

KnoRBA C++ Library  
v0.6

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Hierarchical Index</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Class Hierarchy	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Class Index</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Class List	5
<b>4</b>	<b>Class Documentation</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	knorba::Agent Class Reference	7
4.1.1	Detailed Description	9
4.1.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	10
4.1.2.1	Agent	10
4.1.2.2	~Agent	10
4.1.3	Member Function Documentation	10
4.1.3.1	addPeer	10
4.1.3.2	finalize	10
4.1.3.3	getPeers	11
4.1.3.4	getRole	11
4.1.3.5	handlePeerConnectionRequest	11
4.1.3.6	handlePeerDisconnected	11
4.1.3.7	isAlive	11
4.1.3.8	log	12
4.1.3.9	quit	12
4.1.3.10	registerHandler	12
4.1.3.11	registerProtocol	12
4.1.3.12	removeAllPeers	12
4.1.3.13	removeAllPeersWithMatchingAppld	12
4.1.3.14	removePeer	13
4.1.3.15	respond	13
4.1.3.16	run	13
4.1.3.17	send	13

4.1.3.18	<a href="#">send</a>	13
4.1.3.19	<a href="#">send</a>	14
4.1.3.20	<a href="#">sendToAll</a>	14
4.1.3.21	<a href="#">sendToLocals</a>	14
4.1.3.22	<a href="#">setPassive</a>	14
4.1.3.23	<a href="#">sleep</a>	14
4.1.3.24	<a href="#">tsend</a>	15
4.1.3.25	<a href="#">tsend</a>	15
4.1.3.26	<a href="#">tsend</a>	15
4.1.3.27	<a href="#">tsendToLocals</a>	16
4.1.3.28	<a href="#">unregisterProtocol</a>	16
4.1.4	<a href="#">Member Data Documentation</a>	16
4.1.4.1	<a href="#">DEFAULT_QUEUE_SIZE</a>	16
4.2	<a href="#">knorba::AgentLoader Class Reference</a>	16
4.2.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	17
4.2.2	<a href="#">Constructor &amp; Destructor Documentation</a>	17
4.2.2.1	<a href="#">AgentLoader</a>	17
4.2.3	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	17
4.2.3.1	<a href="#">getPathToResources</a>	17
4.3	<a href="#">knorba::Group Class Reference</a>	18
4.3.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	19
4.3.2	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	19
4.3.2.1	<a href="#">add</a>	19
4.3.2.2	<a href="#">add</a>	19
4.3.2.3	<a href="#">clear</a>	19
4.3.2.4	<a href="#">remove</a>	19
4.4	<a href="#">knorba::type::k_guid_t Struct Reference</a>	19
4.4.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	20
4.5	<a href="#">knorba::type::KAny Class Reference</a>	20
4.5.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	21
4.5.2	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	21
4.5.2.1	<a href="#">deserialize</a>	21
4.5.2.2	<a href="#">readFromBinaryStream</a>	21
4.5.2.3	<a href="#">set</a>	21
4.5.2.4	<a href="#">setRuntime</a>	21
4.5.2.5	<a href="#">writeToBinaryStream</a>	22
4.6	<a href="#">knorba::type::KDynamicValue Class Reference</a>	22
4.6.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	22
4.7	<a href="#">knorba::type::KEnumeration Class Reference</a>	22
4.7.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	23

4.7.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	24
4.7.2.1	KEnumeration	24
4.7.2.2	KEnumeration	24
4.7.2.3	KEnumeration	24
4.7.3	Member Function Documentation	24
4.7.3.1	readFromBinaryStream	24
4.7.3.2	set	24
4.7.3.3	writeToBinaryStream	24
4.8	knorba::type::KEnumerationType Class Reference	25
4.8.1	Detailed Description	26
4.8.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	27
4.8.2.1	KEnumerationType	27
4.8.3	Member Function Documentation	28
4.8.3.1	addMember	28
4.8.3.2	addMember	28
4.8.3.3	equals	28
4.8.3.4	getLabelForMemberAtIndex	28
4.8.3.5	getLabelForOrdinal	28
4.8.3.6	getLabelForValueAtAddress	28
4.8.3.7	getOrdinalForLabel	29
4.8.3.8	getOrdinalForMemberAtIndex	29
4.8.3.9	getOrdinalForValueAtAddress	29
4.8.3.10	hasConstantSize	29
4.8.3.11	instantiate	29
4.8.3.12	setValueAtAddressWithLabel	29
4.8.3.13	setValueAtAddressWithOrdinal	30
4.9	knorba::type::KGrid Class Reference	30
4.9.1	Detailed Description	31
4.9.2	Member Function Documentation	31
4.9.2.1	at	31
4.9.2.2	at	32
4.9.2.3	copyFrom	32
4.9.2.4	readFromBinaryStream	32
4.9.2.5	set	32
4.9.2.6	writeToBinaryStream	32
4.10	knorba::type::KGridBasic Class Reference	33
4.10.1	Detailed Description	33
4.10.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	33
4.10.2.1	KGridBasic	33
4.10.2.2	~KGridBasic	33

4.11	<a href="#">knorba::type::KGridType Class Reference</a>	34
4.11.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	35
4.11.2	<a href="#">Constructor &amp; Destructor Documentation</a>	35
4.11.2.1	<a href="#">KGridType</a>	35
4.11.2.2	<a href="#">KGridType</a>	35
4.11.3	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	35
4.11.3.1	<a href="#">equals</a>	35
4.11.3.2	<a href="#">hasConstantSize</a>	36
4.11.3.3	<a href="#">instantiate</a>	36
4.12	<a href="#">knorba::type::KGridVector Class Reference</a>	36
4.12.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	37
4.12.2	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	37
4.12.2.1	<a href="#">add</a>	37
4.12.2.2	<a href="#">insert</a>	37
4.13	<a href="#">knorba::type::KGridWindow Class Reference</a>	37
4.13.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	38
4.13.2	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	38
4.13.2.1	<a href="#">atVirtual</a>	38
4.14	<a href="#">knorba::type::KGuid Class Reference</a>	38
4.14.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	40
4.14.2	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	40
4.14.2.1	<a href="#">readFromBinaryStream</a>	40
4.14.2.2	<a href="#">set</a>	40
4.14.2.3	<a href="#">writeToBinaryStream</a>	40
4.15	<a href="#">knorba::type::KInteger Class Reference</a>	40
4.15.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	41
4.15.2	<a href="#">Constructor &amp; Destructor Documentation</a>	42
4.15.2.1	<a href="#">KInteger</a>	42
4.15.3	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	43
4.15.3.1	<a href="#">readFromBinaryStream</a>	43
4.15.3.2	<a href="#">set</a>	43
4.15.3.3	<a href="#">set</a>	43
4.15.3.4	<a href="#">writeToBinaryStream</a>	43
4.15.4	<a href="#">Member Data Documentation</a>	43
4.15.4.1	<a href="#">MAX_VALUE</a>	43
4.16	<a href="#">knorba::type::KLongint Class Reference</a>	43
4.16.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	44
4.16.2	<a href="#">Constructor &amp; Destructor Documentation</a>	45
4.16.2.1	<a href="#">KLongint</a>	45
4.16.3	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	46

4.16.3.1	<a href="#">readFromBinaryStream</a>	46
4.16.3.2	<a href="#">set</a>	46
4.16.3.3	<a href="#">set</a>	46
4.16.3.4	<a href="#">writeToBinaryStream</a>	46
4.16.4	<a href="#">Member Data Documentation</a>	46
4.16.4.1	<a href="#">MAX_VALUE</a>	46
4.16.4.2	<a href="#">MIN_VALUE</a>	46
4.17	<a href="#">knorba::type::KOctet Class Reference</a>	47
4.17.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	48
4.17.2	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	48
4.17.2.1	<a href="#">readFromBinaryStream</a>	48
4.17.2.2	<a href="#">set</a>	48
4.17.2.3	<a href="#">set</a>	48
4.17.2.4	<a href="#">writeToBinaryStream</a>	48
4.18	<a href="#">knorba::type::KRaw Class Reference</a>	48
4.18.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	49
4.18.2	<a href="#">Constructor &amp; Destructor Documentation</a>	50
4.18.2.1	<a href="#">~KRaw</a>	50
4.18.3	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	50
4.18.3.1	<a href="#">deserialize</a>	50
4.18.3.2	<a href="#">readDataFromFile</a>	50
4.18.3.3	<a href="#">readFromBinaryStream</a>	50
4.18.3.4	<a href="#">set</a>	50
4.18.3.5	<a href="#">set</a>	50
4.18.3.6	<a href="#">writeDataToFile</a>	50
4.18.3.7	<a href="#">writeToBinaryStream</a>	51
4.19	<a href="#">knorba::type::KReal Class Reference</a>	51
4.19.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	52
4.19.2	<a href="#">Constructor &amp; Destructor Documentation</a>	52
4.19.2.1	<a href="#">KReal</a>	52
4.19.3	<a href="#">Member Function Documentation</a>	52
4.19.3.1	<a href="#">readFromBinaryStream</a>	52
4.19.3.2	<a href="#">set</a>	52
4.19.3.3	<a href="#">set</a>	53
4.19.3.4	<a href="#">writeToBinaryStream</a>	53
4.19.4	<a href="#">Member Data Documentation</a>	53
4.19.4.1	<a href="#">INFINITY</a>	53
4.19.4.2	<a href="#">NAN</a>	53
4.20	<a href="#">knorba::type::KRecord Class Reference</a>	53
4.20.1	<a href="#">Detailed Description</a>	55

4.20.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	56
4.20.2.1	KRecord	56
4.20.2.2	KRecord	56
4.20.2.3	KRecord	56
4.20.2.4	~KRecord	56
4.20.3	Member Function Documentation	56
4.20.3.1	getString	56
4.20.3.2	getString	56
4.20.3.3	readFromBinaryStream	57
4.20.3.4	set	57
4.20.3.5	setString	57
4.20.3.6	setString	57
4.20.3.7	setString	57
4.20.3.8	setTruth	57
4.20.3.9	setTruth	57
4.20.3.10	setTruth	57
4.20.3.11	writeToBinaryStream	57
4.21	knorba::type::KRecordType Class Reference	58
4.21.1	Detailed Description	59
4.21.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	59
4.21.2.1	KRecordType	59
4.21.2.2	KRecordType	59
4.21.3	Member Function Documentation	60
4.21.3.1	addField	60
4.21.3.2	equals	60
4.21.3.3	getIndexForFieldWithName	60
4.21.3.4	getNameOfFieldAtIndex	60
4.21.3.5	getOffsetOfFieldAtIndex	60
4.21.3.6	getTypeOfFieldAtIndex	61
4.21.3.7	getTypeOfFieldWithName	61
4.21.3.8	hasConstantSize	61
4.21.3.9	hasDynamicFields	61
4.21.3.10	instantiate	61
4.21.3.11	makeGridType	61
4.22	knorba::type::KString Class Reference	62
4.22.1	Detailed Description	63
4.22.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	63
4.22.2.1	KString	63
4.22.2.2	KString	64
4.22.2.3	~KString	64



4.22.3	Member Function Documentation	64
4.22.3.1	equals	64
4.22.3.2	equals	64
4.22.3.3	generateHashFor	64
4.22.3.4	readFromBinaryStream	64
4.22.3.5	set	64
4.22.3.6	writeToBinaryStream	65
4.23	knorba::type::KTruth Class Reference	65
4.23.1	Detailed Description	66
4.23.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	66
4.23.2.1	KTruth	66
4.23.3	Member Function Documentation	66
4.23.3.1	readFromBinaryStream	66
4.23.3.2	set	66
4.23.3.3	writeToBinaryStream	67
4.24	knorba::type::KType Class Reference	68
4.24.1	Detailed Description	69
4.24.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	70
4.24.2.1	KType	70
4.24.3	Member Function Documentation	71
4.24.3.1	equals	71
4.24.3.2	hasConstantSize	71
4.24.3.3	instantiate	71
4.24.3.4	printToStream	71
4.24.4	Member Data Documentation	71
4.24.4.1	ANY	71
4.24.4.2	GUID	71
4.24.4.3	INTEGER	71
4.24.4.4	LONGINT	72
4.24.4.5	NOTHING	72
4.24.4.6	OCTET	72
4.24.4.7	RAW	72
4.24.4.8	REAL	72
4.24.4.9	STRING	72
4.24.4.10	TRUTH	72
4.25	knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException Class Reference	72
4.25.1	Detailed Description	73
4.25.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	73
4.25.2.1	KTypeMismatchException	73
4.26	knorba::type::KValue Class Reference	74

4.26.1	Detailed Description	74
4.26.2	Member Function Documentation	75
4.26.2.1	readFromBinaryStream	75
4.26.2.2	set	76
4.26.2.3	writeToBinaryStream	76
4.27	knorba::Message Class Reference	76
4.27.1	Detailed Description	77
4.27.2	Member Function Documentation	78
4.27.2.1	getTransactionId	78
4.27.2.2	needsResponse	78
4.27.2.3	set	78
4.28	knorba::MessageSet Class Reference	78
4.28.1	Detailed Description	79
4.28.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	79
4.28.2.1	MessageSet	79
4.28.3	Member Function Documentation	79
4.28.3.1	add	79
4.28.3.2	get	79
4.28.3.3	getSize	79
4.29	knorba::Protocol Class Reference	79
4.29.1	Detailed Description	80
4.29.2	Member Function Documentation	80
4.29.2.1	finalize	80
4.29.2.2	handlePeerConnectionReuquest	81
4.29.2.3	handlePeerDisconnected	81
4.29.2.4	isAlive	81
4.29.2.5	registerHandler	81
4.30	knorba::Runtime Class Reference	82
4.30.1	Detailed Description	82
4.30.2	Member Function Documentation	82
4.30.2.1	getAppName	82
4.30.2.2	getGuid	82
4.30.2.3	getMessageFormatByHash	83
4.30.2.4	getMessageOpCodeForHash	84
4.30.2.5	getTypeByHash	84
4.30.2.6	registerMessageFormat	84
4.30.2.7	registerType	84

# Chapter 1

## Overview

### Creating Agents

Documentation for [knorba::Agent](#) contains basic instruction for creating agents.

Code reusability in KnorBA agent-based component model is different than object-oriented paradigm, in sense that it is horizontal rather than vertical. Reusable modules are composed into protocols, which can be included by multiple agents. See documentation for [knorba::Protocol](#) for more details.

### Type Wrapper Classes

Since KnorBA data types used for sending and receiving messages are different than native C++ types, there are a rich set of type-wrapper classes provided to easily create and manipulate values in portable KnorBA types. The following table summarizes these classes.

KnorBA Type	Encoding	Type Info	Wrapper Class	Scalar Type
octet	8-bit unsigned integer	KOctet	KType::OCTET	k_octet_t
integer	32-bit 2's complement signed integer	KType::INTEGER	KInteger	k_integer_t
longint	64-bit 2's complement signed integer	KType::LONGINT	KLongint	k_longint_t
real	64-bit IEEE 754 floating point	KType::REAL	KReal	k_real_t
guid	128-bit globally unique ID	KType::GUID	KGuid	k_guid_t
string	UTF-8	KType::STRING	KString	-
raw	octets	KType::RAW	KRaw	-
enumeration	1 octet	KEnumerationType	KEnumeration	-
record		KRecordType	KRecord	-
grid		KGridType	KGrid	-
any		KType::ANY	KAny	-
nothing		KType::NOTHING	KValue::NOTHING	-

Brows the list of classes for details on above items.



## Chapter 2

# Hierarchical Index

### 2.1 Class Hierarchy

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

knorba::Agent . . . . .	7
knorba::type::k_guid_t . . . . .	19
kfoundation::ManagedObject[external]	
kfoundation::PoolObject[external]	
knorba::Message . . . . .	76
knorba::AgentLoader . . . . .	16
knorba::Group . . . . .	18
knorba::MessageSet . . . . .	78
knorba::type::KType . . . . .	68
knorba::type::KEnumerationType . . . . .	25
knorba::type::KGridType . . . . .	34
knorba::type::KRecordType . . . . .	58
knorba::type::KValue . . . . .	74
knorba::type::KAny . . . . .	20
knorba::type::KDynamicValue . . . . .	22
knorba::type::KGrid . . . . .	30
knorba::type::KGridBasic . . . . .	33
knorba::type::KGridVector . . . . .	36
knorba::type::KGridWindow . . . . .	37
knorba::type::KRecord . . . . .	53
knorba::type::KEnumeration . . . . .	22
knorba::type::KGuid . . . . .	38
knorba::type::KInteger . . . . .	40
knorba::type::KLongint . . . . .	43
knorba::type::KOctet . . . . .	47
knorba::type::KRaw . . . . .	48
knorba::type::KReal . . . . .	51
knorba::type::KString . . . . .	62
knorba::type::KTruth . . . . .	65
knorba::Protocol . . . . .	79
knorba::Runtime . . . . .	82
kfoundation::StreamDeserializer[external]	
knorba::type::KValue . . . . .	74
kfoundation::Streamer[external]	
kfoundation::SerializingStreamer[external]	
kfoundation::KFException[external]	
knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException . . . . .	72

knorba::AgentLoader . . . . .	16
knorba::Group . . . . .	18
knorba::Message . . . . .	76
knorba::type::KValue . . . . .	74
knorba::type::KType . . . . .	68

## Chapter 3

# Class Index

### 3.1 Class List

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

<a href="#">knorba::Agent</a>	Extend this class to implement a KnoRBA agent . . . . .	7
<a href="#">knorba::AgentLoader</a>	Subclass to make custom agent loaders . . . . .	16
<a href="#">knorba::Group</a>	Represents a group of agents by their GUIDs . . . . .	18
<a href="#">knorba::type::k_guid_t</a>	GUID (Globally Unique ID) . . . . .	19
<a href="#">knorba::type::KAny</a>	Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA <code>any</code> type . . . . .	20
<a href="#">knorba::type::KDynamicValue</a>	Common denominator of <a href="#">KGrid</a> and <a href="#">KRecord</a> . . . . .	22
<a href="#">knorba::type::KEnumeration</a>	Wrapper class and C++ representation for KnoRBA <code>enumeration</code> . . . . .	22
<a href="#">knorba::type::KEnumerationType</a>	Instantiate to create custom KnoRBA <b>enumeration</b> type . . . . .	25
<a href="#">knorba::type::KGrid</a>	Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA <code>grid</code> type . . . . .	30
<a href="#">knorba::type::KGridBasic</a>	Basic variant of <a href="#">KGrid</a> . . . . .	33
<a href="#">knorba::type::KGridType</a>	Instantiate to create a custom KnoRBA <b>grid</b> type . . . . .	34
<a href="#">knorba::type::KGridVector</a>	One-dimensional variable-length flavour of <a href="#">KGrid</a> . . . . .	36
<a href="#">knorba::type::KGridWindow</a>	Places a virtual index range over a portion of an existing grid . . . . .	37
<a href="#">knorba::type::KGuid</a>	Wrapper class for KnoRBA <code>GUID</code> (Globally Unique Identifier) . . . . .	38
<a href="#">knorba::type::KInteger</a>	Wrapper class form KnoRBA <code>integer</code> type . . . . .	40
<a href="#">knorba::type::KLongint</a>	Wrapper class for KnoRBA <code>longint</code> type . . . . .	43
<a href="#">knorba::type::KOctet</a>	Wrapper class for KnoRBA <code>octet</code> type . . . . .	47
<a href="#">knorba::type::KRaw</a>	Wrapper class and C++ representation for KnoRBA <code>raw</code> type . . . . .	48
<a href="#">knorba::type::KReal</a>	Wrapper class for KnoRBA <code>real</code> type . . . . .	51

<a href="#">knorba::type::KRecord</a>	
Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoBRA <code>record</code>	53
<a href="#">knorba::type::KRecordType</a>	
Instantiate to create a custom KnoRBA <b>record</b> type	58
<a href="#">knorba::type::KString</a>	
Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA <code>string</code> type	62
<a href="#">knorba::type::KTruth</a>	
Wrapper class for KnoRBA 3-state <code>truth</code> type	65
<a href="#">knorba::type::KType</a>	
Represents a KnoRBA type, and offers useful runtime information about them	68
<a href="#">knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException</a>	
Exception indicating mismatch of two KnoRBA types	72
<a href="#">knorba::type::KValue</a>	
Abstract superclass for all KnoRBA type-wrapper classes	74
<a href="#">knorba::Message</a>	
Represents a KnoRBA message	76
<a href="#">knorba::MessageSet</a>	
Container for a collection of messages	78
<a href="#">knorba::Protocol</a>	
Protocols are the way code reusability in KnoRBA is achieved	79
<a href="#">knorba::Runtime</a>	
ARE access interface	82



## Chapter 4

# Class Documentation

### 4.1 knorba::Agent Class Reference

Extend this class to implement a KnoRBA agent.

```
#include <knorba/Agent.h>
```

#### Public Types

- typedef void(Agent::\* [handler\\_t](#))(PPtr< [Message](#) >)  
*Pointer to handler method.*

#### Public Member Functions

- [Agent](#) ([Runtime](#) &rt, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid, int queueSize=DEFAULT\_QUEUE\_SIZE)  
*Sole constructor.*
- virtual [~Agent](#) ()  
*Deconstructor.*
- void [run](#) ()  
*FOR INTERNAL USE.*
- void [quit](#) ()  
*Runs the finalizer thread, which stops the message processor thread and runs the [finalize\(\)](#) method.*
- bool [isPassive](#) () const  
*Checks if this agent is marked as passive.*
- void [registerProtocol](#) ([Protocol](#) \*protocol)  
*FOR INTERNAL USE.*
- void [unregisterProtocol](#) ([Protocol](#) \*protocol)  
*FOR INTERNAL USE.*
- void [addPeer](#) (PPtr< [KString](#) > role, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid)  
*Adds a peer with the given GUID to the given role.*
- void [removePeer](#) (PPtr< [KString](#) > role, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid)  
*Removes the peer with the given GUID from the given role.*
- void [removeAllPeers](#) (PPtr< [KString](#) > role)  
*Removes all peers associated with the given role.*
- void [removeAllPeersWithMatchingAppld](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid)  
*Removes all peers that share the same Appld as in the given GUID.*
- bool [isPeer](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid) const

- Checks whether or not the given GUID belongs to a registered peer.*

  - **PPtr**< **KString** > **getRole** (const **k\_guid\_t** &guid) const

*Returns the role of the peer with the given GUID.*
- **PPtr**< **Group** > **getPeers** (**PPtr**< **KString** > role) const

*Returns all the peers associated with the given role.*
- **PPtr**< **Group** > **getAllPeers** () const

*Returns a group of all the registered peers.*
- void **send** (const **k\_guid\_t** receiver, **PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content)

*Sends a message to another agent.*
- void **send** (**PPtr**< **Group** > receivers, **PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content)

*Sends a multicast message to a group of agents.*
- void **send** (**PPtr**< **KString** > role, **PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content)

*Sends a multicast message to all agents with the given role.*
- void **sendToAll** (**PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content)

*Sends a broadcast message.*
- void **sendToLocals** (**PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content)

*Sends a broadcast message to all local agents.*
- void **respond** (**PPtr**< **Message** > msg, **PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content)

*Sends a message in response to a received message.*
- **Ptr**< **Message** > **tsend** (const **k\_guid\_t** receiver, **PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content, **k\_integer\_t** timeout=-1)

*Blocking unicast send.*
- **Ptr**< **MessageSet** > **tsend** (**PPtr**< **Group** > receivers, **PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content, **k\_integer\_t** timeout=-1)

*Blocking multicast send.*
- **Ptr**< **MessageSet** > **tsend** (**PPtr**< **KString** > receivers, **PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content, **k\_integer\_t** timeout=-1)

*Blocking multicast send to peers.*
- **Ptr**< **MessageSet** > **tsendToLocals** (**PPtr**< **KString** > opcode, **PPtr**< **KValue** > content, **k\_integer\_t** timeout)

*Blocking local broadcast.*
- const **k\_guid\_t** & **getGuid** () const

*Returns the GUID of this agent.*
- **Logger::Stream** & **log** (const **Logger::level\_t** level=**Logger::L3**) const

*Returns a logger stream into the default logger, beginning with the identity of this agent.*
- **PPtr**< **Path** > **getPathToResources** () const

*Return the path to resources for this agent.*
- **PPtr**< **Path** > **getPathToData** () const

*Returns the path to the folder in which this agent can store its data.*
- const string & **getAlias** () const

*Return the alias for this agent.*
- **Runtime** & **getRuntime** ()

*Returns reference to runtime interface.*
- virtual void **handlePeerConnectionRequest** (**PPtr**< **KString** > role, const **k\_guid\_t** &guid)

*Override to handle peer connection request.*
- virtual void **handlePeerDisconnected** (**PPtr**< **KString** > role, const **k\_guid\_t** &guid)

*Override to handle peer disconnect notifications.*
- virtual bool **isAlive** ()

*Returns true if the agent is alive.*
- virtual void **finalize** ()

*Override to perform additional tasks when agent is finalizing.*

## Static Public Attributes

- static const int `DEFAULT_QUEUE_SIZE` = 16  
*Default queue size.*
- static const `SPtr< KString > OP_CONNECT` = `Ptr<KString>(new KString( "knorba.agent.connect" ))`  
*Opcode for connect request message.*
- static const `SPtr< KString > OP_ACK` = `Ptr<KString>(new KString( "knorba.agent.ack" ))`  
*Opcode for acknowledge [response] message.*
- static const `SPtr< KString > OP_NG` = `Ptr<KString>(new KString( "knorba.agent.ng" ))`  
*Opcode for NG message [response] message.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void `setPassive` (bool value=true)  
*Marks this agent as passive.*
- void `sleep` (int msec)  
*Pauses the current thread while making sure the message processor thread is always running.*
- void `registerHandler` (handler\_t h, const `PPtr< KString > opcode`)  
*Registers a handler for the given opcode.*

### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

Extend this class to implement a KnoRBA agent.

A KnoRBA app terminates only if every nonpassive agents (see below) call `quit()`. Make sure to override `isAlive()` and `finalize()` methods if your agent creates any user threads. Use `Protocol` class to implement behaviors shared between various types of agents.

## Sending and Receiving Messages

The basic implementation of an agent involves implementing a set of message handlers with

```
void MyAgent::handlerName(PPtr<Message> msg)
```

signature.

Each handler should be explicitly registered to work. This is usually done in the constructor.

```
MyAgent::MyAgent(Runtime& rt, k_guid_t& guid)
: Agent(rt, guid)
{
    registerHandler((handler_t)&MyAgent::handlerName, OP_CODE);
}
```

`OP_CODE` should be a `Ptr<KString>`. After registered, the handler will be called any time the agent receives a message with the given opcode.

Incoming messages are queued and processed sequentially. That means, first, no two handlers can manipulate the same data at the same time. But it also means that if a handler takes too much time to process a message, it may cause congestion and eventually overload in the message queue. However, you may use blocking `tsendXXX` methods safely as they internally assure continuous execution of message thread, while waiting. Use `Agent::sleep()` instead of `System::sleep()` or `std::sleep()`.

To communicate with other agents, use `sendXXX` and `tsendXXX` methods. Because of asynchronous nature of KnoRBA, primitive send operations are non-blocking. However, you have the option to block the sender agent until the remote agent responds by using `tsendXXX`. These methods create a transaction and keep it open until all target remote agents respond.

The receiving agent can check if it is at the receiving end of a transaction by invoking `Message::needsResponse()`, and if it is respond using `Agent::respond()` method.

## Peer Management

Each agent can define a set of roles, and each role can be fulfilled by a set of other agents, known as peers.

In KnoRBA peers may disappear unexpectedly, or appear at any time. Override [handlePeerConnectionRequest\(\)](#) and [handlePeerDisconnected\(\)](#) to react to changes as appropriate.

Use the following methods to manage peers: [addPeer\(\)](#), [removePeer\(\)](#), [removeAllPeers\(\)](#), [removeAllPeersWithMatchingAppld\(\)](#), [isPeer\(\)](#), [getRole\(\)](#), [getPeers\(\)](#), and [getAllPeers\(\)](#).

## Passive Agents

The sole condition for a KnoRBA app to terminate is all agents in that app to terminate. Normal agents terminate only in two ways, either by calling [quit\(\)](#) method voluntarily, or when the system is shutting down. Passive agents, on the other hand, will automatically quit when all other nonpassive agents quit. To define make an agent passive, call [setPassive\(\)](#) in the constructor.

### 4.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.1.2.1 knorba::Agent::Agent ( Runtime & rt, const k\_guid\_t & guid, int queueSize = DEFAULT\_QUEUE\_SIZE )

Sole constructor.

Reference to runtime and GUID are provided by runtime when initializing dynamic library containing the agent code.

Parameters

<i>rt</i>	Reference to runtime access API
<i>guid</i>	The GUID allocated by runtime for this agent.
<i>queueSize</i>	The maximum number of message can be kept in the queue at any given time. Default value is 16.

#### 4.1.2.2 knorba::Agent::~~Agent ( ) [virtual]

Deconstructor.

It advisable to override [finalize\(\)](#) method instead of overriding the deconstructor.

### 4.1.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.1.3.1 void knorba::Agent::addPeer ( PPtr< KString > role, const k\_guid\_t & guid )

Adds a peer with the given GUID to the given role.

Parameters

<i>role</i>	The role for the peer to be added
<i>guid</i>	The GUID of the peer to be added.

#### 4.1.3.2 void knorba::Agent::finalize ( ) [virtual]

Override to perform additional tasks when agent is finalizing.

Stops the message processor thread.

See Also

[isAlive\(\)](#)  
[Protocol::finalize\(\)](#)

#### 4.1.3.3 `PPtr< Group > knorba::Agent::getPeers ( PPtr< KString > role ) const`

Returns all the peers associated with the given role.

Returns an empty group if the given role does not exist.

#### 4.1.3.4 `PPtr< KString > knorba::Agent::getRole ( const k_guid_t & guid ) const`

Returns the role of the peer with the given GUID.

Returns NULL if the given GUID does not belong to a peer.

#### 4.1.3.5 `void knorba::Agent::handlePeerConnectionRequest ( PPtr< KString > role, const k_guid_t & guid )` `[virtual]`

Override to handle peer connection request.

Default behavior is to forward the request to all protocols, if any.

Parameters

<i>role</i>	The request role for the new peer.
<i>guid</i>	The GUID of the agent requesting to become a peer.

See Also

[handlePeerDisconnected\(\)](#)  
[Protocol::handlePeerConnectionRequest](#)

#### 4.1.3.6 `void knorba::Agent::handlePeerDisconnected ( PPtr< KString > role, const k_guid_t & guid )` `[virtual]`

Override to handle peer disconnect notifications.

Default behavior is to forward the request to all protocols, if any.

Parameters

<i>role</i>	The role of the peer to be removed.
<i>guid</i>	The GUID of the agent requesting to be removed as peer.

See Also

[handlePeerConnectionRequest\(\)](#)  
[Protocol::handlePeerDisconnected\(\)](#)

#### 4.1.3.7 `bool knorba::Agent::isAlive ( )` `[virtual]`

Returns true if the agent is alive.

As long as this method returns true, the ARE containing this agent will not shut down. Override if there are additional criteria to determine this agent is alive. E.g. other threads are running, connections are open, etc.

## See Also

[finalize\(\)](#)  
[Protocol::isAlive\(\)](#)

#### 4.1.3.8 `Logger::Stream & knorba::Agent::log ( const Logger::level_t level = Logger::L3 ) const`

Returns a logger stream into the default logger, beginning with the identity of this agent.

Usage:

```
this->log() << "Hello!" << EL;
```

## Parameters

<i>level</i>	The log level. Default value is <b>Logger::L3</b> .
--------------	---

#### 4.1.3.9 `void knorba::Agent::quit ( )`

Runs the finalizer thread, which stops the message processor thread and runs the [finalize\(\)](#) method.

If successful, informs the runtime, which will release resources consumed by this agent.

#### 4.1.3.10 `void knorba::Agent::registerHandler ( handler_t h, const PPtr< KString > opcode )` [protected]

Registers a handler for the given opcode.

## Parameters

<i>h</i>	Pointer to handler method
<i>opcode</i>	The opcode that activates the given handler

#### 4.1.3.11 `void knorba::Agent::registerProtocol ( Protocol * protocol )`

FOR INTERNAL USE.

Do not call directly. Activates support for the given protocol in this agent.

#### 4.1.3.12 `void knorba::Agent::removeAllPeers ( PPtr< KString > role )`

Removes all peers associated with the given role.

If the indicated role does not exist, the method will end successfully without any effects.

## Parameters

<i>role</i>	The role to be removed.
-------------	-------------------------

#### 4.1.3.13 `void knorba::Agent::removeAllPeersWithMatchingAppld ( const k_guid_t & guid )`

Removes all peers that share the same Appld as in the given GUID.

## Parameters

<i>guid</i>	The AppID part of this GUID will be matched against all peers of this agent.
-------------	--

4.1.3.14 `void knorba::Agent::removePeer ( PPtr< KString > role, const k_guid_t & guid )`

Removes the peer with the given GUID from the given role.

In case the target GUID is not assigned to the given role, this method will complete successfully without making any changes.

#### Note

A remote agent can be assigned to multiple roles. In that case, it should be removed from each role one at a time.

#### Parameters

<i>role</i>	The role the peer to be removed from.
<i>guid</i>	The GUID of the peer to be removed.

4.1.3.15 `void knorba::Agent::respond ( PPtr< Message > msg, PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content )`

Sends a message in response to a received message.

#### Note

All messages for which `Message::needsResponse()` returns `true`, i.e. messages sent using `tsendXXX` methods, should be responded using this method.

#### Parameters

<i>msg</i>	The message to reply to.
<i>opcode</i>	The opcode of the response.
<i>content</i>	The content of the response.

4.1.3.16 `void knorba::Agent::run ( )`

FOR INTERNAL USE.

Never invoke directly.

4.1.3.17 `void knorba::Agent::send ( const k_guid_t receiver, PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content )`

Sends a message to another agent.

#### Parameters

<i>receiver</i>	The GUID of the receiver agent.
<i>opcode</i>	The opcode of the message.
<i>content</i>	The content of the message.

4.1.3.18 `void knorba::Agent::send ( PPtr< Group > receivers, PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content )`

Sends a multicast message to a group of agents.

## Parameters

<i>receivers</i>	<a href="#">Group</a> of receiver agents.
<i>opcode</i>	The opcode of the message.
<i>content</i>	The content of the message.

4.1.3.19 `void knorba::Agent::send ( PPtr< KString > role, PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content )`

Sends a multicast message to all agents with the given role.

## Parameters

<i>role</i>	The role of the target agents.
<i>opcode</i>	The opcode of the message.
<i>content</i>	The content of the message.

4.1.3.20 `void knorba::Agent::sendToAll ( PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content )`

Sends a broadcast message.

## Parameters

<i>opcode</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> opcode.
<i>content</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> content.

4.1.3.21 `void knorba::Agent::sendToLocals ( PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content )`

Sends a broadcast message to all local agents.

## Note

Local agents are all the agents running within the same Virtual ARE, plus kernel agents residing on the local machine.

## Parameters

<i>opcode</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> opcode.
<i>content</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> content.

4.1.3.22 `void knorba::Agent::setPassive ( bool value = true ) [protected]`

Marks this agent as passive.

This method is best to be called once in the constructor. Passive agents will quit automatically when all other non-passive agents quit.

## Parameters

<i>value</i>	If set true the agent will be passive, otherwise it will not.
--------------	---

4.1.3.23 `void knorba::Agent::sleep ( int msecs ) [protected]`

Pauses the current thread while making sure the message processor thread is always running.



## Parameters

<i>msecs</i>	Amount of time to sleep, measured in milliseconds.
--------------	--

**4.1.3.24** `Ptr< Message > knorba::Agent::tsend ( const k_guid_t receiver, PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content, k_integer_t timeout = -1 )`

Blocking unicast send.

Sends a message to a remote agent and blocks the current thread until the message is responded or the given timeout expires.

## Parameters

<i>receiver</i>	GUID of the receiving agent.
<i>opcode</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> opcode.
<i>content</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> content.
<i>timeout</i>	Expressed in milliseconds. If set to -1 (default value), it will cause this method to wait indefinitely until a response is received. If set to any positive value, this method will wait until a response is received or until the timeout expires, whichever happens sooner.

## Returns

The response message, if any, or null pointer if none.

**4.1.3.25** `Ptr< MessageSet > knorba::Agent::tsend ( PPtr< Group > receivers, PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content, k_integer_t timeout = -1 )`

Blocking multicast send.

Sends a message to a group of remote agents and blocks the current thread until the message is responded by all targets or the given timeout expires.

## Parameters

<i>receivers</i>	<a href="#">Group</a> of receiver agents.
<i>opcode</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> opcode.
<i>content</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> content.
<i>timeout</i>	Expressed in milliseconds. If set to -1 (default value), it will cause this method to wait indefinitely until a response is received. If set to any positive value, this method will wait until all targets reply or until the timeout expires, whichever happens sooner.

## Returns

A [MessageSet](#) containing all responses received.

**4.1.3.26** `Ptr< MessageSet > knorba::Agent::tsend ( PPtr< KString > receivers, PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content, k_integer_t timeout = -1 )`

Blocking multicast send to peers.

Sends a message to all remote agent with the given role, and blocks the current thread until all target agents respond or the given timeout expires.

## Parameters

<i>receivers</i>	The role of receiver peers.
<i>opcode</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> opcode.
<i>content</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> content.
<i>timeout</i>	Expressed in milliseconds. If set to -1 (default value), it will cause this method to wait indefinitely until a response is received. If set to any positive value, this method will wait until a response is received or until the timeout expires, whichever happens sooner.

## Returns

A [MessageSet](#) containing all responses received.

**4.1.3.27** `Ptr< MessageSet > knorba::Agent::tsendToLocals ( PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KValue > content, k_integer_t timeout )`

Blocking local broadcast.

Sends a message to all local agents, and blocks the current thread until the given timeout expires.

## Parameters

<i>opcode</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> opcode.
<i>content</i>	<a href="#">Message</a> content.
<i>timeout</i>	Expressed in milliseconds. The amount of time to block the current thread, waiting for responses.

## Returns

A [MessageSet](#) containing all responses received.

**4.1.3.28** `void knorba::Agent::unregisterProtocol ( Protocol * p )`

FOR INTERNAL USE.

Do not call directly. Deactivates support for the given protocol.

## 4.1.4 Member Data Documentation

**4.1.4.1** `const int knorba::Agent::DEFAULT_QUEUE_SIZE = 16` `[static]`

Default queue size.

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

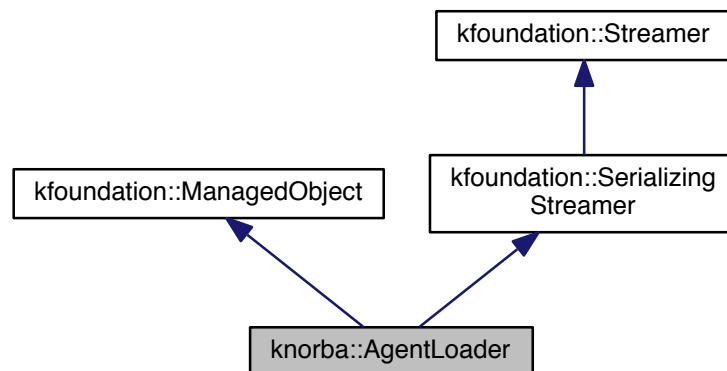
- Agent.h
- Agent.cpp

## 4.2 knorba::AgentLoader Class Reference

Subclass to make custom agent loaders.

```
#include <knorba/AgentLoader.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::AgentLoader:



## Public Member Functions

- [AgentLoader](#) (const string &name, **PPtr**< **Path** > resources)  
*Sole constructor.*
- const string & [getClassName](#) () const  
*Returns the agent class name for this loader.*
- **PPtr**< **Path** > [getPathToResources](#) () const  
*Returns the path to resources directory.*

### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

Subclass to make custom agent loaders.

For applications including embeded systems in which agents are not compiled into individual dynamic libraries, this tool can be used to help ARE to instantiate new agents of a particular type.

### 4.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.2.2.1 knorba::AgentLoader::AgentLoader ( const string & name, **PPtr**< **Path** > resources )

Sole constructor.

Parameters

<i>name</i>	The class name for this agent.
<i>resources</i>	Path to the resouces directory.

### 4.2.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.2.3.1 **PPtr**< **Path** > knorba::AgentLoader::getPathToResources ( ) const

Returns the path to resources directory.

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

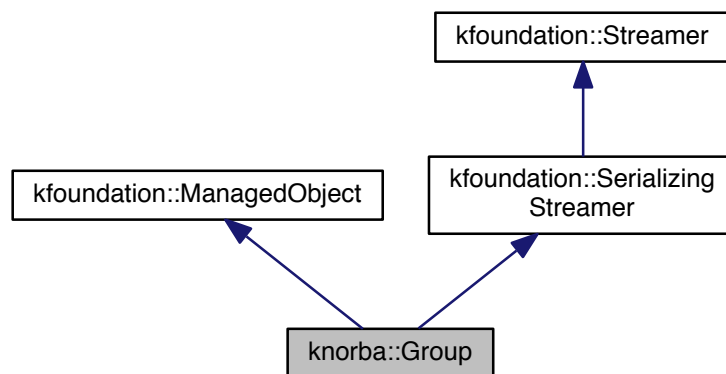
- AgentLoader.h
- AgentLoader.cpp

### 4.3 knorba::Group Class Reference

Represents a group of agents by their GUIDs.

```
#include <knorba/Group.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::Group:



#### Public Member Functions

- [Group](#) ()  
*Constructs an empty group.*
- void [add](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid)  
*Adds a new GUID, if it is not already added.*
- void [add](#) ([PPtr](#)< [Group](#) > group)  
*Adds all the GUIDs in the given group to this one, not already added.*
- void [remove](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid)  
*Removes a GUID from this group, if it exists.*
- void [clear](#) ()  
*Removes all GUIDs in this group.*
- int [getCount](#) () const  
*Returns the number of unique GUIDs in this group.*
- const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) & [get](#) (int index) const  
*Returns the GUID at the given index.*
- bool [contains](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid) const  
*Checks if this group contains the given GUID.*
- bool [isEmpty](#) () const  
*Checks if this group is empty.*

## Static Public Member Functions

- static **SPtr**< [Group](#) > [empty\\_group](#) ()  
*Returns a constant empty group.*

### 4.3.1 Detailed Description

Represents a group of agents by their GUIDs.

[add\(\)](#) methods prevent GUIDs to be duplicate.

### 4.3.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.3.2.1 void knorba::Group::add ( const k\_guid\_t & *guid* )

Adds a new GUID, if it is not already added.

This method is thread safe.

Parameters

<i>guid</i>	The GUID to add.
-------------	------------------

#### 4.3.2.2 void knorba::Group::add ( PPtr< [Group](#) > *group* )

Adds all the GUIDs in the given group to this one, not already added.

This method is thread safe.

Parameters

<i>group</i>	The group of GUIDs to add.
--------------	----------------------------

#### 4.3.2.3 void knorba::Group::clear ( )

Removes all GUIDs in this group.

This method is thread safe.

#### 4.3.2.4 void knorba::Group::remove ( const k\_guid\_t & *guid* )

Removes a GUID from this group, if it exists.

This method is thread safe.

Parameters

<i>guid</i>	The GUID to remove.
-------------	---------------------

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

- [Group.h](#)
- [Group.cpp](#)

## 4.4 knorba::type::k\_guid\_t Struct Reference

GUID (Globally Unique ID)

```
#include <definitions.h>
```

## Public Attributes

- `k_appid_t` [appld](#)  
*AppID.*
- `kf_int16_t` [nodeRank](#)  
*Node Rank.*
- `kf_int16_t` [key](#)  
*Public Key.*
- `k_integer_t` [lid](#)  
*Local ID.*

### 4.4.1 Detailed Description

GUID (Gloabllly Unique ID)

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

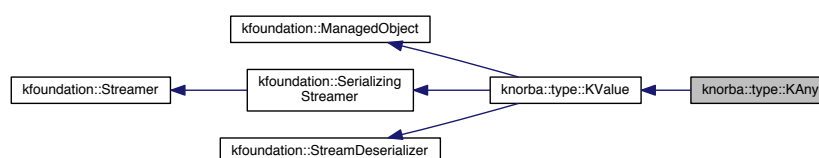
- `definitions.h`

## 4.5 knorba::type::KAny Class Reference

Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA `any` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KAny.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `knorba::type::KAny`:



## Public Member Functions

- `KAny ()`  
*Constructor; Initiates the stored value with `nothing` (`KValue::NOTHING`).*
- `KAny (Ptr< KValue > value)`  
*Constructor; Initiates the stored value with the given argument.*
- `PPtr< KValue > getValue () const`  
*Returns the stored value.*
- `void setValue (PPtr< KValue > v)`  
*Sets the stored value.*
- `void setRuntime (Runtime &rt)`  
*This object needs a reference to runtime in order perform `readFromBinaryStream()` operation.*
- `void set (PPtr< KValue > other)`

- Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.*
- **PPtr< KType > getType () const**  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- **k\_longint\_t getTotalSizeInOctets () const**  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- **void readFromBinaryStream (PPtr< InputStream > input)**  
*Writes the internal value by decoding the given InputStream.*
- **void writeToBinaryStream (PPtr< OutputStream > output) const**  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- **void deserialize (PPtr< ObjectToken > headToken)**  
*This operation is not supported.*
- **void serialize (PPtr< ObjectSerializer > builder) const**  
*Implements compatibility with [kfoundation::SerializingStreamer](#) interface.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.5.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA `any` type.

A value of `any` type can store a value of any other type.

### 4.5.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.5.2.1 void knorba::type::KAny::deserialize ( PPtr< ObjectToken > head ) [virtual]

This operation is not supported.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

#### 4.5.2.2 void knorba::type::KAny::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]

Writes the internal value by decoding the given InputStream.

Note

Call [setRuntime\(\)](#) before calling this method; otherwise an exception will be thrown.

Parameters

<i>input</i>	The InputStream to read the value from.
--------------	---

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

#### 4.5.2.3 void knorba::type::KAny::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType () ->equals (other->getType ())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

#### 4.5.2.4 void knorba::type::KAny::setRuntime ( Runtime & rt )

This object needs a reference to runtime in order perform [readFromBinaryStream\(\)](#) operation.

## Parameters

<i>rt</i>	Reference to the current runtime.
-----------	-----------------------------------

4.5.2.5 `void knorba::type::KAny::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const` [virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

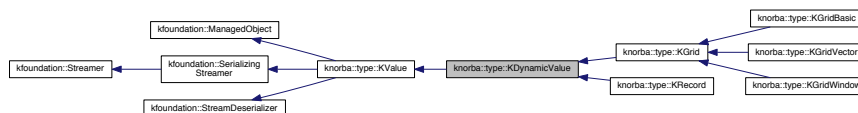
- KAny.h
- KAny.cpp

## 4.6 knorba::type::KDynamicValue Class Reference

Common denominator of [KGrid](#) and [KRecord](#).

```
#include <KDynamicValue.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KDynamicValue:



### Additional Inherited Members

#### 4.6.1 Detailed Description

Common denominator of [KGrid](#) and [KRecord](#).

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

- KDynamicValue.h

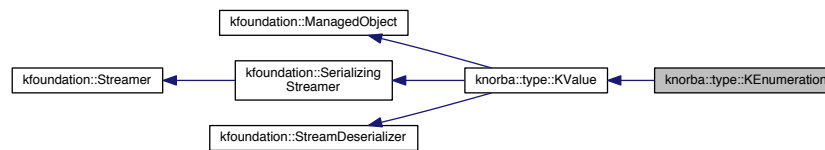
## 4.7 knorba::type::KEnumeration Class Reference

Wrapper class and C++ representation for `KnoRBA` enumeration.

```
#include <knorba/type/KEnumeration.h>
```



Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KEnumeration:



## Public Member Functions

- **KEnumeration** (**PPtr**< **KEnumerationType** > type)  
*Constructor; initiates the stored value with the first enumeration member.*
- **KEnumeration** (**PPtr**< **KEnumerationType** > type, const k\_octet\_t ordinal)  
*Constructor; initializes the stored value with the given ordinal.*
- **KEnumeration** (**PPtr**< **KEnumerationType** > type, const string &label)  
*Constructor; initializes the stored value with the given label.*
- virtual k\_octet\_t **getOrdinal** () const  
*Returns the ordinal of the stored value.*
- string **getLabel** () const  
*Returns the label for the stored value.*
- virtual void **set** (const k\_octet\_t value)  
*Sets the stored value with the given ordinal.*
- void **set** (const string &value)  
*Sets the stored value with the given label.*
- void **set** (**PPtr**< **KValue** > other)  
*Copies the value for this **KValue** from another one.*
- **PPtr**< **KType** > **getType** () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- k\_longint\_t **getTotalSizeInOctets** () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void **readFromBinaryStream** (**PPtr**< **InputStream** > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- void **writeToBinaryStream** (**PPtr**< **OutputStream** > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void **deserialize** (**PPtr**< **ObjectToken** > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with kfoundation::StreamDeserializers interface.*
- void **serialize** (**PPtr**< **ObjectSerializer** > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with kfoundation::SerializingStreamer interface.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.7.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class and C++ representation for KnoRBA enumeration.

To use, the corresponding **KEnumerationType** should be defined in advance:

```

Ptr<KEnumerationType> fruitEnum = new KEnumerationType("Fruit");
fruitEnum->addMember("apple")
    ->addMember("orange")
    ->addMember("banana");

Ptr<KEnumeration> myFruit = new KEnumeration(fruitEnum, "apple");
  
```

## 4.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 4.7.2.1 knorba::type::KEnumeration::KEnumeration ( PPtr< KEnumerationType > type )

Constructor; initiates the stored value with the first enumeration member.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	The type for the stored value.
-------------	--------------------------------

### 4.7.2.2 knorba::type::KEnumeration::KEnumeration ( PPtr< KEnumerationType > type, const k\_octet\_t ordinal )

Constructor; initializes the stored value with the given ordinal.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	The type for the stored value.
<i>ordinal</i>	Ordinal of the initial value.

### 4.7.2.3 knorba::type::KEnumeration::KEnumeration ( PPtr< KEnumerationType > type, const string & label )

Constructor; initializes the stored value with the given label.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	The type for the stored value.
<i>value</i>	Label of the initial value.

## 4.7.3 Member Function Documentation

### 4.7.3.1 void knorba::type::KEnumeration::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

### 4.7.3.2 void knorba::type::KEnumeration::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

### 4.7.3.3 void knorba::type::KEnumeration::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const [virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

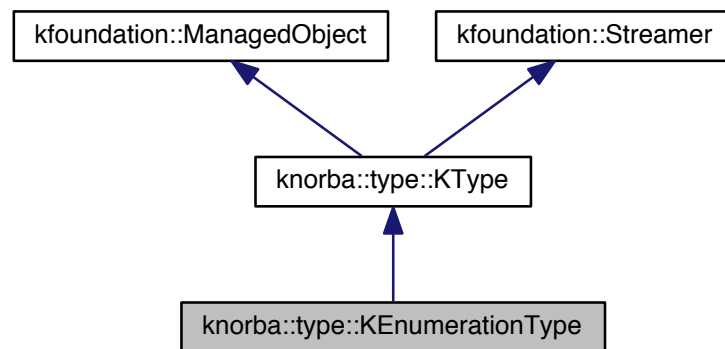
- KEnumeration.h
- KEnumeration.cpp

## 4.8 knorba::type::KEnumerationType Class Reference

Instantiate to create custom KnoRBA **enumeration** type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KEnumerationType.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KEnumerationType:



### Public Member Functions

- [KEnumerationType](#) (const string &name)  
*Constructor.*
- [PPtr< KEnumerationType > addMember](#) (k\_octet\_t ordinal, const string &label)  
*Adds a member to this enumeration, associating it to an ordinal.*
- [PPtr< KEnumerationType > addMember](#) (const string &label)  
*Adds a member to this enumeration, automatically assigning an ordinal to the given label.*
- string [getLabelForOrdinal](#) (const k\_octet\_t ordinal) const  
*Returns the label associated with the given ordinal.*
- int [getOrdinalForLabel](#) (const string &label) const  
*Returns the ordinal associated with the given label.*
- k\_octet\_t [getNumberOfMembers](#) () const  
*Returns the number of members of this enumeration.*
- k\_octet\_t [getMaxOrdinal](#) () const  
*Returns the maximum ordinal in this enumeration.*
- [Array< k\\_octet\\_t >::Ptr\\_t getAllOrdinals](#) () const

- Returns an array containing ordinals of all members of this enumeration.*

  - string `getLabelForMemberAtIndex` (const k\_octet\_t index) const

*Returns the label for the memebr at the given index.*
- k\_octet\_t `getOrdinalForMemberAtIndex` (const k\_octet\_t index) const

*Returns the ordinal for the member at the given index.*
- k\_octet\_t `getOrdinalForValueAtAddress` (const k\_octet\_t \*const addr) const

*Returns the ordinal for the enumeration value stored at the given memory location.*
- string `getLabelForValueAtAddress` (const k\_octet\_t \*const addr) const

*Returns the label for the enumeration value stored at the given memory location.*
- void `setValueAtAddressWithOrdinal` (k\_octet\_t \*const addr, const k\_octet\_t ordinal) const

*Stores an enumeration value with the given ordinal at the given memory location.*
- void `setValueAtAddressWithLabel` (k\_octet\_t \*const addr, const string &label) const

*Stores an enumeration value with the given label at the given memory address.*
- bool `isCastableTo` (PPtr< KType > t) const

*Checks if the type represented by this object is castable to the given type.*
- bool `isAutomaticCastableTo` (PPtr< KType > t) const

*Checks if this type can be automatically casted to the given type by Knoll language interpreter.*
- bool `equals` (PPtr< KType > t) const

*Checks if type represented by this object is equivalant to the one represented by the given argument.*
- int `getSizeInOctets` () const

*If `hasConstantSize()` returns `true`, this method returns the amount of octets a value of this type consumes when stored in memory or sent over a stream; otherwise it resturns 0.*
- bool `isPrimitive` () const

*Returns `true` iif this object represents a primitive type.*
- bool `hasConstantSize` () const

*Returns true iif the type represented by this object has constant size.*
- PPtr< KValue > `instantiate` () const

*Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of `KValue` corresponding to the type represented by this object.*
- string `toKnois` () const

*Returns type description in KnoIS language.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.8.1 Detailed Description

Instantiate to create custom KnoRBA **enumeration** type.

Usage:

```
Ptr<KEnumerationType> myEnum = new KEnumerationType("season");
myEnum->addMember("spring")
    ->addMember("summer")
    ->addMember("fall")
    ->addMember("winter");
```

To instantiate,

```
Ptr<KEnumeration> value = new KEnumeration(myEnum);
```

or

```
Ptr<KEnumeration> value = myEnum->instantiate().AS(KEnumeration);
```

## 4.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 4.8.2.1 knorba::type::KEnumerationType::KEnumerationType ( const string & *name* )

Constructor.

## Parameters

<i>name</i>	Name for the custom enumeration type.
-------------	---------------------------------------

## 4.8.3 Member Function Documentation

4.8.3.1 **PPtr< KEnumerationType > knorba::type::KEnumerationType::addMember ( k\_octet\_t *ordinal*, const string & *label* )**

Adds a member to this enumeration, associating it to an ordinal.

## Parameters

<i>ordinal</i>	Ordinal for the new member.
<i>label</i>	Label for the new member.

4.8.3.2 **PPtr< KEnumerationType > knorba::type::KEnumerationType::addMember ( const string & *label* )**

Adds a member to this enumeration, automatically assigning an ordinal to the given label.

The chosen ordinal number equals maximum ordinal plus one.

## Parameters

<i>label</i>	Label for the new member.
--------------	---------------------------

4.8.3.3 **bool knorba::type::KEnumerationType::equals ( PPtr< KType > *t* ) const** [virtual]

Checks if type represented by this object is equivalent to the one represented by the given argument.

Checks if this object and the given argument represent the same type.

Reimplemented from [knorba::type::KType](#).

4.8.3.4 **string knorba::type::KEnumerationType::getLabelForMemberAtIndex ( const k\_octet\_t *index* ) const**

Returns the label for the memebr at the given index.

## Parameters

<i>index</i>	Index, a value between 0 and <a href="#">getNumberOfMembers()</a> - 1.
--------------	--

4.8.3.5 **string knorba::type::KEnumerationType::getLabelForOrdinal ( const k\_octet\_t *ordinal* ) const**

Returns the label associated with the given ordinal.

Returns an empty string if given an invalid ordinal.

## Parameters

<i>ordinal</i>	The ordinal to find label for.
----------------	--------------------------------

4.8.3.6 **string knorba::type::KEnumerationType::getLabelForValueAtAddress ( const k\_octet\_t \*const *addr* ) const**

Returns the label for the enumeration value stored at the given memory location.

## Parameters

<i>addr</i>	Pointer to a memory location storing an enumeration value.
-------------	--

4.8.3.7 int knorba::type::KEnumerationType::getOrdinalForLabel ( const string & *label* ) const

Returns the ordinal associated with the given label.

Returns -1 if there is no such label.

## Parameters

<i>label</i>	The label to find the ordinal for.
--------------	------------------------------------

4.8.3.8 k\_octet\_t knorba::type::KEnumerationType::getOrdinalForMemberAtIndex ( const k\_octet\_t *index* ) const

Returns the ordinal for the member at the given index.

## Parameters

<i>index</i>	Index, a value between 0 and <a href="#">getNumberOfMembers()</a> - 1.
--------------	--

4.8.3.9 k\_octet\_t knorba::type::KEnumerationType::getOrdinalForValueAtAddress ( const k\_octet\_t \*const *addr* ) const

Returns the ordinal for the enumeration value stored at the given memory location.

## Parameters

<i>addr</i>	Pointer to a memory location storing an enumeration value.
-------------	--

## 4.8.3.10 bool knorba::type::KEnumerationType::hasConstantSize ( ) const [virtual]

Returns true iff the type represented by this object has constant size.

Types with variable size are `string` ([KType::STRING](#)), `raw` ([KType::RAW](#)), and `grid` ([KGridType](#)). The rest of them have constant sizes.

Implements [knorba::type::KType](#).

## 4.8.3.11 Ptr&lt; KValue &gt; knorba::type::KEnumerationType::instantiate ( ) const [virtual]

Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of [KValue](#) corresponding to the type represented by this object.

For example,

```
KType::INTEGER->instantiate()
```

will return an instance of [KInteger](#).

Implements [knorba::type::KType](#).

4.8.3.12 void knorba::type::KEnumerationType::setValueAtAddressWithLabel ( k\_octet\_t \*const *addr*, const string & *label* ) const

Stores an enumeration value with the given label at the given memory address.

## Parameters

<i>addr</i>	Pointer to a preallocated memory location.
<i>label</i>	The label of the value to store.

#### 4.8.3.13 void knorba::type::KEnumerationType::setValueAtAddressWithOrdinal ( k\_octet\_t \*const *addr*, const k\_octet\_t *ordinal* ) const

Stores an enumeration value with the given ordinal at the given memory location.

## Parameters

<i>addr</i>	Pointer to a preallocated memory location.
<i>ordinal</i>	The ordinal of the value to store.

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

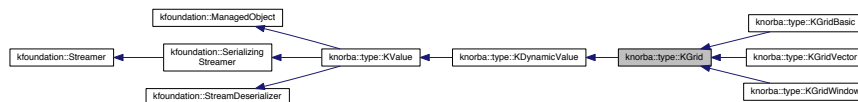
- KEnumerationType.h
- KEnumerationType.cpp

## 4.9 knorba::type::KGrid Class Reference

Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA `grid` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KGrid.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KGrid:



### Public Member Functions

- **PPtr< KRecord > at** (const **Tuple** &index, **PPtr< KRecord >** wrapper) const throw (IndexOutOfRangeException)  
*Accessor method.*
- **KRecord & at** (const **Tuple** &index, **KRecord** &wrapper) const throw (IndexOutOfRangeException)  
*High-speed equivalent for (const Tuple&, PPtr<KRecord>).*
- void **copyFrom** (const **PPtr< KGrid >** src, const **Tuple** &srcOffset, const **Tuple** &dstOffset, const **Tuple** &size)  
*Copies the values of the given range of cells from the given offset of another grid to the given offset of this grid.*
- void **set** (**PPtr< KValue >** other)  
*Copies the value for this KValue from another one.*
- **PPtr< KType > getType** () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- k\_longint\_t **getTotalSizeInOctets** () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void **writeToBinaryStream** (**PPtr< OutputStream >** output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void **readFromBinaryStream** (**PPtr< InputStream >** input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*



- void [deserialize](#) (PPtr< **ObjectToken** > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with **kfoundation::StreamDeserializer** interface.*
- void [serialize](#) (PPtr< **ObjectSerializer** > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with **kfoundation::SerializingStreamer** interface.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.9.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA `grid` type.

KnoRBA `grid` is a multi-dimensional array of records. Both [KGrid](#) and [KRecord](#) are optimized together for high performance computing. [KGrid](#) takes full advantage of range arithmetics objects in KFoundation.

All values of a grid are squizzed into a continues portion of memory for better allocation and cache performance. No [KRecord](#) object is allocated internally. Allocating a [KRecord](#) for each cell would consume too much unnecessary memory, and also cause fragmentation, decreasing cache performance. Therefore the design pattern chosen for this object is *sliding record*, that is, only one [KRecord](#) is allocated and is slid over desired cells of the grid. However the [KRecord](#) is not allocated internally because it would make it impossible to read and write on the same grid using more than one thread. Therefore, each thread should allocate the sliding [KRecord](#) externally.

[KGrid](#) itself is an abstract class. Use one of the implementations provided in the same header:

- [KGridBasic](#) – internally allocated multi-dimensional array of cells.
- [KGridWindow](#) – a sub array of an externally allocated [KGrid](#).
- [KGridVector](#) – a one dimensional dynamically resizable array of cells.

The basic usage of [KGrid](#) with simple record type is as follows:

```
#include <kfoundation/Tuple.h>
#include <kfoundation/RangeIterator.h>
using namespace kfoundation;

Ptr<KGridType> gridType = new KGridType(KType::REAL, 2);
Ptr<KGrid> grid = new KGridBasic(gridType, Tuple(100, 100));
Ptr<KRecord> r = new KRecord(grid);
for(RangeIterator i(grid->getSize()); i.hasMore(); i.next()) {
    grid->at(i, r)->setInteger(i.at(0));
}
```

The `at()` method slides the given [KRecord](#) on to the cell at the given index.

```
grid->at(Tuple2D(11, 12), r);
r->setInteger(124);
```

In case the cell record type has more than one field, the name or index of the field can be supplied to `KRecord::set-XXX()` and `KRecord::getXX()` methods.

```
r->setInteger("year", 1981);
```

### 4.9.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.9.2.1 PPtr< KRecord > knorba::type::KGrid::at ( const Tuple & index, PPtr< KRecord > wrapper ) const throw IndexOutOfBoundsException)

Accessor method.

Slides the given wrapper record onto the cell at the given index. The given [KRecord](#) should be created using [KRecord::KRecord\(PPtr<KGrid>\)](#) with this object given as argument.

## Note

For performance reasons valid index range is not hardly enforced.

#### 4.9.2.2 KRecord & knorba::type::KGrid::at ( const Tuple & *index*, KRecord & *wrapper* ) const throw IndexOutOfBoundsException)

High-speed equivalent for (const Tuple&, PPtr<KRecord>).

## Note

For performance reasons valid index range is not hardly enforced.

#### 4.9.2.3 void knorba::type::KGrid::copyFrom ( const PPtr< KGrid > *src*, const Tuple & *srcOffset*, const Tuple & *dstOffset*, const Tuple & *size* )

Copies the values of the given range of cells from the given offset of another grid to the given offset of this grid.

## Parameters

<i>src</i>	The grid to copy values from.
<i>srcOffset</i>	Source offset.
<i>dstOffset</i>	Destination offset.
<i>size</i>	Size of the range of values to copy.

#### 4.9.2.4 void knorba::type::KGrid::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > *input* ) [virtual]

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

## Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

#### 4.9.2.5 void knorba::type::KGrid::set ( PPtr< KValue > *other* ) [virtual]

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

#### 4.9.2.6 void knorba::type::KGrid::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > *output* ) const [virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

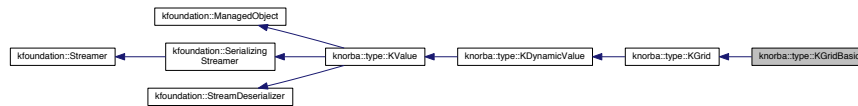
- KGrid.h
- KGrid.cpp

## 4.10 knorba::type::KGridBasic Class Reference

Basic variant of [KGrid](#).

```
#include <knorba/type/KGrid.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KGridBasic:



### Public Member Functions

- [KGridBasic](#) (**PPtr**< [KGridType](#) > type)  
*Constructor; creates a 0-dimensional grid with 0 cells.*
- [KGridBasic](#) (**PPtr**< [KGridType](#) > type, const **Tuple** &dims, bool clear=false)  
*Constructor; internally allocates a grid of the given dimensions.*
- [~KGridBasic](#) ()  
*Deconstructor.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 4.10.1 Detailed Description

Basic variant of [KGrid](#).

Most often, this is the class to use for creating and manipulating `KnoRBA` grid.

Read documentation for [KGrid](#) for more details.

#### 4.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

##### 4.10.2.1 knorba::type::KGridBasic::KGridBasic ( **PPtr**< [KGridType](#) > type, const **Tuple** & dims, bool clear = false )

Constructor; internally allocates a grid of the given dimensions.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	Grid type.
<i>dims</i>	Grid dimensions.
<i>clear</i>	Optional. If set <code>true</code> initiates the cells with zeros. Setting this parameter to <code>false</code> will save some execution time. Default value is <code>false</code> .

##### 4.10.2.2 knorba::type::KGridBasic::~~KGridBasic ( )

Deconstructor.

Frees internally allocated memory.

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

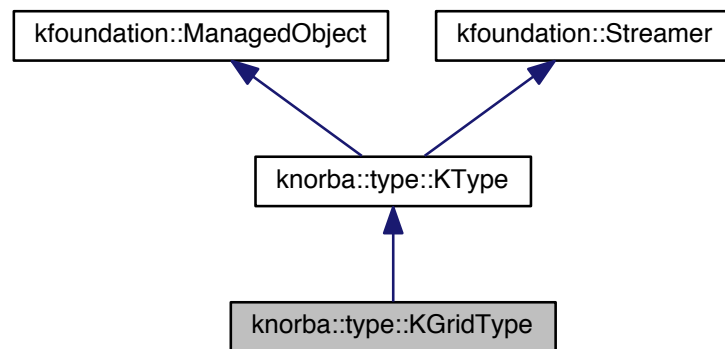
- [KGrid.h](#)
- [KGrid.cpp](#)

## 4.11 knorba::type::KGridType Class Reference

Instantiate to create a custom KnoRBA **grid** type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KGridType.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KGridType:



### Public Member Functions

- **KGridType** (**PPtr**< **KType** > recordTypes, k\_octet\_t nDimensions)  
Constructs a representation of a custom KnoRBA grid with the given cell type and given number of dimensions.
- **KGridType** (**PPtr**< **KRecordType** > recordTypes, k\_octet\_t nDimensions)  
Constructs a representation of a custom KnoRBA grid type with simple cell type.
- **PPtr**< **KRecordType** > **getRecordType** () const  
Returns the type of grid cells.
- short int **getNDimensions** () const  
Returns the number of dimensions.
- bool **isCastableTo** (**PPtr**< **KType** > t) const  
Checks if the type represented by this object is castable to the given type.
- bool **isAutomaticCastableTo** (**PPtr**< **KType** > t) const  
Checks if this type can be automatically casted to the given type by KnoIL language interpreter.
- bool **equals** (**PPtr**< **KType** > t) const  
Checks if type represented by this object is equivalent to the type represented by the given argument.
- int **getSizeInOctets** () const  
If **hasConstantSize()** returns *true*, this method returns the amount of octets a value of this type consumes when stored in memory or sent over a stream; otherwise it returns 0.
- bool **isPrimitive** () const  
Returns *true* iff this object represents a primitive type.
- bool **hasConstantSize** () const  
Returns *true* iff the type represented by this object has constant size.
- **Ptr**< **KValue** > **instantiate** () const  
Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of **KValue** corresponding to the type represented by this object.
- string **toKnois** () const  
Returns type description in KnoIS language.

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.11.1 Detailed Description

Instantiate to create a custom KnoRBA **grid** type.

A KnoRBA grid is a multi-dimensional array of KnoRBA **record**. Therefore, creating a grid type often involves creating a record type in advance:

```
Ptr<KRecordType> myRecordType = new KRecordType("MyRecordType");
myRecordType->addField("pressure", KType::REAL)
    ->addField("temperature", KType::REAL);
Ptr<KGridType> myGridType = new KGridType(myRecordType, 3);
```

In the special case that each cell of the grid has a simple value, there is a shortcut constructor:

```
Ptr<KGridType> myGridType = new KGridType(KType::INTEGER, 2);
```

In the above case, a new instance of [KRecordType](#) will be created internally which can be retrieved via [getRecordType\(\)](#) method.

#### Note

In KnoRBA strongly-typed system, two grid types with the same record type but different number of dimensions are considered as different types.

### 4.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.11.2.1 knorba::type::KGridType::KGridType ( PPtr< KType > recordType, k\_octet\_t nDimension )

Constructs a representation of a custom KnoRBA grid with the given cell type and given number of dimensions.

##### Parameters

<i>recordType</i>	The type of grid cells.
<i>nDimensions</i>	Number of grid dimensions.

#### 4.11.2.2 knorba::type::KGridType::KGridType ( PPtr< KRecordType > recordType, k\_octet\_t nDimension )

Constructs a representation of a custom KnoRBA grid type with simple cell type.

This method will construct an instance of [KRecordType](#) internally, with only one field whose type is the given argument.

##### Parameters

<i>recordType</i>	The type of the sole record member of each cell.
<i>nDimensions</i>	Number of grid dimensions.

### 4.11.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.11.3.1 bool knorba::type::KGridType::equals ( PPtr< KType > t ) const [virtual]

Checks if type represented by this object is equivalent to the type represented by the given argument.

Returns `true` iff (1) `t` is an instance of [KGridType](#), (2) record type of the grid type represented by this object is equivalent of the record type of the given grid type, and (3) the number of dimensions of this object equals to that of the given object.

Reimplemented from [knorba::type::KType](#).

#### 4.11.3.2 `bool knorba::type::KGridType::hasConstantSize ( ) const` [virtual]

Returns true iff the type represented by this object has constant size.

Types with variable size are `string` (`KType::STRING`), `raw` (`KType::RAW`), and `grid` (`KGridType`). The rest of them have constant sizes.

Implements `knorba::type::KType`.

#### 4.11.3.3 `Ptr< KValue > knorba::type::KGridType::instantiate ( ) const` [virtual]

Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of `KValue` corresponding to the type represented by this object.

For example,

```
KType::INTEGER->instantiate()
```

will return an instance of `KInteger`.

Implements `knorba::type::KType`.

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

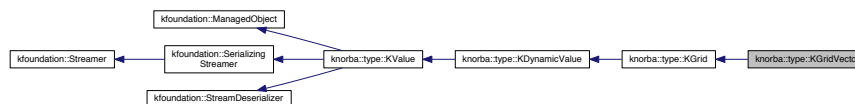
- `KGridType.h`
- `KGridType.cpp`

## 4.12 `knorba::type::KGridVector` Class Reference

One-dimensional variable-length flavour of `KGrid`.

```
#include <knorba/type/KGrid.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `knorba::type::KGridVector`:



### Public Member Functions

- `PPtr< KRecord > add (PPtr< KRecord > wrapper)`  
Adds a new record to the top of this vector, and slides the given wrapper record on it.
- `PPtr< KRecord > insert (PPtr< KRecord > wrapper, const k_integer_t index)`  
Adds a new record at the given index and slides the given wrapper record on it.
- `void remove (const k_integer_t index)`  
Removes the record at the given index, shifting all records at higher indexes downwards.
- `void removeLast ()`  
Removes the last record.
- `PPtr< KRecord > last (PPtr< KRecord > wrapper) const`  
Slides the given wrapper record on the last item in the vector.
- `void clear ()`  
Removes all elements in this record.
- `k_integer_t getNElements () const`  
Returns the number of elements in the vector.

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.12.1 Detailed Description

One-dimensional variable-length flavour of [KGrid](#).

This `grid` implementaion has only one dimension but in return, it has dynamic size and supports common vector operations.

Read documentation for [KGrid](#) for more details.

### 4.12.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.12.2.1 `PPtr< KRecord > knorba::type::KGridVector::add ( PPtr< KRecord > wrapper )`

Adds a new record to the top of this vector, and slides the given wrapper record on it.

Usage:

```
vector->add(record)->setInteger(128);
```

#### Returns

Same pointer as given arugment.

#### 4.12.2.2 `PPtr< KRecord > knorba::type::KGridVector::insert ( PPtr< KRecord > wrapper, const k_integer_t index )`

Adds a new record at the given index and slides the given wrapper record on it.

Usage:

```
vector->insert(record, 4)->setInteger(128);
```

#### Returns

Same pointer as the first argument.

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

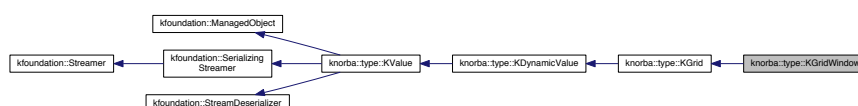
- `KGrid.h`
- `KGrid.cpp`

## 4.13 knorba::type::KGridWindow Class Reference

Places a virtual index range over a portion of an existing grid.

```
#include <knorba/type/KGrid.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `knorba::type::KGridWindow`:



## Public Member Functions

- void [setSource](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KGrid](#) > physical)  
*Changes the source physical grid to the given one.*
- void [setWindow](#) (const [Range](#) &physicalRange)  
*Changes the virtual size of this grid window.*
- void [setWindow](#) (const [Range](#) &physicalRange, const [Tuple](#) &virtualOffset)  
*Changes the source and virtual range of this window.*
- [Tuple](#) [getVirtualOffset](#) () const  
*Returns this window's virtual offset.*
- [Range](#) [getVirtualRagne](#) () const  
*Returns this window's virtual range.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > [atVirtual](#) (const [Tuple](#) &index, [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > wrapper) const  
*Slides the given wrapper record on to the given virtual index.*
- [KRecord](#) & [atVirtual](#) (const [Tuple](#) &index, [KRecord](#) &wrapper) const  
*High-speed alternative for [atVirtual](#)(const [Tuple](#)&, [PPtr](#)<[KRecord](#)>).*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.13.1 Detailed Description

Places a virtual index range over a portion of an existing grid.

This class is specially usefull in high-performance scenarios when exchanging boundaries between nodes, and computing over a range of values using multiple nodes and multiple threads.

Read documentation for [KGrid](#) for more details.

### 4.13.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.13.2.1 [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > knorba::type::KGridWindow::atVirtual ( const [Tuple](#) & index, [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > wrapper ) const

Slides the given wrapper record on to the given virtual index.

The given record should be created using [KRecord::KRecord\(PPtr<KGrid>\)](#) given this object as its argument.

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

- [KGrid.h](#)
- [KGrid.cpp](#)

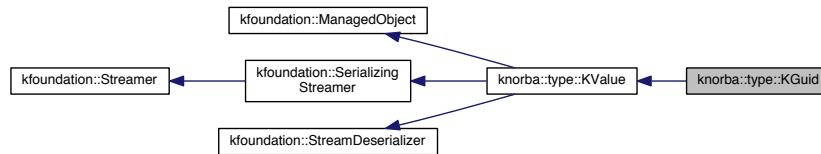
## 4.14 knorba::type::KGuid Class Reference

Wrapper class for KnoRBA GUID (Globally Unique Identifier).

```
#include <knorba/type/KGuid.h>
```



Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KGuid:



## Public Member Functions

- [KGuid](#) ()  
*Constructor; initiates the stored value with [zero\(\)](#).*
- [KGuid](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &v)  
*Constructor; initiates the stored value with the given argument.*
- virtual [k\\_guid\\_t](#) [get](#) () const  
*Returns the stored value.*
- virtual void [set](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &v)  
*Sets the stored value to the given value.*
- void [set](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KValue](#) > other)  
*Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- [k\\_longint\\_t](#) [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void [readFromBinaryStream](#) ([PPtr](#)< [InputStream](#) > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- void [writeToBinaryStream](#) ([PPtr](#)< [OutputStream](#) > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void [deserialize](#) ([PPtr](#)< [ObjectToken](#) > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with [kfoundation::StreamDeserializer](#) interface.*
- void [serialize](#) ([PPtr](#)< [ObjectSerializer](#) > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with [kfoundation::SerializingStreamer](#) interface.*

## Static Public Member Functions

- static const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) & [zero](#) ()  
*Returns reference to internally stored zero constant.*
- static void [randomizeAppId](#) ([k\\_guid\\_t](#) &target)  
*Rewrites the AppID part of the given argument with a random value.*
- static void [randomizeKey](#) ([k\\_guid\\_t](#) &target)  
*Replaces the key part of the given argument with a random number.*
- static bool [areOnTheSameApp](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &first, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &second)  
*Returns [true](#) iff the two given arguments have the same AppID.*
- static bool [areOnTheSameNode](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &first, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &second)  
*Returns [true](#) iff two given arguments have the same AppID and node rank.*
- static string [toString](#) (const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &value)  
*Returns the string representation of the given value.*

- static string `toShortString` (const `k_guid_t` &value)  
*Returns a string containing NodeRank and LocalId parts of the given value.*
- static string `appldToString` (const `k_guid_t` &value)  
*Returns the Appld part of the given value as a string.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.14.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class for KnoRBA `GUID` (Globally Unique Identifier).

GUID is a segmented 8-bit value as represented by `knorba::type::k_guid_t`.

### 4.14.2 Member Function Documentation

4.14.2.1 `void knorba::type::KGuid::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

Parameters

<code>input</code>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

Implements `knorba::type::KValue`.

4.14.2.2 `void knorba::type::KGuid::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]`

Copies the value for this `KValue` from another one.

The given `KValue` should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements `knorba::type::KValue`.

4.14.2.3 `void knorba::type::KGuid::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const [virtual]`

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

Parameters

<code>output</code>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------------	------------------------------------

Implements `knorba::type::KValue`.

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

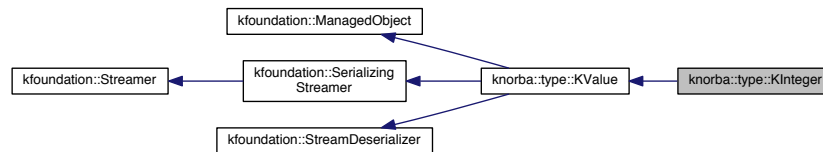
- `KGuid.h`
- `KGuid.cpp`

## 4.15 knorba::type::KInteger Class Reference

Wrapper class form KnoRBA `integer` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KInteger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KInteger:



## Public Member Functions

- [KInteger](#) ()  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to 0.*
- [KInteger](#) (const k\_integer\_t v)  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to the given argument.*
- virtual k\_integer\_t [get](#) () const  
*Returns the stored value.*
- virtual void [set](#) (const k\_integer\_t v)  
*Sets the stored value.*
- **PPtr**< [KType](#) > [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- k\_longint\_t [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void [readFromBinaryStream](#) (**PPtr**< **InputStream** > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- void [writeToBinaryStream](#) (**PPtr**< **OutputStream** > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void [set](#) (**PPtr**< [KValue](#) > other)  
*Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.*
- void [deserialize](#) (**PPtr**< **ObjectToken** > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with kfoundation::StreamDeserializer interface.*
- void [serialize](#) (**PPtr**< **ObjectSerializer** > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with kfoundation::SerializingStreamer interface.*

## Static Public Attributes

- static const k\_integer\_t [MAX\\_VALUE](#) = 2147483647  
*The maximum possible value of KnoRBA integer.*
- static const k\_integer\_t [MIN\\_VALUE](#) = -2147483647  
*The minimum possible value of KnoRBA integer*

### 4.15.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class form KnoRBA integer type.

A value of type integer is a 32-bit (4-octet) 2's complement signed integer between [KInteger::MAX\\_VALUE](#) and [KInteger::MIN\\_VALUE](#). The scalar type associated with this class is knorba::type::k\_integer\_t.

## 4.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 4.15.2.1 `knorba::type::KInteger::KInteger ( const k_integer_t v )`

Constructor; sets the stored value to the given argument.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	The initial value.
----------	--------------------

## 4.15.3 Member Function Documentation

4.15.3.1 `void knorba::type::KInteger::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

## Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.15.3.2 `void knorba::type::KInteger::set ( const k_integer_t v ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	The value to set to.
----------	----------------------

4.15.3.3 `void knorba::type::KInteger::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]`

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType () ->equals (other->getType ())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.15.3.4 `void knorba::type::KInteger::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const [virtual]`

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

## 4.15.4 Member Data Documentation

4.15.4.1 `const k_integer_t knorba::type::KInteger::MAX_VALUE = 2147483647 [static]`

The maximum possible value of KnoRBA *integer*.

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

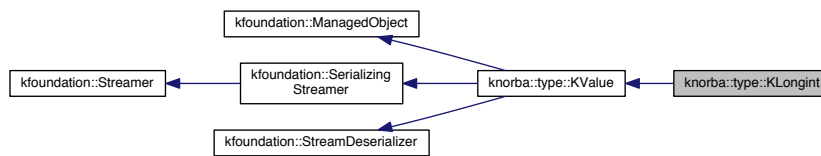
- KInteger.h
- KInteger.cpp

## 4.16 knorba::type::KLongint Class Reference

Wrapper class for KnoRBA `longint` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KLongint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KLongint:



## Public Member Functions

- [KLongint](#) ()  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to 0.*
- [KLongint](#) (const k\_longint\_t v)  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to the given argument.*
- virtual void [set](#) (const k\_longint\_t v)  
*Sets the stored value.*
- virtual k\_longint\_t [get](#) () const  
*Returns the stored value.*
- void [set](#) (PPtr< [KValue](#) > other)  
*Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.*
- PPtr< [KType](#) > [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- k\_longint\_t [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void [readFromBinaryStream](#) (PPtr< [InputStream](#) > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- void [writeToBinaryStream](#) (PPtr< [OutputStream](#) > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void [deserialize](#) (PPtr< [ObjectToken](#) > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with [kfoundation::StreamDeserializers](#) interface.*
- void [serialize](#) (PPtr< [ObjectSerializer](#) > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with [kfoundation::SerializingStreamers](#) interface.*

## Static Public Attributes

- static const k\_longint\_t [MIN\\_VALUE](#) = -9223372036854775807  
*The minimum possible value for `longint` type.*
- static const k\_longint\_t [MAX\\_VALUE](#) = 9223372036854775807  
*The maximum possible value for `longint` type.*

### 4.16.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class for KnoRBA `longint` type.

A value of `longint` type is a 2's complement 64-bit (8-octet) signed integer between [KLongint::MIN\\_VALUE](#) and [KLongint::MAX\\_VALUE](#). The scalar type associated with this class is `knorba::type::k_longint_t`.

## 4.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 4.16.2.1 knorba::type::KLongint::KLongint ( const k\_longint\_t v )

Constructor; sets the stored value to the given argument.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	The value to set to.
----------	----------------------

## 4.16.3 Member Function Documentation

4.16.3.1 `void knorba::type::KLongint::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

## Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.16.3.2 `void knorba::type::KLongint::set ( const k_longint_t v ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	The value to set to.
----------	----------------------

4.16.3.3 `void knorba::type::KLongint::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]`

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType () ->equals (other->getType ())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.16.3.4 `void knorba::type::KLongint::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const [virtual]`

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

## 4.16.4 Member Data Documentation

4.16.4.1 `const k_longint_t knorba::type::KLongint::MAX_VALUE = 9223372036854775807 [static]`

The maximum possible value for `longint` type.

4.16.4.2 `const k_longint_t knorba::type::KLongint::MIN_VALUE = -9223372036854775807 [static]`

The minimum possible value for `longint` type.

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

- `KLongint.h`
- `KLongint.cpp`

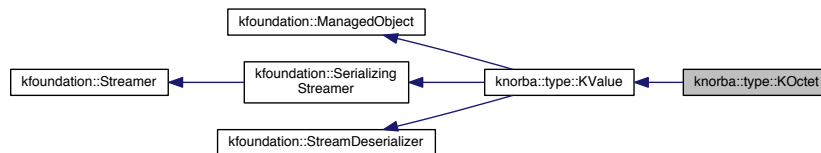


## 4.17 knorba::type::KOctet Class Reference

Wrapper class for KnoRBA `octet` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KOctet.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `knorba::type::KOctet`:



### Public Member Functions

- [KOctet](#) ()  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to 0.*
- [KOctet](#) (const `k_octet_t` v)  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to the given argument.*
- virtual `k_octet_t` [get](#) () const  
*Returns the stored value.*
- virtual void [set](#) (const `k_octet_t` v)  
*Sets the stored value.*
- `PPtr< KType >` [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- `k_longint_t` [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void [readFromBinaryStream](#) (`PPtr< InputStream >` input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- void [writeToBinaryStream](#) (`PPtr< OutputStream >` output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void [set](#) (`PPtr< KValue >` other)  
*Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.*
- void [deserialize](#) (`PPtr< ObjectToken >` headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::StreamDeserializer` interface.*
- void [serialize](#) (`PPtr< ObjectSerializer >` builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::SerializingStreamer` interface.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `k_octet_t` [parseHex](#) (char ch)  
*Parses a `k_octet_t` value from a single digit hexadecimal representation.*
- static `k_octet_t` [parseHex](#) (const char \*chars)  
*Parses a `k_octet_t` from a hexadecimal representation stored in a c-style string.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.17.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class for KnoRBA `octet` type.

A value of type `octet` is an 8-bit unsigned integer between 0 and 255. Scalar type associated with this class is `knorba::type::k_octet_t`.

Implementation transparency is KnoRBA is partially achieved by having every value to be expressed by a sequence of octets.

### 4.17.2 Member Function Documentation

4.17.2.1 `void knorba::type::KOctet::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.17.2.2 `void knorba::type::KOctet::set ( const k_octet_t v ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value.

Parameters

<i>v</i>	The value to set to.
----------	----------------------

4.17.2.3 `void knorba::type::KOctet::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]`

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.17.2.4 `void knorba::type::KOctet::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const [virtual]`

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

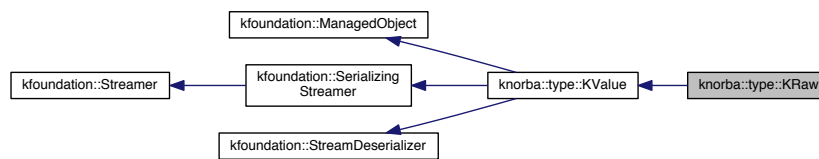
- `KOctet.h`
- `KOctet.cpp`

## 4.18 knorba::type::KRaw Class Reference

Wrapper class and C++ representation for KnoRBA `raw` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KRaw.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KRaw:



## Public Member Functions

- [KRaw](#) ()  
*Constructor; initializes the stored value with a raw string of size 0.*
- [~KRaw](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- void [set](#) (const k\_octet\_t \*data, const k\_longint\_t size)  
*Sets the internally stored value to the given buffer.*
- const k\_octet\_t \* [getData](#) () const  
*Returns pointer to the beginning of the internal buffer.*
- k\_longint\_t [getNOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the number of octets of the stored data.*
- void [readDataFromFile](#) (PPtr< Path > path)  
*Sets the data stored in this object from the contents of the given file.*
- void [writeDataToFile](#) (PPtr< Path > path)  
*Writes the stored data into the file at the given path.*
- PPtr< BufferInputStream > [getDataAsInputStream](#) () const  
*Returns an InputStream that contains the data stored in this object.*
- void [set](#) (PPtr< KValue > other)  
*Copies the value for this KValue from another one.*
- PPtr< KType > [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- k\_longint\_t [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void [readFromBinaryStream](#) (PPtr< InputStream > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- void [writeToBinaryStream](#) (PPtr< OutputStream > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void [deserialize](#) (PPtr< ObjectToken > headToken)  
*KRaw does not support this operation.*
- void [serialize](#) (PPtr< ObjectSerializer > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with kfoundation::SerializingStreamer interface.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.18.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class and C++ representation for KnoRBA `raw` type.

A value of raw type is a continues sequence of arbitrary octets.

## 4.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 4.18.2.1 knorba::type::KRaw::~~KRaw ( )

Deconstructor.

Deletes the internally allocated buffer.

## 4.18.3 Member Function Documentation

### 4.18.3.1 void knorba::type::KRaw::deserialize ( PPtr< ObjectToken > headToken ) [virtual]

[KRaw](#) does not support this operation.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

### 4.18.3.2 void knorba::type::KRaw::readDataFromFile ( PPtr< Path > path )

Sets the data stored in this object from the contents of the given file.

Parameters

<i>path</i>	Path to the file to read.
-------------	---------------------------

### 4.18.3.3 void knorba::type::KRaw::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

### 4.18.3.4 void knorba::type::KRaw::set ( const k\_octet\_t \* data, const k\_longint\_t size )

Sets the internally stored value to the given buffer.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	The buffer to copy data from.
<i>size</i>	The number of octets to copy.

### 4.18.3.5 void knorba::type::KRaw::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

### 4.18.3.6 void knorba::type::KRaw::writeDataToFile ( PPtr< Path > path )

Writes the stored data into the file at the given path.

## Parameters

<i>path</i>	Path to the file to write to.
-------------	-------------------------------

## 4.18.3.7 void knorba::type::KRaw::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr&lt; OutputStream &gt; output ) const [virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

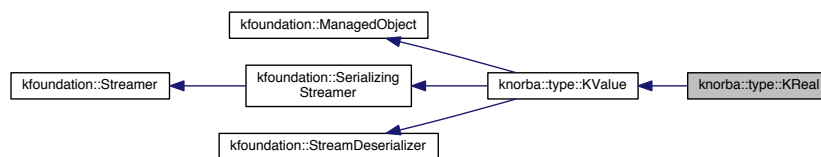
- KRaw.h
- KRaw.cpp

## 4.19 knorba::type::KReal Class Reference

Wrapper class for KnoRBA `real` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KReal.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `knorba::type::KReal`:



## Public Member Functions

- [KReal](#) ()  
*Constructor; initiates the stored value with 0.*
- [KReal](#) (const k\_real\_t v)  
*Constructor; initiates the stored value with the given argument.*
- virtual void [set](#) (const k\_real\_t v)  
*Sets the stored value to the one provided.*
- virtual k\_real\_t [get](#) () const  
*Returns the stored value.*
- bool [isNaN](#) () const  
*Returns true iff the stored value is NaN.*
- bool [isInfinity](#) () const  
*Returns true iff the stored value is positive or negative infinity.*
- void [set](#) (PPtr< KValue > other)  
*Copies the value for this KValue from another one.*
- PPtr< KType > [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*

- `k_longint_t` [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void [readFromBinaryStream](#) (PPtr< [InputStream](#) > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- void [writeToBinaryStream](#) (PPtr< [OutputStream](#) > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void [deserialize](#) (PPtr< [ObjectToken](#) > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::StreamDeserializer` interface.*
- void [serialize](#) (PPtr< [ObjectSerializer](#) > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::SerializingStreamer` interface.*

## Static Public Attributes

- static const `k_real_t` [INFINITY](#) = 0x7FF0000000000000  
*IEEE 754 representation of positive infinity.*
- static const `k_real_t` [NAN](#) = 0x7FFFFFFF00000000  
*IEEE 754 representation of not-a-number (NaN).*

### 4.19.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class for `KnoRBA` `real` type.

A value of `real` type is a 64-bit (8-octet) IEEE 754 floating point number. The scalar type associated with this class is `knorba::type::k_real_t`. Special values, NaN (not a number), and infinity, are stored in [KReal::NAN](#) and [KReal::INFINITY](#) respectively. Negative infinity is simply `-KReal::INFINITY`.

### 4.19.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.19.2.1 `knorba::type::KReal::KReal ( const k_real_t v )`

Constructor; initiates the sotred value with the given argument.

Parameters

<code>v</code>	Initial value.
----------------	----------------

### 4.19.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.19.3.1 `void knorba::type::KReal::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

Parameters

<code>input</code>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

#### 4.19.3.2 `void knorba::type::KReal::set ( const k_real_t v ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value to the one provided.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	The value to assign.
----------	----------------------

4.19.3.3 void knorba::type::KReal::set ( PPtr< KValue > *other* ) [virtual]

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.19.3.4 void knorba::type::KReal::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > *output* ) const [virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

## 4.19.4 Member Data Documentation

## 4.19.4.1 const double knorba::type::KReal::INFINITY = 0x7FF0000000000000 [static]

IEEE 754 representation of positive infinity.

## 4.19.4.2 const double knorba::type::KReal::NAN = 0x7FFFFFFF00000000 [static]

IEEE 754 representation of not-a-number (NaN).

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

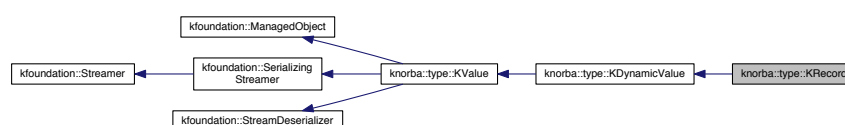
- KReal.h
- KReal.cpp

## 4.20 knorba::type::KRecord Class Reference

Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoBRA record.

```
#include <knorba/type/KRecord.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KRecord:



## Public Member Functions

- [KRecord](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KRecordType](#) > type)  
*Primary constructor; creates internal storage for a record of the given type.*
- [KRecord](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KGrid](#) > grid)  
*Creates a new record bound to the first cell of the given grid.*
- [KRecord](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > record, const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) fieldIndex)  
*Creates a new record bound to the given field of the given record.*
- [KRecord](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > record, const string &fieldName)  
*Creates a new record bound to the given field of the given record.*
- [~KRecord](#) ()  
*Deconstructor.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KValue](#) > [field](#) (const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) index) const  
*Returns wrapper object for the field at the given index.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KValue](#) > [field](#) (const string &name) const  
*Returns wrapper object for the field with the given name.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > [getString](#) (const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) index=0) const  
*Returns the value of the field at the given index.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > [getString](#) (const string &name) const  
*Returns the value of the field at the given name.*
- void [setString](#) (const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) index, [PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > value)  
*Sets the field at the given index with the value stored in the given wrapper object.*
- void [setString](#) (const string &name, [PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > value)  
*Sets the field with the given name with the value stored in the given wrapper object.*
- void [setString](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > value)  
*Sets the first field with the value stored in the given wrapper object.*
- void [setTruth](#) (const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) index, const [k\\_truth\\_t](#) value)  
*Sets the field at the given index with the given value.*
- void [setTruth](#) (const [k\\_truth\\_t](#) value)  
*Sets the first field with the given value.*
- void [setTruth](#) (const string &name, const [k\\_truth\\_t](#) value)  
*Sets the field with the given name with the given value.*
- void [setEnumeration](#) (const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) index, const string &label)  
*Sets the value of the enumeration field at the given index with the given label.*
- string [getEnumerationLabel](#) (const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) index=0) const  
*Returns the label of the enumeration field at the given index.*
- [k\\_octet\\_t](#) [getEnumerationOrdinal](#) (const [k\\_octet\\_t](#) index=0) const  
*Returns the ordinal of the enumeration field at the given index.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > [getRecord](#) ([k\\_octet\\_t](#) index) const  
*Returns the record at the given index.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > [getRecord](#) (const string &name) const  
*Returns the record at the field with the given name.*
- void [getRecord](#) ([k\\_octet\\_t](#) index, [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > wrapper) const  
*Wraps the given record around the field at the given index.*
- void [getRecord](#) (const string &name, [PPtr](#)< [KRecord](#) > wrapper) const  
*Wraps the given record around the field with the given name.*
- void [setRuntime](#) ([Runtime](#) &rt)  
*If this record has a field of any type, this method should be called before performing [readFromBinaryStream\(\)](#).*
- void [set](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KValue](#) > other)  
*Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.*



- `PPtr< KType > getType () const`  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- `k_longint_t getTotalSizeInOctets () const`  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- `void readFromBinaryStream (PPtr< InputStream > input)`  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- `void writeToBinaryStream (PPtr< OutputStream > output) const`  
*Reads the value of this record from the given stream.*
- `void deserialize (PPtr< ObjectToken > headToken)`  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::StreamDeserializer` interface.*
- `void serialize (PPtr< ObjectSerializer > builder) const`  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::SerializingStreamer` interface.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.20.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoBRA `record`.

A `record` is an ordered sequence of fields of various types.

This class functions in two ways: it can either store values internally, or wrap around a record stored by another `KRecord` or `KGrid` object, and provide access to it. See `getRecord(k_octet_t, PPtr<KRecord>)`, `getRecord(const string&, PPtr<KRecord>)`, and `KGrid` for more information.

For user's convenience `getXXX()` and `setXXX()` methods are overloaded for every KnoRBA type. Usage:

```
Ptr<KRecordType> dateType = new KRecordType("com.mydomain.Date");
dateType->addField("year", KType::INTEGER)
    ->addField("month", KType::OCTET)
    ->addField("day", KType::OCTET);
Ptr<KRecord> aDate = new KRecord(dateType);
aDate->setInteger("year", 1981);
aDate->setOctet("month", 6);
aDate->setOctet("day", 2);
```

Getter and setters that receive field index instead of field name are faster:

```
aDate->setInteger(0, 1981);
aDate->setOctet(1, 6);
aDate->setOctet(2, 2);
```

Alternatively, a set of method that return type-wrappers can be used. These methods are generally slower than above alternatives:

```
aDate->getInteger("year")->set(1981);
aDate->getOctet("month")->set(6);
aDate->getOctet(2)->set(2);
```

There two small exceptions. For setting enumeration values, there are separate methods for setting by ordinal or by label.

The other exception is when accessing a field of type record.

```
Ptr<KRecordType> logType = new KRecordType("com.mydomain.Log");
logType->addField("date", dateType.AS(KType))
    ->addField("note", KType::STRING);
Ptr<KRecord> log = new KRecord(logType);
```

Then, inner fields can be changes as

```
log->getRecord("date")->setInteger(0, 1981);
```

or, for accessing multiple fields:

```
Ptr<KRecord> date = log->getRecord("date");
date->setInteger("year", 1981);
date->setOctet("month", 6);
date->setOctet("day", 2);
```

Occasionally, it helps to create a wrapper for the inner record in advance:

```
Ptr<KRecord> date = new KRecord(dateType);
log->getRecord("date", date);
cout << *date << endl;
```

#### Note

**IMPORTANT.** Field accessor methods do not perform type checking for performance reasons. Take extreme caution to use the correct method. It is very easy to harm internal pointers and other values if a wrong accessor method is used.

## 4.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 4.20.2.1 knorba::type::KRecord::KRecord ( PPtr< KRecordType > type )

Primary constructor; creates internal storage for a record of the given type.

#### Parameters

<i>type</i>	This record's type.
-------------	---------------------

### 4.20.2.2 knorba::type::KRecord::KRecord ( PPtr< KRecord > record, const k\_octet\_t fieldIndex )

Creates a new record bound to the given field of the given record.

The given field should be of a record type.

### 4.20.2.3 knorba::type::KRecord::KRecord ( PPtr< KRecord > record, const string & fieldName )

Creates a new record bound to the given field of the given record.

The given field should be of a record type.

### 4.20.2.4 knorba::type::KRecord::~~KRecord ( )

Destructor.

Frees any used memory.

## 4.20.3 Member Function Documentation

### 4.20.3.1 PPtr< KString > knorba::type::KRecord::getString ( const string & name ) const

Returns the value of the field at the given name.

### 4.20.3.2 PPtr< KString > knorba::type::KRecord::getString ( const k\_octet\_t index = 0 ) const

Returns the value of the field at the given index.

Index is optional and is assumed 0 if not provided.

4.20.3.3 `void knorba::type::KRecord::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.20.3.4 `void knorba::type::KRecord::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]`

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType () ->equals (other->getType ())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.20.3.5 `void knorba::type::KRecord::setString ( PPtr< KString > value )`

Sets the first field with the value stored in the given wrapper object.

4.20.3.6 `void knorba::type::KRecord::setString ( const k_octet_t index, PPtr< KString > value )`

Sets the field at the given index with the value stored in the given wrapper object.

4.20.3.7 `void knorba::type::KRecord::setString ( const string & name, PPtr< KString > value )`

Sets the field with the given name with the value stored in the given wrapper object.

4.20.3.8 `void knorba::type::KRecord::setTruth ( const string & name, const k_truth_t value )`

Sets the field with the given name with the given value.

4.20.3.9 `void knorba::type::KRecord::setTruth ( const k_truth_t value )`

Sets the first field with the given value.

4.20.3.10 `void knorba::type::KRecord::setTruth ( const k_octet_t index, const k_truth_t value )`

Sets the field at the given index with the given value.

4.20.3.11 `void knorba::type::KRecord::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const [virtual]`

Reads the value of this record from the given stream.

Note

If this record has fields of type `any`, make sure to call [setRuntime \(\)](#) before calling this method. Failure to do so will cause an exception to be thrown.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

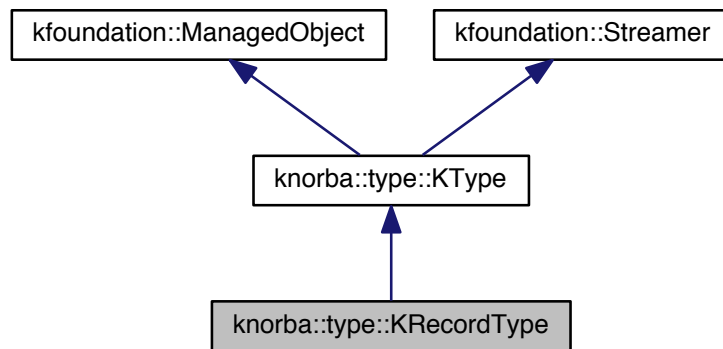
- KRecord.h
- KRecord.cpp

## 4.21 knorba::type::KRecordType Class Reference

Instantiate to create a custom KnoRBA **record** type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KRecordType.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KRecordType:



### Public Member Functions

- [KRecordType](#) (const string &name)  
*Constructor.*
- [KRecordType](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > fieldType)  
*Shortcut constructor for records with single fields.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KRecordType](#) > [addField](#) (const string &name, [Ptr](#)< [KType](#) > type)  
*Adds a new field to record type represented by this object.*
- int [getNumberOfFields](#) () const  
*Returns the number of fields of the record represented by this object.*
- string [getNameOfFieldAtIndex](#) (const int i) const  
*Returns the name of the field at the given index.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > [getTypeOfFieldAtIndex](#) (const int i) const  
*Returns the type of the field at the given index.*
- [PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > [getTypeOfFieldWithName](#) (const string &name) const  
*Returns the type of the field with the given name.*
- int [getIndexForFieldWithName](#) (const string &name) const  
*Returns the index of the field with the given name.*
- unsigned int [getOffsetOfFieldAtIndex](#) (const int index) const  
*Memory storage helper method.*
- bool [hasDynamicFields](#) () const  
*Returns true iff at least one the fields of the record represented by this object has dynamic length.*
- [Ptr](#)< [KGridType](#) > [makeGridType](#) (k\_octet\_t nDims) const

- Returns a [KGridType](#) with cells of the type represented by this object.*
- bool [isCastableTo](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > t) const  
*Checks if the type represented by this object is castable to the given type.*
- bool [isAutomaticCastableTo](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > t) const  
*Checks if this type can be automatically casted to the given type by Knoll language interpreter.*
- bool [equals](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > t) const  
*Checks if type represented by this object is equivalent to the one represented by the given argument.*
- int [getSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*If [hasConstantSize\(\)](#) returns `true`, this method returns the amount of octets a value of this type consumes when stored in memory or sent over a stream; otherwise it returns 0.*
- bool [isPrimitive](#) () const  
*Returns `true` iff this object represents a primitive type.*
- bool [hasConstantSize](#) () const  
*Returns `true` iff the type represented by this object has constant size.*
- [Ptr](#)< [KValue](#) > [instantiate](#) () const  
*Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of [KValue](#) corresponding to the type represented by this object.*
- string [toKnois](#) () const  
*Returns type description in Knols language.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.21.1 Detailed Description

Instantiate to create a custom KnorBA **record** type.

A record is a collection of fields of various types. Usage:

```
Ptr<KRecordType> dateType = new KRecordType("Date");
myType->addField("year", KType::OCTET)
    ->addField("month", KType::OCTET)
    ->addField("day", KType::OCTET);

Ptr<KRecordType> entryType = new KRecordType("Entry");
myType->addField("name", KType::STRING)
    ->addField("phone", KType::STRING)
    ->addField("birthDay", dateType.AS(KType));
```

A record may have fixed or variable size depending the type of its fields. If `hadDynamicFields()` returns `true` then, there record has variable size.

### 4.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.21.2.1 knorba::type::KRecordType::KRecordType ( const string & name )

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>name</i>	Type name
-------------	-----------

#### 4.21.2.2 knorba::type::KRecordType::KRecordType ( [PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > fieldType )

Shortcut constructor for records with single fields.

The type name and field name is automatically inferred from the type name of the field.

## Parameters

<i>fieldType</i>	Type of the record's sole field.
------------------	----------------------------------

## 4.21.3 Member Function Documentation

4.21.3.1 `PPtr< KRecordType > knorba::type::KRecordType::addField ( const string & name, Pptr< KType > type )`

Adds a new field to record type represented by this object.

## Parameters

<i>name</i>	Field name.
<i>type</i>	Field type.

## Returns

Pointer to self.

4.21.3.2 `bool knorba::type::KRecordType::equals ( PPtr< KType > t ) const [virtual]`

Checks if type represented by this object is equivalent to the one represented by the given argument.

Checks if this object and the given argument represent the same type.

Reimplemented from [knorba::type::KType](#).

4.21.3.3 `int knorba::type::KRecordType::getIndexForFieldWithName ( const string & name ) const`

Returns the index of the field with the given name.

Returns -1 if there is no such field.

## Parameters

<i>name</i>	The name of the field to retrieve index of.
-------------	---

4.21.3.4 `string knorba::type::KRecordType::getNameOfFieldAtIndex ( const int i ) const`

Returns the name of the field at the given index.

## Parameters

<i>i</i>	An index between 0 and <a href="#">getNumberOfFields()</a> - 1.
----------	---

4.21.3.5 `unsigned int knorba::type::KRecordType::getOffsetOfFieldAtIndex ( const int index ) const`

Memory storage helper method.

Returns the offset at which the field with the given index is stored, calculated from the point at which the first field is stored.

## Parameters

<i>index</i>	An Index between 0 to <a href="#">getNumberOfFields()</a> - 1.
--------------	--

#### 4.21.3.6 **PPtr< KType > knorba::type::KRecordType::getTypeOfFieldAtIndex ( const int *i* ) const**

Returns the type of the field at the given index.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	An index between 0 and <a href="#">getNumberOfFields()</a> - 1.
----------	---

#### 4.21.3.7 **PPtr< KType > knorba::type::KRecordType::getTypeOfFieldWithName ( const string & *name* ) const**

Returns the type of the field with the given name.

Returns a null pointer if such field does not exist.

Parameters

<i>name</i>	The name of the field to retrieve type for.
-------------	---

#### 4.21.3.8 **bool knorba::type::KRecordType::hasConstantSize ( ) const [virtual]**

Returns true iff the type represented by this object has constant size.

Types with variable size are `string` ([KType::STRING](#)), `raw` ([KType::RAW](#)), and `grid` ([KGridType](#)). The rest of them have constant sizes.

Implements [knorba::type::KType](#).

#### 4.21.3.9 **bool knorba::type::KRecordType::hasDynamicFields ( ) const**

Returns `true` iff at least one the fields of the record represented by this object has dynamic length.

That is, at least one of the fields is of type `string`, `raw`, `grid`, or a record for which [hasDynamicFields\(\)](#) returns `true`.

#### 4.21.3.10 **Ptr< KValue > knorba::type::KRecordType::instantiate ( ) const [virtual]**

Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of [KValue](#) corresponding to the type represented by this object.

For example,

```
KType::INTEGER->instantiate()
```

will return an instance of [KInteger](#).

Implements [knorba::type::KType](#).

#### 4.21.3.11 **Ptr< KGridType > knorba::type::KRecordType::makeGridType ( k\_octet\_t *nDims* ) const**

Returns a [KGridType](#) with cells of the type represented by this object.

## Parameters

<i>nDims</i>	The number of dimensions of the resulting grid type.
--------------	--

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

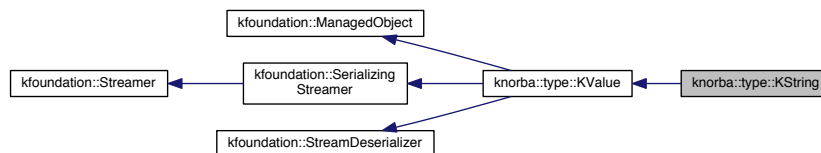
- KRecordType.h
- KRecordType.cpp

## 4.22 knorba::type::KString Class Reference

Wrapper class and C++ representation of KnoRBA `string` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KString.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `knorba::type::KString`:



### Public Member Functions

- [KString](#) ()  
*Constructor; creates an empty KnoRBA string.*
- [KString](#) (const string &str)  
*Constructor; copies the stored value from the given string.*
- [KString](#) (const wstring &str)  
*Constructor; copies the stored value from the given string.*
- [~KString](#) ()  
*Deconstructor.*
- k\_longint\_t [getHashCode](#) () const  
*Returns the hashcode of the stored string (64-bit CityHash).*
- k\_longint\_t [getNOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the number of octets in the stored string.*
- void [set](#) (const string &str)  
*Sets the stored value from the given string.*
- void [set](#) (const wstring &str)  
*Sets the stored value from the given string.*
- k\_longint\_t [getNCodePoints](#) () const  
*Returns the number of code points (characters) in this string.*
- wstring [toWString](#) () const  
*Converts the stored string into C++ wstring.*
- const char \* [getUtf8CStr](#) () const  
*Returns the pointer to the internal buffer where UTF-8 encoded string is stored.*
- string [toUtf8String](#) () const  
*Creates a new std::string object containing the same UTF-8 representation as this object.*
- wchar\_t [getCodePointAt](#) (const k\_longint\_t index) const



- Returns codepoint (character) at the given index.*
- `k_octet_t` [getOctetAt](#) (const `k_longint_t` index) const  
*Returns the octet at the given index.*
- `bool` [equals](#) (const `wstring` &ws) const  
*Checks if this object and the given `std::wstring` object represent the same string.*
- `bool` [equals](#) (const `string` &s) const  
*Checks if this object and the UTF-8 encoded `std::string` object represent the same string.*
- `bool` [equals](#) (`PPtr`< `KString` > str) const  
*Checks if string stored in this object is equal to the one stored by the given parameter.*
- `bool` [hashEquals](#) (const `k_longint_t` &hash) const  
*Checks if the hashcode of this string is equal to the given value.*
- `PPtr`< `KType` > [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the `KnoRBA` type for the stored value.*
- `k_longint_t` [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- `void` [readFromBinaryStream](#) (`PPtr`< `InputStream` > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- `void` [writeToBinaryStream](#) (`PPtr`< `OutputStream` > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- `void` [set](#) (`PPtr`< `KValue` > other)  
*Copies the value for this `KValue` from another one.*
- `void` [deserialize](#) (`PPtr`< `ObjectToken` > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::StreamDeserializer` interface.*
- `void` [serialize](#) (`PPtr`< `ObjectSerializer` > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::SerializingStreamer` interface.*

## Static Public Member Functions

- static `k_longint_t` [generateHashFor](#) (const `wstring` &ws)  
*Generates 64-bit CityHash hashcode for the given string.*
- static `k_longint_t` [generateHashFor](#) (const `string` &s)  
*Generates 64-bit CityHash hashcode for the given string.*
- static `k_longint_t` [generateHashFor](#) (const `k_octet_t` \*s, `k_longint_t` size)  
*Generates 64-bit CityHash hashcode for the given sequence of octets.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.22.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class and C++ representation of `KnoRBA string` type.

`KnoRBA strings` are encoded in UTF-8.

### 4.22.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.22.2.1 `knorba::type::KString::KString ( const string & s )`

Constructor; copies the stored value from the given string.

## Parameters

<i>s</i>	Initial value.
----------	----------------

4.22.2.2 knorba::type::KString::KString ( const wstring & *str* )

Constructor; copies the stored value from the given string.

## Parameters

<i>str</i>	Initial value.
------------	----------------

## 4.22.2.3 knorba::type::KString::~~KString ( )

Deconstructor.

Deletes the internal buffer.

## 4.22.3 Member Function Documentation

4.22.3.1 bool knorba::type::KString::equals ( const wstring & *ws* ) const

Checks if this object and the given std::wstring object represent the same string.

This method works by comparing hashcodes.

4.22.3.2 bool knorba::type::KString::equals ( const string & *s* ) const

Checks if this object and the UTF-8 encoded std::string object represent the same string.

This method works by comparing hashcode.

4.22.3.3 k\_longint\_t knorba::type::KString::generateHashFor ( const k\_octet\_t \* *s*, k\_longint\_t *size* ) [static]

Generates 64-bit CityHash hashcode for the given sequence of octets.

## Parameters

<i>s</i>	Pointer to the begining of the sequence.
<i>size</i>	The number of octets in the sequence.

4.22.3.4 void knorba::type::KString::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > *input* ) [virtual]

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

## Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.22.3.5 void knorba::type::KString::set ( PPtr< KValue > *other* ) [virtual]

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.22.3.6 `void knorba::type::KString::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const` [virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

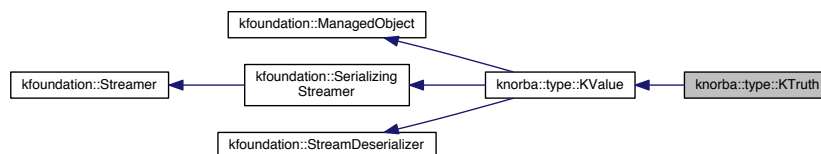
- KString.h
- KString.cpp

## 4.23 knorba::type::KTruth Class Reference

Wrapper class for KnoRBA 3-state `truth` type.

```
#include <knorba/type/KTruth.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `knorba::type::KTruth`:



### Public Member Functions

- [KTruth \(\)](#)  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to X.*
- [KTruth \(const k\\_truth\\_t v\)](#)  
*Constructor; sets the stored value to the given argument.*
- virtual void [set](#) (const k\_truth\_t v)  
*Sets the stored value to the given argument.*
- virtual k\_truth\_t [get](#) () const  
*Returns the stored value.*
- void [set](#) (PPtr< [KValue](#) > other)  
*Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.*
- PPtr< [KType](#) > [getType](#) () const  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- k\_longint\_t [getTotalSizeInOctets](#) () const  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- void [readFromBinaryStream](#) (PPtr< [InputStream](#) > input)  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*

- void [writeToBinaryStream](#) (**PPtr**< **OutputStream** > output) const  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- void [deserialize](#) (**PPtr**< **ObjectToken** > headToken)  
*Implements compatibility with **kfoundation::StreamDeserializer** interface.*
- void [serialize](#) (**PPtr**< **ObjectSerializer** > builder) const  
*Implements compatibility with **kfoundation::SerializingStreamer** interface.*

## Static Public Member Functions

- static string [toString](#) (const k\_truth\_t v)  
*Returns string representation of the given scalar *truth* value.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 4.23.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper class for KnoRBA 3-state `truth` type.

A value of type `truth` can be either `T` (for true), `F` (for false), or `X` (for unknown). These values are represented by `knorba::type::T`, `knorba::type::F`, and `knorba::type::X`, respectively. The scalar type associated with this wrapper class is `knorba::type::k_truth_t`.

KnoRBA employs 3-state logic rather than the common Boolean logic mostly because it simplifies implementation of KnoLL interpreter and makes it easier for a group of agents to engage in collaborative decision making.

### 4.23.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.23.2.1 `knorba::type::KTruth::KTruth ( const k_truth_t v )`

Constructor; sets the stored value to the given argument.

Parameters

<code>v</code>	Initial value.
----------------	----------------

### 4.23.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.23.3.1 `void knorba::type::KTruth::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > input ) [virtual]`

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

Parameters

<code>input</code>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

#### 4.23.3.2 `void knorba::type::KTruth::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [virtual]`

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType() ->equals(other->getType())` should return `true`.

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

4.23.3.3 void knorba::type::KTruth::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > *output* ) const [virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implements [knorba::type::KValue](#).

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

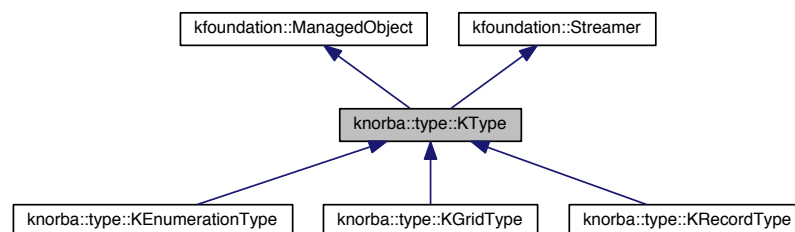
- KTruth.h
- KTruth.cpp

## 4.24 knorba::type::KType Class Reference

Represents a KnorBA type, and offers useful runtime information about them.

```
#include <knorba/type/KType.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KType:



### Public Member Functions

- const string & [getTypeName](#) () const  
*Returns the type name.*
- k\_longint\_t [getTypeNameHash](#) () const  
*Returns the hashcode for type name (64-bit CityHash)*
- virtual bool [isCastableTo](#) (PPtr< KType > t) const =0  
*Checks if the type represented by this object is castable to the given type.*
- virtual bool [isAutomaticCastableTo](#) (PPtr< KType > t) const =0  
*Checks if this type can be automatically casted to the given type by Knoll language interpreter.*
- virtual bool [equals](#) (PPtr< KType > t) const  
*Checks if type represented by this object is equivalent to the one represented by the given argument.*
- virtual int [getSizelnOctets](#) () const =0  
*If [hasConstantSize\(\)](#) returns true, this method returns the amount of octets a value of this type consumes when stored in memory or sent over a stream; otherwise it returns 0.*
- virtual bool [isPrimitive](#) () const =0  
*Returns true iff this object represents a primitive type.*
- virtual bool [hasConstantSize](#) () const =0  
*Returns true iff the type represented by this object has constant size.*
- virtual PPtr< KValue > [instantiate](#) () const =0  
*Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of KValue corresponding to the type represented by this object.*
- virtual string [toKnois](#) () const  
*Returns type description in KnoIS language.*

- void [printToStream](#) (ostream &os) const  
*Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::Streamer` interface.*

### Static Public Attributes

- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [TRUTH](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **truth** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [OCTET](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **octet** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [INTEGER](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **integer** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [LONGINT](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **longint** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [REAL](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **real** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [GUID](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **GUID** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [STRING](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **string** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [RAW](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **raw** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [ANY](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **any** type.*
- static const **SPtr**< [KType](#) > [NOTHING](#)  
*Runtime representation of KnoRBA **nothing** type.*

### Protected Member Functions

- [KType](#) (string name)  
*Constructor.*

#### 4.24.1 Detailed Description

Represents a KnoRBA type, and offers useful runtime information about them.

[KType](#) and its derivatives interact with [KValue](#) and its derivatives as follows.

Type to value:

```
Ptr<KValue> value = type->instantiate();
```

Value to type:

```
Ptr<KType> type = value->getType();
```

KnoRBA primitive types are represented by constant members of [KType](#): [TRUTH](#), [OCTET](#), [INTEGER](#), [LONGINT](#), [REAL](#), [GUID](#), [STRING](#), [RAW](#), [ANY](#), and [NOTHING](#).

Compound types are represented by [KType](#) derivatives, [KEnumerationType](#), [KRecordType](#) and [KGridType](#).

#### Note

In case of types for which [hasConstantSize\(\)](#) returns `false`, [getSizelnOctets\(\)](#) always returns 0. You need to invoke [KValue::getTotalSizelnOctets\(\)](#) on each instance to determine their size.

## 4.24.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 4.24.2.1 knorba::type::KType::KType ( string *name* ) [protected]

Constructor.



## Parameters

<i>name</i>	Type name
-------------	-----------

## 4.24.3 Member Function Documentation

4.24.3.1 `bool knorba::type::KType::equals ( PPtr< KType > t ) const` [virtual]

Checks if type represented by this object is equivalent to the one represented by the given argument.

Checks if this object and the given argument represent the same type.

Reimplemented in [knorba::type::KEnumerationType](#), [knorba::type::KRecordType](#), and [knorba::type::KGridType](#).

4.24.3.2 `virtual bool knorba::type::KType::hasConstantSize ( ) const` [pure virtual]

Returns true iff the type represented by this object has constant size.

Types with variable size are `string (KType::STRING)`, `raw (KType::RAW)`, and `grid (KGridType)`. The rest of them have constant sizes.

Implemented in [knorba::type::KEnumerationType](#), [knorba::type::KRecordType](#), and [knorba::type::KGridType](#).

4.24.3.3 `virtual Ptr<KValue> knorba::type::KType::instantiate ( ) const` [pure virtual]

Returns an instance of an appropriate subclass of [KValue](#) corresponding to the type represented by this object.

For example,

```
KType::INTEGER->instantiate()
```

will return an instance of [KInteger](#).

Implemented in [knorba::type::KEnumerationType](#), [knorba::type::KRecordType](#), and [knorba::type::KGridType](#).

4.24.3.4 `void knorba::type::KType::printToStream ( ostream & os ) const`

Implements compatibility with `kfoundation::Streamer` interface.

Internally uses the output of [toKnois\(\)](#) methos.

## 4.24.4 Member Data Documentation

4.24.4.1 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::ANY` [static]

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **any** type.

4.24.4.2 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::GUID` [static]

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **GUID** type.

4.24.4.3 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::INTEGER` [static]

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **integer** type.

4.24.4.4 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::LONGINT` `[static]`

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **longint** type.

4.24.4.5 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::NOTHING` `[static]`

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **nothing** type.

4.24.4.6 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::OCTET` `[static]`

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **octet** type.

4.24.4.7 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::RAW` `[static]`

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **raw** type.

4.24.4.8 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::REAL` `[static]`

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **real** type.

4.24.4.9 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::STRING` `[static]`

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **string** type.

4.24.4.10 `const SPtr< KType > knorba::type::KType::TRUTH` `[static]`

[Runtime](#) representation of KnoRBA **truth** type.

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

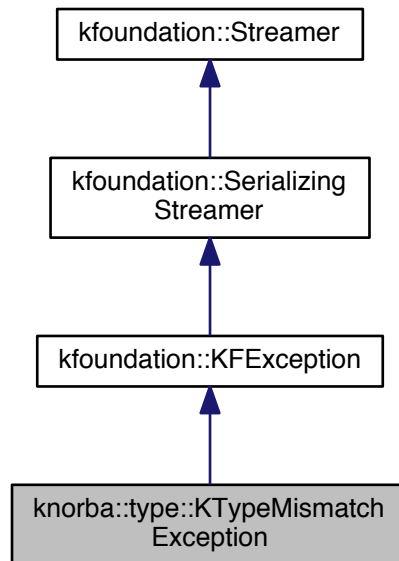
- `KType.h`
- `KType.cpp`

## 4.25 `knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException` Class Reference

Exception indicating mismatch of two KnoRBA types.

```
#include <knorba/type/KTypeMismatchException.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException:



## Public Member Functions

- [KTypeMismatchException](#) ([PPtr< KType > expected](#), [PPtr< KType > provided](#))  
*Constructor.*

### 4.25.1 Detailed Description

Exception indicating mismatch of two KnoRBA types.

### 4.25.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.25.2.1 `knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException::KTypeMismatchException ( PPtr< KType > expected, PPtr< KType > provided )`

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>expected</i>	The expected type.
<i>provided</i>	The provided type.

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

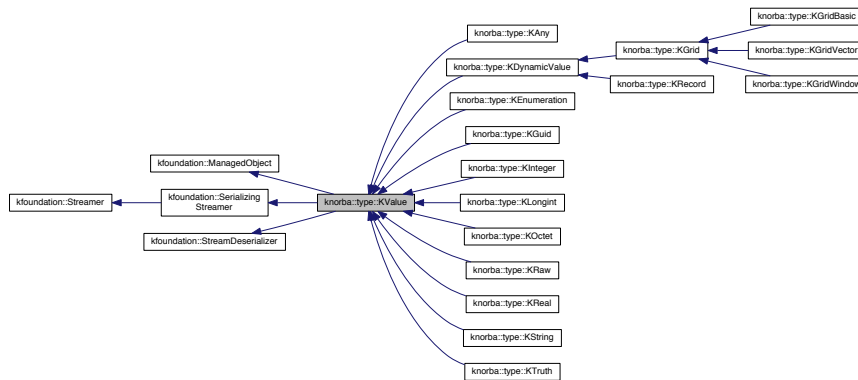
- `KTypeMismatchException.h`
- `KTypeMismatchException.cpp`

## 4.26 knorba::type::KValue Class Reference

Abstract superclass for all KnoRBA type-wrapper classes.

```
#include <knorba/type/KValue.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::type::KValue:



### Public Member Functions

- virtual void **set** (**PPtr**< **KValue** > other)=0  
*Copies the value for this **KValue** from another one.*
- virtual **PPtr**< **KType** > **getType** () const =0  
*Returns the KnoRBA type for the stored value.*
- virtual k\_longint\_t **getTotalSizeInOctets** () const =0  
*Returns the size of the stored value when serialized.*
- virtual void **readFromBinaryStream** (**PPtr**< **InputStream** > input)=0  
*Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.*
- virtual void **writeToBinaryStream** (**PPtr**< **OutputStream** > output) const =0  
*Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.*
- virtual void **deserialize** (**PPtr**< **ObjectToken** > headToken)=0  
*Implements compatibility with **kfoundation::StreamDeserializer** interface.*
- virtual void **serialize** (**PPtr**< **ObjectSerializer** > serializer) const =0  
*Implements compatibility with **kfoundation::SerializingStreamer** interface.*

### Static Public Attributes

- static const **SPtr**< **KValue** > **NOTHING**  
*Wrapper for KnoRBA *nothing* literal.*

#### 4.26.1 Detailed Description

Abstract superclass for all KnoRBA type-wrapper classes.

Wrapper classes are responsible for storing, managing, serializing, and deserializing KnoRBA binary data format.

## 4.26.2 Member Function Documentation

4.26.2.1 virtual void knorba::type::KValue::readFromBinaryStream ( PPtr< InputStream > *input* ) [pure virtual]

Sets the stored value by deserializing the given input stream.

## Parameters

<i>input</i>	The input stream to deserialize from.
--------------	---------------------------------------

Implemented in [knorba::type::KRecord](#), [knorba::type::KGrid](#), [knorba::type::KString](#), [knorba::type::KGuid](#), [knorba::type::KRaw](#), [knorba::type::KTruth](#), [knorba::type::KReal](#), [knorba::type::KEnumeration](#), [knorba::type::KAny](#), [knorba::type::KInteger](#), [knorba::type::KLongint](#), and [knorba::type::KOctet](#).

#### 4.26.2.2 virtual void knorba::type::KValue::set ( PPtr< KValue > other ) [pure virtual]

Copies the value for this [KValue](#) from another one.

The given [KValue](#) should be of the same type as this one. I.e. `this->getType () ->equals (other->getType ())` should return `true`.

Implemented in [knorba::type::KRecord](#), [knorba::type::KGrid](#), [knorba::type::KString](#), [knorba::type::KGuid](#), [knorba::type::KRaw](#), [knorba::type::KTruth](#), [knorba::type::KInteger](#), [knorba::type::KReal](#), [knorba::type::KEnumeration](#), [knorba::type::KOctet](#), [knorba::type::KAny](#), and [knorba::type::KLongint](#).

#### 4.26.2.3 virtual void knorba::type::KValue::writeToBinaryStream ( PPtr< OutputStream > output ) const [pure virtual]

Serializes the stored value on to the given output stream.

## Parameters

<i>output</i>	The output stream to serialize to.
---------------	------------------------------------

Implemented in [knorba::type::KRecord](#), [knorba::type::KGrid](#), [knorba::type::KString](#), [knorba::type::KGuid](#), [knorba::type::KRaw](#), [knorba::type::KTruth](#), [knorba::type::KReal](#), [knorba::type::KEnumeration](#), [knorba::type::KAny](#), [knorba::type::KInteger](#), [knorba::type::KLongint](#), and [knorba::type::KOctet](#).

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

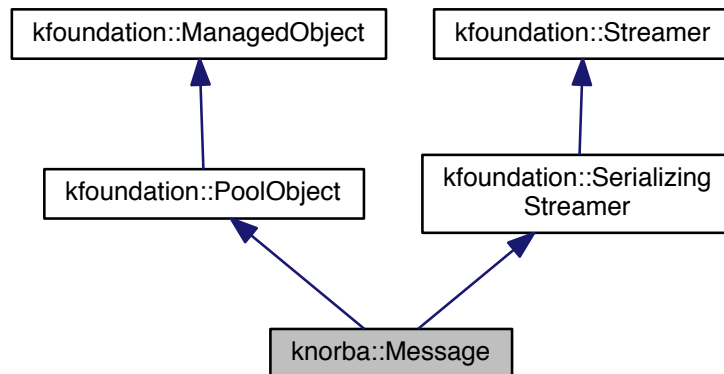
- [KValue.h](#)
- [KValue.cpp](#)

## 4.27 knorba::Message Class Reference

Represents a KnorBA message.

```
#include <knorba/Message.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::Message:



## Public Member Functions

- void [set](#) (const k\_integer\_t tid, const k\_longint\_t opcodeHash, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &sender, **PPtr**< [KValue](#) > \_payload)  
*Setter.*
- k\_integer\_t [getTransactionId](#) () const  
*Returns transaction ID.*
- k\_longint\_t [getOpcodeHash](#) () const  
*Returns Opcode Hash.*
- const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) & [getSender](#) () const  
*Returns the sender's GUID.*
- **PPtr**< [KValue](#) > [getPayload](#) () const  
*Returns the message payload.*
- bool [is](#) (**PPtr**< [KString](#) > opcode) const  
*Checks if the opcode of this message matches the given string.*
- bool [needsResponse](#) () const  
*Checks if this message is blocking the sender for a response.*
- string [headerToString](#) ([Runtime](#) &rt) const  
*Converts header information to string.*

### 4.27.1 Detailed Description

Represents a KnoRBA message.

#### Note

KnoRBA messages carry opcode hash instead of opcode itself. If ever needed, use [is\(\)](#) method to check the opcode.

This is a pool-allocated object and should not be instantiated directly.

## 4.27.2 Member Function Documentation

### 4.27.2.1 `k_integer_t knorba::Message::getTransactionId ( ) const`

Returns transaction ID.

### 4.27.2.2 `bool knorba::Message::needsResponse ( ) const`

Checks if this message is blocking the sender for a response.

If returns true, use [Agent::respond\(\)](#) to respond and use this message as the first argument.

### 4.27.2.3 `void knorba::Message::set ( const k_integer_t tid, const k_longint_t opcodeHash, const k_guid_t & sender, PPtr< KValue > payload )`

Setter.

Replaces all values of this object with the ones given in arguments.

Parameters

<i>tid</i>	Transaction ID.
<i>opcodeHash</i>	Opcode Hash (64-bit CityHash).
<i>sender</i>	GUID of the sender agent.
<i>payload</i>	Payload.

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

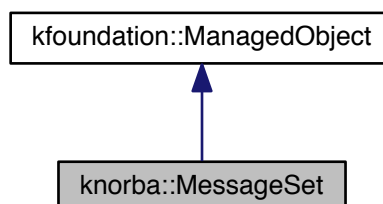
- Message.h
- Message.cpp

## 4.28 knorba::MessageSet Class Reference

Container for a collection of messages.

```
#include <knorba/MessageSet.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for knorba::MessageSet:



## Public Member Functions

- [MessageSet \( \)](#)



- Sole constructor.*
- void **add** (**Ptr**< **Message** > msg)
  - Adds a message to this set.*
- int **getSize** () const
  - Returns the number of message in this set.*
- **PPtr**< **Message** > **get** (int index) const
  - Returns the message at the given index.*
- **PPtr**< **Group** > **getSenders** () const
  - Returns the GUIDs of all senders of messages in this set.*
- bool **isEmpty** () const
  - Checks if this set is empty.*
- void **clear** ()
  - Removes all messages in this set.*

### 4.28.1 Detailed Description

Container for a collection of messages.

### 4.28.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.28.2.1 knorba::MessageSet::MessageSet ( )

Sole constructor.

### 4.28.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.28.3.1 void knorba::MessageSet::add ( **Ptr**< **Message** > msg )

Adds a message to this set.

#### 4.28.3.2 **PPtr**< **Message** > knorba::MessageSet::get ( int index ) const

Returns the message at the given index.

#### 4.28.3.3 int knorba::MessageSet::getSize ( ) const

Returns the number of message in this set.

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

- MessageSet.h
- MessageSet.cpp

## 4.29 knorba::Protocol Class Reference

Protocols are the way code reusability in KnoRBA is achieved.

```
#include <knorba/Protocol.h>
```

Inherited by knorba::protocol::ACellProtocol, knorba::protocol::ConsoleProtocolClient, knorba::protocol::Display-InfoProtocol, knorba::protocol::GroupingProtocol, knorba::protocol::PhaserProtocol, knorba::protocol::Tunneling-Protocol, and knorba::protocol::UnixSocketClient.

## Public Types

- typedef void(Protocol::\* [phandler\\_t](#))([PPtr](#)< [Message](#) >)  
*Pointer to protocol message handler.*

## Public Member Functions

- [Protocol](#) ([Agent](#) \*\_owner)  
*Constructor.*
- [~Protocol](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual void [handlePeerConnectionReuquest](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > role, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid)  
*Override to handle peer connection request.*
- virtual void [handlePeerDisconnected](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > role, const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) &guid)  
*Override to handle peer disconnect notifications.*
- virtual void [finalize](#) ()  
*Override to perform additional tasks when agent using this protocol is finalizing.*
- virtual bool [isAlive](#) () const  
*Override if there are additional criteria to determine this agent is alive.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void [registerHandler](#) ([phandler\\_t](#) handler, [PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > opcode)  
*Registers a handler for the given opcode.*

### 4.29.1 Detailed Description

Protocols are the way code reusability in KnoRBA is achieved.

A protocol implements a particular behavior, and all agents using that protocol will inherit that behavior. In a way, protocols are realization of horizontal inheritance – in contrast with vertical inheritance in Object-Oriented programming.

Derive this class to define a custom protocol.

Just as in [Agent](#) class, a [Protocol](#) declares a set of message handlers each corresponding to a given opcode. A [Protocol](#) can also define roles and reactions to addition and removal of peers from those roles.

Usage:

```
MyAgent::MyAgent(Runtime& rt, const k_guid_t& guid)
: Agent(rt, guid),
  myProtocol(this)
{
    ... constructor code ...
}
```

### 4.29.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.29.2.1 void knorba::Protocol::finalize ( ) [virtual]

Override to perform additional tasks when agent using this protocol is finalizing.

Stops the message processor thread.

## See Also

[isAlive\(\)](#)  
[Agent::finalize\(\)](#)

4.29.2.2 `knorba::Protocol::handlePeerConnectionReuquest ( PPtr< KString > role, const k_guid_t & guid )`  
`[virtual]`

Override to handle peer connection request.

## Parameters

<i>role</i>	The request role for the new peer.
<i>guid</i>	The GUID of the agent requesting to become a peer.

## See Also

[handlePeerDisconnected\(\)](#)  
[Agent::handlePeerConnectionRequest\(\)](#)

4.29.2.3 `void knorba::Protocol::handlePeerDisconnected ( PPtr< KString > role, const k_guid_t & guid )`  
`[virtual]`

Override to handle peer disconnect notifications.

## Parameters

<i>role</i>	The role of the peer to be removed.
<i>guid</i>	The GUID of the agent requesting to be removed as peer.

## See Also

[handlePeerConnectionReuquest\(\)](#)  
[Agent::handlePeerDisconnected\(\)](#)

4.29.2.4 `bool knorba::Protocol::isAlive ( ) const` `[virtual]`

Override if there are additional criteria to determine this agent is alive.

E.g. other threads are running, connections are open, etc.

## See Also

[finalize\(\)](#)  
[Agent::isAlive\(\)](#)

4.29.2.5 `void knorba::Protocol::registerHandler ( phandler_t handler, PPtr< KString > opcode )` `[protected]`

Registers a handler for the given opcode.

## Parameters

<i>handler</i>	Pointer to handler method
<i>opcode</i>	The opcode that activates the given handler

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

- Protocol.h
- Protocol.cpp

## 4.30 knorba::Runtime Class Reference

ARE access interface.

```
#include <knorba/Runtime.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- virtual const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) & [getGuid](#) () const =0  
*Returns the GUID of ARE.*
- virtual void [registerType](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > type)=0  
*Adds a new type to the ARE's type table.*
- virtual [PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > [getTypeByHash](#) (const k\_longint\_t hash) const =0  
*Find a registered type by its hashcode.*
- virtual const [k\\_guid\\_t](#) & [getConsoleGuid](#) () const =0  
*Returns the GUID of the default ConsoleAgent assigned to this ARE.*
- virtual const string & [getAppName](#) () const =0  
*Returns the name the current application.*
- virtual k\_integer\_t [getNodeCount](#) () const =0  
*Returns the number of nodes of the cluster this ARE is a part of.*
- virtual bool [isHead](#) () const =0  
*Returns true if this ARE is the head of its cluster.*
- virtual void [registerMessageFormat](#) ([PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > opcode, [PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > payloadType)=0  
*Registers a new record in ARE's message type table.*
- virtual [PPtr](#)< [KType](#) > [getMessageFormatByHash](#) (const k\_longint\_t hash) const =0  
*Returns the message type for the given opcode hash.*
- virtual [PPtr](#)< [KString](#) > [getMessageOpCodeForHash](#) (const k\_longint\_t hash) const =0  
*Returns the opcode for the given opcode hash.*

### 4.30.1 Detailed Description

ARE access interface.

### 4.30.2 Member Function Documentation

4.30.2.1 virtual const string& knorba::Runtime::getAppName ( ) const [pure virtual]

Returns the name the current application.

This must be the same as the name of corresponding KAR or KAP file.

4.30.2.2 virtual const k\_guid\_t& knorba::Runtime::getGuid ( ) const [pure virtual]

Returns the GUID of ARE.

4.30.2.3 `virtual PPtr<KType> knorba::Runtime::getMessageFormatByHash ( const k_longint_t hash ) const` [pure virtual]

Returns the message type for the given opcode hash.

## Parameters

<i>hash</i>	The hash code for the opcode to be looked up (64-bit CityHash).
-------------	---

## Returns

The type associated with the given code, or null if such type does not exist.

4.30.2.4 `virtual PPtr<KString> knorba::Runtime::getMessageOpCodeForHash ( const k_longint_t hash ) const` [pure virtual]

Returns the opcode for the given opcode hash.

## Parameters

<i>hash</i>	The hash code for the opcode to be looked up (64-bit CityHash).
-------------	---

## Returns

The opcode associated with the given hash, or null if such opcode does not exist.

4.30.2.5 `virtual PPtr<KType> knorba::Runtime::getTypeByHash ( const k_longint_t hash ) const` [pure virtual]

Find a registered type by its hashcode.

## Parameters

<i>hash</i>	Hashcode for a type name (64-bit CityHash)
-------------	--

## Returns

The type with the given name hash, or `null` if such type does not exist.

4.30.2.6 `virtual void knorba::Runtime::registerMessageFormat ( PPtr< KString > opcode, PPtr< KType > payloadType )` [pure virtual]

Registers a new record in ARE's message type table.

## Parameters

<i>opcode</i>	The opcode for the message type.
<i>payloadType</i>	The type associated with the given opcode.

4.30.2.7 `virtual void knorba::Runtime::registerType ( PPtr< KType > type )` [pure virtual]

Adds a new type to the ARE's type table.

## Parameters

<i>type</i>	The type to register.
-------------	-----------------------

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

- Runtime.h

# Index

- ~Agent
  - knorba::Agent, [10](#)
- ~KGridBasic
  - knorba::type::KGridBasic, [33](#)
- ~KRaw
  - knorba::type::KRaw, [50](#)
- ~KRecord
  - knorba::type::KRecord, [56](#)
- ~KString
  - knorba::type::KString, [64](#)
- ANY
  - knorba::type::KType, [71](#)
- add
  - knorba::Group, [19](#)
  - knorba::MessageSet, [79](#)
  - knorba::type::KGridVector, [37](#)
- addField
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, [60](#)
- addMember
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [28](#)
- addPeer
  - knorba::Agent, [10](#)
- Agent
  - knorba::Agent, [10](#)
- AgentLoader
  - knorba::AgentLoader, [17](#)
- at
  - knorba::type::KGrid, [31](#), [32](#)
- atVirtual
  - knorba::type::KGridWindow, [38](#)
- clear
  - knorba::Group, [19](#)
- copyFrom
  - knorba::type::KGrid, [32](#)
- DEFAULT\_QUEUE\_SIZE
  - knorba::Agent, [16](#)
- deserialize
  - knorba::type::KAny, [21](#)
  - knorba::type::KRaw, [50](#)
- equals
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [28](#)
  - knorba::type::KGridType, [35](#)
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, [60](#)
  - knorba::type::KString, [64](#)
  - knorba::type::KType, [71](#)
- finalize
  - knorba::Agent, [10](#)
  - knorba::Protocol, [80](#)
- GUID
  - knorba::type::KType, [71](#)
- generateHashFor
  - knorba::type::KString, [64](#)
- get
  - knorba::MessageSet, [79](#)
- getAppName
  - knorba::Runtime, [82](#)
- getGuid
  - knorba::Runtime, [82](#)
- getIndexForFieldWithName
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, [60](#)
- getLabelForMemberAtIndex
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [28](#)
- getLabelForOrdinal
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [28](#)
- getLabelForValueAtAddress
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [28](#)
- getMessageFormatByHash
  - knorba::Runtime, [82](#)
- getMessageOpCodeForHash
  - knorba::Runtime, [84](#)
- getNameOfFieldAtIndex
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, [60](#)
- getOffsetOfFieldAtIndex
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, [60](#)
- getOrdinalForLabel
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [29](#)
- getOrdinalForMemberAtIndex
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [29](#)
- getOrdinalForValueAtAddress
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [29](#)
- getPathToResources
  - knorba::AgentLoader, [17](#)
- getPeers
  - knorba::Agent, [11](#)
- getRole
  - knorba::Agent, [11](#)
- getSize
  - knorba::MessageSet, [79](#)
- getString
  - knorba::type::KRecord, [56](#)
- getTransactionId
  - knorba::Message, [78](#)
- getTypeByHash
  - knorba::Runtime, [84](#)
- getTypeOfFieldAtIndex

- knorba::type::KRecordType, 61
- getTypeOfFieldWithName
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, 61
- handlePeerConnectionRequest
  - knorba::Agent, 11
- handlePeerConnectionReuquest
  - knorba::Protocol, 81
- handlePeerDisconnected
  - knorba::Agent, 11
  - knorba::Protocol, 81
- hasConstantSize
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, 29
  - knorba::type::KGridType, 35
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, 61
  - knorba::type::KType, 71
- hasDynamicFields
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, 61
- INFINITY
  - knorba::type::KReal, 53
- INTEGER
  - knorba::type::KType, 71
- insert
  - knorba::type::KGridVector, 37
- instantiate
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, 29
  - knorba::type::KGridType, 36
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, 61
  - knorba::type::KType, 71
- isAlive
  - knorba::Agent, 11
  - knorba::Protocol, 81
- KEnumeration
  - knorba::type::KEnumeration, 24
- KEnumerationType
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, 27
- KGridBasic
  - knorba::type::KGridBasic, 33
- KGridType
  - knorba::type::KGridType, 35
- KInteger
  - knorba::type::KInteger, 42
- KLongint
  - knorba::type::KLongint, 45
- KReal
  - knorba::type::KReal, 52
- KRecord
  - knorba::type::KRecord, 56
- KRecordType
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, 59
- KString
  - knorba::type::KString, 63, 64
- KTruth
  - knorba::type::KTruth, 66
- KType
  - knorba::type::KType, 70
- KTypeMismatchException
  - knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException, 73
- knorba::Agent, 7
  - ~Agent, 10
  - addPeer, 10
  - Agent, 10
  - DEFAULT\_QUEUE\_SIZE, 16
  - finalize, 10
  - getPeers, 11
  - getRole, 11
  - handlePeerConnectionRequest, 11
  - handlePeerDisconnected, 11
  - isAlive, 11
  - log, 12
  - quit, 12
  - registerHandler, 12
  - registerProtocol, 12
  - removeAllPeers, 12
  - removeAllPeersWithMatchingAppld, 12
  - removePeer, 13
  - respond, 13
  - run, 13
  - send, 13, 14
  - sendToAll, 14
  - sendToLocals, 14
  - setPassive, 14
  - sleep, 14
  - tsend, 15
  - tsendToLocals, 16
  - unregisterProtocol, 16
- knorba::AgentLoader, 16
  - AgentLoader, 17
  - getPathToResources, 17
- knorba::Group, 18
  - add, 19
  - clear, 19
  - remove, 19
- knorba::Message, 76
  - getTransactionId, 78
  - needsResponse, 78
  - set, 78
- knorba::MessageSet, 78
  - add, 79
  - get, 79
  - getSize, 79
  - MessageSet, 79
- knorba::Protocol, 79
  - finalize, 80
  - handlePeerConnectionReuquest, 81
  - handlePeerDisconnected, 81
  - isAlive, 81
  - registerHandler, 81
- knorba::Runtime, 82
  - getAppName, 82
  - getGuid, 82
  - getMessageFormatByHash, 82
  - getMessageOpCodeForHash, 84
  - getTypeByHash, 84
  - registerMessageFormat, 84



- registerType, 84
- knorba::type::KAny, 20
  - deserialize, 21
  - readFromBinaryStream, 21
  - set, 21
  - setRuntime, 21
  - writeToBinaryStream, 22
- knorba::type::KDynamicValue, 22
- knorba::type::KEnumeration, 22
  - KEnumeration, 24
  - readFromBinaryStream, 24
  - set, 24
  - writeToBinaryStream, 24
- knorba::type::KEnumerationType, 25
  - addMember, 28
  - equals, 28
  - getLabelForMemberAtIndex, 28
  - getLabelForOrdinal, 28
  - getLabelForValueAtAddress, 28
  - getOrdinalForLabel, 29
  - getOrdinalForMemberAtIndex, 29
  - getOrdinalForValueAtAddress, 29
  - hasConstantSize, 29
  - instantiate, 29
  - KEnumerationType, 27
  - setValueAtAddressWithLabel, 29
  - setValueAtAddressWithOrdinal, 30
- knorba::type::KGrid, 30
  - at, 31, 32
  - copyFrom, 32
  - readFromBinaryStream, 32
  - set, 32
  - writeToBinaryStream, 32
- knorba::type::KGridBasic, 33
  - ~KGridBasic, 33
  - KGridBasic, 33
- knorba::type::KGridType, 34
  - equals, 35
  - hasConstantSize, 35
  - instantiate, 36
  - KGridType, 35
- knorba::type::KGridVector, 36
  - add, 37
  - insert, 37
- knorba::type::KGridWindow, 37
  - atVirtual, 38
- knorba::type::KGuid, 38
  - readFromBinaryStream, 40
  - set, 40
  - writeToBinaryStream, 40
- knorba::type::KInteger, 40
  - KInteger, 42
  - MAX\_VALUE, 43
  - readFromBinaryStream, 43
  - set, 43
  - writeToBinaryStream, 43
- knorba::type::KLongint, 43
  - KLongint, 45
- MAX\_VALUE, 46
- MIN\_VALUE, 46
- readFromBinaryStream, 46
- set, 46
- writeToBinaryStream, 46
- knorba::type::KOctet, 47
  - readFromBinaryStream, 48
  - set, 48
  - writeToBinaryStream, 48
- knorba::type::KRaw, 48
  - ~KRaw, 50
  - deserialize, 50
  - readDataFromFile, 50
  - readFromBinaryStream, 50
  - set, 50
  - writeDataToFile, 50
  - writeToBinaryStream, 51
- knorba::type::KReal, 51
  - INFINITY, 53
  - KReal, 52
  - NAN, 53
  - readFromBinaryStream, 52
  - set, 52, 53
  - writeToBinaryStream, 53
- knorba::type::KRecord, 53
  - ~KRecord, 56
  - getString, 56
  - KRecord, 56
  - readFromBinaryStream, 56
  - set, 57
  - setString, 57
  - setTruth, 57
  - writeToBinaryStream, 57
- knorba::type::KRecordType, 58
  - addField, 60
  - equals, 60
  - getIndexForFieldWithName, 60
  - getNameOfFieldAtIndex, 60
  - getOffsetOfFieldAtIndex, 60
  - getTypeOfFieldAtIndex, 61
  - getTypeOfFieldWithName, 61
  - hasConstantSize, 61
  - hasDynamicFields, 61
  - instantiate, 61
  - KRecordType, 59
  - makeGridType, 61
- knorba::type::KString, 62
  - ~KString, 64
  - equals, 64
  - generateHashFor, 64
  - KString, 63, 64
  - readFromBinaryStream, 64
  - set, 64
  - writeToBinaryStream, 65
- knorba::type::KTruth, 65
  - KTruth, 66
  - readFromBinaryStream, 66
  - set, 66

- writeToBinaryStream, 66
- knorba::type::KType, 68
  - ANY, 71
  - equals, 71
  - GUID, 71
  - hasConstantSize, 71
  - INTEGER, 71
  - instantiate, 71
  - KType, 70
  - LONGINT, 71
  - NOTHING, 72
  - OCTET, 72
  - printToStream, 71
  - RAW, 72
  - REAL, 72
  - STRING, 72
  - TRUTH, 72
- knorba::type::KTypeMismatchException, 72
  - KTypeMismatchException, 73
- knorba::type::KValue, 74
  - readFromBinaryStream, 75
  - set, 76
  - writeToBinaryStream, 76
- knorba::type::k\_guid\_t, 19
- LONGINT
  - knorba::type::KType, 71
- log
  - knorba::Agent, 12
- MAX\_VALUE
  - knorba::type::KInteger, 43
  - knorba::type::KLongint, 46
- MIN\_VALUE
  - knorba::type::KLongint, 46
- makeGridType
  - knorba::type::KRecordType, 61
- MessageSet
  - knorba::MessageSet, 79
- NAN
  - knorba::type::KReal, 53
- NOTHING
  - knorba::type::KType, 72
- needsResponse
  - knorba::Message, 78
- OCTET
  - knorba::type::KType, 72
- printToStream
  - knorba::type::KType, 71
- quit
  - knorba::Agent, 12
- RAW
  - knorba::type::KType, 72
- REAL
  - knorba::type::KType, 72
- readDataFromFile
  - knorba::type::KRaw, 50
- readFromBinaryStream
  - knorba::type::KAny, 21
  - knorba::type::KEnumeration, 24
  - knorba::type::KGrid, 32
  - knorba::type::KGuid, 40
  - knorba::type::KInteger, 43
  - knorba::type::KLongint, 46
  - knorba::type::KOctet, 48
  - knorba::type::KRaw, 50
  - knorba::type::KReal, 52
  - knorba::type::KRecord, 56
  - knorba::type::KString, 64
  - knorba::type::KTruth, 66
  - knorba::type::KValue, 75
- registerHandler
  - knorba::Agent, 12
  - knorba::Protocol, 81
- registerMessageFormat
  - knorba::Runtime, 84
- registerProtocol
  - knorba::Agent, 12
- registerType
  - knorba::Runtime, 84
- remove
  - knorba::Group, 19
- removeAllPeers
  - knorba::Agent, 12
- removeAllPeersWithMatchingAppld
  - knorba::Agent, 12
- removePeer
  - knorba::Agent, 13
- respond
  - knorba::Agent, 13
- run
  - knorba::Agent, 13
- STRING
  - knorba::type::KType, 72
- send
  - knorba::Agent, 13, 14
- sendToAll
  - knorba::Agent, 14
- sendToLocals
  - knorba::Agent, 14
- set
  - knorba::Message, 78
  - knorba::type::KAny, 21
  - knorba::type::KEnumeration, 24
  - knorba::type::KGrid, 32
  - knorba::type::KGuid, 40
  - knorba::type::KInteger, 43
  - knorba::type::KLongint, 46
  - knorba::type::KOctet, 48
  - knorba::type::KRaw, 50
  - knorba::type::KReal, 52, 53
  - knorba::type::KRecord, 57
  - knorba::type::KString, 64

- knorba::type::KTruth, [66](#)
  - knorba::type::KValue, [76](#)
- setPassive
  - knorba::Agent, [14](#)
- setRuntime
  - knorba::type::KAny, [21](#)
- setString
  - knorba::type::KRecord, [57](#)
- setTruth
  - knorba::type::KRecord, [57](#)
- setValueAtAddressWithLabel
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [29](#)
- setValueAtAddressWithOrdinal
  - knorba::type::KEnumerationType, [30](#)
- sleep
  - knorba::Agent, [14](#)
- TRUTH
  - knorba::type::KType, [72](#)
- tsend
  - knorba::Agent, [15](#)
- tsendToLocals
  - knorba::Agent, [16](#)
- unregisterProtocol
  - knorba::Agent, [16](#)
- writeDataToFile
  - knorba::type::KRaw, [50](#)
- writeToBinaryStream
  - knorba::type::KAny, [22](#)
  - knorba::type::KEnumeration, [24](#)
  - knorba::type::KGrid, [32](#)
  - knorba::type::KGuid, [40](#)
  - knorba::type::KInteger, [43](#)
  - knorba::type::KLongint, [46](#)
  - knorba::type::KOctet, [48](#)
  - knorba::type::KRaw, [51](#)
  - knorba::type::KReal, [53](#)
  - knorba::type::KRecord, [57](#)
  - knorba::type::KString, [65](#)
  - knorba::type::KTruth, [66](#)
  - knorba::type::KValue, [76](#)