



CoreDX™ Data Distribution Service
The leading Small Footprint DDS Middleware

Java Reference Manual

Twin Oaks Computing, Inc
Castle Rock, CO 80108

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TWINOAKSTM COMPUTING INC.

PRACTICAL MIDDLEWARE EXPERTISE

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Chapter 1

Overview

Welcome to the CoreDX DDS for Java API documentation from Twin Oaks Computing, Inc.

Introduction

CoreDX DDS is a small-footprint, high-performance communications middleware compliant with the OMG Data Distribution Service (DDS) standard. CoreDX DDS supports multiple hardware architectures and operating systems, and is intended to facilitate the development of robust, near real-time, highly distributed systems.

This is the **CoreDX DDS for Java Reference Manual**. It provides a detailed reference for the CoreDX Data Distribution Service implementation from Twin Oaks Computing, Inc. The manual includes documentation on all of the CoreDX DDS data types and Application Programming Interface (API) routines.

The **CoreDX DDS Programmers Guide** provides more information on using the CoreDX API and related tools to produce a complete DDS enabled application.

The CoreDX DDS software provides a high-throughput, standards compliant, data communications infrastructure. CoreDX DDS offers the tools you need to realize Open Architecture goals. Built with a focus on performance, the CoreDX DDS software delivers a quality implementation of the OMG Data Distribution Service (DDS) standard.

The CoreDX DDS software implements the essential Data-Centric Publish-Subscribe (DCPS) communications layer as documented in the OMG DDS Standard. This standalone package, provides everything needed to integrate QoS enabled, Publish-Subscribe messaging into an application. The core software is written in the C language, and is optimized to be small and fast. The core package includes C and C++ language bindings for application integration. This reference manual describes the CoreDX DDS "Java" language binding.

Intended Audience

This document is intended for software developers who are integrating the CoreDX DDS software into their application(s). The reference manual assumes that the reader is competent in programming languages and software development concepts. CoreDX DDS supports multiple languages, and this reference manual focuses on the Java programming language.

Contents

The reference documentation includes information on the following API constructs:

1. Entities. This includes the primary objects with which an application must interact to enable DDS publish-subscribe communications.
 - [DomainParticipantFactory](#)
 - [DomainParticipant](#)
 - [Topic](#)
 - [ContentFilteredTopic](#)
 - [MultiTopic](#)
 - [Publisher](#)
 - [Subscriber](#)
 - [DataReader](#)
 - [DataWriter](#)
2. Quality of Service. This section documents the Quality of Service (QoS) structures that configure the behavior of the CoreDX middleware.
 - [DomainParticipantFactoryQos](#)
 - [com.toc.coredx.DDS.DomainParticipantQos](#)
 - [TopicQos](#)
 - [PublisherQos](#)
 - [SubscriberQos](#)
 - [DataReaderQos](#)
 - [DataWriterQos](#)
3. Listeners and Events. This section covers the various structures and concepts involved in delivering events to the application.
 - [DomainParticipantListener](#)
 - [TopicListener](#)

- [PublisherListener](#)
- [SubscriberListener](#)
- [DataReaderListener](#)
- [DataWriterListener](#)

4. Status. This section describes the types of status maintained by the infrastructure.

- [InconsistentTopicStatus](#)
- [LivelinessChangedStatus](#)
- [LivelinessLostStatus](#)
- [OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus](#)
- [OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus](#)
- [PublicationMatchedStatus](#)
- [RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus](#)
- [RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus](#)
- [SampleLostStatus](#)
- [SampleRejectedStatus](#)
- [SubscriptionMatchedStatus](#)

5. Miscellaneous. This section includes miscellaneous support objects.

- [Condition](#)
- [GuardCondition](#)
- [StatusCondition](#)
- [QueryCondition](#)
- [WaitSet](#)

Chapter 2

Data Structure Documentation

2.1 DDS Entities

Classes

- class [ContentFilteredTopic](#)
ContentFilteredTopic provides a topic that may include data filtered from a related [Topic](#).
- class [DataReader](#)
The [DataReader](#) entity allows the application to subscribe to and read data.
- class [DataWriter](#)
The [DataWriter](#) entity provides an interface for the application to publish (write) data. The [DataWriter](#) is an abstract class that is extended to support a particular data type required by the application. A [DataReader](#) is associated with, and writes on, a single [Topic](#).
- class [DomainEntity](#)
Base class for all DDS Domain Entities.
- class [DomainParticipant](#)
The [DomainParticipant](#) is used to configure, create and destroy [Publisher](#), [Subscriber](#) and [Topic](#) objects.
- class [DomainParticipantFactory](#)
[DomainParticipantFactory](#) constructs [DomainParticipants](#). The.
- class [Entity](#)
Base class for all DDS Entities.

- class [FooDataReader](#)

The [FooDataReader](#) is an example specialized [DataReader](#) (generated by the `coredx_ddl` compiler) for reading data samples of type 'Foo'.

- class [FooDataWriter](#)

The [FooDataWriter](#) is an example specialized [DataWriter](#) (generated by the `coredx_ddl` compiler) for writing data samples of type 'Foo'.

- class [FooTypeSupport](#)

The [FooTypeSupport](#) class implements the [TypeSupport](#) interface for the Data Type 'Foo'.

- class [MultiTopic](#)

[MultiTopic](#) provides a topic that may include data from multiple Topics.

- class [Publisher](#)

The [Publisher](#) configures, creates, manages and destroys DataWriters.

- class [Subscriber](#)

The [Subscriber](#) configures, creates, manages and destroys DataReaders.

- class [Topic](#)

*[Topic](#) is the basic description of data to be published or subscribed. A topic is identified by a **name** and a **type**. A [Topic](#) is created by calling [DomainParticipant.create_topic\(\)](#). Prior to creating a [Topic](#), the associated data type must be registered with the [DomainParticipant](#) via a call to the [TypeSupportXYZ.register_type\(\)](#) function. [The `register_type()` function is auto-generated 'type-specific' code.]*

2.2 DDS Quality of Service

Classes

- class [DataReaderQos](#)
Structure that holds [DataReader](#) Quality of Service policies.
- class [DataWriterQos](#)
Structure that holds [DataWriter](#) Quality of Service policies.
- class [DomainParticipantFactoryQos](#)
Structure that holds [DomainParticipantFactory](#) Quality of Service policies.
- class [DomainParticipantQos](#)
Structure that holds [DomainParticipant](#) Quality of Service policies.
- class [PublisherQos](#)
Structure that holds [Publisher](#) Quality of Service policies.
- class [SubscriberQos](#)
Structure that holds [DDS_Subscriber](#) Quality of Service policies.
- class [TopicQos](#)
Structure that holds [DDS_Topic](#) Quality of Service policies.

2.3 DDS Conditions, Listeners, and WaitSets

Modules

- [DDS Listeners](#)
- [DDS Conditions](#)
- [DDS WaitSets](#)

2.4 DDS Listeners

Classes

- interface [DataReaderListener](#)

The *DataReaderListener* provides asynchronous notification of *DataReader* events. This listener can be installed during *DataReader* creation, *DomainParticipant_create_yyy()*, as well as by calling *DataReader_set_listener()*.

- interface [DataWriterListener](#)

The *DataWriterListener* provides asynchronous notification of *DataWriter* events. This listener can be installed during *DataWriter* creation, *Publisher_create_datawriter()*, as well as by calling *DataWriter_set_listener()*.

- interface [DomainParticipantListener](#)
- interface [PublisherListener](#)
- interface [SubscriberListener](#)

The *SubscriberListener* provides asynchronous notification of *Subscriber* events. This listener can be installed during *Subscriber* creation, *DomainParticipant_create_subscriber()* as well as by calling *Subscriber_set_listener()*.

- interface [TopicListener](#)

The *DDS_TopicListener* provides asynchronous notification of *DDS_Topic* events. This listener can be installed during *Topic* creation (*DDS_DomainParticipant_create_topic()* and related) as well as by calling *DDS_Topic_set_listener()*.

2.5 DDS Conditions

Classes

- class [Condition](#)

A [Condition](#) can be added to a [DDS_WaitSet](#) to provide synchronous event notification.

- class [GuardCondition](#)

*A [GuardCondition](#) is a [Condition](#) where the **trigger_value** is under application control.*

- class [QueryCondition](#)

*The **trigger_value** is driven by the data available, after applying the filter, in the associated [DataReader](#).*

- class [ReadCondition](#)

A [ReadCondition](#) is a specialized [Condition](#) associated with a [DataReader](#).

2.6 DDS WaitSets

Classes

- class [WaitSet](#)

A `DDS_WaitSet` maintains a set of [Condition](#) objects and allows the application to wait until one or more of them have a `trigger_value` of `TRUE`.

2.7 DDS Status Structures

Classes

- class [InconsistentTopicStatus](#)
InconsistentTopicStatus provides status related to the `on_inconsistent_topic` listener methods of the *TopicListener* structure.
- class [LivelinessChangedStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_liveliness_changed` listener methods of the *DataReader*, *Subscriber*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [LivelinessLostStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_liveliness_lost` listener methods of the *DataWriter*, *Publisher*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_offered_deadline_missed` listener methods of the *DataWriter*, *Publisher*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_offered_incompatible_qos` listener methods of the *DataWriter*, *Publisher*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [PublicationMatchedStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_publication_matched` listener methods of the *DataWriter*, *Publisher*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_requested_deadline_missed` listener methods of the *DataReader*, *Subscriber*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [SampleLostStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_sample_lost` listener methods of the *DataReader*, *Subscriber*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [SampleRejectedStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_sample_rejected` listener methods of the *DataReader*, *Subscriber*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.
- class [SubscriptionMatchedStatus](#)
Status related to the `on_subscription_matched` listener methods of the *DataReader*, *Subscriber*, and *DomainParticipant* structures.

2.7.1 Detailed Description

- [InconsistentTopicStatus](#)
- [LivelinessChangedStatus](#)
- [LivelinessLostStatus](#)
- [OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus](#)
- [OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus](#)
- [PublicationMatchedStatus](#)
- [RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus](#)
- [RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus](#)
- [SampleLostStatus](#)
- [SampleRejectedStatus](#)
- [_SubscriptionMatchedStatus](#)

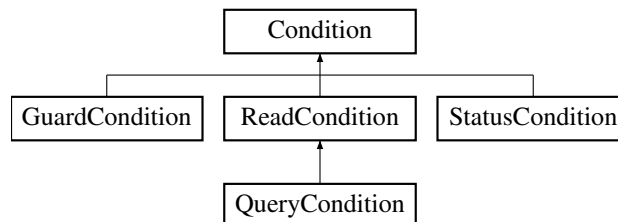
Chapter 3

API Documentation

3.1 Condition Class Reference

A [Condition](#) can be added to a DDS_WaitSet to provide synchronous event notification.

Inheritance diagram for Condition:



Public Member Functions

- boolean [get_trigger_value](#) ()

3.1.1 Detailed Description

A [Condition](#) can be added to a DDS_WaitSet to provide synchronous event notification. A [Condition](#) has a **trigger_value** which can be TRUE or FALSE.

3.1.2 Member Function Documentation

3.1.2.1 boolean `get_trigger_value ()` [`inline`]

This routine returns the current value of the **trigger_value** in [Condition c](#).

A non-zero return value indicates that the **trigger_value** is TRUE.

A zero return value indicates that the **trigger_value** is FALSE.

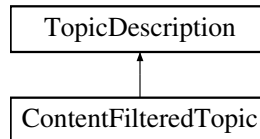
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/Condition.java`

3.2 ContentFilteredTopic Class Reference

[ContentFilteredTopic](#) provides a topic that may include data filtered from a related [Topic](#).

Inheritance diagram for ContentFilteredTopic:



Public Member Functions

- [DomainParticipant](#) `get_participant ()`
This operation returns the parent [DomainParticipant](#) of the [ContentFilteredTopic](#).
- [String](#) `get_type_name ()`
*This operation returns **type_name** of the [ContentFilteredTopic](#).*
- [String](#) `get_name ()`
*This operation returns **topic name** of the [ContentFilteredTopic](#).*
- [Topic](#) `get_related_topic ()`
This returns the real [Topic](#) associated with the [ContentFilteredTopic](#).
- [Vector](#) `get_expression_parameters ()`
This accesses the current set of parameters used by the [ContentFilteredTopic](#).
- [ReturnCode_t](#) `set_expression_parameters (Vector filter_parameters)`
This specifies a new set of parameters for use with the `filter_expression`.

3.2.1 Detailed Description

[ContentFilteredTopic](#) provides a topic that may include data filtered from a related [Topic](#).

3.2.2 Member Function Documentation

3.2.2.1 [Vector](#) `get_expression_parameters ()` [`inline`]

This accesses the current set of parameters used by the [ContentFilteredTopic](#).

The **parameters** String Sequence is populated with the current set of parameters.

3.2.2.2 Topic `get_related_topic()` [**inline**]

This returns the real **Topic** associated with the **ContentFilteredTopic**.

That is, the **Topic** provided when the **ContentFilteredTopic** was created.

3.2.2.3 **ReturnCode_t** `set_expression_parameters(Vector filter_parameters)` [**inline**]

This specifies a new set of parameters for use with the `filter_expression`.

The **filter_expression** is an SQL like condition expression, and the **parameters** argument provides optional parameters that are referenced by the **filter_expression**. The syntax for referring to parameters in a `filter_`-expression is the percent sign `%` followed by a number. The number is the index of the parameter in the **filter_parameters** sequence. Parameters are counted starting at zero. So, `%0` refers to the first parameter, and `%4` refers to the fifth parameter. Using this syntax, the expression `x<%0` would test the value of `'x'` against the first parameter in the sequence.

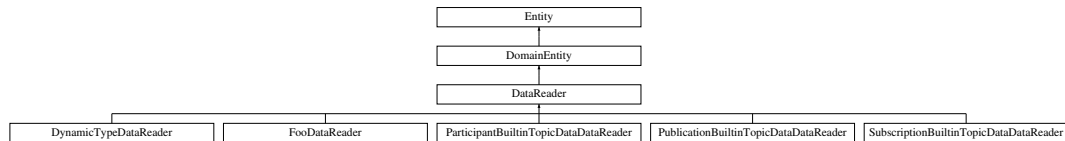
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/ContentFilteredTopic.java`

3.3 DataReader Class Reference

The [DataReader](#) entity allows the application to subscribe to and read data.

Inheritance diagram for DataReader:



Public Member Functions

- `ReturnCode_t enable ()`
- `ReadCondition create_readcondition (long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)`
- `QueryCondition create_querycondition (long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states, String query_expression, Vector query_parameters)`
Creates a DDS_QueryCondition.
- `ReturnCode_t delete_readcondition (ReadCondition rc)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_contained_entities ()`
- `ReturnCode_t set_qos (DataReaderQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_qos (DataReaderQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t set_listener (DataReaderListener new_listener, long mask)`
- `DataReaderListener get_listener ()`
- `TopicDescription get_topicdescription ()`
- `Subscriber get_subscriber ()`
- `ReturnCode_t get_sample_rejected_status (SampleRejectedStatus status)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_liveliness_changed_status (LivelinessChangedStatus status)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_requested_deadline_missed_status (RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus status)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_requested_incompatible_qos_status (RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus status)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_subscription_matched_status (SubscriptionMatchedStatus status)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_sample_lost_status (SampleLostStatus status)`
- `ReturnCode_t wait_for_historical_data (Duration_t max_wait)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_matched_publications (InstanceHandleSeq publication_handles)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_matched_publication_data (PublicationBuiltinTopicData publication_data, InstanceHandle_t publication_handle)`

3.3.1 Detailed Description

The [DataReader](#) entity allows the application to subscribe to and read data. The [DataReadre](#) is an abstract class that is extended to support a particular data type required by the application. A [DataReader](#) is associated with a single [TopicDescription](#) ([Topic](#), [MultiTopic](#), or [ContentFilteredTopic](#)).

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader](#)

3.3.2 Member Function Documentation

3.3.2.1 [QueryCondition](#) `create_querycondition (long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states, String query_expression, Vector query_parameters) [inline]`

Creates a [DDS_QueryCondition](#).

The returned [QueryCondition](#) can be used as an argument to `read_w_condition()` or `take_w_condition()`.

The **query_expression** is an SQL like condition expression, and **query_parameters** provide optional parameters that are referenced by the **query_expression**. The syntax of the query expression is similar to the WHERE clause in SQL. For example "x<4" is a valid query expression. It would test that data member 'x' is less than value '4'. If the query expression evaluates to TRUE, then the data sample will be available, otherwise the data sample will be 'filtered' (excluded).

CoreDX [DDS](#) supports the 'LIKE' operator (and NOT LIKE) for regular expression string matching. The pattern string in a LIKE clause can contain '*' to match zero or more characters, '_' to match a single character, or '['<characters>']' to match a range of characters.

CoreDX [DDS](#) also includes support for the 'IN' operator. This provides a very powerful mechanism for testing that a value appears in a set of values. For example "symbol IN ('ge', 'msft', 'ibm')" will select all samples that have a symbol value of 'ge', 'msft', or 'ibm'. This could also be written as a series of equality tests combined with the OR operator; however, the IN operator is much more efficient. A query that matches on several hundred or even thousands of values can be implemented very efficiently using the 'IN' operator.

The query_expression can refer to parameters. The syntax for paramters is the percent sign '%' followed by a number. The number is the index of the paramter in the **query_paramters** sequence. Parameters are counted starting at zero. So, "%0" refers to the first parameter, and "%4" refers to the fifth paramter. Using this syntax, the expression "x<%0" would test the value of 'x' against the first parameter in the sequence.

See also

[FooDataReader::read_w_condition\(\)](#).
[FooDataReader::take_w_condition\(\)](#).

Not Yet Supported

[QueryConditions](#) are not yet supported as triggers for a [WaitSet](#).

3.3.2.2 ReadCondition create_readcondition (long *sample_states*, long *view_states*, long *instance_states*) [inline]

Creates a [ReadCondition](#) that is associated with this [DataReader](#). The returned condition can be added to a [WaitSet](#) or used in a call to the specialized [read\(\)](#) or [take\(\)](#) operations. For example see [DataReaderFoo.read_w_condition\(\)](#);

3.3.2.3 ReturnCode_t delete_contained_entities () [inline]

This operation deletes all the [ReadCondition](#) and [QueryCondition](#) objects previously created by means of the [DataReader.create_readcondition\(\)](#) and [DataReader.create_querycondition\(\)](#) operations.

After successful execution, the application may delete the [Publisher](#) by calling [Subscriber.delete_datareader\(\)](#).

If any of the objects cannot be deleted, this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.3.2.4 ReturnCode_t delete_readcondition (ReadCondition *rc*) [inline]

Destroys a [ReadCondition](#) (or [QueryCondition](#)). The provided **a_condition** must have been previously created via a call to [DataReader.create_readcondition\(\)](#) or [DataReader.create_querycondition\(\)](#).

The **a_condition** argument must belong to [DataReader dr](#). Otherwise, the error `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET` will be returned.

If the [DataReader](#) is actively processing the [ReadCondition](#), this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_ERROR`; in this case, the [delete_readcondition\(\)](#) call should be re-tried.

3.3.2.5 ReturnCode_t enable () [inline]

Enables the [DataReader](#). A [DataReader](#) is created either enabled or not based on the [SubscriberQos](#) setting **entity_factory**. When a [DataReader](#) is not enabled, only the following sub-set of all [DataReader](#) operations are legal:

- operations to get and set QoS policies,
- [get_statuscondition\(\)](#),
- [get_status_changes\(\)](#),

Any other operation may return the `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_NOT_ENABLED` error. [DataReader_enable\(\)](#) may be called on an already enabled [DataReader](#) [it will have no effect].

Reimplemented from [Entity](#).

3.3.2.6 `DataReaderListener` `get_listener ()` [`inline`]

This operation returns the currently installed `DataReaderListener`.

3.3.2.7 `ReturnCode_t` `get_liveliness_changed_status (LivelinessChangedStatus status)` [`inline`]

Provides access to the current `LivelinessChangedStatus` of the `DataReader`. As a side-effect, this routine will reset the `total_count_change` status field to zero.

3.3.2.8 `ReturnCode_t` `get_matched_publication_data (PublicationBuiltinTopicData publication_data, InstanceHandle_t publication_handle)` [`inline`]

This operation returns data that describes a particular matched `DataWriter` identified by `publication_handle`. An appropriate handle can be obtained through a call to `DataReader.get_matched_publications()`.

If `publication_handle` does not identify a currently matched `DataWriter`, this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.3.2.9 `ReturnCode_t` `get_matched_publications (InstanceHandleSeq publication_handles)` [`inline`]

This operation retrieves the list of `DataWriters` currently matched with this `DataReader dr`. This list will include the handles that identify `DataWriters` which have matching `Topic` and compatible QoS with `DataReader`.

If a `DataWriter` has been ignored by a call to `DomainParticipant.ignore_publication()`, then it will not appear in the list.

Parameters

publication_handles A vector that will be populated with `InstanceHandle_t(s)`.

3.3.2.10 `ReturnCode_t` `get_qos (DataReaderQos qos)` [`inline`]

Returns the current `DataReaderQos` settings held in the `DataReader dr`. This routine copies data from the `DataReader` QoS properties into `qos`.

3.3.2.11 `ReturnCode_t` `get_requested_deadline_missed_status (RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus status)` [`inline`]

Provides access to the current `RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus` of the `DataReader`. As a side-effect, this routine will reset the `total_count_change` status field to zero.

3.3.2.12 ReturnCode_t get_requested_incompatible_qos_status (RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus status) [inline]

Provides access to the current [RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus](#) of the [DataReader](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the **total_count_change** status field to zero.

3.3.2.13 ReturnCode_t get_sample_lost_status (SampleLostStatus status) [inline]

Provides access to the current [SampleLostStatus](#) of the [DataReader](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the **total_count_change** status field to zero.

3.3.2.14 ReturnCode_t get_sample_rejected_status (SampleRejectedStatus status) [inline]

Provides access to the current [SampleRejectedStatus](#) of the [DataReader](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the **total_count_change** status field to zero.

3.3.2.15 Subscriber get_subscriber () [inline]

Returns the Subscriber that contains [DataReader dr](#).

3.3.2.16 ReturnCode_t get_subscription_matched_status (SubscriptionMatchedStatus status) [inline]

Provides access to the current [SubscriptionMatchedStatus](#) of the [DataReader](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the **total_count_change** status field to zero.

3.3.2.17 TopicDescription get_topicdescription () [inline]

Returns the [TopicDescription](#) associated with [DataReader dr](#).

3.3.2.18 ReturnCode_t set_listener (DataReaderListener new_listener, long mask) [inline]

Installs a [DataReaderListener](#) on [DataReader dr](#). Only one listener may be attached to a [DataReader](#) at a time. A call to [set_listener\(\)](#) will replace any current listener with **a_listener**.

a_listener can be NULL, which indicates a listener that does nothing.

3.3.2.19 ReturnCode_t set_qos (DataReaderQos qos) [inline]

Sets the [DataReaderQos](#) values. These QoS values affect the behavior of the [DataReader](#). This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_-

INCONSISTENT_POLICY will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [DataReader](#) QoS.

3.3.2.20 ReturnCode_t wait_for_historical_data (Duration_t *max_wait*) [inline]

This routine blocks until all 'historical' data is received.

Parameters

max_wait The maximum amount of time to block while waiting. Can be set to { INFINITE_SEC, INFINITE_NSEC }

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DataReader.java

3.4 DataReaderListener Interface Reference

The [DataReaderListener](#) provides asynchronous notification of [DataReader](#) events. This listener can be installed during [DataReader](#) creation, `DomainParticipant_create_yyy()`, as well as by calling `DataReader_set_listener()`.

Public Member Functions

- void `on_requested_incompatible_qos` ([DataReader](#) the_reader, [RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus](#) status)
- void `on_sample_rejected` ([DataReader](#) the_reader, [SampleRejectedStatus](#) status)
- void `on_liveliness_changed` ([DataReader](#) the_reader, [LivelinessChangedStatus](#) status)
- void `on_data_available` ([DataReader](#) the_reader)
- void `on_subscription_matched` ([DataReader](#) the_reader, [SubscriptionMatchedStatus](#) status)
- void `on_sample_lost` ([DataReader](#) the_reader, [SampleLostStatus](#) status)
- long `get_nil_mask` ()

Package Functions

- void `on_requested_deadline_missed` ([DataReader](#) the_reader, [RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus](#) status)

3.4.1 Detailed Description

The [DataReaderListener](#) provides asynchronous notification of [DataReader](#) events. This listener can be installed during [DataReader](#) creation, `DomainParticipant_create_yyy()`, as well as by calling `DataReader_set_listener()`.

3.4.2 Member Function Documentation

3.4.2.1 long `get_nil_mask` ()

`get_nil_mask()` returns a bitmask indicating which listener methods (if any) should be considered NIL, and therefore, should not be invoked.

3.4.2.2 void `on_data_available` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that new data or data state information is available.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.4.2.3 void on_liveliness_changed (*DataReader the_reader*, *LivelinessChangedStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the liveliness of a matched [DataWriter](#) has changed (either 'active' or 'inactive').

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.4.2.4 void on_requested_deadline_missed (*DataReader the_reader*, *RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus status*) [**package**]

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the deadline specified in the [DataReader](#) QoS DEADLINE policy was not satisfied for a data instance.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.4.2.5 void on_requested_incompatible_qos (*DataReader the_reader*, *RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the [DataReader](#) requested a QoS policy that was incompatible with that offered by a [DataWriter](#).

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.4.2.6 void on_sample_lost (*DataReader the_reader*, *SampleLostStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a sample has been lost (never received).

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.4.2.7 void on_sample_rejected (*DataReader the_reader*, *SampleRejectedStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a sample has been rejected.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.4.2.8 void on_subscription_matched (*DataReader the_reader*, *SubscriptionMatchedStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the [DataReader](#) has matched or ceased to be matched with a [DataWriter](#).

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DataReaderListener.java

3.5 DataReaderQos Class Reference

Structure that holds [DataReader](#) Quality of Service policies.

Public Attributes

- [DurabilityQosPolicy](#) durability
- [DeadlineQosPolicy](#) deadline
- [LatencyBudgetQosPolicy](#) latency_budget
- [LivelinessQosPolicy](#) liveliness
- [ReliabilityQosPolicy](#) reliability
- [DestinationOrderQosPolicy](#) destination_order
- [HistoryQosPolicy](#) history
- [ResourceLimitsQosPolicy](#) resource_limits
- [UserDataQosPolicy](#) user_data
- [OwnershipQosPolicy](#) ownership
- [TimeBasedFilterQosPolicy](#) time_based_filter
- [ReaderDataLifecycleQosPolicy](#) reader_data_lifecycle

3.5.1 Detailed Description

Structure that holds [DataReader](#) Quality of Service policies.

See also

[DataReader::set_qos\(DataReaderQos\)](#) set_qos()
[DataReader::get_qos\(DataReaderQos\)](#) get_qos()
[Subscriber::create_datareader\(TopicDescription topic, DataReaderQos qos, DataReaderListener listener, long mask\)](#) create_datareader()
[Subscriber::set_default_datareader_qos\(DataReaderQos\)](#) set_default_datareader_qos()
[Subscriber::get_default_datareader_qos\(DataReaderQos\)](#) get_default_datareader_qos()

3.5.2 Member Data Documentation

3.5.2.1 DeadlineQosPolicy deadline

The requested update frequency for data instances.

3.5.2.2 DestinationOrderQosPolicy destination_order

The destination order logic requested by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.3 DurabilityQosPolicy durability

The durability policy requested by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.4 HistoryQosPolicy history

The data history requested by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.5 LatencyBudgetQosPolicy latency_budget

The latency requested by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.6 LivelinessQosPolicy liveliness

The liveliness mechanism requested by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.7 OwnershipQosPolicy ownership

The type of 'ownership' offered by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.8 ReaderDataLifecycleQosPolicy reader_data_lifecycle

Controls the auto-purge behavior of the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.9 ReliabilityQosPolicy reliability

The transport reliability requested by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.10 ResourceLimitsQosPolicy resource_limits

The resource limits set on the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.11 TimeBasedFilterQosPolicy time_based_filter

The maximum update frequency required/desired by the [DataReader](#).

3.5.2.12 UserDataQosPolicy user_data

A sequence of octets associated with the [DataReader](#).

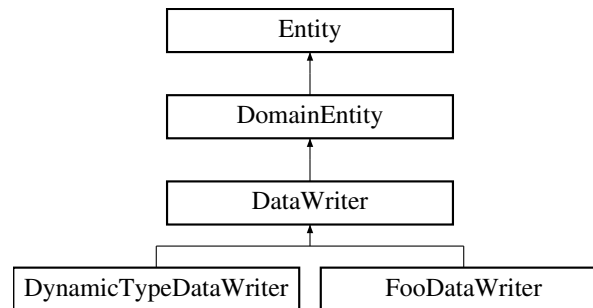
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DataReaderQos.java

3.6 DataWriter Class Reference

The [DataWriter](#) entity provides an interface for the application to publish (write) data. The [DataWriter](#) is an abstract class that is extended to support a particular data type required by the application. A [DataReader](#) is associated with, and writes on, a single [Topic](#).

Inheritance diagram for DataWriter:



Public Member Functions

- ReturnCode_t [enable](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [set_qos](#) ([DataWriterQos](#) qos)
- ReturnCode_t [get_qos](#) ([DataWriterQos](#) qos)
- ReturnCode_t [set_listener](#) ([DataWriterListener](#) new_listener, long mask)
- [DataWriterListener](#) [get_listener](#) ()
- [Topic](#) [get_topic](#) ()
- [Publisher](#) [get_publisher](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [wait_for_acknowledgments](#) ([Duration_t](#) max_wait)

Block until this writer has received acknowledgements for all written data.

- ReturnCode_t [assert_liveliness](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [get_liveliness_lost_status](#) ([LivelinessLostStatus](#) status)
- ReturnCode_t [get_offered_deadline_missed_status](#) ([OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus](#) status)
- ReturnCode_t [get_offered_incompatible_qos_status](#) ([OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus](#) status)
- ReturnCode_t [get_publication_matched_status](#) ([PublicationMatchedStatus](#) status)
- ReturnCode_t [get_matched_subscriptions](#) ([InstanceHandleSeq](#) subscription_handles)
- ReturnCode_t [get_matched_subscription_data](#) ([SubscriptionBuiltinTopicData](#) subscription_data, [InstanceHandle_t](#) subscription_handle)

3.6.1 Detailed Description

The [DataWriter](#) entity provides an interface for the application to publish (write) data. The [DataWriter](#) is an abstract class that is extended to support a particular data type required by the application. A [DataReader](#) is associated with, and writes on, a single [Topic](#).

3.6.2 Member Function Documentation

3.6.2.1 `ReturnCode_t assert_liveliness () [inline]`

This operation manually asserts the liveliness of the [DataWriter](#) `dw`. This operation is useful if the LIVE-LINESS QoS setting is `MANUAL_BY_PARTICIPANT_LIVELINESS_QOS` or `MANUAL_BY_TOPIC_LIVELINESS_QOS`; otherwise, it has no effect.

The `write` operation automatically asserts liveliness on the [DataWriter](#) and its [DomainParticipant](#). Therefore, `assert_liveliness` is required only if the application is not writing data frequently enough to satisfy the LIVE-LINESS setting.

3.6.2.2 `ReturnCode_t enable () [inline]`

Enables the [DataWriter](#). A [DataWriter](#) is created either enabled or not based on the [PublisherQos](#) setting `entity_factory`. When a [DataWriter](#) is not enabled, only the following sub-set of all [DataWriter](#) operations are legal:

- operations to get and set QoS policies,
- `get_statuscondition()`,
- `get_status_changes()`,

Any other operation may return the `RETCODE_NOT_ENABLED` error. `DataWriter_enable()` may be called on an already enabled [DataWriter](#) [it will have no effect].

Reimplemented from [Entity](#).

3.6.2.3 `DataWriterListener get_listener () [inline]`

This operation returns the currently installed [DataWriterListener](#).

3.6.2.4 `ReturnCode_t get_liveliness_lost_status (LivelinessLostStatus status) [inline]`

Provides access to the current [LivelinessLostStatus](#) of the [DataWriter](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the `total_count_change` status field to zero.

3.6.2.5 `ReturnCode_t get_matched_subscription_data (SubscriptionBuiltinTopicData subscription_data, InstanceHandle_t subscription_handle) [inline]`

This operation returns data that describes a particular matched [DataReader](#) identified by **subscription_handle**. An appropriate handle can be obtained through a call to [DataWriter.get_matched_subscriptions\(\)](#).

If **subscription_handle** does not identify a matched [DataReader](#), this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.6.2.6 `ReturnCode_t get_matched_subscriptions (InstanceHandleSeq subscription_handles) [inline]`

This operation retrieves the list of [DataReaders](#) currently matched with the [DataWriter dw](#). This list will include the handles that identify [DataReaders](#) which have matching [Topic](#) and compatible QoS with [DataWriter](#).

If a [DataReader](#) has been ignored by a call to [DomainParticipant.ignore_subscription\(\)](#), then it will not appear in the list.

Parameters

subscription_handles A vector that will be populated with `InstanceHandle_t(s)`.

3.6.2.7 `ReturnCode_t get_offered_deadline_missed_status (OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus status) [inline]`

Provides access to the current [OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus](#) of the [DataWriter](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the **total_count_change** status field to zero.

3.6.2.8 `ReturnCode_t get_offered_incompatible_qos_status (OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus status) [inline]`

Provides access to the current [OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus](#) of the [DataWriter](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the **total_count_change** status field to zero.

3.6.2.9 `ReturnCode_t get_publication_matched_status (PublicationMatchedStatus status) [inline]`

Provides access to the current [PublicationMatchedStatus](#) of the [DataWriter](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the **total_count_change** and **current_count_change** status fields to zero.

3.6.2.10 `Publisher get_publisher () [inline]`

Returns the [Publisher](#) that contains [DataWriter dw](#).

3.6.2.11 ReturnCode_t get_qos (DataWriterQos qos) [inline]

Returns the current [DataWriterQos](#) settings held in the [DataWriter](#) **dw**. This routine copies data from the [DataWriter](#) QoS properties into **qos**.

3.6.2.12 Topic get_topic () [inline]

Returns the [Topic](#) associated with [DataWriter](#) **dw**.

3.6.2.13 ReturnCode_t set_listener (DataWriterListener new_listener, long mask) [inline]

Installs a [DataWriterListener](#) on [DataWriter](#) **dw**. Only one listener may be attached to a [DataWriter](#) at a time. A call to [set_listener\(\)](#) will replace any current listener with **a_listener**.

a_listener can be NULL, which indicates a listener that does nothing.

3.6.2.14 ReturnCode_t set_qos (DataWriterQos qos) [inline]

Sets the [DataWriterQos](#) values. These QoS values affect the behavior of the [DataWriter](#). This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY` will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [DataWriter](#) QoS.

3.6.2.15 ReturnCode_t wait_for_acknowledgments (Duration_t max_wait) [inline]

Block until this writer has received acknowledgements for all written data.

This routine will block until all data written by the writer has been acknowledged, or until the 'max_wait' duration has passed. 'max_wait' can be set to INFINITE, in which case this routine may block indefinitely.

Return values

DDS_RETCODE_TIME_OUT returned if 'max_wait' passes before all acks are received

DDS_RETCODE_OK returned if all acks have been received before 'max_wait'

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DataWriter.java

3.7 DataWriterListener Interface Reference

The [DataWriterListener](#) provides asynchronous notification of [DataWriter](#) events. This listener can be installed during [DataWriter](#) creation, `Publisher_create_datawriter()`, as well as by calling `DataWriter_set_listener()`.

Public Member Functions

- void `on_offered_incompatible_qos` ([DataWriter](#) writer, [OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus](#) status)
- void `on_liveliness_lost` ([DataWriter](#) writer, [LivelinessLostStatus](#) status)
- void `on_publication_matched` ([DataWriter](#) writer, [PublicationMatchedStatus](#) status)
- long `get_nil_mask` ()

Package Functions

- void `on_offered_deadline_missed` ([DataWriter](#) writer, [OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus](#) status)

3.7.1 Detailed Description

The [DataWriterListener](#) provides asynchronous notification of [DataWriter](#) events. This listener can be installed during [DataWriter](#) creation, `Publisher_create_datawriter()`, as well as by calling `DataWriter_set_listener()`.

3.7.2 Member Function Documentation

3.7.2.1 long `get_nil_mask` ()

`get_nil_mask()` returns a bitmask indicating which listener methods (if any) should be considered NIL, and therefore, should not be invoked.

3.7.2.2 void `on_liveliness_lost` ([DataWriter](#) *writer*, [LivelinessLostStatus](#) *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the [DataWriter](#) has not satisfied its LIVELINESS QoS setting.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.7.2.3 void `on_offered_deadline_missed` ([DataWriter](#) *writer*, [OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus](#) *status*) [**package**]

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the deadline that the DDS_[DataWriter](#) has offered through the DEADLINE QoS was not satisfied. That is, the [DataWriter](#) has failed to update an instance

with the frequency specified in the DEADLINE QoS.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.7.2.4 `void on_offered_incompatible_qos (DataWriter writer, OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus status)`

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the [DataWriter](#) has offered a QoS policy setting that is incompatible with that requested by a potentially matching [DataReader](#).

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.7.2.5 `void on_publication_matched (DataWriter writer, PublicationMatchedStatus status)`

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the [DataWriter](#) has matched with a [DataReader](#) or has ceased to be matched with a [DataReader](#).

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DataWriterListener.java`

3.8 DataWriterQos Class Reference

Structure that holds [DataWriter](#) Quality of Service policies.

Public Attributes

- [DurabilityQosPolicy](#) durability
- [DurabilityServiceQosPolicy](#) durability_service
- [DeadlineQosPolicy](#) deadline
- [LatencyBudgetQosPolicy](#) latency_budget
- [LivelinessQosPolicy](#) liveliness
- [ReliabilityQosPolicy](#) reliability
- [DestinationOrderQosPolicy](#) destination_order
- [HistoryQosPolicy](#) history
- [ResourceLimitsQosPolicy](#) resource_limits
- [TransportPriorityQosPolicy](#) transport_priority
- [LifespanQosPolicy](#) lifespan
- [UserDataQosPolicy](#) user_data
- [OwnershipQosPolicy](#) ownership
- [OwnershipStrengthQosPolicy](#) ownership_strength
- [WriterDataLifecycleQosPolicy](#) writer_data_lifecycle

3.8.1 Detailed Description

Structure that holds [DataWriter](#) Quality of Service policies.

See also

[DataWriter::set_qos\(DataWriterQos\)](#) set_qos()
[DataWriter::get_qos\(DataWriterQos\)](#) get_qos()
[Publisher::create_datawriter\(Topic topic, DataWriterQos qos, DataWriterListener listener, long mask\)](#)
create_datawriter()
[Publisher::set_default_datawriter_qos\(DataWriterQos\)](#) set_default_datawriter_qos()
[Publisher::get_default_datawriter_qos\(DataWriterQos\)](#) get_default_datawriter_qos()

3.8.2 Member Data Documentation

3.8.2.1 DeadlineQosPolicy deadline

The deadline committed to by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.2 DestinationOrderQosPolicy destination_order

The destination order logic offered by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.3 DurabilityQosPolicy durability

The durability policy offered by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.4 DurabilityServiceQosPolicy durability_service

The durability service configuration offered by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.5 HistoryQosPolicy history

The data history maintained by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.6 LatencyBudgetQosPolicy latency_budget

The latency allowed by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.7 LifespanQosPolicy lifespan

The expiration time for old samples managed by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.8 LivelinessQosPolicy liveliness

The liveliness mechanism offered by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.9 OwnershipQosPolicy ownership

The type of 'ownership' offered by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.10 OwnershipStrengthQosPolicy ownership_strength

The measure of 'ownership strength' offered by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.11 ReliabilityQosPolicy reliability

The transport reliability offered by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.12 ResourceLimitsQosPolicy resource_limits

The resource limits set on the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.13 TransportPriorityQosPolicy transport_priority

The transport priority supported by the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.14 UserDataQosPolicy user_data

A sequence of octets associated with the [DataWriter](#).

3.8.2.15 WriterDataLifecycleQosPolicy writer_data_lifecycle

Indicates if unregistered instances should be automatically disposed by the [DataWriter](#).

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DataWriterQos.java

3.9 DDS Class Reference

Static Public Member Functions

- static String [qos_policy_str](#) (int qos_policy_id)
- static String [error_str](#) (ReturnCode_t err)

3.9.1 Detailed Description

Provides various constants and utility routines used throughout CoreDX [DDS](#).

3.9.2 Member Function Documentation

3.9.2.1 static String error_str (ReturnCode_t err) [inline, static]

Gets a string describing the provided 'err'.

3.9.2.2 static String qos_policy_str (int qos_policy_id) [inline, static]

Gets a string describing a QoS Policy ID.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DDS.java

3.10 DeadlineQosPolicy Class Reference

This QoS policy establishes a minimum update period for data instances.

3.10.1 Detailed Description

This QoS policy establishes a minimum update period for data instances. DataWriters specify that each data instance will be updated at least once every 'period'. A [DataReader](#) requests that the Writer commit to updating each instance at least once every 'period'.

The policy is compatible (between a Writer and a Reader) if the offered deadline period \leq requested deadline period.

If a [DataWriter](#) fails to meet the update period, then the [DataWriter](#) is notified by a call to the offered_deadline_missed listener, and the [DataReader](#) is notified by a call to the requested_deadlin_missed listener.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.DataReaderListener::on_requested_deadline_missed\(DataReader the_reader, RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus status\) on_requested_deadline_missed](#)
[com.toc.coredx.DDS.DataWriterListener::on_offered_deadline_missed\(DataWriter writer, OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus status\) on_offered_deadline_missed](#)

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DeadlineQosPolicy.java

3.11 DestinationOrderQosPolicy Class Reference

This QoS policy controls how each [Subscriber](#) orders received data samples.

3.11.1 Detailed Description

This QoS policy controls how each [Subscriber](#) orders received data samples. Can be **BY_RECEPTION_TIMESTAMP** or **BY_SOURCE_TIMESTAMP**. The samples are ordered either based on their order of reception, or by the order of timestamps generated by the source ([DataWriter](#)).

CoreDX DDS currently implements only BY_RECEPTION_TIMESTAMP.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DestinationOrderQosPolicy.java`

3.13 DomainId_t Class Reference

3.13.1 Detailed Description

Identifies a DDS Domain. The [DomainParticipant](#) is a member of a Domain as identified by the DomainId provided at creation time. Domains are represented as integers.

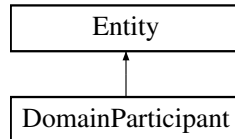
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DomainId_t.java`

3.14 DomainParticipant Class Reference

The [DomainParticipant](#) is used to configure, create and destroy [Publisher](#), [Subscriber](#) and [Topic](#) objects.

Inheritance diagram for DomainParticipant:



Public Member Functions

- `ReturnCode_t enable ()`
Enables the [DomainParticipant](#).
- `ReturnCode_t get_qos (DomainParticipantQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t set_qos (DomainParticipantQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t set_listener (DomainParticipantListener new_listener, long mask)`
- `DomainParticipantListener get_listener ()`
- `Publisher create_publisher (PublisherQos qos, PublisherListener listener, long mask)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_publisher (Publisher p)`
- `Subscriber create_subscriber (SubscriberQos qos, SubscriberListener listener, long mask)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_subscriber (Subscriber s)`
- `Topic create_topic (String topic_name, String type_name, TopicQos qos, TopicListener listener, long mask)`
- `ContentFilteredTopic create_contentfilteredtopic (String name, Topic related_topic, String filter_expression, Vector filter_parameters)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_contentfilteredtopic (ContentFilteredTopic cft)`
- `MultiTopic create_multitopic (String name, String type_name, String subscription_expression, Vector expression_params)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_multitopic (MultiTopic a_multitopic)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_topic (Topic topic)`
- `Topic find_topic (String topic_name, Duration_t timeout)`
- `TopicDescription lookup_topicdescription (String name)`
- `Subscriber get_builtin_subscriber ()`
- `ReturnCode_t ignore_participant (InstanceHandle_t handle)`
- `ReturnCode_t ignore_topic (InstanceHandle_t handle)`
- `ReturnCode_t ignore_publication (InstanceHandle_t handle)`
- `ReturnCode_t ignore_subscription (InstanceHandle_t handle)`
- `long get_domain_id ()`

- ReturnCode_t [delete_contained_entities](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [assert_liveliness](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [set_default_publisher_qos](#) (PublisherQos qos)
- ReturnCode_t [get_default_publisher_qos](#) (PublisherQos qos)
- ReturnCode_t [set_default_subscriber_qos](#) (SubscriberQos qos)
- ReturnCode_t [get_default_subscriber_qos](#) (SubscriberQos qos)
- ReturnCode_t [set_default_topic_qos](#) (TopicQos qos)
- ReturnCode_t [get_default_topic_qos](#) (TopicQos qos)
- ReturnCode_t [get_discovered_participants](#) (InstanceHandleSeq participant_handles)
- ReturnCode_t [get_discovered_participant_data](#) (ParticipantBuiltinTopicData participant_data, InstanceHandle_t participant_handle)
- ReturnCode_t [get_discovered_topics](#) (Vector topic_handles)
- ReturnCode_t [get_discovered_topic_data](#) (TopicBuiltinTopicData topic_data, InstanceHandle_t topic_handle)
- boolean [contains_entity](#) (InstanceHandle_t handle)
- ReturnCode_t [get_current_time](#) (Time_t current_time)
- ReturnCode_t [register_type](#) (TypeSupport ts, String type_name)

Registers a [TypeSupport](#) with the Participant.

3.14.1 Detailed Description

The [DomainParticipant](#) is used to configure, create and destroy [Publisher](#), [Subscriber](#) and [Topic](#) objects. The [DomainParticipant](#) is a container for the objects that it creates. The objects operate within the **domain** identified by the **domain_id** provided when the [DomainParticipant](#) was created. Objects within different **domains** do not communicate or interfere with each other.

3.14.2 Member Function Documentation

3.14.2.1 ReturnCode_t [assert_liveliness](#) () [**inline**]

This operation manually asserts the liveliness of the [DomainParticipant](#) **dp**. This operation indicates that the [DomainParticipant](#) is still alive. It is effective only if the [DomainParticipant](#) contains one or more [DataWriter](#) objects with LIVENESS QoS set to MANUAL_BY_PARTICIPANT_LIVENESS_QOS. In this case, the operation will assert the liveliness of those particular [DataWriter](#) objects.

Writing data via the [DataWriter](#) **write** operation automatically asserts the liveliness of the [DataWriter](#) and its containing [DomainParticipant](#). Therefore, the use of [DomainParticipant.assert_liveliness\(\)](#) is needed only if the application is not writing data frequently enough to keep the [DataWriter](#) considered 'alive'.

3.14.2.2 boolean contains_entity (InstanceHandle_t handle) [inline]

This operation checks whether or not the given handle **a_handle** represents an object that was created by the [DomainParticipant d](#). This applies recursively to all objects created by the [DomainParticipant](#).

The routine will return true (non-zero) if the handle is found, zero otherwise.

3.14.2.3 ContentFilteredTopic create_contentfilteredtopic (String name, Topic related_topic, String filter_expression, Vector filter_parameters) [inline]

This operation creates a [ContentFilteredTopic](#).

The [ContentFilteredTopic](#) is associated with another un-filtered topic **related_topic**.

The **filter_expression** is an SQL like condition expression, and **filter_parameters** provide optional parameters that are referenced by the **filter_expression**. The syntax of the filter expression is similar to the WHERE clause in SQL. For example "x<4" is a valid filter expression. It would test that data member 'x' is less than value '4'. If the filter expression evaluates to TRUE, then the data sample will be available, otherwise the data sample would be 'filtered' (excluded).

The filter_expression can refer to parameters. The syntax for parameters is the percent sign " " followed by a number. The number is the index of the parameter in the **filter_parameters** sequence. Parameters are counted starting at zero. So, "%0" refers to the first parameter, and "%4" refers to the fifth parameter. Using this syntax, the expression "x<%0" would test the value of 'x' against the first parameter in the sequence.

3.14.2.4 MultiTopic create_multitopic (String name, String type_name, String subscription_expression, Vector expression_params) [inline]

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.5 Publisher create_publisher (PublisherQos qos, PublisherListener listener, long mask) [inline]

This operation creates a [Publisher](#) with the specified [PublisherQoS](#) settings and [PublisherListener](#). The value **DDS.PUBLISHER_QOS_DEFAULT** may be provided for the **qos** argument. This will indicate that the default publisher QoS settings held in the [DomainParticipant](#) should be used.

This operation may fail and return NULL if the QoS settings are internally inconsistent.

3.14.2.6 Subscriber create_subscriber (SubscriberQos qos, SubscriberListener listener, long mask) [inline]

This operation creates a [Subscriber](#) with the specified [SubscriberQoS](#) and [SubscriberListener](#). The value **DDS.SUBSCRIBER_QOS_DEFAULT** may be provided for the **qos** argument. This will indicate that the

the default subscriber QoS settings held in the [DomainParticipant](#) should be used.

This operation may fail and return NULL if the QoS settings are internally inconsistent.

3.14.2.7 Topic `create_topic (String topic_name, String type_name, TopicQos qos, TopicListener listener, long mask) [inline]`

This operation creates a [Topic](#) with the specified [TopicQos](#) settings and [TopicListener](#).

The value `DDS.TOPIC_QOS_DEFAULT` may be provided for the `qos` argument. This will indicate that the the default topic QoS settings held in the [DomainParticipant](#) should be used.

The topic is created with a reference to the data type indicated by the `type_name` argument. The data type must have been registered with the [DomainParticipant](#) (by a call to [register_type\(\)](#) on the appropriate [TypeSupport](#) object) prior to calling [create_topic\(\)](#).

This operation may fail and return NULL if the QoS settings are internally inconsistent.

The topic returned from this operation (if not NULL) must be deleted by calling [DomainParticipant.delete_topic\(\)](#).

3.14.2.8 `ReturnCode_t delete_contained_entities () [inline]`

This operation deletes all the objects created by means of the `create` operations on [DomainParticipant dp](#). This routine will recursively call the corresponding [delete_contained_entities\(\)](#) operation on each of the contained objects (Publishers, Subscribers, Topics, ContentFilteredTopics, and MultiTopics). If successful, this operation will recursively delete all objects contained with this [DomainParticipant](#). After successful execution, the application may delete the [DomainParticipant](#) by calling [DomainParticipantFactory.delete_participant\(\)](#).

If any of the objects cannot be deleted, this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.14.2.9 `ReturnCode_t delete_contentfilteredtopic (ContentFilteredTopic cft) [inline]`

This operation deletes a previously allocated [ContentFilteredTopic](#). This operation will fail if there are any [DataReader](#), [DataWriter](#), [ContentFilteredTopic](#), or [MultiTopic](#) objects that reference the specified [Topic](#). In this case, the operation will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

The [Topic](#) must be owned by [DomainParticipant dp](#); otherwise `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET` will be returned.

3.14.2.10 `ReturnCode_t delete_multitopic (MultiTopic a_multitopic) [inline]`

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.11 `ReturnCode_t delete_publisher (Publisher p) [inline]`

This operation deletes an existing [Publisher](#). A [Publisher](#) cannot be deleted if it contains any [DataWriter](#) objects. In this case, `delete_publisher` will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

If the [DomainParticipant](#) `dp` does not contain the provided [Publisher](#) `p`, the operation will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.14.2.12 `ReturnCode_t delete_subscriber (Subscriber s) [inline]`

This operation deletes an existing [Subscriber](#). A [Subscriber](#) cannot be deleted if it contains any [DataReader](#) objects. In this case, `delete_subscriber` will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

If the [DomainParticipant](#) `dp` does not contain the provided [Subscriber](#) `s`, the operation will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.14.2.13 `ReturnCode_t delete_topic (Topic topic) [inline]`

This operation deletes a [Topic](#). This operation will fail if there are any [DataReader](#), [DataWriter](#), [ContentFilteredTopic](#), or [MultiTopic](#) objects that reference the specified [Topic](#). In this case, the operation will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

The [Topic](#) must be owned by [DomainParticipant](#) `dp`; otherwise `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET` will be returned.

3.14.2.14 `ReturnCode_t enable () [inline]`

Enables the [DomainParticipant](#).

A [DomainParticipant](#) is created either enabled or not based on the `DomainParticipantFactoryQoS` setting `entity_factory`. When a [DomainParticipant](#) is not enabled, only the following sub-set of all [DomainParticipant](#) operations are legal:

- operations to get and set QoS policies,
- factory operations (create, delete),
- `get_statuscondition()`,
- `get_status_changes()`,
- lookup operations

Any other [DomainParticipant](#) operation will return the `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_NOT_ENABLED` error. `DomainParticipant.enable()` may be called on an already enabled [DomainParticipant](#) [it will have no effect].

Reimplemented from [Entity](#).

3.14.2.15 Topic find_topic (String topic_name, Duration_t timeout) [inline]

This operation returns a [Topic](#) identified by the provided **topic_name**. If a topic with name **topic_name** is known to exist, the function returns this matching topic immediately. Otherwise, the operation will block for up to the **timeout** duration. If a topic with name **topic_name** is discovered or otherwise created, the operation will cease to wait, and will return the matching topic.

If a matching topic is not known by the time the **timeout** has expired, the operation will return NULL.

Like [DomainParticipant_create_topic\(\)](#), the topic returned from this operation (if not NULL) must be deleted by calling [DomainParticipant.delete_topic\(\)](#).

3.14.2.16 Subscriber get_builtin_subscriber () [inline]

Returns the built-in [Subscriber](#).

Each [DomainParticipant](#) contains several built-in [Topic](#) objects as well as corresponding [DataReader](#) objects to access them. These built-in [DataReader](#) objects belong to the single built-in [Subscriber](#) that is accessed through this operation.

The built-in Topics are used to communicate information about other [DomainParticipant](#), [Topic](#), [DataReader](#), and [DataWriter](#) objects.

An application should not explicitly delete the [Subscriber](#) returned by this operation - it is managed internally.

See also

[ParticipantBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#)
[PublicationBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#)
[SubscriptionBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#)

3.14.2.17 ReturnCode_t get_current_time (Time_t current_time) [inline]

This operation returns the current value of the time used by the service.

3.14.2.18 ReturnCode_t get_default_publisher_qos (PublisherQos qos) [inline]

Provides access to the default [PublisherQos](#) settings held in the factory. The provided **qos** argument is populated with the default qos settings.

3.14.2.19 ReturnCode_t get_default_subscriber_qos (SubscriberQos qos) [inline]

Provides access to the default [SubscriberQos](#) settings held in the factory. The provided **qos** argument is populated with the default qos settings.

3.14.2.20 `ReturnCode_t get_default_topic_qos (TopicQos qos) [inline]`

Provides access to the default `TopicQos` settings held in the factory. The provided `qos` argument is populated with the default qos settings.

3.14.2.21 `ReturnCode_t get_discovered_participant_data (ParticipantBuiltinTopicData participant_data, InstanceHandle_t participant_handle) [inline]`

This operation returns data that describes a particular discovered participant identified by `participant_handle`. An appropriate handle can be obtained through a call to `DomainParticipant.get_discovered_participants()`.

If `participant_handle` does not identify a known `DomainParticipant`, this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.14.2.22 `ReturnCode_t get_discovered_participants (InstanceHandleSeq participant_handles) [inline]`

This operation returns the list of handles identifying the `DomainParticipant` objects that have been discovered. The returned list will include only participants which are in the same domain as participant `d`, and which are not explicitly ignored as a result of a call to `DomainParticipant.ignore_participant()`.

3.14.2.23 `ReturnCode_t get_discovered_topic_data (TopicBuiltinTopicData topic_data, InstanceHandle_t topic_handle) [inline]`

This operation returns data that describes a particular discovered topic identified by `topic_handle`. An appropriate handle can be obtained through a call to `DomainParticipant.get_discovered_topics()`.

If `topic_handle` does not identify a known `Topic`, this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.24 `ReturnCode_t get_discovered_topics (Vector topic_handles) [inline]`

This operation returns the list of handles identifying the `Topic` objects that have been discovered. The returned list will include only topics which are in the same domain as participant `d`, and which are not explicitly ignored as a result of a call to `DomainParticipant.ignore_topic()`.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.25 `long get_domain_id () [inline]`

Gets the `domain_id` to which the [DomainParticipant](#) belongs.

3.14.2.26 `DomainParticipantListener get_listener () [inline]`

This operation returns the currently installed [DomainParticipantListener](#). Because the infrastructure makes a copy of the listener provided in [DomainParticipant.set_listener\(\)](#), the returned structure pointer will not match the pointer originally provided. However, the function pointers within the structure will match. Also, the application should not free the data referenced by the returned pointer.

3.14.2.27 `ReturnCode_t get_qos (DomainParticipantQos qos) [inline]`

Gets the [DomainParticipantQoS](#) settings of the [DomainParticipant](#).

3.14.2.28 `ReturnCode_t ignore_participant (InstanceHandle_t handle) [inline]`

Instructs the [DomainParticipant dp](#) to ignore the external [DomainParticipant](#) identified by `handle`. This will cause the infrastructure to behave as if the external participant `handle` did not exist. The handle can be discovered by accessing the built-in topic [DCPSParticipant](#) via the appropriate built-in [DataReader](#).

There is no mechanism to reverse this operation.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.29 `ReturnCode_t ignore_publication (InstanceHandle_t handle) [inline]`

This operation instructs the [DomainParticipant dp](#) to ignore a [Publication](#) identified by `handle`. The handle can be discovered by accessing the built-in topic [DCPSPublication](#) via the appropriate built-in [DataReader](#).

There is no mechanism to reverse this operation.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.30 `ReturnCode_t ignore_subscription (InstanceHandle_t handle) [inline]`

This operation instructs the [DomainParticipant dp](#) to ignore a [Subscription](#) identified by `handle`. The handle can be discovered by accessing the built-in topic [DCPSSubscription](#) via the appropriate built-in [DataReader](#).

There is no mechanism to reverse this operation.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.31 `ReturnCode_t ignore_topic (InstanceHandle_t handle) [inline]`

This operation instructs the `DomainParticipant dp` to ignore a `Topic` identified by `handle`. This can be used to save resources if a participant will never participate on certain Topics. The handle can be discovered by accessing the built-in topic `DCPSTopic` via the appropriate built-in `DataReader`.

There is no mechanism to reverse this operation.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.14.2.32 `TopicDescription lookup_topicdescription (String name) [inline]`

This operation returns an existing, locally-created `TopicDescription`, named `name`. If a `TopicDescription` named `name` does not exist, then this routine will return NULL.

3.14.2.33 `ReturnCode_t register_type (TypeSupport ts, String type_name) [inline]`

Registers a `TypeSupport` with the Participant.

Associates a `TypeSupport` object with the provided 'type_name'. This `TypeSupport` will be used to handle data that has a matching type_name. If a `TypeSupport` has already been registered for the provided type_name, and the new type does not match the previously registered type, then an error is returned and the previously registered `TypeSupport` is maintained. [Upon error, the new type is not registered.]

3.14.2.34 `ReturnCode_t set_default_publisher_qos (PublisherQos qos) [inline]`

Sets the default `PublisherQos` held in the `DomainParticipant`. This default qos will be used during subsequent calls to `DomainParticipant.create_publisher()` if the special `DDS.PUBLISHER_QOS_DEFAULT` value is provided for `qos`. This routine may fail if the provided `qos` argument is not internally consistent. In this case, `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY` will be returned, and no changes will be made to the `DomainParticipant`.

3.14.2.35 `ReturnCode_t set_default_subscriber_qos (SubscriberQos qos) [inline]`

Sets the default `SubscriberQos` held in the `DomainParticipant`. This default qos will be used during subsequent calls to `DomainParticipant.create_subscriber()` if the special `DDS.SUBSCRIBER_QOS_DEFAULT` value is provided for `qos`. This routine may fail if the provided `qos` argument is not internally consistent. In this case,

ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [DomainParticipant](#).

3.14.2.36 ReturnCode_t set_default_topic_qos (TopicQos qos) [inline]

Sets the default [TopicQos](#) held in the [DomainParticipant](#). This default qos will be used during subsequent calls to [DomainParticipant.create_topic\(\)](#) [and related] if the special DDS.TOPIC_QOS_DEFAULT value is provided for **qos**. This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [DomainParticipant](#).

3.14.2.37 ReturnCode_t set_listener (DomainParticipantListener new_listener, long mask) [inline]

This operation installs a [DomainParticipantListener](#) on the [DomainParticipant](#). Only one listener may be attached to a [DomainParticipant](#) at a time. A call to [set_listener\(\)](#) will replace any current listener with **a_listener**.

a_listener can be NULL, which indicates a listener that does nothing.

The infrastructure will make an internal copy of the listener structure so that it need not be persisted by the application.

3.14.2.38 ReturnCode_t set_qos (DomainParticipantQos qos) [inline]

Sets the DomainParticipantQoS values. These QoS values affect the behavior of the [DomainParticipant](#). This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [DomainParticipant](#) QoS.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DomainParticipant.java

3.15 DomainParticipantFactory Class Reference

[DomainParticipantFactory](#) constructs DomainParticipants. The.

Public Member Functions

- [DomainParticipant create_participant](#) (long domain_id, [DomainParticipantQos qos](#), [DomainParticipantListener listener](#), long mask)
- [ReturnCode_t delete_participant](#) ([DomainParticipant participant](#))
- [DomainParticipant lookup_participant](#) (long domain_id)
- [ReturnCode_t set_default_participant_qos](#) ([DomainParticipantQos qos](#))
- [ReturnCode_t get_default_participant_qos](#) ([DomainParticipantQos qos](#))
- [ReturnCode_t set_qos](#) ([DomainParticipantFactoryQos qos](#))
- [ReturnCode_t get_qos](#) ([DomainParticipantFactoryQos qos](#))

Static Public Member Functions

- static [DomainParticipantFactory get_instance](#) ()

3.15.1 Detailed Description

[DomainParticipantFactory](#) constructs DomainParticipants. The [DomainParticipantFactory](#) is used to configure, create and destroy [DomainParticipant](#) instances.

Author

Twin Oaks Computing, Inc

Since

2.2

3.15.2 Member Function Documentation

3.15.2.1 DomainParticipant create_participant (long domain_id, DomainParticipantQos qos, DomainParticipantListener listener, long mask) [inline]

Create and initialize a [DomainParticipant](#). The caller provides the **domain_id** to which the Participant should belong. The **listener** and **mask** arguments are used to specify a set of callback routines which will be invoked upon detection of certain events.

The **qos** argument specifies the [DomainParticipant](#) Quality of Service settings that should be used when creating the [DomainParticipant](#). It may be specified as **DDS.PARTICIPANT_QOS_DEFAULT** to instruct CoreDX to use the default qos settings held in the [DomainParticipantFactory](#).

This routine will return **NULL** if it fails to create a [DomainParticipant](#).

Parameters

- domain_id* The DomainId of the created [DomainParticipant](#).
- qos* The QoS to use for the create DP.
- listener* The listener that will receive event notifications, can be null
- mask* A mask indicating which methods within 'listener' should be invoked.

See also

DDS::PARTICIPANT_QOS_DEFAULT
[DomainParticipantListener](#)
DDS::ALL_STATUS

3.15.2.2 ReturnCode_t delete_participant (DomainParticipant participant) [inline]

Destroy a [DomainParticipant](#). This routine will fail if all Entities (Publishers, Subscribers, etc) created through this [DomainParticipant](#) have not yet been deleted. (In this case, RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET will be returned.)

Parameters

- participant* A [DomainParticipant](#) previously created by a call to [create_participant\(\)](#)

3.15.2.3 ReturnCode_t get_default_participant_qos (DomainParticipantQos qos) [inline]

Provides access to the default Participant qos held in the factory. The provided **qos** argument is populated with the default qos settings.

3.15.2.4 static DomainParticipantFactory get_instance () [inline, static]

Get access to the singleton [DomainParticipantFactory](#).

3.15.2.5 ReturnCode_t get_qos (DomainParticipantFactoryQos qos) [inline]

Gets the current QoS settings of the [DomainParticipantFactory](#).

3.15.2.6 DomainParticipant lookup_participant (long domain_id) [inline]

Find a [DomainParticipant](#) with the provided domain_id. If there are multiple participants in existence with the specified id, then one of them will be returned. (Which one is not specified.)

3.15.2.7 `ReturnCode_t set_default_participant_qos (DomainParticipantQos qos) [inline]`

Sets the default [DomainParticipantQos](#) held in the factory. This default qos will be used during subsequent calls to [DomainParticipantFactory.create_participant\(\)](#) if the special `DDS.PARTICIPANT_QOS_DEFAULT` value is provided for **qos**.

This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY` will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [DomainParticipantFactory](#).

3.15.2.8 `ReturnCode_t set_qos (DomainParticipantFactoryQos qos) [inline]`

Sets the [DomainParticipantFactory](#) QoS values. These QoS values affect the behavior of the factory.

This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY` will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [DomainParticipantFactory](#).

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DomainParticipantFactory.java`

3.16 DomainParticipantFactoryQos Class Reference

Structure that holds [DomainParticipantFactory](#) Quality of Service policies.

Public Attributes

- [EntityFactoryQosPolicy](#) entity_factory

3.16.1 Detailed Description

Structure that holds [DomainParticipantFactory](#) Quality of Service policies.

See also

[DomainParticipantFactory::set_qos\(DomainParticipantFactoryQos\)](#) set_qos()
[DomainParticipantFactory::get_qos\(DomainParticipantFactoryQos\)](#) get_qos()

3.16.2 Member Data Documentation

3.16.2.1 EntityFactoryQosPolicy entity_factory

Controls the behavior of the [DomainParticipant](#) 'create' operations.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DomainParticipantFactoryQos.java

3.17 DomainParticipantListener Interface Reference

Public Member Functions

- void `on_inconsistent_topic` (`Topic` the_topic, `InconsistentTopicStatus` status)
- void `on_offered_deadline_missed` (`DataWriter` writer, `OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus` status)
- void `on_offered_incompatible_qos` (`DataWriter` writer, `OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus` status)
- void `on_liveliness_lost` (`DataWriter` writer, `LivelinessLostStatus` status)
- void `on_publication_matched` (`DataWriter` writer, `PublicationMatchedStatus` status)
- void `on_requested_deadline_missed` (`DataReader` the_reader, `RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus` status)
- void `on_requested_incompatible_qos` (`DataReader` the_reader, `RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus` status)
- void `on_sample_rejected` (`DataReader` the_reader, `SampleRejectedStatus` status)
- void `on_liveliness_changed` (`DataReader` the_reader, `LivelinessChangedStatus` status)
- void `on_data_available` (`DataReader` the_reader)
- void `on_subscription_matched` (`DataReader` the_reader, `SubscriptionMatchedStatus` status)
- void `on_sample_lost` (`DataReader` the_reader, `SampleLostStatus` status)
- void `on_data_on_readers` (`Subscriber` the_subscriber)
- long `get_nil_mask` ()

3.17.1 Detailed Description

The `DomainParticipantListener` provides asynchronous notification of DDS_DomainParticipant events. This listener can be installed during `DomainParticipant` creation, `DomainParticipantFactory_create_participant()`, as well as by calling `DomainParticipant_set_listener()`.

3.17.2 Member Function Documentation

3.17.2.1 `long get_nil_mask ()`

`get_nil_mask()` returns a bitmask indicating which listener methods (if any) should be considered NIL, and therefore, should not be invoked.

3.17.2.2 `void on_data_available (DataReader the_reader)`

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a `DataReader`, contained in any `Subscriber` in this `DomainParticipant`, has new data or data state information available. This listener is invoked only if the concerned `DataReader` and `Subscriber` do not have an `on_data_available` listener installed.

The `status` argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.3 void on_data_on_readers (Subscriber *the_subscriber*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#), contained in any [Subscriber](#) in this [DomainParticipant](#), has new data or data state information available. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [Subscriber](#) does not have an **on_data_on_readers** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.4 void on_inconsistent_topic (Topic *the_topic*, InconsistentTopicStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [Topic](#) contained within this [DomainParticipant](#) has characteristics that are different (inconsistent) with another existing topic. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [Topic](#) does not have an **on_inconsistent_topic** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.5 void on_liveliness_changed (DataReader *the_reader*, LivelinessChangedStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the liveliness of a [DataWriter](#), matched to a [DataReader](#) within any [Subscriber](#) within this [DomainParticipant](#), has changed (either 'active' or 'inactive'). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) and [Subscriber](#) do not have an **on_liveliness_changed** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.6 void on_liveliness_lost (DataWriter *writer*, LivelinessLostStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataWriter](#) contained in any [Publisher](#) within this [DomainParticipant](#) has not satisfied its LIVELINESS QoS setting. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataWriter](#) and [Publisher](#) do not have an **on_liveliness_lost** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.7 void on_offered_deadline_missed (DataWriter *writer*, OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataWriter](#) contained in any [Publisher](#) within this [DomainParticipant](#) has failed to meet its DEADLINE QoS commitment. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataWriter](#) and [Publisher](#) do not have an **on_offered_deadline_missed** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.8 void on_offered_incompatible_qos (*DataWriter writer*, *OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataWriter](#) contained in any [Publisher](#) within this [DomainParticipant](#) has offered a QoS policy setting that is incompatible with that requested by a potentially matching [DataReader](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataWriter](#) and [Publisher](#) do not have an **on_offered_incompatible_qos** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.9 void on_publication_matched (*DataWriter writer*, *PublicationMatchedStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataWriter](#) contained in any [Publisher](#) within this [DomainParticipant](#) has matched with a [DataReader](#) or has ceased to be matched with a [DataReader](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataWriter](#) and [Publisher](#) do not have an **on_publication_matched** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.10 void on_requested_deadline_missed (*DataReader the_reader*, *RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the QoS DEADLINE policy of a [DataReader](#), contained in any [Subscriber](#) of this [DomainParticipant](#), was not satisfied for a data instance. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) and [Subscriber](#) do not have an **on_requested_deadline_missed** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.11 void on_requested_incompatible_qos (*DataReader the_reader*, *RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#) contained in any [Subscriber](#) within this [DomainParticipant](#), has requested a QoS policy that was incompatible with that offered by a [DataWriter](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) and [Subscriber](#) do not have an **on_requested_incompatible_qos** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.12 void on_sample_lost (*DataReader the_reader*, *SampleLostStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#), contained in any [Subscriber](#) in this [DomainParticipant](#), has lost a sample (never received). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) and [Subscriber](#) do not have an **on_sample_lost** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.13 void on_sample_rejected (DataReader *the_reader*, SampleRejectedStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#) contained in any [Subscriber](#) within the DomainParticipant has rejected a sample. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) and [Subscriber](#) do not have an **on_sample_rejected** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.17.2.14 void on_subscription_matched (DataReader *the_reader*, SubscriptionMatchedStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#), contained in any [Subscriber](#) in this [DomainParticipant](#), has matched or ceased to be matched with a [DataWriter](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) and [Subscriber](#) do not have an **on_subscription_matched** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DomainParticipantListener.java

3.18 DomainParticipantQos Class Reference

Structure that holds [DomainParticipant](#) Quality of Service policies.

Public Attributes

- [UserDataQosPolicy](#) `user_data`
- [EntityFactoryQosPolicy](#) `entity_factory`
- [PeerParticipantQosPolicy](#) `peer_participants`

3.18.1 Detailed Description

Structure that holds [DomainParticipant](#) Quality of Service policies.

See also

[DomainParticipant::set_qos\(DomainParticipantQos\)](#) `set_qos()`
[DomainParticipant::get_qos\(DomainParticipantQos\)](#) `get_qos()`
[DomainParticipantFactory::create_participant\(long domain_id, DomainParticipantQos qos, DomainParticipantListener listener, long mask\)](#) `create_participant()`
[DomainParticipantFactory::set_default_participant_qos\(DomainParticipantQos\)](#) `set_default_participant_qos()`
[DomainParticipantFactory::get_default_participant_qos\(DomainParticipantQos\)](#) `get_default_participant_qos()`

3.18.2 Member Data Documentation

3.18.2.1 EntityFactoryQosPolicy `entity_factory`

Controls the behavior of the [DomainParticipant](#) `create` operations.

3.18.2.2 PeerParticipantQosPolicy `peer_participants`

Specifies a list of [DomainParticipant](#) peers to attempt communication with. If empty, default Discovery is used.

3.18.2.3 UserDataQosPolicy `user_data`

A sequence of octets associated with a [DomainParticipant](#).

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DomainParticipantQos.java`

3.19 DurabilityQosPolicy Class Reference

3.19.1 Detailed Description

The DurabilityQosPolicy controls the durability of data. The DDS API identifies several degrees of data durability.

1. VOLATILE: The data is volatile, and is not persisted beyond the initial publication.
2. TRANSIENT_LOCAL: The data is persisted locally within the source [DataWriter](#). If that [DataWriter](#) is destroyed, or the containing application exits, the data is no longer available.
3. TRANSIENT: The data is persisted beyond the lifecycle of the originating [DataWriter](#), and is available even after that [DataWriter](#) has been destroyed. However, data does not persist a reboot of the computer.
4. PERSISTENT: The data is persisted to 'off-line' storage, and is available even after a system reboot.

A [DataWriter](#) can offer to provide a level of durability for data that it generates, and a [DataReader](#) requests the level of durability that it requires. If the [DataReader](#) requests a 'higher' level of durability than that offered by the [DataWriter](#), then the QoS policy is incompatible.

CoreDX DDS currently supports VOLATILE and TRANSIENT_LOCAL.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DurabilityQosPolicy.java

3.20 DurabilityServiceQosPolicy Class Reference

3.20.1 Detailed Description

The DurabilityServiceQosPolicy supports the durability of data. The DDS API identifies several degrees of data durability.

1. VOLATILE: The data is volatile, and is not persisted beyond the initial publication.
2. TRANSIENT_LOCAL: The data is persisted locally within the source [DataWriter](#). If that [DataWriter](#) is destroyed, or the containing application exits, the data is no longer available.
3. TRANSIENT: The data is persisted beyond the lifecycle of the originating [DataWriter](#), and is available even after that [DataWriter](#) has been destroyed. However, data does not persist a reboot of the computer.
4. PERSISTENT: The data is persisted to 'off-line' storage, and is available even after a system reboot.

If a durability of TRANSIENT or PERSISTENT is specified, then a service beyond the source [DataWriter](#) must be established to provide advanced data durability. This QoS policy helps to configure that durability service.

CoreDX DDS currently supports VOLATILE and TRANSIENT_LOCAL.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/DurabilityServiceQosPolicy.java`

3.21 Duration_t Class Reference

Represents a time duration with nanosecond resolution.

3.21.1 Detailed Description

Represents a time duration with nanosecond resolution.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/Duration_t.java`

3.22 Entity Class Reference

Base class for all DDS Entities.

Inheritance diagram for Entity:



Public Member Functions

- [StatusCondition](#) `get_statuscondition ()`
- `int` `get_status_changes ()`
- `ReturnCode_t` `enable ()`
- `InstanceHandle_t` `get_instance_handle ()`

3.22.1 Detailed Description

Base class for all DDS Entities.

3.22.2 Member Function Documentation

3.22.2.1 `ReturnCode_t` `enable ()` [`inline`]

Enable this [Entity](#). An [Entity](#) will begin to communicate only after it is enabled.

Reimplemented in [DataReader](#), [DataWriter](#), [DomainParticipant](#), [Publisher](#), and [Subscriber](#).

3.22.2.2 `InstanceHandle_t` `get_instance_handle ()` [`inline`]

Gets the handle that locally identifies this [Entity](#).

3.22.2.3 `int` `get_status_changes ()` [`inline`]

Gets the current status changes from this [Entity](#).

3.22.2.4 `StatusCondition` `get_statuscondition ()` [`inline`]

Gets the [StatusCondition](#) associated with this [Entity](#).

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/Entity.java`

3.23 EntityFactoryQosPolicy Class Reference

3.23.1 Detailed Description

Controls the behavior of entity factories. Several DDS entities act as factories to create, control, and destroy other DDS entities. For example, the [DomainParticipant](#) is a factory for [Publisher](#), [Subscriber](#), and [Topic](#) entities. This QoS controls the behavior of a factory.

A DDS entity can be enabled at creation time. If the `autoenable_created_entities` is set to **true**, then the factory will automatically call `enable()` on the entity during creation. Otherwise, the entity is created but not enabled. The application must specifically call `enable()` on the returned entity.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/EntityFactoryQosPolicy.java`

3.24 EntityNameQosPolicy Class Reference

3.24.1 Detailed Description

Assigns a name to an [Entity](#). This is a CoreDX DDS extension, and is provided for convenience. [Entity](#) names assigned through this QoS are not used internally by the middleware, they are provided for debug and analysis purposes.

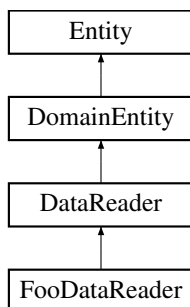
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/EntityNameQosPolicy.java`

3.25 FooDataReader Class Reference

The [FooDataReader](#) is an example specialized [DataReader](#) (generated by the `coredx_ddl` compiler) for reading data samples of type 'Foo'.

Inheritance diagram for [FooDataReader](#):



Public Member Functions

- `ReturnCode_t` [get_key_value](#) (Foo key_holder, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle)
- [InstanceHandle_t](#) [lookup_instance](#) (Foo instance_data)
- `ReturnCode_t` [return_loan](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos)
- `ReturnCode_t` [read](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)
- `ReturnCode_t` [take](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)
- `ReturnCode_t` [read_w_condition](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, [ReadCondition](#) condition)
- `ReturnCode_t` [take_w_condition](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, [ReadCondition](#) condition)
- `ReturnCode_t` [read_next_sample](#) (Foo received_data, [SampleInfo](#) sample_info)
- `ReturnCode_t` [take_next_sample](#) (Foo received_data, [SampleInfo](#) sample_info)
- `ReturnCode_t` [read_instance](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)
- `ReturnCode_t` [take_instance](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)
- `ReturnCode_t` [read_next_instance](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, [InstanceHandle_t](#) prev_handle, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)
- `ReturnCode_t` [take_next_instance](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, [InstanceHandle_t](#) prev_handle, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)
- `ReturnCode_t` [read_next_instance_w_condition](#) (FooSeq received_data, [SampleInfoSeq](#) sample_infos, int max_samples, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle, [ReadCondition](#) condition)

- ReturnCode_t [take_next_instance_w_condition](#) (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle, [ReadCondition](#) condition)

3.25.1 Detailed Description

The [FooDataReader](#) is an example specialized [DataReader](#) (generated by the `coredx_ddl` compiler) for reading data samples of type 'Foo'. The [FooDataReader](#) is an implementation of the base [DataReader](#) class that has been extended to support the 'Foo' data type.

Note: the [FooDataReader](#) is included here for documentation purposes only, and does not really exist in the [com.toc.coredx.DDS](#) package.

3.25.2 Member Function Documentation

3.25.2.1 ReturnCode_t get_key_value (Foo key_holder, InstanceHandle_t handle)

This routine will populate the data structure indicated by **key_holder** with the key information identified by **handle**.

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

3.25.2.2 InstanceHandle_t lookup_instance (Foo instance_data)

Returns the handle that identifies the data instance provided in **instance_data**. The 'key' field values of the data are associated with a unique handle.

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

3.25.2.3 ReturnCode_t read (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)

This operation accesses a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)) within the [DataReader](#). This routine, and the related [take\(\)](#), provide the interface for an application to access published data. There are several varieties of [read\(\)](#) and [take\(\)](#), to facilitate different access patterns or approaches.

The primary difference between [read\(\)](#) and [take\(\)](#) is that [take\(\)](#) removes all returned data samples from the [DataReader](#) while [read\(\)](#) does not. Sequential [read\(\)](#) calls will return the same data samples each time (if nothing else changes); while sequential [take\(\)](#) calls will return data samples for only the first call. Subsequent [take\(\)](#) calls will return an empty collection (if no new data arrives).

The specific behavior of [read\(\)](#) depends on several things: input parameters, the QoS settings of the [DataReader](#), and the state of received data. First, the **received_data** and **sample_infos** arguments affect the following:

- how many samples are returned, and
- whether the returned data should be 'loaned' or copied.

The argument **max_samples** is used to further limit the number of samples returned.

The **sample_states**, **view_states**, and **instance_states** arguments are used to selectively add data samples to the returned collections. These arguments indicate the desired 'states' for data samples and instances. These state arguments are bit masks; they can be the bit-wise OR of several individual state flags or they may use the special 'ANY' constants (e.g.: `DDS.ANY_SAMPLE_STATE`). Only samples that have a matching state for all three categories are added to the returned collection.

The order of samples in the returned collections is determined by the **PRESENTATION** and **DESTINATION_ORDER** QoS policies.

The returned collection is held in **received_data** and **samples_infos**. These two sequences operate together to represent a sequence of pairs (data, [SampleInfo](#)). Each data item in **received_data** has a corresponding entry in **sample_infos** that provides associated 'meta-data'. See [SampleInfo](#) for a description of this meta-data.

In CoreDX **DDS**, the returned sequences contain 'loaned' data. This provides zero-copy access to the data, and provides a very efficient data access mechanism. Because the data is 'loaned' to the application, the application is required to indicate when it is finished accessing the data. This is accomplished by calling [return_loan\(\)](#).

The [read\(\)](#) operation will set the [SampleInfo.sample_state](#) to `DDS.READ_SAMPLE_STATE`.

The [read\(\)](#) operation may set the [SampleInfo.view_state](#) to `DDS.NOT_NEW_VIEW_STATE`, if a sample of the most recent generation of the instance is read.

If there is no data found, then the [read\(\)](#) will return `RETCODE_NO_DATA`.

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

3.25.2.4 `ReturnCode_t read_instance (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, InstanceHandle_t handle, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)`

This operation accesses a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), belonging to a particular instance, within the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::read\(FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states\) read\(\)](#)

3.25.2.5 ReturnCode_t read_next_instance (FooSeq *received_data*, SampleInfoSeq *sample_infos*, int *max_samples*, InstanceHandle_t *prev_handle*, long *sample_states*, long *view_states*, long *instance_states*)

This operation accesses a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), instance by instance, within the [DataReader](#). To start, pass HANDLE_NIL for parameter *prev_handle*. After the last instance (in order) has been taken, this routine will return RETCODE_NO_DATA.

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::read](#)(FooSeq *received_data*, SampleInfoSeq *sample_infos*, int *max_samples*, long *sample_states*, long *view_states*, long *instance_states*) [read\(\)](#)

3.25.2.6 ReturnCode_t read_next_instance_w_condition (FooSeq *received_data*, SampleInfoSeq *sample_infos*, int *max_samples*, InstanceHandle_t *handle*, ReadCondition *condition*)

This operation accesses a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), instance by instance subject to a filter, within the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::read](#)(FooSeq *received_data*, SampleInfoSeq *sample_infos*, int *max_samples*, long *sample_states*, long *view_states*, long *instance_states*) [read\(\)](#)

3.25.2.7 ReturnCode_t read_next_sample (Foo *received_data*, SampleInfo *sample_info*)

This operation accesses a data value (with associated [SampleInfo](#)) within the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::read](#)(FooSeq *received_data*, SampleInfoSeq *sample_infos*, int *max_samples*, long *sample_states*, long *view_states*, long *instance_states*) [read\(\)](#)

3.25.2.8 `ReturnCode_t read_w_condition (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, ReadCondition condition)`

This operation accesses a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), subject to a filter, within the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::read\(FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states\) read\(\)](#)

3.25.2.9 `ReturnCode_t return_loan (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos)`

Returns data and `sample_info` values to a [DataReader](#). When an application calls [DataReader read\(\)](#) or [take\(\)](#) operations, these routines 'loan' data and [SampleInfo](#) values to the application. [This is an optimization that avoids extra copies of data.] The application must return this 'loaned' data to the [DataReader](#). The [return_loan\(\)](#) routine indicates to the [DataReader](#) that the application no longer requires access to the data and `sample_infos`.

A call to [return_loan\(\)](#) operation must be made only if previous [read\(\)](#) or [take\(\)](#) calls 'loaned' data to the application. See [read\(\)](#) for a discussion of when data is 'loaned'.

If the `received_data` or `sample_infos` parameters provided do not identify data obtained from [DataReader dr](#), then the error `RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET` will be returned.

A [DataReader](#) cannot be deleted if any 'loans' are outstanding.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::read\(FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states\) read\(\)](#)

3.25.2.10 `ReturnCode_t take (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)`

This operation takes a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)) from the [DataReader](#). This routine, and the related [read\(\)](#), provide the interface for an application to access published data. There are several varieties of [read\(\)](#) and [take\(\)](#), to facilitate different access patterns or approaches.

The primary difference between [read\(\)](#) and [take\(\)](#) is that [take\(\)](#) removes all returned data samples from the [DataReader](#) while [read\(\)](#) does not. Sequential [read\(\)](#) calls will return the same data samples each time (if nothing else changes); while sequential [take\(\)](#) calls will return data samples for only the first call. Subsequent [take\(\)](#) calls will return an empty collection (if no new data arrives).

The specific behavior of [take\(\)](#) depends on several things: input parameters, the QoS settings of the [DataReader](#), and the state of received data. First, the **received_data** and **sample_infos** arguments affect the following:

- how many samples are returned, and
- whether the returned data should be 'loaned' or copied.

The argument **max_samples** is used to further limit the number of samples returned.

The **sample_states**, **view_states**, and **instance_states** arguments are used to selectively add data samples to the returned collections. These arguments indicate the desired 'states' for data samples and instances. These state arguments are bit masks; they can be the bit-wise OR of several individual state flags or they may use the special 'ANY' constants (e.g.: DDS.ANY_SAMPLE_STATE). Only samples that have a matching state for all three categories are added to the returned collection.

The order of samples in the returned collections is determined by the **PRESENTATION** and **DESTINATION_ORDER** QoS policies.

The returned collection is held in **received_data** and **samples_infos**. These two sequences operate together to represent a sequence of pairs (data, [SampleInfo](#)). Each data item in **received_data** has a corresponding entry in **sample_infos** that provides associated 'meta-data'. See [SampleInfo](#) for a description of this meta-data.

In CoreDX DDS, the returned sequences contain 'loaned' data. This provides zero-copy access to the data, and provides a very efficient data access mechanism. Because the data is 'loaned' to the application, the application is required to indicate when it is finished accessing the data. This is accomplished by calling [return_loan\(\)](#).

The [take\(\)](#) operation will set the [SampleInfo.sample_state](#) to DDS.READ_SAMPLE_STATE.

The [take\(\)](#) operation may set the [SampleInfo.view_state](#) to DDS.NOT_NEW_VIEW_STATE, if a sample of the most recent generation of the instance is taken.

If there is no data found, then the [take\(\)](#) will return RETCODE_NO_DATA.

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

3.25.2.11 ReturnCode_t take_instance (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, InstanceHandle_t handle, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)

This operation takes a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), belonging to a particular instance, from the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::take\(FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int](#)

max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states) [take\(\)](#)

3.25.2.12 **ReturnCode_t take_next_instance (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, InstanceHandle_t prev_handle, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)**

This operation takes a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), instance by instance, from the [DataReader](#). To start, pass HANDLE_NIL for parameter prev_handle. After the last instance (in order) has been taken, this routine will return RETCODE_NO_DATA.

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::take\(FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states\) take\(\)](#)

3.25.2.13 **ReturnCode_t take_next_instance_w_condition (FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, InstanceHandle_t handle, ReadCondition condition)**

This operation takes a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), instance by instance subject to a filter, from the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::take\(FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states\) take\(\)](#)

3.25.2.14 **ReturnCode_t take_next_sample (Foo received_data, SampleInfo sample_info)**

This operation takes a data value (with associated [SampleInfo](#)) from the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::take\(FooSeq received_data, SampleInfoSeq sample_infos, int max_samples, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states\) take\(\)](#)

3.25.2.15 ReturnCode_t take_w_condition (FooSeq *received_data*, SampleInfoSeq *sample_infos*, int *max_samples*, ReadCondition *condition*)

This operation takes a collection of data values (with associated [SampleInfo](#)), subject to a filter, from the [DataReader](#).

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataReader](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooDataReader::take](#)(FooSeq *received_data*, SampleInfoSeq *sample_infos*, int *max_samples*, long *sample_states*, long *view_states*, long *instance_states*) [take\(\)](#)

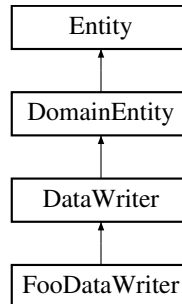
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/FooDataReader.java`

3.26 FooDataWriter Class Reference

The [FooDataWriter](#) is an example specialized [DataWriter](#) (generated by the `coredx_ddl` compiler) for writing data samples of type 'Foo'.

Inheritance diagram for [FooDataWriter](#):



Public Member Functions

- `ReturnCode_t` [get_key_value](#) (Foo key_holder, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle)
- `InstanceHandle_t` [lookup_instance](#) (Foo instance_data)
- `InstanceHandle_t` [register_instance](#) (Foo instance_data)
- `InstanceHandle_t` [register_instance_w_timestamp](#) (Foo instance_data, `Time_t` ts)
- `ReturnCode_t` [unregister_instance](#) (Foo instance_data, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle)
- `ReturnCode_t` [unregister_instance_w_timestamp](#) (Foo instance_data, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle, `Time_t` timestamp)
- `ReturnCode_t` [write](#) (Foo instance_data, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle)
- `ReturnCode_t` [write_w_timestamp](#) (Foo instance_data, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle, `Time_t` timestamp)
- `ReturnCode_t` [dispose](#) (Foo instance_data, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle)
- `ReturnCode_t` [dispose_w_timestamp](#) (Foo instance_data, [InstanceHandle_t](#) handle, `Time_t` timestamp)

3.26.1 Detailed Description

The [FooDataWriter](#) is an example specialized [DataWriter](#) (generated by the `coredx_ddl` compiler) for writing data samples of type 'Foo'. The [FooDataWriter](#) is an implementation of the base [DataWriter](#) class that has been extended to support the 'Foo' data type.

Note: the [FooDataWriter](#) is included here for documentation purposes only, and does not really exist in the `com.toc.coredx.DDS` package.

3.26.2 Member Function Documentation

3.26.2.1 ReturnCode_t dispose (Foo instance_data, InstanceHandle_t handle)

Indicates that the instance no longer exists. If **handle** is not HANDLE_NIL, then **handle** must identify a valid instance that has been previously registered or written by this [DataWriter](#). The current time is used as the source timestamp.

3.26.2.2 ReturnCode_t dispose_w_timestamp (Foo instance_data, InstanceHandle_t handle, Time_t timestamp)

Indicates that the instance no longer exists. If **handle** is not HANDLE_NIL, then **handle** must identify a valid instance that has been previously registered or written by this [DataWriter](#). The **source_timestamp** is used as the source timestamp for the published message.

3.26.2.3 ReturnCode_t get_key_value (Foo key_holder, InstanceHandle_t handle)

This routine will populate the data structure indicated by **key_holder** with the key information identified by **handle**.

This routine is data type specific. The generated type specific [DataWriter](#) includes an implementation of this routine which should be used to support type-safety.

3.26.2.4 InstanceHandle_t lookup_instance (Foo instance_data)

Returns the handle that identifies the data instance provided in **instance_data**. The 'key' field values of the data are associated with a unique handle.

3.26.2.5 InstanceHandle_t register_instance (Foo instance_data)

Declares the existence of an instance identified by the 'key fields' in **instance_data**. The handle that uniquely identifies the instance is returned. The current time is used as the source timestamp.

3.26.2.6 InstanceHandle_t register_instance_w_timestamp (Foo instance_data, Time_t ts)

Declares the existence of an instance identified by the 'key fields' in **instance_data**. The handle that uniquely identifies the instance is returned. The **source_timestamp** is used as the source timestamp.

3.26.2.7 ReturnCode_t unregister_instance (Foo instance_data, InstanceHandle_t handle)

Indicates that the writer will no longer be providing updates the specified instance. If **handle** is not HANDLE_NIL, then **handle** must identify a valid instance that has been previously registered or written

by this [DataWriter](#). The current time is used as the source timestamp.

3.26.2.8 **ReturnCode_t unregister_instance_w_timestamp (Foo instance_data, InstanceHandle_t handle, Time_t timestamp)**

Indicates that the writer will no longer be providing updates the specified instance. If **handle** is not `HANDLE_NIL`, then **handle** must identify a valid instance that has been previously registered or written by this [DataWriter](#). The provided **source_timestamp** is used as the source timestamp.

3.26.2.9 **ReturnCode_t write (Foo instance_data, InstanceHandle_t handle)**

Publishes the provided **instance_data**. If **handle** is `HANDLE_NIL`, then the handle is determined from the 'key fields' of **instance_data**.

The current time is used as the source timestamp for the published data.

This routine may block if `RELIABILITY kind == RELIABLE`, `RESOURCE_LIMITS` are not `UNLIMITED`, and the local resources are exhausted. The routine will block at most 'max_blocking_time' as configured in the `RELIABILITY QoS`. If the routine is still unable to handle the data, after blocking, then `RETCODE_-TIMEOUT` is returned.

The routine may return `RETCODE_OUT_OF_RESOURCES` if it is determined that no amount of blocking will allow the data to be processed.

On success, `RETCODE_OK` is returned.

3.26.2.10 **ReturnCode_t write_w_timestamp (Foo instance_data, InstanceHandle_t handle, Time_t timestamp)**

Publishes the provided **instance_data**. If **handle** is `HANDLE_NIL`, then the handle is determined from the 'key fields' of **instance_data**.

The **source_timestamp** is used as the source timestamp for the published data.

This routine may block if `RELIABILITY kind == RELIABLE`, `RESOURCE_LIMITS` are not `UNLIMITED`, and the local resources are exhausted. The routine will block at most 'max_blocking_time' as configured in the `RELIABILITY QoS`. If the routine is still unable to handle the data, after blocking, then `RETCODE_-TIMEOUT` is returned.

The routine may return `RETCODE_OUT_OF_RESOURCES` if it is determined that no amount of blocking will allow the data to be processed.

On success, `RETCODE_OK` is returned.

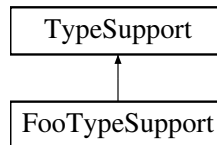
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/FooDataWriter.java`

3.27 FooTypeSupport Class Reference

The [FooTypeSupport](#) class implements the [TypeSupport](#) interface for the Data Type 'Foo'.

Inheritance diagram for FooTypeSupport:



Public Member Functions

- ReturnCode_t [register_type](#) (DomainParticipant dp, String type_name)
- String [get_type_name](#) ()

3.27.1 Detailed Description

The [FooTypeSupport](#) class implements the [TypeSupport](#) interface for the Data Type 'Foo'. This provides a mechanism for an application to register the 'Foo' application defined data type with CoreDX DDS.

Note: [FooTypeSupport](#) is provided here for illustration purposes and is not really included in the [com.toc.coredx.DDS](#) package.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooTypeSupport](#) [FooTypeSupport](#)

3.27.2 Member Function Documentation

3.27.2.1 String [get_type_name](#) ()

Returns the default name of the Data Type supported by this instance of [TypeSupport](#) (in this case, 'Foo').

Implements [TypeSupport](#).

3.27.2.2 ReturnCode_t [register_type](#) (DomainParticipant *dp*, String *type_name*)

Registers the 'Foo' Data Type with the DDS infrastructure. The type is registered under the name 'type_name'. If the 'type_name' parameter is null, then the default name ('Foo' in this case), will be used.

Implements [TypeSupport](#).

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/FooTypeSupport.java`

3.28 GroupDataQosPolicy Class Reference

Allows the application to attach arbitrary information to a [Publisher](#) or [Subscriber](#).

3.28.1 Detailed Description

Allows the application to attach arbitrary information to a [Publisher](#) or [Subscriber](#). The value of the GROUP_DATA is propagated and made available to applications through the built-in topics.

The group data is implemented as a vector of Bytes, and can be used to store any application defined data.

This QoS can be used by an application in combination with the [DataReaderListener](#) and [DataWriterListener](#) to implement conditional matching policies.

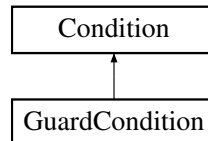
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/GroupDataQosPolicy.java

3.29 GuardCondition Class Reference

A [GuardCondition](#) is a [Condition](#) where the **trigger_value** is under application control.

Inheritance diagram for GuardCondition:



Public Member Functions

- [GuardCondition](#) ()

3.29.1 Detailed Description

A [GuardCondition](#) is a [Condition](#) where the **trigger_value** is under application control.

3.29.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.29.2.1 [GuardCondition](#) () [`inline`]

This routine creates a [GuardCondition](#).

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/GuardCondition.java`

3.30 HistoryQosPolicy Class Reference

Controls the amount of historical data maintained by a [DataReader](#) or [DataWriter](#).

3.30.1 Detailed Description

Controls the amount of historical data maintained by a [DataReader](#) or [DataWriter](#). The history kind can be set to KEEP_ALL_HISTORY_QOS or KEEP_LAST_HISTORY_QOS.

If the history kind is KEEP_LAST, then the history depth field is used to determine the number of samples to keep. The default setting is KEEP_LAST with a depth of 1. This means that for a single sample (the most recent) is kept for each data instance.

If the history kind is KEEP_ALL, then the depth field is unused, and all samples will be kept, within the limits set by the ResourceLimits QoS policy.

This QoS policy must be consistent with the ResourceLimits policy.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.ResourceLimitsQosPolicy](#)

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/HistoryQosPolicy.java

3.31 InconsistentTopicStatus Class Reference

[InconsistentTopicStatus](#) provides status related to the `on_inconsistent_topic` listener methods of the [TopicListener](#) structure.

Public Member Functions

- [int get_total_count \(\)](#)
- [int get_total_count_change \(\)](#)

3.31.1 Detailed Description

[InconsistentTopicStatus](#) provides status related to the `on_inconsistent_topic` listener methods of the [TopicListener](#) structure.

3.31.2 Member Function Documentation

3.31.2.1 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Gets the **total_count** value. Cumulative count of the discovered Topics having a matching name and inconsistent characteristics.

3.31.2.2 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Gets the **total_count_change** value. Change in **total_count** since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/InconsistentTopicStatus.java`

3.32 InstanceHandle_t Class Reference

Used to identify a DDS [Entity](#) or data instance. An InstanceHandle is unique within its context. For example, each data instance known by a [DataReader](#) is assigned a unique InstanceHandle. However, these handles may not be unique when compared to handles from another [DataReader](#).

3.32.1 Detailed Description

Used to identify a DDS [Entity](#) or data instance. An InstanceHandle is unique within its context. For example, each data instance known by a [DataReader](#) is assigned a unique InstanceHandle. However, these handles may not be unique when compared to handles from another [DataReader](#).

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/InstanceHandle_t.java`

3.33 LatencyBudgetQosPolicy Class Reference

Specifies allowable latency.

3.33.1 Detailed Description

Specifies allowable latency. The latency budget is used internally by CoreDX DDS to optimize data messaging. If the middleware is provided a latency budget that is non-zero, then several internal operations can be optimized to reduce message and processing overhead.

To be compatible, the [DataWriter](#) must offer a `latency_budget` that is equal to or smaller than that requested by the [DataReader](#).

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/LatencyBudgetQosPolicy.java`

3.34 LifespanQosPolicy Class Reference

Specifies the maximum duration of validity of the data written by the [DataWriter](#).

3.34.1 Detailed Description

Specifies the maximum duration of validity of the data written by the [DataWriter](#). The default value of the lifespan duration is infinite.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/LifespanQosPolicy.java`

3.35 LivelinessChangedStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_liveliness_changed` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- `int get_alive_count ()`
- `int get_alive_count_change ()`
- `int get_not_alive_count ()`
- `int get_not_alive_count_change ()`
- `InstanceHandle_t get_last_publication_handle ()`

3.35.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_liveliness_changed` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

3.35.2 Member Function Documentation

3.35.2.1 `int get_alive_count () [inline]`

Get the number of 'active' DataWriters matched to this [DataReader](#).

3.35.2.2 `int get_alive_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in `alive_count` since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

3.35.2.3 `InstanceHandle_t get_last_publication_handle () [inline]`

Get the handle identifying the most recent [DataWriter](#) whose liveliness changed.

3.35.2.4 `int get_not_alive_count () [inline]`

Get the number of 'not-alive' DataWriters matched to this [DataReader](#).

3.35.2.5 `int get_not_alive_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in `not_alive_count` since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/LivelinessChangedStatus.java`

3.36 LivelinessLostStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_liveliness_lost` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- `int get_total_count ()`
- `int get_total_count_change ()`

3.36.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_liveliness_lost` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

3.36.2 Member Function Documentation

3.36.2.1 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Get the cumulative number of times that an 'alive' [DataWriter](#) became not alive.

3.36.2.2 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in **total_count** since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/LivelinessLostStatus.java`

3.37 LivelinessQosPolicy Class Reference

Determines the mechanism and parameters used by the application to determine whether an [Entity](#) is alive.

3.37.1 Detailed Description

Determines the mechanism and parameters used by the application to determine whether an [Entity](#) is alive. The QoS defines the kind of liveliness (how liveliness is maintained) as well as a 'lease_duration' which specifies an interval for checking liveliness. The liveliness kind can be one of the following:

- AUTOMATIC
- MANUAL_BY_PARTICIPANT
- MANUAL_BY_TOPIC

The lease_duration indicates the maximum interval between liveliness indications from the publishing entity. If this period elapses with no indication from the publishing entity, then the entity is considered not alive.

Changes in liveliness are indicated to the application through status changes and the [DataWriterListener.on_liveliness_lost](#) and [DataReaderListener.on_liveliness_changed](#) listeners.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.DataReaderListener::on_liveliness_changed\(DataReader the_reader, Liveliness-ChangedStatus %DDS Status Structures\) on_liveliness_changed](#)
[com.toc.coredx.DDS.DataWriterListener::on_liveliness_lost\(DataWriter writer, LivelinessLostStatus %DDS Status Structures\) on_liveliness_lost](#)

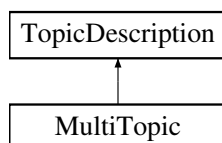
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/LivelinessQosPolicy.java

3.38 MultiTopic Class Reference

[MultiTopic](#) provides a topic that may include data from multiple Topics.

Inheritance diagram for MultiTopic:



Public Member Functions

- [DomainParticipant](#) `get_participant ()`
- `String` `get_type_name ()`
- `String` `get_name ()`

3.38.1 Detailed Description

[MultiTopic](#) provides a topic that may include data from multiple Topics.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.38.2 Member Function Documentation

3.38.2.1 `String` `get_name ()` [`inline`]

Not Yet Supported

This routine is not yet implemented.

Implements [TopicDescription](#).

3.38.2.2 `DomainParticipant` `get_participant ()` [`inline`]

Not Yet Supported

This routine is not yet implemented.

Implements [TopicDescription](#).

3.38.2.3 String get_type_name () [inline]**Not Yet Supported**

This routine is not yet implemented.

Implements [TopicDescription](#).

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/MultiTopic.java

3.39 OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_offered_deadline_missed` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [Domain-Participant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- `int get_total_count ()`
- `int get_total_count_change ()`
- `InstanceHandle_t get_last_instance_handle ()`

3.39.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_offered_deadline_missed` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [Domain-Participant](#) structures.

3.39.2 Member Function Documentation

3.39.2.1 `InstanceHandle_t get_last_instance_handle () [inline]`

Get the handle identifying the most recent instance whose deadline was missed.

3.39.2.2 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Get the cumulative count of the number of deadlines missed by this [DataWriter](#).

3.39.2.3 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in **total_count** since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus.java`

3.40 OfferedIncompatibleQoSStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_offered_incompatible_qos` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- `int` [get_total_count](#) ()
- `int` [get_total_count_change](#) ()
- `int` [get_last_policy_id](#) ()
- `Vector` [get_policies](#) ()

3.40.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_offered_incompatible_qos` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

3.40.2 Member Function Documentation

3.40.2.1 `int` [get_last_policy_id](#) () [`inline`]

Get the **id** of the most recent requested incompatible QoS policy. Convert **id** to a descriptive string with `DDS.qos_policy_str(int qos_policy_id)`.

3.40.2.2 `Vector` [get_policies](#) () [`inline`]

A list of QoS policies and the total number of times each QoS policy was found to be incompatible. Vector elements are of type `QoSPolicyCount`.

3.40.2.3 `int` [get_total_count](#) () [`inline`]

Get the cumulative count of the number of `DataWriters` discovered having matching [Topic](#) and incompatible QoS.

3.40.2.4 `int` [get_total_count_change](#) () [`inline`]

Get the change in **total_count** since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/OfferedIncompatibleQoSStatus.java`

3.41 OwnershipQosPolicy Class Reference

Determines instance ownership in the case of multiple writers. CoreDX DDS supports both SHARED_OWNERSHIP_QOS and EXCLUSIVE_OWNERSHIP_QOS.

3.41.1 Detailed Description

Determines instance ownership in the case of multiple writers. CoreDX DDS supports both SHARED_OWNERSHIP_QOS and EXCLUSIVE_OWNERSHIP_QOS.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/OwnershipQosPolicy.java

3.42 OwnershipStrengthQosPolicy Class Reference

Defines the strength, or priority, of a Writer. The strength is used to determine ownership in the case of EXCLUSIVE_OWNERSHIP_QOS. When multiple writers publish data about the same instance, the **stronger** writer is considered the owner, and data from other writers is not delivered to the reader.

3.42.1 Detailed Description

Defines the strength, or priority, of a Writer. The strength is used to determine ownership in the case of EXCLUSIVE_OWNERSHIP_QOS. When multiple writers publish data about the same instance, the **stronger** writer is considered the owner, and data from other writers is not delivered to the reader.

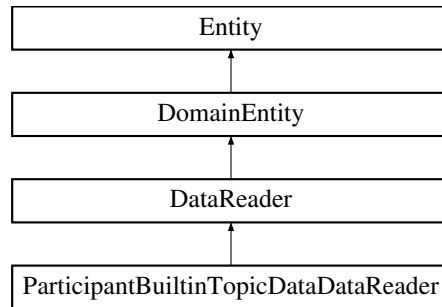
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/OwnershipStrengthQosPolicy.java

3.43 ParticipantBuiltinTopicDataDataReader Class Reference

The [ParticipantBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#) is a built-in [DataReader](#) that can be used to access Participant Discovery information. The reader can be accessed through the special 'builtin' [Subscriber](#) via the [DomainParticipant.get_builtin_subscriber\(\)](#) routine.

Inheritance diagram for ParticipantBuiltinTopicDataDataReader:



3.43.1 Detailed Description

The [ParticipantBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#) is a built-in [DataReader](#) that can be used to access Participant Discovery information. The reader can be accessed through the special 'builtin' [Subscriber](#) via the [DomainParticipant.get_builtin_subscriber\(\)](#) routine.

See also

[FooDataReader](#)
[ParticipantBuiltinTopicData](#)
[DomainParticipant::get_builtin_subscriber](#)

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/ParticipantBuiltinTopicDataDataReader.java`

3.44 PartitionQoSPolicy Class Reference

3.44.1 Detailed Description

Defines a logical data partition. This QoS is assigned to a [Publisher](#) or [Subscriber](#). DataWriters and DataReaders exist within the partition defined by their parent. DataWriters and DataReaders communicate only if they have a matching partition (and all other QoS and topic parameters match).

The partition QoS can be changed dynamically. Dynamic changes to partition may cause new matches between DataWriters and DataReaders or may break existing matches.

The partition QoS comprises a vector of Strings. Two Partitions 'match' if any string in one matches any string in the other.

A partition string may be a regular expression with wildcards as defined by POSIX fnmatch API (1003.2-1992 section B.6).

An empty Partition, that is a Partition with an empty name vector, is treated as a Partition with a single empty string of "".

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/PartitionQoSPolicy.java

3.45 PresentationQosPolicy Class Reference

Controls the presentation of received data samples to the application. CoreDX DDS currently supports only the `access_scope = INSTANCE_PRESENTATION_QOS` policy.

Public Attributes

- `PresentationQosPolicyAccessScopeKind` [access_scope](#)
the 'scope' of the presentation policy. Determines the extent to which the sample 'coherency' and 'order' are maintained.
- `boolean` [coherent_access](#)
Determines if coherent access is supported within the defined 'scope'.
- `boolean` [ordered_access](#)
Determines if ordered access is supported within the defined 'scope'.

3.45.1 Detailed Description

Controls the presentation of received data samples to the application. CoreDX DDS currently supports only the `access_scope = INSTANCE_PRESENTATION_QOS` policy.

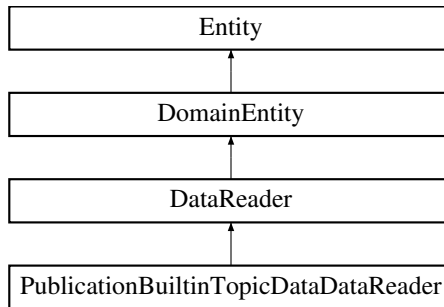
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/PresentationQosPolicy.java`

3.46 PublicationBuiltinTopicDataDataReader Class Reference

The [PublicationBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#) is a built-in [DataReader](#) that can be used to access Publication Discovery information. The reader can be accessed through the special 'builtin' [Subscriber](#) via the [DomainParticipant.get_builtin_subscriber\(\)](#) routine.

Inheritance diagram for [PublicationBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#):



3.46.1 Detailed Description

The [PublicationBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#) is a built-in [DataReader](#) that can be used to access Publication Discovery information. The reader can be accessed through the special 'builtin' [Subscriber](#) via the [DomainParticipant.get_builtin_subscriber\(\)](#) routine.

See also

[FooDataReader](#)
[PublicationBuiltinTopicData](#)
[DomainParticipant::get_builtin_subscriber](#)

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/PublicationBuiltinTopicDataDataReader.java`

3.47 PublicationMatchedStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_publication_matched` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- [int get_total_count \(\)](#)
- [int get_total_count_change \(\)](#)
- [int get_current_count \(\)](#)
- [int get_current_count_change \(\)](#)
- [InstanceHandle_t get_last_subscription_handle \(\)](#)

3.47.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_publication_matched` listener methods of the [DataWriter](#), [Publisher](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

3.47.2 Member Function Documentation

3.47.2.1 `int get_current_count () [inline]`

Get the current number of [DataReaders](#) matched to the [DataWriter](#).

3.47.2.2 `int get_current_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in `current_count` since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

3.47.2.3 `InstanceHandle_t get_last_subscription_handle () [inline]`

Get the handle of the most recently matched [DataReader](#) (subscription).

3.47.2.4 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Get the cumulative count of the number of times this [DataWriter](#) has discovered a matching [DataReader](#).

3.47.2.5 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in `total_count` since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

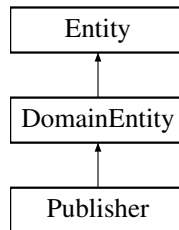
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/PublicationMatchedStatus.java`

3.48 Publisher Class Reference

The [Publisher](#) configures, creates, manages and destroys DataWriters.

Inheritance diagram for Publisher:



Public Member Functions

- `ReturnCode_t enable ()`
- `DomainParticipant get_participant ()`
- `DataWriter create_datawriter (Topic topic, DataWriterQos qos, DataWriterListener listener, long mask)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_datawriter (DataWriter datawriter)`
- `ReturnCode_t delete_contained_entities ()`
- `DataWriter lookup_datawriter (String topic_name)`
- `ReturnCode_t set_qos (PublisherQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_qos (PublisherQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t set_listener (PublisherListener new_listener, long mask)`
- `PublisherListener get_listener ()`
- `ReturnCode_t suspend_publications ()`
- `ReturnCode_t resume_publications ()`
- `ReturnCode_t begin_coherent_changes ()`
- `ReturnCode_t end_coherent_changes ()`
- `ReturnCode_t wait_for_acknowledgments (Duration_t max_wait)`
Block until all writers contained by this publisher have received acknowledgements.
- `ReturnCode_t set_default_datawriter_qos (DataWriterQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_default_datawriter_qos (DataWriterQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t copy_from_topic_qos (DataWriterQos qos, TopicQos topic_qos)`

3.48.1 Detailed Description

The [Publisher](#) configures, creates, manages and destroys DataWriters.

3.48.2 Member Function Documentation

3.48.2.1 `ReturnCode_t begin_coherent_changes () [inline]`

Not Yet Supported

This operation is not yet implemented.

3.48.2.2 `ReturnCode_t copy_from_topic_qos (DataWriterQos qos, TopicQos topic_qos) [inline]`

This operation copies the QoS settings in **a_topic_qos** to the corresponding settings in **a_datawriter_qos**. The **a_datawriter_qos** parameter is populated with a copy of the QoS policies from the **a_topic_qos** structure. QoS entries in the datawriter qos structure will be overwritten with the values from the topic.

3.48.2.3 `DataWriter create_datawriter (Topic topic, DataWriterQos qos, DataWriterListener listener, long mask) [inline]`

This operation creates a [DataWriter](#). The created [DataWriter](#) is contained within the [Publisher p](#). It is associated with the [Topic](#), [ContentFilteredTopic](#), or [MultiTopic](#) indicated by **a_topic**, and has the [DataWriterQos](#) indicated by **qos**. The **qos** argument may be passed `DDS.DATAWRITER_QOS_DEFAULT`, which indicates that the [Publisher](#) should use its currently configured default data writer QoS values. The [DataWriterListener](#) **a_listener**, is installed at creation time.

The created [DataWriter](#) (if not `NULL`) must be destroyed by a call to [Publisher.delete_datawriter\(\)](#).

This routine will fail if the provided QoS settings are internally inconsistent. In this case, the routine will return `NULL`.

3.48.2.4 `ReturnCode_t delete_contained_entities () [inline]`

This operation deletes all the [DataWriters](#) created by means of the [Publisher.create_datawriter\(\)](#) operation on the [Publisher p](#). This routine will recursively call the corresponding [delete_contained_entities\(\)](#) operation on each of the contained [DataWriter](#) objects. After successful execution, the application may delete the [Publisher](#) by calling [DomainParticipant.delete_publisher\(\)](#).

If any of the objects cannot be deleted, this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.48.2.5 `ReturnCode_t delete_datawriter (DataWriter datawriter) [inline]`

This operation deletes a [DataWriter](#). If the provided [DataWriter a_datawriter](#) was not created by [Publisher p](#), the routine will fail and will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.48.2.6 `ReturnCode_t enable () [inline]`

Enables the [Publisher](#). A [Publisher](#) is created either enabled or not based on the [DomainParticipantQos](#) setting `entity_factory`. When a [Publisher](#) is not enabled, only the following sub-set of all [Publisher](#) operations are legal:

- operations to get and set QoS policies,
- factory operations (create, delete),
- [get_statuscondition\(\)](#),
- [get_status_changes\(\)](#),
- lookup operations

Any other operation may return the `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_NOT_ENABLED` error. `Publisher_enable()` may be called on an already enabled [Subscriber](#) [it will have no effect].

Reimplemented from [Entity](#).

3.48.2.7 `ReturnCode_t end_coherent_changes () [inline]`

Not Yet Supported

This operation is not yet implemented.

3.48.2.8 `ReturnCode_t get_default_datawriter_qos (DataWriterQos qos) [inline]`

Provides access to the default [DataWriterQos](#) settings held in the [Publisher](#) `p`. The provided `qos` argument is populated with the current default qos settings.

3.48.2.9 `PublisherListener get_listener () [inline]`

This operation returns the currently installed [PublisherListener](#).

3.48.2.10 `DomainParticipant get_participant () [inline]`

This operation returns the [DomainParticipant](#) this [Publisher](#) belongs to.

3.48.2.11 `ReturnCode_t get_qos (PublisherQos qos) [inline]`

Returns the current [PublisherQos](#) settings held in the [Publisher](#) `p`. The `qos` parameter is populated with a copy of the current [Publisher](#) QoS properties.

3.48.2.12 DataWriter lookup_datawriter (String *topic_name*) [inline]

This operation retrieves a previously-created [DataWriter](#) contained in the [Publisher](#), attached to a [Topic](#) named **topic_name**. If multiple DataWriters are found, one of them will be returned. If no matching [DataWriter](#) is found, this routine will return **NULL**.

3.48.2.13 ReturnCode_t resume_publications () [inline]**Not Yet Supported**

This operation is not yet implemented.

3.48.2.14 ReturnCode_t set_default_datawriter_qos (DataWriterQos *qos*) [inline]

Sets the default [DataWriterQos](#) held in the [Publisher](#). This default qos will be used during subsequent calls to [Publisher.create_datawriter\(\)](#) if the special DDS.DATAWRITER_QOS_DEFAULT value is provided for **qos**. This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY` will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [Publisher](#).

3.48.2.15 ReturnCode_t set_listener (PublisherListener *new_listener*, long *mask*) [inline]

Installs a [PublisherListener](#) on [Publisher p](#). Only one listener may be attached to a [Publisher](#) at a time. A call to [set_listener\(\)](#) will replace any current listener with **a_listener**.

a_listener can be **NULL**, which indicates a listener that does nothing.

3.48.2.16 ReturnCode_t set_qos (PublisherQos *qos*) [inline]

Sets the [PublisherQos](#) values. These QoS values affect the behavior of the [Publisher](#). This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY` will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [Publisher](#) QoS.

3.48.2.17 ReturnCode_t suspend_publications () [inline]**Not Yet Supported**

This operation is not yet implemented.

3.48.2.18 ReturnCode_t wait_for_acknowledgments (Duration_t *max_wait*) [inline]

Block until all writers contained by this publisher have received acknowledgements.

This routine will block until all data written by contained writers has been acknowledged, or until the 'max_wait' duration has passed. 'max_wait' can be set to INFINITE, in which case this routine may block indefinitely.

Return values

DDS_RETCODE_TIME_OUT returned if 'max_wait' passes before all acks are received

DDS_RETCODE_OK returned if all acks have been received before 'max_wait'

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/Publisher.java

3.49 PublisherListener Interface Reference

Public Member Functions

- void `on_offered_incompatible_qos` (`DataWriter` writer, `OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus` status)
- void `on_liveliness_lost` (`DataWriter` writer, `LivelinessLostStatus` status)
- void `on_publication_matched` (`DataWriter` writer, `PublicationMatchedStatus` status)
- long `get_nil_mask` ()

Package Functions

- void `on_offered_deadline_missed` (`DataWriter` writer, `OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus` status)

3.49.1 Detailed Description

The `PublisherListener` provides asynchronous notification of `Publisher` events. This listener can be installed during `Publisher` creation `DomainParticipant_create_publisher()`, as well as by calling `Publisher_set_listener()`.

3.49.2 Member Function Documentation

3.49.2.1 long `get_nil_mask` ()

`get_nil_mask()` returns a bitmask indicating which listener methods (if any) should be considered NIL, and therefore, should not be invoked.

3.49.2.2 void `on_liveliness_lost` (`DataReader` *writer*, `LivelinessLostStatus` *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a `DataReader` contained in the `Publisher` has not satisfied its LIVENESS QoS setting. This listener is invoked only if the concerned `DataReader` does not have an `on_offered_deadline_missed` listener installed.

The `status` argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.49.2.3 void `on_offered_deadline_missed` (`DataReader` *writer*, `OfferedDeadlineMissedStatus` *status*) [`package`]

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a `DataReader` contained in the `Publisher` has failed to meet its DEADLINE QoS commitment. This listener is invoked only if the concerned `DataReader` does not have an `on_offered_deadline_missed` listener installed.

The `status` argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.49.2.4 void on_offered_incompatible_qos (*DataWriter writer*, *OfferedIncompatibleQosStatus status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataWriter](#) contained in the [Publisher](#) has offered a QoS policy setting that is incompatible with that requested by a potentially matching [DataReader](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataWriter](#) does not have an **on_offered_deadline_missed** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.49.2.5 void on_publication_matched (*DataWriter writer*, *PublicationMatchedException status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataWriter](#) contained in the [Publisher](#) has matched with a [DataReader](#) or has ceased to be matched with a [DataReader](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataWriter](#) does not have an **on_offered_deadline_missed** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/PublisherListener.java

3.50 PublisherQos Class Reference

Structure that holds [Publisher](#) Quality of Service policies.

Public Attributes

- [PresentationQosPolicy](#) presentation
- [PartitionQosPolicy](#) partition
- [GroupDataQosPolicy](#) group_data
- [EntityFactoryQosPolicy](#) entity_factory

3.50.1 Detailed Description

Structure that holds [Publisher](#) Quality of Service policies.

See also

[Publisher::set_qos\(PublisherQos\)](#) set_qos()
[Publisher::get_qos\(PublisherQos\)](#) get_qos()
[DomainParticipant::create_publisher\(PublisherQos qos, PublisherListener listener, long mask\)](#) create_
publisher()
[DomainParticipant::set_default_publisher_qos\(PublisherQos\)](#) set_default_publisher_qos()
[DomainParticipant::get_default_publisher_qos\(PublisherQos\)](#) get_default_publisher_qos()

3.50.2 Member Data Documentation

3.50.2.1 EntityFactoryQosPolicy entity_factory

Controls the behavior of the [Publisher.create_datawriter\(\)](#) operation.

3.50.2.2 GroupDataQosPolicy group_data

A sequence of octets associated with the [Publisher](#).

3.50.2.3 PartitionQosPolicy partition

Establishes a logical data partition. DataWriters and DataReaders that are 'in' the same partition (ie, the partition of the containing [Publisher](#) and [Subscriber](#) match) can communicate. If the partitions do not match, then they cannot communicate.

3.50.2.4 PresentationQosPolicy presentation

Controls the presentation of groups of changes.

See also

[Publisher::begin_coherent_changes\(\)](#) begin_coherent_changes()

[Publisher::end_coherent_changes\(\)](#) end_coherent_changes()

[Subscriber::begin_access\(\)](#) begin_access()

[Subscriber::end_access\(\)](#) end_access()

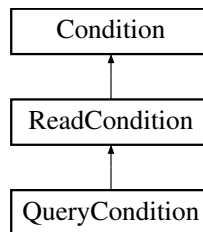
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/PublisherQos.java

3.51 QueryCondition Class Reference

The **trigger_value** is driven by the data available, after applying the filter, in the associated [DataReader](#).

Inheritance diagram for QueryCondition:



Public Member Functions

- String [get_query_expression](#) ()
Provides access to the query expression.
- Vector< String > [get_query_parameters](#) ()
Provides access to the parameters of the query expression.
- ReturnCode_t [set_query_parameters](#) (Vector parameters)
Modifies the parameters of the query expression.

3.51.1 Detailed Description

The **trigger_value** is driven by the data available, after applying the filter, in the associated [DataReader](#). CoreDX DDS fully supports QueryConditions as an argument to [DataReader::read_w_condition\(\)](#) and [DataReader::take_w_conditions\(\)](#)

See also

[DataReader::create_querycondition\(\)](#)
[FooDataReader::read_w_condition\(\)](#)
[FooDataReader::take_w_condition\(\)](#)

Not Yet Supported

CoreDX DDS does not yet support QueryConditions as triggers for a [WaitSet](#).

3.51.2 Member Function Documentation

3.51.2.1 String `get_query_expression ()` [`inline`]

Provides access to the query expression.

The query expression is an SQL syntax conditional expression that is provided when the [QueryCondition](#) is created.

See also

[DataReader::create_querycondition\(\)](#)

3.51.2.2 Vector<String> `get_query_parameters ()` [`inline`]

Provides access to the parameters of the query expression.

The query expression is an SQL syntax conditional expression that is provided when the [QueryCondition](#) is created. The query expression may contain references to positional parameters of the form '0', '1'. These parameters can be changed dynamically to affect the expression.

See also

[DataReader::create_querycondition\(\)](#)
[QueryCondition::set_query_parameters\(\)](#)

3.51.2.3 ReturnCode_t `set_query_parameters (Vector parameters)` [`inline`]

Modifies the parameters of the query expression.

The **query_expression** is an SQL like condition expression, and the **parameters** argument provides optional parameters that are referenced by the **query_expression**. The syntax for referring to parameters in a query_expression is the percent sign " " followed by a number. The number is the index of the parameter in the **query_paramters** sequence. Parameters are counted starting at zero. So, "%0" refers to the first parameter, and "%4" refers to the fifth parameter. Using this syntax, the expression "x<%0" would test the value of 'x' against the first parameter in the sequence.

This routine allows the parameters to be changed dynamically.

See also

[DataReader::create_querycondition\(\)](#)

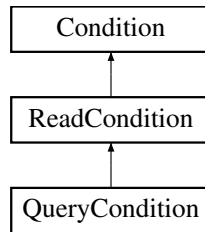
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/QueryCondition.java

3.52 ReadCondition Class Reference

A [ReadCondition](#) is a specialized [Condition](#) associated with a [DataReader](#).

Inheritance diagram for ReadCondition:



Public Member Functions

- [long get_sample_state_mask \(\)](#)
- [long get_view_state_mask \(\)](#)
- [long get_instance_state_mask \(\)](#)
- [DataReader get_datareader \(\)](#)

3.52.1 Detailed Description

A [ReadCondition](#) is a specialized [Condition](#) associated with a [DataReader](#). The **trigger_value** is driven by the data available in the associated [DataReader](#). A [ReadCondition](#) is obtained by calling the `DataReader::create_readcondition()` function. When the [ReadCondition](#) is no longer needed, it should be destroyed by a call to `DataReader::delete_readcondition()`.

See also

[DataReader::create_readcondition\(long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states\)](#)
[DataReader::delete_readcondition\(ReadCondition\)](#)

3.52.2 Member Function Documentation

3.52.2.1 DataReader get_datareader () [inline]

Gets the single [DataReader](#) associated with this [ReadCondition](#).

3.52.2.2 long get_instance_state_mask () [inline]

Gets the current value of the `instance_state_mask` in this [ReadCondition](#).

3.52.2.3 long get_sample_state_mask () [inline]

Gets the current value of the sample_state_mask in this [ReadCondition](#).

3.52.2.4 long get_view_state_mask () [inline]

Gets the current value of the view_state_mask in this [ReadCondition](#).

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/ReadCondition.java

3.53 ReaderDataLifecycleQosPolicy Class Reference

Specifies the lifecycle behavior of data instances managed by the [DataReader](#).

3.53.1 Detailed Description

Specifies the lifecycle behavior of data instances managed by the [DataReader](#). **autopurge_nowriter_samples_delay** indicates how long the [DataReader](#) will maintain instance samples that have instance_state NOT_ALIVE_NO_WRITERS.

autopurge_disposed_samples_delay indicates how long the [DataReader](#) will retain information about instances that have instance_state NOT_ALIVE_DISPOSED.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/ReaderDataLifecycleQosPolicy.java

3.54 ReliabilityQosPolicy Class Reference

Indicates the level of reliability offered/provided by the [Entity](#). If kind is RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS, then the middleware will attempt to deliver all samples in the history cache. If samples are not received, then they will be retried.

3.54.1 Detailed Description

Indicates the level of reliability offered/provided by the [Entity](#). If kind is RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS, then the middleware will attempt to deliver all samples in the history cache. If samples are not received, then they will be retried. A kind of BEST_EFFORT_RELIABILITY_QOS indicates that the middleware does not need to retry delivery of data samples.

The samples available in the history cache are affected by the [HistoryQosPolicy](#), [ResourceLimitsQosPolicy](#), and the [DurabilityQosPolicy](#).

Note: If samples are removed from the history cache, then they are not be available to be resent.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.HistoryQosPolicy](#)
[com.toc.coredx.DDS.ResourceLimitsQosPolicy](#)
[com.toc.coredx.DDS.DurabilityQosPolicy](#)

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/ReliabilityQosPolicy.java

3.55 RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_requested_deadline_missed` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- `int get_total_count ()`
- `int get_total_count_change ()`
- `InstanceHandle_t get_last_instance_handle ()`

3.55.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_requested_deadline_missed` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

3.55.2 Member Function Documentation

3.55.2.1 `InstanceHandle_t get_last_instance_handle () [inline]`

Get the handle identifying the most recent instance whose deadline was missed.

3.55.2.2 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Get the cumulative count of the number of detected deadline misses for any instance read by the [DataReader](#).

3.55.2.3 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in **total_count** since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus.java`

3.56 RequestedIncompatibleQoSStatus Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- int [get_total_count](#) ()
- int [get_total_count_change](#) ()
- int [get_last_policy_id](#) ()
- Vector [get_policies](#) ()

3.56.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_requested_incompatible_qos` listener methods of the `DDS_DataReader`, `DDS_Subscriber`, and `DDS_DomainParticipant` structures.

3.56.2 Member Function Documentation

3.56.2.1 int [get_last_policy_id](#) () [**inline**]

Get the **id** identifying the most recent QoS policy detected to be incompatible. Convert **id** to a descriptive string with [DDS.qos_policy_str\(int qos_policy_id\)](#).

3.56.2.2 Vector [get_policies](#) () [**inline**]

Get a list of QoS policies and the total number of times each QoS policy was found to be incompatible. Vector elements are of type `QoSPolicyCount`.

3.56.2.3 int [get_total_count](#) () [**inline**]

Get the cumulative count of the number of discovered DataReaders having matching [Topic](#) and incompatible QoS.

3.56.2.4 int [get_total_count_change](#) () [**inline**]

Get the change in **total_count** since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/RequestedIncompatibleQoSStatus.java`

3.57 ResourceLimitsQosPolicy Class Reference

Specifies the resources that the Service can use to maintain data samples and instances.

3.57.1 Detailed Description

Specifies the resources that the Service can use to maintain data samples and instances.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.ReliabilityQosPolicy](#)
[com.toc.coredx.DDS.HistoryQosPolicy](#)

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/ResourceLimitsQosPolicy.java

3.58 SampleInfo Class Reference

The [SampleInfo](#) structure contains information associated with each Sample. The `DataReader.read()` and `take()` operations return two vectors. One vector contains Sample(s) and the other contains SampleInfo(s). There is a one-to-one correspondence between items in these two vectors. Each Sample is described by the corresponding [SampleInfo](#) instance.

Public Attributes

- long [sample_state](#)
- long [view_state](#)
- long [instance_state](#)
- [Time_t](#) [source_timestamp](#)
- [InstanceHandle_t](#) [instance_handle](#)
- [InstanceHandle_t](#) [publication_handle](#)
- int [disposed_generation_count](#)
- int [no_writers_generation_count](#)
- int [sample_rank](#)
- int [generation_rank](#)
- int [absolute_generation_rank](#)
- boolean [valid_data](#)

3.58.1 Detailed Description

The [SampleInfo](#) structure contains information associated with each Sample. The `DataReader.read()` and `take()` operations return two vectors. One vector contains Sample(s) and the other contains SampleInfo(s). There is a one-to-one correspondence between items in these two vectors. Each Sample is described by the corresponding [SampleInfo](#) instance.

3.58.2 Member Data Documentation

3.58.2.1 `int absolute_generation_rank`

The generation difference between this sample and the most recent sample. The **`absolute_generation_rank`** indicates the generation difference (ie, the number of times the instance was disposed and became alive again) between this sample, and the most recent sample (possibly not in the returned collection) of this instance.

3.58.2.2 `int disposed_generation_count`

The number of times the instance has become 'ALIVE' after being explicitly disposed. (Computed at the time the sample arrives at the [DataReader](#).)

3.58.2.3 int generation_rank

The generation difference of this sample and the most recent sample in the collection. **generation_rank** indicates the generation difference (ie, the number of times the instance was disposed and became alive again) between this sample, and the most recent sample in the collection related to this instance.

3.58.2.4 InstanceHandle_t instance_handle

The handle that locally identifies the associated instance.

3.58.2.5 long instance_state

Indicates whether the associated instance currently exists. **instance_state** can be one of:

DDS.ALIVE_INSTANCE_STATE

DDS.NOT_ALIVE_DISPOSED_INSTANCE_STATE

DDS.NOT_ALIVE_NO_WRITERS_INSTANCE_STATE

Can use DDS.NOT_ALIVE_INSTANCE_STATE as a test for either 'NOT_ALIVE' state. For example if (sample_info->view_state & DDS.NOT_ALIVE_INSTANCE_STATE) ...

3.58.2.6 int no_writers_generation_count

The number of times the instance has become 'ALIVE' after being automatically disposed due to no active writers. (Computed at the time the sample arrives at the [DataReader](#).)

3.58.2.7 InstanceHandle_t publication_handle

The local handle of the source [DataWriter](#).

3.58.2.8 int sample_rank

Number of samples related to this instances that follow in the collection returned by the [DataReader](#) **read** or **take** operations.

3.58.2.9 long sample_state

The associated data sample has/has not been read previously.

sample_state indicates whether or not the [DataReader](#) has previously read the associated sample.

One of:

DDS.READ_SAMPLE_STATE

DDS.NOT_READ_SAMPLE_STATE.

Use DDS.ANY_SAMPLE_STATE to test for either state.

3.58.2.10 Time_t source_timestamp

The time provided by the [DataWriter](#) when the sample was written.

3.58.2.11 boolean valid_data

Is set to true if the associated DataSample contains data. The associated DataSample may not contain data if it this sample indicates a change in sample state (for example ALIVE -> DISPOSED).

3.58.2.12 long view_state

Associated instance has/has not been seen before. **view_state** indicates whether the [DataReader](#) has already seen samples for the most current generation of the related instance.

view_state can be one of:

DDS.NEW_VIEW_STATE

DDS.NOT_NEW_VIEW_STATE

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/SampleInfo.java

3.59 SampleLostStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_sample_lost` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- `int get_total_count ()`
- `int get_total_count_change ()`

3.59.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_sample_lost` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

3.59.2 Member Function Documentation

3.59.2.1 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Gets the **total_count**. Cumulative count of all samples lost under the [Topic](#).

3.59.2.2 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Gets the **total_count_change**. Change in **total_count** since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/SampleLostStatus.java`

3.60 SampleRejectedStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_sample_rejected` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- `int get_total_count ()`
- `int get_total_count_change ()`
- `SampleRejectedStatusKind get_last_reason ()`
- `InstanceHandle_t get_last_instance_handle ()`

3.60.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_sample_rejected` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [DomainParticipant](#) structures.

3.60.2 Member Function Documentation

3.60.2.1 `InstanceHandle_t get_last_instance_handle () [inline]`

Get the handle of the instance associated with the most recently rejected sample.

3.60.2.2 `SampleRejectedStatusKind get_last_reason () [inline]`

Get the reason for rejecting the most recently rejected sample.

3.60.2.3 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Get the cumulative count of all samples rejected under the [Topic](#).

3.60.2.4 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in `total_count` since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

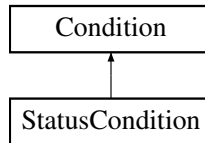
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/SampleRejectedStatus.java`

3.61 StatusCondition Class Reference

A [StatusCondition](#) is a condition associated with an [Entity](#). The **trigger_value** is driven by the communication status of the associated [Entity](#).

Inheritance diagram for StatusCondition:



Public Member Functions

- ReturnCode_t [set_enabled_statuses](#) (long mask)
- long [get_enabled_statuses](#) ()
- Entity [get_entity](#) ()

3.61.1 Detailed Description

A [StatusCondition](#) is a condition associated with an [Entity](#). The **trigger_value** is driven by the communication status of the associated [Entity](#).

3.61.2 Member Function Documentation

3.61.2.1 long [get_enabled_statuses](#) () [[inline](#)]

This routine returns the statuses which are enabled in this [StatusCondition](#). The statuses are returned as a bitmask.

See also

DDS::ALL_STATUS

3.61.2.2 Entity [get_entity](#) () [[inline](#)]

This routine returns the single entity associated with this [StatusCondition](#).

3.61.2.3 ReturnCode_t set_enabled_statuses (long *mask*) [inline]

This routine sets the statuses which are enabled in this [StatusCondition](#). The statuses are provided as a bitmask.

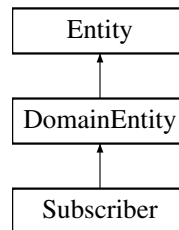
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/StatusCondition.java

3.62 Subscriber Class Reference

The [Subscriber](#) configures, creates, manages and destroys DataReaders.

Inheritance diagram for Subscriber:



Public Member Functions

- ReturnCode_t [enable](#) ()
- [DataReader](#) [create_datareader](#) ([TopicDescription](#) topic, [DataReaderQos](#) qos, [DataReaderListener](#) listener, long mask)
- ReturnCode_t [delete_datareader](#) ([DataReader](#) datareader)
- ReturnCode_t [delete_contained_entities](#) ()
- [DataReader](#) [lookup_datareader](#) (String topic_name)
- ReturnCode_t [get_datareaders](#) (Vector readers, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)
- [DomainParticipant](#) [get_participant](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [set_qos](#) ([SubscriberQos](#) qos)
- ReturnCode_t [get_qos](#) ([SubscriberQos](#) qos)
- ReturnCode_t [set_listener](#) ([SubscriberListener](#) new_listener, long mask)
- [SubscriberListener](#) [get_listener](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [begin_access](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [end_access](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [set_default_datareader_qos](#) ([DataReaderQos](#) qos)
- ReturnCode_t [get_default_datareader_qos](#) ([DataReaderQos](#) qos)
- ReturnCode_t [copy_from_topic_qos](#) ([DataReaderQos](#) qos, [TopicQos](#) topic_qos)

3.62.1 Detailed Description

The [Subscriber](#) configures, creates, manages and destroys DataReaders.

3.62.2 Member Function Documentation

3.62.2.1 `ReturnCode_t begin_access () [inline]`

This operation indicates that the application is about to access the data samples in any of the `DataReader` objects contained in the `Subscriber s`. The application is expected to use this operation only if PRESENTATION QoSPolicy of the `Subscriber` has the `access_scope` set to GROUP. [Otherwise this routine has no effect.]

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.62.2.2 `ReturnCode_t copy_from_topic_qos (DataReaderQos qos, TopicQos topic_qos) [inline]`

This operation copies the QoS settings in `a_topic_qos` to the corresponding settings in `a_datareader_qos`. The `a_datareader_qos` parameter is populated with a copy of the QoS policies from the `a_topic_qos` structure. QoS entries in the `datareader_qos` structure will be overwritten with the values from the topic.

3.62.2.3 `DataReader create_datareader (TopicDescription topic, DataReaderQos qos, DataReaderListener listener, long mask) [inline]`

This operation creates a `DataReader`. The created `DataReader` is contained within the `Subscriber s`. It is associated with the `Topic`, `ContentFilteredTopic`, or `MultiTopic` indicated by `a_topic`, and has the `DataReaderQos` indicated by `qos`. The `qos` argument may be passed `DDS.DATAREADER_QOS_DEFAULT`, which indicates that the `Subscriber` should use its currently configured default data reader QoS values. The `DataReaderListener a_listener`, is installed at creation time.

The created `DataReader` (if not NULL) must be destroyed by a call to `Subscriber.delete_datareader()`.

This routine will fail if the provided QoS settings are internally inconsistent. In this case, the routine will return `NULL`.

3.62.2.4 `ReturnCode_t delete_contained_entities () [inline]`

This operation deletes all the `DataReaders` created by means of the `Subscriber.create_datareader()` operation on the `Subscriber s`. This routine will recursively call the corresponding `delete_contained_entities()` operation on each of the contained `DataReader` objects. If successful, this operation will recursively delete all objects contained with this `Subscriber`. After successful execution, the application may delete the `Subscriber` by calling `DomainParticipant.delete_subscriber()`.

If any of the objects cannot be deleted, this routine will return `ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET`.

3.62.2.5 ReturnCode_t delete_datareader (DataReader *datareader*) [inline]

This operation deletes a [DataReader](#). If the provided [DataReader](#) **a_datareader** was not created by [Subscriber](#) s, the routine will fail and will return ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET. If the indicated [DataReader](#) has any outstanding [ReadCondition](#) or [QueryCondition](#) objects the routine will fail and will return ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET. If the indicated [DataReader](#) has any outstanding 'loans' (from read() or take() operations), the routine will fail and will return ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_PRECONDITION_NOT_MET.

3.62.2.6 ReturnCode_t enable () [inline]

Enables the [Subscriber](#). A [Subscriber](#) is created either enabled or not based on the [DomainParticipantQos](#) setting **entity_factory**. When a [Subscriber](#) is not enabled, only the following sub-set of all [Subscriber](#) operations are legal:

- operations to get and set QoS policies,
- factory operations (create, delete),
- [get_statuscondition\(\)](#),
- [get_status_changes\(\)](#),
- lookup operations

Any other [Subscriber](#) operation may return the ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_NOT_ENABLED error. [Subscriber_enable\(\)](#) may be called on an already enabled [Subscriber](#) [it will have no effect].

Reimplemented from [Entity](#).

3.62.2.7 ReturnCode_t end_access () [inline]

This operation closes a corresponding [Subscriber.begin_access\(\)](#).

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.62.2.8 ReturnCode_t get_datareaders (Vector *readers*, long *sample_states*, long *view_states*, long *instance_states*) [inline]

This operation allows the application to access [DataReader](#) objects that contain samples with the specified **sample_states**, **view_states**, and **instance_states**.

If the PRESENTATION QoSPolicy of the [Subscriber](#) to which the [DataReader](#) belongs has the access_scope set to GROUP, this operation should be invoked only inside a begin_access/end_access block. Otherwise it will return the error PRECONDITION_NOT_MET.

The returned collection of [DataReader](#) objects may either be a set (containing each [DataReader](#) at most once in no specified order), or a list (containing each [DataReader](#) one or more times in a specific order).

1. If PRESENTATION access_scope is INSTANCE or TOPIC, the returned collection is a set.
2. If PRESENTATION access_scope is GROUP and ordered_access is set to TRUE, then the returned collection is a list.

This difference supports alternate access mechanisms.

Not Yet Supported

This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

3.62.2.9 ReturnCode_t get_default_datareader_qos (DataReaderQos qos) [inline]

Provides access to the default [DataReaderQos](#) settings held in the [Subscriber](#) s. The provided qos argument is populated with the current default qos settings.

3.62.2.10 SubscriberListener get_listener () [inline]

This operation returns the currently installed [SubscriberListener](#).

3.62.2.11 DomainParticipant get_participant () [inline]

This operation returns the [DomainParticipant](#) this [Subscriber](#) belongs to.

3.62.2.12 ReturnCode_t get_qos (SubscriberQos qos) [inline]

Returns the current [SubscriberQos](#) settings held in the [Subscriber](#) s. The qos parameter is populated with a copy of the current [Subscriber](#) QoS properties.

3.62.2.13 DataReader lookup_datareader (String topic_name) [inline]

This operation retrieves a previously-created [DataReader](#) contained in the [Subscriber](#), attached to a [Topic](#) named **topic_name**. If multiple DataReaders are found, one of them will be returned. If no matching [DataReader](#) is found, this routine will return NULL.

This routine is useful to obtain access to a particular built-in [DataReader](#).

3.62.2.14 ReturnCode_t set_default_datareader_qos (DataReaderQos qos) [inline]

Sets the default [DataReaderQos](#) held in the [Subscriber](#). This default qos will be used during subsequent calls to [Subscriber.create_datareader\(\)](#) if the special DDS.DATAREADER_QOS_DEFAULT value is provided for **qos**. This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [Subscriber](#).

3.62.2.15 ReturnCode_t set_listener (SubscriberListener new_listener, long mask) [inline]

Installs a [SubscriberListener](#) on [Subscriber s](#). Only one listener may be attached to a [Subscriber](#) at a time. A call to [set_listener\(\)](#) will replace any current listener with **a_listener**.

a_listener can be NULL, which indicates a listener that does nothing.

3.62.2.16 ReturnCode_t set_qos (SubscriberQos qos) [inline]

Sets the [SubscriberQos](#) values. These QoS values affect the behavior of the [Subscriber](#). This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [Subscriber](#) QoS.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/Subscriber.java

3.63 SubscriberListener Interface Reference

The [SubscriberListener](#) provides asynchronous notification of [Subscriber](#) events. This listener can be installed during [Subscriber](#) creation, `DomainParticipant_create_subscriber()` as well as by calling `Subscriber_set_listener()`.

Public Member Functions

- void `on_requested_incompatible_qos` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*, [RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus](#) *status*)
- void `on_sample_rejected` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*, [SampleRejectedStatus](#) *status*)
- void `on_liveliness_changed` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*, [LivelinessChangedStatus](#) *status*)
- void `on_data_available` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*)
- void `on_subscription_matched` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*, [SubscriptionMatchedStatus](#) *status*)
- void `on_sample_lost` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*, [SampleLostStatus](#) *status*)
- void `on_data_on_readers` ([Subscriber](#) *the_subscriber*)
- long `get_nil_mask` ()

Package Functions

- void `on_requested_deadline_missed` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*, [RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus](#) *status*)

3.63.1 Detailed Description

The [SubscriberListener](#) provides asynchronous notification of [Subscriber](#) events. This listener can be installed during [Subscriber](#) creation, `DomainParticipant_create_subscriber()` as well as by calling `Subscriber_set_listener()`.

3.63.2 Member Function Documentation

3.63.2.1 long `get_nil_mask` ()

`get_nil_mask()` returns a bitmask indicating which listener methods (if any) should be considered NIL, and therefore, should not be invoked.

3.63.2.2 void `on_data_available` ([DataReader](#) *the_reader*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#) contained in the [Subscriber](#) has new data or data state information available. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) does not have an `on_data_available` listener installed.

The `status` argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.63.2.3 void on_data_on_readers (Subscriber *the_subscriber*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that data or data state information arrives at any [DataReader](#) contained within the [Subscriber](#).

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.63.2.4 void on_liveliness_changed (DataReader *the_reader*, LivelinessChangedStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the liveliness of a [DataWriter](#), matched to a [DataReader](#) within this [Subscriber](#), has changed (either 'active' or 'inactive'). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) does not have an **on_liveliness_changed** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.63.2.5 void on_requested_deadline_missed (DataReader *the_reader*, RequestedDeadlineMissedStatus *status*) [package]

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that the QoS DEADLINE policy of a [DataReader](#), contained in this [Subscriber](#), was not satisfied for a data instance. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) does not have an **on_requested_deadline_missed** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.63.2.6 void on_requested_incompatible_qos (DataReader *the_reader*, RequestedIncompatibleQosStatus *status*)

on_requested_incompatible_qos() is called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#) contained in the [Subscriber](#) has requested a QoS policy that was incompatible with that offered by a [DataWriter](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) does not have an **on_requested_incompatible_qos** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.63.2.7 void on_sample_lost (DataReader *the_reader*, SampleLostStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#) contained in the [Subscriber](#) has lost a sample (never received). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) does not have an **on_sample_lost** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.63.2.8 void on_sample_rejected (DataReader *the_reader*, SampleRejectedStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#) contained in the [Subscriber](#) has rejected a sample. This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) does not have an **on_sample_rejected** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

3.63.2.9 void on_subscription_matched (DataReader *the_reader*, SubscriptionMatchedStatus *status*)

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that a [DataReader](#) contained in the [Subscriber](#) has matched or ceased to be matched with a [DataWriter](#). This listener is invoked only if the concerned [DataReader](#) does not have an **on_subscription_matched** listener installed.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/SubscriberListener.java

3.64 SubscriberQos Class Reference

Structure that holds DDS_Subscriber Quality of Service policies.

Public Attributes

- [PresentationQosPolicy](#) presentation
- [PartitionQosPolicy](#) partition
- [GroupDataQosPolicy](#) group_data
- [EntityFactoryQosPolicy](#) entity_factory

3.64.1 Detailed Description

Structure that holds DDS_Subscriber Quality of Service policies.

See also

[Subscriber::set_qos\(SubscriberQos\)](#)
[Subscriber::get_qos\(SubscriberQos\)](#)
[DomainParticipant::create_subscriber\(SubscriberQos qos, SubscriberListener listener, long mask\)](#)
[DomainParticipant::set_default_subscriber_qos\(SubscriberQos\)](#)
[DomainParticipant::get_default_subscriber_qos\(SubscriberQos\)](#)

3.64.2 Member Data Documentation

3.64.2.1 EntityFactoryQosPolicy entity_factory

Controls the behavior of the [Subscriber.create_datareader\(\)](#) operation.

3.64.2.2 GroupDataQosPolicy group_data

A sequence of octets associated with the [Publisher](#).

3.64.2.3 PartitionQosPolicy partition

Establishes a logical data partition. DataWriters and DataReaders that are 'in' the same partition (ie, the partition of the containing [Publisher](#) and [Subscriber](#) match) can communicate. If the partitions do not match, then they cannot communicate.

3.64.2.4 PresentationQosPolicy presentation

Controls the presentation of groups of changes.

See also

[Publisher::begin_coherent_changes\(\)](#)
[Publisher::end_coherent_changes\(\)](#)
[Subscriber::begin_access\(\)](#)
[Subscriber::end_access\(\)](#)

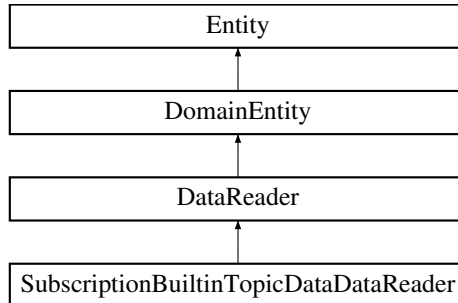
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/SubscriberQos.java`

3.65 SubscriptionBuiltinTopicDataDataReader Class Reference

The [SubscriptionBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#) is a built-in [DataReader](#) that can be used to access Subscription Discovery information.

Inheritance diagram for SubscriptionBuiltinTopicDataDataReader:



3.65.1 Detailed Description

The [SubscriptionBuiltinTopicDataDataReader](#) is a built-in [DataReader](#) that can be used to access Subscription Discovery information. The reader can be accessed through the special 'builtin' [Subscriber](#) via the [DomainParticipant.get_builtin_subscriber\(\)](#) routine.

See also

[FooDataReader](#)
[SubscriptionBuiltinTopicData](#)
[DomainParticipant::get_builtin_subscriber](#)

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/SubscriptionBuiltinTopicDataDataReader.java

3.66 SubscriptionMatchedStatus Class Reference

Status related to the `on_subscription_matched` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [Domain-Participant](#) structures.

Public Member Functions

- [int get_total_count \(\)](#)
- [int get_total_count_change \(\)](#)
- [int get_current_count \(\)](#)
- [int get_current_count_change \(\)](#)
- [InstanceHandle_t get_last_publication_handle \(\)](#)

3.66.1 Detailed Description

Status related to the `on_subscription_matched` listener methods of the [DataReader](#), [Subscriber](#), and [Domain-Participant](#) structures.

3.66.2 Member Function Documentation

3.66.2.1 `int get_current_count () [inline]`

Get the current number of DataWriters matched to the [DataReader](#).

3.66.2.2 `int get_current_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in `current_count` since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

3.66.2.3 `InstanceHandle_t get_last_publication_handle () [inline]`

Get the handle of most recent matched [DataWriter](#) (publication).

3.66.2.4 `int get_total_count () [inline]`

Get the cumulative count of the number of times this [DataReader](#) has discovered a matching [DataWriter](#).

3.66.2.5 `int get_total_count_change () [inline]`

Get the change in `total_count` since the last time the listener was called or status was read.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/SubscriptionMatchedStatus.java`

3.67 Time_t Class Reference

Represents time with nanosecond resolution.

3.67.1 Detailed Description

Represents time with nanosecond resolution.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/Time_t.java`

3.68 TimeBasedFilterQosPolicy Class Reference

Defines a filter based on time between samples. The [DataReader](#) indicates that it wants at most one sample for each instance every `minimum_separation` interval.

3.68.1 Detailed Description

Defines a filter based on time between samples. The [DataReader](#) indicates that it wants at most one sample for each instance every `minimum_separation` interval. It is inconsistent for a [DataReader](#) to have a `minimum_separation` larger than its `DEADLINE` period. By default `minimum_separation=0` indicating that the [DataReader](#) should be sent all values.

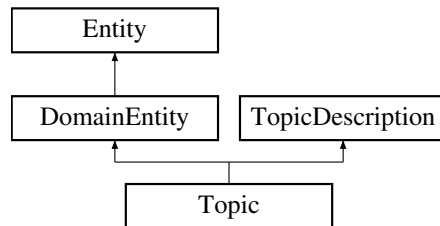
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/TimeBasedFilterQosPolicy.java`

3.69 Topic Class Reference

Topic is the basic description of data to be published or subscribed. A topic is identified by a **name** and a **type**. A **Topic** is created by calling `DomainParticipant.create_topic()`. Prior to creating a **Topic**, the associated data type must be registered with the `DomainParticipant` via a call to the `TypeSupportXYZ.register_type()` function. [The `register_type()` function is auto-generated 'type-specific' code.].

Inheritance diagram for **Topic**:



Public Member Functions

- `ReturnCode_t enable ()`
- `DomainParticipant get_participant ()`
*This operation returns the parent **DomainParticipant** of the **Topic**.*
- `String get_type_name ()`
*This operation returns **type_name** of the **Topic**.*
- `String get_name ()`
*This operation returns **topic_name** of the **Topic**.*
- `ReturnCode_t set_qos (TopicQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t get_qos (TopicQos qos)`
- `ReturnCode_t set_listener (TopicListener new_listener, long mask)`
- `TopicListener get_listener ()`
- `ReturnCode_t get_inconsistent_topic_status (InconsistentTopicStatus status)`

3.69.1 Detailed Description

Topic is the basic description of data to be published or subscribed. A topic is identified by a **name** and a **type**. A **Topic** is created by calling `DomainParticipant.create_topic()`. Prior to creating a **Topic**, the associated data type must be registered with the `DomainParticipant` via a call to the `TypeSupportXYZ.register_type()` function. [The `register_type()` function is auto-generated 'type-specific' code.].

3.69.2 Member Function Documentation

3.69.2.1 ReturnCode_t enable () [inline]

Enables the [Topic](#). A [Topic](#) is created either enabled or not based on the [DomainParticipantQos](#) setting `entity_factory`. When a [Topic](#) is not enabled, only the following sub-set of all [Topic](#) operations are legal:

- operations to get and set QoS policies,
- [get_name\(\)](#), [get_type_name\(\)](#), [get_participant\(\)](#)
- [get_statuscondition\(\)](#),
- [get_status_changes\(\)](#),

Any other operation may return the `ReturnCode_t.RETURNCODE_NOT_ENABLED` error. [Topic.enable\(\)](#) may be called on an already enabled [Topic](#) [it will have no effect].

3.69.2.2 ReturnCode_t get_inconsistent_topic_status (InconsistentTopicStatus status) [inline]

Provides access to the [InconsistentTopicStatus](#) of the [Topic](#). As a side-effect, this routine will reset the `total_count_change` status field to zero.

3.69.2.3 TopicListener get_listener () [inline]

This operation returns the currently installed [TopicListener](#).

3.69.2.4 ReturnCode_t get_qos (TopicQos qos) [inline]

Returns the current [TopicQos](#) settings held in the [Topic t](#). This routine copies the [Topic](#) QoS properties into `qos`.

3.69.2.5 ReturnCode_t set_listener (TopicListener new_listener, long mask) [inline]

Installs a [TopicListener](#) on [Topic t](#). Only one listener may be attached to a [Topic](#) at a time. A call to [set_listener\(\)](#) will replace any current listener with `a_listener`.

`a_listener` can be NULL, which indicates a listener that does nothing.

The infrastructure will make an internal copy of the listener structure so that it need not be persisted by the application.

3.69.2.6 ReturnCode_t set_qos (TopicQos qos) [inline]

Sets the [TopicQos](#) values. These QoS values affect the behavior of the [Topic](#). This routine may fail if the provided **qos** argument is not internally consistent. In this case, ReturnCode_t.RETCODE_INCONSISTENT_POLICY will be returned, and no changes will be made to the [Topic](#) QoS.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/Topic.java

3.70 TopicDataQosPolicy Class Reference

Allows the application to attach arbitrary information to a [Topic](#) QoS.

3.70.1 Detailed Description

Allows the application to attach arbitrary information to a [Topic](#) QoS. The value of the TOPIC_DATA is propagated and made available to applications through the built-in topics.

The topic data is implemented as a vector of Bytes, and can be used to store any application defined data.

This QoS can be used by an application in combination with the [TopicListener](#) to implement conditional matching policies.

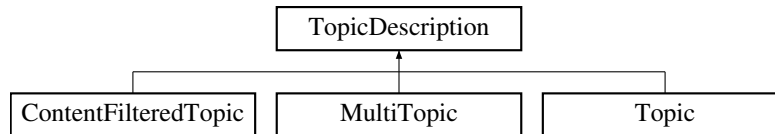
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/TopicDataQosPolicy.java`

3.71 TopicDescription Interface Reference

[TopicDescription](#) is an abstract that provides the foundation for [Topic](#), [ContentFilteredTopic](#), and [MultiTopic](#).

Inheritance diagram for TopicDescription:



Public Member Functions

- String [get_type_name](#) ()
- String [get_name](#) ()

Package Functions

- [DomainParticipant](#) [get_participant](#) ()

3.71.1 Detailed Description

[TopicDescription](#) is an abstract that provides the foundation for [Topic](#), [ContentFilteredTopic](#), and [MultiTopic](#).

3.71.2 Member Function Documentation

3.71.2.1 String [get_name](#) ()

This operation returns **topic name** of the provided [TopicDescription](#).

Implemented in [ContentFilteredTopic](#), [MultiTopic](#), and [Topic](#).

3.71.2.2 [DomainParticipant](#) [get_participant](#) () [package]

This operation returns [DomainParticipant](#) that owns the [TopicDescription](#).

Implemented in [ContentFilteredTopic](#), [MultiTopic](#), and [Topic](#).

3.71.2.3 String get_type_name ()

Gets the **type_name** of the provided [TopicDescription](#).

Implemented in [ContentFilteredTopic](#), [MultiTopic](#), and [Topic](#).

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/TopicDescription.java

3.72 TopicListener Interface Reference

The `DDS_TopicListener` provides asynchronous notification of `DDS_Topic` events. This listener can be installed during `Topic` creation (`DDS_DomainParticipant_create_topic()` and related) as well as by calling `DDS_Topic_set_listener()`.

Public Member Functions

- long `get_nil_mask ()`

Package Functions

- void `on_inconsistent_topic (Topic the_topic, InconsistentTopicStatus status)`

3.72.1 Detailed Description

The `DDS_TopicListener` provides asynchronous notification of `DDS_Topic` events. This listener can be installed during `Topic` creation (`DDS_DomainParticipant_create_topic()` and related) as well as by calling `DDS_Topic_set_listener()`.

3.72.2 Member Function Documentation

3.72.2.1 long `get_nil_mask ()`

Returns a bitmask indicating which listener methods (if any) should be considered NIL, and therefore, should not be invoked.

3.72.2.2 void `on_inconsistent_topic (Topic the_topic, InconsistentTopicStatus status)` [`package`]

Called when the CoreDX infrastructure detects that another topic exists with different (inconsistent) characteristics.

The **status** argument provides a snapshot of the status at the time the listener was invoked.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/TopicListener.java`

3.73 TopicQos Class Reference

Structure that holds DDS_Topic Quality of Service policies.

Public Attributes

- [TopicDataQosPolicy](#) topic_data
- [DurabilityQosPolicy](#) durability
- [DurabilityServiceQosPolicy](#) durability_service
- [DeadlineQosPolicy](#) deadline
- [LatencyBudgetQosPolicy](#) latency_budget
- [LivelinessQosPolicy](#) liveliness
- [ReliabilityQosPolicy](#) reliability
- [DestinationOrderQosPolicy](#) destination_order
- [HistoryQosPolicy](#) history
- [ResourceLimitsQosPolicy](#) resource_limits
- [TransportPriorityQosPolicy](#) transport_priority
- [LifespanQosPolicy](#) lifespan
- [OwnershipQosPolicy](#) ownership

3.73.1 Detailed Description

Structure that holds DDS_Topic Quality of Service policies.

See also

[Topic::set_qos\(TopicQos\)](#) set_qos()
[Topic::get_qos\(TopicQos\)](#) get_qos()
[DomainParticipant::create_topic\(java.lang.String topic_name, java.lang.String type_name, \[TopicQos\]\(#\) DDS Quality of Service, \[TopicListener\]\(#\) listener, long mask\)](#) create_topic()
[DomainParticipant::set_default_topic_qos\(TopicQos\)](#) set_default_topic_qos()

3.73.2 Member Data Documentation

3.73.2.1 DeadlineQosPolicy deadline

Defines the expected update frequency for data instances within the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.2 DestinationOrderQosPolicy destination_order

The ordering of received samples on the [Topic](#) will be either by SOURCE or RECEPTION timestamp.

3.73.2.3 DurabilityQosPolicy durability

The durability policy of the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.4 DurabilityServiceQosPolicy durability_service

Configures the service supporting the TRANSIENT and PERSISTENT durability kinds.

3.73.2.5 HistoryQosPolicy history

The amount of historical data maintained for the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.6 LatencyBudgetQosPolicy latency_budget

Identifies the 'urgency' of the data on the [Topic](#). The middleware uses this to batch data samples is possible.

3.73.2.7 LifespanQosPolicy lifespan

The 'expiration time' for old data samples on the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.8 LivelinessQosPolicy liveliness

Identifies the mechanism used to detect and maintain liveliness of DataWriters on the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.9 OwnershipQosPolicy ownership

The type of 'ownership' expected for data instances on the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.10 ReliabilityQosPolicy reliability

Indicates the level of transport reliability on the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.11 ResourceLimitsQosPolicy resource_limits

The resource limitations for the [Topic](#).

3.73.2.12 TopicDataQosPolicy topic_data

A sequence of octets associated with a [Topic](#).

3.73.2.13 TransportPriorityQosPolicy transport_priority

The priority to be used for messages on the [Topic](#).

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/TopicQos.java

3.74 TransportPriorityQosPolicy Class Reference

A hint to the middleware to help configure the transport priority mechanism.

3.74.1 Detailed Description

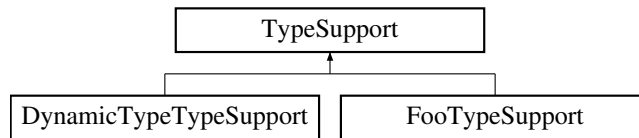
A hint to the middleware to help configure the transport priority mechanism.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/TransportPriorityQosPolicy.java`

3.75 TypeSupport Interface Reference

Inheritance diagram for TypeSupport:



Public Member Functions

- String [get_type_name](#) ()
- long [getCTypeSupport](#) ()
- [DataReader create_datareader](#) ([Subscriber](#) sub, [TopicDescription](#) td, [SWIGTYPE_p__DataReader jni_dr](#))
- [DataWriter create_datawriter](#) ([Publisher](#) pub, [Topic](#) topic, [SWIGTYPE_p__DataWriter jni_dw](#))

Package Functions

- [ReturnCode_t register_type](#) ([DomainParticipant](#) dp, String type_name)

3.75.1 Detailed Description

The [TypeSupport](#) interface is implemented by an application defined data type specific [TypeSupport](#) class. This provides a mechanism for an application to register an application defined data type with CoreDX [DDS](#).

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooTypeSupport FooTypeSupport](#)

3.75.2 Member Function Documentation

3.75.2.1 [DataReader create_datareader](#) ([Subscriber](#) *sub*, [TopicDescription](#) *td*, [SWIGTYPE_p__DataReader](#) *jni_dr*)

Private.

Implemented in [DynamicTypeTypeSupport](#).

3.75.2.2 DataWriter create_datawriter (Publisher *pub*, Topic *topic*, SWIGTYPE_p_DataWriter *jni_dw*)

Private.

Implemented in [DynamicTypeTypeSupport](#).

3.75.2.3 String get_type_name ()

Returns the default name of the data type supported by this object.

Implemented in [DynamicTypeTypeSupport](#), and [FooTypeSupport](#).

3.75.2.4 long getCTypeSupport ()

Private.

Implemented in [DynamicTypeTypeSupport](#).

3.75.2.5 ReturnCode_t register_type (DomainParticipant *dp*, String *type_name*) [**package**]

Registers a new Application Defined Data Type with the DDS infrastructure. This method is implemented by the application specific [TypeSupport](#) class generated by **coredx_ddl**.

The type is registered under the name 'type_name'. If the 'type_name' parameter is null, then the default name will be used.

See also

[com.toc.coredx.DDS.FooTypeSupport FooTypeSupport](#)

Implemented in [DynamicTypeTypeSupport](#), and [FooTypeSupport](#).

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/TypeSupport.java

3.76 UserDataQosPolicy Class Reference

Allows the application to attach arbitrary information to a [DomainParticipant](#), [DataWriter](#) or [DataReader](#).

3.76.1 Detailed Description

Allows the application to attach arbitrary information to a [DomainParticipant](#), [DataWriter](#) or [DataReader](#). The value of the USER_DATA is propagated and made available to applications through the built-in topics.

The user data is implemented as a vector of Bytes, and can be used to store any application defined data.

This QoS can be used by an application in combination with the listeners to implement conditional matching policies.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/UserDataQosPolicy.java`

3.77 WaitSet Class Reference

A DDS_WaitSet maintains a set of [Condition](#) objects and allows the application to wait until one or more of them have a **trigger_value** of TRUE.

Public Member Functions

- [WaitSet](#) ()
- void [destroy](#) ()
- ReturnCode_t [attach_condition](#) ([Condition](#) c)
- ReturnCode_t [detach_condition](#) ([Condition](#) c)
- ReturnCode_t [wait](#) (Vector active_conditions, [Duration_t](#) timeout)
- ReturnCode_t [get_conditions](#) (Vector attached_conditions)

3.77.1 Detailed Description

A DDS_WaitSet maintains a set of [Condition](#) objects and allows the application to wait until one or more of them have a **trigger_value** of TRUE. Multiple conditions may be attached to a [WaitSet](#).

See also

[Condition](#)

3.77.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.77.2.1 [WaitSet](#) () [[inline](#)]

Constructor.

3.77.3 Member Function Documentation

3.77.3.1 ReturnCode_t [attach_condition](#) ([Condition](#) c) [[inline](#)]

Adds the condition **c** to the [WaitSet](#). If another thread is currently 'waiting' on the [WaitSet](#), this newly added condition will unblock that thread if its **trigger_value** is TRUE.

3.77.3.2 void [destroy](#) () [[inline](#)]

Destructor. Releases internal resources associated with the [WaitSet](#). This [WaitSet](#) is destroyed, and must not be used after this call returns.

3.77.3.3 ReturnCode_t detach_condition (Condition *c*) [inline]

Adds the condition *c* to the [WaitSet](#). If another thread is currently 'waiting' on the [WaitSet](#), this newly added condition will unblock that thread if its **trigger_value** is TRUE.

3.77.3.4 ReturnCode_t get_conditions (Vector *attached_conditions*) [inline]

Retrieves the current list of attached conditions. Populates the **attached_conditions** sequence.

3.77.3.5 ReturnCode_t wait (Vector *active_conditions*, Duration_t *timeout*) [inline]

Causes the controlling thread to block until an attached condition is triggered or **timeout** elapses.

A return value of DDS_RETCODE_OK indicates that one or more of the attached conditions evaluated to TRUE. Those 'active' conditions are included in the 'out' parameter **active_conditions**.

A return value of DDS_RETCODE_TIMEOUT indicates that the timeout period elapsed without any of the conditions evaluating to TRUE.

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

- /home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/WaitSet.java

3.78 WriterDataLifecycleQosPolicy Class Reference

Specifies the lifecycle behavior of data instances managed by the [DataWriter](#). If `autodispose_unregistered_instances` is true, then the [DataWriter](#) will automatically dispose any instances that are unregistered. **Note:** When a [DataWriter](#) is deleted, it will automatically unregister all of its instances. With this policy == true, then all instances will also be disposed.

3.78.1 Detailed Description

Specifies the lifecycle behavior of data instances managed by the [DataWriter](#). If `autodispose_unregistered_instances` is true, then the [DataWriter](#) will automatically dispose any instances that are unregistered. **Note:** When a [DataWriter](#) is deleted, it will automatically unregister all of its instances. With this policy == true, then all instances will also be disposed.

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

- `/home/ctucker/coredx_v3.4rc/src/dds_java/com/toc/coredx/DDS/WriterDataLifecycleQosPolicy.java`

Chapter 4

Data Structure Index

4.1 Class List

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

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BooleanDynamicType (BooleanDynamicType holds an 'boolean' value)	??
CharDynamicType (CharDynamicType holds an 'char' value)	??
Condition (A Condition can be added to a DDS_WaitSet to provide synchronous event notification)	15
ContentFilteredTopic (ContentFilteredTopic provides a topic that may include data filtered from a related Topic)	17
DataReader (The DataReader entity allows the application to subscribe to and read data)	19
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DataReaderQos (Structure that holds DataReader Quality of Service policies)	27
DataWriter (The DataWriter entity provides an interface for the application to publish (write) data. The DataWriter is an abstract class that is extended to support a particular data type required by the application. A DataReader is associated with, and writes on, a single Topic)	30
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OwnershipQosPolicy (Determines instance ownership in the case of multiple writers. CoreDX DDS supports both SHARED_OWNERSHIP_QOS and EXCLUSIVE_OWNERSHIP_QOS)	98
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Chapter 5

Not Yet Supported

Member **DataReader::create_querycondition**(long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states, String query_...)
QueryConditions are not yet supported as triggers for a WaitSet.

Member **DomainParticipant::create_multitopic**(String name, String type_name, String subscription_expression, Vector...)
This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member **DomainParticipant::delete_multitopic**(MultiTopic a_multitopic) This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member **DomainParticipant::get_discovered_topic_data**(TopicBuiltinTopicData topic_data, InstanceHandle_t topic_ha...)
This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member **DomainParticipant::get_discovered_topics**(Vector topic_handles) This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member **DomainParticipant::ignore_participant**(InstanceHandle_t handle) This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member **DomainParticipant::ignore_publication**(InstanceHandle_t handle) This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member **DomainParticipant::ignore_subscription**(InstanceHandle_t handle) This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member `DomainParticipant::ignore_topic(InstanceHandle_t handle)` This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Class `MultiTopic` This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member `MultiTopic::get_name()` This routine is not yet implemented.

Member `MultiTopic::get_participant()` This routine is not yet implemented.

Member `MultiTopic::get_type_name()` This routine is not yet implemented.

Member `Publisher::begin_coherent_changes()` This operation is not yet implemented.

Member `Publisher::end_coherent_changes()` This operation is not yet implemented.

Member `Publisher::resume_publications()` This operation is not yet implemented.

Member `Publisher::suspend_publications()` This operation is not yet implemented.

Class `QueryCondition` CoreDX DDS does not yet support QueryConditions as triggers for a WaitSet.

Member `Subscriber::begin_access()` This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member `Subscriber::end_access()` This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

Member `Subscriber::get_datareaders(Vector readers, long sample_states, long view_states, long instance_states)`
This is currently unsupported in the Java language binding.

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