous, then the exception is delivered inside of a `ConsumerClosedException` that is delivered to the `ExceptionListener` defined for the consumer session, if any.

Upon receiving such an exception, an application can close its queue receiver and recreate it. If any other queue members are available within the distributed queue, then the creation will succeed and the new queue receiver will be pinned to one of those queue members. If no other queue member is available, then the application won't be able to recreate the queue receiver and will have to try again later.

Note: For information on the load-balancing heuristics for distributed queues with zero consumers, see [“Load Balancing Heuristics” on page 4-93](#).

QueueBrowsers

When creating a queue browser, if the supplied queue is a distributed queue, then a single physical queue member is chosen for the browser at creation time. The created queue browser is pinned to that queue member until the receiver loses its access to the queue member. At that point, any calls to the queue browser will receive a `JMSEException`. Any calls to the enumeration will return a `NoSuchElementException`.

Note: The queue browser can only browse the queue member that it is pinned to. Even though a distributed queue was specified at creation time, the queue browser cannot see or browse messages for the other queue members in the distributed destination.

Looking Up Distributed Topics

A distributed topic is a set of physical JMS topic members. As such, a distributed topic can be used to create a `TopicPublisher` and `TopicSubscriber`. The fact that a distributed topic represents multiple physical topics is mostly transparent to the application.

Note: Durable subscribers (`DurableTopicSubscriber`) cannot be created for distributed topics. However, you can still create a durable subscription on distributed topic member and the other topic members will forward the messages to the topic member that has the durable subscription.

The topic members can be located anywhere but must all be served either by a single WebLogic Server or any number of servers in a cluster. When a message is sent to a distributed topic, it is sent to all of the topic members in the distributed topic set. This allows all subscribers to the distributed topic to receive messages published for the distributed topic.

A message published directly to a topic member of a distributed destination (that is, the publisher did not specify the distributed destination) is also forwarded to all the members of that distributed topic. This includes subscribers that originally subscribed to the distributed topic, and which happened to be assigned to that particular topic member. In other words, publishing a message to a specific distributed topic member automatically forwards it to all the other distributed topic members, just as publishing a message to a distributed topic automatically forwards it to all of its distributed topic members. For more information about looking up specific distributed destination members, see [“Accessing Distributed Destination Members” on page 4-91](#).

Deploying Message-Driven Beans on a Distributed Topic

When an MDB is deployed on a distributed topic and is targeted to a WebLogic Server instance in a cluster that is hosting two members of the distributed topic on a JMS server, the MDB gets deployed on both the members of the distributed topic. This occurs because MDBs are pinned to a distributed topic member’s destination name.

Therefore, you will receive $[number\ of\ messages\ sent] * [number\ of\ distributed\ topic\ members]$ more messages per MDB, depending on how many distributed topic members are deployed on a WebLogic Server instance. For example, if a JMS server contains two distributed topic members, then two MDBs are deployed, one for each member, so you will receive twice as many messages.

TopicPublishers

When creating a topic publisher, if the supplied destination is a distributed destination, then any messages sent to that distributed destination are sent to all available topic members for that distributed topic, as follows:

- If one or more of the distributed topic members is not reachable, and the message being sent is non-persistent, then the message is sent only to the available topic members.
 - If one or more of the distributed topic members is not reachable, and the message being sent is persistent, then the message is stored and forwarded to the other topic members when they become reachable. However, the message can only be persistently stored if the topic member has a JMS store configured.
- Note:** Every effort is made to first forward the message to distributed members that utilize a persistent store. However, if none of the distributed members utilize a store, then the message is still sent to one of the members according to the selected load-balancing algorithm, as described in [“Load Balancing Messages Across a Distributed Destination” on page 4-91](#).
- If all of the distributed topic members are unreachable (regardless of whether the message is persistent or non-persistent), then the publisher receives a `JMSEException` when it tries to send a message.

TopicSubscribers

When creating a topic subscriber, if the supplied topic is a distributed topic, then the topic subscriber receives messages published to that distributed topic. If one or more of the topic members for the distributed topic are not reachable by a topic subscriber, then depending on whether the messages are persistent or non-persistent the following occurs:

- Any persistent messages published to one or more unreachable distributed topic members are eventually received by topic subscribers of those topic members once they become reachable. However, the messages can only be persistently stored if the topic member has a JMS store configured.
 - Any non-persistent messages published to those unreachable distributed topic members will not be received by that topic subscriber.
- Note:** If a JMS store is configured for a JMS server that is hosting a distributed topic member, then all the Distributed Topic System Subscribers associated with that member destination are treated as durable subscriptions, even when a topic member does not have a JMS store explicitly configured. As such, the saving of all the messages sent to these distributed topic subscribers in memory can result in unexpected memory and disk consumption. Therefore, a recommended best design practice when deploying distributed destination is to consistently configure all member destinations: either with a JMS store for durable messages, or without a JMS store for non-durable messages. For example, if you want all of your distributed topic subscribers to be non-durable, but some member destinations implicitly have a JMS

store configured because their associated JMS server uses a JMS store, then you need to explicitly set the `StoreEnabled` attribute to `False` for each member destination to override the JMS server setting.

Ultimately, a topic subscriber is pinned to a physical topic member. If that topic member becomes unavailable, then the topic subscriber will receive a `JMSException`, as follows:

- If the topic subscriber is synchronous, then the exception is returned to the user directly.
- If the topic subscriber is asynchronous, then the exception is delivered inside of a `ConsumerClosedException` that is delivered to the `ExceptionListener` defined for the consumer session, if any.

Upon receiving such an exception, an application can close its topic subscriber and recreate it. If any other topic member is available within the distributed topic, then the creation should be successful and the new topic subscriber will be pinned to one of those topic members. If no other topic member is available, then the application will not be able to recreate the topic subscriber and will have to try again later.

Accessing Distributed Destination Members

In order to access a destination member within a distributed destination, you must look up the destination member using the configured JNDI name, or supply the JMS server name and the `JMSQueueMBean` or `JMSTopicMBean` configuration MBean name, separated by a forward slash (/), to one of the `createQueue()` or `createTopic()` methods.

For example, the following code illustrates how to look up a particular member of a distributed queue (`myQueue`), on a JMS server (`myServer`):

```
queue = myQueueSession.createQueue("myServer/myQueue");
```

Note: When calling the `createQueue()` or `createTopic()` methods, any string containing a forward slash (/), is assumed to be the name of a distributed destination member—not a destination. If no such destination member exists, then the call will fail with an `InvalidDestinationException`.

Load Balancing Messages Across a Distributed Destination

By using distributed destinations, WebLogic JMS can spread or balance the messaging load across multiple physical destinations, which can result in better use of resources and improved response times. The WebLogic JMS load-balancing algorithm determines the physical destinations that messages are sent to, as well as the physical destinations that consumers are assigned to.

For more information about configuring load balancing for a distributed destination, see “[Configuring Message Load Balancing](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Load Balancing Options

WebLogic JMS supports two different algorithms for balancing the message load across multiple physical destinations within a given distributed destination set. You select one of these load balancing options when configuring a distributed topic or queue on the Administration Console.

- [Round-Robin Distribution](#)
- [Random Distribution](#)

Round-Robin Distribution

In the round-robin algorithm, WebLogic JMS maintains an ordering of physical destinations within the distributed destination. The messaging load is distributed across the physical destinations one at a time in the order that they are defined in the WebLogic Server configuration (`config.xml`) file. Each WebLogic Server maintains an identical ordering, but may be at a different point within the ordering. Multiple threads of execution within a single server using a given distributed destination affect each other with respect to which physical destination a member is assigned to each time they produce a message. Round-robin is the default algorithm and doesn't need to be configured.

If weights are assigned to any of the physical destinations in the set for a given distributed destination, then those physical destinations appear multiple times in the ordering. For instance, if the weights of destinations A, B and C are 2, 5, and 3 respectively, then the ordering will be A, B, C, A, B, C, B, C, B, B. That is, a number of passes are made through the basic ordering (A, B, C). The number of passes is equal to the highest weight of the destinations within the set. On each pass, only those destinations with a weight that is greater than or equal to the ordinal value of the pass are included in the ordering. Following this logic, this example would produce the following results:

- A is dropped from the ordering after two passes.
- C is dropped after three passes.
- B is the only one remaining on the fourth and fifth passes.

Random Distribution

The random distribution algorithm uses the weight assigned to the physical destinations to compute a weighted distribution for the set of physical destinations. The messaging load is

distributed across the physical destinations by pseudo-randomly accessing the distribution. In the short run, the load will not be directly proportional to the weight. In the long run, the distribution will approach the limit of the distribution. A pure random distribution can be achieved by setting all the weights to the same value, which is typically 1.

Adding or removing a member (either administratively or as a result of a WebLogic Server shutdown/restart event) requires a recomputation of the distribution. Such events should be infrequent however, and the computation is generally simple, running in $O(n)$ time.

Consumer Load Balancing

When an application creates a consumer, it must provide a destination. If that destination represents a distributed destination, then WebLogic JMS must find a physical destination that consumer will receive messages from. The choice of which destination member to use is made by using one of the load-balancing algorithms described in [“Load Balancing Options” on page 4-92](#). The choice is made only once: when the consumer is created. From that point on, the consumer gets messages from that member only.

Producer Load Balancing

When a producer sends a message, WebLogic JMS looks at the destination where the message is being sent. If the destination is a distributed destination, WebLogic JMS makes a decision as to where the message will be sent. That is, the producer will send to one of the destination members according to one of the load-balancing algorithms described in [“Load Balancing Options” on page 4-92](#).

The producer makes such a decision each time it sends a message. However, there is no compromise of ordering guarantees between a consumer and producer, because consumers are load balanced once, and are then pinned to a single destination member.

Note: If a producer attempts to send a persistent message to a distributed destination, every effort is made to first forward the message to distributed members that utilize a persistent store. However, if none of the distributed members utilize a persistent store, then the message will still be sent to one of the members according to the selected load-balancing algorithm. bucolic

Load Balancing Heuristics

In addition to the algorithms described in [“Load Balancing Options” on page 4-92](#), WebLogic JMS uses the following heuristics when choosing an instance of a destination.

- [Transaction Affinity](#)

- [Server Affinity](#)
- [Queues with Zero Consumers](#)

Transaction Affinity

When producing multiple messages within a transacted session, an effort is made to send all messages produced to the same WebLogic Server. Specifically, if a session sends multiple messages to a single distributed destination, then all of the messages are routed to the same physical destination. If a session sends multiple messages to multiple different distributed destinations, an effort is made to choose a set of physical destinations served by the same WebLogic Server.

Server Affinity

When the Server Affinity option is enabled for distributed destinations, then before a WebLogic Server instance attempts to load balance consumers or producers across all the members of a distributed destination in a domain, it will first attempt to load balance across any local members that are running on the same WebLogic Server instance.

For more information about configuring server affinity for a distributed destination using the Server Affinity Enabled option on the JMS connection factory, see “[Configuring Server Affinity](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Note: The Server Affinity Enabled attribute does not affect queue browsers. Therefore, a queue browser created on a distributed queue can be pinned to a remote distributed queue member even when Server Affinity is enabled.

Queues with Zero Consumers

When load balancing consumers across multiple remote physical queues, if one or more of the queues have zero consumers, then those queues alone are considered for balancing the load. Once all the physical queues in the set have at least one consumer, the standard algorithms apply.

In addition, when producers are sending messages, queues with zero consumers are not considered for message production, unless all instances of the given queue have zero consumers.

Defeating Load Balancing

Applications can defeat load balancing by directly accessing the individual physical destinations. That is, if the physical destination has no JNDI name, it can still be referenced using the `createQueue()` or `createTopic()` methods.

- [JNDI Lookup](#)
- [CreateQueue\(\) and CreateTopic\(\)](#)
- [Connection Factories](#)

JNDI Lookup

If a physical destination has a JNDI name, then it can be looked up using JNDI. The returned destination can then be used to create a consumer or receiver.

CreateQueue() and CreateTopic()

An application can also obtain a reference to a topic or queue using the `createQueue()` and `createTopic()` methods. When using these methods, the application must supply a vendor-specific string identifying the destination that they want a reference to. The vendor-specific string for WebLogic JMS is of the form *server/destination*, where “server” is the name of a JMS server and “destination” is the name of a queue or topic on that JMS server.

Connection Factories

Applications that use distributed destinations to distribute or balance their producers and consumers across multiple physical destinations, but do not want to make a load balancing decision each time a message is produced, can use a connection factory with the Load Balancing Enabled attribute disabled (i.e., set to False).

For more information about configuring load balancing for a distributed destination, see “[Enabling Message Load Balancing](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

How Distributed Destination Load Balancing Is Affected When Using the “Server Affinity Enabled” Attribute

The following table explains how the setting of the JMS connection factory’s Server Affinity Enabled attribute affects the load balancing preferences for distributed destination members. The order of preference depends on the type of operation and whether or not durable subscriptions or persistent messages are involved.

The Server Affinity Enabled attribute for distributed destinations is different from the server affinity provided by the Default Load Algorithm attribute in the `ClusterMBean`, which is also used by the JMS connection factory to create initial context affinity for client connections. For more information, refer to the “[Load Balancing for EJBs and RMI Objects](#)” and “[Initial Context Affinity and Server Affinity for Client Connections](#)” sections in *Using WebLogic Server Clusters*.

Table 4-6 Server Affinity Load Balancing Preferences

When the operation is...	And Server Affinity Enabled is...	Then load balancing preference is given to a...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>createReceiver()</code> for queues<code>createSubscriber()</code> for topics	True	<ol style="list-style-type: none">local member without a consumerlocal memberremote member without a consumerremote member
<code>createReceiver()</code> for queues	False	<ol style="list-style-type: none">member without a consumermember
<code>createSubscriber()</code> for topics (Note: non-durable subscribers)	True or False	<ol style="list-style-type: none">local member without a consumerlocal memberlocal proxy topic (see “Monitoring Distributed Destination System Subscriptions and Proxy Topic Members” in the <i>Administration Console Online Help</i>)

Table 4-6 Server Affinity Load Balancing Preferences

When the operation is...	And Server Affinity Enabled is...	Then load balancing preference is given to a...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>createSender()</code> for queues <code>createPublisher()</code> for topics 	True or False	<p>There is no separate machinery for load balancing a JMS producer creation. JMS producers are created on the server on which your JMS connection is load balanced or pinned.</p> <p>For more information about load balancing JMS connections created via a connection factory, refer to the “Load Balancing for EJBs and RMI Objects” and “Initial Context Affinity and Server Affinity for Client Connections” sections in <i>Using WebLogic Server Clusters</i>.</p>
For persistent messages using <code>QueueSender.send()</code>	True	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. local member with a consumer and a store 2. remote member with a consumer and a store 3. local member with a store 4. remote member with a store 5. local member with a consumer 6. remote member with a consumer 7. local member 8. remote member
For persistent messages using <code>QueueSender.send()</code>	False	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. member with a consumer and a store 2. member with a store 3. member with a consumer 4. member
For non-persistent messages using <code>QueueSender.send()</code>	True	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. local member with a consumer 2. remote member with a consumer 3. local member 4. remote member

Table 4-6 Server Affinity Load Balancing Preferences

When the operation is...	And Server Affinity Enabled is...	Then load balancing preference is given to a...
For non-persistent messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>QueueSender.send()</code>• <code>TopicPublish.publish()</code>	False	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. member with a consumer2. member
<code>createConnectionConsumer()</code> for session pool queues and topics	True or False	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. local member <i>only</i> <p>Note: Session pools are now used rarely, as they are not a required part of the J2EE specification, do not support JTA user transactions, and are largely superseded by message-driven beans (MDBs), which are simpler, easier to manage, and more capable.</p>

Distributed Destination Migration

For clustered JMS implementations that take advantage of the Service Migration feature, a JMS server and its distributed destination members can be manually migrated to another WebLogic Server instance within the cluster. Service migrations can take place due to scheduled system maintenance, as well as in response to a server failure within the cluster.

However, the target WebLogic Server may already be hosting a JMS server with all of its physical destinations. This can lead to situations where the same WebLogic Server instance hosts two physical destinations for a single distributed destination. This is permissible in the short term, since a WebLogic Server instance can host multiple physical destinations for that distributed destination. However, load balancing in this situation is less effective.

In such a situation, each JMS server on a target WebLogic Server instance operates independently. This is necessary to avoid merging of the two destination instances, and/or disabling of one instance, which can make some messages unavailable for a prolonged period of time. The long-term intent, however, is to eventually re-migrate the migrated JMS server to yet another WebLogic Server instance in the cluster.

For more information about the configuring JMS migratable targets, see [“Configuring Migratable Targets for JMS Servers” on page 3-10](#).

Distributed Destination Failover

If the server instance that is hosting the JMS connections for the JMS producers and JMS consumers should fail, then all the producers and consumers using these connections are closed and are *not* re-created on another server instance in the cluster. Furthermore, if a server instance that is hosting a JMS destination should fail, then all the JMS consumers for that destination are closed and not re-created on another server instance in the cluster.

If the distributed queue member on which a queue producer is created should fail, yet the WebLogic Server instance where the producer’s JMS connection resides is still running, the producer remains alive and WebLogic JMS will fail it over to another distributed queue member, irrespective of whether the Load Balancing option is enabled.

For more information about procedures for recovering from a WebLogic Server failure, see [“Recovering from a WebLogic Server Failure” on page 3-16](#).

Using Transactions with WebLogic JMS

The following sections describe how to use transactions with WebLogic JMS:

- “Overview of Transactions” on page 5-1
- “Using JMS Transacted Sessions” on page 5-2
- “Using JTA User Transactions” on page 5-4
- “Asynchronous Messaging Within JTA User Transactions Using Message Driven Beans” on page 5-7
- “Example: JMS and EJB in a JTA User Transaction” on page 5-7

Note: For more information about the JMS classes described in this section, access the latest JMS Specification and Javadoc supplied on the Sun Microsystems’ Java Web site at the following location: <http://java.sun.com/products/jms/docs.html>

Overview of Transactions

A transaction enables an application to coordinate a group of messages for production and consumption, treating messages sent or received as an atomic unit.

When an application commits a transaction, all of the messages it received within the transaction are removed from the messaging system and the messages it sent within the transaction are actually delivered. If the application rolls back the transaction, the messages it received within the transaction are returned to the messaging system and messages it sent are discarded.

When a topic subscriber rolls back a received message, the message is redelivered to that subscriber. When a queue receiver rolls back a received message, the message is redelivered to the queue, not the consumer, so that another consumer on that queue may receive the message.

For example, when shopping online, you select items and store them in an online shopping cart. Each ordered item is stored as part of the transaction, but your credit card is not charged until you confirm the order by checking out. At any time, you can cancel your order and empty your cart, rolling back all orders within the current transaction.

There are three ways to use transactions with JMS:

- If you are using only JMS in your transactions, you can create a *JMS transacted session*.
- If you are mixing other operations, such as EJB, with JMS operations, you should use a *Java Transaction API (JTA) user transaction* in a non-transacted JMS session.
- Use message driven beans.

To enable multiple JMS servers in the same JTA user transaction, or to combine JMS operations with non-JMS operations (such as EJB), the two-phase commit license is required. For more information, see [“Using JTA User Transactions” on page 5-4](#).

The following sections explain how to use a JMS transacted session and JTA user transaction.

Note: When using transactions, it is recommended that you define a session exception listener to handle any problems that occur before a transaction is committed or rolled back, as described in [“Defining a Session Exception Listener” on page 4-47](#).

If the `acknowledge()` method is called within a transaction, it is ignored. If the `recover()` method is called within a transaction, a `JMSEException` is thrown.

Using JMS Transacted Sessions

A JMS transacted session supports transactions that are located within the session. A JMS transacted session’s transaction will not have any effects outside of the session. For example, rolling back a session will roll back all sends and receives on that session, but will not roll back any database updates. JTA user transactions are ignored by JMS transacted sessions.

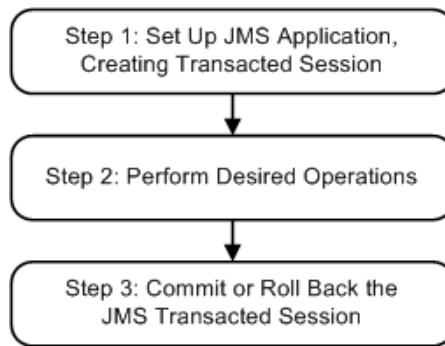
Transactions in JMS transacted sessions are started implicitly, after the first occurrence of a send or receive operation, and chained together—whenever you commit or roll back a transaction, another transaction automatically begins.

Before using a JMS transacted session, the system administrator should adjust the connection factory (Transaction Timeout) and/or session pool (Transaction) attributes, as necessary for the

application development environment, as described in “[Configuring JMS](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

The following figure illustrates the steps required to set up and use a JMS transacted session.

Figure 5-1 Setting Up and Using a JMS Transacted Session



Step 1: Set Up JMS Application, Creating Transacted Session

Set up the JMS application as described in “[Setting Up a JMS Application](#)” on page 4-4, however, when creating sessions, as described in “[Step 3: Create a Session Using the Connection](#)” on page 4-8, specify that the session is to be transacted by setting the `transacted` boolean value to `true`.

For example, the following methods illustrate how to create a transacted session for the PTP and Pub/sub messaging models, respectively:

```

qsession = qcon.createQueueSession(
    true,
    Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE
);

tsession = tcon.createTopicSession(
    true,
    Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE
);
  
```

Once defined, you can determine whether or not a session is transacted using the following session method:

```

public boolean getTransacted(
) throws JMSEException
  
```

Note: The acknowledge value is ignored for transacted sessions.

Step 2: Perform Desired Operations

Perform the desired operations associated with the current transaction.

Step 3: Commit or Roll Back the JMS Transacted Session

Once you have performed the desired operations, execute one of the following methods to commit or roll back the transaction.

To commit the transaction, execute the following method:

```
public void commit(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

The `commit()` method commits all messages sent or received during the current transaction. Sent messages are made visible, while received messages are removed from the messaging system.

To roll back the transaction, execute the following method:

```
public void rollback(  
    ) throws JMSEException
```

The `rollback()` method cancels any messages sent during the current transaction and returns any messages received to the messaging system.

If either the `commit()` or `rollback()` methods are issued outside of a JMS transacted session, a `IllegalStateException` is thrown.

Using JTA User Transactions

The Java Transaction API (JTA) supports transactions across multiple data resources. JTA is implemented as part of WebLogic Server and provides a standard Java interface for implementing transaction management.

You program your JTA user transaction applications using the `javax.transaction.UserTransaction` object to begin, commit, and roll back the transactions. When mixing JMS and EJB within a JTA user transaction, you can also start the transaction from the EJB, as described in “[Transactions in EJB Applications](#)” in *Programming WebLogic JTA*.

You can start a JTA user transaction after a transacted session has been started; however, the JTA transaction will be ignored by the session and vice versa.

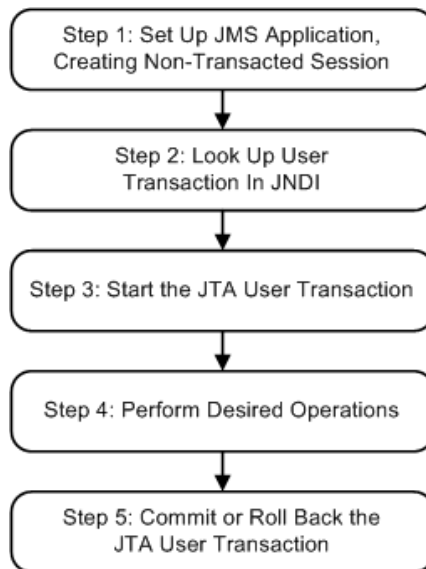
WebLogic Server supports the two-phase commit protocol (2PC), enabling an application to coordinate a single JTA transaction across two or more resource managers. It guarantees data integrity by ensuring that transactional updates are committed in all of the participating resource managers, or are fully rolled back out of all the resource managers, reverting to the state prior to the start of the transaction.

Note: A separate 2PC transaction license is required to support this protocol. For transaction migration considerations related to 2PC, see [“Porting WebLogic JMS Applications” on page 9-1](#).

Before using a JTA transacted session, the system administrator must configure the connection factories to support JTA user transactions by selecting the XA Connection Factory Enabled check box, as described in [“JMS Connection Factories”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

The following figure illustrates the steps required to set up and use a JTA user transaction.

Figure 5-2 Setting Up and Using a JTA User Transaction



Step 1: Set Up JMS Application, Creating Non-Transacted Session

Set up the JMS application as described in [“Setting Up a JMS Application” on page 4-4](#), however, when creating sessions, as described in [“Step 3: Create a Session Using the Connection” on](#)

[page 4-8](#), specify that the session is to be non-transacted by setting the `transacted` boolean value to `false`.

For example, the following methods illustrate how to create a non-transacted session for the PTP and Pub/sub messaging models, respectively.

```
qsession = qcon.createQueueSession(
    false,
    Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE
);

tsession = tcon.createTopicSession(
    false,
    Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE
);
```

Note: When a user transaction is active, the acknowledge mode is ignored.

Step 2: Look Up User Transaction in JNDI

The application uses JNDI to return an object reference to the `UserTransaction` object for the WebLogic Server domain.

You can look up the `UserTransaction` object by establishing a JNDI context (`context`) and executing the following code, for example:

```
UserTransaction xact = ctx.lookup("javax.transaction.UserTransaction");
```

Step 3: Start the JTA User Transaction

Start the JTA user transaction using the `UserTransaction.begin()` method. For example:

```
xact.begin();
```

Step 4: Perform Desired Operations

Perform the desired operations associated with the current transaction.

Step 5: Commit or Roll Back the JTA User Transaction

Once you have performed the desired operations, execute one of the following `commit()` or `rollback()` methods on the `UserTransaction` object to commit or roll back the JTA user transaction.

To commit the transaction, execute the following `commit()` method:

```
xact.commit();
```

The `commit()` method causes WebLogic Server to call the Transaction Manager to complete the transaction, and commit all operations performed during the current transaction. The Transaction Manager is responsible for coordinating with the resource managers to update any databases.

To roll back the transaction, execute the following `rollback()` method:

```
xact.rollback();
```

The `rollback()` method causes WebLogic Server to call the Transaction Manager to cancel the transaction, and roll back all operations performed during the current transactions.

Once you call the `commit()` or `rollback()` method, you can optionally start another transaction by calling `xact.begin()`.

Asynchronous Messaging Within JTA User Transactions Using Message Driven Beans

Because JMS cannot determine which, if any, transaction to use for an asynchronously delivered message, JMS asynchronous message delivery is not supported within JTA user transactions.

However, message driven beans provide an alternative approach. A message driven bean can automatically begin a user transaction just prior to message delivery.

For information on using message driven beans to simulate asynchronous message delivery, see “[Designing Message-Driven Beans](#)” in *Programming WebLogic EJB*.

Example: JMS and EJB in a JTA User Transaction

The following example shows how to set up an application for mixed EJB and JMS operations in a JTA user transaction by looking up a `javax.transaction.UserTransaction` using JNDI, and beginning and then committing a JTA user transaction. In order for this example to run, the XA Connection Factory Enabled check box must be selected when the system administrator configures the connection factory.

Note: In addition to this simple JTA User Transaction example, refer to the example provided with WebLogic JTA, located in the `WL_HOME\samples\server\examples\src\examples\jta\jmsjdbc` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation.

Import the appropriate packages, including the `javax.transaction.UserTransaction` package.

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import javax.transaction.UserTransaction;
import javax.naming.*;
import javax.jms.*;
```

Define the required variables, including the JTA user transaction variable.

```
public final static String JTA_USER_XACT=
    "javax.transaction.UserTransaction";
    .
    .
    .
```

Step 1

Set up the JMS application, creating a non-transacted session. For more information on setting up the JMS application, refer to [“Setting Up a JMS Application” on page 4-4](#).

```
//JMS application setup steps including, for example:
```

```
qsession = qcon.createQueueSession(false,
    Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```

Step 2

Look up the `UserTransaction` using JNDI.

```
UserTransaction xact = (UserTransaction)
    ctx.lookup(JTA_USER_XACT);
```

Step 3

Start the JTA user transaction.

```
xact.begin();
```

Step 4

Perform the desired operations.

```
// Perform some JMS and EJB operations here.
```


Step 5

Commit the JTA user transaction.

```
xact.commit()
```


Using JMS with EJBs and Servlets

Usability features that are generally hidden behind the J2EE standard have been enhanced to make it easier to access EJB and servlet containers with WebLogic JMS or third-party JMS providers. In fact, implementing this “JMS wrapper” support, as described in this section, is the best practice method of sending a WebLogic JMS message from inside an EJB or servlet.

- [“Enabling Enhanced J2EE Support for WebLogic JMS” on page 6-1](#)
- [“What’s Happening Under the JMS Wrapper Covers” on page 6-5](#)
- [“Improving Performance Through Pooling” on page 6-8](#)
- [“Examples of JMS Wrapper Functions” on page 6-10](#)
- [“Simplified Access to Remote or Foreign JMS Providers” on page 6-16](#)

[“Simplified Access to Remote or Foreign JMS Providers” on page 6-16](#) briefly describes the Administration Console support for foreign JMS providers, as documented in [“Accessing Foreign JMS Providers”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*. This feature makes it possible to easily map foreign JMS providers — including remote instances of WebLogic Server in another cluster or domain — so that they appear in the local JNDI tree as a local JMS object.

Enabling Enhanced J2EE Support for WebLogic JMS

WebLogic Server uses JMS wrappers that make it easier to use WebLogic JMS inside a J2EE component, such as an EJB or a servlet, while also providing a number of enhanced usability and performance features:

- Automatic pooling of JMS connection and session objects (and some pooling of message producer objects as well).
- Automatic transaction enlistment for WebLogic JMS implementations and for third-party JMS providers that support two-phase commit transactions (XA protocol).
- Testing of the JMS connection, as well as reestablishment after a failure.
- Security credentials that are managed by the EJB or servlet container.

[“What’s Happening Under the JMS Wrapper Covers” on page 6-5](#) describes how WebLogic Server implements these features behind the scenes.

Declaring JMS Objects as Resources In the EJB or Servlet Deployment Descriptors

You enable these enhanced J2EE features by declaring a JMS connection factory as a `resource-ref` in the EJB or servlet deployment descriptors, as described in [“Declaring a Wrapped JMS Connection Factory” on page 6-2](#). For example, when a connection factory is declared as a `resource-ref`, a JMS application can look it up from JNDI using the `java:comp/env/` subtree that is created for each EJB or servlet. It is important to note that the features listed above are only enabled when using a JMS resource inside the deployment descriptors. The EJB and servlet programmers still have direct access to the JMS provider by performing a direct JNDI lookup of the connection factory or destination.

For more information about packaging EJBs, see [“Implementing Enterprise JavaBeans” in *Programming WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans*](#). For more information about programming servlets, see [“Programming Tasks” in *Programming WebLogic HTTP Servlets*](#).

Declaring a Wrapped JMS Connection Factory

You can declare a JMS connection factory as part of an EJB or servlet by defining a `resource-ref` element in the `ejb-jar.xml` or `web.xml` file, respectively. This process creates a “wrapped” JMS connection factory that can benefit from the more advanced session pooling, automatic transaction enlistment, connection monitoring, and container-managed security features described in [“Improving Performance Through Pooling” on page 6-8](#).

Here is an example of such a connection factory element:

```
<resource-ref>
  <res-ref-name>jms/QCF</res-ref-name>
  <res-type>javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory</res-type>
```

```

    <res-auth>Container</res-auth>
    <res-sharing-scope>Shareable</res-sharing-scope>
  </resource-ref>

```

This element declares that a JMS `QueueConnectionFactory` object will be bound into JNDI, at the location:

```
java:comp/env/jms/QCF
```

This JNDI name is only valid inside the context of the EJB or servlet where the `resource-ref` is declared, which is what the `java:comp/env` JNDI context signifies.

In addition to this element, there must be a matching `resource-description` element in the `weblogic-ejb-jar.xml` (for EJBs) or `weblogic.xml` (for servlets) file that tells the J2EE container which JMS connection factory to put in that location. Here is an example:

```

<resource-description>
  <res-ref-name>jms/QCF</res-ref-name>
  <jndi-name>weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory</jndi-name>
</resource-description>

```

The connection factory specified here must already exist in the global JNDI tree, as described in “[Connection Factory Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*. (This example uses one of the default JMS connection factories that is automatically created when the built-in WebLogic JMS server is used). To use another WebLogic JMS connection factory from the same cluster, simply include that connection factory’s JNDI name inside the `jndi-name` element. To use a connection factory from another vendor, or from another WebLogic Server cluster, create a Foreign JMS Server, as described in “[Accessing Foreign JMS Providers](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

If the JNDI name specified in the `resource-description` element is incorrect, then the application is still deployed. However, you will receive an error when you try to use the connection factory.

Declaring JMS Destinations

You can also bind a JMS queue or topic destination into the `java:comp/env/jms` JNDI tree by declaring it as a `resource-env-ref` element in the `ejb-jar.xml` or `web.xml` deployment descriptors. The transaction enlistment, pooling, connection monitoring features take place in the connection factory, not in the destinations. However, this feature is useful for consistency, and to make an application less dependent on a particular configuration of WebLogic Server, since destinations can easily be modified by simply changing the corresponding `resource-env-ref` description, without having to recompile the source code.

Here is an example of such a queue destination element:

```
<resource-env-ref>
  <resource-env-ref-name>jms/TESTQUEUE</resource-env-ref-name>
  <resource-env-ref-type>javax.jms.Queue</resource-env-ref-type>
</resource-env-ref>
```

This element declares that a JMS `Queue` destination object will be bound into JNDI, at the location:

```
java:comp/env/jms/TESTQUEUE
```

As with a referenced connection factory, this JNDI name is only valid inside the context of the EJB or servlet where the `resource-ref` is declared.

You must also define a matching `resource-env-description` element in the `weblogic-ejb-jar.xml` or `weblogic.xml` file. This provides a layer of indirection which allows you to easily modify referenced destinations just by changing the corresponding `resource-env-ref` deployment descriptors.

```
<resource-env-description>
  <res-env-ref-name>jms/TESTQUEUE</res-env-ref-name>
  <jndi-name>jmstest.destinations.TESTQUEUE</jndi-name>
</resource-env-description>
```

The queue or topic destination specified here must already exist in the global JNDI tree, as described in “[JMS Queue and Topic Destination Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*. Again, if the destination does not exist, the application is deployed, but an exception is thrown when you try to use the destination.

Sending a JMS Message In a J2EE Container

After you declare the JMS connection factory and destination resources in the deployment descriptors so that they are mapped to the `java:comp/env` JNDI tree, you can use them to send and/or receive JMS messages inside an EJB or a servlet.

For example, the following code fragment sends a message:

```
InitialContext ic = new InitialContext();
QueueConnectionFactory qcf =
    (QueueConnectionFactory) ic.lookup("java:comp/env/jms/QCF");
Queue destQueue =
    (Queue) ic.lookup("java:comp/env/jms/TESTQUEUE");
ic.close();
```

```

QueueConnection connection = qcf.createQueueConnection();
try {
    QueueSession session = connection.createQueueSession(0, false);
    QueueSender sender = session.createSender(destQueue);
    TextMessage msg = session.createTextMessage("This is a test");
    sender.send(msg);
} finally {
    connection.close();
}

```

This is standard code that complies with the J2EE specification and should run on any EJB or servlet product that properly supports J2EE — the difference is that it runs more efficiently on WebLogic Server, because under the covers various objects are pooled, as described in [“Pooled JMS Connection Objects” on page 6-8](#).

Note that this code fragment uses a `try...finally` block to guarantee that the `close()` method on the JMS Connection object is executed even if one of the statements inside the block throws an exception. If no connection pooling were being done, then this block would be necessary in order to ensure that the connection is closed, and to prevent server resources from being wasted. But since WebLogic Server pools some of the objects that are created by this code fragment, it is even more important that `close()` be called; otherwise, the EJB or servlet container will not know when to return the object to the pool.

Also, none of the transactional XA extensions to the JMS API are used in this code fragment. Instead, the container uses them internally if the JMS code is used inside a transaction context. But whether XA is used internally, the user-written code is the same, and does not use any JMS XA classes. This is what is specified by J2EE. Writing EJB code in this way enables you to run EJBs in an environment where transactions are present or in a non-transactional environment, just by changing the deployment descriptors.

Caution: When using a *wrapped* JMS connection factory, which is obtained by using the `resource-ref` feature and looked up by using the `java:comp/env/jms` JNDI tree context, then the EJB must not use the transactional XA interfaces.

What's Happening Under the JMS Wrapper Covers

This section explains what is actually taking place under the covers when WebLogic Server creates a set of wrappers around the JMS objects. For example, the code fragment in [“Sending a JMS Message In a J2EE Container” on page 6-4](#), shows an instance of a WebLogic-specific wrapper class being returned rather than the actual JMS connection factory because the

connection factory was looked up from the `java:comp/env` JNDI tree. This wrapper object intercepts certain calls to the JMS provider and inserts the correct J2EE behavior, as described in the following sections.

Automatically Enlisting Transactions

This feature works for either WebLogic JMS implementations or for third-party JMS providers that support two-phase commit transactions (XA protocol). If a wrapped JMS connection sends or receives a message inside a transaction context, the JMS session being used to send or receive the message is automatically enlisted in the transaction through the XA capabilities of the JMS provider. This is the case whether the transaction was started implicitly because the JMS code was invoked inside an EJB with container-managed transactions enabled, or whether the transaction was started manually using the `UserTransaction` interface in a servlet or an EJB that supports bean-managed transactions.

However, if an EJB or servlet attempts to send or receive a message inside a transaction context and the JMS provider does not support XA, the `send()` or `receive()` call throws the following exception:

```
[J2EE:160055] Unable to use a wrapped JMS session in the transaction because two-phase commit is not available.
```

Therefore, if you are using a JMS provider that doesn't support XA to send or receive a message inside a transaction, either declare the EJB with a transaction mode of `NotSupported` or suspend the transaction using one of the JTA APIs.

To read more information on the configuration attributes for a WebLogic JMS connection factory that supports transactions, see [“JMS Connection Factory --> Configuration --> Transactions”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Container-Managed Security

WebLogic JMS uses the security credentials that are present on the thread when the EJB or servlet container is invoked. For foreign JMS providers, however, when you declare a JMS connection factory via a `resource-ref` element in the `weblogic-ejb-jar.xml` or `web.xml` file, there is an optional sub-element called `res-auth`. This element may have one of two settings:

Container — When you set the `res-auth` element to `Container`, security to the JMS provider is managed by the J2EE container. In this case, if the JMS connection factory was mapped into the JNDI tree using a Foreign JMS Connection Factory configuration MBean, then the user name and password from that MBean is used (see [“Simplified Access to Remote or Foreign JMS Providers” on page 6-16](#)). Otherwise, WebLogic Server connects to the provider with no user

name or password specified. In this mode, it is an error to pass a user name and password to the `createConnection()` method of the JMS connection factory.

Application — When you set the `res-auth` element to `Application`, any user name or password on the MBean is ignored. Instead, the application code must specify a user name and password to the `createConnection()` method of the JMS connection factory, or use the version of `createConnection()` with no user name or password if none are required.

Connection Testing

The JMS wrapper classes monitor each connection that is established to the JMS provider. They do this in two ways:

- Registering a JMS `ExceptionListener` object on the connection.
- Testing the connection every two minutes by sending a message to a temporary queue or topic and then receiving it again.

Note: In order to create a temporary queue or topic destination to test connections to a WebLogic JMS server, the JMS server must be configured to host temporary destinations. For more information, see [“Using Temporary Destinations”](#) in *Programming WebLogic JMS*.

J2EE Compliance

The J2EE specification states that you should not be allowed to make certain JMS API calls inside a J2EE application. The JMS wrappers enforce these restrictions by throwing the following exceptions when they are violated:

- On the connection object, the methods `createConnectionConsumer()`, `createDurableConnectionConsumer()`, `setClientID()`, `setExceptionListener()`, and `stop()` should not be called.
- On the session object, the methods `getMessageListener()` and `setMessageListener()` should not be called.
- On the consumer object (a `QueueReceiver` or `TopicSubscriber` object), the methods `getMessageListener()` and `setMessageListener()` should not be called.

Furthermore, the `createSession()` method, and the associated `createQueueSession()` and `createTopicSession()` methods, are handled differently. The `createSession()` method takes two parameters: an “acknowledgement” mode and a “transacted” flag. When used inside an EJB, these two parameters are ignored. If a transaction is present, then the JMS session is enlisted

in the transaction as described in [“Automatically Enlisting Transactions” on page 6-6](#); otherwise, it is not. By default, the acknowledgement mode is set to “auto acknowledge”. This behavior is expected by the J2EE specification.

Note: This may make it more difficult to receive messages from inside an EJB, but the recommended way to receive messages from inside an EJB is to use a MDB, as described in [“Designing and Developing Message-Driven Beans”](#) in *Programming WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans*.

Inside a servlet, however, the parameters to `createQueueSession()` and `createTopicSession()` are handled normally, and users can make use of all the various message acknowledgement modes.

Pooled JMS Connection Objects

The JMS wrappers pool various session objects in order to make code like the example provided in [“Sending a JMS Message In a J2EE Container” on page 6-4](#) more efficient. A pooled JMS connection is a session pool used by EJBs and servlets that use a `resource-ref` element in their deployment descriptor to define their JMS connection factories, as discussed in [“Declaring a Wrapped JMS Connection Factory” on page 6-2](#).

You monitor pooled JMS sessions on the “JMS Pooled Connections” tab, which is accessed through the Server --> Monitoring --> JMS node on the Administration Console, as described in [“Server --> Monitoring --> JMS”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Improving Performance Through Pooling

The automatic pooling of connections and other objects by the JMS wrappers means that it is efficient to write code as shown in [“Sending a JMS Message In a J2EE Container” on page 6-4](#). Although in this example the Connection Factory, Connection, and Session objects are created every time a message is sent, in reality these three classes work together so that when they are used as shown, they do little more than retrieve a Session object from the pool.

Speeding Up JNDI Lookups by Pooling Session Objects

The JNDI lookups of the Connection Factory and Destination objects can be expensive in terms of performance. This is particularly true if the Destination object points to a Foreign JMS Destination MBean, and therefore, is a lookup on a non-local JNDI provider. Because the Connection Factory and Destination objects are thread-safe, they can be looked up once inside an EJB or servlet at creation time, which saves the time required to perform the lookup each time.

Inside a servlet, these lookups can be performed inside the `init()` method. The `ConnectionFactory` and `Destination` objects may then be assigned to an instance variable and reused whenever a message is sent.

Inside an EJB, these lookups can be performed inside the `ejbCreate()` method and assigned to an instance variable. For a session bean, each instance of the bean will then have its own copy. Since stateless session beans are pooled, this method is also very efficient (and is perfectly consistent with the J2EE specifications), because the number of a times that lookups occur is drastically reduced by pooling the JMS connection objects. (Caching these objects in a static member of the EJB class may work, but it is discouraged by the J2EE specification.)

However, if these objects are cached inside the `ejbCreate()` or `init()` method, then the EJB or servlet must have some way to recreate them if there has been a failure. This is necessary because some JMS providers, like WebLogic JMS, may invalidate a `Destination` object after a server failure. So, if the EJB runs on *Server A*, and JMS runs on *Server B*, then the EJB on *Server A* will have to perform the JNDI lookup of the objects from *Server B* again after that server has recovered. The example, “[PoolTestBean.java](#)” on page 6-13 includes a sample EJB that performs this caching and re-lookup process correctly.

Speeding Up Object Creation Through Caching

Once `ConnectionFactory` object and/or `Destination` object pooling has been established, it may be tempting to cache other objects, such as the `Connection`, `Session`, and `Producer` objects, inside the `ejbCreate()` method. This will work, but it is not always the most efficient solution. Essentially, by doing this you are removing a `Session` object from the cache and permanently assigning it to a particular EJB, whereas by using the JMS wrappers as designed, that `Session` object can be shared by other EJBs and servlets as well. Furthermore, the wrappers attempt to reestablish a JMS connection and create new session objects if there is a communication failure with the JMS provider, but this will not work if you cache the `Session` object on your own.

Enlisting the Proper Transaction Mode

When a JMS `send()` or `receive()` operation is performed inside a transaction, the EJB or servlet automatically enlists the JMS provider in the transaction. A transaction can be started automatically inside an EJB or servlet that has container-managed transactions, or it can be started explicitly using the `UserTransaction` interface. In either case, the container automatically enlists the JMS provider. However, if the underlying JMS connection factory used by the EJB or servlet does not support XA, the container throws an exception.

Performing the transaction enlistment has overhead. Furthermore, if an XA connection factory is used, but the `send()` or `receive()` method is invoked outside a transaction, the container must still create a JTA transaction to wrap the `send()` or `receive()` method in order to ensure that the operation properly takes place no matter which JMS provider is used. Although this is only a one-phase commit, it can still slow down the server.

Therefore, when writing an EJB or servlet that uses a JMS resource in a non-transactional manner, it is best to use a JMS connection factory that is not configured to support XA. For more information on configuring a WebLogic JMS connection factory, see “[Configuring a JMS Connection Factory](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Examples of JMS Wrapper Functions

The following files make up a simple stateless EJB session bean that uses the WebLogic JMS wrapper functions to send a transactional message (`sendXATransactional`) when an EJB is called. Although this example uses a session bean, the same XML descriptors and bean class (with very few changes) can be used for a message-driven bean.

ejb-jar.xml

This section describes the EJB components. For the “JMS wrapper” code snippets provided in this section, note that this section declares the `resource-ref` and `resource-env-ref` elements for the wrapped JMS connection factory (`QueueConnectionFactory`) and referenced JMS destination (`TESTQUEUE`).

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<!DOCTYPE ejb-jar PUBLIC
    "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Enterprise JavaBeans 2.0//EN"
    "http://java.sun.com/dtd/ejb-jar_2_0.dtd">

<ejb-jar>
  <enterprise-beans>
    <session>
      <ejb-name>PoolTestBean</ejb-name>
      <home>weblogic.jms.pool.test.PoolTestHome</home>
      <remote>weblogic.jms.pool.test.PoolTest</remote>
      <ejb-class>weblogic.jms.pool.test.PoolTestBean</ejb-class>
      <session-type>Stateless</session-type>
      <transaction-type>Container</transaction-type>
```

```

<resource-ref>
  <res-ref-name>jms/QCF</res-ref-name>
  <res-type>javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory</res-type>
  <res-auth>Container</res-auth>
  <res-sharing-scope>Shareable</res-sharing-scope>
</resource-ref>

<resource-env-ref>
  <resource-env-ref-name>jms/TESTQUEUE</resource-env-ref-name>
  <resource-env-ref-type>javax.jms.Queue</resource-env-ref-type>
</resource-env-ref>
</session>
</enterprise-beans>

<assembly-descriptor>
  <container-transaction>
    <method>
      <ejb-name>PoolTestBean</ejb-name>
      <method-name>*</method-name>
    </method>
    <trans-attribute>Required</trans-attribute>
  </container-transaction>
</assembly-descriptor>
</ejb-jar>

```

weblogic-ejb-jar.xml

This section declares matching `resource-description` queue connection factory and queue destination elements that tell the J2EE container which JMS connection factory and destination to put in that location.

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<!DOCTYPE weblogic-ejb-jar PUBLIC
  "-//BEA Systems, Inc.//DTD WebLogic 8.1.0 EJB//EN"
  "http://www.bea.com/servers/wls810/dtd/weblogic-ejb-jar.dtd">

```

```
<weblogic-ejb-jar>
  <weblogic-enterprise-bean>
    <ejb-name>PoolTestBean</ejb-name>
    <stateless-session-descriptor>
      <pool>
        <max-beans-in-free-pool>8</max-beans-in-free-pool>
        <initial-beans-in-free-pool>2</initial-beans-in-free-pool>
      </pool>
    </stateless-session-descriptor>

    <reference-descriptor>
      <resource-description>
        <res-ref-name>jms/QCF</res-ref-name>
        <jndi-name>weblogic.jms.XAConnectionFactory</jndi-name>
      </resource-description>
      <resource-env-description>
        <res-env-ref-name>jms/TESTQUEUE</res-env-ref-name>
        <jndi-name>TESTQUEUE</jndi-name>
      </resource-env-description>
    </reference-descriptor>
    <jndi-name>PoolTest</jndi-name>
  </weblogic-enterprise-bean>
</weblogic-ejb-jar>
```

PoolTest.java

This section defines the “remote” interface for the `PoolTest` bean. It declares one method, called `sendXATransactional`.

```
package weblogic.jms.pool.test;

import java.rmi.*;
import javax.ejb.*;

public interface PoolTest extends EJBObject
{
    public String sendXATransactional(String text)
        throws RemoteException;
}
```

PoolTestHome.java

This section defines the “home” interface for the `PoolTest` bean. It is required by the EJB specification.

```
package weblogic.jms.pool.test;

import java.rmi.*;
import javax.ejb.*;

public interface PoolTestHome
    extends EJBHome
{
    PoolTest create()
        throws CreateException, RemoteException;
}
```

PoolTestBean.java

This section defines the actual EJB code. It sends a message whenever the `sendXATransactional` method is called.

```
package weblogic.jms.pool.test;

import java.lang.reflect.*;
import java.rmi.*;
import javax.ejb.*;
import javax.jms.*;
import javax.naming.*;
import javax.transaction.*;

public class PoolTestBean
    extends PoolTestBeanBase
    implements SessionBean
{
    private SessionContext context;
    private QueueConnectionFactory qcf;
    private Queue destination;
```

```
public void ejbActivate()
{
}

public void ejbRemove()
{
}

public void ejbPassivate()
{
}

public void setSessionContext(SessionContext ctx)
{
    context = ctx;
}

private void lookupJNDIObjects()
    throws NamingException
{
    InitialContext ic = new InitialContext();
    try {
        qcf =
            (QueueConnectionFactory)ic.lookup
                ("java:comp/env/jms/QCF");

        destination =
            (Queue)ic.lookup("java:comp/env/jms/TESTQUEUE");
    } finally {
        ic.close();
    }
}

public void ejbCreate()
    throws CreateException
{
    try {
        lookupJNDIObjects();
    } catch (NamingException ne) {
```



```

        throw new CreateException(ne.toString());
    }
}

public String sendXATransactional(String text)
    throws RemoteException
{
    String id = "Not sent yet";
    try {
        if ((qcf == null) || (destination == null)) {
            lookupJNDIObjects();
        }
        QueueConnection connection = qcf.createQueueConnection();
        try {
            QueueSession session = connection.createQueueSession
                (false, 0);
            TextMessage message = session.createTextMessage
                (text);
            QueueSender sender = session.createSender(destination);
            sender.send(message);
            id = message.getJMSMessageID();
        } finally {
            connection.close();
        }
    } catch (Exception e) {
        // Invalidate the JNDI objects if there is a failure
        // this is necessary because the destination object
        // may become invalid if the destination server has
        // been shut down
        qcf = null;
        destination = null;
        throw new RemoteException("Failure in EJB: " + e);
    }
    return id;
}
}

```

Simplified Access to Remote or Foreign JMS Providers

Another set of foreign JMS provider features makes it possible to create a “symbolic link” between a JMS connection factory or destination object in an third-party JNDI provider to an object inside the local WebLogic Server. This feature can also be used to reference remote instances of WebLogic Server in another cluster or domain in the local WebLogic JNDI tree.

There are three configuration MBeans for this task:

- **Foreign JMS Server** — Contains information about the remote JNDI provider, including its initial context factory, URL, and additional parameters. It is the parent of the Foreign JMS Connection Factory and Foreign JMS Destination MBeans. It can be targeted to an independent WebLogic Server or to a cluster.
- **Foreign JMS Connection Factory** — represents a foreign connection factory. It contains the name of the connection factory in the remote JNDI provider, the name to map it to in the server’s JNDI tree, and an optional user name and password. The user name and password are only used when a Foreign JMS Connection Factory is used inside a `resource-reference` in an EJB or a servlet, with the “Container” mode of *authentication*. It creates non-replicated JNDI objects on each WebLogic Server instance to which the parent Foreign JMS Connection Factory MBean is targeted. (To create the JNDI object on every node in a cluster, target the parent MBean to the cluster.)
- **Foreign JMS Destination** — represents a foreign JMS destination. It contains the name to look up on the foreign JNDI provider, and the name to map it to on the local server.

For instructions on configuring these MBeans with the Administration Console, refer to “[Accessing Foreign JMS Providers](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Once deployed, these “foreign” JMS MBeans work by creating objects in the local server’s JNDI tree, which then perform the lookup of the referenced remote JMS objects whenever the foreign JMS MBeans are looked up. This means that the local server and the remote JNDI directory are never out of sync. However, from a performance perspective, it means that a JNDI lookup of one of these MBeans can potentially be expensive. The sections under “[Improving Performance Through Pooling](#)” on page 6-8 describes some ways to improve the performance of these remote lookups.

Using JMS Helper to Manage Applications

The `weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper` class contains APIs that you can use to programmatically create and manage JMS resources.

- “Configuring JMS Resources Using JMSHelper” on page 7-1
- “JMSHelper Sample Code” on page 7-2
- “Best Practices when Using JMSHelper” on page 7-7

Configuring JMS Resources Using JMSHelper

`JMSHelper` provides the following API signatures to manage JMS resources, such as queues and topics:

- Create a resource
- Delete a resource
- Find resource

You must specify the JNDI initial context, name of the JMS server to be associated with the destination, name of the destination (queue or topic), and name used to look up the destination within the JNDI namespace.

Each method updates the following:

- Configuration file associated with the specified domain to include the dynamically created destination

- JNDI namespace to advertise the destination

For more information on JMS servers, see “[JMS: Configuring](#)” in the *Administration Console Help*.

JMSHelper Sample Code

This section provides sample code to create and delete a JMS resource.

Creating a JMS Resource

The following code creates a JMS topic.

Listing 7-1 Create a JMS Topic

```
package examples.jms.topic;

import java.util.*;
import javax.jms.*;
import javax.naming.*;
import weblogic.management.WebLogicMBean;
import weblogic.management.MBeanHome;
import weblogic.management.runtime.*;
import weblogic.management.configuration.*;
import weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper;
import weblogic.jndi.Environment;

public class MBeanConfig
{
    public MBeanConfig() {
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        String url, username, password;
        if (args.length != 0 && args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println("Usage: MBeanConfig <url> <username> <password>");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }

    if (args.length == 0) {
        url = new String("t3://localhost:7001");
        username = "weblogic";
        password = "weblogic";
    } else {
        url = args[0];
        username = args[1];
        password = args[2];
    }
    Context ctx = getInitialContext(url, username, password);
    MBeanConfig mbt = new MBeanConfig();

    createJMSUsingJMSHelper(ctx);
}

private static void createJMSUsingJMSHelper(
    Context ctx
){
    System.out.println("\n\n.... Configure a JMS Topic ....\n\n");
    try {
        MBeanHome mbeanHome =
            (MBeanHome) ctx.lookup(MBeanHome.ADMIN_JNDI_NAME);
        DomainMBean domainMBean = mbeanHome.getActiveDomain();
        String domainMBeanName = domainMBean.getName();
        ServerMBean[] servers = domainMBean.getServers();

/**
 * create a topic
 */
        String jmsServerName = "examplesJMSServer";
        String topicName = "exampleTopic";
        String topicjndiName = "weblogic.examples.jms.exampleTopic";
        JMSHelper.createPermanentTopicAsync(
            ctx,
            jmsServerName,
            topicName,

```

```
        topicjndiName);
    System.out.println("Created Topic " + JMSHelper.getJMSTopicConfigMBean(
        ctx,
        jmsServerName,
        topicName
    ));
    } catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Example configuration failed :" + e.getMessage());
    e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

private static Context getInitialContext(
    String url,
    String username,
    String password
) throws Exception {
    Environment env = new Environment();
    env.setProviderUrl(url);
    env.setSecurityPrincipal(username);
    env.setSecurityCredentials(password);
    Context c = env.getInitialContext();
    return c;
}
}
```

Deleting a JMS Resource

The following code removes JMS topic.

Listing 7-2 Delete a JMS Topic

```
package examples.jms.topic;

import java.util.*;
```

```

import javax.jms.*;
import javax.naming.*;

import weblogic.management.WebLogicMBean;
import weblogic.management.MBeanHome;
import weblogic.management.runtime.*;
import weblogic.management.configuration.*;

import weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper;
import weblogic.jndi.Environment;

public class MBeanClean
{
    public MBeanClean() {
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        String url, username, password;

        if (args.length != 0 && args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println("Usage: MBeanClean <url> <username> <password>");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        if (args.length == 0) {
            url = new String("t3://localhost:7001");
            username = "system";
            password = "gumby1234";
        } else {
            url = args[0];
            username = args[1];
            password = args[2];
        }

        Context ctx = getInitialContext(url, username, password);
        MBeanClean mbt = new MBeanClean();
    }

```

Using JMS Helper to Manage Applications

```
        deleteJMSUsingJMSHelper(ctx);
    }

    private static void deleteJMSUsingJMSHelper(
        Context ctx
    ) {
        System.out.println("\n\n.... Remove a JMS Topic ....\n\n");
        try {
            MBeanHome mbeanHome =
                (MBeanHome) ctx.lookup(MBeanHome.ADMIN_JNDI_NAME);
            DomainMBean domainMBean = mbeanHome.getActiveDomain();
            String domainMBeanName = domainMBean.getName();
            ServerMBean[] servers = domainMBean.getServers();

            String jmsServerName = "examplesJMSServer";

            /**
             * delete a topic
             */
            String topicName = "exampleTopic";
            JMSHelper.deletePermanentTopic(
                ctx,
                jmsServerName,
                topicName
            );
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Example configuration failed : " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    private static Context getInitialContext(
        String url,
        String username,
        String password
    ) throws Exception {
        Environment env = new Environment();
        env.setProviderUrl(url);
    }
}
```



```

        env.setSecurityPrincipal(username);
        env.setSecurityCredentials(password);
        Context c = env.getInitialContext();
        return c;
    }
}

```

Best Practices when Using JMSHelper

This section provides best practices information when using JMSHelper to configure JMS servers and resources:

- Trap for Null MBean objects (such as servers, JMS servers, modules) before trying to manipulate the MBean object.
- A create or delete method call can fail without throwing an exception. In addition, a thrown exception does not necessarily indicate that the method call failed.
- The time required to create the destination on the JMS server and propagate the information to the JNDI namespace can be significant. The propagation delay increases if the environment contains multiple servers. It is recommended that you test for the existence of the queue or topic, respectively, using the session `createQueue()` or `createTopic()` method, rather than perform a JNDI lookup. By doing so, you can avoid some of the propagation-specific delay.

For example, the following method, `findQueue()`, attempts to access a dynamically created queue, and if unsuccessful, sleeps for a specified interval before retrying. A maximum retry count is established to prevent an infinite loop.

```

private static Queue findQueue (
    QueueSession queueSession,
    String jmsServerName,
    String queueName,
    int retryCount,
    long retryInterval
) throws JMSEException
{
    String wlsQueueName = jmsServerName + "/" + queueName;
    String command = "QueueSession.createQueue(" +

```

```
        wlsQueueName + "));  
    long startTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis();  
    for (int i=retryCount; i>=0; i--) {  
        try {  
            System.out.println("Trying " + command);  
            Queue queue = queueSession.createQueue(wlsQueueName);  
            System.out.println(command + "succeeded after " +  
                (retryCount - i + 1) + " tries in " +  
                (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTimeMillis) +  
                " millis.");  
            return queue;  
        } catch (JMSEException je) {  
            if (retryCount == 0) throw je;  
        }  
        try {  
            System.out.println(command + "> failed, pausing " +  
                retryInterval + " millis.");  
            Thread.sleep(retryInterval);  
        } catch (InterruptedException ignore) {}  
    }  
    throw new JMSEException("out of retries");  
}
```

You can then call the `findQueue()` method after the `JMSHelper` class method call to retrieve the dynamically created queue once it becomes available. For example:

```
JMSHelper.createPermanentQueueAsync(ctx, domain, jmsServerName,  
    queueName, jndiName);  
Queue queue = findQueue(qsess, jmsServerName, queueName,  
    retry_count, retry_interval);
```

For more information on the `JMSHelper` class, refer to the [weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper](#) Javadoc.

WebLogic JMS Thin Client

The following sections describe how to deploy and use the WebLogic JMS thin client:

- [“Overview of the JMS Thin Client” on page 8-1](#)
- [“JMS Thin Client Functionality” on page 8-2](#)
- [“Limitations of Using the JMS Thin Client” on page 8-2](#)
- [“Deploying the JMS Thin Client” on page 8-2](#)

Overview of the JMS Thin Client

While the size of the full WebLogic JAR may not be a problem when you run server-side applications, it does cause a very large footprint for enterprise-level client-server applications that may be running thousands of clients. Having to deploy the full 20+ MB `weblogic.jar` file along with a client application can significantly increase the size of the deployed application, possibly making it too big to be practical, as is the case with a Java applet-based client program.

At around 400 KB, the JMS thin application client (`wljmsclient.jar`) file provides a much smaller client footprint than the full WebLogic JAR, by using a client-side library that contains only the set of supporting files required by client-side programs. The JMS thin client also requires that you use the standard WebLogic thin application client (`wlclient.jar`), around 300 KB, which contains the base client support for clustering, security, and transactions.

The WebLogic thin application clients are based upon the RMI-IIOP protocol stack available in JRE 1.4.n. RMI requests are handled by the JRE, enabling a significantly smaller client.

Client-side development is performed using standard J2EE APIs, rather than WebLogic Server APIs.

For more information on developing WebLogic Server thin client applications, see “[Developing a J2EE Application Client \(Thin Client\)](#)” in *Using WebLogic RMI and RMI/IIOP*.

JMS Thin Client Functionality

Although much smaller in size than the full WebLogic JAR, the JMS thin client and WebLogic Server thin clients provide the following functionality to client applications and applets:

- Full WebLogic JMS functionality—both standard JMS and WebLogic extensions—except for client-side XML selection for multicast sessions and the JMSHelper class methods
- EJB (Enterprise Java Bean) access
- JNDI access
- RMI access (indirectly used by JMS)
- SSL access (using JSSE in JRE 1.4.x)
- Transaction capability
- Clustering capability
- HTTP/HTTPS tunneling
- Fully internationalized

Limitations of Using the JMS Thin Client

The following limitations apply to the JMS thin client:

- It does not provide the JDBC or JMX functionality of the normal `weblogic.jar` file.
- It does not interoperate with earlier versions of WebLogic Server (release 7.0 or earlier).
- It is only supported by the JDK ORB.

Deploying the JMS Thin Client

The JMS thin client and WebLogic thin client JARs (`wljmsclient.jar` and `wlclient.jar`, respectively) are located in the `WL_HOME\server\lib` subdirectory of the WebLogic Server

installation directory, where *WL_HOME* is the top-level installation directory for the entire WebLogic Platform (for example, `c:\bea\weblogic81\server\lib`).

Deployment of the JMS thin client depends on the following requirements:

- The JMS thin client requires that you use the standard WebLogic thin client, which contains the base client support for clustering, security, and transactions. Therefore, the `wljmsclient.jar` and the `wlclient.jar` must be installed somewhere on the client's file system. However, `wljmsclient.jar` has a reference to `wlclient.jar` so it is only necessary to put one or the other Jar in the client's `CLASSPATH`.
- The JMS thin client requires using the RMI over IIOP standard for communicating between client and server.
 - URLs using `t3` or `t3s` will transparently use `iiop` or `iiops`
 - URLs using `http` or `https` will transparently use `iiop` tunneling.
- To facilitate the use of IIOP, always specify a valid IP address or DNS name for the Listen Address attribute in the configuration file (`config.xml`) to listen for connections.

Note: The Listen Address default value of `null` allows it to “listen on all configured network interfaces”. However, this feature only works with the T3 protocol. If you need to configure multiple listen addresses for use with the IIOP protocol, then use the Network Channel feature, as described in “[Configuring Network Resources](#)” in *Configuring and Managing WebLogic Server*.
- Each client must have the JRE 1.4.*n* installed.
- Applications must adhere to J2EE programming guidelines, in particular the use of `PortableRemoteObject.narrow()` rather than using casts.

For more information on developing WebLogic Server thin client applications, see “[Developing a J2EE Application Client \(Thin Client\)](#)” in *Using WebLogic RMI and RMI/IIOP*.

Porting WebLogic JMS Applications

The following sections describe how to port your WebLogic JMS applications to a newer version of WebLogic Server:

- [“Existing Feature Functionality Changes” on page 9-1](#)
- [“Porting Existing Applications” on page 9-8](#)
- [“Deleting JDBC Database Stores” on page 9-10](#)

Existing Feature Functionality Changes

Changes in existing feature functionality have been made in order to comply with Sun Microsystems’ [JMS Specification](#). Therefore, you should check feature functionality changes in the following tables before beginning any porting procedures:

- [“Existing Feature 5.1 to 6.0 Functionality Changes” on page 9-1](#)
- [“Existing Feature 6.0 to 6.1 Functionality Changes” on page 9-6](#)

Existing Feature 5.1 to 6.0 Functionality Changes

The following table lists the changes in existing feature functionality from WebLogic Server version 5.1, and also indicates any code changes that might be required as a result. For additional

information pertaining to the JMS Specification’s version change history, refer to Chapter 11, “Change History” in the specification.

Category	Description	Code Modification
Connection Factories	<p>Two default connection factories have been deprecated. The JNDI names for these factories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory</code><code>javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory</code> <p>For backwards compatibility, the JNDI names for these two connection factories are still defined and supported.</p> <p>WebLogic JMS 6.x or later defines one connection factory, by default: <code>weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory</code></p> <p>You can also specify user-defined connection factories using the <i>Administration Console</i>.</p> <p>Note: Using the default connection factories, you have no control over the WebLogic server on which the connection factory may be deployed. However, you can enable and/or disable the default connection factories on a per WebLogic Server basis. To deploy a connection factory on a particular WebLogic Server or cluster, create a new connection factory and specify the appropriate WebLogic Server target.</p>	<p>It is recommended that existing code that use the deprecated classes be modified to use a new default or user-defined connection factory class.</p> <p>For example, if your code specified the following constant using the default queue connection factory:</p> <pre>public final static String JMS_FACTORY="javax.jms.QueueCo nnectionFactory"</pre> <p>You should modify the constant to use a new user-defined connection factory, for example:</p> <pre>public final static String JMS_FACTORY="weblogic.jms.Queu eConnectionFactory"</pre> <p>For true backwards compatibility with previous releases, you should ensure that you select the Allow Close In onMessage and User Transactions Enabled check boxes when configuring the connection factory.</p> <p>For more information about using connection factories, see “ConnectionFactory Object” on page 2-6. For more information about defining connection factories, see “JMS Connection Factory Tasks” in the <i>Administration Console</i> Online Help.</p>
	<p>In order to instantiate the default connection factories on a particular WebLogic Server, you must select the Enable Default JMS Connection Factories check box on the Server --> Services --> JMS node tab when configuring the WebLogic Server.</p>	<p>None required. This is a configuration requirement. For more information, see “Server --> Services --> JMS” in the <i>Administration Console</i> Online Help.</p>

Category	Description	Code Modification
Connections	When closing a connection, the call blocks until outstanding synchronous calls and asynchronous listeners have completed.	None required.
Sessions	When closing a session, the call blocks until outstanding synchronous calls and asynchronous listeners have completed.	None required.
Message Consumers	If multiple topic subscribers are defined in the same session for the same topic, each consumer will receive its own copy of a message.	None required.
	When closing a message consumer, if the consumer is asynchronous then the call blocks until outstanding calls to the <code>onMessage()</code> method complete.	None required.
	In order to comply with the JMS specification, if the <code>close()</code> method is called from within an <code>onMessage()</code> method, the application will hang unless the Allow Close In OnMessage check box is selected when configuring the connection factory. If the acknowledge mode is <code>AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE</code> , the current message will still be automatically acknowledged.	None required. This is a configuration requirement. For more information, see “ JMS Connection Factories ” in the <i>Administration Console Online Help</i> .

Category	Description	Code Modification
Message Header Field	The JMSMessageID header field format has changed.	<p>If you wish to access existing messages using the JMSMessageID, you may need to run one of the following</p> <pre>weblogic.jms.extensions.JMSHelper</pre> <p>methods to convert between WebLogic pre-JMS 5.1 and JMS 6.x JMSMessageID formats.</p> <p>To convert from pre-5.1 to 6.x JMSMessageID format:</p> <pre>public void oldJMSMessageIDToNew(String id, long timeStamp) throws JMSEException</pre> <p>To convert from 6.1 to pre- 6.1 JMSMessageID format:</p> <pre>public void newJMSMessageIDToOld(String id, long timeStamp) throws JMSEException</pre>

Category	Description	Code Modification
Destinations	The <code>createQueue()</code> and <code>createTopic()</code> methods do not create destinations dynamically, only references to destinations that already exist given the vendor-specific destination name.	<p>Update any portion of code that uses <code>createQueue()</code> or <code>createTopic()</code> to dynamically create destinations using the following JMSHelper class methods, respectively:</p> <pre>createPermanentQueueAsync() and createPermanentTopicAsync().</pre> <p>For example, if your code used the following method to dynamically create a queue:</p> <pre>queue=qsession.createQueue(queueName);</pre> <p>You should modify the code to dynamically create a queue, as described in the sample <code>findQueue()</code> method in “Using the JMSHelper Class Methods” on page 4-49.</p> <p>For more information on the JMSHelper classes, see “Creating Destinations Dynamically” on page 4-49.</p>
	When creating temporary destinations, you must specify a temporary template.	None required. This is a configuration requirement. For more information, see “JMS Server --> Configuration --> General” in the <i>Administration Console</i> .
	You must be the owner of the connection in order to create a message consumer for that temporary destination.	When creating a message consumer on a temporary destination, ensure that you are the owner of the connection.
Durable Subscribers	You no longer need to manually create JDBC tables for durable subscribers. They are created automatically.	None required.
	There is no limit on the number of durable subscribers that can be created.	None required.
	When defining a client ID programatically, it must be defined <i>immediately</i> after creating a connection. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown and you will be unable to make any other JMS calls on that connection.	Ensure that the <code>setClientID()</code> method is issued immediately after creating the connection. For more information, refer to “Defining the Client ID” on page 4-54 .

Category	Description	Code Modification
Session Pools	Session pool factories, session pools, referenced connection factories, referenced destinations, and associated connection consumers must all be targeted on the same JMS server.	None required. This is a configuration requirement. Ensure that all objects are targeted on the same JMS server. For more information, see “ JMS Server Tasks ” in the <i>Administration Console</i> .
	The <code>SessionPoolManager</code> and <code>ConnectionConsumerManager</code> interfaces that were published as part of the WebLogic JMS version 5.1 Javadoc have been removed from the version 6.x and later Javadoc, as they are system interfaces and should not be used within client applications.	If used, remove any references to these objects from the client application.
Transactions	To combine JMS and EJB database calls within the same transaction, a two-phase commit (2PC) license is required. In previous releases of WebLogic Server, it was possible to combine them by using the same database connection pool.	None required.
	Recovering or rolling back received queue messages makes them available to all consumers on the queue. In previous releases of WebLogic Server, rolled back messages were only available to the session that rolled back the message, until that session was closed.	None required.

Existing Feature 6.0 to 6.1 Functionality Changes

The following table lists the changes in existing feature functionality from WebLogic Server 6.0, and also indicates any code changes that might be required as a result.

For additional information pertaining to the JMS Specification’s change history, see Chapter 11, “Change History,” of [Sun Microsystems’ JMS Specification](#).

Category	Description	Code Modification
Connection Factories	<p>For the Acknowledge Policy attribute in the Administration Console, the new default value of <code>All</code> is a work-around to accommodate a change in the JMS Specification. This new default setting represents a change from prior versions of JMS, which internally defaulted to <code>Previous</code>, and which did not appear as an option in the Administration Console.</p> <p>As the message acknowledge policy for the connection factory, the Acknowledge Policy attribute only applies to applications that use the <code>CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE</code> mode for a non-transacted session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>All</code> — acknowledge all messages ever received by a given session, regardless of which message calls the acknowledge method. <code>Previous</code> — acknowledge all messages received by a given session, but only up to and including the message that calls the acknowledge method. <p>For more information on message acknowledge modes, refer to “Non-Transacted Session” on page 2-10.</p> <p>Note: For connection factories used by MDBs, always set the Acknowledge Policy field to <code>Previous</code>. Although the default MDB connection factory already does this, foreign connection factories may not.</p>	<p>If you want to acknowledge only previously received messages, up to and including the message that calls the acknowledge method, change the default Acknowledge Policy setting from <code>All</code> to <code>Previous</code> via the JMS Connection Factories tab in the Administration Console.</p>
Destinations	<p>In WLS 6.0, the JMS documentation correctly specifies values of <code>default</code>, <code>true</code>, and <code>false</code> for the <code>StoreEnabled</code> attribute of the <code>JMSDestinationMBean</code>, even though the software allowed for mixed case characters. Version 6.1 or later requires all lowercase characters for the <code>StoreEnabled</code> settings.</p>	<p>None required. This is a configuration requirement. For more information, see “JMS Templates” in the <i>Administration Console</i> Online Help.</p>

Porting Existing Applications

This release of WebLogic Server supports Sun Microsystems' [JMS Specification](#). In order to use your existing JMS applications, you must first confirm your version of WebLogic Server, and then perform the appropriate porting procedures provided in this section.

- [“Steps for Porting Version 5.1 Applications to Version 8.1” on page 9-8](#)
- [Steps for Porting Version 6.0 Applications to Version 8.1](#)
- [Steps for Porting Version 6.1 or 7.0 Applications to Version 8.1](#)

Before You Begin

Before beginning the porting procedure, you should check the following list to confirm whether porting is support for your version of WebLogic Server JMS, and to find out whether special porting rules apply to that release:

- WebLogic Server 5.1 — Customers running SP07 or SP08 should contact BEA Support before porting existing JDBC stores to version 8.1.
 - In order to port object messages, the object classes need to be in the Weblogic Server 8.1 server `CLASSPATH`.
 - For destinations that are not configured in Weblogic Server 8.1, the ported messages will be dropped and the event will be logged.
- WebLogic Server 6.1 and 7.0 — All applications are supported in version 8.1. However, if you want your applications to take advantage of the new highly available JMS Distributed Destination feature, you will need to configure your existing physical destinations (queues and topics) to be part of a single distributed destination set. For more information, [“Using Distributed Destinations” on page 4-86](#).

Steps for Porting Version 5.1 Applications to Version 8.1

Before you can use an existing WebLogic JMS 5.1 application, you must port the WebLogic Server 5.1 configuration and message data to version 8.1 as follows:

1. Properly shut down the old version of WebLogic Server before beginning the porting process.

Warning: Abruptly stopping the old version of WebLogic Server while messaging is still in process may cause problems during porting. Processing should be inactive before shutting down the old server and beginning the porting to WebLogic Server 8.1.

2. Upgrade the WebLogic Server environment, as described in [Installing WebLogic Platform](#).
3. Ported configuration information using the [configuration conversion facility](#).

During the configuration porting, the following default queue and topic connection factories are enabled:

- javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory
- javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory
- weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory
- weblogic.jms.XAConnectionFactory

The first two connection factories are deprecated, but they are still defined and usable for backwards compatibility. For information on the new default connection factories, see [“ConnectionFactory Object” on page 2-6](#).

The JMS administrator will need to review the resulting configuration to ensure that the conversion meets the needs of the application. In this case, all of the JMS attributes will be mapped to a single node, as in version 5.1.

Note: In versions 6.0 or later, JMS queues are defined during configuration, and no longer saved within database tables. Message data and durable subscriptions are stored either in two JDBC tables or via a directory within the file system.

4. Prepare for automatic porting of existing JDBC database stores.
 - a. Make a backup of the existing JDBC database.
 - b. Ensure that the ported configuration information (see step 2) contains a JDBC database store with exactly the same attributes as the existing store, and that the new JMS servers that use the store define the same destinations and corresponding destination attributes as the existing JMS servers.
 - c. If the new JDBC database store already exists, ensure that it is empty.

The new JDBC database store will be created during the automatic porting, if required.

- d. Ensure that there is twice the amount of disk space required by the JDBC database store available on the system.

Both the existing and new database information will exist on disk while the porting is performed, doubling the space requirements. Once porting is complete, you can delete the old JDBC database stores, as described in [“Deleting JDBC Database Stores” on page 9-10](#).

5. Update any existing code, as required, to reflect the feature functionality changes described in [“Existing Feature 5.1 to 6.0 Functionality Changes” on page 9-1.](#)
6. Start up the WebLogic Server and the existing JDBC database stores will be upgraded automatically.

Note: If the automatic porting fails for any reason, the automatic upgrade will be re-attempted the next time the WebLogic Server boots.

Deleting JDBC Database Stores

Once the porting is complete, the old JDBC database tables should be removed using the `utils.Schema` utility, described in detail in [Appendix A, “JDBC Database Utility.”](#)

During porting, a DDL file is generated and stored in the local working directory. The DDL file is named `drop_<jmsServerName>_oldtables.ddl`, where `<jmsServerName>` specifies the name of the JMS server. To delete the JDBC database stores, you pass the resulting DDL file as an argument to the `utils.Schema` utility.

For example, to delete the old JDBC database store from a JMS server named *MyJMSServer*, run the following command:

```
java utils.Schema jdbc:weblogic:oracle weblogic.jdbc.oci.Driver -s server
-u user1 -p foobar -verbose drop_MyJMSServer_oldtables.ddl
```

For more information on the `utils.Schema` utility, see [Appendix A, “JDBC Database Utility.”](#)

Steps for Porting Version 6.0 Applications to Version 8.1

Before you can use an existing WebLogic JMS 6.0 application, you must port the WebLogic Server 6.0 configuration and message data to version 8.1 as follows

1. Check the connection factory configuration for version 6.0. You may need to modify programs that call the version 8.1 default connection factory so that they load one of the following connection factories:
 - One of the version 6.0 default connection factories.
 - A custom connection factory.
2. Properly shut down the version 6.0 WebLogic Server before beginning the porting process.

Warning: Abruptly stopping the old version of WebLogic Server while messaging is still in process may cause problems during porting. Processing should be inactive before shutting down the old server and beginning the porting to WebLogic Server 8.1.

3. Upgrade the WebLogic Server environment, as described in [Installing WebLogic Platform](#).
4. Update any existing code, as required, to reflect the feature functionality changes described in [“Existing Feature 5.1 to 6.0 Functionality Changes” on page 9-1](#).

Warning: Before starting the version 8.1 WebLogic Server, you may want to backup your version 6.0 stores. This is because version 6.0 servers *cannot* use 8.1 stores, and any attempts to do so may cause data corruption.

5. Start the version 8.1 WebLogic Server. This server will continue to use the previous version 6.0 stores.

Steps for Porting Version 6.1 or 7.0 Applications to Version 8.1

All WebLogic JMS 6.1 and 7.0 applications are supported in version 8.1. However, if you want your applications to take advantage of the highly available Distributed Destination feature, you need to configure your existing physical destinations (queues and topics) to be part of a single distributed destination set.

For more information on using JMS distributed destinations, see [“Using Distributed Destinations” on page 4-86](#).

JDBC Database Utility

The following sections describe JDBC database stores for WebLogic JMS, and how to use the JDBC database utility to regenerate existing JDBC database stores:

- [“Overview” on page A-1](#)
- [“About JMS Tables” on page A-1](#)
- [“Regenerating JDBC Database Stores” on page A-2](#)

Overview

The `JDBC utils.Schema` utility allows you to regenerate new JDBC database stores by deleting the existing versions. Running this utility is usually not necessary, since JMS automatically creates these stores for you. However, if your existing JDBC database stores somehow become corrupted, you can regenerate them using the `utils.Schema` utility. In addition, if your JDBC driver is not supported by WebLogic JMS (as described in [“JMS JDBC Stores Tasks”](#) in the *Administration Console Online Help*), then the tables required by JMS must be created manually.

Caution: Use caution when running the `utils.Schema` command as it will delete all existing database tables and then recreate new ones.

About JMS Tables

The JMS database contains two system tables that are generated automatically and are used internally by JMS, as follows:

- `<prefix>JMSStore`

- `<prefix>JMSState`

The prefix name uniquely identifies JMS tables in the backing store. Specifying unique prefixes allows multiple stores to exist in the same database. The prefix is configured via the Administration Console when configuring the JDBC store. A prefix is prepended to table names when:

- The DBMS requires fully qualified names.
- You must differentiate between JMS tables for two WebLogic servers, enabling multiple tables to be stored on a single DBMS.

The prefix should be specified using the following format, which will result in a valid table name when prepended to the JMS table name:

```
[ [catalog.]schema.]prefix
```

Note: No two JMS stores should be allowed to use the same database tables, as this will result in data corruption.

For more information on configuring JDBC database stores for WebLogic JMS, see “[JMS JDBC Store Tasks](#)” in the *Administration Console Online Help*.

Regenerating JDBC Database Stores

The `utils.Schema` utility is a Java program that takes command line arguments to specify the following:

- JDBC driver
- Database connection information
- Name of a file containing the SQL Data Definition Language (DDL) commands (terminated by semicolons) that create the database tables

By convention, the DDL file has a `.ddl` extension. DDL files are provided for Pointbase, Cloudscape, Informix, Sybase, Oracle, MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, and Times Ten databases.

To execute `utils.Schema`, your `CLASSPATH` must contain the `weblogic.jar` file.

Enter the `utils.Schema` command, as follows:

```
java utils.Schema url JDBC_driver [options] DDL_file
```

The following table lists the `utils.Schema` command-line arguments.

Argument	Description
<i>url</i>	Database connection URL. This value must be a colon-separated URL as defined by the JDBC specification.
<i>JDBC_driver</i>	Full package name of the JDBC Driver class.
<i>options</i>	<p>Optional command options.</p> <p>If required by the database, you can specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The username and password as follows: <code>-u <username> -p <password></code> The Domain Name Server (DNS) name of the JDBC database server as follows: <code>-s <dbserver></code> <p>You can also specify the <code>-verbose</code> option, which causes <code>utils.Schema</code> to echo SQL commands as they are executed.</p>
<i>DDL_file</i>	<p>The full pathname of a text file containing the SQL commands that you wish to execute. An SQL command can span several lines and is terminated with a semicolon (;). Lines beginning with pound signs (#) are comments.</p> <p>The <code>weblogic/jms/ddl</code> directory within the <code>weblogic.jar</code> file contains JMS DDL files for Pointbase, Cloudscape, Informix, Sybase, Oracle, MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, and Times Ten databases. To use a different database, copy and edit any one of these files.</p> <p>Use the jar utility supplied with the JDK to extract them to the <code>weblogic/jms/ddl</code> directory using the following command:</p> <pre>jar xf weblogic.jar weblogic/jms/ddl</pre> <p>Note: If you omit the <code>weblogic/jms/ddl</code> parameter, the entire jar file is extracted.</p>

For example, the following command recreates the JMS tables in an Oracle server named `DEMO`, with the username `user1` and password `foobar`:

```
java utils.Schema jdbc:weblogic:oracle:DEMO \
  weblogic.jdbc.oci.Driver -u user1 -p foobar -verbose \
  weblogic/jms/ddl/jms_oracle.ddl
```

With the Pointbase demo database that is shipped with WebLogic Server, no username or password is required. However, you must follow this procedure to create the JMS tables in a Pointbase server:

1. Set the WLS samples environment:

```
%SAMPLES_HOME%\server\config\examples\setExamplesEnv.cmd
```

2. Change to the %WL_HOME%\server\lib\directory, and then extract the `jms_pointbase.ddl` file from the `weblogic.jar` file to the current directory.

3. Execute the following command to create the JMS tables:

```
java utils.Schema jdbc:pointbase:server://localhost/demo
com.pointbase.jdbc.jdbcUniversalDriver
-u examples -p examples -verbose jms_pointbase.ddl
```

The Pointbase JDBC URL specifies the demo database, which is included with the WebLogic JMS samples. For the samples, the JMS tables have already been created in this database.

4. Start the Pointbase server and open the Pointbase console.

For detailed information on using the Pointbase Server console to monitor and manipulate the JMS tables, see the `Pointbase.html` file in the

`WL_HOME\samples\server\src\examples` directory, where `WL_HOME` is the top-level directory of your WebLogic Platform installation.

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