

SMACQ Reference Manual

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6.34	ThreadSafeMultiSetT > Class Template Reference	75
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Chapter 1

System for Modular Analysis and Continuous Queries

Version:
2.5

SMACQ is an extensible system for analyzing streams of structured data.

1.1 Embedding SMACQ in Your Application

All work is done in one or more `SmacqGraph` instances. The easiest way to construct a `SmacqGraph` is with `SmacqGraph::newQuery()`. To execute a graph, you also need to instantiate a `SmacqScheduler` and use its methods like `SmacqScheduler::input()`, `SmacqScheduler::busy_loop()`, etc.

1.2 Creating a SMACQ Type Module

Type modules define interfaces for parsing data. See the `dts-modules` manpage for more information.

1.3 Creating a SMACQ Processing Module

A data-processing module should be a subclass of `SmacqModule` or `ThreadedSmacqModule`.

1.4 Using a DtsObject

SMACQ uses the `DtsObject` abstraction for all data that it handles. C++ programmers should ALWAYS use a `DtsObject` auto-pointer rather than referencing the underlying `DtsObject` class directly. Classes like `FieldVecHash` and `FieldVecSet` are provided to make it easier to do common tasks with `DtsObject`.

Chapter 2

SMACQ Namespace Index

2.1 SMACQ Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

[boost](#)(We overload the default == operator for [OrsObject](#) so that it compares the objects instead of the pointers to the objects) [1.3](#).

Chapter 3

SMACQ Hierarchical Index

3.1 SMACQ Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

- _dts_msg
- _ExportPktData
- _list_item
- _patricia_node_t
- _patricia_tree_t
- _pre_x4_t
- _pre_x_t
- _smacq_opt
- alias
- arglist
- base_year_is_a_multiple_of_100
- batch
- Bloom< T >
- BloomCounter< T, COUNTER>
- BloomSet< T >
- bzFile_t
- cmalloc
- cmalloc_element
- DatalogNamespace
- dfa
- dfa_state
- dts_arith_operand
- dts_comp_func
- dts_comparison
- dts_eld_info

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dts_operand	
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FieldVecBloomSet	
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FilelistConstant	37
FilelistError	38
FilelistOneshot	39
FilelistStdin	40
ags< N, T >	
get_line	
GraphVector	
group	
__gnu_cxx::hash< DtsObjectVec>	
hash_map	
IdMap< T >	
join	
joinlist	
std::less< FieldVec>	
list	
list_element	
ltstr	

map	
map	
mask	
MethodFunctor	Return, Arg, Class, Callback
obj_list	
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per_id_state	
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SrcStat	
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FileStream	
StrucioWriter	63
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ThreadSafeContainer ThreadSafeMultiSet SmacqGraph_ptr >,	
std::vector< ThreadSafeMultiSet SmacqGraph_ptr > >	70
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vector	

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vector
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vphrase
yy_buffer_state
yyalloc
yystype
YYSTYPE

Chapter 4

SMACQ Class Index

4.1 SMACQ Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

DTS (DTS is a Dynamic Type System run-time environment)	15
DtsField (DtsField is a vector class used to describe a field specification such as foo.bar.baz translated into numeric identifiers for fast lookup)	21
DtsObject (A DtsObject is an auto-pointer to a DtsObject instance)	22
DtsObject_ (DtsObject_ instances should only be used as DtsObject auto-pointers (the auto-pointer keeps track of reference counts for the user))	23
DtsObjectVec (A vector of DtsObject elements)	26
DynamicArray < T > (This is a wrapper around vector which grows the array as necessary to satisfy [] operations)	27
FieldVec (A vector of fields from a DtsObject)	28
FieldVecElement (An element of a FieldVec)	30
FieldVecHash < T > (A hash_map (table) for FieldVec)	31
FieldVecSet (A hash_set for FieldVec)	32
Filelist (A pure virtual base for classes that return filenames)	33
FilelistArgs (Return filenames from an argument vector)	34
FilelistBounded (Return filenames from an index file)	35
FilelistConstant (Return a single filename)	37
FilelistError (Never return a filename)	38
FilelistOneshot (Return a single filename)	39
FilelistStdin (Return filenames from STDIN)	40
PthreadMutex (This is a Mutex that can be acquired multiple times, recursively, by the same thread without causing deadlock)	41
RecursiveLock (On instantiation, this class will lock PthreadMutex and unlock it automatically upon destruction)	43

SmacqGraph	(This is a node in a graph. Each node references its parents and children)	44
SmacqGraphContainer	(This is a container for a SmacqGraph which may have multiple heads or tails)	50
SmacqModule	(A virtual base class for SMACQ modules)	53
SmacqModule::algebra	(The algebra element is optional and is used only by the data ow optimizer)	56
SmacqModule::smacq_init	(This context structure is passed to SmacqModule constructors)	57
SmacqScheduler	(This is a scheduler for processing any number of SofacqGraphContainer instances)	58
StrucioStream	(Pure-virtual base class for input streams)	61
StrucioWriter	(A le writer for structured data)	63
ThreadedSmacqModule	(A virtual base class for SMACQ modules that are executed with in their own "thread" instead of being event-driven)	65
ThreadSafeBoolean	(A thread-safe boolean value)	69
ThreadSafeContainer	(T, CONTAINER> (A base class for thread-safe containers)	70
ThreadSafeCounter	(An atomic, thread-safe counter)	72
ThreadSafeDynamicArray	(T > (A thread-safe dynamic array)	73
ThreadSafeMap	(KEY, VALUE, LT > (A Thread-safe map based on an STL map)	74
ThreadSafeMultiSet	(T > (A thread-safe multiset)	75
ThreadSafeRandomAccessContainer	(T, CONTAINER> (A base class for random-access thread-safe containers)	77
ThreadSafeStack	(T > (A thread-safe version of the STL stack class)	79
ThreadSafeVector	(T > (A thread-safe version of the STL vector class)	80

Chapter 5

SMACQ Namespace Documentation

5.1 boost Namespace Reference

5.1.1 Detailed Description

We overload the default == operator for [DtsObject](#) so that it compares the objects instead of the pointers to the objects.

Functions

- `template<...> bool operator==< DtsObject_, DtsObject_> (const DtsObject &x, const DtsObject &y)`

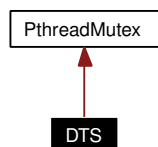
Chapter 6

SMACQ Class Documentation

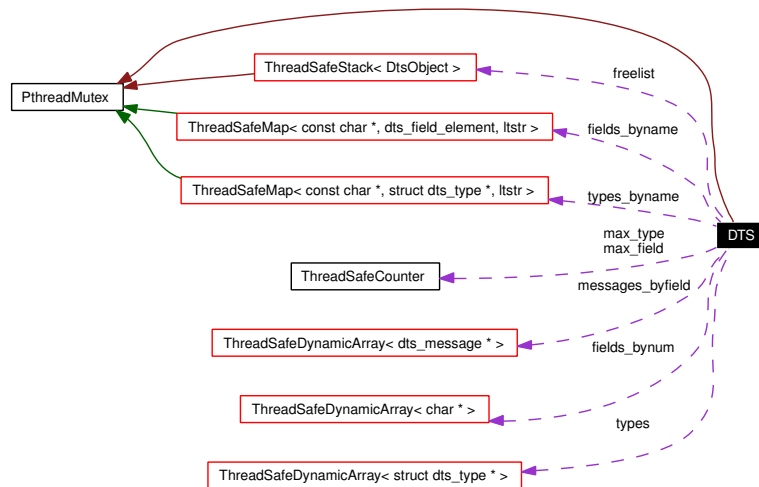
6.1 DTS Class Reference

```
#include < dts.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for DTS:



Collaboration diagram for DTS:



6.1.1 Detailed Description

DTS is a Dynamic Type System run-time environment.

You probably only want one instance of the DTS for your entire program. Factory methods are used to construct DtsObjects, which are typed using the DTS.

Public Member Functions

- [DTS](#) ()
Construct a new DTS.
- [int fromstring](#) (dts_typeid, const char*datastr, [DtsObject](#)data)
- [int dts_lt](#) (int type, void p1, int len1, void p2, int len2)
- [void send_message](#) ([DtsObject](#) dts_eld_element, dts_comparison)
- [DtsObjectmsg_check](#) ([DtsObject](#) dts_eld_element)
- [void use_master](#) ()
Make eld and type values the same as a master process.

Factory Methods

- [DtsObjectconstruct](#)(dts_typeid, void data)
Construct a new object with a copy of the given data.
- [DtsObjectconstruct_fromstring](#)(dts_typeid type, const char data)
Construct a new object with data parsed from the given string.
- [DtsObjectnewObject](#)(dts_typeid)
Return a new object of the given type.
- [DtsObjectnewObject](#)(dts_typeid, int size)
Return a new object of the given type and size.
- [DtsObjectreadObject](#)(struct pickle pickle, int fd)

Field IDs

DtsObjects expose 0 or more fields (attributes) that can be accessed.

Each field is assigned a numeric identifier, [DtsField](#), specific to this runtime environment. Fields names can be nested (e.g. "foo.bar.baz") which translates to nested numeric IDs (e.g. "1.3.2"). It is recommended for performance that modules convert type names to IDs sparingly and cache results.

- [DtsFieldrequire_field](#)(char name)
Convert the given field name into a numeric identifier.
- char [field_getname](#)(DtsField&f)
Return the name of the specified field.
- char [field_getname](#)(dts_field_element f)
Return the name of the specified field.

Type IDs

Types are dynamically loaded classes.

Each type is assigned a numeric identifier specific to this runtime environment. All DtsObjects are typed with these values. It is recommended for performance that modules convert type names to IDs sparingly and cache results.

- dts_typeid [requiretype](#)(const char name)
Load the specified type module (if it is not already loaded) and return the dynamically assigned numeric identifier for that type.
- dts_typeid [typenum_byname](#)(const char name)
If the specified type module is already loaded, this result is the same as [requiretype\(\)](#).

- char [typename_bynum](#)(const dts_typeid)
Return the name of the given type.
- dts_type [type_bynum](#)(const dts_typeid id)
Return the type structure for the given type.
- int [type_size](#)(const dts_typeid type)
Return the size (in bytes) of the specified type.

Interface to data testing system

- int parsetest(dts_comparisoncomp, char test)
- int match([DtsObject](#) datum, dts_comparisoncomps)
- dts_comparison parse_tests(int argc, char *argv)
- dts_operand parse_expr(int argc, char *argv)

Warnings

- void [set_no_warning](#)()
Don't warn.
- bool [warn_missing_elds](#)()
Get current setting.

Public Attributes

- [ThreadSafeStack](#) [DtsObject](#)> freelist
This freelist should only be used by [DtsObject](#) implementation.

Friends

- int yysmacql_parse()
- int yydatalogparse()
- int yy_lterparse ()
- int yyexprparse()

6.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

6.1.2.1 DTS::DTS ()

Construct a new DTS.

You probably only want your program to use pointers to a single instance for the whole program.

6.1.3 Member Function Documentation

6.1.3.1 [DtsObject](#) DTS::construct (dts_typeid, void data)

Construct a new object with a copy of the given data.

The amount of data copied is determined by the requested typeid.

6.1.3.2 [DtsObject](#) DTS::construct_fromstring (dts_typeid type, const char data)

Construct a new object with data parsed from the given string.

The input string should be format accordingly for the given typeid.

6.1.3.3 dts_typeid DTS::requiretype (const char name)

Load the specified type module (if it is not already loaded) and return the dynamically assigned numeric identifier for that type.

Didn't already exist, so do it the hard way

6.1.3.4 int DTS::type_size (const dts_typeid type) [inline]

Return the size (in bytes) of the specified type.

-1 if size is variable, -2 if type doesn't exist.

6.1.3.5 int DTS::typenum_byname (const char name) [inline]

If the specified type module is already loaded, this result is the same as [requiretype\(\)](#)

Unlike [requiretype\(\)](#) if the type is not loaded, -1 is returned.

6.1.4 Member Data Documentation

6.1.4.1 [ThreadSafeStack<DtsObject>](#) DTS::freelist

This freelist should only be used by the [DtsObject](#) implementation.

When an object is freed, it can be put on the freelist instead of being destroyed.

[Object\(\)](#) will use objects on the freelist before constructing new objects.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- dts.h

- libsmacq.cpp
- DTS.cpp
- parsing.cpp
- pickle.cpp

6.2 DtsField Class Reference

```
#include <DtsField.h>
```

6.2.1 Detailed Description

DtsField is a vector class used to describe a eld specification such as foo.bar.baz translated into numeric identifiers for fast lookup.

Public Member Functions

- DtsField (dts_eld_element fe)
- operator bool () const
- bool operator! () const

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- DtsField.h

6.3 DtsObject Class Reference

```
#include <DtsObject.h>
```

6.3.1 Detailed Description

A DtsObject is an auto-pointer to a [DtsObject](#) instance.

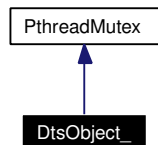
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- DtsObject.h

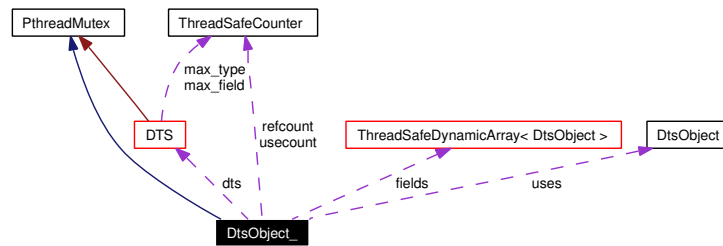
6.4 DtsObject_ Class Reference

```
#include <DtsObject.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for DtsObject_:



Collaboration diagram for DtsObject_:



6.4.1 Detailed Description

DtsObject_ instances should only be used via [DtsObject](#) auto-pointers (the auto-pointer keeps track of reference counts for the user).

An object is read-only except for initialization, when it is assumed to only have a single user (and therefore not require locking.). Only the `field` cache is locked for thread safety.

Reference Counting

Programmers should NOT use these methods directly

- void [intrusive_ptr_add_ref\(DtsObject_ o\)](#)
Used by [DtsObject](#)(`boost::intrusive_ptr`).
- void [intrusive_ptr_release\(DtsObject_ o\)](#)
Used by [DtsObject](#)(`boost::intrusive_ptr`).

Public Member Functions

- `DtsObject_ (DTS dts, int size, int type)`
- `void init (int size, dts_typeid type)`
(Re-)initialize the object to the given size and type
- `DtsObjectmake_writable ()`
- `void prime_all_ elds ()`
- `void prime_ eld (dts_ eld_info)`
- `std::vector< DtsObject> eldcache()`
Get a copy of the entire eld cache.
- `int write (struct pickle pickle, int fd)`
- `void send(dts_ eld_element eldnum, dts_comparisoncomparisons)`
- `void send(DtsField& eld, dts_comparison comparisons)`
- `int match (dts_comparisoncomps)`
- `doubleeval_arith_operand(struct dts_operandop)`
Expr module uses this.
- `DTS getDts() const`
Pointer to theDTSused by this type.

Copy Constructors

- `DtsObjectdup ()`
Return a new object with a copy of the data and a private eld vector.
- `DtsObjectprivate_copy()`
Return a new object with shared data, but a private eld vector.

Meta-data Methods

- `void setsize(int size)`
- `int getsize() const`
- `unsigned longgetid () const`
- `unsigned char getdata() const`
- `dts_typeidgettype() const`
- `void settype(int type)`

Initializers

- `void setdata(void data)`
- `void setdatacopy(const void src)`

- `int set_fromstring (const char datastr)`

Field Access

- `DtsObjectget_eld (DtsField& eldv, bool nowarn=false)`
Return a `eld` object.
- `DtsObjectget_eld (char s, bool nowarn=false)`
Less efficient lookup by string.
- `void attach_eld (DtsField& eld, DtsObject eld_data)`

Friends

- `DtsObjectDTS::msg_check(DtsObject dts_eld_element)`

6.4.2 Member Function Documentation

6.4.2.1 `DtsObject DtsObject_::dup ()`

Return a new object with a copy of the data and a private `eld` vector.

The `eld` vector is a copy of the original.

6.4.2.2 `DtsObject DtsObject_::private_copy ()`

Return a new object with shared data, but a private `eld` vector.

The `eld` vector is a copy of the original.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `DtsObject.h`
- `libsmacq.cpp`
- `DtsObject.cpp`
- `libsmacq/ lter.cpp`
- `pickle.cpp`

6.5 DtsObjectVec Class Reference

```
#include <FieldVec.h>
```

6.5.1 Detailed Description

A vector of [DtsObject](#) elements.

Public Member Functions

- [DtsObjectVec](#)([FieldVec](#)&v)
- [DtsObjectVec](#)([DtsObject](#)&o)
- [size_t](#) [thash](#)(int seed=0) const
Hash into value in [0..range].
- [bool](#) [masks](#)(const [DtsObjectVec](#)&b) const
Return true iff argument vector mask ts this vector.

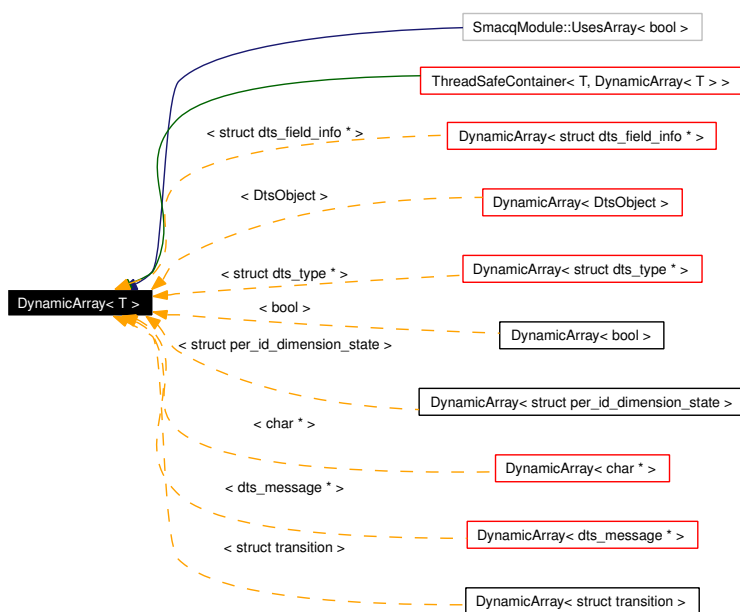
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [FieldVec.h](#)

6.6 DynamicArray< T > Class Template Reference

```
#include <DynamicArray.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for DynamicArray< T > :



6.6.1 Detailed Description

```
template< class T> class DynamicArray< T >
```

This is a wrapper around vector which grows the array as necessary to satisfy [] operations.

Public Member Functions

- `T & operator[] (const unsigned int x)`

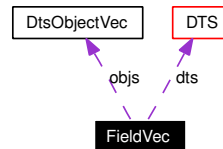
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `DynamicArray.h`

6.7 FieldVec Class Reference

```
#include <FieldVec.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for FieldVec:



6.7.1 Detailed Description

A vector of elds from a [DtsObject](#)

Public Member Functions

- [bool get elds \(DtsObject\)](#)
Initialize elds from this [DtsObject](#) Return true if one or more elds present.
- [bool has_unde ned\(\)](#) const
Return true iff one of the vector elements is unde ned for [This Object](#)
- [void init \(DTS , int argc, char argv\)](#)
Initialize eld vector from an argument vector.
- [FieldVec\(\)](#)
Construct an empty vector. Use [set\(\)](#) to initialize later.
- [FieldVec\(DTS dts, int argc, char argv\)](#)
Construct and initialize eld vector from an argument vector.
- [DtsObjectVec& getobjs\(\)](#)
Return a copy of the vector of current objects.
- [const DtsObjectVec& getobjs\(\)](#) const
- [bool operator== \(const FieldVec&b\)](#) const

6.7.2 Member Function Documentation

6.7.2.1 `bool FieldVec::has_undefined() const` [inline]

Return true iff one of the vector elements is undefined for [thisObject](#).
Recomputed when [get_elds\(\)](#) is called.

6.7.2.2 `void FieldVec::init(DTS , int argc, char *argv) [inline]`

Initialize eld vector from an argument vector.

Deletes any previous contents.

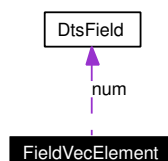
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- FieldVec.h

6.8 FieldVecElement Class Reference

```
#include <FieldVec.h >
```

Collaboration diagram for FieldVecElement:



6.8.1 Detailed Description

An element of a [FieldVec](#)

Public Attributes

- `char name`
- [DtsField](#)`num`

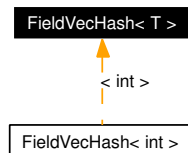
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `FieldVec.h`

6.9 FieldVecHash< T > Class Template Reference

```
#include <FieldVec.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FieldVecHash< T > :



6.9.1 Detailed Description

```
template< class T> class FieldVecHash< T >
```

A hash_map (table) for [FieldVec](#)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- FieldVec.h

6.10 FieldVecSet Class Reference

```
#include <FieldVec.h >
```

6.10.1 Detailed Description

A hash_set for [FieldVec](#)

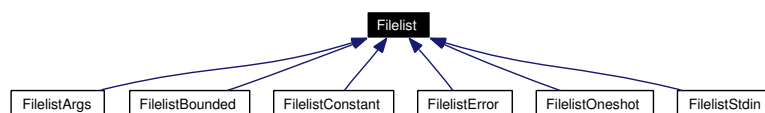
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- FieldVec.h

6.11 Filelist Class Reference

```
#include <Filelist.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Filelist:



6.11.1 Detailed Description

A pure virtual base for classes that return lenames.

Public Member Functions

- virtual void next lename (char buf, int len)=0

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Filelist.h

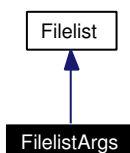
6.12 FilelistArgs Class Reference

```
#include <Filelist.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FilelistArgs:



Collaboration diagram for FilelistArgs:



6.12.1 Detailed Description

Return file names from an argument vector.

Public Member Functions

- FilelistArgs (int, char *)
- void next lename (char *, int)

Protected Attributes

- int strucio_argc
- char * strucio_argv

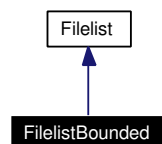
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Filelist.h

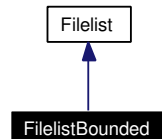
6.13 FilelistBounded Class Reference

```
#include <Filelist.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FilelistBounded:



Collaboration diagram for FilelistBounded:



6.13.1 Detailed Description

Return lenames from an index le.

Public Member Functions

- FilelistBounded(char root, long long lower, long long upper)
- void [next lename](#)(char , int)

Protected Attributes

- char index le
- FILE index_fh
- long longlower_bound
- long longupper_bound

6.13.2 Member Function Documentation

6.13.2.1 void FilelistBounded::next lename (char le , int len) [inline, virtual]

XXX: unchecked size

Implements [Filelist](#).

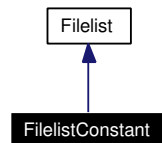
The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

- Filelist.h

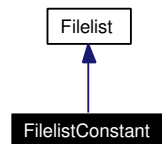
6.14 FilelistConstant Class Reference

```
#include <Filelist.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FilelistConstant:



Collaboration diagram for FilelistConstant:



6.14.1 Detailed Description

Return a single lename.

Public Member Functions

- FilelistConstant(char lename)
- void next lename(char lename, int len)

Protected Attributes

- char le

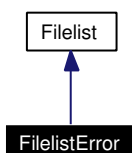
The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

- Filelist.h

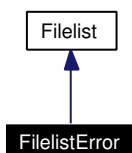
6.15 FilelistError Class Reference

```
#include <Filelist.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FilelistError:



Collaboration diagram for FilelistError:



6.15.1 Detailed Description

Never return a file name.

Public Member Functions

- void next lename (char buf, int len)

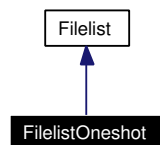
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Filelist.h

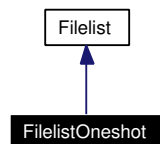
6.16 FilelistOneshot Class Reference

```
#include <Filelist.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FilelistOneshot:



Collaboration diagram for FilelistOneshot:



6.16.1 Detailed Description

Return a single lename.

Public Member Functions

- FilelistOneshot(char lename)
- void next lename (char lename, int len)

Protected Attributes

- char le

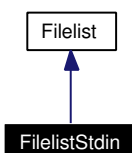
The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

- Filelist.h

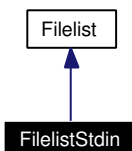
6.17 FilelistStdin Class Reference

```
#include <Filelist.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FilelistStdin:



Collaboration diagram for FilelistStdin:



6.17.1 Detailed Description

Return le names from STDIN.

Public Member Functions

- void next lename (char , int)

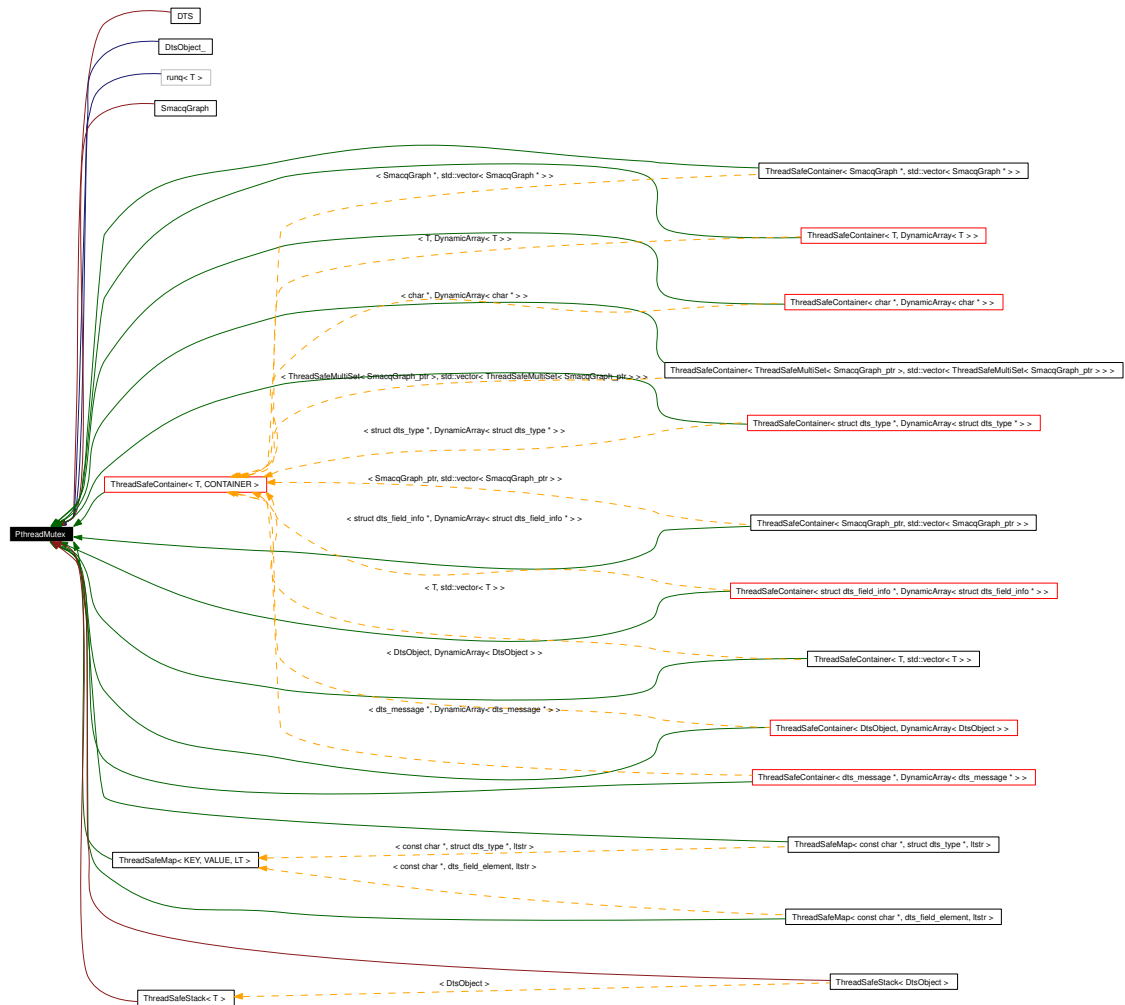
The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

- Filelist.h

6.18 PthreadMutex Class Reference

```
#include < ThreadSafe.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for PthreadMutex:



6.18.1 Detailed Description

This is a Mutex that can be acquired multiple times, recursively, by the same thread without causing deadlock.

Protected Member Functions

- void lock ()
- bool try_lock ()
- void unlock ()

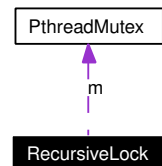
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ThreadSafe.h

6.19 RecursiveLock Class Reference

```
#include <ThreadSafe.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for RecursiveLock:



6.19.1 Detailed Description

On instantiation, this class will lock `PthreadMutex` and unlock it automatically upon destruction.

Public Member Functions

- `RecursiveLock(PthreadMutex _m)`
- `RecursiveLock(PthreadMutex& _m)`

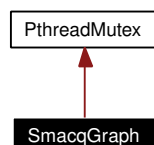
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ThreadSafe.h`

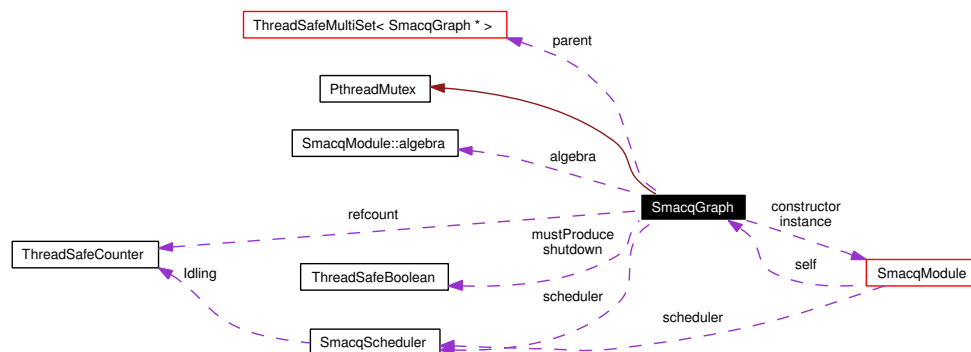
6.20 SmacqGraph Class Reference

```
#include < SmacqGraph.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for SmacqGraph:



Collaboration diagram for SmacqGraph:



6.20.1 Detailed Description

This is a node in a graph. Each node references its parents and children.

Parent/Child Relationships

- void [join](#) ([SmacqGraph](#))
Attach the speci ed graph onto the tail(s) of the graph(s).
- void [join](#) ([SmacqGraphContainer](#), bool dofree=false)
Attach the speci ed graph onto the tail(s) of the graph(s).
- void [replace](#)([SmacqGraphContainer](#))

Modify parent(s) and children to replace myself with the specified graph.

- void `dynamic_insert(SmacqGraph, DTS)`
Insert a new graph between my parents and me.
- void `add_child(SmacqGraph_ptr child, unsigned int channel=0)`
Add a new graph as one of my children.
- void `add_childrer(SmacqGraphContainechild, unsigned int channel=0)`
Establish a parent/child relationship on the specified channel.
- void `remove_parent(SmacqGraphparent)`
Remove the specified graph from the list of this graph's parents.
- void `remove_child_bynum(int, int)`
- void `remove_child(SmacqGraph_ptr)`
- void `replace_child(int, int, SmacqGraphnewchild)`
- void `replace_child(int, int, SmacqGraphContainenewchild)`
- void `replace_child(SmacqGrapholdchild, SmacqGraphnewchild)`
- void `replace_child(SmacqGrapholdchild, SmacqGraphContainenewchild)`
- void `remove_children()`
- bool `live_children()`
- bool `live_parents()`
- const std::vector< ThreadSafeMultiSet SmacqGraph_ptr > `getChildren()`
- void `move_children(SmacqGraph from, SmacqGraph to, bool addvector=false)`

Factories

- `SmacqGraph new_child(int argc, char* argv)`
Construct a new graph using the given arguments.
- `SmacqGraph clone(SmacqGraphnewParent)`
Recursively clone a graph.
- `SmacqGraphContainernewQuery(DTS , SmacqScheduler, int argc, char* argv)`
Parse a query and construct a new graph to execute it.

Public Member Functions

- `bool set(int argc, char* argv)`
(Re-)Initialize module
- `const int getArgc() const`
Return argc.
- `char* const getArgv() const`
Return argv (do not modify).
- `SmacqGraph(int argc, char* argv)`
- `SmacqGraph init (DTS*, SmacqScheduler)`
This method must be called before a graph is used.
- `void print(FILE fh, int indent)`
Print the graph.
- `std::string print_query()`
Print the graph in re-parsable syntax.
- `void log(const char format,...)`
Log something about this graph (printf-style arguments).
- `bool distribute_children(DTS*)`
Attempt to distribute children of this graph. Return true iff successful.

Invariant Optimization

- `SmacqGraph getInvariants(DTS*, SmacqScheduler, DtsField&)`
Return a subgraph containing only invariants over the specified field.
- `SmacqGraph getChildInvariants(DTS*, SmacqScheduler, DtsField&)`
Same as `getInvariants()` but operates only on the graph's children.

Scheduling

- `void seed_producer()`
Schedule the node to produce.
- `void runnable(DtsObject)`
Schedule the given object to be consumed.

- void [produce_done\(\)](#)
Scheduler is done handling a mustProduce.

Static Public Member Functions

- void [do_shutdown](#)(SmacqGraph_ptr f)
Shutdown a graph node (will propagate to parents and children).

Public Attributes

- runq< [DtsObject](#)> [inputq](#)
Queue of input items to consume.

Protected Attributes

- char argv
- int argc
- [SmacqModule::algebra](#) algebra
- [ThreadSafeBoolean](#) shutdown
- [ThreadSafeBoolean](#) mustProduce
- [SmacqModule](#) instance

Friends

- void [intrusive_ptr_add_ref](#) ([SmacqGraph](#) o)
- void [intrusive_ptr_release](#) ([SmacqGraph](#) o)
Decrement the reference count.

6.20.2 Member Function Documentation

6.20.2.1 [SmacqGraph](#) [SmacqGraph::clone](#) ([SmacqGraph](#) newParent)

Recursively clone a graph.

The clone is made a child of newParent, unless newParent is NULL.

6.20.2.2 `void SmacqGraph::do_shutdown (SmacqGraph_ptr) [static]`

Shutdown a graph node (will propagate to parents and children).

The node may be destroyed by this call.

6.20.2.3 `SmacqGraph SmacqGraph::getInvariants (DTS , SmacqScheduler , DtsField &)`

Return a subgraph containing only invariants over the specified eld.

The subgraph will contain only stateless lters that are applied to all objects in the graph (e.g. not within an OR) and that do NOT use the specified eld. The returned graph is newly allocated.

6.20.2.4 `SmacqGraph SmacqGraph::init (DTS , SmacqScheduler)`

This method must be called before a graph is used.

The graph may be modified as a side-effect, so the caller should replace the called object with the return pointer.

6.20.2.5 `void SmacqGraph::move_children(SmacqGraph from, SmacqGraph to, bool addvector= false) [inline, static]`

6.20.2.6 `SmacqGraph SmacqGraph::new_child (int argc, char *argv)`

Construct a new graph using the given arguments.

The new graph is automatically attached as a child of the current graph.

6.20.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

6.20.3.1 `void intrusive_ptr_release(SmacqGraph o) [friend]`

Decrement the reference count.

If the refcount is 0, then clean-up references and destroy

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

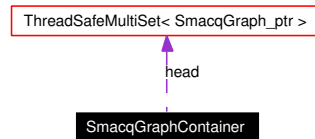
- SmacqGraph.h
- libsmacq.cpp
- optimize.cpp
- parsing.cpp

- SmacqGraph.cpp

6.21 SmacqGraphContainer Class Reference

```
#include < SmacqGraph.h >
```

Collaboration diagram for SmacqGraphContainer:



6.21.1 Detailed Description

This is a container for a [SmacqGraph](#) which may have multiple heads or tails.

Public Member Functions

- [SmacqGraphContainer\(\)](#)
Default CTOR.
- [SmacqGraphContainer\(ThreadSafeMultiSet< SmacqGraph_ptr > &children\)](#)
Construct from a vector of Children.
- void [init](#) ([DTS](#) , [SmacqScheduler](#), bool do_optimize=true)
This method must be called before the graphs are used.
- void [shutdown](#)()
Shutdown all graphs.
- void [clear](#)()
Erase container.
- void [print](#) (FILE fh, int indent)
Print the graphs.
- std::string [print_query](#)()
Print the graph in re-parsable syntax.
- [SmacqGraphContainerclone](#)([SmacqGraph](#) newParent)
Recursively clone a graph.

- void [add_clone](#)(SmacqGraph_ptr, [SmacqGraph](#) newParent)
Add a clone of a graph to this container.
- [SmacqGraph](#) [getInvariants](#)([DTS](#) , [SmacqScheduler](#), [DtsField](#)&)
Return a subgraph containing only invariants over the specified eld.
- void [optimize](#)()
Preoptimize graph (unnecessary after init).

Combining Graphs

A container can have multiple heads and tails and may even be disconnected.

- void [join](#) ([SmacqGraph](#))
Attach the specified graph onto the tail(s) of the graph(s).
- void [join](#) ([SmacqGraphContainer](#), bool dofree=false)
Attach the specified graph onto the tail(s) of the graph(s).
- void [add_graph](#)([SmacqGraph](#))
Add a new graph head.
- void [add_graph](#)([SmacqGraphContainer](#), bool dofree=false)
Add new graph heads.
- void [share_children_of](#)([SmacqGraph](#))
Children of the specified graph will also become children of this.

6.21.2 Member Function Documentation

6.21.2.1 [SmacqGraphContainer](#) [SmacqGraphContainer::clone](#) ([SmacqGraph](#) newParent)

Recursively clone a graph.

The clone is made a child of newParent, unless newParent is NULL.

6.21.2.2 [SmacqGraph](#) [SmacqGraphContainer::getInvariants](#) ([DTS](#) , [SmacqScheduler](#) , [DtsField](#) &)

Return a subgraph containing only invariants over the specified eld.

The subgraph will contain only boolean lters that are applied to all objects in the graph (e.g. not within an OR) and that do NOT use the specified eld. The returned graph is newly allocated.

6.21.2.3 `std::string SmacqGraphContainer::print_query ()`

Print the graph in re-parsable syntax.

So much for polymorphism

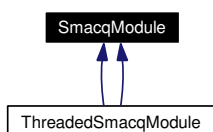
The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `SmacqGraph.h`
- `libsmacq.cpp`
- `optimize.cpp`
- `SmacqGraph.cpp`

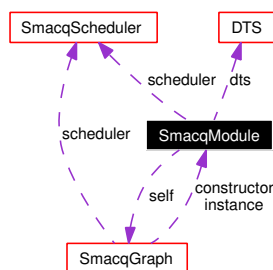
6.22 SmacqModule Class Reference

```
#include <SmacqModule-interface.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for SmacqModule:



Collaboration diagram for SmacqModule:



6.22.1 Detailed Description

A virtual base class for SMACQ modules.

This document describes the programming interface used by authors of data flow modules. These modules are dynamically loaded and may be instantiated multiple times. Global and static variables are therefore deprecated for most cases.

Public Types

- typedef [SmacqModule](#) [constructor_fr](#)(struct [smacq_init](#))

SMACQ modules are objects that can be statically or dynamically loaded into a program.

Public Member Functions

- [SmacqModule](#)(struct [smacq_init](#) context)

Most subclasses will define their own constructor which will initialize the instance based on the given context.

- virtual [SmacqModule\(\)](#)
A subclass can have its own destructor.
- virtual [smacq_result consume\(DtsObject& datum, int &outchan\)](#)
The [consume\(\)](#) method is called when there is new data for a module to process.
- virtual [smacq_result produce\(DtsObject& datump, int &outchan\)](#)
The [produce\(\)](#) method is called when SMACQ expects an object to produce new data.
- virtual [bool usesOtherField\(DtsField f\)](#)
This method is called by the join optimizer.

Protected Member Functions

- void [comp_uses\(dts_comparison c\)](#)
- [dts_comparison parse_test\(int argc, char *argv\)](#)
Return a newly constructed dts_comparison datastructure from the given arguments.
- virtual [DtsField uses_eld\(char *name\)](#)
This method wraps DTS::uses_eld() but keeps track of what this module uses.
- void [enqueue\(DtsObject&, int outchan=0\)](#)
Enqueue an object for output to the specified output channel.

Protected Attributes

- [UsesArrayusesFields](#)
- [DTS dts](#)
Each module instance runs in the context of a DTS instance.
- [SmacqScheduler scheduler](#)
Each module instance is run by a scheduler.
- [SmacqGraph self](#)
A pointer to ourself in the current data flow graph.

6.22.2 Member Typedef Documentation

6.22.2.1 `typedef SmacqModule SmacqModule::constructor_fn(struct smacq_init)`

SMACQ modules are object files that can be statically or dynamically loaded into a program.

Each module should use the `SMACQ_MODULE()` macro to make sure that the module defines a constructor function that instantiates the class.

6.22.3 Member Function Documentation

6.22.3.1 `smacq_result SmacqModule::consume(DsObject datum, int & outchan) [inline, virtual]`

The `consume()` method is called when there is new data for a module to process.

It is passed a pointer to a data object and a reference to an output channel descriptor. The return code should be `SMACQ_PASS` if the object is not filtered out and `SMACQ_FREE` if it is. In addition, the return code can be OR'd with the following flags: `SMACQ_ERROR` specifies that there was a fatal error in the module. `SMACQ_END` signifies that the module wishes to never be called again.

Reimplemented in `ThreadedSmacqModule` and `ThreadedSmacqModule`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `SmacqModule-interface.h`
- `libsmacq.cpp`
- `SmacqModule.h`
- `parsing.cpp`

6.23 SmacqModule::algebra Struct Reference

```
#include <SmacqModule-interface.h>
```

6.23.1 Detailed Description

The algebra element is optional and is used only by the data ow optimizer.

The following elements of the algebra structure are as follows: Vector specifies that the module can be used with a single input and a single output, or can be used with a vector of sets of arguments separated by semicolons and a corresponding vector of output channels. Boolean specifies that the module merely filters out some data and can be reordered in the data ow by an optimizer. Demux specifies that the module demultiplexes output data among multiple output channels. If a demux module fails to set the demux bit, then the optimizer may produce disfunctional output.

Public Attributes

- unsigned int stateless:1
- unsigned int vector:1
- unsigned int annotation:1
- unsigned int demux:1

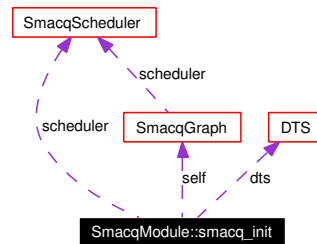
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- SmacqModule-interface.h

6.24 SmacqModule::smacq_init Struct Reference

```
#include <SmacqModule-interface.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for SmacqModule::smacq_init:



6.24.1 Detailed Description

This context structure is passed to [SmacqModule](#) constructors.

It will be destroyed after the constructor returns, but the elements it points to are guaranteed to be available during the lifetime of the object.

Public Attributes

- [SmacqScheduler](#) scheduler
- bool is rst
- bool islast
- char argv
- int argc
- [DTS](#) dts
- [SmacqGraph](#) self

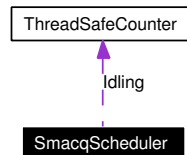
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- SmacqModule-interface.h

6.25 SmacqScheduler Class Reference

```
#include < SmacqScheduler.h >
```

Collaboration diagram for SmacqScheduler:



6.25.1 Detailed Description

This is a scheduler for processing any number of `SmacqGraphContainer` instances.

Public Member Functions

- `SmacqScheduler()`
A default graph must be specified.
- `void setDebug()`
Set debug output.
- `bool isDebug()`
Get debug status.
- `void seed_produce(SmacqGraphContainer)`
Cue the head(s) of the given graph to start producing data.
- `void seed_produce(SmacqGraph startf)`
Cue the graph to start producing data.
- `void input(SmacqGraphContainer, DtsObjectdin)`
Queue an object for input to the specified graph.
- `bool get(DtsObject&dout)`
Run until an output object is ready.
- `smacq_result decide(SmacqGraph, DtsObjectdin)`
Process a single action or object.

- `smacq_result decideContainer(SmacqGraphContainer, DtsObject, int)`
Process a single action or object.
- `bool busy_loop()`
Run to completion.
- `void enqueue(SmacqGraph, DtsObject, int outchan)`
Handle an object produced by a currently running node.
- `void queue_children(SmacqGraph, DtsObject, int outchan)`
Handle an object produced by the specified node.
- `bool element(DtsObject, dout)`
Process a single action or object.
- `void start_threads(int numt)`
Create some threads to process the current workload.

Public Attributes

- `runq< SmacqGraph_ptr> consumeq`
- `runq< SmacqGraph_ptr> produceq`
- `runq< DtsObject> outputq`

Friends

- `void iterative_scheduler_thread_start(void arg)`

6.25.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

6.25.2.1 SmacqScheduler::SmacqScheduler ([inline])

A default graph must be specified.

Graph graph's `init()` method is called before anything else is done.

6.25.3 Member Function Documentation

6.25.3.1 bool SmacqScheduler::busy_loop ()

Run to completion.

Return false iff error.

6.25.3.2 smacq_result SmacqScheduler::decide([SmacqGraph](#) g, [DtsObject](#) din)

Process a single action or object.

Return SMACQ_PASS or SMACQ_FREE.

6.25.3.3 smacq_result SmacqScheduler::decideContainer([SmacqGraphContainer](#) g, [DtsObject](#) din)

Process a single action or object.

Return SMACQ_PASS or SMACQ_FREE.

6.25.3.4 bool SmacqScheduler::element([DtsObject](#) & dout)

Process a single action or object.

dout will be set to NULL or to a returned object. Returns false if we're done and true if we want to be called again.

6.25.3.5 void SmacqScheduler::seed_producer([SmacqGraphContainer](#))

Cue the head(s) of the given graph to start producing data.

Otherwise data must be provided using [input\(\)](#) method.

6.25.3.6 void SmacqScheduler::start_threads (int numt)

Create some threads to process the current workload.

They will exit when there is nothing to do.

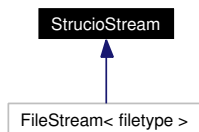
The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- SmacqScheduler.h
- libsmacq.cpp
- SmacqScheduler.cpp

6.26 StrucioStream Class Reference

```
#include <StrucioStream.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for StrucioStream:



6.26.1 Detailed Description

Pure-virtual base class for input streams.

Public Member Functions

- `StrucioStream(const char fname, const char mode="rb")`
- `StrucioStream(const char fname, const int leno, const char mode="rb")`
Construct from open file descriptor.
- `void Follow()`
Tell this stream to follow file changes.
- `size_t Read(void ptr, size_t bytes)`
Read from stream.
- `virtual size_t Write(void ptr, size_t bytes)=0`
Write to stream.
- `DtsObjectconstruct(DTS dts, dts_typeid t)`
Construct a fixed-sized object.
- `DtsObjectconstruct(DTS dts, dts_typeid t, unsigned int size)`
Construct an object.

Static Public Member Functions

- `StrucioStream MagicOpen(const char filename, const char mode="rb")`
Return the appropriate subclass based on file type.

- [StrucioStream MagicOpen\(DtsObjectfo\)](#)
Open a file specified in a [DtsObject](#) and return a StrucioStream object for it.

Protected Member Functions

- virtual size_t [BasicRead](#)(void *ptr, size_t bytes)=0
Read from stream.
- virtual bool [Close](#)()=0
Close stream.
- virtual bool [FdOpen](#)()=0
- bool [Open](#)()
(Re)Open stream by name.

Protected Attributes

- bool follow
- ino_t inode
- const char * lename
- int [fd](#)
We always keep a valid fd number around.
- const char [mode](#)
Desired open mode (fopen syntax).

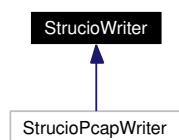
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- StrucioStream.h

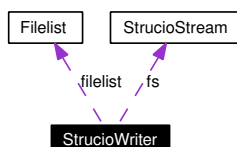
6.27 StrucioWriter Class Reference

```
#include <StrucioWriter.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for StrucioWriter:



Collaboration diagram for StrucioWriter:



6.27.1 Detailed Description

A le writer for structured data.

Public Member Functions

- `bool write (void record, size_t len)`
- `virtual void new le_hook ()`
- `void register_ lelist_stdin ()`
- `void register_ lelist_args (int argc, char argv)`
- `void register_ lelist_bounded (char index_location, long long lower, long long upper)`
- `void register_ le (char lename)`
- `void set_rotate_time(long long)`
- `void set_rotate_size(long long)`
- `void set_use_gzip(bool val)`

Protected Member Functions

- `void newFilelist (Filelist)`
- `int openwrite ()`

- void close_ le ()
- void format_ lename (char buf, size_t len)

Protected Attributes

- char lename
- [StrucioStream](#) fs
- bool use_gzip
- long longoutputleft
- long longmax lesize
- long longmax lesecons
- time_t le_end_time
- [Filelist](#) lelist

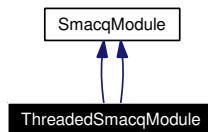
The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

- StrucioWriter.h

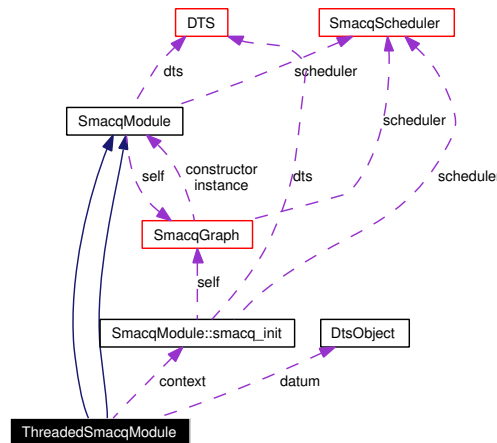
6.28 ThreadedSmacqModule Class Reference

```
#include <AsyncSmacqModule.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadedSmacqModule:



Collaboration diagram for ThreadedSmacqModule:



6.28.1 Detailed Description

A virtual base class for SMACQ modules that are executed with in their own "thread" instead of being event-driven.

This is typically easier to program, but less efficient than a regular `SmacqModule`. The only method that should be implemented by a subclass of `ThreadedSmacqModule` is `thread()`.

Public Member Functions

- `smacq_result produce(DtsObject & int &)`
- `smacq_result consume(DtsObject & int &)`

The `consume()` method is called when there is new data for a module to process.

- ThreadedSmacqModule(smacq_init)
- smacq_result produce (DtsObject, int &)
- smacq_result consume (DtsObject, int &)

The `consume()` method is called when there is new data for a module to process.

- ThreadedSmacqModule(smacq_init)

Protected Member Functions

- virtual smacq_result thread(smacq_init context)=0

This is the only method that subclasses should (and must) implement.

- virtual smacq_result thread(smacq_init context)=0

This is the only method that subclasses should (and must) implement.

Methods used by the thread() implementation

- `DtsObjectsmacq_read()`
Read a new data object to process.
- `int smacq_ush()`
- `void smacq_decisio(DtsObject datum, smacq_result result)`
Register a decision regarding an input object.
- `void smacq_write(DtsObject datum, int outchan)`
Produce a new object.

Methods used by the thread() implementation

- `DtsObjectsmacq_read()`
Read a new data object to process.
- `int smacq_ush()`
- `void smacq_decisio(DtsObject datum, smacq_result result)`
Register a decision regarding an input object.
- `void smacq_write(DtsObject datum, int outchan)`
Produce a new object.

Friends

- void run_thread (int args, [ThreadedSmacqModule](#) *this)
- void run_thread (int args, [ThreadedSmacqModule](#) *this)

6.28.2 Member Function Documentation

6.28.2.1 smacq_result ThreadedSmacqModule::consume([DataObject](#), int &)
[virtual]

The [consume\(\)](#) method is called when there is new data for a module to process.

It is passed a pointer to a data object and a reference to an output channel descriptor. The return code should be SMACQ_PASS if the object is not filtered out and SMACQ_FREE if it is. In addition, the return code can be OR'd with the following flags: SMACQ_ERROR specifies that there was a fatal error in the module. SMACQ_END signifies that the module wishes to never be called again.

Reimplemented from [SmacqModule](#)

6.28.2.2 smacq_result ThreadedSmacqModule::consume([DataObject](#), int &)
[virtual]

The [consume\(\)](#) method is called when there is new data for a module to process.

It is passed a pointer to a data object and a reference to an output channel descriptor. The return code should be SMACQ_PASS if the object is not filtered out and SMACQ_FREE if it is. In addition, the return code can be OR'd with the following flags: SMACQ_ERROR specifies that there was a fatal error in the module. SMACQ_END signifies that the module wishes to never be called again.

Reimplemented from [SmacqModule](#)

6.28.2.3 virtual smacq_result ThreadedSmacqModule::thread (smacq_init
context) [protected, pure virtual]

This is the only method that subclasses should (and must) implement.

It performs all of the work of the module and uses the following methods to produce and consume data. This function should not return until the module is completely finished. Return SMACQ_END or SMACQ_ERROR.

6.28.2.4 virtual smacq_result ThreadedSmacqModule::thread (smacq_init
context) [protected, pure virtual]

This is the only method that subclasses should (and must) implement.

It performs all of the work of the module and uses the following methods to produce and consume data. This function should not return until the module is completely nished. Return SMACQ_END or SMACQ_ERROR.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following les:

- AsyncSmacqModule.h
- ThreadedSmacqModule.h
- libsmacq.cpp
- ThreadedSmacqModule.cpp

6.29 ThreadSafeBoolean Class Reference

```
#include <ThreadSafe.h >
```

6.29.1 Detailed Description

A thread-safe boolean value.

Public Member Functions

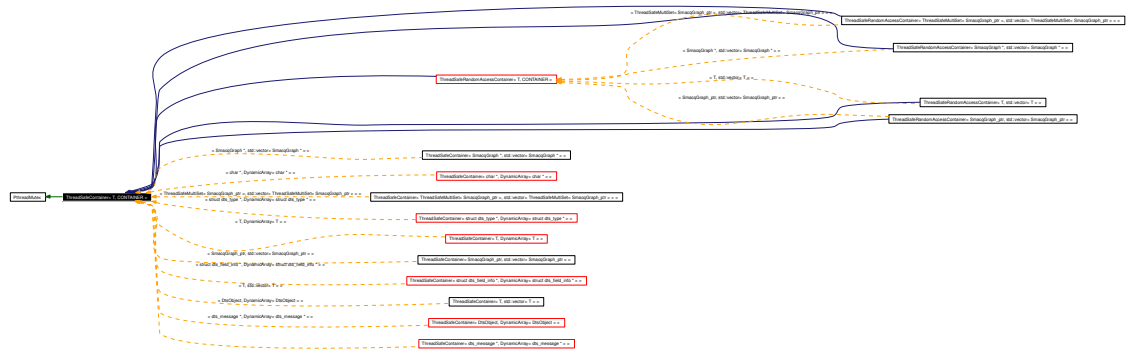
- bool [get](#)()
Return the current status.
- bool [set](#)()
Attempt to set the boolean to true. Return false iff already set.
- bool [clear](#)()
Attempt to set the boolean to false. Return false iff already false.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

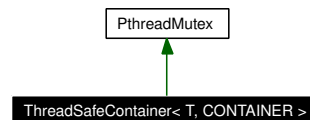
- ThreadSafe.h

```
#include <ThreadSafe.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadSafeContainer, CONTAINER>:



Collaboration diagram for ThreadSafeContainer, CONTAINER> :



6.30.1 Detailed Description

```
template< typename T, typename CONTAINER> class ThreadSafeContainer<
T, CONTAINER >
```

A base class for thread-safe containers.

Public Types

- typedef CONTAINER::size_type size_type

Public Member Functions

- ThreadSafeContainer(int x)

- void clear ()
- CONTAINER::size_type size()
- bool empty ()
- CONTAINER snapshot()
- void resize(const typename CONTAINER::size_type x)
- template< class U > void foreach (U cb)
- template< typename U > CONTAINER::iterator ndlf (U cb)
- template< class U > bool has_if (U cb)
- template< typename U > bool erase_ rst_match (U cb)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ThreadSafe.h

6.31 ThreadSafeCounter Class Reference

```
#include <ThreadSafe.h>
```

6.31.1 Detailed Description

An atomic, thread-safe counter.

Public Member Functions

- gint increment ()
- gint decrement()
- gint get ()

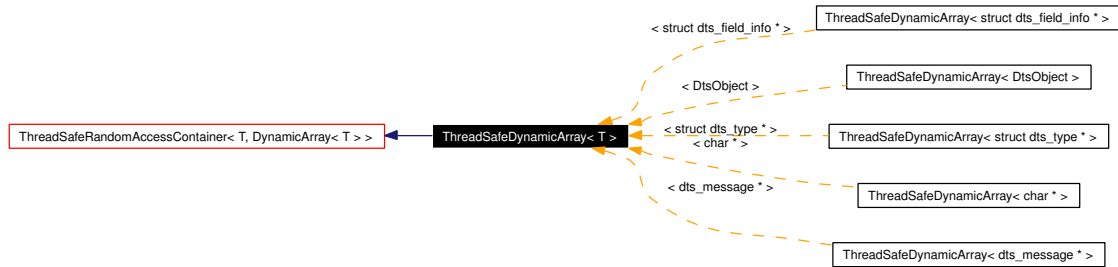
The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

- ThreadSafe.h

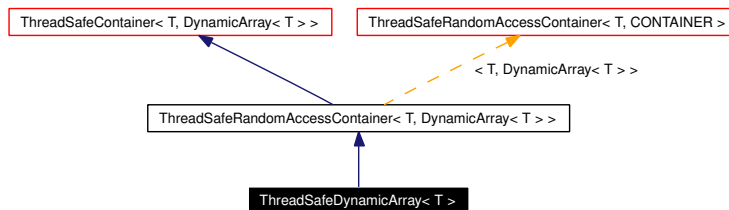
6.32 ThreadSafeDynamicArray< T > Class Template Reference

```
#include < ThreadSafe.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadSafeDynamicArray< T > :



Collaboration diagram for ThreadSafeDynamicArray< T > :



6.32.1 Detailed Description

```
template< typename T> class ThreadSafeDynamicArray< T >
```

A thread-safe dynamic array.

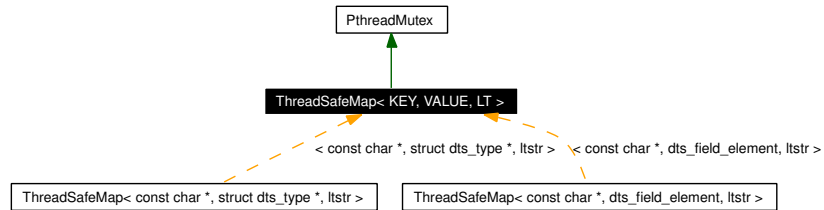
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ThreadSafe.h

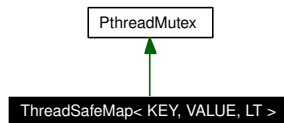
6.33 ThreadSafeMap< KEY, VALUE, LT > Class Template Reference

```
#include < ThreadSafe.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadSafeMap< KEY, VALUE, LT > :



Collaboration diagram for ThreadSafeMap< KEY, VALUE, LT > :



6.33.1 Detailed Description

```
template< typename KEY, typename VALUE, typename LT = std::less< KEY >>
class ThreadSafeMap< KEY, VALUE, LT >
```

A Thread-safe map based on an STL map.

Public Member Functions

- `bool get(KEY k, VALUE &v)`
Return true iff key already exists.
- `VALUE & operator[] (KEY k)`

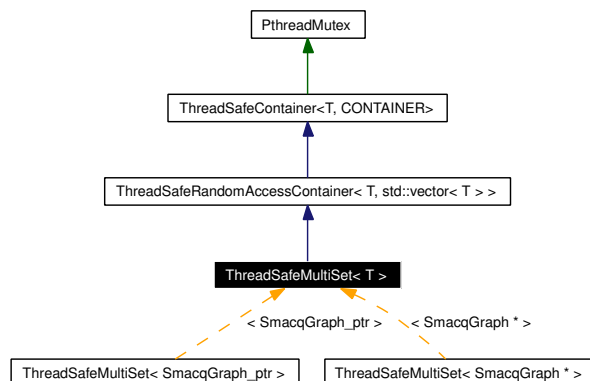
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ThreadSafe.h`

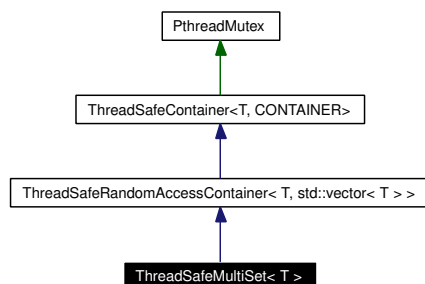
6.34 ThreadSafeMultiSet< T > Class Template Reference

```
#include <ThreadSafe.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadSafeMultiSet< T > :



Collaboration diagram for ThreadSafeMultiSet< T > :



6.34.1 Detailed Description

```
template< class T> class ThreadSafeMultiSet< T >
```

A thread-safe multiset.

Public Member Functions

- void insert (const T &x)

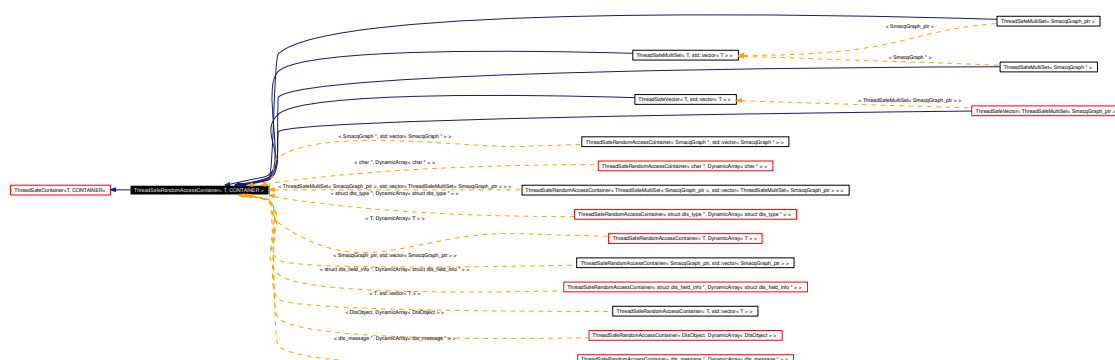
- void erase(unsigned int i)
- bool erase(T x)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

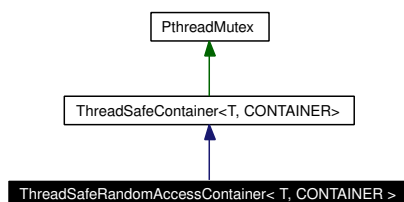
- ThreadSafe.h

```
#include <ThreadSafe.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadSafeRandomAccessContainer, CONTAINER>:



Collaboration diagram for ThreadSafeRandomAccessContainer: **CONTAINER** :



6.35.1 Detailed Description

```
template< typename T, typename CONTAINER> class ThreadSafeRandom-
AccessContainer< T, CONTAINER >
```

A base class for random-access thread-safe containers.

Public Member Functions

- ThreadSafeRandomAccessContainer(int x)
- T & operator[] (size_t i)
- void push_back(T x)

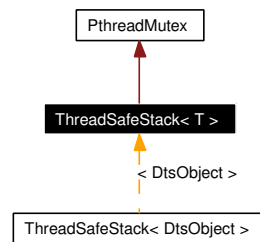
The documentation for this class was generated from the following le:

- ThreadSafe.h

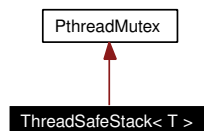
6.36 ThreadSafeStack T > Class Template Reference

```
#include < ThreadSafe.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadSafeStack T > :



Collaboration diagram for ThreadSafeStack T > :



6.36.1 Detailed Description

```
template< class T> class ThreadSafeStack T >
```

A thread-safe version of the STL stack class.

Public Member Functions

- bool pop (T &ret)
- void push (T x)
- int size()

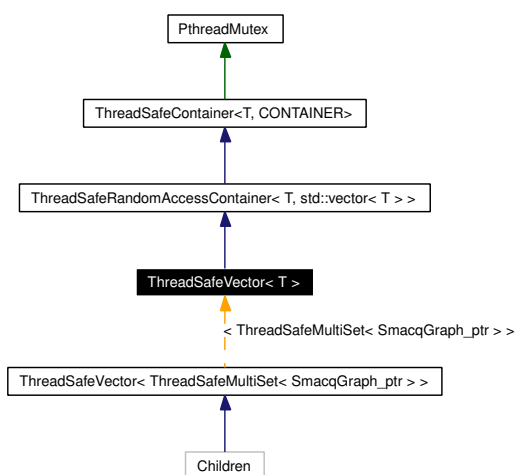
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ThreadSafe.h

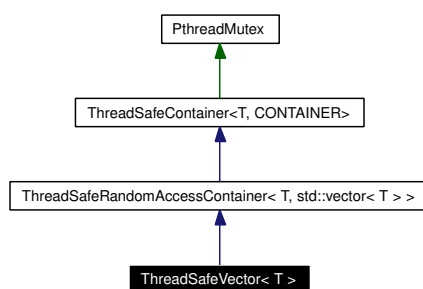
6.37 ThreadSafeVector< T > Class Template Reference

```
#include < ThreadSafe.h >
```

Inheritance diagram for ThreadSafeVector< T > :



Collaboration diagram for ThreadSafeVector< T > :



6.37.1 Detailed Description

```
template< typename T> class ThreadSafeVector< T >
```

A thread-safe version of the STL vector class.

Public Member Functions

- ThreadSafeVector(int x)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ThreadSafe.h

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