

Using runmqsc and dmpmqcfg over TLS client

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All your applications and adjacent
QMgrs connect using TLS.

Congratulations!

Is the control traffic still connecting
over plaintext channels?

Uh-oh!



Let's fix that, Shall we?



Like a basic client connection but requires specification of TLS parameters.

Two styles:

1) Client Channel DefinitionTable – runmqsc

2) MQCONNX – dmpmqcfg

Wikipedia

Irony - Examples

Example #2035: IBM's dmpmqcfg utility accepts MQSC format commands to define a client channel whereas runmqsc, the native MQSC command interpreter does not and requires a CCDT file instead.

Note: This was briefly true, but only because Wikipedia lets anyone edit entries and quickly rolls back “vandalism”.

Common Prereqs – KDB file

Both of the programs are C code and therefore use the KDB format keystore.

At a minimum, the KDB will require the QMgr's signer certificate or, if it uses a self-signed certificate, the public portion of the QMgr's personal certificate.

If the SVRCONN channel on the QMgr specifies SSLCAUTH(REQUIRED) then the client will require its own personal certificate. In this case the QMgr needs to validate the client's personal certificate and therefore will require the client's signer certificate or, if the client uses a self-signed certificate, the public portion of the client's personal certificate.

Whew! Got that? If not see the sessions from prior MQTC years on cert management and SSL configuration.

Common Prereqs – MQSSLKEYR

In both cases we will use the MQSSLKEYR environment variable to locate the client's KDB files stored in the same directory as the script.

The environment variable is used in part because it allows multiple client-side scripts to run simultaneously with different keystores.

If you wish to disable client-side OCSP or CRL checking, or both, you need to specify that in the mqclient.ini file so may not have the option to delete it. However, you can generate multiple mqclient.ini files and point to them using the MQCLNTCF environment variable.

In any case, make sure you know the search path for the mqclient.ini file and the presence of mqclient.ini files in that search path before trying to run these scripts.

CCDT - runmqsc

Requirements:

1. **Populated kdb file with certs and stashed password.**
This is beyond the scope of this session. For more help, see previous years sessions on certificate management and TLS configuration.
2. **A modern runmqsc that can manipulate table files independent of a QMgr.**
Available in MQ Advanced for Developers. Is this available in MQ Client?

CCDT - runmqsc

Approach: Build a table file on demand for each connection attempt

- Eliminates namespace collisions on identically named channels
- File contents never go stale
- No ambiguity as to which CCDT in which location is being accessed.
(Easier to troubleshoot.)

CCDT - runmqsc

Setting up the environment

```
1:  _SCRIPTDIR="$(cd "$(dirname "$0")"; pwd) "  
2:  cd "$_SCRIPTDIR"  
3:  export MQSSLKEYR="$_SCRIPTDIR/key"  
4:  export MQCHLLIB="$_SCRIPTDIR"  
5:  export MQCHLTAB="$_PROG.TAB"
```

1. Fairly reliable way to obtain script's directory
2. Make sure we are in that directory because we expect to find the KDB and channel table file there.
3. Locate KDB file set in the script's directory
4. Point CCDT path to script directory
5. Name the CCDT.
ToDo: This should use mktmp to avoid a race condition on the file.

CCDT - runmqsc

Building the CCDT on demand

```
while read LINE
do
    # QMNAME,host1[:host2],port,SVRCONN.NAME,CIPHER|CIPHER(dup)|TLSversion
    QMGR=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 1)
    HOST=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 2)
    PORT=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 3)
    CHL=$( echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 4)
    CIPH=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 5 | cut -d '|' -f 1)

    if [[ "$QMGR" == "$REPO1" || "$QMGR" == "$REPO2" ]]; then
        echo "DEF CHANNEL($CHL) CHLTYPE(CLNTCONN) +
            CONNAME('${HOST//:/}($PORT)') +
            SSLCIPH($CIPH) QMNAME($QMGR) REPLACE" | runmqsc -n > /dev/null 2>&1
    fi
done
```

Fetch these variables from whatever source you are using for QMgr connection info. In this case the same flat-file format as my session last year.

If it is a full repository, we want to process it. In that case, make the CCDT.

The substitution on the hostname builds a proper MIQM CONNAME.

CCDT - runmqsc

Finally! Running the commands

```
echo "DIS CLUSQMGR(*) CLUSTER($CLUSTER) ALL" | runmqsc -e -c $QMGR  
echo "DIS QCLUSTER(*) CLUSTER($CLUSTER) ALL" | runmqsc -e -c $QMGR
```

The **-e** suppresses echo of the commands.

The **-c** says to use Client Mode.

The previously set variables locate the KDB file set and the newly minted CCDT file.

CCDT - runmqsc

Adverse interactions

We used environment variables to locate the keystore and channel table file.

The mqclient.ini file can contain the location of the KDB in the SSL stanza.

***Make sure that you use one and only one of these methods
and that you know which one it is!***

MQ Knowledge Center: *Environment variables that were supported in releases of IBM WebSphere® MQ earlier than Version 7.0 continue to be supported, and where such an environment variable matches an equivalent value in the client configuration file, the environment variable overrides the client configuration file value.*

CCDT - runmqsc

Practical uses

The companion session *Automated cluster health monitoring* uses this technique to fetch cluster information from the full repositories and reconcile the clustered object entries.

If you have a central admin/monitoring tool that uses MQ Client connections, you can build MQSC client scripts using its keys and channel definitions. In this case the tool used was Avada's IR-360 but anything that can serve up basic QMgr connection details would work.

Session: *Automated cluster health monitoring*

Monday	Aloeswood	15:45
Wednesday	Aloeswood	08:30

MQCONN – dmpmqcfg

Setting up the environment

```
1: _SCRIPTDIR=$(cd "$(dirname "$0")"; pwd)  
2: cd "$_SCRIPTDIR"  
3: export MQSSLKEYR="$_SCRIPTDIR/key"
```

1. Fairly reliable way to obtain script's directory
2. Go to that directory because we expect to find the KDB there.
3. Locate KDB file set in the script's directory

MQCONNX – dmpmqcfg

Running the backup

```
while read LINE
do
    # Parse the lines from the Connections Report. Lines are in format:
    # QMNAME,host1[:host2],port,SVRCONN.NAME,CIPHER|CIPHER(dup)|TLSversion
    QMGR=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 1)
    HOST=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 2)
    PORT=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 3)
    CHL=$( echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 4)
    CIPH=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 5 | cut -d '|' -f 1)

    dmpmqcfg -m $QMGR -a -o lline -c \
    "DEFINE CHANNEL(${CHL}) CHLTYPE(CLNTCONN) CONNAME('${HOST}://${PORT},${PORT}') SSLCIPH($CIPH)" \
    > $_BKUP/$_DATE.$QMGR.mqsc 2>&1
```

Fetch these variables from whatever source you are using for QMgr connection info. In this case the script fetches the *Connection Report* from Avada's IR-360 to obtain the QMgr connection parameters.

Use the variables to build a proper CLNTCONN definition for dmpmqcfg.

The substitution on the hostname builds a proper MIQM CONNAME.

MQCONNX – dmpmqcfg

Adverse interactions

We used environment variables to locate the keystore and channel table file.

The mqclient.ini file can contain the location of the KDB in the SSL stanza.

***Make sure that you use one and only one of these methods
and that you know which one it is!***

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Questions & Answers



Tutorials and more

People kept asking where to find the slides, videos. Here ya go...

- YouTube tutorials: <https://www.youtube.com/tdotrob>
- Twitter
 - ▶ @deepqueue (MQ & security)
 - ▶ @tdotrob (MQ & security + politics, humor, autism)
- LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/tdotrob/>
- Blogging on general IT, security, malvertising. How to hire me: <https://ioptconsulting.com>
- MQ web site and blog: <https://t-rob.net> (Slides are uploaded here)

All my web sites are linked together in the nav bar. Go to Ask-An-Aspie for autism content, or The Odd is Silent for everything that's not autism or IT.

```

1  #!/bin/ksh
2  cd "$(cd "$(dirname "$0")"; pwd)"
3  #=====
4  # ~mqm/scripts/ir360-qmgrBackup.ksh
5  #
6  # Script to backup QMgrs known to IR-360
7  #
8  # 20180312 T.Rob - New script
9  # 20180618 T.Rob - Modified to use IR-360 Connection Report as source
10 #=====
11 _PROG=${0##*/}
12 _DATE=`date "+%y%m%d"`
13
14 _BKUP=~mqm/IR360/QMgrBkup
15 _SCRIPTDIR="$(cd "$(dirname "$0")"; pwd)"
16 cd "$_SCRIPTDIR"
17 export MQSSLKEYR="$_SCRIPTDIR/key"
18
19
20
21 # For testing, save backups in user's home directory instead
22 [[ $(whoami) != "mqm" ]] && _BKUP=~ /QMGrBkup
23
24 # Make sure backup directory exists
25 mkdir -p $_BKUP >/dev/null 2>&1
26
27
28 # Fetch connections and iterate.
29 curl --cacert CA.pem -s -H "Accept:application/json" -u sa:sa https://ir360dev:9443/Infrared360/reports/ConnectionInventoryWmq-Report.csv | grep -v -e
30 ',,,,,' -e ^Name | sort | sed 's/"\[^\]\+\),\[^\]\+\)"\/\1:\2/g' | {
31     while read LINE
32     do
33         # Parse the lines from the Connections Report. Lines are in format:
34         # QMNAME,host1[:host2],port,SVRCONN.NAME,CIPHER|CIPHER(dup)|TLSversion
35         QMGR=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 1)
36         HOST=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 2)
37         PORT=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 3)
38         CHL=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 4)
39         CIPH=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 5 | cut -d '|' -f 1)
40
41         dmpmqcfg -m $QMGR -a -o 1line -c \
42         "DEFINE CHANNEL({CHL}) CHLTYPE(CLNTCNN) CONNAME('${HOST}://${PORT}',$PORT') SSLCIPH($CIPH)" \
43         > $_BKUP/$_DATE.$QMGR.mqsc 2>&1
44
45         # Get rid of backups older than 30 days
46         find $_BKUP/*.mqsc -mtime +31 -exec rm {} \;
47     done
48 }
49 exit

```



```

1  #!/bin/ksh
2  #=====
3  # [path to script goes here]
4  #
5  # Cluster health report
6  #
7  # 20180319 T.Rob - New script
8  #=====
9  _PROG=${0##*/}
10 _VERS="v1.2"           # Please update the version number when updating the program!
11 _DATE=`date +%Y%m%d`
12 _RPTDIR=~mqm/IR360/Infrared360SA/webapps/Infrared360/exports
13
14 _SCRIPTDIR="$(cd "$(dirname "$0")"; pwd)"
15 cd "$_SCRIPTDIR"
16 export MQSSLKEYR=$_SCRIPTDIR/key"
17 export MQCHLLIB=$_SCRIPTDIR"
18 export MQCHLTAB=$_PROG.TAB"
19
20
21 # -----
22 # Comment out line below when not testing
23 _TESTING=1
24 _VERBOSE=0
25 # -----
26
27
28 # Establish associative arrays for cluster data
29 typeset -A CLUSQMGR
30 typeset -A QCLUSTER
31
32 # Exceptions found? Yes if not NULL.
33 _ERRFLAG=
34
35 # Set report directory to CWD for testing.
36 [[ $(whoami) != "mqm" ]] && _RPTDIR=.
37
38 # Cluster name must be passed
39 CLUSTER=$(echo "${1}" | tr -d -c "[a-zA-Z0-9_.]")
40 [[ $# -eq 0 ]] && print "$_PROG: FATAL! Please pass a cluster name.\n" && exit
41
42 # Set up temp file to catch console log output
43 _CONSOLE=$(mktemp -p $_RPTDIR --suffix=.txt $_DATE.$_PROG.XXXXXXXXXX)
44 trap "rm -f $_CONSOLE" EXIT
45
46 # Set up report file name using current date and cluster name
47 _FILE=${_DATE}-${_PROG}-${CLUSTER}.html
48
49 # Delete file if it exists, in case noclobber option is set
50 rm -f $_RPTDIR/$_FILE

```

```

51
52
53
54 # =====
55 # Use cluster name passed to fetch repository names then check for success
56 # This uses a config file served from IR-360. Last year we used an S3 bucket.
57 # Alternatively, pass the repository names or connect to a convenient QMGR
58 # and query the clusters and repositories it knows about.
59 #
60 # NOTE! This script assumes exactly two repositories for any cluster! Any
61 # fewer and it breaks. More than two the results will be inconclusive.
62 # =====
63 REPO1=$(curl --cacert CA.pem -s -u sa:sa https://ir360dev:9443/Infrared360/cfg/Clusters.ini | grep $CLUSTER | grep -i -e ':PRI:' | sed 's/:.*//')
64 REPO2=$(curl --cacert CA.pem -s -u sa:sa https://ir360dev:9443/Infrared360/cfg/Clusters.ini | grep $CLUSTER | grep -i -e ':SEC:' | sed 's/:.*//')
65
66 [[ ${#REPO1} -eq 0 || ${#REPO2} -eq 0 ]] && print "$_PROG: FATAL! Fetch of repository names for cluster $CLUSTER failed.\nValues returned were
REPO1='$REPO1' and REPO2='$REPO2'\n" && exit
67
68
69
70 # =====
71 # Validation complete. Notify user and proceed.
72 # =====
73 printf "$_PROG - Begin cluster reconciliation report for $CLUSTER at $(date)\nPrimary=$REPO1, Secondary=$REPO2\n\n" | tee -a $_CONSOLE
74 print "<!DOCTYPE html>
75 <html>
76 <head>
77 <meta http-equiv=\"Content-Type\" content=\"text/html; charset=utf-8\" />
78 <title>$CLUSTER Cluster Health</title>
79 <style type=\"text/css\">
80   h1 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;font-weight: normal;text-align: center;vertical-align: middle; color: #000}
81   h2 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;font-weight: normal;text-align: center;vertical-align: middle; color: #000}
82   td {vertical-align: top;font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;}
83   caption {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;color: #006;}
84   th {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;font-weight: bold;}
85 </style>
86 </head>
87
88 <body>
89 <h1 align="center">$CLUSTER Cluster Health Report</h1>
90 <h2 align="center">Repositories $REPO1 and $REPO2<br>Report run at $(date)</h2>" > $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
91
92 # =====
93 # Gather CLUSQMGR and QCLUSTER records
94 # =====
95 echo IR-360 returned $(curl --cacert CA.pem -s -H "Accept:application/json" -u sa:sa
https://ir360dev:9443/Infrared360/reports/ConnectionInventoryWmq-Report.csv | grep -v -e ',,,,,' -e ^Name | sed 's/"\[^\]\+\),\([^\]\+\)"/\1:\2/g' | wc
-1) QMgrs. | tee -a $_CONSOLE
96 _FOUND=0
97 curl --cacert CA.pem -s -H "Accept:application/json" -u sa:sa https://ir360dev:9443/Infrared360/reports/ConnectionInventoryWmq-Report.csv | grep -v -e

```

```

98     ' , , , , , ' -e ^Name | sed 's/"\([^"]\+\),\([^"]\+\)"/\1:\2/g' | {
99     while read LINE
100     do
101         # QMNAME,host1[:host2],port,SVRCONN.NAME,CIPHER|CIPHER(dup)|TLSversion
102         QMGR=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 1)
103         HOST=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 2)
104         PORT=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 3)
105         CHL=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 4)
106         CIPH=$(echo "$LINE" | cut -d ',' -f 5 | cut -d '|' -f 1)
107
108         if [[ "$QMGR" == "$REPO1" || "$QMGR" == "$REPO2" ]]; then
109             echo "DEF CHANNEL($CHL) CHLTYPE(CLNTCONN) CONNAME('${HOST}://:${PORT},)($PORT)' SSLCIPH($CIPH) QMNAME($QMGR) REPLACE" | runmqsc -n >
110             /dev/null 2>&1
111
112             # Fault tolerance: Iterate mqsc queries until success or 10 attempts
113             _ATTEMPTS=0
114             while [[ $_ATTEMPTS -lt 10 ]]
115             do
116                 printf "." | tee -a $_CONSOLE
117                 ((_ATTEMPTS=_ATTEMPTS+1 ))
118
119                 # Gather cluster info
120                 CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]=$(echo "DIS CLUSQMGR(*) CLUSTER($CLUSTER) ALL" | runmqsc -e -w 10 -c $QMGR | sed 's/ \+/ /g' | perl -ne 'chomp; print
121                 "\n" unless /^ /; print;' )
122                 QCLUSTER[$QMGR]=$(echo "DIS QCLUSTER(*) CLUSTER($CLUSTER) ALL" | runmqsc -e -w 10 -c $QMGR | sed 's/ \+/ /g' | perl -ne 'chomp; print
123                 "\n" unless /^ /; print;' )
124
125                 # Check for fatal errors
126                 if [[ $(print "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}\n${QCLUSTER[$QMGR]}" | grep -e AMQ9508 | wc -l) -ne 0 ]]; then
127                     printf "\nFATAL: Unrecoverable error. Aborting run.\n" | tee -a $_CONSOLE
128                     printf "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}\n${QCLUSTER[$QMGR]}" | grep '^AMQ' | sort | uniq | tee -a $_CONSOLE
129                     printf "\n\n" | tee -a $_CONSOLE
130                     exit
131                 fi
132
133                 # Check for errors indicating timeout. Break from loop if no errors.
134                 [[ $(print "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}\n${QCLUSTER[$QMGR]}" | grep -e AMQ8416 -e AMQ8101 | wc -l) -eq 0 ]] && [[ $(echo "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}" |
135                 grep AMQ8441 | grep CLUSSDR | wc -l) -ne 0 ]] && [[ $(echo "${QCLUSTER[$QMGR]}" | grep AMQ8409 | wc -l) -ne 0 ]] && break
136                 [[ $(echo "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}" | grep AMQ8441 | wc -l) -eq 0 ]] && printf "\nFound unhandled CLUSQMGR exception:\n" && print
137                 "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}" | grep ^AMQ | sort | uniq
138                 [[ $(echo "${QCLUSTER[$QMGR]}" | grep AMQ8409 | wc -l) -eq 0 ]] && printf "\nFound unhandled QCLUSTER exception:\n" && print
139                 "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}" | grep ^AMQ | sort | uniq
140
141             done
142
143             printf "\nRepository $QMGR returned:\n%5d clusqmgr records\n%5d qcluster records\nAfter $_ATTEMPTS attempts.\n\n" $(echo
144             "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}" | grep AMQ8441 | grep CLUSSDR | wc -l) $(echo "${QCLUSTER[$QMGR]}" | grep AMQ8409 | wc -l) | tee -a $_CONSOLE
145             if ! [[ $_ATTEMPTS -lt 10 || $(echo "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}" | grep AMQ8118 | grep CLUSSDR | wc -l) -gt 0 ]]; then
146                 printf "\nFATAL: Unable to obtain clean run from $QMGR query after $_ATTEMPTS attempts. Aborting run.\n" | tee -a $_CONSOLE
147                 echo "${CLUSQMGR[$QMGR]}\n${QCLUSTER[$QMGR]}" | grep -v '^AMQ8409' | grep -v '^AMQ8441' | grep -v '^AMQ8450' | grep -v '^$' | tee -a

```



```

187     <th scope="col">Repository</th>
188     <th scope="col">Queue Manager</th>
189 </tr>
190 TBLHDR
191
192
193 # Use sort & uniq to compare list of QMID fields at each repository.
194 if [[ $(printf "%s\n%s\n" | sort -k 2 | uniq -u -f 1 | wc -l) -eq 0 ]]; then
195     # QMgr member populations in cluster match across repositories
196     printf "Both repositories reporting the same cluster members.\n" | tee -a $_CONSOLE
197     printf "    <tr><td colspan="2" align="center" scope="row">Both repositories reporting the same cluster members.</td></tr>\n" >> $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
198 else
199     # QMgr member populations in cluster do NOT match across repositories
200     printf "\nALERT! Repositories report differing sets of queue managers.\n\nList of differing QMgrs follows, tagged by repository:\n\n" | tee -a
    $_CONSOLE
201     printf "%s\n%s\n" | sort -k 2 | uniq -u -f 1 | grep -v '^$' | awk '{print "<tr><td>" $1 "</td><td>" $2 "</td></tr>";}' >> $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
202     [[ $_TESTING -eq 1 ]] && [[ $_VERBOSE=1 ]] && printf "%s\n%s\n" | sort -k 2 | uniq -u -f 1 >> $_CONSOLE
203 fi
204 printf '\n</table>\n<p>&nbsp;</p>\n' >> $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
205
206
207 # =====
208 # Reconcile QCLUSTER records
209 # =====
210 printf "\n\nBegin reconciliation of QCLUSTER records.\n" | tee -a $_CONSOLE
211
212 # Print report table header
213 cat << TBLHDR >> $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
214 <table id="qcluster" width="1080" border="5" align="center" cellpadding="3" cellspacing="1">
215   <tr><td colspan="2" align="center" scope="row"><h1>QCLUSTER Recon Exceptions</h1></td></tr>
216   <tr><td colspan="2" align="right" style="font-size: 60%; font-style: italic">
217     Jump to: <a href="#top">Top</a>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<a href="#clusqmgr">CLUSQMGR</a>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<a href="#qcluster">QCLUSTER</a>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<a
     href="#console">Console</a>
218   </td></tr>
219   <tr><th scope="col">Repository</th><th scope="col">Queue object</th></tr>
220 TBLHDR
221
222 RECS1=$(echo "${QCLUSTER[$REPO1]}" | grep AMQ8409 | sed "s/^AMQ8409: Display Queue details\. \(.*\)$/$REPO1 \1/g" | sed "s/TYPE(QCLUSTER)
//g;s/CLUSTER($CLUSTER) //g")
223 RECS2=$(echo "${QCLUSTER[$REPO2]}" | grep AMQ8409 | sed "s/^AMQ8409: Display Queue details\. \(.*\)$/$REPO2 \1/g" | sed "s/TYPE(QCLUSTER)
//g;s/CLUSTER($CLUSTER) //g")
224
225 if [[ -n "$_TESTING" ]]; then
226     echo -n
227     # RECS1=$(head -n -3 <<< "$RECS1")
228 fi
229
230 printf "Found %d records for $REPO1 and found %d records for $REPO2\nNow checking for uniqueness.\n" $(echo "$RECS1" | wc -l) $(echo "$RECS2" | wc -l) |
tee -a $_CONSOLE
231

```

```

232 # Use sort & uniq to compare list of QMID fields at each repository.
233 if [[ $(printf "$RECS1\n$RECS2\n" | sed 's/CLUSTIME([^\)]*)//'| sed 's/CLUSDATE([^\)]*)//'| sort -k 2 | uniq -u -f 1 | wc -l) -eq 0 ]]; then
234     # QMgr member populations in cluster match across repositories
235     printf "Both repositories reporting the same cluster queues.\n" | tee -a $_CONSOLE
236     printf "  <tr><td colspan=
```

```
281
282 <p>The second case is that the object exists in both repositories but with different attributes. For instance one repository might
283 show the object as PUT enabled while the other shows it as PUT disabled. This results in two instances of the fully-qualified object
284 record in the result set.</p>
285
286 <p>After sorting the records, the uniq command strips out all entries that are identical across repositories. The remaining result set
287 represents exceptions that indicate potential cluster health problems. These are listed in the exception report sorted first by
288 queue manager name (in the case of CLUSQMgr) or object name (in the case of QCLUSTER), and then by the name of the repository from
289 which the record was reported.</p>
290 <p>&nbsp;</p>
291 <p style="font-size: 60%">$_PROG $_VERS - $(date -r $_PROG)<br />
292 </td></tr>
293 </table>
294 RPTMTHD
295
296
297 printf "\n\n<!-- Report Metadata -->\n\n<!-- Program=$_PROG -->\n" >> $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
298 env | sort | perl -ne 'chomp;print "<!-- $_ -->\n" unless /\e/;' | grep -v LS_COLORS >> $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
299 printf "\n\n</BODY>\n" >> $_RPTDIR/$_FILE
300 print "\n\n$_PROG: Report processing completed at $(date) with$( [[ -z $_ERRFLAG ]] && echo -n out ) exceptions.\nReport file: $_RPTDIR/$CLUSTER.html\n"
301 | tee -a $_CONSOLE
302
303 # If we are running as mqm then link the primary report to the daily version
304 [[ $(whoami) = "mqm" ]] && ln -f $_RPTDIR/$_FILE $_RPTDIR/$CLUSTER.html
305
306 exit
307
308
```