# CryptoGateway Documentation

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May 25, 2016

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# Part I CryptoGateway Library

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The CryptoGateway library contains classes which handle cryptography. CryptoGateway is designed as an open source library, so much of the cryptography within the library is relatively simple. Crypto-Gateway is not meant to define cryptography to be used widely, rather, it is meant to provide a series of generalized hooks and interfaces which can be extended to various cryptographic algorithms.

## 1.1 Namespace

CryptoGateway uses the crypto namespace. The crypto namespace is designed for class, functions and constants related to cryptography. CrytpoGateway depends on many of the tools defined in the os namespace. Additionally, the crypto namespace contains a series of nested namespaces which help to disambiguate constants.

# Chapter 2

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# Chapter 3

# File Documentation

## 3.1 binaryEncryption.cpp File Reference

Implementation of binary encryption files.

## 3.1.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of binary encryption files.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

## Bug None

Implements the binary encryption files. Consult **binaryEncryption.h** (p. 7) for details on using these classes.

## 3.2 binaryEncryption.h File Reference

Definition of binary encryption files.

## Classes

• class crypto::binaryEncryptor

Encrypted binary file output.

• class crypto::binaryDecryptor

Encrypted binary file output.

## Namespaces

• crypto

## 3.2.1 Detailed Description

Definition of binary encryption files.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/7/2016

## Bug None

Provides an interface to dump and retrieve data from an encrypted binary file without concern as to the encryption algorithm used.

## 3.3 c\_BaseTen.c File Reference

Implementation of base-10 algorithms.

## 3.3.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of base-10 algorithms.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file implements all of the basic functionality of a base-10 integer. All integer operations, both basic and otherwise, are implemented in this file.

## 3.4 c\_BaseTen.h File Reference

Base-10 number functions.

## **Functions**

- struct numberType \* buildBaseTenType ()
  - Construct a base-10 number.
- int **base10Addition** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)

  \*\*Base-10 addition.
- int **base10Subtraction** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)

Base-10 subtraction.

• int **base10Multiplication** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)

Base-10 multiplication.

- int **base10Division** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)

  \*\*Base-10 division.
- int **base10Modulo** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)

  \*\*Base-10 modulo.\*\*
- int base10Exponentiation (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16
   \_t length)

Base-10 exponentiation.

- int **base10ModuloExponentiation** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, const uint32\_t \*src3, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)
- int base10GCD (const uint32 t \*src1, const uint32 t \*src2, uint32 t \*dest, uint16 t length)
- int **base10ModInverse** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)
- int **primeTest** (const uint32\_t \*src1, uint16\_t test\_iteration, uint16\_t length)

## 3.4.1 Detailed Description

Base-10 number functions.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Contains functions which define a base-10 integer. There functions are bound to a number type.

## 3.4.2 Function Documentation

int base10Addition ( const uint32\_t \* src1, const uint32\_t \* src2, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length )

Base-10 addition.

This function takes in two arrays which represent base-10 numbers, preforms src1+src2 on the pair and then output the result to dest. Note that all three arrays must be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Argument 2
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

#### Returns

## 1 if success, 0 if failed

int base10Division (const uint32 t \* src1, const uint32 t \* src2, uint32 t \* dest, uint16 t length)

## Base-10 division.

This function takes in two arrays which represent base-10 numbers, preforms src1/src2 on the pair and then output the result to dest. Note that all three arrays must be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Argument 2
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

## Returns

## 1 if success, 0 if failed

int base10Exponentiation ( const uint32\_t \* src1, const uint32\_t \* src2, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length )

## Base-10 exponentiation.

This function takes in two arrays which represent base-10 numbers, preforms src1+src2 on the pair and then output the result to dest. Note that all three arrays must be the same size.

## Parameters

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Argument 2
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

#### Returns

## 1 if success, 0 if failed

```
int\ base10GCD\ (\ const\ uint32\_t\ *\ src1,\ const\ uint32\_t\ *\ src2,\ uint32\_t\ *\ dest,\ uint16\_t\ length\ ) int\ base10ModInverse\ (\ const\ uint32\_t\ *\ src1,\ const\ uint32\_t\ *\ src2,\ uint32\_t\ *\ dest,\ uint16\_t\ length\ )
```

int base10Modulo ( const uint32\_t \* src1, const uint32\_t \* src2, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length )

## Base-10 modulo.

This function takes in two arrays which represent base-10 numbers, preforms src1src2 on the pair and then output the result to dest. Note that all three arrays must be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Argument 2
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

## Returns

## 1 if success, 0 if failed

int base10ModuloExponentiation ( const uint32\_t \* src1, const uint32\_t \* src2, const uint32\_t \* src3, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length )

int base10Multiplication ( const uint32\_t \* src1, const uint32\_t \* src2, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length )

## Base-10 multiplication.

This function takes in two arrays which represent base-10 numbers, preforms src1\*src2 on the pair and then output the result to dest. Note that all three arrays must be the same size.

#### **Parameters**

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Argument 2
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

## Returns

## 1 if success, 0 if failed

int base10Subtraction ( const uint32\_t \* src1, const uint32\_t \* src2, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length )

## Base-10 subtraction.

This function takes in two arrays which represent base-10 numbers, preforms src1-src2 on the pair and then output the result to dest. Note that all three arrays must be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Argument 2
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

## Returns

1 if success, 0 if failed

struct numberType\* buildBaseTenType ( )

Construct a base-10 number.

This function will return a **numberType** (p. 194) pointer defining the function pointers for a base-10 number. Note that the resulting pointer points to a structure which is static to the **c\_BaseTen.c** (p. 8) file.

Returns

Pointer to numberType (p. 194) of type base-10

int primeTest ( const uint32\_t \* src1, uint16\_t test\_iteration, uint16\_t length )

## 3.5 c\_cryptoTesting.cpp File Reference

Implementation for C file testing.

## 3.5.1 Detailed Description

Implementation for C file testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file implements test suites which are testing raw C code. This file currently tests the Base- $\leftarrow$  Ten suite.

## 3.6 c\_cryptoTesting.h File Reference

Header for C file testing.

## 3.6.1 Detailed Description

Header for C file testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

## Bug No known bugs.

This header is meant for the test suites which are testing raw C code. This header currently contains the Base-Ten suite.

## 3.7 c\_numberDefinitions.c File Reference

Implementation of basic number.

## 3.7.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of basic number.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

## Bug No known bugs.

Most numerical operations must be defined by the specific number type, but a select few are generally applicable across all number types, these are implemented here.

## 3.8 c\_numberDefinitions.h File Reference

Basic number declarations.

## Classes

struct numberType

Number type function structure.

## **Typedefs**

- typedef int(\* **operatorFunction**) (const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)

  Operator function typedef.
- typedef int(\* **tripleCalculation**) (const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)

Triple operator function typedef.

- typedef int(\* shiftFunction) (const uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t, uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)
   Shift operator function typedef.
- typedef int(\* **compareFunction**) (const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)

  Comparison function typedef.

## **Functions**

• struct numberType \* buildNullNumberType ()

Construct a NULL number.

- int **standardCompare** (const uint32\_t \*src1, const uint32\_t \*src2, uint16\_t length) Standard comparision.
- int **standardRightShift** (const uint32\_t \*src1, uint16\_t src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)

  \*\*Right shift.
- int **standardLeftShift** (const uint32\_t \*src1, uint16\_t src2, uint32\_t \*dest, uint16\_t length)

  Left shift.

## 3.8.1 Detailed Description

Basic number declarations.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

## Bug No known bugs.

Contains function typedefs used for various number operations and defines a few nearly universal numerical functions.

## 3.8.2 Typedef Documentation

typedef int(\* compareFunction) (const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)

Comparison function typedef.

This function typedef defines a function which takes in two arrays which represent numbers and then compares them.

## Parameters

in	uint32⊷	Argument 1
	_ <i>t</i> *	
in	uint32⊷	Argument 2
	_t*	
in	uint16⇔	size
	_t	

## Returns

-1 if 1<2, 0 if 1==2, 1 if 1>2

typedef int(\* operatorFunction) (const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, uint32\_t \*, uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)

## Operator function typedef.

This function typedef defines a function which takes in two arrays which represent numbers, preform some operation on the pair and then output the result to a third array.

#### **Parameters**

in	uint32⇔	Argument 1
	_t*	
in	uint32←	Argument 2
	_t*	
out	uint32←	Output
	_t*	
in	uint16←	size
	_t	

## Returns

1 if success, 0 if failed

typedef int(\* shiftFunction) (const uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t, uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)

## Shift operator function typedef.

This function typedef defines a function which takes in an array representing a number, shifts it the provided number of bits and outputs the result into the second array.

## **Parameters**

in	uint32← _t∗	Argument 1
in	uint16⇔ _t	Bits to shift
out	uint32← _t*	Output
in	uint16⊷ _t	size

#### Returns

1 if success, 0 if failed

typedef int(\* tripleCalculation) (const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, const uint32\_t \*, uint32\_t \*, uint16\_t)

## Triple operator function typedef.

This function typedef defines a function which takes in three arrays which represent numbers, preform some operation on the triple and then output the result to a fourth array.

## **Parameters**

in	uint32← _t∗	Argument 1
in	uint32← _t*	Argument 2
in	uint32← _t*	Argument 3
out	uint32← _t*	Output
in	uint16← _t	size

## Returns

1 if success, 0 if failed

## 3.8.3 Function Documentation

struct numberType\* buildNullNumberType ( )

## Construct a NULL number.

This function will return a **numberType** (p. 194) pointer defining the function pointers for a NULL number. Note that the resulting pointer points to a structure which is static to the **c\_number**← **Definitions.c** (p. 13) file.

## Returns

Pointer to numberType (p. 194) of type NULL

int standardCompare ( const uint32\_t \* src1, const uint32\_t \* src2, uint16\_t length )

## Standard comparision.

This function takes in two arrays which represent numbers and then compares them.

## Parameters

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Argument 2
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

## Returns

int standardLeftShift ( const uint32\_t \* src1, uint16\_t src2, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length ) Left shift.

Shifts the bits in src1 in the left direction src2 number of bits. Output the result in dest. Note that dest and src1 should be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Bits to shift
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

#### Returns

1 if success, 0 if failed

int standardRightShift ( const uint32\_t \* src1, uint16\_t src2, uint32\_t \* dest, uint16\_t length )

## Right shift.

Shifts the bits in src1 in the right direction src2 number of bits. Output the result in dest. Note that dest and src1 should be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	src1	Argument 1
in	src2	Bits to shift
out	dest	Output
in	length	Number of uint32_t in the arrays

## Returns

1 if success, 0 if failed

## 3.9 cryptoCConstants.h File Reference

Extern declarations of C constants.

## Variables

- const int crypto\_numbertype\_default
  - Default number ID.
- const int crypto\_numbertype\_base10
  - Base-10 number ID.
- const char \* crypto\_numbername\_default
  - Default number marker.
- const char \* crypto\_numbername\_base10

Base-10 number marker.

#### 3.9.1 Detailed Description

Extern declarations of C constants.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Declares a number of constants needed by both the C numerical algorithms and by C++ number classes.

#### 3.9.2 Variable Documentation

const char\* crypto\_numbername\_base10

Base-10 number marker.

This constant is "Base 10 Type". It represents a number of type base-10, or standard integer.

const char\* crypto numbername default

Default number marker.

This constant is "NULL Type". It represents an untyped number.

const int crypto\_numbertype\_base10

Base-10 number ID.

This constant is 1. It represents a number of type base-10, or standard integer.

const int crypto\_numbertype\_default

Default number ID.

This constant is 0. It represents an untyped number.

## 3.10 cryptoCHeaders.h File Reference

Collected headers for C source code.

#### 3.10.1 Detailed Description

Collected headers for C source code.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/20/2016

Bug None

## 3.11 cryptoConstants.cpp File Reference

Implementation of CryptoGateway constants.

#### 3.11.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of CryptoGateway constants.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/19/2016

#### Bug None

Binds all of the scoped constants used by CryptoGateway. The nested namespaces ensure that there is no ambiguity as to the purpose and nature of the constants.

## 3.12 cryptoConstants.h File Reference

Extern definitions of CryptoGateway constants.

#### 3.12.1 Detailed Description

Extern definitions of CryptoGateway constants.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/19/2016

#### Bug None

Consult **cryptoConstants.cpp** (p. 19) for details. This file merely defines extern references to the global constants in **cryptoConstants.cpp** (p. 19).

## 3.13 cryptoCSource.cpp File Reference

Implementation of all C code.

#### 3.13.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of all C code.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/13/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file includes all of the .c files needed for this library. It allows the CMake scripts for this project to be entirely C++ while still includeing raw C code.

## 3.14 cryptoError.cpp File Reference

Implementation of error sender and listener.

#### 3.14.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of error sender and listener.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/16/2016

#### Bug None

Implements the error sender and listeners. These classes allow for managing the throwing of **crypto::errorPointer** (p. 52). Consult **cryptoError.h** (p. 20) for details.

## 3.15 cryptoError.h File Reference

Declaration of cryptographic errors.

#### Classes

• class crypto::error

Sortable exception.

• class crypto::passwordSmallError

Symmetric key too small.

• class crypto::passwordLargeError

Symmetric key too big.

• class crypto::bufferSmallError

Buffer too small.

• class crypto::bufferLargeError

Buffer too large.

• class crypto::insertionFailed

ADS Insertion Failed.

• class crypto::customError

Custom crypto::error (p. 81).

• class crypto::fileOpenError

File open error.

• class crypto::fileFormatError

File format error.

• class crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind

Algorithm bound failure.

• class crypto::hashCompareError

Hash mis-match.

• class crypto::hashGenerationError

Hash generation error.

• class crypto::actionOnFileError

File error.

• class crypto::actionOnFileClosed

File closed error.

• class crypto::publicKeySizeWrong

Public-key size error.

• class crypto::keyMissing

Key missing error.

class crypto::NULLPublicKey

NULL public-key error.

• class crypto::NULLDataError

NULL data error.

• class crypto::NULLMaster

NULL master error.

• class crypto::masterMismatch

Master mis-match.

• class crypto::unknownErrorType

Unknown error.

• class crypto::stringTooLarge

String size error.

• class crypto::errorListener

crypto::error (p. 81) listener

• class crypto::errorSender

Sends crypto::error (p. 81).

crypto

#### Typedefs

typedef os::smart\_ptr< error > crypto::errorPointer
 Smart pointer to crypto::error (p. 81).

#### 3.15.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of cryptographic errors.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/1/2016

#### Bug None

Declares a number of errors for the CryptoGateway package. Also declares two classes to manage the sending and listening for the throwing of **crypto::errorPointer** (p. 52).

# 3.16 cryptoFileTest.cpp File Reference

Implementation for cryptographic file testing.

#### 3.16.1 Detailed Description

Implementation for cryptographic file testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file implements a series of tests designed to confirm the stability of cryptographic save file and load file functions.

## 3.17 cryptoFileTest.h File Reference

Header for cryptographic file testing.

#### 3.17.1 Detailed Description

Header for cryptographic file testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/5/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This contains a number of test suites and supporting classes which are designed to test the functionality of saving and loading cryptographic files, both binary and EXML.

## 3.18 CryptoGateway.h File Reference

Global include file.

Namespaces

crypto

Variables

• bool crypto::global\_logging

Deprecated logging flag.

#### 3.18.1 Detailed Description

Global include file.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/16/2016

#### Bug None

This file contains all of the headers in the CryptoGateway library. Project which depend on the CryptoGateway library need only include this file.

## 3.19 cryptoHash.cpp File Reference

Implementation of crypto hashing.

#### 3.19.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of crypto hashing. Implementation of RC4 hash.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/23/2016

#### Bug None

Implements basic hashing frameworks and the XOR hash. Note that the XOR hash is not cryptographically secure. Consult **cryptoHash.h** (p. 24) for details.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/23/2016

#### Bug None

Implements the RC-4 hash algorithm. The RC-4 hashing algorithm is likely secure, but not proven secure. Consult the **RC4\_Hash.h** (p. 37) for details.

# 3.20 cryptoHash.h File Reference

Declaration of crypto hashing.

#### Classes

• class crypto::hash

Base hash class.

• class crypto::xorHash

XOR hash class.

#### Namespaces

• crypto

#### **Functions**

- std::ostream & crypto::operator<< (std::ostream &os, const hash &num)

  Output stream operator.
- std::istream & crypto::operator>> (std::istream &is, hash &num)

Input stream operator.

template<class hashClass >

hashClass **crypto::hashData** (uint16\_t hashType, const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length) Hashes data with the specified algorithm.

#### 3.20.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of crypto hashing.

Implementation of RC4 hash.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/23/2016

#### Bug None

Declares base cryptographic hashing class and functions. All hash algorithms should extend this hash class.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/23/2016

#### Bug None

Declares the RC-4 hash algorithm. The RC-4 hashing algorithm is likely secure, but not proven secure.

## 3.21 cryptoLogging.cpp File Reference

Logging for crypto namespace, implementation.

#### 3.21.1 Detailed Description

Logging for crypto namespace, implementation.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/23/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains global functions and variables used for logging in the crypto namespace.

## 3.22 cryptoLogging.h File Reference

Logging for crypto namespace.

#### Namespaces

crypto

#### **Functions**

- std::ostream & crypto::cryptoout\_func ()
  Standard out object for crypto namespace.
- std::ostream & crypto::cryptoerr\_func ()
  Standard error object for crypto namespace.

#### Variables

- os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > crypto::cryptoout\_ptr
   Standard out pointer for crypto namespace.
- os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > crypto::cryptoerr\_ptr
   Standard error pointer for crypto namespace.

#### 3.22.1 Detailed Description

Logging for crypto namespace.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/23/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations which are used for logging within the crypto namespace.

# 3.23 cryptoNumber.cpp File Reference

Implements basic number types.

#### 3.23.1 Detailed Description

Implements basic number types.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/3/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Implements basic large numbers and the more specific large integer. Consult **cryptoNumber.h** (p. 27) for details.

## 3.24 cryptoNumber.h File Reference

Defines basic number types.

#### Classes

• class crypto::number

Basic number definition.

• class crypto::integer

Integer number definition.

#### Namespaces

• crypto

#### **Functions**

- std::ostream & crypto::operator<< (std::ostream &os, const number &num)
  - Output stream operator.
- std::istream & crypto::operator>> (std::istream &is, number &num)

Input stream operator.

#### 3.24.1 Detailed Description

Defines basic number types.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/2/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

Contains declarations of large numbers for usage inside the CryptoGateway. The two numbers defined in this file are the general structure for large numbers and a basic integer.

## 3.25 cryptoNumberTest.cpp File Reference

Testing crypto::number (p. 177) and crypto::integer (p. 127).

#### 3.25.1 Detailed Description

Testing crypto::number (p. 177) and crypto::integer (p. 127).

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file has a series of tests which confirm the functionality of **crypto::integer** (p. 127) and it's base class, **crypto::number** (p. 177).

## 3.26 cryptoPublicKey.cpp File Reference

Generalized and RSA public key implementation.

#### 3.26.1 Detailed Description

Generalized and RSA public key implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/5/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Contains implementation of the generalized public key and the RSA public key. Consult **crypto** ← **PublicKey.h** (p. 28) for details.

## 3.27 cryptoPublicKey.h File Reference

Generalized and RSA public keys.

#### Classes

• class crypto::keyChangeReceiver

Interface for receiving key changes.

• class crypto::keyChangeSender

Interface inherited by publicKey (p. 199).

• class crypto::publicKey

Base public-key class.

• class crypto::publicRSA

RSA public-key encryption.

class crypto::RSAKeyGenerator

Helper key generation class.

#### Namespaces

• crypto

#### 3.27.1 Detailed Description

Generalized and RSA public keys.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

Contains declarations of the generalized public key and the RSA public key. These classes can both encrypt and decrypt public keys.

## 3.28 cryptoTest.cpp File Reference

CryptoGateway library test constructor.

#### 3.28.1 Detailed Description

CryptoGateway library test constructor.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/7/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

Binds all test suites for the test::CryptoGatewayLibraryTest. This library test is called "Crypto⊷ Gateway."

## 3.29 cryptoTest.h File Reference

CryptoGateway library test header.

#### 3.29.1 Detailed Description

CryptoGateway library test header.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/2/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Contains declarations need to bind the CryptoGateway test library to the unit test driver.

## 3.30 gateway.cpp File Reference

Implements the gateway.

#### 3.30.1 Detailed Description

Implements the gateway.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Implements the gateway defined in gateway.h (p. 30). Consult gateway.h (p. 30) for details.

## 3.31 gateway.h File Reference

Defines the gateway.

#### Classes

• class crypto::gatewaySettings

Holds settings for gateway encryption.

• class crypto::gateway

Security gateway.

#### crypto

#### 3.31.1 Detailed Description

Defines the gateway.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains the declaration for the gateway and the gateway settings. This header file is the culmination of the CryptoGateway library.

Note that due to development constraints, the gatewaySettings class is being pushed out in a frame-work form and is intended to contain a large set of algorithm definitions as well as an algorithm use agreement protocol.

## 3.32 gatewayTest.cpp File Reference

Implementation for end-to-end gateway testing.

#### 3.32.1 Detailed Description

Implementation for end-to-end gateway testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/26/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains implementation of the key bank tests and the end-to-end gateway tests. These tests are not exhaustive, they test basic functionality of both structures.

## 3.33 gatewayTest.h File Reference

Header for end-to-end gateway testing.

#### 3.33.1 Detailed Description

Header for end-to-end gateway testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This header contains declarations of the key bank tests and the end-to-end gateway tests. These tests are not exhaustive, they test basic functionality of both structures.

## 3.34 hashTest.cpp File Reference

Implementation for hash tests.

#### 3.34.1 Detailed Description

Implementation for hash tests.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains algorithm-specific cryptographic hash testing. These tests confirm that the respective hash algorithms are outputting their expected value.

#### 3.35 hashTest.h File Reference

Header for hash testing.

#### 3.35.1 Detailed Description

Header for hash testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a number of template classes used to confirm the functionality of cryptographic hash algorithms.

## 3.36 hexConversion.cpp File Reference

Hex conversion implementation.

#### 3.36.1 Detailed Description

Hex conversion implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/16/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Implements the set of hex conversion functions. Consult hexConversion.h (p. 33) for details.

#### 3.37 hexConversion.h File Reference

Hex conversion header.

Namespaces

• crypto

#### **Functions**

• bool crypto::isHexCharacter (char c)

Check the character type.

std::string crypto::toHex (unsigned char i)

Converts an 8 bit integer to a hex string.

• std::string crypto::toHex (uint32\_t i)

Converts an 32 bit integer to a hex string.

• unsigned char crypto::fromHex8 (const std::string &str)

Converts a hex string to an 8 bit integer.

• uint32\_t crypto::fromHex32 (const std::string &str)

Converts a hex string to an 32 bit integer.

#### 3.37.1 Detailed Description

Hex conversion header.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/16/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Contains a set of functions to convert integers and characters from a hex string and converts hex strings to integers and characters.

## 3.38 keyBank.cpp File Reference

Implimentation for the AVL tree based key bank.

#### 3.38.1 Detailed Description

Implimentation for the AVL tree based key bank.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/19/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contians the implimentation for the **crypto::avlKeyBank** (p. 59) and supporting classes. Consult **keyBank.h** (p. 34) for details.

## 3.39 keyBank.h File Reference

Header for the AVL tree based key bank.

#### Classes

• class crypto::nodeGroup

Node group.

• class crypto::nodeNameReference

Name storage node.

• class crypto::nodeKeyReference

Key storage node.

• class crypto::keyBank

Key bank interface.

• class crypto::avlKeyBank

AVL key back.

### • crypto

#### 3.39.1 Detailed Description

Header for the AVL tree based key bank.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/19/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contians declarations for the **crypto::avlKeyBank** (p. 59) and supporting classes. Note that the key-bank may later be implimented with more advanced datastructures.

## 3.40 message.cpp File Reference

Crypto-Gateway message implementation.

#### 3.40.1 Detailed Description

Crypto-Gateway message implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/16/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Implements the message used by the crypto-gateway to pass encrypted data between machines.

## 3.41 message.h File Reference

Crypto-Gateway message.

Classes

• class crypto::message

Crypto-Gateway message.

#### • crypto

#### 3.41.1 Detailed Description

Crypto-Gateway message.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/16/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

The message declared in this file acts as a message for the Crypto-Gateway. These messages are intended to be converted to machine-to-machine communication.

## 3.42 publicKeyPackage.cpp File Reference

Implementation of public key bank.

#### 3.42.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of public key bank.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

#### Bug None

Implements a bank of public key types to be accessed at run-time. Essentially acts as a meta-object access bank.

# 3.43 publicKeyPackage.h File Reference

Declaration of public key bank.

#### Classes

- class crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame
- class crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType >
- class crypto::publicKeyTypeBank

#### • crypto

#### 3.43.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of public key bank.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

#### Bug None

Declares a bank of public keys as well as supporting classes. Acts as a meta-object construct for public-key algorithms.

# 3.44 publicKeyTest.h File Reference

Public Key tests.

#### 3.44.1 Detailed Description

Public Key tests.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

Since the public key tests are defined by very simple tests, the template testing classes contained in this file are also defined in this file. There is no .cpp file paired with this particular header.

## 3.45 RC4\_Hash.cpp File Reference

## 3.46 RC4\_Hash.h File Reference

Classes

• class crypto::rc4Hash

RC-4 hash class.

- crypto
- 3.47 staticTestKeys.cpp File Reference

Auto-generated.

3.47.1 Detailed Description

Auto-generated.

Author

None

Bug None

3.48 staticTestKeys.h File Reference

Auto-generated.

3.48.1 Detailed Description

Auto-generated.

Author

None

Bug None

- 3.49 streamCipher.cpp File Reference
- 3.50 streamCipher.h File Reference

#### Classes

- class crypto::streamCipher
- class crypto::RCFour
- class crypto::streamPacket
- class crypto::streamEncrypter
- class crypto::streamDecrypter

#### Namespaces

• crypto

#### Variables

• bool global\_logging

#### 3.50.1 Variable Documentation

bool global\_logging

## 3.51 streamPackage.cpp File Reference

Implementation of streaming bank.

#### 3.51.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of streaming bank.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

#### Bug None

Implements a a bank of stream ciphers and hash algorithms to be accessed at run-time. Essentially acts as a meta-object access bank.

## 3.52 streamPackage.h File Reference

Declaration of streaming bank.

#### Classes

- class crypto::streamPackageFrame
- class crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >
- class crypto::streamPackageTypeBank

#### Namespaces

• crypto

## 3.52.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of streaming bank.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

#### Bug None

Declares a bank of stream ciphers and hash algorithms along with supporting classes. Acts as a meta-object construct for public-key algorithms.

# 3.53 streamTest.cpp File Reference

Implementation for stream tests.

#### 3.53.1 Detailed Description

Implementation for stream tests.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains algorithm-specific cryptographic stream testing. These tests confirm that the respective stream algorithms are outputting their expected value.

### 3.54 streamTest.h File Reference

Header for stream testing.

#### 3.54.1 Detailed Description

Header for stream testing.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a number of template classes used to confirm the functionality of cryptographic stream objects.

## 3.55 testKeyGeneration.cpp File Reference

## 3.56 testKeyGeneration.h File Reference

Implementation of test key binding.

#### 3.56.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of test key binding. Binds generated testing keys.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Implements the binding of the static test keys to arrays in memory. Consult **testKeyGeneration.h** (p. 41) for details.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Provides access to the keys generated and stored in **staticTestKeys.h** (p. 38) and **staticTest** ← **Keys.cpp** (p. 38). These keys are always copied into a raw array of uint32\_t.

## 3.57 user.cpp File Reference

Implementation of the CryptoGateway user.

#### 3.57.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of the CryptoGateway user.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/26/2016

#### Bug None

Provides an implementation of user which has a user-name, password and associated bank of public keys. Consult **user.h** (p. 42) for details.

#### 3.58 user.h File Reference

Definition of the CryptoGateway user.

#### Classes

#### • class crypto::user

Primary user class.

#### Namespaces

• crypto

#### 3.58.1 Detailed Description

Definition of the CryptoGateway user.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/26/2016

#### Bug None

Provides a definition of user which has a user-name, password and associated bank of public keys.

## 3.59 XMLEncryption.cpp File Reference

Implementation of RC-4.

#### 3.59.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of RC-4.

Implements encrypted XML functions.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

#### Bug None

Implements the RC-4 stream cipher and more generally, a framework for all stream ciphers to use.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

#### Bug None

Implements functions to save and load XML trees in files locked with both a password and with public keys.

## 3.60 XMLEncryption.h File Reference

Defines basic stream ciphers.

#### Namespaces

crypto

#### **Functions**

- bool crypto::EXML\_Output (std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, unsigned char \*sym
   Key, unsigned int passwordLength, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf=NULL)
- bool crypto::EXML\_Output (std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, std::string password, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf=NULL)
- bool crypto::EXML\_Output (std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, os::smart\_ptr< public
   Key > pbk, unsigned int lockType=file::PRIVATE\_UNLOCK, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackage
   Frame > spf=NULL)
- os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input (std::string path, unsigned char \*symKey, unsigned int passwordLength)
- os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML Input (std::string path, std::string password)
- os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk, os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > kyBank, os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > &author)
- os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk)
- os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > kyBank)
- os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > kyBank, os::smart ptr< nodeGroup > &author)

#### 3.60.1 Detailed Description

Defines basic stream ciphers.

Provides structure to encrypt an XML save file.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

## Bug None

Defines some basic stream ciphers and stream cipher tools for basic encryption.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/19/2016

### Bug None

Provides functions to save and load XML trees in encrypted files.

# Chapter 4

# Class Index

# 4.1 Class List

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# Chapter 5

# Namespace Documentation

## 5.1 crypto Namespace Reference

#### Classes

• class actionOnFileClosed

File closed error.

• class actionOnFileError

File error.

• class avlKeyBank

AVL key back.

• class binaryDecryptor

Encrypted binary file output.

• class binaryEncryptor

Encrypted binary file output.

• class bufferLargeError

Buffer too large.

• class bufferSmallError

Buffer too small.

• class customError

Custom crypto::error (p. 81).

• class error

Sortable exception.

• class errorListener

crypto::error (p. 81) listener

• class errorSender

Sends crypto::error (p. 81).

• class fileFormatError

File format error.

• class fileOpenError

File open error.

#### • class gateway

Security gateway.

#### • class gatewaySettings

Holds settings for gateway encryption.

• class hash

Base hash class.

#### • class hashCompareError

Hash mis-match.

#### • class hashGenerationError

Hash generation error.

#### • class illegalAlgorithmBind

Algorithm bound failure.

#### class insertionFailed

ADS Insertion Failed.

• class integer

Integer number definition.

• class keyBank

Key bank interface.

#### • class keyChangeReceiver

Interface for receiving key changes.

#### • class keyChangeSender

Interface inherited by **publicKey** (p. 199).

• class keyMissing

Key missing error.

#### • class masterMismatch

Master mis-match.

• class message

Crypto-Gateway message.

• class nodeGroup

Node group.

#### • class nodeKeyReference

Key storage node.

#### • class nodeNameReference

Name storage node.

• class NULLDataError

NULL data error.

• class NULLMaster

NULL master error.

#### • class NULLPublicKey

NULL public-key error.

• class number

Basic number definition.

• class passwordLargeError

Symmetric key too big.

• class passwordSmallError

Symmetric key too small.

class publicKey

Base public-key class.

- class publicKeyPackage
- class publicKeyPackageFrame
- class publicKeySizeWrong

Public-key size error.

- class publicKeyTypeBank
- class publicRSA

RSA public-key encryption.

• class rc4Hash

RC-4 hash class.

- class RCFour
- class RSAKeyGenerator

Helper key generation class.

- class streamCipher
- class streamDecrypter
- class streamEncrypter
- class streamPackage
- class streamPackageFrame
- class streamPackageTypeBank
- class streamPacket
- class stringTooLarge

String size error.

• class unknownErrorType

Unknown error.

• class user

Primary user class.

• class xorHash

XOR hash class.

#### **Typedefs**

 $\bullet \ \ \, typedefos::smart\_ptr< \textbf{error}> \textbf{errorPointer} \\$ 

Smart pointer to crypto::error (p. 81).

#### **Functions**

• std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const hash &num)

Output stream operator.

• std::istream & operator>> (std::istream &is, hash &num)

Input stream operator.

template<class hashClass >

hashClass hashData (uint16 t hashType, const unsigned char \*data, uint32 t length)

Hashes data with the specified algorithm.

• std::ostream & cryptoout\_func ()

Standard out object for crypto namespace.

• std::ostream & cryptoerr\_func ()

Standard error object for crypto namespace.

• std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const number &num)

Output stream operator.

• std::istream & operator>> (std::istream &is, number &num)

Input stream operator.

• bool isHexCharacter (char c)

Check the character type.

• std::string toHex (unsigned char i)

Converts an 8 bit integer to a hex string.

• std::string toHex (uint32\_t i)

Converts an 32 bit integer to a hex string.

unsigned char fromHex8 (const std::string &str)

Converts a hex string to an 8 bit integer.

• uint32 t fromHex32 (const std::string &str)

Converts a hex string to an 32 bit integer.

- bool **EXML\_Output** (std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, unsigned char \*symKey, unsigned int passwordLength, os::smart\_ptr< **streamPackageFrame** > spf=NULL)
- bool EXML\_Output (std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, std::string password, os::smart
   \_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf=NULL)
- bool EXML\_Output (std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk, unsigned int lockType=file::PRIVATE\_UNLOCK, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf=NULL)
- bool EXML\_Output (std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, os::smart\_ptr< number > public →
   Key, unsigned int pkAlgo, unsigned int pkSize, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf=N →
   ULL)
- os::smartXMLNode EXML\_Input (std::string path, unsigned char \*symKey, unsigned int password
   Length)
- os::smartXMLNode **EXML Input** (std::string path, std::string password)
- os::smartXMLNode EXML\_Input (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk, os::smart←
   \_ptr< keyBank > kyBank, os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > &author)
- os::smartXMLNode **EXML\_Input** (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< **publicKey** > pbk)
- os::smartXMLNode **EXML\_Input** (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< **keyBank** > kyBank)
- os::smartXMLNode EXML\_Input (std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > kyBank, os
   ::smart ptr< nodeGroup > &author)

#### Variables

• bool global\_logging

Deprecated logging flag.

- os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > cryptoout\_ptr
   Standard out pointer for crypto namespace.
- os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > cryptoerr\_ptr
   Standard error pointer for crypto namespace.

#### 5.1.1 Typedef Documentation

typedef os::smart\_ptr<error> crypto::errorPointer

Smart pointer to crypto::error (p. 81).

#### 5.1.2 Function Documentation

```
std::ostream& crypto::cryptoerr_func ( )
```

Standard error object for crypto namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "crypto::cryptoerr." Logging is achieved by using "crypto::cryptoerr" as one would use "std::cerr."

```
std::ostream& crypto::cryptoout_func ( )
```

Standard out object for crypto namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "crypto::cryptoout." Logging is achieved by using "crypto::cryptoout" as one would use "std::cout."

os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input ( std::string path, unsigned char \* symKey, unsigned int passwordLength )

```
os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML Input ( std::string path, std::string password )
```

 $os::smartXMLNode\ crypto::EXML\_Input\ (\ std::string\ path,\ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{publicKey} > pbk, \\ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{keyBank} > kyBank,\ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{nodeGroup} > \&\ author\ )$ 

os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input ( std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk )

os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input ( std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > kyBank )

os::smartXMLNode crypto::EXML\_Input ( std::string path, os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > kyBank, os::smart ptr< nodeGroup > & author )

bool crypto::EXML\_Output ( std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, unsigned char \* symKey, unsigned int passwordLength, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf = NULL )

bool crypto::EXML\_Output ( std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, std::string password, os::smart ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf = NULL )

bool crypto::EXML\_Output ( std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk, unsigned int lockType = file::PRIVATE\_UNLOCK, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf = NULL )

bool crypto::EXML\_Output ( std::string path, os::smartXMLNode head, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicKey, unsigned int pkAlgo, unsigned int pkSize, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > spf = NULL )

uint32 t crypto::fromHex32 ( const std::string & str )

Converts a hex string to an 32 bit integer.

#### **Parameters**

in str	Hex string to convert
--------	-----------------------

#### Returns

str converted to integer

unsigned char crypto::fromHex8 ( const std::string & str )

Converts a hex string to an 8 bit integer.

#### **Parameters**

in	str	Hex string to convert
----	-----	-----------------------

#### Returns

str converted to integer

template<class hashClass > hashClass crypto::hashData ( uint16\_t hashType, const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length )

Hashes data with the specified algorithm.

Hashes the provided data array returning a hash of the specified algorithm. This is a template function, which calls the static hash function for the specified algorithm.

#### **Parameters**

in	hashType	Size of hash
in	data	Data array to be hashed
in	length	Length of data to be hashed

#### Returns

Hash for data array

bool crypto::isHexCharacter ( char c )

#### Check the character type.

Checks if the character is a valid hex character. That is, 0-9 and A-F.

#### Parameters

	_	01
l in	C	Character to test

#### Returns

true if a hex character, else, false

std::ostream& crypto::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const number & num )

Output stream operator.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	os Output stream
in	num	Number to be output

#### Returns

reference to std::ostream& os

std::ostream& crypto::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const hash & num )

# Output stream operator.

Outputs a hex version of the hash to the provided output stream. This output will look identical for two hashes which are equal but have different algorithms.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	os Output stream
in	num	Hash to be printed return Reference to output stream

std::istream& crypto::operator>> ( std::istream & is, number & num )

Input stream operator.

### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	is Input stream
in	num	Number to set with the string

#### Returns

reference to std::istream& is

std::istream& crypto::operator>> ( std::istream & is, hash & num )

Input stream operator.

Inputs a hex version of the hash from the provided output stream. This function must receive a constructed hash, although it will rebuild the provided hash with the stream data.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	is Input stream
in	num	Hash to be created return Reference to input stream

std::string crypto::toHex ( unsigned char i )

Converts an 8 bit integer to a hex string.

#### **Parameters**

in	i	Integer to convert
----	---	--------------------

#### Returns

i converted to hex string

std::string crypto::toHex ( uint32\_t i )

Converts an 32 bit integer to a hex string.

#### **Parameters**

in	i	Integer to convert
----	---	--------------------

#### Returns

i converted to hex string

# 5.1.3 Variable Documentation

os::smart\_ptr<std::ostream> crypto::cryptoerr\_ptr

Standard error pointer for crypto namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard error for the crypto namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard error for the crypto namespace.

os::smart\_ptr<std::ostream> crypto::cryptoout\_ptr

Standard out pointer for crypto namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard out for the crypto namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard out for the crypto namespace.

bool crypto::global\_logging

Deprecated logging flag.

Old logging flag. Deprecated in the new CryptoGateway files. This has been replaced by the logging system outlined in this file.

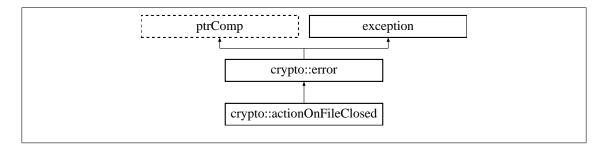
# Chapter 6

# Class Documentation

# 6.1 crypto::actionOnFileClosed Class Reference

File closed error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::actionOnFileClosed:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~actionOnFileClosed () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Action on File Closed".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot preform action on a file in the closed state".

# 6.1.1 Detailed Description

File closed error.

Thrown when an action is attempted on a file which is already closed.

# 6.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::actionOnFileClosed::~actionOnFileClosed( ) throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

#### 6.1.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::actionOnFileClosed::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot preform action on a file in the closed state".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::actionOnFileClosed::errorTitle() const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Action on File Closed".

Returns

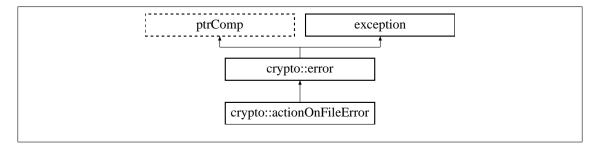
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.2 crypto::actionOnFileError Class Reference

File error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::actionOnFileError:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~actionOnFileError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Action on File Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot preform action on a file in the error state".

# 6.2.1 Detailed Description

#### File error.

Thrown when an action is attempted on a file in the error state.

### 6.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::actionOnFileError::~actionOnFileError( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

#### 6.2.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::actionOnFileError::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot preform action on a file in the error state".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::actionOnFileError::errorTitle ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Action on File Error".

Returns

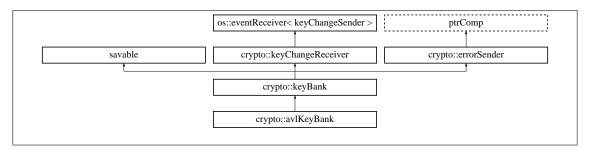
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.3 crypto::avlKeyBank Class Reference

#### AVL key back.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::avlKeyBank:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• avlKeyBank (std::string savePath="", const unsigned char \*key=NULL, unsigned int key ← Len=0, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > strmPck=NULL)

Construct with save path.

avlKeyBank (std::string savePath, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pubKey, os::smart\_ptr< stream →
 PackageFrame > strmPck=NULL)

Construct with save path and public key.

• virtual ~avlKeyBank ()

Virtual destructor.

• void save ()

Saves bank to file.

os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > addPair (std::string groupName, std::string name, os::smart\_
 ptr< number > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize)

Adds authenticated node to bank.

• os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > find (os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference > name)

Find by group name reference.

• os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > find (os::smart\_ptr< nodeKeyReference > key)

Find by group key reference.

• os::smart\_ptr< **nodeGroup** > **find** (std::string groupName, std::string name)

Find by group name and name.

os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > find (os::smart\_ptr< number > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize)

Find by key information.

# **Protected Member Functions**

void pushNewNode (os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference > name)

Add name node.

• void **pushNewNode** (os::smart ptr< **nodeKeyReference** > key)

Add key node.

• void load ()

Loads bank from file.

### **Private Attributes**

• os::asyncAVLTree< nodeNameReference > nameTree

List of all names associated with this node.

• os::asyncAVLTree< nodeKeyReference > keyTree

List of all keys associated with this node.

• os::asyncAVLTree< nodeGroup > nodeBank

List of all node groups.

#### Additional Inherited Members

## 6.3.1 Detailed Description

#### AVL key back.

The AVL key bank stores keys in a series of AVL trees. All keys in the bank are loaded into memory when the file is loaded, meaning that there is a limited number of keys that can be practically managed through an AVL key bank.

#### 6.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

 $\label{lem:crypto::avlKeyBank::avlKeyBank} construction (a) the save Path = "", construction of the$ 

#### Construct with save path.

Intializes the key bank and loads the the bank from a file.

#### **Parameters**

in	savePath	Path to save file, empty by default
in	key	Symetric key
in	keyLen	Length of symetric key
in	strmPck	Definition of algorithms used

crypto::avlKeyBank::avlKeyBank ( std::string savePath, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pubKey, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > strmPck = NULL )

# Construct with save path and public key.

Intializes the key bank and loads the the bank from a file.

### Parameters

in	savePath	Path to save file
in	pubKey	Public key
in	strmPck	Definition of algorithms used

virtual crypto::avlKeyBank::~avlKeyBank( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.3.3 Member Function Documentation

os::smart\_ptr<**nodeGroup**> crypto::avlKeyBank::addPair ( std::string groupName, std::string name, os::smart\_ptr< **number** > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize ) [virtual]

Adds authenticated node to bank.

Note that if a node has not be authenticated, adding it to the bank will cause a potential security vulnerability. Nodes should be authenticated before being added to the bank.

# Parameters

in	groupName	Name of the node's group
in	name	Name of the node
in	key	Key of node to be added
in	algoID	ID of algorithm for key
in	keySize	Length of key of the node

#### Returns

Return reference to the new node group

Implements crypto::keyBank (p. 139).

os::smart\_ptr<nodeGroup> crypto::avlKeyBank::find ( os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference > name ) [virtual]

Find by group name reference.

#### **Parameters**

in	name	Name reference to be searched
----	------	-------------------------------

### Returns

Node group found by arguments

Implements crypto::keyBank (p. 140).

os::smart\_ptr<**nodeGroup**> crypto::avlKeyBank::find ( os::smart\_ptr< **nodeKeyReference** > key ) [virtual]

Find by group key reference.

#### **Parameters**

in	key	Key reference to be searched
----	-----	------------------------------

#### Returns

Node group found by arguments

Implements crypto::keyBank (p. 140).

 $os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{nodeGroup} > crypto::avlKeyBank::find ( std::string groupName, std::string name ) \\ [inline], [virtual]$ 

Find by group name and name.

#### **Parameters**

in	groupName	Name of the node's group
in	name	Name of the node

#### Returns

Node group found by arguments

Reimplemented from crypto::keyBank (p. 140).

os::smart\_ptr<**nodeGroup**> crypto::avlKeyBank::find ( os::smart\_ptr< **number** > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize ) [inline], [virtual]

Find by key information.

#### **Parameters**

in	key	Key of node to be added
in	algoID	ID of algorithm for key
in	keySize	Length of key of the node

#### Returns

Node group found by arguments

Reimplemented from crypto::keyBank (p. 141).

void crypto::avlKeyBank::load( ) [protected], [virtual]

Loads bank from file.

Returns

void

Implements crypto::keyBank (p. 141).

void crypto::avlKeyBank::pushNewNode ( os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference > name )
[protected], [virtual]

#### Add name node.

Inserts a name node into the bank. The name node has a reference to a node group.

#### **Parameters**

#### Returns

void

Implements crypto::keyBank (p. 141).

void crypto::avlKeyBank::pushNewNode ( os::smart\_ptr< nodeKeyReference > key )
[protected], [virtual]

#### Add key node.

Inserts a key node into the bank. The key node has a reference to a node group.

#### **Parameters**

	in	key	Key node to be added
--	----	-----	----------------------

### Returns

void

Implements crypto::keyBank (p. 142).

void crypto::avlKeyBank::save( ) [virtual]

Saves bank to file.

Returns

void

Implements crypto::keyBank (p. 142).

## 6.3.4 Member Data Documentation

os::asyncAVLTree<nodeKeyReference> crypto::avlKeyBank::keyTree [private] List of all keys associated with this node.

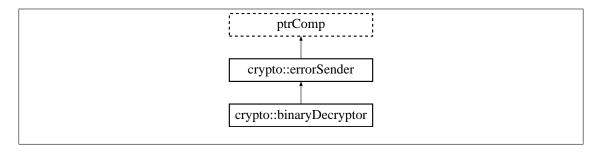
os::asyncAVLTree<nodeNameReference> crypto::avlKeyBank::nameTree [private] List of all names associated with this node.

os::asyncAVLTree<nodeGroup> crypto::avlKeyBank::nodeBank [private] List of all node groups.

# 6.4 crypto::binaryDecryptor Class Reference

Encrypted binary file output.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::binaryDecryptor:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- binaryDecryptor (std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > kBank)

  Construct with public key.
- **binaryDecryptor** (std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr< **publicKey** > publicKeyLock)

  Construct with public key.
- binaryDecryptor (std::string file\_name, std::string password)

Construct with password.

• binaryDecryptor (std::string file\_name, unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen)

Construct with symmetric key.

• unsigned char read ()

Attempts to read a single character.

• unsigned int read (unsigned char \*data, unsigned int dataLen)

Attempts to read a block of data.

• void close ()

Closes the output file.

• const std::string & fileName () const

Returns the name of target file.

• const os::smart ptr< streamPackageFrame > streamAlgorithm () const

Returns the stream algorithm definition.

• bool good () const

Returns the current file state.

• bool finished () const

Returns if the file has finished writing.

unsigned long bytesLeft () const

Returns the number of bytes left in the file.

• os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > author ()

Pointer to the user which signed this file.

• virtual ~binaryDecryptor ()

Virtual destructor.

#### **Private Member Functions**

• void **build** (unsigned char \*key=NULL, unsigned int keyLen=0)

Central constructor function.

#### Private Attributes

• os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > \_publicKeyLock

Pointer to the optional public key.

• os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > \_keyBank

Pointer to the key bank (to confirm public keys)

• os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > \_author

Pointer to the user which signed this file.

• os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > \_streamAlgorithm

Pointer to the mandatory stream algorithm definition.

• os::smart\_ptr< streamCipher > currentCipher

Pointer to the current stream cipher.

• bool \_state

State of the output file.

• bool \_finished

Has the file been closed.

• std::string \_fileName

Name of the file being read from.

• std::ifstream input

Binary input file.

• unsigned long \_bytesLeft

Number of bytes left in the file.

#### Additional Inherited Members

# 6.4.1 Detailed Description

Encrypted binary file output.

The user defines an encryption algorithm and key, then places data into the file. This data is automatically encrypted with the specified algorithm and key.

#### 6.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::binaryDecryptor::binaryDecryptor ( std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr< **keyBank** > kBank )

# Construct with public key.

Constructs the file reader with a public key.

#### **Parameters**

in	file_name	Name of input file
in	kBank	Record of public keys

 $\label{lem:crypto::binaryDecryptor::binaryDecryptor ( std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{publicKey} > publicKeyLock )$ 

# Construct with public key.

Constructs the file reader with a public key.

#### **Parameters**

in	file_name	Name of input file
in	publicKeyLock	Public key to decrypt data

crypto::binaryDecryptor::binaryDecryptor ( std::string file\_name, std::string password )

# Construct with password.

Constructs the file reader with a password.

### **Parameters**

in	file_name	Name of input file
in	password	Password to decrypt data

 $\label{lem:crypto::binaryDecryptor::binaryDecryptor(std::string file\_name, unsigned char*key, unsigned int keyLen)$ 

# Construct with symmetric key.

Constructs the file reader with a symmetric key.

#### Parameters

in	file_name	Name of input file
in	key	Symmetric key byte array
in	keyLen	Size of the symmetric key

virtual crypto::binaryDecryptor::~binaryDecryptor( ) [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Also closes the input file.

# 6.4.3 Member Function Documentation

```
os::smart_ptr<nodeGroup> crypto::binaryDecryptor::author ( )
```

Pointer to the user which signed this file.

Returns

```
crypto::binaryDecryptor::_author (p. 70)
```

```
void crypto::binaryDecryptor::build ( unsigned char * key = NULL, unsigned int keyLen = 0 ) [private]
```

Central constructor function.

This function reads the header of the encrypted binary file and attempts to initialize a stream cipher for decryption. Note that there is no guarantee that this can be done with the information given to the class. In this event, the class logs the error and sets it's state to false.

#### **Parameters**

in	key	Symmetric key, NULL by default
in	keyLen	Length of symmetric key, 0 by default

#### Returns

void

unsigned long crypto::binaryDecryptor::bytesLeft ( ) const [inline]

Returns the number of bytes left in the file.

Returns

crypto::binaryDecryptor:: bytesLeft (p. 70)

```
void crypto::binaryDecryptor::close ( )
```

Closes the output file.

Returns

void

const std::string& crypto::binaryDecryptor::fileName ( ) const [inline]

Returns the name of target file.

#### Returns

# crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_fileName (p. 70)

bool crypto::binaryDecryptor::finished( ) const [inline]

Returns if the file has finished writing.

Returns

crypto::binaryDecryptor:: finished (p. 70)

bool crypto::binaryDecryptor::good ( ) const [inline]

Returns the current file state.

Returns

crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_state (p. 70)

unsigned char crypto::binaryDecryptor::read ( )

Attempts to read a single character.

Note that if the reader is in a "good" state, then this function will read and decrypt a single byte of the file.

Returns

Character read, 0 if failed

unsigned int crypto::binaryDecryptor::read ( unsigned char \* data, unsigned int dataLen )

Attempts to read a block of data.

Note that if the reader is in a "good" state, then this function will read and decrypt the entire block of data requested.

#### **Parameters**

out	data	Array to place read data into
in	dataLen	Number of bytes attempting to read

# Returns

Number of bytes read

 $const\ os :: smart\_ptr < \textbf{streamPackageFrame} > crypto :: binaryDecryptor :: streamAlgorithm\ (\quad)\ const\ [inline]$ 

Returns the stream algorithm definition.

Returns

crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_streamAlgorithm (p. 70)

#### 6.4.4 Member Data Documentation

os::smart ptr<**nodeGroup**> crypto::binaryDecryptor:: author [private]

Pointer to the user which signed this file.

This is only populated if a key-bank is bound to the class.

unsigned long crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_bytesLeft [private]

Number of bytes left in the file.

std::string crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_fileName [private]

Name of the file being read from.

bool crypto::binaryDecryptor:: finished [private]

Has the file been closed.

If true, the file is closed. Else, the file is open and may be read from.

os::smart\_ptr<keyBank> crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_keyBank [private]

Pointer to the key bank (to confirm public keys)

os::smart\_ptr<**publicKey**> crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_publicKeyLock [private]

Pointer to the optional public key.

bool crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_state [private]

State of the output file.

This state is either "good" or "bad." A bad file is not merely defined by crypto::binaryEncryptor

::input, but also by any cryptographic abnormalities that are detected.

os::smart\_ptr<streamPackageFrame> crypto::binaryDecryptor::\_streamAlgorithm [private]

Pointer to the mandatory stream algorithm definition.

os::smart ptr<streamCipher> crypto::binaryDecryptor::currentCipher [private]

Pointer to the current stream cipher.

The current cipher will be of the type defined in the algorithm definition. It will be initialized with either the provided public key or the provided password.

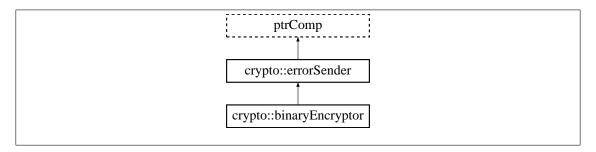
std::ifstream crypto::binaryDecryptor::input [private]

Binary input file.

# 6.5 crypto::binaryEncryptor Class Reference

Encrypted binary file output.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::binaryEncryptor:



#### **Public Member Functions**

binaryEncryptor (std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > publicKeyLock, unsigned int lockType=file::PRIVATE\_UNLOCK, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo=N ← ULL)

Construct with public key.

- binaryEncryptor (std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicKey, unsigned int pkAlgo, unsigned int pkSize, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo=NULL)
   Construct with number and public key algorithm.
- binaryEncryptor (std::string file\_name, std::string password, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackage ← Frame > stream\_algo=NULL)

Construct with password.

binaryEncryptor (std::string file\_name, unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen, os::smart
 \_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo=NULL)

Construct with symmetric key.

• void write (unsigned char data)

Write a single character.

• void write (const unsigned char \*data, unsigned int dataLen)

Write an array of bytes.

• void close ()

Closes the output file.

• const std::string & fileName () const

Returns the name of target file.

• const os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > streamAlgorithm () const

Returns the stream algorithm definition.

• bool good () const

Returns the current file state.

· bool finished () const

Returns if the file has finished writing.

• virtual ~binaryEncryptor ()

Virtual destructor.

#### **Private Member Functions**

• void **build** (unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen)

Construct class with password.

void build (os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > publicKeyLock)

Construct class with public key.

• void **build** (os::smart\_ptr< **number** > pubKey, unsigned int pkAlgo, unsigned int pkSize)

Construct class with number and algorithm.

#### Private Attributes

unsigned int publicLockType

Defines method of locking the file.

os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > \_streamAlgorithm

Pointer to the mandatory stream algorithm definition.

• os::smart ptr< streamCipher > currentCipher

Pointer to the current stream cipher.

• bool \_state

State of the output file.

• bool finished

Has the file been closed.

• std::string \_fileName

Name of the file being written to.

• std::ofstream output

Binary output file.

### Additional Inherited Members

# 6.5.1 Detailed Description

Encrypted binary file output.

The user defines an encryption algorithm and key, then places data into the file. This data is automatically encrypted with the specified algorithm and key.

# 6.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::binaryEncryptor::binaryEncryptor ( std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey
> publicKeyLock, unsigned int lockType = file::PRIVATE\_UNLOCK, os::smart\_ptr<
streamPackageFrame > stream algo = NULL )

Construct with public key.

Constructs the file writer with a public key and an optional stream algorithm definition

#### **Parameters**

in	file_name	Name of output file
in	publicKeyLock	Public key to encrypt data

in	lockType	Defines method of locking with public key
in	stream_algo	Optional stream algorithm definition

crypto::binaryEncryptor::binaryEncryptor ( std::string file\_name, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicKey, unsigned int pkAlgo, unsigned int pkSize, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo = NULL )

Construct with number and public key algorithm.

Constructs the file writer with a public key and an optional stream algorithm definition

#### Parameters

in	file_name	Name of output file
in	publicKey (p. 199)	Number to encrypt data
in	pkAlgo	Defines public key algorithm
in	pkSize	Defines size of public key
in	stream_algo	Optional stream algorithm definition

crypto::binaryEncryptor::binaryEncryptor ( std::string file\_name, std::string password, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo = NULL )

### Construct with password.

Constructs the file writer with a password and an optional stream algorithm definition

#### Parameters

in	file_name	Name of output file
in	password	String to encrypt data with
in	stream_algo	Optional stream algorithm definition

 $\label{lem:crypto::binaryEncryptor::binaryEncryptor(std::string file\_name, unsigned char*key, unsigned int keyLen, os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{streamPackageFrame} > stream\_algo = NULL )$ 

#### Construct with symmetric key.

Constructs the file writer with a symmetric key and an optional stream algorithm definition

#### **Parameters**

in	file_name	file_name Name of output file	
in	key	Array of characters defining the symmetric key	
in	keyLen	Length of symmetric key	

in	stream_algo	Optional stream algorithm definition	]
----	-------------	--------------------------------------	---

virtual crypto::binaryEncryptor::~binaryEncryptor( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Also closes the output file.

#### 6.5.3 Member Function Documentation

void crypto::binaryEncryptor::build ( unsigned char \* key, unsigned int keyLen ) [private]

### Construct class with password.

This function acts as a constructor. It is only called by "true" constructors and exists to allow multiple data formats to be converted into the key.

#### **Parameters**

in	key	Array of characters defining the symmetric key
in	keyLen	Length of symmetric key

#### Returns

void

void crypto::binaryEncryptor::build ( os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > publicKeyLock ) [private]

#### Construct class with public key.

This function acts as a constructor. It is only called by "true" constructors and exists to allow multiple types of data to be converted to a public key.

#### **Parameters**

in	publicKeyLock	Public key pair to encrypt data

#### Returns

void

 $\label{lem:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} void crypto::binaryEncryptor::build ( os::smart\_ptr< {\bf number} > pubKey, unsigned int pkAlgo, unsigned int pkSize ) [private] \end{tabular}$ 

### Construct class with number and algorithm.

This function acts as a constructor. It is only called by "true" constructors and exists to allow multiple types of data to be converted to a public key.

Write a single character.

in	pubKey	Public key to encrypt data
in	pkAlgo	Algorithm ID
in	pkSize	Size of public key

```
Returns
     void
void crypto::binaryEncryptor::close ( )
Closes the output file.
Returns
     void
const std::string& crypto::binaryEncryptor::fileName ( ) const [inline]
Returns the name of target file.
Returns
     crypto::binaryEncryptor::_fileName (p. 76)
bool crypto::binaryEncryptor::finished( ) const [inline]
Returns if the file has finished writing.
Returns
     crypto::binaryEncryptor::_finished (p. 76)
bool crypto::binaryEncryptor::good ( ) const [inline]
Returns the current file state.
Returns
     crypto::binaryEncryptor::_state (p. 76)
const\ os :: smart\_ptr < \textbf{streamPackageFrame} > crypto :: binaryEncryptor :: streamAlgorithm\ (\quad)\ const
[inline]
Returns the stream algorithm definition.
Returns
     crypto::binaryEncryptor::_streamAlgorithm (p. 76)
void crypto::binaryEncryptor::write ( unsigned char data )
```

	in	data	Character to write
--	----	------	--------------------

#### Returns

void

void crypto::binaryEncryptor::write ( const unsigned char \* data, unsigned int dataLen )

Write an array of bytes.

#### **Parameters**

in	data	Data array to write
in	dataLen	Length of data array

#### Returns

void

# 6.5.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string crypto::binaryEncryptor::\_fileName [private]

Name of the file being written to.

bool crypto::binaryEncryptor::\_finished [private]

Has the file been closed.

If true, the file is closed. Else, the file is open and may be written to.

unsigned int crypto::binaryEncryptor::\_publicLockType [private]

Defines method of locking the file.

bool crypto::binaryEncryptor::\_state [private]

State of the output file.

This state is either "good" or "bad." A bad file is not merely defined by **crypto::binaryEncryptor ::output** (p. 77), but also by any cryptographic abnormalities that are detected.

os::smart\_ptr<**streamPackageFrame**> crypto::binaryEncryptor::\_streamAlgorithm [private]

Pointer to the mandatory stream algorithm definition.

os::smart\_ptr<streamCipher> crypto::binaryEncryptor::currentCipher [private]

Pointer to the current stream cipher.

The current cipher will be of the type defined in the algorithm definition. It will be initialized with either the provided public key or the provided password.

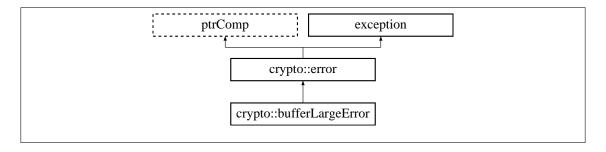
std::ofstream crypto::binaryEncryptor::output [private]

Binary output file.

# 6.6 crypto::bufferLargeError Class Reference

# Buffer too large.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::bufferLargeError:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~bufferLargeError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Buffer Size Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Buffer too large".

# 6.6.1 Detailed Description

#### Buffer too large.

Thrown when the buffer provided to some cryptographic function is too large.

#### 6.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::bufferLargeError::~bufferLargeError( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

## 6.6.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::bufferLargeError::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Buffer too large".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::bufferLargeError::errorTitle ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Buffer Size Error".

Returns

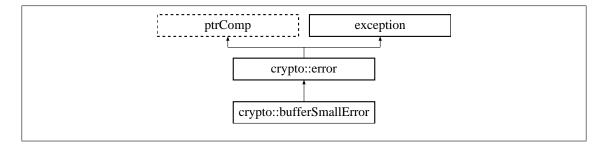
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.7 crypto::bufferSmallError Class Reference

Buffer too small.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::bufferSmallError:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~bufferSmallError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Buffer Size Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Buffer too small".

# 6.7.1 Detailed Description

Buffer too small.

Thrown when the buffer provided to some cryptographic function is too small.

### 6.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::bufferSmallError::~bufferSmallError( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

#### 6.7.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::bufferSmallError::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Buffer too small".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::bufferSmallError::errorTitle() const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Buffer Size Error".

Returns

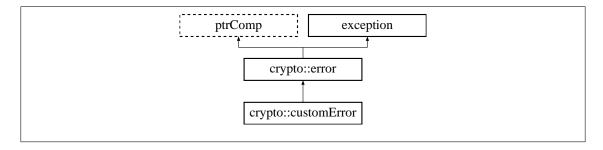
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.8 crypto::customError Class Reference

Custom crypto::error (p. 81).

Inheritance diagram for crypto::customError:



# **Public Member Functions**

• customError (std::string name, std::string description)

Custom error constructor.

• virtual ~customError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "<name>" (crypto::customError::\_name (p. 81))

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "<description>" (crypto::customError::\_description (p. 81))

#### **Private Attributes**

- std::string \_name
- std::string \_description

# 6.8.1 Detailed Description

#### Custom crypto::error (p. 81).

Allows the programmer to define an error unique to a specific situation.

#### 6.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::customError::customError ( std::string name, std::string description ) [inline]

Custom error constructor.

#### **Parameters**

in	name	Short error tag
in	description	Long error description

virtual crypto::customError::~customError( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.8.3 Member Function Documentation

```
std::string crypto::customError::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]
```

Long error descriptor Returns "<description>" (crypto::customError::\_description (p. 81))

#### Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

```
std::string crypto::customError::errorTitle ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Short error descriptor Returns "<name>" (crypto::customError::\_name (p. 81))

#### Returns

Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.8.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string crypto::customError::\_description [private]

@ Long error descriptor

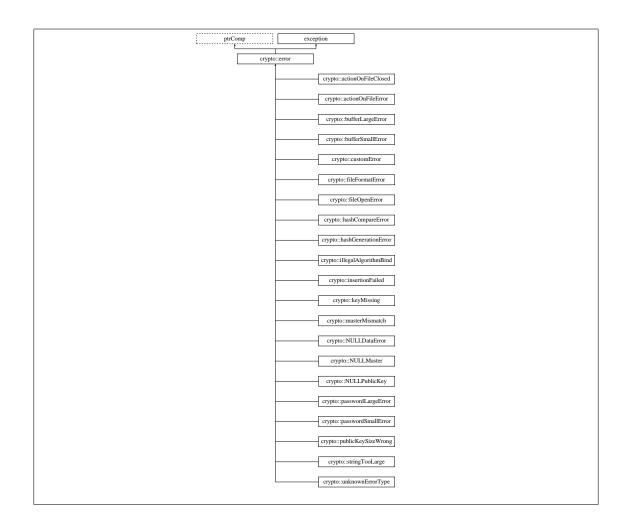
std::string crypto::customError::\_name [private]

@ Short error descriptor

# 6.9 crypto::error Class Reference

Sortable exception.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::error:



# **Public Member Functions**

• error ()

Error constructor.

• virtual ~error () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• virtual std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Error".

• virtual std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "No description".

• std::string timestampString () const

Timestamp converted to string Returns the timestamp in a human readable string.

• void log () const

Logs error to crypto::cryptoerr Logs the error title, time created and error description on the Crypto← Gateway error log.

• uint64\_t timestamp () const

Time created.

• const char \* what () const throw ()

Concatenated error data Returns a C string of the error title, time constructed and error description.

#### Private Attributes

• uint64 t timestamp

Time the error was created.

• std::string whatString

Full error output.

# 6.9.1 Detailed Description

Sortable exception.

This class allows for more sophisticated logging of errors. It contains the time which the error occurred and can be thrown.

# 6.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::error::error( ) [inline]
```

Error constructor.

Constructs an error by setting the timestamp to the current time.

```
virtual crypto::error::~error( ) throw) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.9.3 Member Function Documentation

```
virtual std::string crypto::error::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Long error descriptor Returns "No description".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented in crypto::stringTooLarge (p. 253), crypto::unknownErrorType (p. 255), crypto::masterMismatch (p. 150), crypto::NULLMaster (p. 176), crypto::NULLDataError (p. 174), crypto-::NULLPublicKey (p. 177), crypto::keyMissing (p. 149), crypto::publicKeySizeWrong (p. 225), crypto::actionOnFileClosed (p. 58), crypto::actionOnFileError (p. 59), crypto::hashGeneration-Error (p. 124), crypto::hashCompareError (p. 122), crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind (p. 125), crypto-::fileFormatError (p. 91), crypto::fileOpenError (p. 92), crypto::customError (p. 80), crypto-::insertionFailed (p. 126), crypto::bufferLargeError (p. 78), crypto::bufferSmallError (p. 79), crypto::passwordLargeError (p. 197), and crypto::passwordSmallError (p. 198).

```
virtual std::string crypto::error::errorTitle ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Short error descriptor Returns "Error".

Returns

Error title std::string

Reimplemented in crypto::stringTooLarge (p. 254), crypto::unknownErrorType (p. 255), crypto $\hookrightarrow$ ::masterMismatch (p. 150), crypto::NULLMaster (p. 176), crypto::NULLDataError (p. 175), crypto $\hookrightarrow$ ::NULLPublicKey (p. 177), crypto::keyMissing (p. 149), crypto::publicKeySizeWrong (p. 225), crypto::actionOnFileClosed (p. 58), crypto::actionOnFileError (p. 59), crypto::hashGeneration $\hookrightarrow$ Error (p. 124), crypto::hashCompareError (p. 123), crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind (p. 125), crypto $\hookrightarrow$ ::fileFormatError (p. 91), crypto::bufferLargeError (p. 92), crypto::bufferSmallError (p. 80), crypto::passwordLargeError (p. 197), and crypto::passwordSmallError (p. 199).

```
void crypto::error::log ( ) const [inline]
```

Logs error to crypto::cryptoerr Logs the error title, time created and error description on the Crypto

Gateway error log.

Returns

void

uint64\_t crypto::error::timestamp ( ) const [inline]

Time created.

Returns

```
crypto::error::_timestamp (p. 84)
```

```
std::string crypto::error::timestampString ( ) const [inline]
```

Timestamp converted to string Returns the timestamp in a human readable string.

Returns

Time error was created

```
const char* crypto::error::what ( ) const throw ) [inline]
```

Concatenated error data Returns a C string of the error title, time constructed and error description.

Returns

Character pointer to error data

```
6.9.4 Member Data Documentation
```

```
uint64_t crypto::error::_timestamp [private]
```

Time the error was created.

std::string crypto::error::whatString [private]

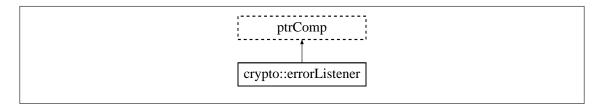
Full error output.

The **crypto::error::what()** (p. 84) function must return a C string. This string is the position in memory that function returns. **crypto::error::what()** (p. 84) also constructs this string.

# 6.10 crypto::errorListener Class Reference

### crypto::error (p. 81) listener

Inheritance diagram for crypto::errorListener:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~errorListener ()

Virtual destructor.

• virtual void receiveError (errorPointer elm, os::smart\_ptr< errorSender > source)

Receive error event.

# Private Attributes

• os::spinLock mtx

Set protection mutex.

• os::smartSet< errorSender > senders

Set of senders.

# Friends

• class errorSender

Friendship with crypto::errorSender (p. 86).

# 6.10.1 Detailed Description

# crypto::error (p. 81) listener

Defines a class which is notified when another class throws a **crypto::error** (p. 81).

#### 6.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::errorListener::~errorListener( ) [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 6.10.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual void crypto::errorListener::receiveError ( errorPointer elm, os::smart\_ptr< errorSender > source ) [inline], [virtual]

## Receive error event.

Receives error from one of the senders this listener is registered to.

#### **Parameters**

in	elm	Error sent
in	source	Sender which sent error

#### Returns

void

#### 6.10.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class errorSender [friend]

#### Friendship with crypto::errorSender (p. 86).

The error sender must be able to add and remove itself from the listener's set.

# 6.10.5 Member Data Documentation

os::spinLock crypto::errorListener::mtx [private]

#### Set protection mutex.

Protects access to the set of senders, allows for multi-threading.

os::smartSet<**errorSender**> crypto::errorListener::senders [private]

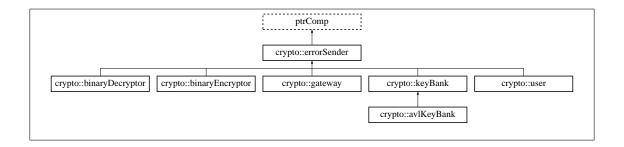
#### Set of senders.

All of the senders this listener is registered to.

# 6.11 crypto::errorSender Class Reference

# Sends crypto::error (p. 81).

Inheritance diagram for crypto::errorSender:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• errorSender ()

Error sender constructor.

• virtual ~errorSender ()

Virtual destructor.

• void **pushErrorListener** (os::smart\_ptr< **errorListener** > listener)

Register listener.

• void removeErrrorListener (os::smart\_ptr< errorListener > listener)

Un-register listener.

• errorPointer popError ()

Removes error from log.

• void **setLogLength** (unsigned int **logLength**)

Set length of log.

• unsigned int logLength () const

Return length of log.

• unsigned int numberErrors () const

Return number of errors in log.

# **Protected Member Functions**

• virtual void logError (errorPointer elm)

Logs an error Dispatches an event to all listeners and stores the error in the log.

# Private Attributes

os::spinLock listenerLock

Set protection mutex.

• os::smartSet< errorListener > errorListen

Set of listeners.

• os::unsortedList< error > errorLog

List of current errors.

• unsigned int \_logLength

Number of errors kept.

#### Friends

#### • class errorListener

Friendship with crypto::errorListener (p. 85).

#### 6.11.1 Detailed Description

# Sends crypto::error (p. 81).

Sends and logs crypto:error pointers. Does not catch the errors, simply logs ones which have already been created and caught.

#### 6.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::errorSender::errorSender( ) [inline]

Error sender constructor.

Sets the length of the log to 20. Initializes with no errors and no listeners

virtual crypto::errorSender::~errorSender( ) [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.11.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual void crypto::errorSender::logError ( errorPointer elm ) [protected], [virtual]

Logs an error Dispatches an event to all listeners and stores the error in the log.

### **Parameters**

in	elm	Error to be logged

Returns

void

Reimplemented in crypto::gateway (p. 100).

unsigned int crypto::errorSender::logLength ( ) const [inline]

Return length of log.

Returns

crypto::errorSender::\_logLength (p. 90)

unsigned int crypto::errorSender::numberErrors ( ) const [inline]

Return number of errors in log.

Returns crypto::errorSender::errorLog.size() errorPointer crypto::errorSender::popError ( ) Removes error from log. Returns Oldest recorded error void crypto::errorSender::pushErrorListener ( os::smart\_ptr< errorListener > listener ) Register listener. **Parameters** [in/out] listener Listener to register Returns void  $void\ crypto::errorSender::removeErrrorListener\ (\ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{errorListener}> listener\ )$ Un-register listener. **Parameters** listener Listener to un-register Returns void void crypto::errorSender::setLogLength ( unsigned int logLength ) Set length of log. **Parameters** 

in logLength Target length of log

Returns

void

6.11.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class errorListener [friend]

### Friendship with crypto::errorListener (p. 85).

The error listener must be able to add and remove itself from the sender's set.

### 6.11.5 Member Data Documentation

unsigned int crypto::errorSender::\_logLength [private]

#### Number of errors kept.

Allows for old errors to expire in the event a sender logs a lot of errors.

os::smartSet<errorListener> crypto::errorSender::errorListen [private]

#### Set of listeners.

All of the listeners registered to this sender.

os::unsortedList<error> crypto::errorSender::errorLog [private]

List of current errors.

os::spinLock crypto::errorSender::listenerLock [private]

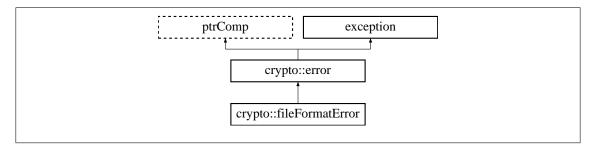
#### Set protection mutex.

Protects access to the set of listeners, allows for multi-threading.

# 6.12 crypto::fileFormatError Class Reference

#### File format error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::fileFormatError:



## **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~fileFormatError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "File Format Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "The file is not of the specified format, and an error resulted".

## 6.12.1 Detailed Description

File format error.

Thrown when a file is parsed but an error occurs while parsing.

## 6.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
virtual crypto::fileFormatError::~fileFormatError( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.12.3 Member Function Documentation

```
std::string crypto::fileFormatError::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Long error descriptor Returns "The file is not of the specified format, and an error resulted".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::fileFormatError::errorTitle() const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "File Format Error".

Returns

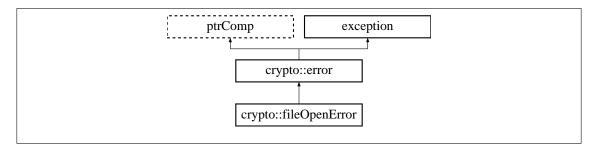
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.13 crypto::fileOpenError Class Reference

File open error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::fileOpenError:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~fileOpenError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "File Open Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot open the specified file".

### 6.13.1 Detailed Description

File open error.

Thrown when a file cannot be found in the specified location.

#### 6.13.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
virtual crypto::fileOpenError::~fileOpenError( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

#### 6.13.3 Member Function Documentation

```
std::string crypto::fileOpenError::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot open the specified file".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

```
std::string crypto::fileOpenError::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Short error descriptor Returns "File Open Error".

Returns

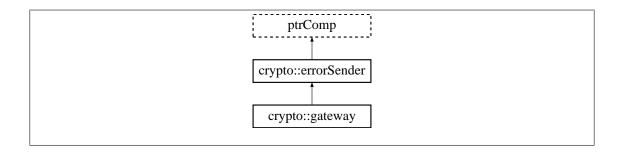
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.14 crypto::gateway Class Reference

Security gateway.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::gateway:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• gateway (os::smart\_ptr< user > usr, std::string groupID="default")

Gateway constructor.

• virtual ~gateway ()

Virtual destructor.

os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > brotherNode ()

Return the node group of the brother.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > getMessage ()

Returns next message from the gateway.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > send (os::smart\_ptr< message > msg)

Send message through the gateway.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > ping ()

Ping message.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > processMessage (os::smart\_ptr< message > msg)

Process incoming message.

• void processTimestamps ()

Cycle time-stamp data.

• os::smart\_ptr< gatewaySettings > getBrotherSettings ()

Access brother settings.

• os::smart\_ptr< gatewaySettings > getSelfSettings ()

Access self settings.

• uint8\_t currentState () const

This gateway's status.

• uint8\_t brotherState () const

Brother gateway status.

• bool secure () const

Gateway security established.

• uint64\_t timeout () const

Current receiver-side timeout value.

• uint64\_t safeTimeout () const

Current sender-side timeout value.

• uint64\_t errorTimeout () const

Current error timeout value.

• uint64\_t timeMessageReceived () const

Time-stamp of the last received message.

• uint64\_t timeMessageSent () const

Time-stamp of the last sent message.

• uint64\_t timeLastError () const

Time-stamp of the last error.

#### Static Public Attributes

• static const uint64\_t **DEFAULT\_TIMEOUT** =60

Default timeout in seconds.

• static const uint64\_t **DEFAULT\_ERROR\_TIMEOUT** =10

Default error timeout in seconds.

• static const uint8 t UNKNOWN STATE =0

Unknown state value.

• static const uint8 t UNKNOWN BROTHER =1

Unknown brother state.

• static const uint8\_t **SETTINGS\_EXCHANGED** =2

Settings exchanged state.

• static const uint8\_t ESTABLISHING\_STREAM =3

Establishing stream state.

• static const uint8 t STREAM ESTABLISHED =4

Stream established state.

static const uint8\_t SIGNING\_STATE =5

Signing state.

• static const uint8 t CONFIRM OLD =6

Confirm old key state.

• static const uint8\_t **ESTABLISHED** =7

Stream established state.

static const uint8\_t CONFIRM\_ERROR\_STATE = 252

Confirm brother error state.

• static const uint8\_t BASIC\_ERROR\_STATE =253

Basic error state.

• static const uint8 t TIMEOUT ERROR STATE = 254

Timeout error state.

• static const uint8\_t **PERMENANT\_ERROR\_STATE** =255

Permanent error state.

### **Protected Member Functions**

• void **logError** (**errorPointer** elm, uint8\_t errType)

Logs an error, with an error type.

• void logError (errorPointer elm)

Logs an error, with type basic.

#### **Private Member Functions**

• void clearStream ()

Resets stream tracking.

• void buildStream ()

Builds the output stream.

- os::smart\_ptr< message > encrypt (os::smart\_ptr< message > msg)
   Encrypt a message.
- $\bullet \ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{message} > \textbf{decrypt} \ (os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{message} > msg) \\$

Decrypt a message.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > currentError ()

Build current error message.

• void purgeLastError ()

Reset error.

#### Private Attributes

• os::smart\_ptr< gatewaySettings > selfSettings

Settings of this gateway.

• os::smart\_ptr< gatewaySettings > brotherSettings

Settings of the reciprocal gateway.

• os::spinLock lock

Mutex protected gateway states.

• os::spinLock stampLock

Mutex protecting timestamps.

• uint8\_t \_currentState

Current state of this gateway.

• uint8\_t \_brotherState

State of the reciprocal gateway.

• errorPointer \_lastError

Hold the most recent error.

• uint8\_t \_lastErrorLevel

Holds the level of the last error.

• uint64\_t \_errorTimestamp

Time-stamp of the last error.

• uint64\_t \_timeout

Number of seconds till timeout.

• uint64\_t \_safeTimeout

Number of seconds till partial timeout.

• uint64 t errorTimeout

Number of seconds for error timeout.

• uint64\_t \_messageReceived

Time-stamp of last message received.

• uint64\_t \_messageSent

Time-stamp of last message sent.

• os::smart ptr< streamPackageFrame > selfStream

Stream algorithm for this gateway.

• os::smart ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > selfPKFrame

Public key algorithm for this gateway.

os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > selfPublicKey

Public/private key pair.

• os::smart ptr< number > selfPreciseKey

Public key for this gateway.

• os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > brotherStream

Stream algorithm for brother gateway.

os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > brotherPKFrame

Public key algorithm for bro.

• os::smart\_ptr< number > brotherPublicKey

Public key for brother gateway.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > streamMessageIn

Stream defining message: in.

• os::smart ptr< streamDecrypter > inputStream

Stream for incoming messages.

• uint64 t streamEstTimestamp

Time the output stream was defined.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > streamMessageOut

Stream defining message: out.

• os::smart ptr< streamEncrypter > outputStream

Stream for outgoing messages.

• os::smart\_ptr< uint8\_t > outputHashArray

Data for outgoing hashes.

uint16\_t outputHashLength

Length of outgoing hash array.

• os::smart\_ptr< hash > selfPrimarySignatureHash

Hash for primary signature.

• os::smart\_ptr< hash > selfSecondarySignatureHash

Hash for historical signature.

 $\bullet \ \, \text{os::smart\_ptr} < \textbf{message} > \textbf{selfSigningMessage} \\$ 

Signing message: out.

• os::unsortedList< hash > eligibleKeys

List of eligible public keys.

• os::smart\_ptr< uint8\_t > inputHashArray

Data for incoming hashes.

• uint16\_t inputHashLength

Length of incoming hash array.

• os::smart\_ptr< hash > brotherPrimarySignatureHash

Hash of brother's primary signature.

• os::smart\_ptr< hash > brotherSecondarySignatureHash

Hash of brother's historical signature.

## 6.14.1 Detailed Description

### Security gateway.

This gateway establishes a secured connection between two users. The connection uses the preferred algorithms as defined by the user.

## 6.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::gateway::gateway ( os::smart_ptr< user > usr, std::string groupID = "default" )
```

### Gateway constructor.

Constructs a gateway from a user and a group ID. This initializes all gateway variables and binds the user settings to this gateway.

#### **Parameters**

in	usr	User sending information through this gateway
in	groupID	Defines group ID, "default" by default

```
virtual crypto::gateway::~gateway( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 6.14.3 Member Function Documentation

```
os::smart_ptr<nodeGroup> crypto::gateway::brotherNode ( )
```

## Return the node group of the brother.

Uses the current key bank to find the node associated with this brother.

#### Returns

brother node

```
uint8_t crypto::gateway::brotherState ( ) const [inline]
```

Brother gateway status.

Returns

```
gateway::_brotherState (p. 102)
```

```
void crypto::gateway::buildStream ( ) [private]
```

Builds the output stream.

Returns

void

```
void crypto::gateway::clearStream( ) [private]
```

### Resets stream tracking.

Resets all pointers defined while establishing a secure stream.

Returns

void

os::smart\_ptr<**message**> crypto::gateway::currentError( ) [private]

Build current error message.

Returns

Message

uint8\_t crypto::gateway::currentState ( ) const [inline]

This gateway's status.

Returns

gateway::\_currentState (p. 102)

os::smart\_ptr<**message**> crypto::gateway::decrypt ( os::smart\_ptr< **message** > msg ) [private]

#### Decrypt a message.

Uses the established input stream to decrypt the provided message and return it as a new message.

### **Parameters**

in	msg	Message to be decrypted
----	-----	-------------------------

Returns

Decrypted message

os::smart\_ptr<**message**> crypto::gateway::encrypt ( os::smart\_ptr< **message** > msg ) [private]

#### Encrypt a message.

Uses the established output stream to encrypt the provided message and return it as a new message.

### **Parameters**

in	msg	Message to be encrypted
----	-----	-------------------------

#### Returns

#### Encrypted message

uint64 t crypto::gateway::errorTimeout( ) const [inline]

Current error timeout value.

Returns

gateway::\_errorTimeout (p. 102)

os::smart\_ptr<**gatewaySettings**> crypto::gateway::getBrotherSettings( ) [inline]

Access brother settings.

Returns

Pointer to brother settings

os::smart\_ptr<**message**> crypto::gateway::getMessage ( )

Returns next message from the gateway.

The function only returns the next message from the gateway's perspective. Gateway management messages are returned by this function.

Returns

Next management message

os::smart\_ptr<gatewaySettings> crypto::gateway::getSelfSettings( ) [inline]

Access self settings.

Returns

Pointer to self settings

void crypto::gateway::logError ( errorPointer elm, uint8\_t errType ) [protected]

Logs an error, with an error type.

Wraps the "logError" funciton as defined by the **crypto::errorSender** (p. 86) class, also sets this particular gateway into some error state.

### **Parameters**

in	elm	Error description
in	errType	Error level to determine timeout

#### Returns

void

void crypto::gateway::logError ( errorPointer elm ) [inline], [protected], [virtual]

Logs an error, with type basic.

Sets this particular gateway into a default error state by calling "logError" with a type.

#### **Parameters**

in <i>elm</i>	Eror description
---------------	------------------

#### Returns

void

Reimplemented from crypto::errorSender (p. 88).

```
os::smart_ptr<message> crypto::gateway::ping ( )
```

### Ping message.

Returns the ping message as defined by the gatewaySettings (p. 107) in this gateway.

#### Returns

Ping message for this user

 $os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{message} > crypto::gateway::processMessage \ ( \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{message} > msg \ )$ 

Process incoming message.

Decrypts and processes an incoming message. Note that messages must be coming from the brother gateway of this gateway.

#### **Parameters**

in	msg	Message to be processed
----	-----	-------------------------

#### Returns

## Decrypted message

void crypto::gateway::processTimestamps ( )

Cycle time-stamp data.

Compares registered time-stamps with the current time to determine if any state changes need to be made.

Returns

void

```
void crypto::gateway::purgeLastError( ) [private]
```

#### Reset error.

Resets all error variables and returns the gateway to its unconnected state.

Returns

void

uint64\_t crypto::gateway::safeTimeout( ) const [inline]

Current sender-side timeout value.

Returns

```
gateway:: safeTimeout (p. 103)
```

bool crypto::gateway::secure ( ) const [inline]

Gateway security established.

Returns

true if established, else, false

```
os::smart_ptr<message> crypto::gateway::send ( os::smart_ptr< message > msg )
```

Send message through the gateway.

Takes a message and encrypts it with the gateway, assuming the secure stream has been established. Returns an encrypted version of the message sent through the gateway.

#### **Parameters**

in	msg	Message to be encrypted

Returns

Encrypted message

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::timeLastError( ) const [inline]
```

Time-stamp of the last error.

Returns

```
gateway::_errorTimestamp (p. 102)
```

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::timeMessageReceived ( ) const [inline]
```

Time-stamp of the last received message.

Returns

gateway::\_messageReceived (p. 102)

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::timeMessageSent( ) const [inline]
```

Time-stamp of the last sent message.

Returns

```
gateway::_messageSent (p. 103)
```

```
uint64 t crypto::gateway::timeout ( ) const [inline]
```

Current receiver-side timeout value.

Returns

gateway::\_timeout (p. 103)

#### 6.14.4 Member Data Documentation

```
uint8_t crypto::gateway::_brotherState [private]
```

State of the reciprocal gateway.

```
uint8 t crypto::gateway:: currentState [private]
```

Current state of this gateway.

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::_errorTimeout [private]
```

Number of seconds for error timeout.

When dealing with a timeout error, this defines how many seconds to wait before allowing a connection again.

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::_errorTimestamp [private]
```

Time-stamp of the last error.

```
errorPointer crypto::gateway::_lastError [private]
```

Hold the most recent error.

This holds logging information for the most recent serious error. If an error is thrown while in an error state, the more serious error is kept in this variable.

```
uint8_t crypto::gateway::_lastErrorLevel [private]
```

Holds the level of the last error.

Either Basic, timeout or permanent. These are 253, 254 and 255 respectively.

```
uint64 t crypto::gateway:: messageReceived [private]
```

Time-stamp of last message received.

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::_messageSent [private]
```

Time-stamp of last message sent.

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::_safeTimeout [private]
```

Number of seconds till partial timeout.

This value is used as the timeout value when sending messages and is less than the timeout value so that receiving is more permissive than sending.

```
uint64_t crypto::gateway::_timeout [private]
```

Number of seconds till timeout.

This value is used when calculating timeout for receiving messages.

```
const uint8_t crypto::gateway::BASIC_ERROR_STATE =253 [static]
```

Basic error state.

A gateway has logged a low-level error. The connection must be re-set and re-established.

```
os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{publicKeyPackageFrame} > crypto::gateway::brotherPKFrame \quad \texttt{[private]}
```

Public key algorithm for bro.

```
os::smart ptr<hash> crypto::gateway::brotherPrimarySignatureHash [private]
```

Hash of brother's primary signature.

If this hash is defined, then this gateway's brother has properly signed with the public key it declared.

```
os::smart_ptr<number> crypto::gateway::brotherPublicKey [private]
```

Public key for brother gateway.

```
os::smart ptr<hash> crypto::gateway::brotherSecondarySignatureHash [private]
```

Hash of brother's historical signature.

When this hash is defined, this gateway's brother has properly signed with a historical public key.

```
os::smart_ptr<gatewaySettings> crypto::gateway::brotherSettings [private]
```

Settings of the reciprocal gateway.

Defined by the ping message which is received by this gateway's brother gateway.

```
os::smart_ptr<streamPackageFrame> crypto::gateway::brotherStream [private]
```

Stream algorithm for brother gateway.

```
const uint8_t crypto::gateway::CONFIRM_ERROR_STATE =252 [static]
```

Confirm brother error state.

In this state, a gateway is acknowledging to it's brother that the error notification sent by the brother was received and logged.

```
const uint8_t crypto::gateway::CONFIRM_OLD =6 [static]
```

Confirm old key state.

This indicates that a gateway has authenticated the identity of it's brother but has not been notified that its identity has been authenticated.

```
const uint64 t crypto::gateway::DEFAULT ERROR TIMEOUT =10 [static]
```

Default error timeout in seconds.

```
const uint64_t crypto::gateway::DEFAULT_TIMEOUT =60 [static]
```

Default timeout in seconds.

```
os::unsortedList<hash> crypto::gateway::eligibleKeys [private]
```

List of eligible public keys.

This list of hashes comes from the brother of this gateway. It is a list of the hashes of public keys associated with this node.

```
const uint8_t crypto::gateway::ESTABLISHED =7 [static]
```

Stream established state.

A secure and authentic stream has been established. Messages can be passed securely through the gateway.

```
const uint8 t crypto::gateway::ESTABLISHING STREAM =3 [static]
```

Establishing stream state.

In this state, a gateway sends a symmetric stream key encrypted with the public key of the brother gateway.

```
os::smart_ptr<uint8_t> crypto::gateway::inputHashArray [private]
```

Data for incoming hashes.

```
uint16_t crypto::gateway::inputHashLength [private]
```

Length of incoming hash array.

```
os::smart_ptr<streamDecrypter> crypto::gateway::inputStream [private]
```

Stream for incoming messages.

```
os::spinLock crypto::gateway::lock [private]
Mutex protected gateway states.
os::smart_ptr<uint8_t> crypto::gateway::outputHashArray [private]
Data for outgoing hashes.
uint16_t crypto::gateway::outputHashLength [private]
Length of outgoing hash array.
os::smart_ptr<streamEncrypter> crypto::gateway::outputStream [private]
Stream for outgoing messages.
const uint8_t crypto::gateway::PERMENANT_ERROR_STATE =255 [static]
Permanent error state.
   When gateways are in this state, a catastrophic error has occurred and the gateway refuses to
reconnect.
os::smart_ptr<publicKeyPackageFrame> crypto::gateway::selfPKFrame [private]
Public key algorithm for this gateway.
os::smart_ptr<number> crypto::gateway::selfPreciseKey [private]
Public key for this gateway.
os::smart_ptr<hash> crypto::gateway::selfPrimarySignatureHash [private]
Hash for primary signature.
os::smart_ptr<publicKey> crypto::gateway::selfPublicKey [private]
Public/private key pair.
os::smart_ptr<hash> crypto::gateway::selfSecondarySignatureHash [private]
Hash for historical signature.
```

tings of this gateway

os::smart\_ptr<gatewaySettings> crypto::gateway::selfSettings [private]

Settings of this gateway.

Defined by the user which constructed this gateway.

os::smart\_ptr<**message**> crypto::gateway::selfSigningMessage [private]

Signing message: out.

This is a record of the message which was used to sign the current and historical public keys by this gateway in order to minimize the number of public key operations preformed.

os::smart\_ptr<streamPackageFrame> crypto::gateway::selfStream [private]

Stream algorithm for this gateway.

const uint8\_t crypto::gateway::SETTINGS\_EXCHANGED =2 [static]

Settings exchanged state.

Indicates that a gateway has received a ping message from its reciprocal gateway, but has not received notification that the reciprocal gateway has received the ping message from this gateway.

const uint8 t crypto::gateway::SIGNING STATE =5 [static]

Signing state.

Gateways in this state have established a secure stream with their brother node and now need to prove they have access to their declared public key. The signing message also contains hashes of keys associated with the particular node.

os::spinLock crypto::gateway::stampLock [private]

Mutex protecting timestamps.

const uint8\_t crypto::gateway::STREAM\_ESTABLISHED =4 [static]

Stream established state.

Gateways in this state continue to send the symmetric stream key, but also indicates to the brother gateway that the stream key sent by it has been received.

uint64 t crypto::gateway::streamEstTimestamp [private]

Time the output stream was defined.

Allows for redefinition of the output stream if the definition becomes stale.

os::smart\_ptr<**message**> crypto::gateway::streamMessageIn [private]

Stream defining message: in.

This is a record of the message which defined the incoming stream in-order to minimize public key cryptography performed.

os::smart\_ptr<message> crypto::gateway::streamMessageOut [private]

Stream defining message: out.

This is a record of the message which defined the outgoing stream in-order to minimize public key cryptography performed.

const uint8\_t crypto::gateway::TIMEOUT\_ERROR\_STATE =254 [static]

Timeout error state.

Gateways are placed in this state when an error occurs while authenticating the connection. Because an error in this state is usually both expensive and indicative of unauthorized access, when errors occur, this state forces a certain amount of time in the error state before allowing reconnection.

const uint8\_t crypto::gateway::UNKNOWN\_BROTHER =1 [static]

Unknown brother state.

A gateway is in this state when it is unaware of the gateway settings of its reciprocal, or brother, gateway. In short, a gateway which does not know its brother has not received a ping.

const uint8\_t crypto::gateway::UNKNOWN\_STATE =0 [static]

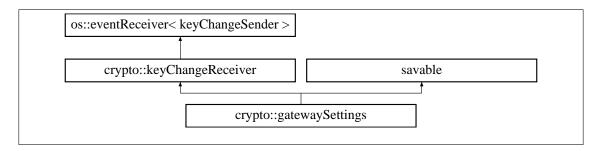
Unknown state value.

This state is used by a gateway when the it is not aware of the current state of its reciprocal gateway. A gateway should never be in this state itself.

# 6.15 crypto::gatewaySettings Class Reference

Holds settings for gateway encryption.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::gatewaySettings:



### **Public Member Functions**

- gatewaySettings (os::smart\_ptr< user > usr, std::string groupID, std::string filePath="")
   User constructor.
- gatewaySettings (const message &msg)

Ping message constructor.

• virtual ~gatewaySettings ()

Virtual destructor.

• os::smartXMLNode generateSaveTree ()

Generate XML save stream.

• void update ()

Ensure preferred algorithms are defined.

• void save ()

Saves the class to a file Saves the settings to an XML file, if the file path is defined.

• void load ()

Loads the class from a file Loads the settings from an XML file, if the file path is defined.

• const std::string & filePath () const

Return reference to the file path.

• const std::string & groupID () const

Return reference to the group ID.

• const std::string & nodeName () const

Return reference to the node name.

• os::smart\_ptr< user > getUser ()

Return user, if it is defined.

• os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > getPrivateKey ()

Return public/private key pair, if it is defined.

os::smart\_ptr< number > getPublicKey ()

Return public key.

• uint16\_t prefferedPublicKeyAlgo () const

Return public key algorithm ID.

• uint16\_t prefferedPublicKeySize () const

Return public key algorithm size.

uint16\_t prefferedHashAlgo () const

Return hash algorithm ID.

• uint16\_t prefferedHashSize () const

Return hash size.

• uint16\_t prefferedStreamAlgo () const

Return stream algorithm ID.

• os::smart\_ptr< message > ping ()

Construct a ping message.

bool operator== (const gatewaySettings &cmp) const

Equality comparison operator.

• bool operator!= (const gatewaySettings &cmp) const

Not-equals comparison operator.

• bool operator< (const gatewaySettings &cmp) const

Less-than comparison operator.

• bool operator> (const gatewaySettings &cmp) const

Greater-than comparison operator.

• bool operator<= (const gatewaySettings &cmp) const

Less-than/Equals-to comparison operator.

• bool operator>= (const gatewaySettings &cmp) const

Greater-than/Equals-to comparison operator.

#### Public Attributes

os::multiLock lock

Read/write mutex.

#### **Protected Member Functions**

• void publicKeyChanged (os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk)

Triggered when the public key is changed.

## **Private Attributes**

std::string groupID

Group ID of the node, unique to this settings class.

• std::string nodeName

Name of the node, defined by the user.

std::string \_filePath

Save file path.

os::smart\_ptr< user > \_user

Pointer to the user class.

• os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > \_privateKey

Pointer to public/private key pair.

• os::smart\_ptr< number > \_publicKey

Pointer to the public key.

• uint16\_t \_prefferedPublicKeyAlgo

Public key algorithm ID.

• uint16 t prefferedPublicKeySize

Public key size (uint32 t size)

• uint16\_t \_prefferedHashAlgo

Hash algorithm ID.

• uint16\_t \_prefferedHashSize

Hash size (in bytes)

• uint16 t prefferedStreamAlgo

Stream algorithm ID.

## 6.15.1 Detailed Description

Holds settings for gateway encryption.

Contains all of the information needed to define how the gateway functions. This includes which algorithms are white-listed, which are black- listed and which are preferred. Note that this settings class can define the settings for a node whose private key is known or for a node whose private key is unknown.

## 6.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::gatewaySettings::gatewaySettings ( os::smart\_ptr< user > usr, std::string groupID,
std::string filePath = "" )

#### User constructor.

Constructs the class from a user. While this constructor can be called outside the user class, it is suggested to use the interface provided in **crypto::user** (p. 255) to create new gateway settings.

#### **Parameters**

in	usr	User defining the settings
in	groupID	Group ID of the settings
in	filePath	Save file location (optional)

crypto::gatewaySettings::gatewaySettings ( const message & msg )

Ping message constructor.

Constructs the gateway settings from a ping message. This is usually used by the gateway to parse ping messages it receives.

#### **Parameters**

in <i>msg</i>	Ping message
---------------	--------------

virtual crypto::gatewaySettings::~gatewaySettings( ) [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 6.15.3 Member Function Documentation

const std::string& crypto::gatewaySettings::filePath ( ) const [inline]

Return reference to the file path.

Returns

```
gatewaySettings::_filePath (p. 114)
```

os::smartXMLNode crypto::gatewaySettings::generateSaveTree ( )

Generate XML save stream.

Returns

XML save tree

os::smart\_ptr<**publicKey**> crypto::gatewaySettings::getPrivateKey ( ) [inline]

Return public/private key pair, if it is defined.

Returns

gatewaySettings::\_privateKey (p. 115)

```
os::smart_ptr<number> crypto::gatewaySettings::getPublicKey( ) [inline]
Return public key.
Returns
     gatewaySettings::_publicKey (p. 115)
os::smart_ptr<user> crypto::gatewaySettings::getUser( ) [inline]
Return user, if it is defined.
Returns
     gatewaySettings::_user (p. 115)
const std::string& crypto::gatewaySettings::groupID ( ) const [inline]
Return reference to the group ID.
Returns
     gatewaySettings::_groupID (p. 115)
void crypto::gatewaySettings::load ( )
Loads the class from a file Loads the settings from an XML file, if the file path is defined.
Returns
     void
const std::string& crypto::gatewaySettings::nodeName ( ) const [inline]
Return reference to the node name.
Returns
     gatewaySettings::_nodeName (p. 115)
bool crypto::gatewaySettings::operator!= ( const gatewaySettings & cmp ) const [inline]
Not-equals comparison operator.
   Uses the group ID to gateway settings.
Parameters
             Object to compare against
 in
      стр
Returns
```

this->\_groupID != cmp.\_groupID

bool crypto::gatewaySettings::operator< ( const gatewaySettings & cmp ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison operator.

Uses the group ID to gateway settings.

#### **Parameters**

in	стр	Object to compare against

#### Returns

this->\_groupID < cmp.\_groupID

bool crypto::gatewaySettings::operator<= ( const gatewaySettings & cmp ) const [inline]

Less-than/Equals-to comparison operator.

Uses the group ID to gateway settings.

#### **Parameters**

	in	стр	Object to compare against	
--	----	-----	---------------------------	--

#### Returns

this->\_groupID <= cmp.\_groupID

bool crypto::gatewaySettings::operator== ( const gatewaySettings & cmp ) const [inline]

Equality comparison operator.

Uses the group ID to gateway settings.

#### **Parameters**

in	стр	Object to compare against

#### Returns

this->\_groupID == cmp.\_groupID

bool crypto::gatewaySettings::operator> ( const gatewaySettings & cmp ) const [inline]

Greater-than comparison operator.

Uses the group ID to gateway settings.

## Parameters

in	стр	Object to compare against
----	-----	---------------------------

```
Returns
```

```
this->_groupID > cmp._groupID
```

bool crypto::gatewaySettings::operator>= ( const gatewaySettings & cmp ) const [inline]

Greater-than/Equals-to comparison operator.

Uses the group ID to gateway settings.

#### **Parameters**

	in	стр	Object to compare against
--	----	-----	---------------------------

Returns

```
this->_groupID >= cmp._groupID
```

os::smart ptr<message> crypto::gatewaySettings::ping ( )

Construct a ping message.

Returns

New ping message

uint16\_t crypto::gatewaySettings::prefferedHashAlgo() const [inline]

Return hash algorithm ID.

Returns

# gatewaySettings::\_prefferedHashAlgo (p. 115)

uint16\_t crypto::gatewaySettings::prefferedHashSize ( ) const [inline]

Return hash size.

Returns

### gatewaySettings::\_prefferedHashSize (p. 115)

uint16\_t crypto::gatewaySettings::prefferedPublicKeyAlgo ( ) const [inline]

Return public key algorithm ID.

Returns

## gatewaySettings::\_prefferedPublicKeyAlgo (p. 115)

 $uint 16\_t\ crypto:: gateway Settings:: preffered Public Key Size\ (\quad)\ const\quad \texttt{[inline]}$ 

Return public key algorithm size.

Returns

gatewaySettings:: prefferedPublicKeySize (p. 115)

uint16\_t crypto::gatewaySettings::prefferedStreamAlgo() const [inline]

Return stream algorithm ID.

Returns

```
gatewaySettings:: prefferedStreamAlgo (p. 115)
```

void crypto::gatewaySettings::publicKeyChanged ( os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk )
[protected], [virtual]

Triggered when the public key is changed.

Updates the gateway settings when the user indicates a public key has been updated.

#### **Parameters**

in	pbk	Updated public/private key pair
----	-----	---------------------------------

Returns

void

Reimplemented from crypto::keyChangeReceiver (p. 145).

void crypto::gatewaySettings::save ( )

Saves the class to a file Saves the settings to an XML file, if the file path is defined.

Returns

void

 $void\ crypto:: gateway Settings:: update\ (\quad)$ 

Ensure preferred algorithms are defined.

Uses current information in the class to determine if known algorithms define the preferred algorithms in this class. If the preferred algorithms are not defined, they are changed to defined algorithms.

Returns

void

### 6.15.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string crypto::gatewaySettings::\_filePath [private]

Save file path.

If the setting was defined by the user and not a "ping" message, it will often have a save file location.

```
std::string crypto::gatewaySettings::_groupID [private]
Group ID of the node, unique to this settings class.
std::string crypto::gatewaySettings::_nodeName [private]
Name of the node, defined by the user.
uint16_t crypto::gatewaySettings::_prefferedHashAlgo [private]
Hash algorithm ID.
uint16_t crypto::gatewaySettings::_prefferedHashSize [private]
Hash size (in bytes)
uint16_t crypto::gatewaySettings::_prefferedPublicKeyAlgo [private]
Public key algorithm ID.
uint16 t crypto::gatewaySettings:: prefferedPublicKeySize [private]
Public key size (uint32_t size)
uint16 t crypto::gatewaySettings:: prefferedStreamAlgo [private]
Stream algorithm ID.
os::smart_ptr<publicKey> crypto::gatewaySettings::_privateKey [private]
Pointer to public/private key pair.
os::smart_ptr<number> crypto::gatewaySettings::_publicKey [private]
Pointer to the public key.
os::smart_ptr<user> crypto::gatewaySettings::_user [private]
Pointer to the user class.
```

Read/write mutex.

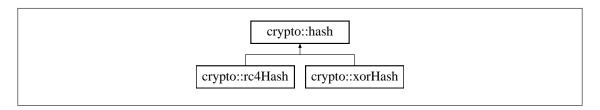
os::multiLock crypto::gatewaySettings::lock

When this class is defined by a user, it is possible for the user to change the gateway settings during runtime. Because of this, a read/write lock is required.

# 6.16 crypto::hash Class Reference

Base hash class.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::hash:



## **Public Member Functions**

• hash (const hash &cpy)

Hash copy constructor.

• hash & operator= (const hash &cpy)

Equality constructor.

• virtual ~hash ()

Virtual destructor.

• int compare (const hash \*\_comp) const

Comparison function.

• virtual void **preformHash** (unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t dLen)

Binds a data-set.

• virtual std::string algorithmName () const

Algorithm name string access.

• uint16\_t algorithm () const

Current algorithm ID.

• uint16\_t size () const

Current hash size.

• uint32\_t numBits () const

Current hash size, bits.

• unsigned char \* data ()

Modifiable data access.

• const unsigned char \* data () const

Constant data access.

• unsigned char **operator[]** (uint16\_t pos) const

Modifiable data access.

• unsigned char & **operator[]** (uint16\_t pos)

Constant data access.

• std::string toString () const

Converts hash to string.

void fromString (const std::string &str)

Converts from string.

- bool operator== (const hash &comp) const
- bool operator!= (const hash &comp) const
- bool operator> (const hash &comp) const
- bool operator>= (const hash &comp) const
- bool operator< (const hash &comp) const
- bool operator<= (const hash &comp) const

### Static Public Member Functions

• static std::string staticAlgorithmName ()

Algorithm name string access.

• static uint16\_t staticAlgorithm ()

Algorithm ID number access.

### **Protected Member Functions**

• hash (uint16 t algorithm=algo::hashNULL, uint16 t size=size::defaultHash)

Default hash constructor.

### Protected Attributes

• uint16 t size

Number of bytes in the hash.

unsigned char \* data

Raw hash data.

### **Private Attributes**

• uint16 t algorithm

Hash algorithm ID.

# 6.16.1 Detailed Description

## Base hash class.

This class manages the raw data of all hashes. Subsequent hashes define different algorithms to populate the hashes.

## 6.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::hash::hash ( uint16\_t algorithm = algo::hashNULL, uint16\_t size = size::defaultHash )
[protected]

## Default hash constructor.

Constructs a hash with the given size and algorithm ID, initializing the entire hash itself to 0.

#### **Parameters**

in	algorithm	Algorithm ID, NULL by default	
in	size	Size of hash, crypto::size::defaultHash by default	

crypto::hash::hash ( const hash & cpy )

## Hash copy constructor.

Constructs a hash with a hash. This copy constructor re-initializes the data array for the new hash.

## Parameters

in	onv	Hash to copy
TIL	сру	nasii to copy

virtual crypto::hash::~hash( ) [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 6.16.3 Member Function Documentation

uint16\_t crypto::hash::algorithm ( ) const [inline]

#### Current algorithm ID.

Returns the algorithm ID bound to this hash.

Returns

crypto::hash::\_algorithm (p. 121)

virtual std::string crypto::hash::algorithmName( ) const [inline], [virtual]

#### Algorithm name string access.

Returns the name of the current algorithm string. This function is virtual, so changes for each hash algorithm

Returns

"NULL"

Reimplemented in crypto::xorHash (p. 270), and crypto::rc4Hash (p. 239).

int crypto::hash::compare ( const hash \* comp ) const

### Comparison function.

Takes into consideration the algorithm, size of the data and content of the hash. Used for all of the equality operators.

```
Returns
```

0 if equal, 1 if greater than, -1 if less than

unsigned char\* crypto::hash::data( ) [inline]

Modifiable data access.

Provides mutable data-access to the raw hash data.

Returns

```
crypto::hash::_data (p. 121)
```

const unsigned char\* crypto::hash::data ( ) const [inline]

Constant data access.

Provides immutable data-access to the raw hash data.

Returns

```
crypto::hash::_data (p. 121)
```

void crypto::hash::fromString ( const std::string & str )

Converts from string.

Rebuilds the hash from a hex string.

**Parameters** 

in str	Hex string
--------	------------

Returns

String representation of the hash

```
uint32_t crypto::hash::numBits ( ) const [inline]
```

Current hash size, bits.

Return the hash size bound to this hash in bits.

Returns

crypto::hash::\_size (p. 121)\*8

```
bool crypto::hash::operator!= ( const hash & comp ) const [inline]
bool crypto::hash::operator< ( const hash & comp ) const [inline]
bool crypto::hash::operator<= ( const hash & comp ) const [inline]
hash& crypto::hash::operator= ( const hash & cpy )
```

Equality constructor.

Rebuild this hash with the data from another hash.

#### **Parameters**

in <i>cpy</i>	Hash to copy
---------------	--------------

#### Returns

#### Reference to this

bool crypto::hash::operator== ( const hash & comp ) const [inline]
bool crypto::hash::operator> ( const hash & comp ) const [inline]
bool crypto::hash::operator>= ( const hash & comp ) const [inline]
unsigned char crypto::hash::operator[] ( uint16\_t pos ) const

### Modifiable data access.

Provides mutable data-access to the raw hash data.

#### Parameters

in pos	Data index
--------	------------

#### Returns

crypto::hash::\_data (p. 121)[pos]

unsigned char& crypto::hash::operator[] ( uint16\_t pos )

#### Constant data access.

Provides immutable data-access to the raw hash data.

## Parameters

in	pos	Data index

## Returns

crypto::hash::\_data (p. 121)[pos]

virtual void crypto::hash::preformHash ( unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t dLen ) [inline],
[virtual]

#### Binds a data-set.

Preforms the hash algorithm on the set of data provided and binds the result to this hash.

### **Parameters**

in	data	Data array to be hashed
in	dLen	Length of data array

```
uint16_t crypto::hash::size ( ) const [inline]
```

Current hash size.

Returns the hash size bound to this hash in bytes.

Returns

```
crypto::hash::_size (p. 121)
```

```
static uint16 t crypto::hash::staticAlgorithm( ) [inline], [static]
```

Algorithm ID number access.

Returns the ID of the current algorithm. This function is static and can be accessed without instantiating the class.

Returns

crypto::algo::hashNULL

```
static std::string crypto::hash::staticAlgorithmName ( ) [inline], [static]
```

Algorithm name string access.

Returns the name of the current algorithm string. This function is static and can be accessed without instantiating the class.

Returns

"NULL"

```
std::string crypto::hash::toString ( ) const
```

Converts hash to string.

Converts the hash to a hex string.

Returns

String representation of the hash

```
6.16.4 Member Data Documentation
```

```
uint16_t crypto::hash::_algorithm [private]
```

Hash algorithm ID.

```
unsigned char* crypto::hash::_data [protected]
```

Raw hash data.

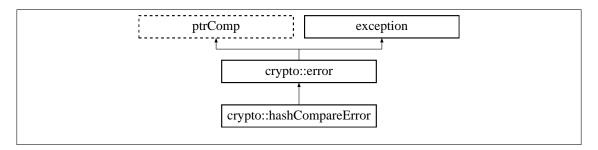
```
uint16_t crypto::hash::_size [protected]
```

Number of bytes in the hash.

# 6.17 crypto::hashCompareError Class Reference

#### Hash mis-match.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::hashCompareError:



### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~hashCompareError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Hash Compare".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Provided and calculated hashes do not match".

## 6.17.1 Detailed Description

Hash mis-match.

Thrown when two hashes do not match. This error can be indicative of larger security issues, as it most commonly occurs during a failed authentication.

### 6.17.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::hashCompareError::~hashCompareError() throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

## 6.17.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::hashCompareError::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Provided and calculated hashes do not match".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::hashCompareError::errorTitle() const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Hash Compare".

Returns

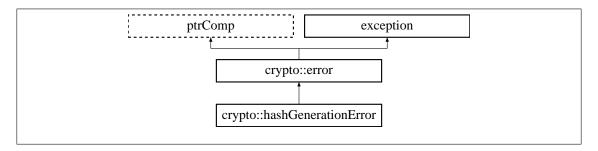
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.18 crypto::hashGenerationError Class Reference

Hash generation error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::hashGenerationError:



### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~hashGenerationError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Hash Generation".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Could not generate a hash with the given arguments".

## 6.18.1 Detailed Description

Hash generation error.

Thrown when a hash encounters an error while being created.

#### 6.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::hashGenerationError::~hashGenerationError() throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

#### 6.18.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::hashGenerationError::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Could not generate a hash with the given arguments".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::hashGenerationError::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Hash Generation".

Returns

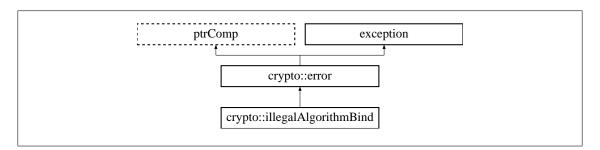
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.19 crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind Class Reference

Algorithm bound failure.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind:



## **Public Member Functions**

• illegalAlgorithmBind (std::string algoName)

Illegal algorithm error.

• virtual ~illegalAlgorithmBind () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Illegal Algorithm Bind".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot bind algorithm of type: <algorithmName>".

#### **Private Attributes**

## • std::string algorithmName

Name of algorithm.

## 6.19.1 Detailed Description

Algorithm bound failure.

Thrown when an algorithm cannot be found or used. Usually indicates the specified algorithm is not defined by the active version.

#### 6.19.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind::illegalAlgorithmBind (std::string algoName) [inline] Illegal algorithm error.

#### **Parameters**

in	algoName	Name of illegal algorithm
----	----------	---------------------------

virtual crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind::~illegalAlgorithmBind( ) throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.19.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot bind algorithm of type: <algorithmName>".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind::errorTitle() const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Illegal Algorithm Bind".

Returns

Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

## 6.19.4 Member Data Documentation

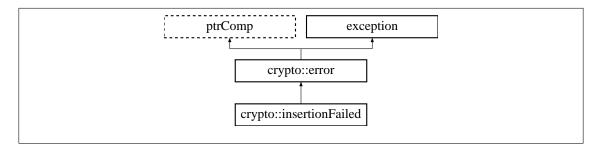
std::string crypto::illegalAlgorithmBind::algorithmName [private]

Name of algorithm.

# 6.20 crypto::insertionFailed Class Reference

#### ADS Insertion Failed.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::insertionFailed:



## **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~insertionFailed () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Insertion Failed".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Insertion into an abstract data-structure unexpectedly failed".

## 6.20.1 Detailed Description

## ADS Insertion Failed.

Thrown when insertion to an os::ads structure unexpectedly fails.

## 6.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::insertionFailed::~insertionFailed( ) throw) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

## 6.20.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::insertionFailed::errorDescription( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Insertion into an abstract data-structure unexpectedly failed".

## Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::insertionFailed::errorTitle() const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Insertion Failed".

Returns

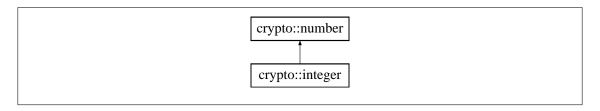
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.21 crypto::integer Class Reference

Integer number definition.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::integer:



## **Public Member Functions**

• integer ()

Default integer constructor.

• integer (uint16\_t size)

Construct integer with size.

• integer (const uint32\_t \*d, uint16\_t size)

Construct integer with data array.

• integer (const integer &num)

Copy constructor.

• virtual ∼integer ()

Virtual destructor.

• bool checkType () const

Check if the number is valid.

• operator number () const

Allows integer to be cast as a number.

• integer operator+ (const integer &n) const

Integer addition operator.

• integer & operator+= (const integer &n)

Integer addition equals operator.

• integer & operator++ ()

Increment operator.

• integer operator++ (int dummy)

Increment operator.

• integer operator- (const integer &n) const

Integer subtraction operator.

• integer & operator-= (const integer &n)

Integer subtraction equals operator.

• integer & operator-- ()

Decrement operator.

• integer operator-- (int dummy)

Decrement operator.

• integer operator>> (uint16\_t n) const

Right shift operator.

• integer operator<< (uint16 t n) const

Left shift operator.

• integer operator\* (const integer &n) const

Integer multiplication operator.

• integer & operator\*= (const integer &n)

Integer multiplication equals operator.

• integer operator/ (const integer &n) const

Integer division operator.

• integer & operator/= (const integer &n)

Integer division equals operator.

• integer operator% (const integer &n) const

Integer modulo operator.

• integer & operator%= (const integer &n)

Integer modulo equals operator.

• integer exponentiation (const integer &n) const

Integer exponentiation function.

• integer & exponentiationEquals (const integer &n)

Integer exponentiation equals function.

• integer moduloExponentiation (const integer &n, const integer &mod) const

Integer modulo-exponentiation function.

• integer & moduloExponentiationEquals (const integer &n, const integer &mod)

Integer modulo-exponentiation equals function.

• integer gcd (const integer &n) const

Integer GCD function.

• integer & gcdEquals (const integer &n)

Integer GCD equals function.

• integer modInverse (const integer &m) const

Integer modular inverse function.

• integer & modInverseEquals (const integer &n)

Integer modular inverse equals function.

• bool **prime** (uint16\_t testVal=algo::primeTestCycle) const Test if this integer is prime.

## Static Public Member Functions

• static integer zero ()

Constructs a '0' integer.

• static integer one ()

Constructs a '1' integer.

• static integer two ()

Constructs a '2' integer.

## Additional Inherited Members

## 6.21.1 Detailed Description

Integer number definition.

A traditional numerical definition which can be of arbitrary size.

## 6.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::integer::integer( )

Default integer constructor.

crypto::integer::integer ( uint16\_t size )

Construct integer with size.

### **Parameters**

in	size	Size integer is initialized with

crypto::integer::integer ( const uint32\_t \* d, uint16\_t size )

Construct integer with data array.

in	d	Data array to be bound
in	size	Size of array

crypto::integer::integer ( const integer & num )

Copy constructor.

### **Parameters**

	in	num	Integer used to construct this
--	----	-----	--------------------------------

virtual crypto::integer::~integer( ) [inline], [virtual]

### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 6.21.3 Member Function Documentation

bool crypto::integer::checkType ( ) const [virtual]

Check if the number is valid.

Checks to ensure that the number definition for this object is the Base-10 type. Ensure that all basic mathematical operators are defined.

Returns

true if valid type, else, false

Reimplemented from crypto::number (p. 182).

integer crypto::integer::exponentiation ( const integer & n ) const

Integer exponentiation function.

## Parameters

i	n	n	Integer to be raised to
---	---	---	-------------------------

Returns

this^n

integer & crypto::integer::exponentiation Equals ( const integer & n )

Integer exponentiation equals function.

in n	Integer to be raised to
------	-------------------------

## Returns

this = this $^{\wedge}$ n

integer crypto::integer::gcd ( const integer & n ) const Integer GCD function.

### Parameters

in	n	Integer to be compared against

### Returns

GCD of this and n

integer& crypto::integer::gcdEquals ( const integer & n )
Integer GCD equals function.

### Parameters

in	n	Integer to be compared against
----	---	--------------------------------

## Returns

this = GCD of this and n

integer crypto::integer::modInverse ( const integer & m ) const Integer modular inverse function.

### Parameters

in	n	Integer representing modulo space
----	---	-----------------------------------

## Returns

(this^-1) % n

integer & crypto::integer::modInverseEquals ( const integer & n )
Integer modular inverse equals function.

in	n	Integer representing modulo space
----	---	-----------------------------------

## Returns

this = 
$$(this^{-1}) \% n$$

**integer** crypto::integer::moduloExponentiation ( const **integer** & n, const **integer** & mod ) const Integer modulo-exponentiation function.

## Parameters

in	n	Integer to be raised to
in	mod	Integer representing modulo space

## Returns

this^n % mod

**integer**& crypto::integer::moduloExponentiationEquals ( const **integer** & n, const **integer** & mod ) Integer modulo-exponentiation equals function.

### **Parameters**

in	n	Integer to be raised to
in	mod	Integer representing modulo space

## Returns

this = this^n % mod

static integer crypto::integer::one ( ) [static]

Constructs a '1' integer.

Returns

1

crypto::integer::operator number ( ) const [inline]

Allows integer to be cast as a number.

Returns

number(\*this)

integer crypto::integer::operator% ( const integer & n ) const

Integer modulo operator.

	in	n	Integer defining modulo space this % n
--	----	---	--

integer& crypto::integer::operator%= ( const integer & n )
Integer modulo equals operator.

## Parameters

in	n	Integer defining modulo space this = this % n
----	---	---

integer crypto::integer::operator\* ( const integer & n ) const
Integer multiplication operator.

## Parameters

in n Integer to be mu	Itiplied this * n
-----------------------	-------------------

integer& crypto::integer::operator\*= ( const integer & n )
Integer multiplication equals operator.

## Parameters

in	n	Integer to be multiplied this = this * n
	• •	

 $\label{lem:const} \textbf{integer} \ \text{crypto::integer::operator+ ( const \ \textbf{integer} \ \& \ n \ ) const}$   $\ \textbf{Integer} \ \ \textbf{addition operator.}$ 

## Parameters

in	n	Integer to be added this + n

integer& crypto::integer::operator++ ( )

Increment operator.

```
Returns
this++

integer crypto::integer::operator++ ( int dummy )

Increment operator.

Returns
++this

integer& crypto::integer::operator+= ( const integer & n )

Integer addition equals operator.
```

	in	n	Integer to be added this = this + n
--	----	---	-------------------------------------

integer crypto::integer::operator- ( const integer & n ) const Integer subtraction operator.

## **Parameters**

i	n	n	Integer to be subtracted this - n
---	---	---	-----------------------------------

```
integer& crypto::integer::operator-- ( )
Decrement operator.
Returns
    this—
integer crypto::integer::operator-- ( int dummy )
Decrement operator.
Returns
```

integer& crypto::integer::operator-= ( const integer & n )

Integer subtraction equals operator.

-this

in n Integer to be subtracte	ed this = this - n
------------------------------	--------------------

integer crypto::integer::operator/ ( const integer & n ) const
Integer division operator.

## Parameters

in n Integer to be divided by this	s / n
------------------------------------	-------

integer& crypto::integer::operator/= ( const integer & n )
Integer division equals operator.

## Parameters

ſ	in	n	Integer to be divided by this = this / n
---	----	---	--

integer crypto::integer::operator<< ( uint16\_t n ) const Left shift operator.

## Parameters

in n Number of bits to shi
----------------------------

## Returns

this << n

 $\label{lem:nonconst} \textbf{integer} \ \ \textbf{crypto::integer::operator} \!\!>\!\! ( \ \ \, \textbf{uint16\_t} \ \ \, \textbf{n} \ \ \, ) \ \ \textbf{const}$   $\ \ \, \textbf{Right shift operator.}$ 

## Parameters

in	n	Number of bits to shift

## Returns

this >> n

bool crypto::integer::prime ( uint16\_t testVal = algo::primeTestCycle ) const

Test if this integer is prime.

Preforms a probabilistic prime test on this number. This operation can be quite expensive, especially for large numbers.

### **Parameters**

in	testVal	Number of test cycles, crytpo::algo::primeTestCycle by default
----	---------	--

### Returns

true if prime, else, false

static integer crypto::integer::two ( ) [static]

Constructs a '2' integer.

Returns

2

static integer crypto::integer::zero ( ) [inline], [static]

Constructs a '0' integer.

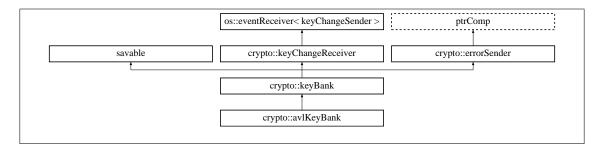
Returns

0

# 6.22 crypto::keyBank Class Reference

## Key bank interface.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::keyBank:



## **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~keyBank ()

Virtual destructor.

• virtual os::smart\_ptr< **nodeGroup** > **addPair** (std::string groupName, std::string name, os ::smart\_ptr< **number** > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize)=0

Adds authenticated node to bank.

• virtual void save ()=0

Saves bank to file.

const std::string & savePath () const

Get save path.

- virtual os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > find (os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference > name)=0 Find by group name reference.
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > find (os::smart\_ptr< nodeKeyReference > key)=0
   Find by group key reference.
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< **nodeGroup** > **find** (std::string groupName, std::string name) *Find by group name and name.*
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > find (os::smart\_ptr< number > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize)

Find by key information.

- $\bullet \ \ \text{void } \textbf{setPassword} \ \ (\text{const unsigned char} \ * \text{key=NULL}, \ \text{unsigned int keyLen=0})$
- void setStreamPackage (os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > strmPack)

Set stream package.

void setPublicKey (os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pubKey)

Set public key.

## **Protected Member Functions**

- virtual void **pushNewNode** (os::smart\_ptr< **nodeNameReference** > name)=0 Add name node.
- $\bullet \ \ \text{virtual void } \textbf{pushNewNode} \ (\text{os::smart\_ptr} < \textbf{nodeKeyReference} > \text{key}) = 0 \\$

Add key node.

• virtual void load ()=0

Loads bank from file.

• void publicKeyChanged (os::smart ptr< publicKey > pbk)

Triggers on key change.

• os::smart\_ptr< nodeGroup > fileLoadHelper (os::smartXMLNode xmlTree)

Construct node with XML tree.

• **keyBank** (std::string **savePath**, const unsigned char \*key=NULL, unsigned int keyLen=0, os ::smart ptr< **streamPackageFrame** > strmPck=NULL)

Construct with save path and key.

keyBank (std::string savePath, os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pubKey, os::smart\_ptr< stream → PackageFrame > strmPck=NULL)

Construct with save path and public key.

## **Protected Attributes**

• os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > \_streamPackage

Stream package.

• unsigned char \* \_symKey

Primary symmetric key.

• unsigned int \_keyLen

Length of symmetric key.

os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > \_pubKey

Public key group to encrypt file.

## **Private Attributes**

• std::string \_savePath

Path to save file.

## Friends

• class nodeGroup

Friendship with node grouping.

## 6.22.1 Detailed Description

Key bank interface.

Acts as an interface for classes which allow for the storing, saving and searching of cyptographic keys. These banks act, in essense, as data-bases.

## 6.22.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::keyBank::keyBank ( std::string savePath, const unsigned char \* key = NULL, unsigned int keyLen = 0, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > strmPck = NULL ) [protected]

Construct with save path and key.

## Parameters

in	savePath	Path to save file
in	key	Symetric key
in	keyLen	Length of symetric key
in	strmPck	Definition of algorithms used

 $\label{lem:crypto::keyBank::keyBank} crypto::keyBank::keyBank ( std::string savePath, os::smart_ptr< \verb"publicKey"> publicKey > publicKey$ 

Construct with save path and public key.

in	savePath	Path to save file
in	pubKey	Public key
in	strmPck	Definition of algorithms used

virtual crypto::keyBank::~keyBank( ) [inline], [virtual]

### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 6.22.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual os::smart\_ptr<**nodeGroup**> crypto::keyBank::addPair ( std::string groupName, std::string name, os::smart\_ptr< **number** > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize ) [pure virtual]

## Adds authenticated node to bank.

Note that if a node has not be authenticated, adding it to the bank will cause a potential security vulnerability. Nodes should be authenticated before being added to the bank.

## **Parameters**

in	groupName	Name of the node's group
in	name	Name of the node
in	key	Key of node to be added
in	algoID	ID of algorithm for key
in	keySize	Length of key of the node

## Returns

Return reference to the new node group

Implemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 62).

os::smart\_ptr<**nodeGroup**> crypto::keyBank::fileLoadHelper ( os::smartXMLNode xmlTree ) [inline], [protected]

Construct node with XML tree.

in	xmlTree	XML tree from file

## Returns

Node group constructed with tree

virtual os::smart\_ptr<nodeGroup> crypto::keyBank::find ( os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference >
name ) [pure virtual]

Find by group name reference.

#### **Parameters**

in name Name reference to be search	ed
-------------------------------------	----

#### Returns

Node group found by arguments

Implemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 62).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<nodeGroup> crypto::keyBank::find ( os::smart\_ptr< nodeKeyReference >
key ) [pure virtual]

Find by group key reference.

## **Parameters**

in	key	Key reference to be searched

## Returns

Node group found by arguments

Implemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 62).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<nodeGroup> crypto::keyBank::find ( std::string groupName, std::string name
) [inline], [virtual]

Find by group name and name.

### **Parameters**

in	groupName	Name of the node's group
in	name	Name of the node

#### Returns

Node group found by arguments

Reimplemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 63).

 $\label{lem:continuous} virtual \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{nodeGroup} > crypto::keyBank::find ( \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > key, \ uint16\_t \ algoID, \ uint16\_t \ keySize ) \ [inline], [virtual]$ 

Find by key information.

### **Parameters**

in	key	Key of node to be added
in	algoID	ID of algorithm for key
in	keySize	Length of key of the node

#### Returns

Node group found by arguments

Reimplemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 63).

virtual void crypto::keyBank::load( ) [protected], [pure virtual]

Loads bank from file.

Returns

void

Implemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 63).

 $\label{lem:condition} \mbox{void crypto::keyBank::publicKeyChanged ( os::smart\_ptr<\mbox{{\bf publicKey}}>pbk ) [protected], [virtual]$ 

Triggers on key change.

Marks this class for re-saving when the public key has been re-generated.

## **Parameters**

in	pbk	Public key which was changed

## Returns

void

Reimplemented from crypto::keyChangeReceiver (p. 145).

virtual void crypto::keyBank::pushNewNode ( os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference > name )
[protected], [pure virtual]

Add name node.

Inserts a name node into the bank. The name node has a reference to a node group.

	in	name	Name node to be added	
--	----	------	-----------------------	--

Returns

void

Implemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 64).

virtual void crypto::keyBank::pushNewNode ( os::smart\_ptr< nodeKeyReference > key )
[protected], [pure virtual]

Add key node.

Inserts a key node into the bank. The key node has a reference to a node group.

### **Parameters**

in <i>key</i>	Key node to be added
---------------	----------------------

Returns

void

Implemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 64).

virtual void crypto::keyBank::save( ) [pure virtual]

Saves bank to file.

Returns

void

Implemented in crypto::avlKeyBank (p. 64).

const std::string& crypto::keyBank::savePath ( ) const [inline]

Get save path.

Returns

crypto::keyBank::\_savePath (p. 143)

void crypto::keyBank::setPassword ( const unsigned char \* key = NULL, unsigned int keyLen = 0 )

Set password.

Sets symetric key used to securely save user data.

in	key	Symetric key
in	keyLen	Length of symetric key

## Returns

void

void crypto::keyBank::setPublicKey ( os::smart ptr< publicKey > pubKey )

Set public key.

Binds a new public key to this. Calls for saving of this user.

#### **Parameters**

### Returns

void

void crypto::keyBank::setStreamPackage ( os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > strmPack )

Set stream package.

Binds a new stream package. Calls for saving of this user.

### **Parameters**

in	strmPack	Stream package
----	----------	----------------

### Returns

void

## 6.22.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class nodeGroup [friend]

Friendship with node grouping.

Node groups must be able to push name and key nodes onto the key bank.

## 6.22.5 Member Data Documentation

unsigned int crypto::keyBank::\_keyLen [protected]

Length of symmetric key.

os::smart\_ptr<**publicKey**> crypto::keyBank::\_pubKey [protected]

Public key group to encrypt file.

std::string crypto::keyBank::\_savePath [private]

Path to save file.

os::smart\_ptr<**streamPackageFrame**> crypto::keyBank::\_streamPackage [protected]

Stream package.

Used for the saving of the key bank. This defines the algorithms used for encrypting the saved bank, if it is encrypted.

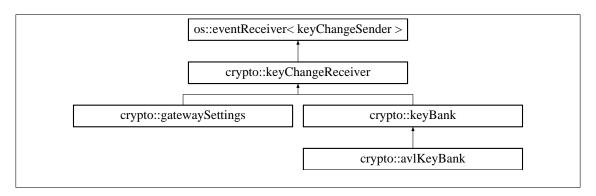
unsigned char\* crypto::keyBank::\_symKey [protected]

Primary symmetric key.

# 6.23 crypto::keyChangeReceiver Class Reference

Interface for receiving key changes.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::keyChangeReceiver:



## **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~keyChangeReceiver ()

Virtual destructor.

- virtual bool operator== (const keyChangeReceiver &I) const Equality test.
- virtual bool **operator**> (const **keyChangeReceiver** &I) const *Greater than test.*
- virtual bool operator< (const keyChangeReceiver &I) const Less than test.
- virtual bool **operator**>= (const **keyChangeReceiver** &I) const *Greater than/equal to test.*
- virtual bool operator<= (const keyChangeReceiver &I) const</li>
   Less than/equal to test.

## **Protected Member Functions**

virtual void publicKeyChanged (os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk)
 Triggers on key change.

#### Friends

## • class keyChangeSender

Allows access to crypto::keyChangeReceiver::publicKeyChanged (p. 145).

## 6.23.1 Detailed Description

Interface for receiving key changes.

A class which is alerted by public keys when the public key is updated.

### 6.23.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::keyChangeReceiver::~keyChangeReceiver( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 6.23.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeReceiver::operator< ( const keyChangeReceiver & I ) const [inline], [virtual]

Less than test.

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeReceiver::operator<= ( const keyChangeReceiver & I ) const
[inline], [virtual]</pre>

Less than/equal to test.

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeReceiver::operator== ( const keyChangeReceiver & I ) const
[inline], [virtual]

Equality test.

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeReceiver::operator> ( const keyChangeReceiver & I ) const [inline], [virtual]

Greater than test.

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeReceiver::operator>= ( const keyChangeReceiver & I ) const [inline], [virtual]

Greater than/equal to test.

virtual void crypto::keyChangeReceiver::publicKeyChanged (os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > pbk) [inline], [protected], [virtual]

Triggers on key change.

Is triggered by crypto::publicKey (p. 199) whenever the public key is updated.

in	pbk	Public key which was changed
----	-----	------------------------------

#### Returns

void

Reimplemented in crypto::keyBank (p. 141), and crypto::gatewaySettings (p. 114).

## 6.23.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

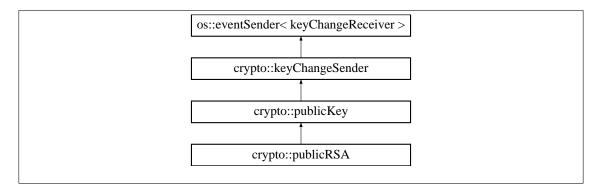
friend class keyChangeSender [friend]

Allows access to crypto::keyChangeReceiver::publicKeyChanged (p. 145).

# 6.24 crypto::keyChangeSender Class Reference

Interface inherited by publicKey (p. 199).

Inheritance diagram for crypto::keyChangeSender:



## **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~keyChangeSender ()

Virtual destructor.

- virtual bool **operator==** (const **keyChangeSender** &I) const *Equality test.*
- virtual bool **operator**> (const **keyChangeSender** &I) const *Greater than test.*
- virtual bool **operator**< (const **keyChangeSender** &I) const Less than test.
- virtual bool **operator**>= (const **keyChangeSender** &I) const *Greater than/equal to test.*
- virtual bool **operator**<= (const **keyChangeSender** &I) const Less than/equal to test.

### **Protected Member Functions**

void sendEvent (os::smart\_ptr< keyChangeReceiver > ptr)
 Sends key change event to listeners.

## 6.24.1 Detailed Description

Interface inherited by **publicKey** (p. 199).

This class is meaningless outside of **crypto::publicKey** (p. 199) and is only designed to be inherited by **publicKey** (p. 199) to interface with **crypto::keyChangeReceiver** (p. 144).

## 6.24.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::keyChangeSender::~keyChangeSender( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 6.24.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeSender::operator< ( const **keyChangeSender** & I ) const [inline], [virtual]

Less than test.

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeSender::operator<= ( const keyChangeSender & I ) const
[inline], [virtual]</pre>

Less than/equal to test.

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeSender::operator== ( const keyChangeSender & I ) const
[inline], [virtual]

Equality test.

 $\label{lem:const} \mbox{virtual bool crypto::keyChangeSender::operator> ( \mbox{ const } \mbox{keyChangeSender} \& \mbox{ } \mbox{l} \mbox{ ) const} \\ \mbox{[inline], [virtual]}$ 

Greater than test.

virtual bool crypto::keyChangeSender::operator>= ( const keyChangeSender & I ) const
[inline], [virtual]

Greater than/equal to test.

 $\label{lem:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} void crypto::keyChangeSender::sendEvent ( os::smart\_ptr< {\bf keyChangeReceiver} > ptr ) \\ [inline], [protected] \end{tabular}$ 

Sends key change event to listeners.

Useing the interface provided by the os::eventSender class, alert any classes listening for a public key change that one has occured.

## **Parameters**

	in	ptr	Receiver to alert
--	----	-----	-------------------

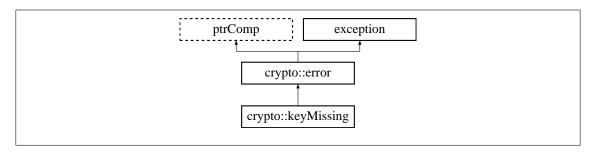
### Returns

void

# 6.25 crypto::keyMissing Class Reference

## Key missing error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::keyMissing:



## **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~keyMissing () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Key missing".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot decrypt the data stream, the key is missing!".

## 6.25.1 Detailed Description

## Key missing error.

Thrown when a key cannot be found to decrypt the incoming data stream

### 6.25.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::keyMissing::~keyMissing( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.25.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::keyMissing::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Cannot decrypt the data stream, the key is missing!".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::keyMissing::errorTitle() const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Key missing".

Returns

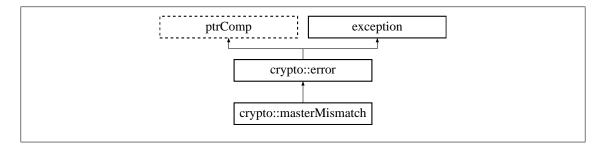
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.26 crypto::masterMismatch Class Reference

Master mis-match.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::masterMismatch:



## **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~masterMismatch () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string **errorTitle** () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Master Comparison Mis-match".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Two nodes which are interacting have different masters!".

## 6.26.1 Detailed Description

Master mis-match.

Thrown when two elements attempt an interaction but have different masters.

## 6.26.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::masterMismatch::~masterMismatch( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

## 6.26.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::masterMismatch::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Two nodes which are interacting have different masters!".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::masterMismatch::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Master Comparison Mis-match".

Returns

Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.27 crypto::message Class Reference

Crypto-Gateway message.

**Public Member Functions** 

• message (uint16 t sz)

Constructs message with a size.

• message (const message &msg)

Copy constructor.

• virtual ~message ()

Virtual destructor.

• uint16 t messageSize () const

Return message size.

• uint16\_t size () const

Return message packet size.

• uint16\_t encryptionDepth () const

Return level of message encryption.

• uint8 t \* data ()

Modifiable data pointer.

• const uint8\_t \* data () const

Immutable data pointer.

• bool encrypted () const

Is the message encrypted.

• bool pushString (std::string s)

Add string to this message.

std::string popString ()

Remove string from this message.

## Static Public Member Functions

• static message encryptedMessage (uint8\_t \*rawData, uint16\_t sz)

Constructs an encrypted message.

static message decryptedMessage (uint8\_t \*rawData, uint16\_t sz)

Constructs an decrypted message.

## Static Public Attributes

• static const uint8 t BLOCKED =0

Blocked message tag.

• static const uint8 t PING =1

Ping message tag.

• static const uint8\_t FORWARD =2

Forward message tag.

• static const uint8\_t STREAM\_KEY =3

Stream key message tag.

• static const uint8\_t **SIGNING\_MESSAGE** =4

Signing message tag.

• static const uint8\_t **SECURE\_DATA\_EXCHANGE** =5

Secure data exchange message tag.

• static const uint8\_t **CONFIRM\_ERROR** =252

Confirm error message tag.

• static const uint8\_t BASIC\_ERROR =253

Basic error message tag.

• static const uint8\_t TIMEOUT\_ERROR =254

Timeout error message tag.

static const uint8\_t PERMENANT\_ERROR =255

Permenant error message tag.

## **Private Attributes**

• uint16\_t \_messageSize

Size of message.

• uint16\_t \_size

Size of the message packet.

• uint16\_t \_encryptionDepth

Depth of encryption.

• uint8\_t \* \_data

Data in the message packet.

## Friends

• class gatewaySettings

Friendship with settings.

• class gateway

Friendship with gateway.

## 6.27.1 Detailed Description

Crypto-Gateway message.

This message is meant to be passed between machines. The gateway either encrypts or decrypts the message. This message allows for nested encryption.

## 6.27.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::message::message ( uint16\_t sz )

Constructs message with a size.

## **Parameters**

in	SZ	Size of message

crypto::message::message ( const message & msg )

Copy constructor.

## Parameters

in	msg	Message to be copied
----	-----	----------------------

virtual crypto::message::~message( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 6.27.3 Member Function Documentation

uint8\_t\* crypto::message::data( ) [inline]

Modifiable data pointer.

Returns

message::\_data (p. 155)

const uint8\_t\* crypto::message::data ( ) const [inline]

Immutable data pointer.

Returns

message::\_data (p. 155)

static message crypto::message::decryptedMessage ( uint8\_t \* rawData, uint16\_t sz ) [static]

Constructs an decrypted message.

Parses an array of data assuming that the data in question has been generated outside of a gateway

### **Parameters**

in	rawData	Incoming data array
in	SZ	Size of incoming data

## Returns

New message

bool crypto::message::encrypted( ) const [inline]

Is the message encrypted.

Returns

True if encrypted, else, false

static message crypto::message::encryptedMessage ( uint8\_t \* rawData, uint16\_t sz ) [static]

Constructs an encrypted message.

Parses an array of data assuming that the data in question has come out of another gateway.

in	rawData	Incoming data array
in	SZ	Size of incoming data

### Returns

## New message

```
uint16_t crypto::message::encryptionDepth ( ) const [inline]
```

Return level of message encryption.

Returns

```
message::_encryptionDepth (p. 155)
```

```
uint16_t crypto::message::messageSize ( ) const [inline]
```

Return message size.

Returns

```
message::_messageSize (p. 155)
```

```
std::string crypto::message::popString ( )
```

Remove string from this message.

Returns

Next string to remove

```
bool crypto::message::pushString ( std::string s )
```

Add string to this message.

Returns

True if successful

```
uint16_t crypto::message::size ( ) const [inline]
```

Return message packet size.

Returns

message::\_size (p. 155)

## 6.27.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class **gateway** [friend]

Friendship with gateway.

The **crypto::gateway** (p. 92) class encrypts and decrypts messages, so it must be able to access the intrisics of the message.

friend class gatewaySettings [friend]

Friendship with settings.

The **crypto::gatewaySettings** (p. 107) class must be able to access the intrinsics of this class inorder to create and parse a ping message.

## 6.27.5 Member Data Documentation

```
uint8_t* crypto::message::_data [private]
```

Data in the message packet.

```
uint16_t crypto::message::_encryptionDepth [private]
```

Depth of encryption.

Holds how many times this particular message has been encrypted.

```
uint16_t crypto::message::_messageSize [private]
```

Size of message.

This size refers to the size of the non-header and non-checksum bytes in the message. This value remains constant as messages are encrypted and decrypted.

```
uint16 t crypto::message:: size [private]
```

Size of the message packet.

This size includes all support data along with the meaningful message.

```
const uint8 t crypto::message::BASIC ERROR =253 [static]
```

Basic error message tag.

Sent by a gateway when a basic error occurs.

```
const uint8_t crypto::message::BLOCKED =0 [static]
```

Blocked message tag.

Indicates that the node sending the particular message has blocked the node receiving the particular message.

```
const uint8_t crypto::message::CONFIRM_ERROR =252 [static]
```

Confirm error message tag.

Messages of this type are sent to allow the receiving gateway to know that the sending gateway has acknowledged its error.

```
const uint8_t crypto::message::FORWARD =2 [static]
```

Forward message tag.

Indicates a message is being sent through this gateway to another gateway for final decryption.

const uint8\_t crypto::message::PERMENANT\_ERROR =255 [static]

### Permenant error message tag.

Sent by a gateway when a permenant error has occurred. Permenant errors never expire, and a gateway will never reconnect once a permenant error has occurred.

const uint8\_t crypto::message::PING =1 [static]

#### Ping message tag.

Message type sent by gateways when exchanging names and public keys.

const uint8 t crypto::message::SECURE DATA EXCHANGE =5 [static]

## Secure data exchange message tag.

Message passed between two gateways when secure. Used by the gateways to notify connected gateways when keys and algorithms change after a connection has been secured.

const uint8\_t crypto::message::SIGNING\_MESSAGE =4 [static]

## Signing message tag.

Indicates a message is cryptographically establishing the identity of a node.

const uint8\_t crypto::message::STREAM\_KEY =3 [static]

## Stream key message tag.

Indicates a message is exchanging stream cipher keys through the defined public key algorithm.

const uint8\_t crypto::message::TIMEOUT\_ERROR =254 [static]

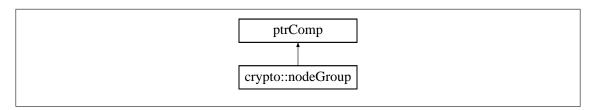
## Timeout error message tag.

Sent by a gateway when a timeout error occurs. Timeout errors are more serious and take a certain amount of time to expire.

# 6.28 crypto::nodeGroup Class Reference

### Node group.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::nodeGroup:



#### **Public Member Functions**

nodeGroup (keyBank \*master, std::string groupName, std::string name, os::smart\_ptr< number > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize)

Node group constructor.

• virtual ~nodeGroup ()

Virtual destructor.

• void **getName** (std::string &groupName, std::string &name)

Allows access to the most recent name.

• std::string name ()

Concatenated name.

• os::smart\_ptr< os::adnode< nodeNameReference > > getFirstName ()

Returns first name in the list.

• os::smart\_ptr< os::adnode< nodeKeyReference > > getFirstKey ()

Returns first key in the list.

• void merge (nodeGroup &source)

Merge a node group into this.

• void addAlias (std::string groupName, std::string name, uint64 t timestamp=os::getTimestamp())

Add new alias for group.

Add new key for group.

• unsigned int numberOfNames () const

Returns the number of names.

• unsigned int numberOfKeys () const

Returns the number of keys.

 os::smart\_ptr< os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference > > namesByTimestamp (unsigned int &size)

Returns names sorted by timestamp.

Returns keys sorted by timestamp.

• os::smartXMLNode buildXML ()

Build XML tree.

### **Private Member Functions**

• void sortKeys ()

Sorts keys by timestamp.

• void sortNames ()

Sorts names by timestamp.

• nodeGroup (keyBank \*master, os::smartXMLNode fileNode)

Node group constructor.

## Private Attributes

• keyBank \* \_master

Pointer to key bank.

os::asyncAVLTree< nodeNameReference > nameList

List of all names associated with this node.

os::asyncAVLTree< nodeKeyReference > keyList

List of all keys associated with this node.

• std::mutex sortingLock

Lock used for sorting.

• os::smart\_ptr< os::smart\_ptr< nodeNameReference >> sortedNames

Array of names sorted by timestamp.

os::smart\_ptr< os::smart\_ptr< nodeKeyReference >> sortedKeys

Array of keys sorted by timestamp.

## Friends

class keyBank

Only keyBank (p. 136) can load a node group.

## 6.28.1 Detailed Description

Node group.

A list of all names and keys which are associated with a single node. This must exist because nodes can change their name during operation.

## 6.28.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::nodeGroup::nodeGroup ( keyBank \* master, os::smartXMLNode fileNode ) [private]

Node group constructor.

Constructs a node group with an XML tree. This constructor throws exceptions if errors occur.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	master Reference to the 'master' group holder
in	fileNode	XML root which defines the group

crypto::nodeGroup::nodeGroup ( keyBank \* master, std::string groupName, std::string name,
os::smart\_ptr< number > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize )

Node group constructor.

[in/out]	master Reference to the 'master' group holder

in	groupName	Group name of the node being registered
in	name	Name of the node being registered
in	key	The public key of a given node
in	algoID	The algorithm identifier
in	keySize	Size of the key provided

virtual crypto::nodeGroup::~nodeGroup ( ) [inline], [virtual]

## Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 6.28.3 Member Function Documentation

void crypto::nodeGroup::addAlias ( std::string groupName, std::string name, uint64\_t timestamp =
os::getTimestamp() )

Add new alias for group.

### **Parameters**

in	groupName	Group name of the node being registered
in	name	Name of the node being registered
	timestamp	The time this node was created, 'now' by defult

## Returns

void

void crypto::nodeGroup::addKey ( os::smart\_ptr< number > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize, uint64\_t timestamp = os::getTimestamp() )

## Add new key for group.

in	key	The public key of a given node
in	algoID	The algorithm identifier
in	keySize	Size of the key provided
	timestamp	The time this node was created, 'now' by defult

Returns

void

os::smartXMLNode crypto::nodeGroup::buildXML ( )

Build XML tree.

Builds an XML tree from this node group. This tree is designed to be saved by the key bank.

Returns

Root of tree to be saved

os::smart\_ptr<os::adnode<**nodeKeyReference**>> crypto::nodeGroup::getFirstKey ( ) [inline]

Returns first key in the list.

This function returns an alphabetical order. Note that it is often the case that a user needs to sort by timestamp. This functionality is also provided.

Returns

crypto::nodeGroup::keyList.getFirst()

 $os::smart\_ptr < os::adnode < \textbf{nodeNameReference} > > crypto::nodeGroup::getFirstName ( \ ) \\ [inline]$ 

Returns first name in the list.

This function returns an alphabetical order. Note that it is often the case that a user needs to sort by timestamp. This functionality is also provided.

Returns

crypto::nodeGroup::nameList.getFirst()

void crypto::nodeGroup::getName ( std::string & groupName, std::string & name )

Allows access to the most recent name.

### Parameters

out	groupName	crypto::nodeGroup::sortedNames (p. 162)[0]->groupName()
out	name	crypto::nodeGroup::sortedNames (p. 162)[0]->name() (p. 161)

Returns

void

os::smart\_ptr<os::smart\_ptr<**nodeKeyReference**> > crypto::nodeGroup::keysByTimestamp ( unsigned int & size )

Returns keys sorted by timestamp.

	out	size	Size of array to be returned
--	-----	------	------------------------------

## Returns

## crypto::nodeGroup::sortedKeys (p. 162)

void crypto::nodeGroup::merge ( nodeGroup & source )

Merge a node group into this.

Acheives merge entirely by reference. It is assumed that the node being merged into this node will shortly be deleted.

## **Parameters**

in source	Node group to merge
-----------	---------------------

### Returns

void

std::string crypto::nodeGroup::name ( )

Concatenated name.

Concatenated the groupName and name and then returns the combination. return groupName+":"+name

 $os::smart\_ptr < os::smart\_ptr < nodeNameReference > > crypto::nodeGroup::namesByTimestamp \ (unsigned int \& size \ )$ 

Returns names sorted by timestamp.

### Parameters

_			
	out	size	Size of array to be returned

## Returns

## crypto::nodeGroup::sortedNames (p. 162)

unsigned int crypto::nodeGroup::numberOfKeys ( ) const [inline]

Returns the number of keys.

Returns

crypto::nodeGroup::keyList.size()

unsigned int crypto::nodeGroup::numberOfNames ( ) const [inline] Returns the number of names. Returns crypto::nodeGroup::nameList.size() void crypto::nodeGroup::sortKeys( ) [private] Sorts keys by timestamp. void crypto::nodeGroup::sortNames( ) [private] Sorts names by timestamp. 6.28.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation friend class keyBank [friend] Only keyBank (p. 136) can load a node group. 6.28.5 Member Data Documentation keyBank\* crypto::nodeGroup::\_master [private] Pointer to key bank. os::asyncAVLTree<nodeKeyReference> crypto::nodeGroup::keyList [private] List of all keys associated with this node. os::asyncAVLTree<nodeNameReference> crypto::nodeGroup::nameList [private] List of all names associated with this node. os::smart\_ptr<os::smart\_ptr<**nodeKeyReference**>> crypto::nodeGroup::sortedKeys [private] Array of keys sorted by timestamp. os::smart\_ptr<os::smart\_ptr<**nodeNameReference**>> crypto::nodeGroup::sortedNames [private] Array of names sorted by timestamp. std::mutex crypto::nodeGroup::sortingLock [private] Lock used for sorting.

# 6.29 crypto::nodeKeyReference Class Reference

Key storage node.

### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~nodeKeyReference ()

Virtual destructor.

• nodeGroup \* master ()

Returns a pointer to its master.

• os::smart\_ptr< number > key () const

Returns the key.

• uint16\_t algoID () const

Returns the algorithm key.

• uint16\_t keySize () const

Returns the key size.

• uint64\_t timestamp () const

Returns the timestamp.

• int compare (const nodeKeyReference &comp) const

Compare crypto::nodeKeyReference (p. 163).

• bool **operator==** (const **nodeKeyReference** &comp) const

Equality operator.

• bool operator!= (const nodeKeyReference &comp) const

Not-equals operator.

• bool operator> (const nodeKeyReference &comp) const

Greater-than operator.

• bool operator>= (const nodeKeyReference &comp) const

Greater-than/equals to operator.

• bool operator< (const nodeKeyReference &comp) const

Less-than operator.

• bool operator<= (const nodeKeyReference &comp) const

Less-than/equals to operator.

# **Private Member Functions**

• nodeKeyReference (nodeGroup \*master, os::smart\_ptr< number > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize, uint64\_t timestamp=os::getTimestamp())

Key reference node constructor.

• nodeKeyReference (os::smart ptr< number > key, uint16 t algoID, uint16 t keySize)

Key reference node constructor for searching.

# Private Attributes

• nodeGroup \* \_master

Pointer to node group.

os::smart\_ptr< number > \_key

Shared pointer to public key.

• uint16\_t \_algoID

ID of public key algorithm.

• uint16\_t \_keySize

Size of public key.

• uint64\_t \_timestamp

Timestamp key created.

# Friends

• class nodeGroup

Friendship with crypto::nodeGroup (p. 156).

class keyBank

Friendship with crypto::keyBank (p. 136).

# 6.29.1 Detailed Description

Key storage node.

Allows for storage and sorting of a node group by its key. This node holds a reference to the larger group node.

# 6.29.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

 $\label{lem:crypto::nodeKeyReference:nodeKeyReference} crypto::nodeKeyReference ( \begin{tabular}{ll} nodeGroup * master, os::smart_ptr < number > key, uint16_t algoID, uint16_t keySize, uint64_t timestamp = os::getTimestamp() ) [private] \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Key reference node constructor.

### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	master Reference to the 'master' group
in	key	The public key of a given node
in	algoID	The algorithm identifier
in	keySize	Size of the key provided
	timestamp	The time this node was created, 'now' by defult

 $\label{lem:crypto::nodeKeyReference} crypto::nodeKeyReference ( os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > key, uint16\_t algoID, uint16\_t keySize ) [private]$ 

Key reference node constructor for searching.

#### **Parameters**

in	key	The public key of a given node
in	algoID	The algorithm identifier
in	keySize	Size of the key provided

virtual crypto::nodeKeyReference::~nodeKeyReference( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.29.3 Member Function Documentation

uint16\_t crypto::nodeKeyReference::algoID ( ) const [inline]

Returns the algorithm key.

Returns

crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_algoID (p. 168)

int crypto::nodeKeyReference::compare ( const nodeKeyReference & comp ) const

Compare crypto::nodeKeyReference (p. 163).

Compares two node key references by their public key, returning the result in the form of a 1,0 or -1.

# **Parameters**

in	comp	Key reference to compare against

# Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::nodeKeyReference::key ( ) const [inline]

Returns the key.

Returns

crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_key (p. 168)

uint16\_t crypto::nodeKeyReference::keySize ( ) const [inline]

Returns the key size.

crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_keySize (p. 168)

nodeGroup\* crypto::nodeKeyReference::master( ) [inline]

Returns a pointer to its master.

Returns

crypto::~nodeKeyReference::\_master

 $bool\ crypto::nodeKeyReference::operator!= (\ const\ \textbf{nodeKeyReference}\ \&\ comp\ )\ const\ [inline]$ 

Not-equals operator.

Parameters

in	comp	Key reference to compare against
----	------	----------------------------------

### Returns

true if not equal, else, false

bool crypto::nodeKeyReference::operator< ( const **nodeKeyReference** & comp ) const [inline] Less-than operator.

Parameters

in	comp	Key reference to compare against

# Returns

true if less than, else, false

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} bool \ crypto::nodeKeyReference::operator<=( \ const \ \textbf{nodeKeyReference} \ \& \ comp \ ) \ const \ [inline] \end{tabular}$ 

Less-than/equals to operator.

Parameters

Key reference to compare against	comp	in
----------------------------------	------	----

## Returns

true if less than or equal to, else, false

 $\label{local_problem} bool\ crypto::nodeKeyReference::operator == (\ const\ \textbf{nodeKeyReference}\ \&\ comp\ )\ const\ [inline]$ 

Equality operator.

**Parameters** 

in	comp	Key reference to compare against
----	------	----------------------------------

Returns

true if equal, else, false

bool crypto::nodeKeyReference::operator> ( const nodeKeyReference & comp ) const [inline]

Greater-than operator.

Parameters

	in	comp	Key reference to compare against
--	----	------	----------------------------------

Returns

true if greater than, else, false

 $\label{local_problem} bool\ crypto::nodeKeyReference::operator>= (\ const\ \textbf{nodeKeyReference}\ \&\ comp\ )\ const\ [inline]$ 

Greater-than/equals to operator.

**Parameters** 

in	comp	Key reference to compare against
----	------	----------------------------------

Returns

true if greater than or equal to, else, false

uint64\_t crypto::nodeKeyReference::timestamp ( ) const [inline]

Returns the timestamp.

Returns

crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_timestamp (p. 168)

6.29.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class keyBank [friend]

Friendship with crypto::keyBank (p. 136).

The key bank must be able to create a node key to search by key

friend class nodeGroup [friend]

Friendship with crypto::nodeGroup (p. 156).

Only node groupings can meaningfully create this class, so the constructor is private and only accessable by **crypto::nodeGroup** (p. 156).

# 6.29.5 Member Data Documentation

uint16\_t crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_algoID [private]

ID of public key algorithm.

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_key [private]

Shared pointer to public key.

uint16\_t crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_keySize [private]

Size of public key.

nodeGroup\* crypto::nodeKeyReference:: master [private]

Pointer to node group.

uint64\_t crypto::nodeKeyReference::\_timestamp [private]

Timestamp key created.

# 6.30 crypto::nodeNameReference Class Reference

Name storage node.

**Public Member Functions** 

• virtual ~nodeNameReference ()

Virtual destructor.

• nodeGroup \* master ()

Returns a pointer to its master.

• std::string groupName () const

Returns the group name.

• std::string **name** () const

Returns the name.

• uint64\_t timestamp () const

Returns the timestamp.

• int compare (const nodeNameReference &comp) const

Compare crypto::nodeNameReference (p. 168).

 bool operator== (const nodeNameReference &comp) const Equality operator.

• bool operator!= (const nodeNameReference &comp) const

Not-equals operator.

• bool operator> (const nodeNameReference &comp) const

Greater-than operator.

• bool operator>= (const nodeNameReference &comp) const

Greater-than/equals to operator.

• bool operator< (const nodeNameReference &comp) const

Less-than operator.

bool operator<= (const nodeNameReference &comp) const</li>

Less-than/equals to operator.

# **Private Member Functions**

nodeNameReference (nodeGroup \*master, std::string groupName, std::string name, uint64←
 \_t timestamp=os::getTimestamp())

Name reference node constructor.

• nodeNameReference (std::string groupName, std::string name)

Name reference node constructor for searching.

# Private Attributes

• nodeGroup \* \_master

Pointer to node group.

• std::string \_groupName

Name of the group this name is from.

• std::string \_name

Name of the node.

• uint64\_t \_timestamp

Timestamp key created.

# Friends

• class nodeGroup

Friendship with crypto::nodeGroup (p. 156).

• class keyBank

Friendship with crypto::keyBank (p. 136).

# 6.30.1 Detailed Description

Name storage node.

Allows for storage and sorting of a node group by its name. This node holds a reference to the larger group node.

# 6.30.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::nodeNameReference::nodeNameReference ( nodeGroup \* master, std::string
groupName, std::string name, uint64\_t timestamp = os::getTimestamp() ) [private]

Name reference node constructor.

# Parameters

	[in/out]	master Reference to the 'master' group
in	groupName	Group name of the node being registered
in	name	Name of the node being registered
	timestamp	The time this node was created, 'now' by defult

crypto::nodeNameReference::nodeNameReference( std::string groupName, std::string name )
[private]

Name reference node constructor for searching.

# **Parameters**

in	groupName	Group name of the node being registered
in	name	Name of the node being registered

virtual crypto::nodeNameReference::~nodeNameReference( ) [inline], [virtual]

# Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.30.3 Member Function Documentation

int crypto::nodeNameReference::compare ( const nodeNameReference & comp ) const

# Compare crypto::nodeNameReference (p. 168).

Compares two node name references by their group and name, returning the result in the form of a 1,0 or -1.

in	comp	Name reference to compare against

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

std::string crypto::nodeNameReference::groupName() const [inline]

Returns the group name.

Returns

crypto::nodeNameReference::\_groupName (p. 173)

nodeGroup\* crypto::nodeNameReference::master( ) [inline]

Returns a pointer to its master.

Returns

crypto::nodeNameReference::\_master (p. 173)

std::string crypto::nodeNameReference::name ( ) const [inline]

Returns the name.

Returns

crypto::nodeNameReference::\_name (p. 173)

 $bool\ crypto::nodeNameReference::operator!=(\ const\ \textbf{nodeNameReference}\ \&\ comp\ )\ const\ [inline]$ 

Not-equals operator.

**Parameters** 

in	comp	Name reference to compare against

Returns

true if not equal, else, false

 $\verb|bool crypto::nodeNameReference::operator<( const \verb|nodeNameReference| \& comp |) const \\ [inline]$ 

Less-than operator.

**Parameters** 

in comp Name reference to compare against

true if less than, else, false

bool crypto::nodeNameReference::operator<= ( const nodeNameReference & comp ) const
[inline]</pre>

Less-than/equals to operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	comp	Name reference to compare against
----	------	-----------------------------------

### Returns

true if less than or equal to, else, false

 $bool\ crypto::nodeNameReference::operator == (\ const\ \textbf{nodeNameReference}\ \&\ comp\ )\ const\ [inline]$ 

Equality operator.

# **Parameters**

	in comp	Name reference to compare against
--	---------	-----------------------------------

# Returns

true if equal, else, false

 ${\tt bool\ crypto::nodeNameReference::operator>(\ const\ \textbf{nodeNameReference}\ \&\ comp\ )\ const}$   $[\verb|inline|]$ 

Greater-than operator.

# **Parameters**

in	comp	Name reference to compare against
----	------	-----------------------------------

### Returns

true if greater than, else, false

 $bool\ crypto::nodeNameReference::operator>= (\ const\ \textbf{nodeNameReference}\ \&\ comp\ )\ const\ [inline]$ 

Greater-than/equals to operator.

### **Parameters**

	in	comp	Name reference to compare against
--	----	------	-----------------------------------

Returns

true if greater than or equal to, else, false

uint64\_t crypto::nodeNameReference::timestamp( ) const [inline]

Returns the timestamp.

Returns

crypto::nodeNameReference::\_timestamp (p. 173)

6.30.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class keyBank [friend]

Friendship with crypto::keyBank (p. 136).

The key bank must be able to create a node name to search by name

friend class nodeGroup [friend]

Friendship with crypto::nodeGroup (p. 156).

Only node groupings can meaningfully create this class, so the constructor is private and only accessable by **crypto::nodeGroup** (p. 156).

6.30.5 Member Data Documentation

std::string crypto::nodeNameReference::\_groupName [private]

Name of the group this name is from.

nodeGroup\* crypto::nodeNameReference::\_master [private]

Pointer to node group.

std::string crypto::nodeNameReference::\_name [private]

Name of the node.

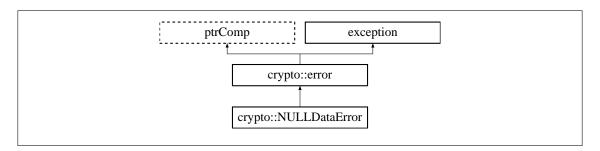
uint64\_t crypto::nodeNameReference::\_timestamp [private]

Timestamp key created.

# 6.31 crypto::NULLDataError Class Reference

### NULL data error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::NULLDataError:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~NULLDataError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "NULL Data".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "A function was passed NULL data where this is illegal".

# 6.31.1 Detailed Description

### NULL data error.

Thrown when NULL data is passed to a function or class.

# 6.31.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::NULLDataError::~NULLDataError( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

# Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

# 6.31.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::NULLDataError::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "A function was passed NULL data where this is illegal".

# Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::NULLDataError::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "NULL Data".

Returns

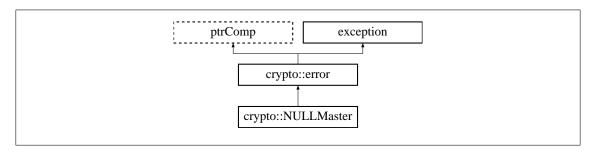
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.32 crypto::NULLMaster Class Reference

# NULL master error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::NULLMaster:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~NULLMaster () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "NULL Master pointer".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "A class received a NULL master pointer, this is illegal".

# 6.32.1 Detailed Description

# NULL master error.

Thrown when a class is passed a NULL master where such a class must have a defined master.

# 6.32.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::NULLMaster::~NULLMaster( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.32.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::NULLMaster::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "A class received a NULL master pointer, this is illegal".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::NULLMaster::errorTitle ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "NULL Master pointer".

Returns

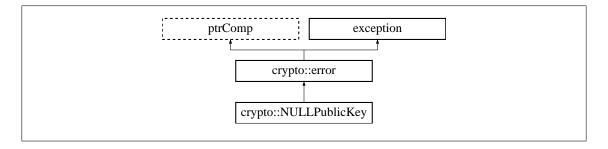
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.33 crypto::NULLPublicKey Class Reference

NULL public-key error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::NULLPublicKey:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~NULLPublicKey () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Public Key NULL".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Attempted to bind a public key of illegal type NULL".

# 6.33.1 Detailed Description

NULL public-key error.

Thrown when a NULL public-key or public-key of undefined type is used.

# 6.33.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::NULLPublicKey::~NULLPublicKey( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.33.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::NULLPublicKey::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Attempted to bind a public key of illegal type NULL".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::NULLPublicKey::errorTitle ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Public Key NULL".

Returns

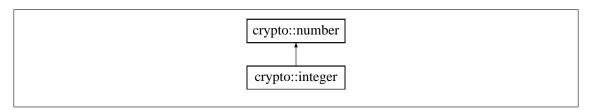
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from **crypto::error** (p. 84).

# 6.34 crypto::number Class Reference

Basic number definition.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::number:



# **Public Member Functions**

- number (struct numberType \*numDef=buildNullNumberType())
  - Construct with number definition.
- number (uint16\_t size, struct numberType \*numDef=buildNullNumberType())
   Construct with size.

Construct with data array.

• number (const number &num)

Copy constructor.

• number & operator= (const number &num)

Equality constructor.

• virtual ~number ()

Virtual destructor.

• void reduce ()

Eliminate high-order zeros.

• void **expand** (uint16\_t **size**)

Expand number size.

• os::smart\_ptr< unsigned char > **getCharData** (unsigned int &arr\_len) const Build byte array.

 os::smart\_ptr< unsigned char > getCompCharData (unsigned int &arr\_len) const Build compatibility byte array.

• std::string toString () const

Build hex string from number.

• void **fromString** (const std::string &str)

Re-builds number from provided string.

• uint32\_t operator[] (uint16\_t pos) const

Read-only data access.

• uint32\_t & operator[] (uint16\_t pos)

Read/write data access.

• const bool operator== (const number &comp) const

'==' comparison operator

• const bool operator!= (const number &comp) const

'!=' comparison operator

• const bool operator<= (const number &comp) const

'<=' comparison operator

• const bool **operator**>= (const **number** &comp) const

'>=' comparison operator

• const bool **operator**< (const **number** &comp) const

'<' comparison operator

• const bool operator> (const number &comp) const

'>' comparison operator

• int compare (const number \*n2) const

Compares two numbers.

• void addition (const number \*n2, number \*result) const

Addition function.

• void subtraction (const number \*n2, number \*result) const

Subtraction function.

• void **rightShift** (uint16\_t n2, **number** \*result) const

Right shift function.

• void leftShift (uint16\_t n2, number \*result) const

Left shift function.

• void multiplication (const number \*n2, number \*result) const

Multiplication function.

• void division (const number \*n2, number \*result) const

Division function.

• void **modulo** (const **number** \*n2, **number** \*result) const

Modulo function.

• void exponentiation (const number \*n2, number \*result) const

Exponentiation function.

• void **moduloExponentiation** (const **number** \*n2, const **number** \*n3, **number** \*result) const *Modular exponentiation.* 

• void gcd (const number \*n2, number \*result) const

Greatest-common-denominator function.

• void modInverse (const number \*n2, number \*result) const

Modular-inverse function.

• number operator| (const number &op) const

Or operator.

• number & operator|= (const number &op)

Or-equals operator.

• number operator& (const number &op) const

And operator.

• number & operator&= (const number &op)

And-equals operator.

• number operator^ (const number &op) const

X-Or operator.

• number & operator^= (const number &op)

X-Or-equals operator.

• number operator~ () const

Negate operator.

• virtual bool checkType () const

Check if the number is valid.

• bool hasCompare () const

Check for the 'compare' function.

• bool hasAddition () const

Check for the 'addition' function.

• bool hasSubtraction () const

Check for the 'subtraction' function.

• bool **hasRightShift** () const

Check for the 'rightShift' function.

• bool hasLeftShift () const

Check for the 'leftShift' function.

• bool hasMultiplication () const

Check for the 'multiplication' function.

• bool hasDivision () const

Check for the 'division' function.

• bool hasModulo () const

Check for the 'modulo' function.

• bool hasExponentiation () const

Check for the 'exponentiation' function.

• bool hasModuloExponentiation () const

Check for the 'moduloExponentiation' function.

• bool hasGCD () const

Check for the 'gcd' function.

• bool hasModInverse () const

Check for the 'modInverse' function.

• uint16 t size () const

Access data size.

• uint32\_t \* data ()

Data access.

• const uint32\_t \* data () const

Constant data access.

• const struct numberType \* numberDefinition () const

Access number definition.

• int typeID () const

Access number ID.

• std::string name () const

Access number name.

# **Protected Member Functions**

• int \_compare (const number &n2) const

Compares two numbers.

# Protected Attributes

• struct numberType \* \_numDef

Definition of number algorithms.

• uint16\_t \_size

Size of the data array.

uint32\_t \* \_data

Data array.

# 6.34.1 Detailed Description

Basic number definition.

This class defines the basics of all large number classes. Operators are specifically defined in each class which inherits from number.

# 6.34.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::number::number ( struct numberType \* numDef = buildNullNumberType() )

Construct with number definition.

### **Parameters**

in	numDef	Definition of number, by default <b>buildNullNumberType()</b> (p. 16)
----	--------	---

crypto::number::number ( uint16\_t size, struct numberType \* numDef = buildNullNumberType()
)

Construct with size.

### Parameters

i	n	size	Size of the number to be constructed
i	n	numDef	Definition of number, by default <b>buildNullNumberType()</b> (p. 16)

crypto::number::number ( const uint32\_t \* d, uint16\_t size, struct **numberType** \* numDef = **buildNullNumberType**() )

Construct with data array.

## Parameters

in	n d Data array to bind to this number	
in	n size Size of the number to be constructed	
in	numDef	Definition of number, by default buildNullNumberType() (p. 16)

crypto::number::number ( const number & num )

Copy constructor.

# Parameters

in	num	Number used to construct this

virtual crypto::number::~number( ) [virtual]

## Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.34.3 Member Function Documentation

int crypto::number::\_compare ( const number & n2 ) const [protected]

Compares two numbers.

# **Parameters**

in	n2	Number to be compared against
----	----	-------------------------------

### Returns

0 if equal, 1 if greater than, -1 if less than

void crypto::number::addition ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

### Addition function.

Preforms this+n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the addition if the number definition defines an addition function.

### **Parameters**

in	n2	Number to be added
out	result	Result of addition

### Returns

void

virtual bool crypto::number::checkType ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Check if the number is valid.

By default, this function returns false. Numbers which inherit this class are expected to use this function to check if the number definition matches the class definition.

Returns

true if valid type, else, false

Reimplemented in crypto::integer (p. 130).

int crypto::number::compare ( const number \* n2 ) const

Compares two numbers.

in	n2	Number to be compared against
----	----	-------------------------------

0 if equal, 1 if greater than, -1 if less than

uint32 t\* crypto::number::data( ) [inline]

Data access.

Returns

crypto::number::\_data (p. 194)

const uint32\_t\* crypto::number::data ( ) const [inline]

Constant data access.

Returns

crypto::number::\_data (p. 194)

void crypto::number::division ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

Division function.

Preforms this/n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the division if the number definition defines an division function.

### **Parameters**

in	n2	Number to be divided by
out	result	Result of division

### Returns

void

void crypto::number::expand ( uint16\_t size )

Expand number size.

### **Parameters**

in	size	Size of the number to be constructed
----	------	--------------------------------------

Returns

void

void crypto::number::exponentiation ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

Exponentiation function.

Preforms this ^n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the exponentiation if the number definition defines an exponentiation function.

### **Parameters**

in	n2	Number to be raised to
out	result	Result of exponentiation

# Returns

void

void crypto::number::fromString ( const std::string & str )

Re-builds number from provided string.

#### **Parameters**

in	str	Hex string representing number
----	-----	--------------------------------

### Returns

void

void crypto::number::gcd ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

Greatest-common-denominator function.

Preforms GCD of this and n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the greatest-common-denominator if the number definition defines an greatest-common-denominator function.

### **Parameters**

in	n2	GCD target
out	result	Result of greatest-common-denominator

### Returns

void

os::smart\_ptr<unsigned char> crypto::number::getCharData ( unsigned int & arr\_len ) const

# Build byte array.

Constructs a byte array based on the data array of this number. Useful for binary saving and packet-izing.

out	arr_len	return Byte array

os::smart\_ptr<unsigned char> crypto::number::getCompCharData ( unsigned int & arr\_len ) const

Build compatibility byte array.

Constructs a byte array based on the data array of this number. First eliminates endian differences of operating systems.

### **Parameters**

```
out arr_len return Byte array
```

bool crypto::number::hasAddition ( ) const [inline]

Check for the 'addition' function.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->addition

bool crypto::number::hasCompare ( ) const [inline]

Check for the 'compare' function.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->compare

bool crypto::number::hasDivision ( ) const [inline]

Check for the 'division' function.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->division

bool crypto::number::hasExponentiation ( ) const [inline]

Check for the 'exponentiation' function.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->exponentiation

bool crypto::number::hasGCD ( ) const [inline]

Check for the 'gcd' function.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->gcd

```
bool crypto::number::hasLeftShift( ) const [inline]
Check for the 'leftShift' function.
Returns
     crypto::number::_numDef (p. 194)->leftShift
bool crypto::number::hasModInverse ( ) const [inline]
Check for the 'modInverse' function.
Returns
     crypto::number::_numDef (p. 194)->modInverse
bool crypto::number::hasModulo ( ) const [inline]
Check for the 'modulo' function.
Returns
     crypto::number::_numDef (p. 194)->modulo
bool crypto::number::hasModuloExponentiation ( ) const [inline]
Check for the 'moduloExponentiation' function.
Returns
     crypto::number::_numDef (p. 194)->moduloExponentiation
bool crypto::number::hasMultiplication ( ) const [inline]
Check for the 'multiplication' function.
Returns
     crypto::number::_numDef (p. 194)->multiplication
bool crypto::number::hasRightShift( ) const [inline]
Check for the 'rightShift' function.
Returns
     crypto::number:: numDef (p. 194)->rightShift
bool crypto::number::hasSubtraction ( ) const [inline]
Check for the 'subtraction' function.
```

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->subtraction

Returns

void crypto::number::leftShift ( uint16\_t n2, number \* result ) const

### Left shift function.

Preforms this << n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the shift if the number definition defines an leftShift function.

### Parameters

in	n2	Bits to be shifted by
out	result	Result of shift

# Returns

void

void crypto::number::modInverse ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

### Modular-inverse function.

Preforms (this^-1)n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the modular-inverse if the number definition defines an modular-inverse function.

### **Parameters**

in	n2	Number which defines the modulo space
out	result	Result of modular-inverse

# Returns

void

void crypto::number::modulo ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

### Modulo function.

Preforms thisn2=result. Note that this function will only preform the modulo if the number definition defines an modulo function.

# **Parameters**

in	n2	Number to be moded by
out	result	Result of modulo

### Returns

void

void crypto::number::moduloExponentiation ( const number \* n2, const number \* n3, number \* result ) const

Modular exponentiation.

Preforms this^n2 n3=result. Note that this function will only preform the modular exponentiation if the number definition defines an modular exponentiation function.

#### **Parameters**

	in	n2	Number to be raised to
	in	n3	Number defines modulo space
Ì	out	result	Result of exponentiation

### Returns

void

void crypto::number::multiplication ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

Multiplication function.

Preforms this\*n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the multiplication if the number definition defines an multiplication function.

# **Parameters**

in	n2	Number to be multiplied
out	result	Result of multiplication

### Returns

void

std::string crypto::number::name ( ) const [inline]

Access number name.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->name

const struct numberType\* crypto::number::numberDefinition ( ) const [inline]

Access number definition.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)

const bool crypto::number::operator!= (  $\ const\ \textbf{number}\ \&\ comp\ )$  const

'!=' comparison operator

### **Parameters**

in	comp	Number to be compared against
----	------	-------------------------------

# Returns

this != comp

number crypto::number::operator& ( const number & op ) const

# And operator.

Preforms bitwise and on the number. Note that all numbers can preform bit-wise operations on all other numbers

### Parameters

iı	ор	Number preforming bitwise operation
----	----	-------------------------------------

### Returns

this & op

number& crypto::number::operator&= ( const number & op )

# And-equals operator.

Preforms bitwise and-equals on the number. Note that all numbers can preform bit-wise operations on all other numbers

### **Parameters**

	in	ор	Number preforming bitwise operation
--	----	----	-------------------------------------

# Returns

this = this & op

const bool crypto::number::operator< ( const number & comp ) const

'<' comparison operator

in	comp	Number to be compared against

this < comp

const bool crypto::number::operator<= ( const number & comp ) const</pre>

'<=' comparison operator

### Parameters

in	comp	Number to be compared against

### Returns

this <= comp

number& crypto::number::operator= ( const number & num )

Equality constructor.

# Parameters

# Returns

Reference to this

const bool crypto::number::operator== ( const **number** & comp ) const '==' comparison operator

## Parameters

in	comp	Number to be compared against

# Returns

this == comp

const bool crypto::number::operator> ( const **number** & comp ) const

'>' comparison operator

this > comp

const bool crypto::number::operator>= ( const number & comp ) const

'>=' comparison operator

Parameters

in	comp	Number to be compared against

### Returns

this >= comp

uint32\_t crypto::number::operator[] ( uint16\_t pos ) const

Read-only data access.

### **Parameters**

in po	s Inde	x to access
-------	--------	-------------

### Returns

crypto::number::\_data (p. 194)[pos]

uint32\_t& crypto::number::operator[] ( uint16\_t pos )

Read/write data access.

Parameters

in	pos	Index to access

# Returns

crypto::number::\_data (p. 194)[pos]

**number** crypto::number::operator^ ( const **number** & op ) const

# X-Or operator.

Preforms bitwise exclusive-or on the number. Note that all numbers can preform bit-wise operations on all other numbers

in	ор	Number preforming bitwise operation
----	----	-------------------------------------

this ^ op

**number**& crypto::number::operator^= ( const **number** & op )

# X-Or-equals operator.

Preforms bitwise exclusive-or-equals on the number. Note that all numbers can preform bit-wise operations on all other numbers

# **Parameters**

in	ор	Number preforming bitwise operation
----	----	-------------------------------------

## Returns

this=this ^ op

number crypto::number::operator| ( const number & op ) const

### Or operator.

Preforms bitwise or on the number. Note that all numbers can preform bit-wise operations on all other numbers

# **Parameters**

in	ор	Number preforming bitwise operation
----	----	-------------------------------------

# Returns

this | op

number& crypto::number::operator|= ( const number & op )

### Or-equals operator.

Preforms bitwise or-equals on the number. Note that all numbers can preform bit-wise operations on all other numbers

## **Parameters**

in	ор	Number preforming bitwise operation
----	----	-------------------------------------

# Returns

this = this | op

**number** crypto::number::operator~ ( ) const

Negate operator.

Flips all bits in the number, returning a new number.

Returns

 $\sim$ this

void crypto::number::reduce ( )

Eliminate high-order zeros.

Returns

void

void crypto::number::rightShift ( uint16\_t n2, number \* result ) const

Right shift function.

Preforms this>>n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the shift if the number definition defines an rightShift function.

# Parameters

in	n2	Bits to be shifted by
out	result	Result of shift

# Returns

void

uint16\_t crypto::number::size ( ) const [inline]

Access data size.

Returns

crypto::number::\_size (p. 194)

void crypto::number::subtraction ( const number \* n2, number \* result ) const

Subtraction function.

Preforms this-n2=result. Note that this function will only preform the subtraction if the number definition defines an subtraction function.

in	n2	Number to be subtracted
out	result	Result of subtraction

void

std::string crypto::number::toString ( ) const

Build hex string from number.

Returns

Hex string

int crypto::number::typeID ( ) const [inline]

Access number ID.

Returns

crypto::number::\_numDef (p. 194)->typeID

# 6.34.4 Member Data Documentation

uint32\_t\* crypto::number::\_data [protected]

Data array.

struct numberType\* crypto::number::\_numDef [protected]

Definition of number algorithms.

uint16\_t crypto::number::\_size [protected]

Size of the data array.

# 6.35 numberType Struct Reference

Number type function structure.

# **Public Attributes**

• int typeID

ID integer of the number type.

• const char \* name

Name of the number type.

• compareFunction compare

Pointer to comparison function.

operatorFunction addition

Pointer to addition function.

• operatorFunction subtraction

Pointer to subtraction function.

# • shiftFunction rightShift

Pointer to right-shift function.

### shiftFunction leftShift

Pointer to left-shift function.

# • operatorFunction multiplication

Pointer to multiplication function.

# • operatorFunction division

Pointer to division function.

### • operatorFunction modulo

Pointer to modulo function.

# • operatorFunction exponentiation

Pointer to exponentiation function.

### • tripleCalculation moduloExponentiation

Pointer to modulo exponentiation function.

### operatorFunction gcd

Pointer to greatest common denominator function.

### operatorFunction modInverse

Pointer to modulo inverse function.

# 6.35.1 Detailed Description

Number type function structure.

This structure contains a series of meaningful function pointers which define functions required to meaningfully define a numerical system.

### 6.35.2 Member Data Documentation

operatorFunction numberType::addition

Pointer to addition function.

compareFunction numberType::compare

Pointer to comparison function.

operatorFunction numberType::division

Pointer to division function.

operatorFunction numberType::exponentiation

Pointer to exponentiation function.

operatorFunction numberType::gcd

Pointer to greatest common denominator function.

shiftFunction numberType::leftShift

Pointer to left-shift function.

operatorFunction numberType::modInverse

Pointer to modulo inverse function.

operatorFunction numberType::modulo

Pointer to modulo function.

tripleCalculation numberType::moduloExponentiation

Pointer to modulo exponentiation function.

operatorFunction numberType::multiplication

Pointer to multiplication function.

const char\* numberType::name

Name of the number type.

shiftFunction numberType::rightShift

Pointer to right-shift function.

operatorFunction numberType::subtraction

Pointer to subtraction function.

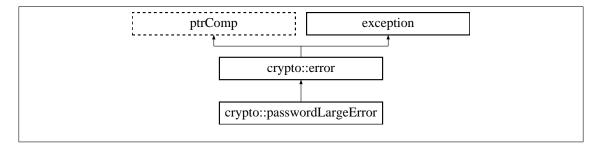
int numberType::typeID

ID integer of the number type.

# 6.36 crypto::passwordLargeError Class Reference

Symmetric key too big.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::passwordLargeError:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~passwordLargeError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Password Size Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Password too large".

# 6.36.1 Detailed Description

Symmetric key too big.

Thrown when a symmetric key is provided which is bigger than the maximum for the specific algorithm.

# 6.36.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
virtual crypto::passwordLargeError::~passwordLargeError() throw) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.36.3 Member Function Documentation

```
std::string crypto::passwordLargeError::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]
```

Long error descriptor Returns "Password too large".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

```
std::string crypto::passwordLargeError::errorTitle ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Short error descriptor Returns "Password Size Error".

Returns

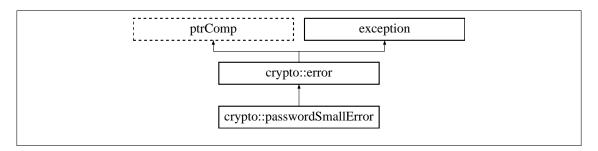
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.37 crypto::passwordSmallError Class Reference

Symmetric key too small.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::passwordSmallError:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~passwordSmallError () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Password Size Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Password too small".

# 6.37.1 Detailed Description

Symmetric key too small.

Thrown when a symmetric key is provided which is smaller than the minimum for the specific algorithm.

# 6.37.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::passwordSmallError::~passwordSmallError( ) throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

# 6.37.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::passwordSmallError::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Password too small".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::passwordSmallError::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Password Size Error".

Returns

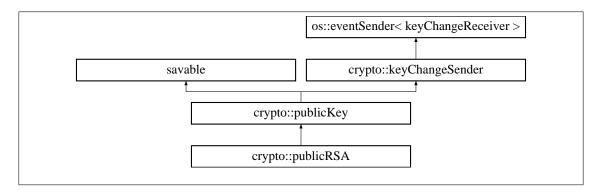
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.38 crypto::publicKey Class Reference

Base public-key class.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::publicKey:



# **Public Member Functions**

• void readLock ()

Increments the read-lock.

• void readUnlock ()

Decrements the read-lock.

• virtual ~publicKey ()

Virtual destructor.

• bool searchKey (hash hsh, unsigned int &hist, bool &type)

Searches for key by hash.

• bool **searchKey** (os::smart\_ptr< **number** > key, unsigned int &hist, bool &type)

Searches for key.

- virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const os::smart\_ptr< number > num) const Converts number to correct type.
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const uint32\_t \*arr, uint16\_t len) const Converts array to correct number type.
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const unsigned char \*arr, unsigned int len)

Converts byte array to correct number type.

• os::smart\_ptr< number > getN () const

Public key access.

• os::smart\_ptr< number > getD () const

Private key access.

• uint64 t timestamp () const

Time-stamp access.

• os::smart ptr< number > getOldN (unsigned int history=0)

Access old public keys.

• os::smart ptr< number > getOldD (unsigned int history=0)

Access old private keys.

• uint64\_t **getOldTimestamp** (unsigned int **history**=0)

Access old time-stamps.

• virtual void generateNewKeys ()

Key generation function.

• virtual bool generating ()

Tests if the keys are in the process of generating.

• uint16\_t algorithm () const

Access algorithm ID.

• virtual std::string algorithmName () const

Access algorithm name.

• uint16\_t size () const

Access key size.

• void setHistory (uint16\_t hist)

Sets history size.

- uint16\_t **history** () const
- void save ()

Re-save the entire structure.

• void loadFile ()

Loads the structure from a file.

void setFileName (std::string fileName)

Set the save file name.

• void **setPassword** (unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen)

Binds a new symmetric key.

- void **setPassword** (std::string password)
- void setEncryptionAlgorithm (os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo)

Sets the symmetric encryption algorithm.

• const std::string & fileName () const

Return the save file path.

void addKeyPair (os::smart\_ptr< number > \_n, os::smart\_ptr< number > \_d, uint64\_t tms=os
 ::getTimestamp())

Add key pair.

virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > encode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN=NULL) const

Number encode.

• virtual void **encode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< **number** > publicN=NULL) const

Data encode against number.

• virtual void **encode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \*publicN, unsigned int nLength) const

Data encode.

• virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > decode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code) const Number decode.

virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > decode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, unsigned int hist)
 Number decode, old key.

• void **decode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength) const Data decode.

• void **decode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned int hist)

Data decode, old key.

• bool **operator==** (const **publicKey** &cmp) const

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

• bool operator!= (const publicKey &cmp) const

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

• bool **operator**< (const **publicKey** &cmp) const

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

• bool operator> (const publicKey &cmp) const

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

• bool operator<= (const publicKey &cmp) const

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

• bool operator>= (const publicKey &cmp) const

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

# Static Public Member Functions

static os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const os::smart\_ptr< number > num, uint16\_t size)

Converts number to correct type, statically.

- static os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const uint32\_t \*arr, uint16\_t len, uint16\_t size)

  Converts array to correct number type, statically.
- static os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const unsigned char \*arr, unsigned int len, uint16\_t size)

Converts byte array to correct number type, statically.

• static uint16\_t staticAlgorithm ()

Access algorithm ID.

• static std::string staticAlgorithmName ()

Access algorithm name.

static os::smart\_ptr< number > encode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN, uint16\_t size)

Static number encode.

static void encode (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN, uint16\_t size)

Hybrid data encode against number.

• static void **encode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \*publicN, unsigned int nLength, uint16\_t **size**)

Static data encode.

#### Static Public Attributes

• static const unsigned int **CURRENT INDEX** = ~0

Current key index Allows the current key to be accessed as historical index '-1'.

• static const bool PUBLIC =true

Public boolean marker.

• static const bool PRIVATE =false

Private boolean marker.

• static const bool N\_MARKER =true

N (public) boolean marker.

• static const bool **D\_MARKER** =false

D (private) boolean marker.

#### **Protected Member Functions**

• publicKey (uint16\_t algo, uint16\_t sz=size::public512)

No key constructor.

• publicKey (const publicKey &ky)

Copy constructor.

publicKey (os::smart\_ptr< number > \_n, os::smart\_ptr< number > \_d, uint16\_t algo, uint16 

\_t sz=size::public512, uint64\_t tms=os::getTimestamp())

Construct with keys.

publicKey (uint16\_t algo, std::string fileName, std::string password="", os::smart\_ptr< stream ← PackageFrame > stream algo=NULL)

Construct with path to file and password.

• publicKey (uint16\_t algo, std::string fileName, unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen, os
∴:smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo=NULL)

Construct with path to file and password.

• void writeLock ()

Locks the write lock.

• void writeUnlock ()

Unlocks the write lock.

• int compare (const publicKey &cmp) const

Compare this with another public key.

• void **pushOldKeys** (os::smart\_ptr< **number** > **n**, os::smart\_ptr< **number** > **d**, uint64\_t ts)

Bind old keys to history.

# **Protected Attributes**

- os::smart\_ptr< number > n
- os::smart\_ptr< number > d
- uint64\_t \_timestamp
- os::unsortedList< number > oldN
- os::unsortedList< number > oldD
- os::unsortedList< uint64 t > timestamps

#### Private Attributes

- uint16\_t \_size
- uint16\_t \_algorithm
- uint16\_t \_history
- unsigned char \* \_key

Symmetric key for encryption.

• unsigned int \_keyLen

Length of symmetric key.

- os::smart ptr< streamPackageFrame > fePackage
- std::string \_fileName
- os::multiLock keyLock

# 6.38.1 Detailed Description

Base public-key class.

Class which defines the general structure of a public-private key pair. The class does not define the specifics of the algorithm.

# 6.38.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::publicKey::publicKey ( uint16\_t algo, uint16\_t sz = size::public512 ) [protected]

No key constructor.

#### **Parameters**

algo	Algorithm ID
SZ	Size of key, size::public512 by default

crypto::publicKey::publicKey ( const publicKey & ky ) [protected]

Copy constructor.

#### **Parameters**

ky	Public key to be copied
----	-------------------------

```
crypto::publicKey::publicKey ( os::smart_ptr< number > _n, os::smart_ptr< number > _d,
uint16_t algo, uint16_t sz = size::public512, uint64_t tms = os::getTimestamp() )
[protected]
```

# Construct with keys.

#### Parameters

_n	Smart pointer to public key	
_d	Smart pointer to private key	
algo	Algorithm ID	
SZ	Size of key, size::public512 by default	
tms	Time-stamp of the current keys, now by defaul	

crypto::publicKey::publicKey ( uint16\_t algo, std::string fileName, std::string password = "",
os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo = NULL ) [protected]

Construct with path to file and password.

#### Parameters

algo	Algorithm ID
fileName	Name of file to find keys
password	String representing symmetric key, "" by default
stream_algo	Symmetric key encryption algorithm, NULL by default

crypto::publicKey::publicKey ( uint16\_t algo, std::string fileName, unsigned char \* key, unsigned
int keyLen, os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo = NULL ) [protected]

Construct with path to file and password.

# Parameters

algo	Algorithm ID
fileName	Name of file to find keys
key	Symmetric key
keyLen	Length of symmetric key
stream_algo	Symmetric key encryption algorithm, NULL by default

virtual crypto::publicKey::~publicKey( ) [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.38.3 Member Function Documentation

 $\label{lem:condition} \mbox{void crypto::publicKey::addKeyPair ( os::smart_ptr< \mbox{number} > \_n, os::smart_ptr< \mbox{number} > \_d, \\ \mbox{uint64\_t tms} = \mbox{os::getTimestamp()} \mbox{)}$ 

#### Add key pair.

Adds a key-pair and binds the current keys to the history;.

### **Parameters**

_n	Smart pointer to public key
_d	Smart pointer to private key
tms	Time-stamp of the current keys, now by default

#### Returns

void

uint16\_t crypto::publicKey::algorithm ( ) const [inline]

Access algorithm ID.

Returns

crypto::publicKey::\_algorithm (p. 217)

virtual std::string crypto::publicKey::algorithmName ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Access algorithm name.

Returns

crypto::publicKey::staticAlgorithmName() (p. 217)

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 231).

int crypto::publicKey::compare ( const publicKey & cmp ) const [protected]

Compare this with another public key.

Compares based on the algorithm ID and size of the key. Note that this will return 0 if two public keys have the same algorithm ID and size even if they have different keys.

#### **Parameters**

p Public key to compare again	стр	in
-------------------------------	-----	----

# Returns

0 if equal, 1 if greater than, -1 if less than

virtual os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKey::copyConvert ( const os::smart\_ptr< number >
num ) const [virtual]

Converts number to correct type.

#### **Parameters**

in	num	Number to be converted

#### Returns

Converted number

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 231).

 $\label{lem:const} \begin{tabular}{ll} virtual os::smart\_ptr < number > crypto::publicKey::copyConvert ( const uint32\_t * arr, uint16\_t len ) const [virtual] \end{tabular}$ 

Converts array to correct number type.

#### **Parameters**

in	arr	Array to be converted
in	len	Length of array to be converted

#### Returns

Converted number

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 231).

 $\label{lem:construction} virtual \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > crypto::publicKey::copyConvert \ ( \ const \ unsigned \ char * arr, unsigned \ int \ len \ ) \ const \ \ [virtual]$ 

Converts byte array to correct number type.

### Parameters

in	arr	Byte array to be converted
in	len	Length of array to be converted

### Returns

Converted number

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 232).

static os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKey::copyConvert ( const os::smart\_ptr< number >
num, uint16\_t size ) [static]

Converts number to correct type, statically.

#### **Parameters**

in	num	Number to be converted

#### Returns

#### Converted number

static os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKey::copyConvert ( const uint32\_t \* arr, uint16\_t len, uint16\_t size ) [static]

Converts array to correct number type, statically.

# **Parameters**

in	arr	Array to be converted
in	len	Length of array to be converted

#### Returns

#### Converted number

static os::smart\_ptr<**number**> crypto::publicKey::copyConvert ( const unsigned char \* arr, unsigned int len, uint16 t size ) [static]

Converts byte array to correct number type, statically.

# **Parameters**

ir	arr	Byte array to be converted
ir	len	Length of array to be converted

# Returns

#### Converted number

 $\label{lem:code} virtual \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > crypto::publicKey::decode \ ( \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > code \ ) \ const \ [virtual]$ 

# Number decode.

Uses the private key to decode a set of data. Re-implemented by algorithm definitions which inherit from this class.

#### **Parameters**

in	code	Data to be decoded
----	------	--------------------

#### Returns

Decoded number

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 233).

 $\label{lem:code} virtual \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > crypto::publicKey::decode \ ( \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > code, \\ unsigned \ int \ hist \ ) \ \ [virtual]$ 

Number decode, old key.

Uses the private key to decode a set of data. Re-implemented by algorithm definitions which inherit from this class.

#### **Parameters**

in	code	Data to be decoded
in	hist	Index of historical key

#### Returns

Decoded number

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 233).

void crypto::publicKey::decode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength ) const

#### Data decode.

Uses the private key to decode a set of data.

### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be decoded
in	codeLength	Length of code to be decoded

# Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::decode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned int hist )

Data decode, old key.

Uses the private key to decode a set of data.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be decoded
in	codeLength	Length of code to be decoded
in	hist	Index of historical key

# Returns

void

 $static \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > crypto::publicKey::encode \ ( \ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > code, \\ os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > publicN, \ uint16\_t \ size \ ) \ [static]$ 

#### Static number encode.

This function is expected to be re-implemented for each public-key type. This function must be static because data can be encoded with a public key even though a node does not have its own keys defined.

# **Parameters**

in	code	Data to be encoded
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against
in	size	Size of key used

#### Returns

# Encoded number

static void crypto::publicKey::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN, uint16\_t size ) [static]

# Hybrid data encode against number.

This function is expected to be re-implemented for each public-key type. This function must be static because data can be encoded with a public key even though a node does not have its own keys defined.

### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be encoded
in	codeLength	Length of code array
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against, NULL by default

#### Returns

void

static void crypto::publicKey::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \* publicN, unsigned int nLength, uint16\_t size ) [static]

#### Static data encode.

This function is expected to be re-implemented for each public-key type. This function must be static because data can be encoded with a public key even though a node does not have its own keys defined.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be encoded
in	codeLength	Length of code array
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against
in	nLength	Length of key array
in	size	Size of key used

#### Returns

void

virtual os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKey::encode ( os::smart\_ptr< number > code,
os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN = NULL ) const [virtual]

#### Number encode.

#### **Parameters**

		Data to be encoded
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against, NULL by default

#### Returns

# Encoded number

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 235).

virtual void crypto::publicKey::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength,
os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN = NULL ) const [virtual]

Data encode against number.

# Parameters

	[in/out]	code Data to be encoded
in	codeLength	Length of code array
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against, NULL by default

# Returns

void

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 235).

virtual void crypto::publicKey::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \* publicN, unsigned int nLength ) const [virtual]

#### Data encode.

# **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be encoded
in	codeLength	Length of code array
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against
in	nLength	Length of key array

# Returns

void

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 235).

const std::string& crypto::publicKey::fileName ( ) const [inline]

Return the save file path.

Returns

crypto::publicKey::\_fileName (p. 218)

virtual void crypto::publicKey::generateNewKeys( ) [virtual]

Key generation function.

Generates new keys for the specific algorithm. This is re-implemented by every algorithm.

Returns

void

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 236).

virtual bool crypto::publicKey::generating ( ) [inline], [virtual]

Tests if the keys are in the process of generating.

Returns

True if generating new keys

Reimplemented in crypto::publicRSA (p. 236).

os::smart\_ptr<**number**> crypto::publicKey::getD ( ) const

Private key access.

Returns

crypto::publicKey::d (p. 218)

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKey::getN ( ) const

Public key access.

Returns

crypto::publicKey::n (p. 219)

 $os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > crypto::publicKey::getOldD ( unsigned int history = \emptyset )$ 

Access old private keys.

**Parameters** 

	history	Historical index, 0 by default
--	---------	--------------------------------

Returns

Private key at given index

Parameters

history	Historical index, 0 by default

Returns

Public key at given index

uint64\_t crypto::publicKey::getOldTimestamp ( unsigned int history = 0 )

Access old time-stamps.

**Parameters** 

history Historical index, 0 by default

```
Returns
     Time-stamp at given index
uint16_t crypto::publicKey::history ( ) const [inline]
Access history size
Returns
     crypto::publicKey::_history (p. 218)
void crypto::publicKey::loadFile ( )
Loads the structure from a file.
Returns
     void
bool crypto::publicKey::operator!= ( const publicKey & cmp ) const [inline]
Compares equality by size and algorithm.
Returns
     boolean '!='
bool crypto::publicKey::operator< ( const publicKey & cmp ) const [inline]
Compares equality by size and algorithm.
Returns
     boolean '<'
bool crypto::publicKey::operator<= ( const publicKey & cmp ) const [inline]</pre>
Compares equality by size and algorithm.
Returns
     boolean '<='
bool crypto::publicKey::operator== ( const publicKey & cmp ) const [inline]
Compares equality by size and algorithm.
Returns
```

boolean '=='

```
bool crypto::publicKey::operator> ( const publicKey & cmp ) const [inline]
```

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

Returns

boolean '>'

bool crypto::publicKey::operator>= ( const publicKey & cmp ) const [inline]

Compares equality by size and algorithm.

Returns

boolean '>='

 $\label{local_point} void\ crypto::publicKey::pushOldKeys\ (\ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{number} > n,\ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{number} > d, \\ uint64\_t\ ts\ )\ [protected]$ 

Bind old keys to history.

# Parameters

in	n	Old public key
in	d	Old private key
in	ts	Old time-stamp

Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::readLock( ) [inline]

Increments the read-lock.

Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::readUnlock( ) [inline]

Decrements the read-lock.

Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::save ( )

Re-save the entire structure.

Returns

void

bool crypto::publicKey::searchKey ( hash hsh, unsigned int & hist, bool & type )

# Searches for key by hash.

Binds the location that the keys were found in to the arguments of the function.

#### **Parameters**

in	hsh	Hash of the key to be searched for
out	hist	History value the key was found
out	type	Type (public or private)

#### Returns

True if the key was found, else, false

bool crypto::publicKey::searchKey ( os::smart\_ptr< number > key, unsigned int & hist, bool & type )

# Searches for key.

Binds the location that the keys were found in to the arguments of the function.

#### **Parameters**

in	num	Key to search for
out	hist	History value the key was found
out	type	Type (public or private)

#### Returns

True if the key was found, else, false

void crypto::publicKey::setEncryptionAlgorithm ( os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame >
stream\_algo )

Sets the symmetric encryption algorithm.

#### **Parameters**

in	stream_algo	Symmetric key algorithm
----	-------------	-------------------------

# Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::setFileName ( std::string fileName )

Set the save file name.

#### **Parameters**

#### Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::setHistory ( uint16\_t hist )

# Sets history size.

Determines the number of historical keys to keep recorded. Note that keys are sorted by the order they were received into this structure, not their time-stamp.

# **Parameters**

in <i>hist</i>	History size to be bound
----------------	--------------------------

# Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::setPassword ( unsigned char \* key, unsigned int keyLen )

#### Binds a new symmetric key.

Re-binding of the symmetric key will result in a re-save event through the savable class.

# **Parameters**

in	key	Symmetric key
in	keyLen	Length of symmetric key

#### Returns

void

void crypto::publicKey::setPassword ( std::string password )

Binds a new symmetric key

#### Parameters

in	password	String representing the symmetric key
----	----------	---------------------------------------

```
Returns
     void
uint16_t crypto::publicKey::size ( ) const [inline]
Access key size.
Returns
     crypto::publicKey::_size (p. 218)
static uint16_t crypto::publicKey::staticAlgorithm( ) [inline], [static]
Access algorithm ID.
Returns
     crypto::algo::publicNULL
static std::string crypto::publicKey::staticAlgorithmName( ) [inline], [static]
Access algorithm name.
Returns
     "NULL Public Key"
uint64 t crypto::publicKey::timestamp( ) const [inline]
Time-stamp access.
Returns
     crypto::publicKey::_timestamp (p. 218)
void crypto::publicKey::writeLock( ) [inline], [protected]
Locks the write lock.
Returns
     void
void crypto::publicKey::writeUnlock( ) [inline], [protected]
Unlocks the write lock.
Returns
     void
6.38.4 Member Data Documentation
uint16_t crypto::publicKey::_algorithm [private]
@ brief ID of algorithm used
```

```
std::string crypto::publicKey::_fileName [private]
@ brief Name of file this key is saved to
uint16_t crypto::publicKey::_history [private]
@ brief Number of historical keys to keep
unsigned char* crypto::publicKey::_key [private]
Symmetric key for encryption.
unsigned int crypto::publicKey::_keyLen [private]
Length of symmetric key.
uint16_t crypto::publicKey::_size [private]
@ brief Size of the keys used
uint64 t crypto::publicKey:: timestamp [protected]
@ brief Date/time keys created
os::unsortedList<uint64 t> crypto::publicKey:: timestamps [protected]
@ brief List of time-stamps for old pairs
const unsigned int crypto::publicKey::CURRENT_INDEX = ~0 [static]
Current key index Allows the current key to be accessed as historical index '-1'.
os::smart_ptr<number> crypto::publicKey::d [protected]
@ brief Private key
const bool crypto::publicKey::D_MARKER =false [static]
D (private) boolean marker.
os::smart_ptr<streamPackageFrame> crypto::publicKey::fePackage [private]
@ brief Algorithm used for encryption
os::multiLock crypto::publicKey::keyLock [private]
@ brief Mutex for replacing the keys
```

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKey::n [protected]

@ brief Public key

const bool crypto::publicKey::N\_MARKER =true [static]

N (public) boolean marker.

os::unsortedList<number> crypto::publicKey::oldD [protected]

@ brief List of old private keys

os::unsortedList<**number**> crypto::publicKey::oldN [protected]

@ brief List of old public keys

const bool crypto::publicKey::PRIVATE =false [static]

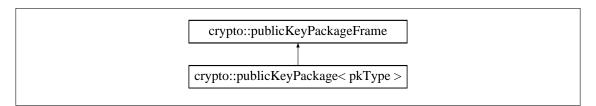
Private boolean marker.

const bool crypto::publicKey::PUBLIC =true [static]

Public boolean marker.

# 6.39 crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > Class Template Reference

Inheritance diagram for crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

- publicKeyPackage (uint16\_t publicSize=size::public512)
- virtual ~publicKeyPackage ()
- os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > getCopy () const
- os::smart ptr< number > convert (uint32 t \*arr, uint16 t len) const
- os::smart\_ptr< number > convert (const unsigned char \*arr, unsigned int len) const
- os::smart\_ptr< number > encode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN) const
- void encode (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN) const
- void **encode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \*publicN, unsigned int nLength) const

- os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > generate () const
- os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > bindKeys (os::smart\_ptr< integer > \_n, os::smart\_ptr< integer > d) const
- os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > bindKeys (uint32\_t \*\_n, uint32\_t \*\_d) const
- os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > openFile (std::string fileName, std::string password) const
- os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > openFile (std::string fileName, unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen) const
- std::string algorithmName () const
- uint16 t algorithm () const

#### Additional Inherited Members

### 6.39.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class pkType > crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType >::publicKeyPackage ( uint16\_t publicSize = size::public512 ) [inline]

template<class pkType > virtual crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType >::~publicKeyPackage ( ) [inline], [virtual]

# 6.39.2 Member Function Documentation

template < class pkType > uint16\_t crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType >::algorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 222).

template < class pkType > std::string crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType >::algorithmName ( )
const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template < class pkType > os::smart\_ptr < publicKey > crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType
>::bindKeys ( os::smart\_ptr < integer > \_n, os::smart\_ptr < integer > \_d ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template<class pkType > os::smart\_ptr<**publicKey**> **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< pkType >::bindKeys ( uint32 t \* n, uint32 t \* d ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template<class pkType > os::smart\_ptr<**number**> **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< pkType >::convert ( uint32\_t \* arr, uint16\_t len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template < class pkType > os::smart\_ptr < number > crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType > ::convert ( const unsigned char \* arr, unsigned int len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template < class pkType > os::smart\_ptr < number > crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType >::encode
( os::smart\_ptr < number > code, os::smart\_ptr < number > publicN ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template<class pkType > void crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType >::encode ( unsigned char \*
code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template<class pkType > void **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< pkType >::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \* publicN, unsigned int nLength ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template<class pkType > os::smart\_ptr<**publicKey**> **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< pkType >::generate( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template<class pkType > os::smart\_ptr<publicKeyPackageFrame> crypto::publicKeyPackage<
pkType >::getCopy ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 223).

template < class pkType > os::smart\_ptr < publicKey > crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType >::openFile ( std::string fileName, std::string password ) const [inline], [virtual]

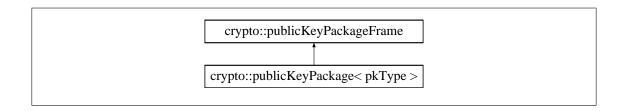
Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 224).

template<class pkType > os::smart\_ptr<publicKey> crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType
>::openFile ( std::string fileName, unsigned char \* key, unsigned int keyLen ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame (p. 224).

# 6.40 crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- **publicKeyPackageFrame** (uint16\_t publicSize=size::public512)
- virtual ~publicKeyPackageFrame ()
- virtual os::smart ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > getCopy () const
- virtual os::smart ptr< number > convert (uint32 t \*arr, uint16 t len) const
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > convert (const unsigned char \*arr, unsigned int len) const
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< number > encode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN) const
- virtual void encode (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number</li>
   publicN) const
- virtual void **encode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \*publicN, unsigned int nLength) const
- virtual os::smart ptr< publicKey > generate () const
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > bindKeys (os::smart\_ptr< integer > \_n, os::smart\_ptr< integer > \_d) const
- virtual os::smart ptr< publicKey > bindKeys (uint32 t \* n, uint32 t \* d) const
- virtual os::smart ptr< publicKey > openFile (std::string fileName, std::string password) const
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > openFile (std::string fileName, unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen) const
- virtual std::string algorithmName () const
- virtual uint16\_t algorithm () const
- void setKeySize (uint16\_t publicSize)
- uint16\_t keySize () const

# **Protected Attributes**

• uint16\_t \_publicSize

# 6.40.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::publicKeyPackageFrame ( uint16_t publicSize =
size::public512 ) [inline]
```

virtual crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::~publicKeyPackageFrame( ) [inline], [virtual]

# 6.40.2 Member Function Documentation

virtual uint16\_t crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::algorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > (p. 220).

virtual std::string crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::algorithmName ( ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > (p. 220).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<publicKey> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::bindKeys ( os::smart\_ptr<
integer > \_n, os::smart\_ptr< integer > \_d ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > (p. 220).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<publicKey> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::bindKeys ( uint32\_t \* \_n, uint32\_t \* \_d ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > (p. 220).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::convert ( uint32\_t \* arr, uint16\_t len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType > (p. 220).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::convert ( const unsigned char \*
arr, unsigned int len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > (p. 221).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::encode ( os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > (p. 221).

 $\label{lem:code} virtual\ void\ crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::encode\ (\ unsigned\ char*code,\ unsigned\ int\ codeLength,\ os::smart\_ptr<\\ \textbf{number}>publicN\ )\ const\ \ [inline],\ [virtual]$ 

Reimplemented in **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< **pkType** > (p. 221).

virtual void crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \* publicN, unsigned int nLength ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< **pkType** > (p. 221).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<publicKey> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::generate ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< **pkType** > (p. 221).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<publicKeyPackageFrame> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::getCopy ( )
const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in **crypto::publicKeyPackage**< **pkType** > (p. 221).

uint16\_t crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::keySize ( ) const [inline]

virtual os::smart\_ptr<publicKey> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::openFile ( std::string fileName, std::string password ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage< pkType > (p. 221).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<**publicKey**> crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::openFile ( std::string fileName, unsigned char \* key, unsigned int keyLen ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::publicKeyPackage < pkType > (p. 221).

void crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame::setKeySize ( uint16\_t publicSize ) [inline]

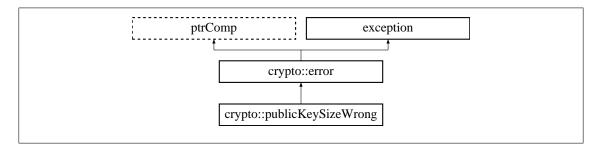
#### 6.40.3 Member Data Documentation

uint16 t crypto::publicKeyPackageFrame:: publicSize [protected]

# 6.41 crypto::publicKeySizeWrong Class Reference

Public-key size error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::publicKeySizeWrong:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~publicKeySizeWrong () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Public Key Size Wrong".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Attempted to use a code or n of improper size".

# 6.41.1 Detailed Description

Public-key size error.

Thrown when a public key or public key interaction detects a size mis-match or illegal size.

# 6.41.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::publicKeySizeWrong::~publicKeySizeWrong( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.41.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::publicKeySizeWrong::errorDescription ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Attempted to use a code or n of improper size".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::publicKeySizeWrong::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Public Key Size Wrong".

Returns

Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.42 crypto::publicKeyTypeBank Class Reference

**Public Member Functions** 

- virtual ~publicKeyTypeBank ()
- void setDefaultPackage (os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > package)
- const os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > defaultPackage () const
- void **pushPackage** (os::smart\_ptr< **publicKeyPackageFrame** > package)
- const os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > findPublicKey (uint16\_t pkID) const
- const os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > findPublicKey (const std::string &pkName) const

Static Public Member Functions

• static os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyTypeBank > singleton ()

**Private Member Functions** 

• publicKeyTypeBank ()

### Private Attributes

- os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > \_defaultPackage
- std::vector< os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > > packageVector

# 6.42.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::publicKeyTypeBank( ) [private]
virtual crypto::publicKeyTypeBank(: publicKeyTypeBank( ) [inline], [virtual]

# 6.42.2 Member Function Documentation

const os::smart\_ptr<publicKeyPackageFrame> crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::defaultPackage ( )
const [inline]

const os::smart\_ptr<**publicKeyPackageFrame**> crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::findPublicKey ( uint16 t pkID ) const

const os::smart\_ptr<**publicKeyPackageFrame**> crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::findPublicKey ( const std::string & pkName ) const

void crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::pushPackage ( os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > package )

 $void\ crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::setDefaultPackage\ (\ os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{publicKeyPackageFrame} > package\ )$ 

static os::smart\_ptr<publicKeyTypeBank> crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::singleton( ) [static]

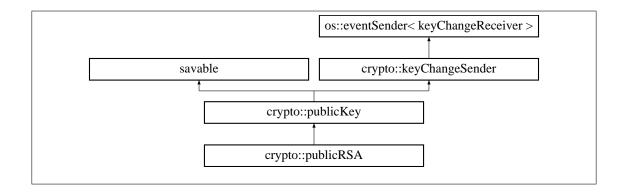
# 6.42.3 Member Data Documentation

os::smart\_ptr<**publicKeyPackageFrame**> crypto::publicKeyTypeBank::\_defaultPackage [private]

# 6.43 crypto::publicRSA Class Reference

RSA public-key encryption.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::publicRSA:



# **Public Member Functions**

• **publicRSA** (uint16\_t sz=size::public256)

Default RSA constructor.

• publicRSA (publicRSA &ky)

Copy Constructor.

• publicRSA (os::smart\_ptr< integer > \_n, os::smart\_ptr< integer > \_d, uint16\_t sz=size → ::public512, uint64\_t tms=os::getTimestamp())

Construct with keys.

Construct with key arrays.

publicRSA (std::string fileName, std::string password="", os::smart\_ptr< streamPackage←</li>
 Frame > stream\_algo=NULL)

Construct with path to file and password.

publicRSA (std::string fileName, unsigned char \*key, unsigned int keyLen, os::smart\_ptr<</li>
 streamPackageFrame > stream algo=NULL)

Construct with path to file and password.

virtual ~publicRSA ()

Virtual destructor.

- os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const os::smart\_ptr< number > num) const
   Converts number to integer.
- os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const uint32\_t \*arr, uint16\_t len) const Converts array to integer.
- os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const unsigned char \*arr, unsigned int len) const
   Converts byte array to integer.
- std::string algorithmName () const

Access algorithm name.

• bool generating ()

Tests if the keys are in the process of generating.

void generateNewKeys ()

Key generation function.

os::smart\_ptr< number > encode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN=NULL) const

Number encode.

void encode (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN=N→
 ULL) const

Hybrid data encode against number.

• void **encode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \*publicN, unsigned int nLength) const

Data encode against number.

• os::smart\_ptr< number > decode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code) const Number decode.

os::smart\_ptr< number > decode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, unsigned int hist)
 Old number decode.

# Static Public Member Functions

static os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const os::smart\_ptr< number > num, uint16\_t size)

Converts number to integer, statically.

- static os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const uint32\_t \*arr, uint16\_t len, uint16\_t size)

  Converts array to integer, statically.
- static os::smart\_ptr< number > copyConvert (const unsigned char \*arr, unsigned int len, uint16\_t size)

Converts byte array to integer, statically.

static uint16\_t staticAlgorithm ()

Access algorithm ID.

• static std::string staticAlgorithmName ()

Access algorithm name.

static os::smart\_ptr< number > encode (os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN, uint16\_t size)

Static number encode.

static void encode (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN, uint16\_t size)

Static data encode.

• static void **encode** (unsigned char \*code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \*publicN, unsigned int nLength, uint16\_t **size**)

Static data encode.

# **Private Member Functions**

• void initE ()

Subroutine initializing crypto::publicRSA::e (p. 237).

# **Private Attributes**

• integer e

Used in intermediate calculation.

• os::smart\_ptr< RSAKeyGenerator > keyGen

Key generation class.

#### Friends

# • class RSAKeyGenerator

Friendship with key generation.

# Additional Inherited Members

# 6.43.1 Detailed Description

RSA public-key encryption.

This class defines an RSA algorithm for public-key cryptography.

# 6.43.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::publicRSA::publicRSA ( uint16_t sz = size::public256 )
```

# Default RSA constructor.

Initializes and generates keys for a new pair of RSA keys. This serves as the default constructor for RSA keys.

# Parameters

in	SZ	Size of keys, crypto::size::public256 by default

crypto::publicRSA::publicRSA ( publicRSA & ky )

# Copy Constructor.

Copies the keys in one RSA pair into another. This copying includes all historical records as well.

### Parameters

in	ky	Key pair to be copied

```
crypto::publicRSA::publicRSA ( os::smart_ptr< integer > _n, os::smart_ptr< integer > _d,
uint16_t sz = size::public512, uint64_t tms = os::getTimestamp() )
```

Construct with keys.

#### **Parameters**

_n	Smart pointer to public key
_d	Smart pointer to private key
SZ	Size of key, size::public512 by default
tms	Time-stamp of the current keys, now by default

 $\label{eq:crypto::publicRSA::publicRSA::publicRSA::publicRSA::publicS12, uint64_t tms = os::getTimestamp() )$ 

# Construct with key arrays.

# Parameters

_n	Array of public key	
_d	Array of private key	
SZ	Size of key, size::public512 by default	
tms	Time-stamp of the current keys, now by default	

crypto::publicRSA::publicRSA ( std::string fileName, std::string password = "", os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > stream\_algo = NULL )

Construct with path to file and password.

# Parameters

fileName	Name of file to find keys
password	String representing symmetric key, "" by default
stream_algo	Symmetric key encryption algorithm, NULL by default

 $\label{eq:crypto::publicRSA::pu$ 

Construct with path to file and password.

#### Parameters

fileName	Name of file to find keys	
key Symmetric key		
keyLen	Length of symmetric key	
stream_algo	Symmetric key encryption algorithm, NULL by default	

virtual crypto::publicRSA::~publicRSA( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.43.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::publicRSA::algorithmName ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Access algorithm name.

Returns

crypto::publicRSA::staticAlgorithmName() (p. 236)

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 205).

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::copyConvert ( const os::smart\_ptr< number > num ) const [virtual]

Converts number to integer.

#### **Parameters**

in	num	Number to be converted
----	-----	------------------------

### Returns

Converted number

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 206).

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::copyConvert ( const uint32\_t \* arr, uint16\_t len ) const [virtual]

Converts array to integer.

#### **Parameters**

in	arr	Array to be converted
in	len	Length of array to be converted

# Returns

Converted number

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 206).

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::copyConvert ( const unsigned char \* arr, unsigned int len ) const [virtual]

Converts byte array to integer.

#### **Parameters**

in	arr	Byte array to be converted
in	len	Length of array to be converted

#### Returns

#### Converted number

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 206).

static os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::copyConvert ( const os::smart\_ptr< number > num, uint16\_t size ) [static]

Converts number to integer, statically.

#### **Parameters**

in	num	Number to be converted
----	-----	------------------------

#### Returns

# Converted number

static os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::copyConvert ( const uint32\_t \* arr, uint16\_t len, uint16\_t size ) [static]

Converts array to integer, statically.

# **Parameters**

in	arr	Array to be converted
in	len	Length of array to be converted

# Returns

#### Converted number

static os::smart\_ptr<**number**> crypto::publicRSA::copyConvert ( const unsigned char \* arr, unsigned int len, uint16\_t size ) [static]

Converts byte array to integer, statically.

#### **Parameters**

in	arr	Byte array to be converted
in	len	Length of array to be converted

#### Returns

#### Converted number

 $os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > crypto::publicRSA::decode ( os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > code ) const [virtual] \\$ 

#### Number decode.

Uses the private key to decode a set of data based on the RSA algorithm.

#### **Parameters**

in code	Data to be decoded
---------	--------------------

#### Returns

#### Decoded number

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 207).

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::decode ( os::smart\_ptr<number> code, unsigned int hist ) [virtual]

# Old number decode.

Uses old private keys to decode a set of data based on the RSA algorithm.

#### **Parameters**

in	code	Data to be decoded
in	hist	Index of historical key

#### Returns

# Decoded number

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 208).

static os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::encode ( os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN, uint16\_t size ) [static]

### Static number encode.

Encodes based on the RSA algorithm. This function must be static because data can be encoded with a public key even though a node does not have its own keys defined.

in	code	Data to be encoded
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against
in	size	Size of key used

#### Returns

#### Encoded number

static void crypto::publicRSA::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN, uint16\_t size ) [static]

## Static data encode.

Encodes based on the RSA algorithm. This function must be static because data can be encoded with a public key even though a node does not have its own keys defined.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be encoded
in	codeLength	Length of code array
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against
in	size	Size of key used

#### Returns

# void

static void crypto::publicRSA::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \* publicN, unsigned int nLength, uint16\_t size ) [static]

# Static data encode.

Encodes based on the RSA algorithm. This function must be static because data can be encoded with a public key even though a node does not have its own keys defined.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be encoded
in	codeLength	Length of code array
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against
in	nLength	Length of key array
in	size	Size of key used

## Returns

void

os::smart\_ptr<number> crypto::publicRSA::encode ( os::smart\_ptr< number > code, os::smart\_ptr< number > publicN = NULL ) const [virtual]

#### Number encode.

## **Parameters**

in	code	Data to be encoded
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against, NULL by default

### Returns

#### Encoded number

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 210).

 $\label{local_void_crypto::publicRSA::encode} \begin{tabular}{ll} void crypto::publicRSA::encode ( unsigned char * code, unsigned int codeLength, os::smart_ptr< number > publicN = NULL ) const [virtual] \end{tabular}$ 

Hybrid data encode against number.

## **Parameters**

	[in/out]	t] code Data to be encoded	
in	codeLength	Length of code array	
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against, NULL by default	

# Returns

void

Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 210).

void crypto::publicRSA::encode ( unsigned char \* code, unsigned int codeLength, unsigned const char \* publicN, unsigned int nLength ) const [virtual]

Data encode against number.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	code Data to be encoded
in	codeLength	Length of code array
in	publicN	Public key to be encoded against, NULL by default

```
Returns
     void
   Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 211).
void crypto::publicRSA::generateNewKeys( ) [virtual]
Key generation function.
   Generates new keys for the specific algorithm. This is re-implemented by every algorithm.
Returns
     void
   Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 211).
bool crypto::publicRSA::generating( ) [virtual]
Tests if the keys are in the process of generating.
Returns
     True if generating new keys
   Reimplemented from crypto::publicKey (p. 211).
void crypto::publicRSA::initE( ) [private]
Subroutine initializing crypto::publicRSA::e (p. 237).
static uint16 t crypto::publicRSA::staticAlgorithm( ) [inline], [static]
Access algorithm ID.
Returns
     crypto::algo::publicRSA
static std::string crypto::publicRSA::staticAlgorithmName( ) [inline], [static]
Access algorithm name.
Returns
     "RSA"
6.43.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation
```

friend class RSAKeyGenerator [friend]

Friendship with key generation.

The **crypto::RSAKeyGenerator** (p. 243) must be able to access the private members of the RSA public key class to bind newly generated keys.

### 6.43.5 Member Data Documentation

integer crypto::publicRSA::e [private]

Used in intermediate calculation.

os::smart\_ptr<**RSAKeyGenerator**> crypto::publicRSA::keyGen [private]

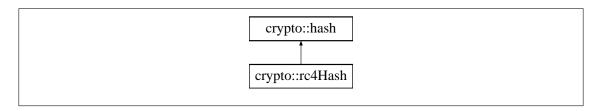
Key generation class.

This pointer will be NULL unless a key is currently being generated/

# 6.44 crypto::rc4Hash Class Reference

RC-4 hash class.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::rc4Hash:



# **Public Member Functions**

• rc4Hash ()

Default RC-4 hash constructor.

• rc4Hash (const unsigned char \*data, uint16\_t size)

Raw data copy.

• rc4Hash (const rc4Hash &cpy)

RC-4 copy constructor.

• void **preformHash** (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t dLen)

Binds a data-set.

• std::string algorithmName () const

Algorithm name string access.

# Static Public Member Functions

• static std::string staticAlgorithmName ()

Algorithm name string access.

• static uint16\_t staticAlgorithm ()

Algorithm ID number access.

• static rc4Hash hash64Bit (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 64 bit hash.

• static rc4Hash hash128Bit (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 128 bit hash.

• static rc4Hash hash256Bit (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 256 bit hash.

• static rc4Hash hash512Bit (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 512 bit hash.

## **Private Member Functions**

• rc4Hash (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length, uint16\_t size)

RC-4 hash constructor.

# Additional Inherited Members

# 6.44.1 Detailed Description

## RC-4 hash class.

This class defines an RC-4 based hash. Note that this hash is likely cryptographically secure, but not proven cryptographically secure.

# 6.44.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::rc4Hash::rc4Hash ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length, uint16\_t size )
[private]

## RC-4 hash constructor.

Constructs a hash with the data to be hashed, the length of the array and the size of the hash to be constructed.

### **Parameters**

in	data	Data array
in	length	Length of data array
in	size	Size of hash

crypto::rc4Hash::rc4Hash( ) [inline]

#### Default RC-4 hash constructor.

Constructs an empty RC-4 hash class.

crypto::rc4Hash::rc4Hash ( const unsigned char \* data, uint16\_t size )

# Raw data copy.

Initializes the RC-4 hash with a data array. This data array is not hashed but assumed to represent hashed data.

in	data	Hashed data array
in	size	Size of hash array

crypto::rc4Hash::rc4Hash ( const rc4Hash & cpy ) [inline]

# RC-4 copy constructor.

Constructs an RC-4 hash with another RC-4 hash.

#### **Parameters**

in <i>cpy</i>	Hash to be copied
---------------	-------------------

# 6.44.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::rc4Hash::algorithmName( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Algorithm name string access.

Returns the name of the current algorithm string. This function requires an instantiated RC-4 hash.

Returns

"RC-4"

Reimplemented from crypto::hash (p. 118).

static **rc4Hash** crypto::rc4Hash::hash128Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

Static 128 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the RC-4 algorithm, returning a 128 bit RC-4 hash.

# Parameters

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

## Returns

New xorHash (p. 268)

static  ${\bf rc4Hash}$  crypto::rc4Hash::hash256Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

Static 256 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the RC-4 algorithm, returning a 256 bit RC-4 hash.

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

## Returns

# New xorHash (p. 268)

static **rc4Hash** crypto::rc4Hash::hash512Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

## Static 512 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the RC-4 algorithm, returning a 512 bit RC-4 hash.

#### **Parameters**

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

## Returns

# New xorHash (p. 268)

static  $\mathbf{rc4Hash}$  crypto::rc4Hash::hash64Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

# Static 64 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the RC-4 algorithm, returning a 64 bit RC-4 hash.

# Parameters

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

### Returns

### New xorHash (p. 268)

void crypto::rc4Hash::preformHash ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t dLen )

#### Binds a data-set

Preforms the hash algorithm on the set of data provided and binds the result to this hash.

### **Parameters**

in	data	Data array to be hashed
in	dLen	Length of data array

static uint16\_t crypto::rc4Hash::staticAlgorithm( ) [inline], [static]

Algorithm ID number access.

Returns the ID of the current algorithm. This function is static and can be accessed without instantiating the class.

Returns

crypto::algo::hashRC4

static std::string crypto::rc4Hash::staticAlgorithmName( ) [inline], [static]

Algorithm name string access.

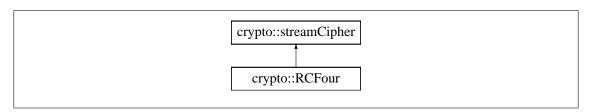
Returns the name of the current algorithm string. This function is static and can be accessed without instantiating the class.

Returns

"RC-4"

# 6.45 crypto::RCFour Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for crypto::RCFour:



# **Public Member Functions**

- RCFour (uint8\_t \*arr, int len)
- virtual ~RCFour ()
- uint8\_t getNext ()
- uint16\_t algorithm () const
- const std::string algorithmName () const

# Static Public Member Functions

- static uint16\_t staticAlgorithm ()
- static std::string staticAlgorithmName ()

## Private Attributes

- uint8\_t \* SArray
- int **i**
- int **i**
- int u

# 6.45.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::RCFour::RCFour( uint8_t * arr, int len )
virtual crypto::RCFour::~RCFour( ) [virtual]
```

# 6.45.2 Member Function Documentation

```
uint16_t crypto::RCFour::algorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Reimplemented from crypto::streamCipher (p. 245).

```
const std::string crypto::RCFour::algorithmName( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

Reimplemented from crypto::streamCipher (p. 246).

```
uint8 t crypto::RCFour::getNext( ) [virtual]
```

Reimplemented from crypto::streamCipher (p. 246).

```
static uint16_t crypto::RCFour::staticAlgorithm( ) [inline], [static]
static std::string crypto::RCFour::staticAlgorithmName( ) [inline], [static]
```

## 6.45.3 Member Data Documentation

```
int crypto::RCFour::i [private]
int crypto::RCFour::j [private]
```

uint8\_t\* crypto::RCFour::SArray [private]

int crypto::RCFour::u [private]

# 6.46 crypto::RSAKeyGenerator Class Reference

Helper key generation class.

**Public Member Functions** 

• RSAKeyGenerator (publicRSA &m)

Constructs a generator with an RSA key.

• virtual ~RSAKeyGenerator ()

Virtual destructor.

• integer generatePrime ()

Generates a prime number.

• void pushValues ()

Bind generated keys to master.

## **Public Attributes**

• integer p

Intermediate prime.

• integer q

Intermediate prime.

## **Private Attributes**

• publicRSA \* master

Pointer to keys.

# 6.46.1 Detailed Description

Helper key generation class.

This class helps to generate RSA keys. Once keys are generated, this class is destroyed.

## 6.46.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::RSAKeyGenerator::RSAKeyGenerator ( publicRSA & m )
```

Constructs a generator with an RSA key.

This class is meaningless without a a reference to an RSA key to bind newly created keys to.

```
virtual crypto::RSAKeyGenerator::~RSAKeyGenerator( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.46.3 Member Function Documentation

integer crypto::RSAKeyGenerator::generatePrime ( )

Generates a prime number.

Returns

Prime integer

void crypto::RSAKeyGenerator::pushValues ( )

Bind generated keys to master.

Returns

void

#### 6.46.4 Member Data Documentation

publicRSA\* crypto::RSAKeyGenerator::master [private]

Pointer to keys.

Points to the RSA keys this generator will be placing its generated keys into.

integer crypto::RSAKeyGenerator::p

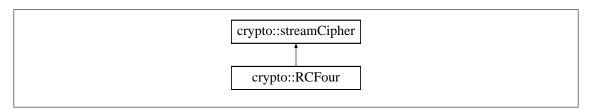
Intermediate prime.

integer crypto::RSAKeyGenerator::q

Intermediate prime.

# 6.47 crypto::streamCipher Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for crypto::streamCipher:



# **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~streamCipher ()
- virtual uint8\_t getNext ()
- virtual uint16 t algorithm () const
- virtual const std::string algorithmName () const

# Static Public Member Functions

- static uint16\_t staticAlgorithm ()
- static std::string staticAlgorithmName ()

## 6.47.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::streamCipher::~streamCipher( ) [inline], [virtual]

## 6.47.2 Member Function Documentation

virtual uint16\_t crypto::streamCipher::algorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::RCFour (p. 243).

```
virtual const std::string crypto::streamCipher::algorithmName ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
Reimplemented in crypto::RCFour (p. 243).

virtual uint8_t crypto::streamCipher::getNext ( ) [inline], [virtual]
Reimplemented in crypto::RCFour (p. 243).

static uint16_t crypto::streamCipher::staticAlgorithm ( ) [inline], [static]
static std::string crypto::streamCipher::staticAlgorithmName ( ) [inline], [static]
```

# 6.48 crypto::streamDecrypter Class Reference

**Public Member Functions** 

- streamDecrypter (os::smart\_ptr< streamCipher > c)
- virtual ~streamDecrypter ()
- uint8\_t \* recieveData (uint8\_t \*array, unsigned int len, uint16\_t flag)

### Private Attributes

- os::smart ptr< streamCipher > cipher
- streamPacket \*\* packetArray
- unsigned int last value
- unsigned int mid\_value

#### 6.48.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
\label{lem:crypto::streamDecrypter::streamDecrypter(os::smart\_ptr< {\bf streamCipher}>c\ ) $$ virtual crypto::streamDecrypter::~streamDecrypter(\ ) [virtual] $$
```

# 6.48.2 Member Function Documentation

uint8\_t\* crypto::streamDecrypter::recieveData ( uint8\_t \* array, unsigned int len, uint16\_t flag )

#### 6.48.3 Member Data Documentation

```
os::smart_ptr<streamCipher> crypto::streamDecrypter::cipher [private]
unsigned int crypto::streamDecrypter::last_value [private]
unsigned int crypto::streamDecrypter::mid_value [private]
streamPacket** crypto::streamDecrypter::packetArray [private]
```

# 6.49 crypto::streamEncrypter Class Reference

#### **Public Member Functions**

• streamEncrypter (os::smart\_ptr< streamCipher > c)

- virtual ~streamEncrypter ()
- uint8\_t \* sendData (uint8\_t \*array, unsigned int len, uint16\_t &flag)

## **Private Attributes**

- os::smart\_ptr< streamCipher > cipher
- unsigned int last\_loc
- uint16\_t \* ID\_check

### 6.49.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
\label{lem:crypto::streamEncrypter::streamEncrypter(os::smart\_ptr< \textbf{streamCipher} > c ) \\ virtual \ crypto::streamEncrypter::~streamEncrypter( ) \ [virtual] \\
```

## 6.49.2 Member Function Documentation

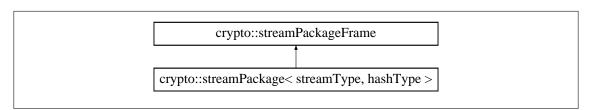
uint8\_t\* crypto::streamEncrypter::sendData ( uint8\_t \* array, unsigned int len, uint16\_t & flag )

## 6.49.3 Member Data Documentation

```
os::smart_ptr<streamCipher> crypto::streamEncrypter::cipher [private] uint16_t* crypto::streamEncrypter::ID_check [private] unsigned int crypto::streamEncrypter::last_loc [private]
```

# 6.50 crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > Class Template Reference

Inheritance diagram for crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

- streamPackage (uint16\_t hashSize=size::hash256)
- virtual ~streamPackage ()
- os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > getCopy () const
- hash hashEmpty () const
- hash hashData (unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t len) const
- hash hashCopy (unsigned char \*data) const
- os::smart\_ptr< streamCipher > buildStream (unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t len) const
- std::string streamAlgorithmName () const

- uint16 t streamAlgorithm () const
- std::string hashAlgorithmName () const
- uint16 t hashAlgorithm () const

#### Additional Inherited Members

#### 6.50.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

 $template < class \ stream Type \ , \ class \ hash Type > \textbf{crypto::streamPackage} < \ stream Type, \ hash Type > ::streamPackage ( \ uint 16\_t \ hash Size = size::hash 256 ) \ [inline]$ 

template<class streamType, class hashType > virtual crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::~streamPackage( ) [inline], [virtual]

## 6.50.2 Member Function Documentation

template<class streamType , class hashType > os::smart\_ptr<streamCipher>
crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::buildStream ( unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t
len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 250).

template<class streamType , class hashType > os::smart\_ptr<streamPackageFrame>
crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::getCopy ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 250).

template<class streamType , class hashType > uint16\_t crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::hashAlgorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from **crypto::streamPackageFrame** (p. 250).

template<class streamType, class hashType > std::string crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::hashAlgorithmName( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 250).

template<class streamType , class hashType > hash crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::hashCopy ( unsigned char \* data ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 250).

template<class streamType , class hashType > hash crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::hashData ( unsigned char \* data, uint32 t len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 250).

template < class streamType , class hashType > hash crypto::streamPackage < streamType, hashType >::hashEmpty ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 250).

template<class streamType , class hashType > uint16\_t crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::streamAlgorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

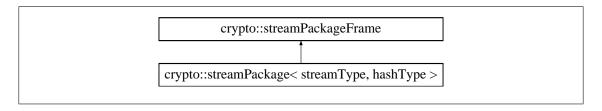
Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 250).

template<class streamType, class hashType > std::string crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType >::streamAlgorithmName ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented from crypto::streamPackageFrame (p. 251).

# 6.51 crypto::streamPackageFrame Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for crypto::streamPackageFrame:



# **Public Member Functions**

- streamPackageFrame (uint16\_t hashSize=size::hash256)
- virtual ~streamPackageFrame ()
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > getCopy () const
- virtual hash hashEmpty () const
- virtual hash hashData (unsigned char \*data, uint32 t len) const
- virtual **hash hashCopy** (unsigned char \*data) const
- virtual os::smart\_ptr< streamCipher > buildStream (unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t len) const
- virtual std::string streamAlgorithmName () const
- virtual uint16\_t streamAlgorithm () const
- virtual std::string hashAlgorithmName () const
- virtual uint16\_t hashAlgorithm () const
- void **setHashSize** (uint16\_t **hashSize**)
- uint16\_t hashSize () const

# Protected Attributes

• uint16\_t \_hashSize

```
6.51.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
```

crypto::streamPackageFrame::streamPackageFrame ( uint16\_t hashSize = size::hash256 )
[inline]

virtual crypto::streamPackageFrame::~streamPackageFrame( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### 6.51.2 Member Function Documentation

virtual os::smart\_ptr<**streamCipher**> crypto::streamPackageFrame::buildStream ( unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 248).

virtual os::smart\_ptr<streamPackageFrame> crypto::streamPackageFrame::getCopy ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 248).

virtual uint16 t crypto::streamPackageFrame::hashAlgorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 248).

virtual std::string crypto::streamPackageFrame::hashAlgorithmName ( ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 248).

virtual hash crypto::streamPackageFrame::hashCopy ( unsigned char \* data ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 248).

virtual **hash** crypto::streamPackageFrame::hashData ( unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t len ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in **crypto::streamPackage**< **streamType**, **hashType** > (p. 248).

virtual hash crypto::streamPackageFrame::hashEmpty( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 248).

uint16\_t crypto::streamPackageFrame::hashSize( ) const [inline]

void crypto::streamPackageFrame::setHashSize ( uint16 t hashSize ) [inline]

virtual uint16 t crypto::streamPackageFrame::streamAlgorithm ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 249).

virtual std::string crypto::streamPackageFrame::streamAlgorithmName ( ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented in crypto::streamPackage< streamType, hashType > (p. 249).

#### 6.51.3 Member Data Documentation

uint16\_t crypto::streamPackageFrame::\_hashSize [protected]

# 6.52 crypto::streamPackageTypeBank Class Reference

# **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~streamPackageTypeBank ()
- void setDefaultPackage (os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > package)
- const os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > defaultPackage () const
- void pushPackage (os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > package)
- const os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > findStream (uint16\_t streamID, uint16\_t hash⇔ ID) const
- const os::smart\_ptr< **streamPackageFrame** > **findStream** (const std::string &streamName, const std::string &hashName) const

## Static Public Member Functions

• static os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageTypeBank > singleton ()

# **Private Member Functions**

• streamPackageTypeBank ()

### Private Attributes

- os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > \_defaultPackage
- std::vector< os::smart\_ptr< std::vector< os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > > > package ←
   Vector

#### 6.52.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::streamPackageTypeBank( ) [private]
virtual crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::~streamPackageTypeBank( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

#### 6.52.2 Member Function Documentation

```
const os::smart_ptr<streamPackageFrame> crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::defaultPackage (
) const [inline]
```

const os::smart\_ptr<**streamPackageFrame**> crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::findStream ( uint16 t streamID, uint16 t hashID ) const

const os::smart\_ptr<**streamPackageFrame**> crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::findStream ( const std::string & streamName, const std::string & hashName ) const

void crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::pushPackage ( os::smart\_ptr< **streamPackageFrame** > package )

void crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::setDefaultPackage ( os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > package )

static os::smart\_ptr<**streamPackageTypeBank**> crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::singleton ( ) [static]

#### 6.52.3 Member Data Documentation

os::smart\_ptr<**streamPackageFrame**> crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::\_defaultPackage [private]

std::vector<os::smart\_ptr<std::vector<os::smart\_ptr<**streamPackageFrame**>>>> crypto::streamPackageTypeBank::packageVector [private]

# 6.53 crypto::streamPacket Class Reference

## **Public Member Functions**

- streamPacket (os::smart\_ptr< streamCipher > source, unsigned int s)
- virtual ~streamPacket ()
- uint16 t getIdentifier () const
- const uint8 t \* getPacket () const
- uint8\_t \* encrypt (uint8\_t \*pt, unsigned int len, bool surpress=true) const

### Private Attributes

- uint8\_t \* packetArray
- uint16\_t identifier
- unsigned int size

# 6.53.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
crypto::streamPacket::streamPacket ( os::smart_ptr< streamCipher > source, unsigned int s )
virtual crypto::streamPacket::~streamPacket ( ) [virtual]
```

# 6.53.2 Member Function Documentation

```
uint16_t crypto::streamPacket::getIdentifier ( ) const
```

const uint8 t\* crypto::streamPacket::getPacket ( ) const

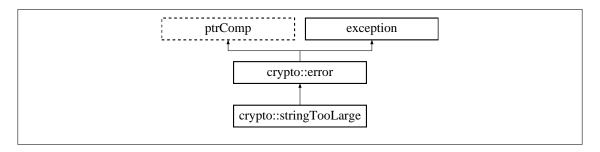
### 6.53.3 Member Data Documentation

```
uint16_t crypto::streamPacket::identifier [private]
uint8_t* crypto::streamPacket::packetArray [private]
unsigned int crypto::streamPacket::size [private]
```

# 6.54 crypto::stringTooLarge Class Reference

## String size error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::stringTooLarge:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~stringTooLarge () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Group ID/Name Size Error".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Group ID or Name was larger than the maximum size. Please user a smaller string".

# 6.54.1 Detailed Description

### String size error.

Thrown when either the username or group ID are too large.

# 6.54.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
virtual crypto::stringTooLarge::~stringTooLarge( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]
```

## Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

# 6.54.3 Member Function Documentation

```
std::string crypto::stringTooLarge::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]
```

Long error descriptor Returns "Group ID or Name was larger than the maximum size. Please user a smaller string".

## Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::stringTooLarge::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Group ID/Name Size Error".

Returns

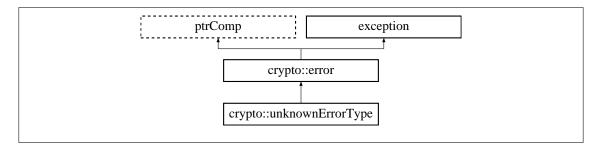
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 84).

# 6.55 crypto::unknownErrorType Class Reference

Unknown error.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::unknownErrorType:



# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~unknownErrorType () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

• std::string errorTitle () const

Short error descriptor Returns "Unknown Error Type".

• std::string errorDescription () const

Long error descriptor Returns "Caught some exception, but the type is unknown".

# 6.55.1 Detailed Description

Unknown error.

Thrown when an error of undefined type occurs. Used as a catch-all exception.

# 6.55.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual crypto::unknownErrorType::~unknownErrorType( ) throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. Must explicitly declare that this function does not throw exceptions.

### 6.55.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::unknownErrorType::errorDescription() const [inline], [virtual]

Long error descriptor Returns "Caught some exception, but the type is unknown".

Returns

Error description std::string

Reimplemented from crypto::error (p. 83).

std::string crypto::unknownErrorType::errorTitle( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Short error descriptor Returns "Unknown Error Type".

Returns

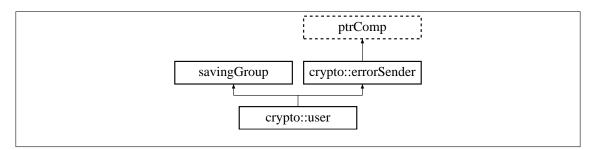
Error title std::string

Reimplemented from **crypto::error** (p. 84).

# 6.56 crypto::user Class Reference

Primary user class.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::user:



## **Public Member Functions**

• bool wasConstructed () const

Returns the construction state of the user.

• **user** (std::string **username**, std::string saveDir="", const unsigned char \*key=NULL, unsigned int keyLen=0)

Constructs the user from scratch or directory.

• virtual ~user ()

Virtual destructor.

• void save ()

Saves all dependencies.

• void **setPassword** (const unsigned char \*key=NULL, unsigned int keyLen=0)

Set password.

• void **setStreamPackage** (os::smart\_ptr< **streamPackageFrame** > strmPack)

Set stream package.

bool setDefaultPublicKey (os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > key)

Sets the default public key.

bool addPublicKey (os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > key)

Attempt to add new public key.

os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > findPublicKey (os::smart\_ptr< publicKeyPackageFrame > pk-frm)

Find public key by information.

unsigned char \* unsignedIDMessage (unsigned int &len, std::string groupID="default", std
 ::string nodeName="")

Produces an unsigned ID message.

• bool **processIDMessage** (unsigned char \*mess, unsigned int len)

Process ID message.

• unsigned char \* **encryptMessage** (unsigned int &finishedLen, const unsigned char \*mess, unsigned int len, std::string groupID, std::string nodeName)

Encrypt an out-going message.

• unsigned char \* **decryptMessage** (unsigned int &finishedLen, const unsigned char \*mess, unsigned int len, std::string groupID, std::string nodeName)

Decrypt a message.

• const std::string & username () const

Access name of user.

• const unsigned char \* password () const

Access raw password.

• unsigned int passwordLength () const

Access password length.

• std::string directory () const

Access save directory.

• os::smart ptr< streamPackageFrame > streamPackage () const

Access streaming package.

os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > getKeyBank ()

Access key bank.

• os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > getDefaultPublicKey ()

Returns the default public key.

os::smart\_ptr< os::adnode< publicKey >> getFirstPublicKey ()

Returns the first public key group.

• os::smart\_ptr< os::adnode< publicKey >> getLastPublicKey ()

Returns the last public key group.

• os::smart\_ptr< gatewaySettings > findSettings (std::string group="default")

Find gateway settings.

• os::smart ptr< gatewaySettings > insertSettings (std::string group)

Insert gateway settings.

• os::smart\_ptr< os::adnode< gatewaySettings >> getFirstSettings ()

Returns the first gateway settings group.

os::smart ptr< os::adnode< gatewaySettings >> getLastSettings ()

Returns the last gateway settings group.

• os::smart ptr< publicKey > searchKey (hash hsh, unsigned int &hist, bool &type)

Searches for key by hash.

os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > searchKey (os::smart\_ptr< number > key, unsigned int &hist, bool &type)

Searches for key.

os::smart ptr< publicKey > searchKey (hash hsh)

Searches for key.

os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > searchKey (os::smart\_ptr< number > key)

Searches for key.

#### Static Public Member Functions

static bool isIDMessage (unsigned char m)

Check if a message is an ID message.

• static bool isDataMessage (unsigned char m)

Check if a message is a data message.

• static bool **isEncrypted** (unsigned char m)

Check if a message is encrypted.

### **Protected Member Functions**

os::smartXMLNode generateSaveTree ()

Creates meta-data XML file.

# **Protected Attributes**

- bool \_wasConstructed
- std::string \_username

Name of user.

• unsigned char \* password

Primary symmetric key.

• unsigned int \_passwordLength

Length of symmetric key.

• std::string \_saveDir

Save directory for user.

• os::smart ptr< streamPackageFrame > streamPackage

Default stream package.

os::smart\_ptr< keyBank > \_keyBank

Key bank.

• os::asyncAVLTree< publicKey > publicKeys

Public keys.

• os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > \_defaultKey

Default public key.

os::asyncAVLTree< gatewaySettings > \_settings

List of gateway settings.

# 6.56.1 Detailed Description

#### Primary user class.

The user class defines a set of keys associated with a local user. This class notifies a set of listeners when various passwords and keys are changed, as this class allows for the encryption of a group of files with the provided keys

### 6.56.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::user::user ( std::string username, std::string saveDir = "", const unsigned char \* key = NULL, unsigned int keyLen = 0 )

Constructs the user from scratch or directory.

Constructs a user from a directory or from scratch. If the specified directory does not exists, this class creates the directory and begins to populate it. If no key is specified, all files are un-encrypted. If a key is specified, all files are encrypted with this key.

#### Parameters

in	username	Name of user to be saved
in	saveDir	Directory to save users in
in	key	Symetric key
in	keyLen	Length of symetric key

virtual crypto::user::~user( ) [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 6.56.3 Member Function Documentation

bool crypto::user::addPublicKey ( os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > key )

## Attempt to add new public key.

Attempts to add a public key to the public key bank. If successful, and if the default key is NULL, the added key becomes the default key.

#### **Parameters**

in k	key	Public key to be added
------	-----	------------------------

#### Returns

True if successfully added, else, false

unsigned char\* crypto::user::decryptMessage ( unsigned int & finishedLen, const unsigned char \* mess, unsigned int len, std::string groupID, std::string nodeName )

# Decrypt a message.

Takes an array of data representing an encrypted message targeted for this user. The message is decrypted and returned.

#### **Parameters**

out	finishedLen	Length of the finished message
in	mess	Message to be decrypted
in	len	Length of the message to be decrypted
in	groupID	Group ID of message source
in	nodeName	Name of message source

#### Returns

## Decrypted message

std::string crypto::user::directory ( ) const [inline]

# Access save directory.

## Returns

crypto::user::\_saveDir (p. 267) + username

 $unsigned\ char*\ crypto::user::encryptMessage\ (\ unsigned\ int\ \&\ finishedLen,\ const\ unsigned\ char*\ mess,\ unsigned\ int\ len,\ std::string\ groupID,\ std::string\ nodeName\ )$ 

## Encrypt an out-going message.

Takes an array of data and encrypts it with the default public-key of the target user. Takes a group ID and node name to target the message.

out	finishedLen	Length of the finished message
in	mess	Message to be encrypted
in	len	Length of message to be encrypted
in	groupID	String of the target group
in	nodeName	String of the name of the target node

#### Returns

# Encrypted message pointer

os::smart\_ptr<**publicKey**> crypto::user::findPublicKey ( os::smart\_ptr< **publicKeyPackageFrame** > pkfrm )

Find public key by information.

Searches for a public key with the given' characteristics. Keys are searched by algorithm and size.

#### **Parameters**

in	pkfrm	Public key information to match
----	-------	---------------------------------

#### Returns

Public key matching intrinsics

os::smart\_ptr<**gatewaySettings**> crypto::user::findSettings ( std::string group = "default" )

Find gateway settings.

# Parameters

ı			
	in	group	Name of group of the settings

# Returns

Pointer to the found gateway settings

os::smartXMLNode crypto::user::generateSaveTree( ) [protected]

Creates meta-data XML file.

Constructs and returns the XML tree for this class. The XML tree may or may not be encrypted.

#### Returns

XML tree for saving

```
os::smart_ptr<publicKey> crypto::user::getDefaultPublicKey ( ) [inline]
Returns the default public key.
Returns
     crypto::user::_defaultKey (p. 267)
os::smart_ptr<os::adnode<publicKey> > crypto::user::getFirstPublicKey( ) [inline]
Returns the first public key group.
   Allows programs to list off the available key groups bound to this user
Returns
     crypto::user:: publicKeys.getFirst()
os::smart_ptr<os::adnode<gatewaySettings>> crypto::user::getFirstSettings( ) [inline]
Returns the first gateway settings group.
   Allows programs to list off the available gateway settings bound to this user
Returns
     crypto::user::_settings.getFirst()
os::smart_ptr<keyBank> crypto::user::getKeyBank( ) [inline]
Access key bank.
Returns
     crypto::user::_keyBank (p. 267)
os::smart_ptr<os::adnode<publicKey> > crypto::user::getLastPublicKey( ) [inline]
Returns the last public key group.
   Allows programs to list off the available key groups bound to this user
Returns
     crypto::user::_publicKeys.getFirst()
os::smart_ptr<os::adnode<gatewaySettings>> crypto::user::getLastSettings( ) [inline]
Returns the last gateway settings group.
   Allows programs to list off the available gateway settings bound to this user
Returns
     crypto::user::_settings.getLast()
os::smart_ptr<gatewaySettings> crypto::user::insertSettings ( std::string group )
Insert gateway settings.
```

in	group	Name of group of the settings
----	-------	-------------------------------

Returns

Point to the inserted gateway settings

static bool crypto::user::isDataMessage ( unsigned char m ) [inline], [static]

Check if a message is a data message.

Checks the first byte of a message to see if it is a data message.

Returns

True if a data message, else, false

static bool crypto::user::isEncrypted ( unsigned char m ) [inline], [static]

Check if a message is encrypted.

Checks the first byte of a message to see if it is encrypted

Returns

True if encrypted, else, false

static bool crypto::user::isIDMessage ( unsigned char m ) [inline], [static]

Check if a message is an ID message.

Checks the first byte of a message to see if it is an ID message.

Returns

True if an ID message, else, false

const unsigned char\* crypto::user::password ( ) const [inline]

Access raw password.

Returns

crypto::user::\_password (p. 267)

unsigned int crypto::user::passwordLength ( ) const [inline]

Access password length.

Returns

crypto::user::\_passwordLength (p. 267)

bool crypto::user::processIDMessage ( unsigned char \* mess, unsigned int len )

Process ID message.

Processes any ID message. Note that this function can process both targeted and non-targeted ID messages.

in	mess	Incoming message
in	len	Length of incoming message

#### Returns

True if valid ID message, else, false

void crypto::user::save ( )

# Saves all dependencies.

This function saves all dependencies based on the save queue.

## Returns

void

os::smart\_ptr<publicKey> crypto::user::searchKey ( hash hsh, unsigned int & hist, bool & type )

# Searches for key by hash.

Binds the location that the keys were found in to the arguments of the function.

#### **Parameters**

in	hsh	Hash of the key to be searched for
out	hist	History value the key was found
out	type	Type (public or private)

# Returns

Key pair conatining the searched key

os::smart\_ptr<publicKey> crypto::user::searchKey ( os::smart\_ptr< number > key, unsigned int & hist, bool & type )

# Searches for key.

Binds the location that the keys were found in to the arguments of the function.

### **Parameters**

in	num	Key to search for
out	hist	History value the key was found
out	type	Type (public or private)

## Returns

Key pair conatining the searched key

os::smart ptr<publicKey> crypto::user::searchKey ( hash hsh ) [inline]

Searches for key.

#### **Parameters**

in	num	Key to search for

#### Returns

Key pair conatining the searched key

 $os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{publicKey} > crypto::user::searchKey ( os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{number} > key ) \quad [inline] \\ Searches for key.$ 

#### **Parameters**

in	num	Key to search for
----	-----	-------------------

#### Returns

Key pair conatining the searched key

bool crypto::user::setDefaultPublicKey ( os::smart\_ptr< publicKey > key )

Sets the default public key.

Attempts to bind a public key as the default public key. First checks if the key in question exists and binds the key with the characteristics of the provided key as the default key.

#### **Parameters**

in	key	Public key to be bound as the default key
	,	,

# Returns

True if default key bound, else, false

void crypto::user::setPassword ( const unsigned char \* key = NULL, unsigned int keyLen = 0 )

# Set password.

Sets symetric key used to securely save user data.

in	key	Symetric key
in	keyLen	Length of symetric key

#### Returns

void

void crypto::user::setStreamPackage ( os::smart\_ptr< streamPackageFrame > strmPack )

## Set stream package.

Binds a new stream package. Calls for saving of this user.

#### **Parameters**

in	strmPack	Stream package
----	----------	----------------

#### Returns

void

 $os::smart\_ptr < \textbf{streamPackageFrame} > crypto::user::streamPackage ( \ ) const \ [inline]$ 

Access streaming package.

### Returns

crypto::user::\_streamPackage (p. 267)

unsigned char\* crypto::user::unsignedIDMessage ( unsigned int & len, std::string groupID = "default", std::string nodeName = "" )

# Produces an unsigned ID message.

Generates an identification message to be sent to a node. If the target node is specified, this function will encrypt the target message for that target node.

## **Parameters**

out	len	Length of returned array
in	groupID	Group this user is part of
in	nodeName	Name of target node

#### Returns

Unsigned ID message

const std::string& crypto::user::username ( ) const [inline] Access name of user. Returns crypto::user::\_username (p. 268) bool crypto::user::wasConstructed( ) const [inline] Returns the construction state of the user. Returns crypto::bool::\_wasConstructed 6.56.4 Member Data Documentation os::smart ptr<publicKey> crypto::user:: defaultKey [protected] Default public key. Sets the default public key definition. Note that a default public key will be defined the moment any public key is bound to a user. os::smart\_ptr<keyBank> crypto::user::\_keyBank [protected] Key bank. This key bank defines all of the public keys which are known by this user unsigned char\* crypto::user::\_password [protected] Primary symmetric key. unsigned int crypto::user::\_passwordLength [protected] Length of symmetric key. os::asyncAVLTree<publicKey> crypto::user::\_publicKeys [protected] Public keys. This stores all public keys accociated with this specific user. std::string crypto::user::\_saveDir [protected] Save directory for user. os::asyncAVLTree<gatewaySettings> crypto::user:: settings [protected] List of gateway settings.

os::smart\_ptr<streamPackageFrame> crypto::user::\_streamPackage [protected]

Default stream package.

std::string crypto::user::\_username [protected]

Name of user.

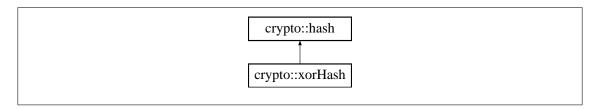
bool crypto::user::\_wasConstructed [protected]

Stores if the user was constructed

# 6.57 crypto::xorHash Class Reference

XOR hash class.

Inheritance diagram for crypto::xorHash:



# **Public Member Functions**

• xorHash ()

Default XOR hash constructor.

• xorHash (const unsigned char \*data, uint16\_t size)

Raw data copy.

• xorHash (const xorHash &cpy)

XOR copy constructor.

• void preformHash (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t dLen)

Binds a data-set.

• std::string algorithmName () const

Algorithm name string access.

# Static Public Member Functions

• static std::string staticAlgorithmName ()

Algorithm name string access.

• static uint16\_t staticAlgorithm ()

Algorithm ID number access.

• static xorHash hash64Bit (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 64 bit hash.

• static **xorHash hash128Bit** (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 128 bit hash.

• static **xorHash hash256Bit** (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 256 bit hash.

• static **xorHash hash512Bit** (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length)

Static 512 bit hash.

#### **Private Member Functions**

• xorHash (const unsigned char \*data, uint32\_t length, uint16\_t size)

XOR hash constructor.

#### Additional Inherited Members

# 6.57.1 Detailed Description

#### XOR hash class.

This class defines an XOR based hash. Note that this hash is not cryptographically secure and essentially just acts as a checksum.

## 6.57.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

crypto::xorHash::xorHash ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length, uint16\_t size )
[private]

#### XOR hash constructor.

Constructs a hash with the data to be hashed, the length of the array and the size of the hash to be constructed.

#### **Parameters**

in	data	Data array
in	length	Length of data array
in	size	Size of hash

crypto::xorHash::xorHash( ) [inline]

## Default XOR hash constructor.

Constructs an empty XOR hash class.

crypto::xorHash::xorHash ( const unsigned char \* data, uint16 t size )

#### Raw data copy.

Initializes the XOR hash with a data array. This data array is not hashed but assumed to represent hashed data.

# **Parameters**

in	data	Hashed data array
in	size	Size of hash array

crypto::xorHash::xorHash ( const xorHash & cpy ) [inline]

#### XOR copy constructor.

Constructs an XOR hash with another XOR hash.

#### Parameters

in	сру	Hash to be copied

# 6.57.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string crypto::xorHash::algorithmName( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Algorithm name string access.

Returns the name of the current algorithm string. This function requires an instantiated XOR hash.

Returns

"XOR"

Reimplemented from crypto::hash (p. 118).

static **xorHash** crypto::xorHash::hash128Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

Static 128 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the XOR algorithm, returning a 128 bit XOR hash.

#### **Parameters**

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

#### Returns

New xorHash (p. 268)

static **xorHash** crypto::xorHash::hash256Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

Static 256 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the XOR algorithm, returning a 256 bit XOR hash.

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

#### New xorHash (p. 268)

static **xorHash** crypto::xorHash::hash512Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

#### Static 512 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the XOR algorithm, returning a 512 bit XOR hash.

#### **Parameters**

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

#### Returns

### New xorHash (p. 268)

static **xorHash** crypto::xorHash::hash64Bit ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t length ) [inline], [static]

#### Static 64 bit hash.

Hashes the provided data array with the XOR algorithm, returning a 64 bit XOR hash.

#### **Parameters**

data	Data array to be hashed
length	Length of data array to be hashed

# Returns

#### New xorHash (p. 268)

void crypto::xorHash::preformHash ( const unsigned char \* data, uint32\_t dLen )

# Binds a data-set.

Preforms the hash algorithm on the set of data provided and binds the result to this hash.

#### **Parameters**

in	data	Data array to be hashed
in	dLen	Length of data array

static uint16\_t crypto::xorHash::staticAlgorithm( ) [inline], [static]

Algorithm ID number access.

Returns the ID of the current algorithm. This function is static and can be accessed without instantiating the class.

Returns

crypto::algo::hashXOR

static std::string crypto::xorHash::staticAlgorithmName( ) [inline], [static]

Algorithm name string access.

Returns the name of the current algorithm string. This function is static and can be accessed without instantiating the class.

Returns

"XOR"

# Part II Datastructures Library

# Chapter 7

# Introduction

The Datastructures library contains a series of utility classes and template classes used for the organization and management of data. Most notably, this library allow dynamic memory management through the smart\_ptr class and provides a flexible runtime data container in the ads (Abstract Data Structure) template and its children.

# 7.1 Unit Testing

The testing of the Datastructures library is preformed within the UnitTest library. Since the UnitTest library uses the functionality of the Datastructures library, the Datastructures library cannot be dependent on the UnitTest library as the UnitTest library is already dependent on the Datastructures library

# 7.2 Namespace os

Datastructures extends the os namespace. The os namespace is designed for tools, algorithms and data-structures used in programs of all types. Structures in this library do not implement operating system specific interfaces such as sockets and file I/O. The osMechanics library also extends the os namespace.

# Chapter 8

# File Index

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# Chapter 9

# File Documentation

# 9.1 Datastructures.h File Reference

Master Datastructures header file.

# 9.1.1 Detailed Description

Master Datastructures header file.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/14/2016

Bug No known bugs.

All of the headers in the Datastructures library are held in this file. When using the Datastructures library, it is expected that this header is included instead of the individual required headers.

# 9.2 abstractSorting.h File Reference

Template for sorting arrays.

Namespaces

• os

#### **Functions**

template < class dataType >
 int os::defaultCompareSort (const dataType &v1, const dataType &v2)
 Basic compare.

• template<class dataType >

int os::pointerCompareSort (smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr1, smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr2)

Raw pointer compare.

template<class dataType >

void os::quicksort (dataType \*arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort\_comparison)(const dataType &, const dataType &)=&defaultCompareSort)

Template quick-sort.

• template<class dataType >

void **os::pointerQuicksort** (smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort\_comparison)(smart\_ptr< dataType >, smart\_ptr< dataType >)=&pointerCompare  $\leftarrow$  Sort)

Template for quick-sort, pointer version.

# 9.2.1 Detailed Description

Template for sorting arrays.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/15/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of an AVL tree and its nodes. This tree has insertion, search and deletion of O(log(n)) where n is the number of nodes in the tree. This tree is thread safe.

# 9.3 ads.h File Reference

Abstract datastructure interface.

#### Classes

• class os::ptrComp

Pointer compare interface.

class os::adnode< dataType >

Abstract data-node.

class os::ads< dataType >

Abstract datastructure.

#### Namespaces

• os

# 9.3.1 Detailed Description

Abstract datastructure interface.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains definitions of a set of class interfaces used by abstract datastructures and classes interfacing with abstract datastructures.

# 9.4 asyncAVL.h File Reference

Asynchronous AVL tree.

#### Classes

- class os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >
   Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.
- class os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >
   Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

## Namespaces

• os

# 9.4.1 Detailed Description

Asynchronous AVL tree.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of an AVL tree and its nodes. This tree has insertion, search and deletion of O(log(n)) where n is the number of nodes in the tree. This tree is thread safe.

# 9.5 AVL.h File Reference

AVL tree.

#### Classes

- class os::AVLNode< dataType > Node for usage in an AVL tree.
- class os::AVLTree< dataType > Balanced binary search tree.

# Namespaces

• os

# 9.5.1 Detailed Description

AVL tree.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of an AVL tree and its nodes. This tree has insertion, search and deletion of O(log(n)) where n is the number of nodes in the tree. This tree is not thread safe.

# 9.6 eventDriver.h File Reference

Event sender and receiver.

#### Classes

- class os::eventSender< receiverType >
  - Class which enables event sending.
- class os::eventReceiver< senderType >

Class which enables event receiving.

# Namespaces

os

#### Variables

std::recursive\_mutex \* os::eventLock
 Event processing mutex.

# 9.6.1 Detailed Description

Event sender and receiver.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Both **os::eventReceiver** (p. 360) and **os::eventSender** (p. 363) are experimental classes and have not been tested or utilized.

# 9.7 eventDriver.cpp File Reference

Event driver implementation.

# 9.7.1 Detailed Description

Event driver implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/28/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file implements **os::eventLock** (p. 321) for **os::eventSender** (p. 363) and **os::eventReceiver** (p. 360). These are experimental class and not yet used or tested

# 9.8 list.h File Reference

Doubly Linked List.

#### Classes

• class os::unsortedListNode< dataType >

Node for usage in a linked list.

class os::unsortedList< dataType >

Unsorted linked list.

# Namespaces

os

# 9.8.1 Detailed Description

Doubly Linked List.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/1/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of a linked list and its nodes. This list has insertion, find and delete of O(n). The linked list provided is doubly linked, allowing for forward and backward traversal. This list is not thread safe.

# 9.9 matrix.h File Reference

Matrix templates.

#### Classes

• class os::matrix< dataType >

Raw matrix.

• class os::indirectMatrix< dataType >

Indirect matrix.

# Namespaces

• os

# **Functions**

template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2) Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

template<class dataType >

bool os::testCross (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool os::testCross (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool os::testCross (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

template<class dataType >

bool **os::testCross** (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::matrix < dataType > &m1, const os::matrix < dataType > &m2)

Test for equality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for equality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for equality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< data

Type > &m2)

Test for equality.

template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix< dataType > &m2)

Test for inequality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for inequality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for inequality.

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< data

Type > &m2)

Test for inequality.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix<
dataType > &m2)

Addition.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os ::matrix< dataType > &m2)

Addition.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirect← Matrix< dataType > &m2)

Addition.

• template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const
os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Addition.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator- (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix<
dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator- (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix< dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator- (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirect ← Matrix< dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator- (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix<
dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os ::matrix< dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirect ← Matrix< dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const
os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const dataType &d1, const os::matrix< dataType > &m1)

Scalar multiplication.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const dataType &d1)

Scalar multiplication.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator/ (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const dataType &d1)

Scalar division.

• template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator\* (const dataType &d1, const os::indirectMatrix<
dataType > &m1)

Scalar multiplication.

• template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const
dataType &d1)

Scalar multiplication.

template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator/ (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const dataType &d1)

Scalar division.

• template<class dataType >

std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const os::matrix< dataType > &dt)

Prints out a matrix.

• template<class dataType >

std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &dt)

Prints out a matrix.

#### 9.9.1 Detailed Description

Matrix templates.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

#### Date

2/2/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains two template class definitions for matrices. One of these is an "indirect" matrix, meaning that the is an array of pointers, and the other is a direct matrix, meaning the matrix is an array of values.

# 9.9.2 Function Documentation

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m2 )

#### Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

#### False if exactly equivalent

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

#### False if exactly equivalent

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ operator! = (\ const\ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < \ dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

#### Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

#### False if exactly equivalent

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ operator! = (\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

# Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

j	in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
j	in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

#### False if exactly equivalent

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator\* ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (raw matrix)

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::matrix} < dataType > operator* ( const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::matrix} < dataType > \&\ m2 )$ 

#### Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator\* ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::indirectMatrix<dataType> operator\* ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

# Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

# **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (indirect matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator\* ( const dataType & d1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m1 )

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies a matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the dataType.

in	d1	Scalar data type
in	m1	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > **os::matrix**<dataType> operator\* ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const dataType & d1 )

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies a matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > **os::indirectMatrix**<dataType> operator\* ( const dataType & d1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m1 )

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies an indirect matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the data $\leftarrow$  Type.

#### **Parameters**

in	d1	Scalar data type
in	m1	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (indirect matrix)

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > operator* (\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ dataType\ \&\ d1\ )$ 

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies an indirect matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the data  $\leftarrow$  Type.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (indirect matrix)

template < class dataType > os::matrix < dataType > operator + ( const <math>os::matrix < dataType > & m1, const os::matrix < dataType > & m2)

#### Addition.

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator+ ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Addition

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator+ ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Addition.

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::indirectMatrix<dataType> operator+ ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Addition.

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (indirect matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator- ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 - m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator- ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 - m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator- ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 - m2 (raw matrix)

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > operator- (\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

m1 - m2 (indirect matrix)

template<class dataType > **os::matrix**<dataType> operator/ ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const dataType & d1 )

#### Scalar division.

Divides a matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '/' operator of the dataType. No zero check, as the dataType is not defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

m1/d (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::indirectMatrix<dataType> operator/ ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const dataType & d1 )

#### Scalar division.

Divides an indirect matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '/' operator of the dataType. No zero check, as the dataType is not defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

m1/d (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > std::ostream& operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const os::matrix< dataType > & dt )

#### Prints out a matrix.

Prints out the entire matrix in the provided output stream. This matrix will be printed out in text form and requires the dataType of the matrix to define an ostream operator.

	[in/out]	os std::ostream reference
in	dt	Raw matrix reference

#### std::ostream os

template<class dataType > std::ostream& operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & dt )

#### Prints out a matrix.

Prints out the entire matrix in the provided output stream. This matrix will be printed out in text form and requires the dataType of the matrix to define an ostream operator.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	os std::ostream reference
in	dt	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

#### std::ostream os

template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::matrix < dataType > & m1, const os::matrix < dataType > & m2)

#### Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

# True if exactly equivalent

template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::indirectMatrix < dataType > & m1, const <math>os::matrix < dataType > & m2)

# Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

True if exactly equivalent

template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m2 )

#### Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if exactly equivalent

template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m2 )

#### Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

#### Parameters

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if exactly equivalent

# 9.10 osLogger.h File Reference

Logging for os namespace.

# Namespaces

• os

# **Functions**

• std::ostream & os::osout\_func ()

Standard out object for os namespace.

• std::ostream & os::oserr\_func ()

Standard error object for os namespace.

#### Variables

- smart\_ptr< std::ostream > os::osout\_ptr
   Standard out pointer for os namespace.
- smart\_ptr< std::ostream > os::oserr\_ptr Standard error pointer for os namespace.

# 9.10.1 Detailed Description

Logging for os namespace.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

1/30/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations which are used for logging within the os namespace.

# 9.11 osLogger.cpp File Reference

Logging for os namespace, implementation.

# 9.11.1 Detailed Description

Logging for os namespace, implementation. Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/15/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains global functions and variables used for logging in the os namespace.

# 9.12 osVectors.h File Reference

Vector templates.

#### Classes

class os::vector2d< dataType >

2-dimensional vector

class os::vector3d< dataType >

3-dimensional vector

# Namespaces

os

# **Typedefs**

- typedef vector2d< int8\_t > os::vector2d\_88 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint8\_t > os::vector2d\_u8
   unsigned 8 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< int16\_t > os::vector2d\_1616 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint16\_t > os::vector2d\_u16 unsigned 16 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< int32\_t > os::vector2d\_3232 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint32\_t > os::vector2d\_u32
   unsigned 32 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< int64\_t > os::vector2d\_64
   64 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint64\_t > os::vector2d\_u64
   unsigned 64 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< float > os::vector2d\_f
   float 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< double > os::vector2d\_d
   double 2-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int8\_t > os::vector3d\_88 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint8\_t > os::vector3d\_u8
   unsigned 8 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int16\_t > os::vector3d\_16
   16 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint16\_t > os::vector3d\_u16
   unsigned 16 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int32\_t > os::vector3d\_3232 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint32\_t > os::vector3d\_u32
   unsigned 32 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int64\_t > os::vector3d\_64
   64 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint64\_t > os::vector3d\_u64
   unsigned 64 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< float > os::vector3d\_f
   float 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< double > os::vector3d\_d
   double 3-d vector

# 9.12.1 Detailed Description

Vector templates.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/12/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains two template classes defining vector objects. Vectors can, in a broad sense, be used for any class which defines general mathematical operations. This particular file offers vector type definitions for all of the basic integer and floating point types.

# 9.13 set.h File Reference

Smart Set.

#### Classes

• class os::smartSet< dataType >

Smart set abstract data-structures.

# Namespaces

• os

#### Enumerations

enum os::setTypes { os::def\_set =0, os::small\_set, os::sorted\_set }

Index of abstract data-structures.

# 9.13.1 Detailed Description

Smart Set.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class defining a "smart set." A smart set wraps other forms of abstract data structures, allowing applications to define abstract data-structures by numbered indexes.

# 9.14 smartPointer.h File Reference

Template declaration of os::smart\_ptr (p. 378).

#### Classes

class os::smart\_ptr< dataType >

Reference counted pointer.

## Namespaces

os

# **Typedefs**

• typedef void(\* **os::void\_rec**) (void \*)

Deletion function typedef.

#### Enumerations

enum os::smart\_pointer\_type {
 os::null\_type =0, os::raw\_type, os::shared\_type\_array,
 os::shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete }

Enumeration for types of os::smart\_ptr (p. 378).

#### **Functions**

template<class targ , class src >
 smart\_ptr< targ > os::cast (const os::smart\_ptr< src > &conv)
 os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) cast function

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const dataType \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const void \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const dataType \*c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const void \*c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const long c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**< (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const dataType \*c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**< (const void \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**< (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**< (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**< (const long c1, const **os::smart ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const unsigned long c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const dataType \*c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const void \*c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator> (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*&c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator> (const dataType \*&c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const void \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator> (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**> (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*&c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const dataType \*&c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const void \*c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const int c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const int c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const long c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

#### 9.14.1 Detailed Description

Template declaration of os::smart ptr (p. 378).

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template declaration of **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) and supporting constants and functions. Note that because **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) is a template class, the implimentation of **os**← **::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) occurs here as well.

#### 9.14.2 Function Documentation

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

```
\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > \& c1, const $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ * c2 ) [inline] $$
```

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const dataType \* c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const void \* c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c1, const int c2
) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const int c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]

 $\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ \ensuremath{\sf c1}$, const long c2 ) [inline] $$$ 

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const long c1, const  $os::smart_ptr$ < dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c1, const unsigned long c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart\_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ operator < ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > \& \ c1, \ const \ dataType * c2 \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

template < class dataType > bool operator < ( const dataType \* c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

 $\label{lem:const} template < class \ data Type > bool \ operator < ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > \& \ c1, \ const \ void * c2 \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

template < class dataType > bool operator < ( const void \* c1, const  $os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c2$ ) [inline]

 $template < class \ data Type > bool \ operator < ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > \& \ c1, \ const \ int \ c2 \ )$  [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator < ( const int c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

 $\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ \ensuremath{\sf const}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf long}$ \ensuremath{\sf c2}$ $$ ) $$ [inline]$ 

```
template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const long c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator < ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const
os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
dataType * c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator <= ( const dataType * c1, const os::smart_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const void *
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const void * c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const int c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const int c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const long
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const long c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart ptr<
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const
os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const
dataType * c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const dataType * c1, const os::smart ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
```

template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const void \*

c2 ) [inline]

```
template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const void * c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const int c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const int c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const long
c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const long c1, const os::smart ptr < dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const
os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const
dataType *& c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const dataType *& c1, const os::smart ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const void *
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator> ( const void * c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const int c2 )
[inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const int c1, const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c2 )
[inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator > ( const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const long c2
) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator > ( const long c1, const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator > ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart ptr <
```

dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const  $os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1$ , const dataType \*& c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const dataType \*& c1, const os::smart\_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c1, const void \*
c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const void \* c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const int c2
) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const int c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c2
) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const long c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const long c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ operator >= ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > \& \ c1, \ const \ unsigned \ long \ c2 \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart\_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

## 9.15 staticConstantPrinter.h File Reference

Constant printing support.

#### Classes

## • class os::constantPrinter

Prints constant arrays to files.

## Namespaces

os

## 9.15.1 Detailed Description

Constant printing support.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

1/31/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a class which helps facilitate printing massive tables of constants. It outputs .h and .cpp files with configured arrays of constants.

## 9.16 staticConstantPrinter.cpp File Reference

Constant printing support, implementation.

## 9.16.1 Detailed Description

Constant printing support, implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/618/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file implements **os::constantPrinter** (p. 356). Consult **staticConstantPrinter.h** (p. 306) for detailed documentation.

# Chapter 10

# Class Index

## 10.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:
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Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree
os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >
Asynchronous balanced binary search tree
os::AVLNode< dataType >
Node for usage in an AVL tree
os::AVLTree< dataType >
Balanced binary search tree
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## Chapter 11

## Namespace Documentation

## 11.1 os Namespace Reference

## Classes

• class adnode

Abstract data-node.

• class ads

Abstract datastructure.

• class asyncAVLNode

Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.

• class asyncAVLTree

Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

• class AVLNode

Node for usage in an AVL tree.

• class AVLTree

Balanced binary search tree.

• class constantPrinter

Prints constant arrays to files.

• class eventReceiver

Class which enables event receiving.

• class eventSender

Class which enables event sending.

• class indirectMatrix

Indirect matrix.

• class matrix

Raw matrix.

class ptrComp

Pointer compare interface.

class smart\_ptr

Reference counted pointer.

• class smartSet

Smart set abstract data-structures.

class unsortedList

Unsorted linked list.

class unsortedListNode

Node for usage in a linked list.

• class vector2d

2-dimensional vector

class vector3d

3-dimensional vector

## **Typedefs**

typedef vector2d< int8\_t > vector2d\_88 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint8\_t > vector2d\_u8
 unsigned 8 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< int16\_t > vector2d\_16

16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint16\_t > vector2d\_u16
 unsigned 16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< int32\_t > vector2d\_3232 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint32\_t > vector2d\_u32
 unsigned 32 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< int64\_t > vector2d\_64
 64 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint64\_t > vector2d\_u64
 unsigned 64 bit 2-d vector

 $\bullet \ \ \text{typedef} \ \textbf{vector2d} < \text{float} > \textbf{vector2d\_f} \\$ 

float 2-d vectortypedef vector2d< double > vector2d\_d

double 2-d vector
• typedef vector3d< int8\_t > vector3d\_8

8 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< uint8\_t > vector3d\_u8
 unsigned 8 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< int16\_t > vector3d\_16
 16 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< uint16\_t > vector3d\_u16
 unsigned 16 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< int32\_t > vector3d\_3232 bit 3-d vector

• typedef vector3d< uint32\_t > vector3d\_u32

unsigned 32 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< int64\_t > vector3d\_64

64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< uint64\_t > vector3d\_u64

unsigned 64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< float > vector3d\_f

float 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< double > vector3d\_d

double 3-d vector

• typedef void(\* void\_rec) (void \*)

Deletion function typedef.

#### Enumerations

• enum setTypes { def\_set =0, small\_set, sorted\_set }

Index of abstract data-structures.

• enum smart\_pointer\_type {

null\_type =0, raw\_type, shared\_type, shared\_type\_array, shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete }

Enumeration for types of os::smart ptr (p. 378).

## **Functions**

• template<class dataType >

int **defaultCompareSort** (const dataType &v1, const dataType &v2)

Basic compare.

template<class dataType >

int pointerCompareSort (smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr1, smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr2)

Raw pointer compare.

template<class dataType >

void quicksort (dataType \*arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort\_comparison)(const dataType &,
const dataType &)=&defaultCompareSort)

Template quick-sort.

• template<class dataType >

void **pointerQuicksort** (**smart\_ptr**< **smart\_ptr**< dataType > > arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort ← comparison)(**smart\_ptr**< dataType >)=&**pointerCompareSort**)

Template for quick-sort, pointer version.

• template<class dataType >

bool compareSize (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

 $bool\ \textbf{compareSize}\ (const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&m1,\ const\ \textbf{matrix} < dataType > \&m2)$ 

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **compareSize** (const **matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **compareSize** (const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

template<class dataType >

bool **testCross** (const **matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **matrix**< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

template<class dataType >

bool testCross (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool testCross (const matrix < dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix < dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool **testCross** (const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• std::ostream & osout func ()

Standard out object for os namespace.

• std::ostream & oserr\_func ()

Standard error object for os namespace.

• template<class targ , class src >

smart\_ptr< targ > cast (const os::smart\_ptr< src > &conv)

os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) cast function

## Variables

• std::recursive mutex \* eventLock

Event processing mutex.

• smart\_ptr< std::ostream > osout\_ptr

Standard out pointer for os namespace.

• smart\_ptr< std::ostream > oserr\_ptr

Standard error pointer for os namespace.

## 11.1.1 Typedef Documentation

typedef vector2d<int16 t> os::vector2d 16

16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<int32\_t> os::vector2d\_32

32 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<int64\_t> os::vector2d\_64

64 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<int8\_t> os::vector2d\_8

8 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<double> os::vector2d\_d

double 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<float> os::vector2d\_f

float 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint16\_t> os::vector2d\_u16

unsigned 16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint32\_t> os::vector2d\_u32

unsigned 32 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint64\_t> os::vector2d\_u64

unsigned 64 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint8\_t> os::vector2d\_u8

unsigned 8 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector3d<int16\_t> os::vector3d\_16

16 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<int32\_t> os::vector3d\_32

32 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<int64\_t> os::vector3d\_64

64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<int8\_t> os::vector3d\_8

8 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<double> os::vector3d\_d

double 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<float> os::vector3d\_f

float 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint16\_t> os::vector3d\_u16

unsigned 16 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint32\_t> os::vector3d\_u32

unsigned 32 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint64\_t> os::vector3d\_u64

unsigned 64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint8\_t> os::vector3d\_u8

unsigned 8 bit 3-d vector

typedef void(\* os::void\_rec) (void \*)

Deletion function typedef.

The **os::void\_rec** (p. 315) function pointer typedef is used by **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) when it is of type **os::shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete** (p. 316) to destroy non-standard pointers, usually when interfacing with C code.

#### **Parameters**

|--|

Returns

void

## 11.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

enum os::setTypes

Index of abstract data-structures.

This enumeration contains a numbered reference to all of the available abstract data-structures. Enumerator

def\_set Default set enumeration. Currently defaults to a small set.

small\_set Small memory burden set. The small set uses an unsorted linked list to store data.
sorted\_set Sorted set. The sorted set uses an AVL tree to store data.

enum os::smart\_pointer\_type

Enumeration for types of os::smart\_ptr (p. 378).

Defines types of **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378). These types are used to define the deletion behaviour of the pointer.

## Enumerator

- null\_type No type. os::null\_type (p. 316) pointers are the default type of os::smart\_ptr (p. 378). Any os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) of type os::null\_type (p. 316) can be guaranteed to hold a NULL pointer.
- raw\_type Raw pointer. os::raw\_type (p. 316) pointers are the default type of os::smart ptr (p. 378) when instantiated with a standard pointer. Any os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) of type os::raw\_type (p. 316) is not responsible for the deletion of it's pointer and makes no guarantees as to the availability of it's pointer.
- shared\_type Reference counted pointer. os::shared\_type (p. 316) pointers must be instantiated from an os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) of this type or explicitly through os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) constructor arguments. os::shared\_type (p. 316) pointers will automatically delete the pointer contained within the object when the reference count of the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) reaches 0.
- shared\_type\_array Reference counted array. Similar in usage and instantiation to os::raw 
  \_type (p. 316). os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) of type os::shared\_type\_array (p. 316) are designed to be used with array and will run delete [] when the reference count reaches 0 instead of delete.
- shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete Reference pointer with non-standard deletion. Similar in usage and instantiation to os::raw\_type (p. 316). os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) of type os::shared type\_dynamic\_delete (p. 316) are used when the deletion of a pointer is not contained within the object destructor. This is specifically designed for interface with C code not using "new" and "delete."

## 11.1.3 Function Documentation

template < class targ , class src > smart\_ptr < targ > os::cast ( const os::smart\_ptr < src > & conv )
[inline]

## os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) cast function

Casts an os::smart\_ptr<src> to and os::smart\_ptr<targ>. This function is a template function, targ and src are the templates respectively. Note that the is an explicit cast and is not guranteed to be safe.

#### **Parameters**

in	conv	Reference to os::smart_ptr <src> to be converted</src>	
----	------	--	--

## Returns

New os::smart ptr<targ> constructed from the received os::smart ptr (p. 378)

template < class dataType > bool os::compareSize ( const matrix < dataType > & m1, const matrix < dataType > & m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of two raw matrices. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

## Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ os::compareSize\ (\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{matrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of an indirect matrix and a raw matrix in that order. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

## Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ os::compareSize\ (\ const\ \textbf{matrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of a raw matrix and an indirect matrix in that order. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

## **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

## Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

template < class dataType > bool os::compareSize ( const indirectMatrix < dataType > & m1, const indirectMatrix < dataType > & m2 )

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of two indirect matrices. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

## Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

template<class dataType > int os::defaultCompareSort ( const dataType & v1, const dataType & v2 )

## Basic compare.

Acts as a default comparison function for sorting. This function compares the data as if it is in integer form.

#### **Parameters**

in	v1	Reference 1 to compare
in	v2	Reference 2 to compare

### Returns

1 if greater than, -1 if less than, 0 if equal to

std::ostream& os::oserr\_func ( )

Standard error object for os namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "os::oserr." Logging is achieved by using "os::oserr" as one would use "std::cerr."

std::ostream& os::osout\_func ( )

Standard out object for os namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "os::osout." Logging is achieved by using "os::osout" as one would use "std::cout."

 $template < class\ dataType > int\ os::pointerCompareSort\ (\ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > ptr1,\ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > ptr2\ )$ 

Raw pointer compare.

Acts as a default comparison function for pointer sorting. Compares the raw pointer values of the two arguements and returns the result.

#### **Parameters**

in	ptr1	Pointer 1 to compare
in	ptr2	Pointer 2 to compare

## Returns

1 if greater than, -1 if less than, 0 if equal to

 $template < class \ dataType > void \ os::pointerQuicksort \ ( \ smart\_ptr < smart\_ptr < \ dataType >> arr, unsigned int length, int(*)(smart\_ptr < dataType >>, smart\_ptr < dataType >) sort\_comparison = &pointerCompareSort \ )$ 

Template for quick-sort, pointer version.

Preforms quick sort on the provided array of the given length where the array is of pointers to the data type instead of the data type.

#### Parameters

	[in/out]	array Set of data to be sorted
in	length	Length of array to be sorted
in	sort_comparison	Comparison function definition

## Returns

void

 $template < class \ dataType > void \ os:: quicksort \ ( \ dataType * arr, \ unsigned \ int \ length, \ int(*)(const \ dataType \&, const \ dataType \&) \ sort\_comparison = \& \textbf{defaultCompareSort} \ )$ 

Template quick-sort.

Preforms quick sort on the provided array of the given length with the given comparison function. The default comparison function is one which uses the comparison operators

## **Parameters**

	[in/out]	array Set of data to be sorted
in	length	Length of array to be sorted
in	sort_comparison	Comparison function definition

#### Returns

void

template<class dataType > bool os::testCross ( const matrix< dataType > & m1, const matrix< dataType > & m2 )

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

## Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ os::testCross \ ( \ const \ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < \ dataType > \& \ m1, \ const \ \textbf{matrix} < \ dataType > \& \ m2 \ )$ 

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

## Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ os::testCross \ ( \ const \ \textbf{matrix} < \ dataType > \& \ m1, \ const \ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < \ dataType > \& \ m2 \ )$ 

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

## **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

## Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ os:: testCross\ (\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

## Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

## 11.1.4 Variable Documentation

std::recursive mutex\* os::eventLock

## Event processing mutex.

Locks when events are being created, destroyed, bound or triggered. This allows events to be thread safe. The mutex is declared to be recursive to allow for nested event calls.

smart\_ptr<std::ostream> os::oserr\_ptr

Standard error pointer for os namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard error for the os namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard error for the os namespace.

smart\_ptr<std::ostream> os::osout\_ptr

Standard out pointer for os namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard out for the os namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard out for the os namespace.

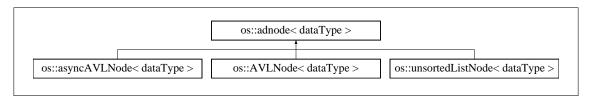
## Chapter 12

## Class Documentation

## 12.1 os::adnode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Abstract data-node.

Inheritance diagram for os::adnode< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• adnode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d)

Abstract data-node constructor.

• virtual ~adnode ()

Virtual destructor.

• int compare (smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > inp, bool rawComp=false)

Compares two abstract data-nodes.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & getData ()

Return a reference to the data pointer.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator\* ()

Return a reference to the data pointer.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Find the next node.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getPrev ()

Find the previous node.

## Protected Attributes

• smart\_ptr< dataType > data

Data pointer.

## 12.1.1 Detailed Description

template < class data Type > class os::adnode < data Type >

## Abstract data-node.

A generalized node class used for linked lists, trees, queues and various other abstract data structures. Primarily, this structure is focused on providing access to the node data and allowing traversal of the data-structure.

## 12.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::adnode< dataType >::adnode ( smart\_ptr< dataType > d )
[inline]

#### Abstract data-node constructor.

An abstract data-node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node.

## **Parameters**

Data to be bound to t	the node
-----------------------	----------

template<class dataType> virtual **os::adnode**< dataType >::~adnode( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.1.3 Member Function Documentation

 $\label{template} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > ::compare ( $$ \ensuremath{\sf smart\_ptr}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf adnode}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > :inp, bool rawComp = false ) [inline]$ 

## Compares two abstract data-nodes.

Abstract data nodes use the comparison functions defined by their data pointers to determine their comparison

## **Parameters**

j	in	inp	Data-node being compared with
---	----	-----	-------------------------------

#### Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < dataType > & os::adnode < dataType > ::getData ( )
[inline]

Return a reference to the data pointer.

Returns

```
adnode<datqType>::data (p. 325)
```

```
template<class dataType> virtual smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::adnode< dataType
>::getNext( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Find the next node.

This functions attempts to search for the next node in the structure. By default, or if this node either cannot be found or does not exist, a NULL pointer is returned.

Returns

Pointer to the next node in the structure

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLNode< dataType > (p. 332), os::asyncAVLNode< sender  $\leftarrow$  Type > (p. 332), os::asyncAVLNode< receiverType > (p. 332), os::AVLNode< dataType > (p. 345), and os::unsortedListNode< dataType > (p. 398).

```
template < class dataType > virtual smart_ptr < adnode < dataType > > os::adnode < dataType
>::getPrev( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Find the previous node.

This functions attempts to search for the previous node in the structure. By default, or if this node either cannot be found or does not exist, a NULL pointer is returned.

Returns

Pointer to the previous node in the structure

Reimplemented in os::AVLNode< dataType > (p. 346), os::asyncAVLNode< dataType > (p. 332), os::asyncAVLNode< senderType > (p. 332), os::asyncAVLNode< receiverType > (p. 332), and os::unsortedListNode< dataType > (p. 399).

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<dataType>& os::adnode< dataType >::operator* ( )
[inline]
```

Return a reference to the data pointer.

Returns

adnode<datqType>::data (p. 325)

## 12.1.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType> os::adnode< dataType >::data [protected]

## Data pointer.

A pointer to the data being held by the node. This is used to compare nodes as well.

## 12.2 os::ads< dataType > Class Template Reference

## Abstract datastructure.

Inheritance diagram for os::ads< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• ads ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~ads ()

Virtual destructor.

virtual bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data pointer.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Returns the number of elements in the datastructure.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

virtual bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node and removes it.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Returns the first node.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Returns the last node.

virtual bool insert (smart\_ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an entire datastructure.

bool rawInsert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data pointer.

• bool rawCompare () const

Return state of raw compare.

• void setRawCompare (bool rwcmp)

Set raw-compare.

## Protected Attributes

## • bool \_rawCompare

Allows for raw compare data-structures.

## 12.2.1 Detailed Description

```
template < class dataType >
class os::ads < dataType >
```

## Abstract datastructure.

A generalized datastructure class which acts as an interface for all datastructures classes. If not extended, the abstract datastructures class is useless.

## 12.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template<class dataType> os::ads< dataType >::ads ( ) [inline]
```

#### Default constructor.

This constructor does nothing, as there are no objects to initialize.

```
template<class dataType> virtual os::ads< dataType>::~ads( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

## Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.2.3 Member Function Documentation

```
template<class dataType> virtual smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::ads< dataType > ::find ( smart_ptr< dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]
```

## Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). Each datastructure which inherits from this class will re-implement this function.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

### Returns

The found node if applicable, else NULL

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 352), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 339), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 339), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 339), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 395), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 391).

template < class dataType > virtual bool os::ads < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType >
x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds a matching node and removes it.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). Each datastructure which inherits from this class will re-implement this function. After finding a node, it will be removed from the datastructure.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 353), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 340), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 340), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 340), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 395), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 391).

 $template < class \ dataType > virtual \ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < \textbf{adnode} < dataType > > \textbf{os::ads} < \ dataType > ::getFirst \ ( ) \ [inline], [virtual]$ 

Returns the first node.

Each datastructure has a different definition of what defines "first." By default, this function returns NULL. Datastructures which inherit from this class must re-implement this function.

Returns

The first node, if it exists

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 341), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 341), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 341), os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 354), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 395), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 391).

template < class dataType > virtual smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > > os::ads < dataType > ::getLast
( ) [inline], [virtual]

Returns the last node.

Each datastructure has a different definition of what defines "last." By default, this function returns NULL. Datastructures which inherit from this class must re-implement this function.

Returns

The last node, if it exists

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 341), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 341), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 341), os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 354), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 396), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 392).

template < class dataType > virtual bool os::ads < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x )
[inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data pointer.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." Each datastructure which inherits from this class will re-implement this function

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

#### Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 355), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 342), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 342), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 342), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 396), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 392).

template < class dataType > virtual bool **os::ads** < dataType > ::insert (  $smart_ptr < ads < dataType > > x$  ) [inline], [virtual]

Inserts an entire datastructure.

This function may be redefined to speed-up insertion. Currently, this function will be O(n \* insertionTime) where n is the number of elements in x

[in] x datastructure of type dataType to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 355), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 341), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 341), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 341), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 396), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 392).

template < class dataType > bool os::ads < dataType > ::rawCompare ( ) const [inline]

Return state of raw compare.

Returns

\_rawCompare

template < class data Type > bool os::ads < data Type > :: rawInsert (  $smart_ptr$  < data Type > x ) [inline]

Inserts a data pointer.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This function disabiguates certain calls to insert. [in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

template<class dataType> void **os::ads**< dataType>::setRawCompare ( bool rwcmp ) [inline]
Set raw-compare.

Parameters

in rwcmp Value of raw compare to set

Returns

void

template<class dataType> virtual unsigned int os::ads< dataType >::size ( ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Returns the number of elements in the datastructure.

This function must be re-implemented by all classes which inherit from this class. By default, this function returns 0.

Returns

number of elements as an unsigned integer

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 342), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 342), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 342), os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 355), os $\rightleftharpoons$ ::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 396), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 393).

## 12.2.4 Member Data Documentation

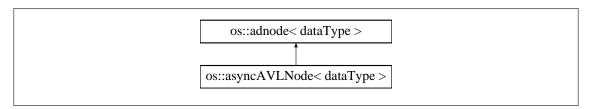
template < class dataType > bool os::ads < dataType >::\_rawCompare [protected]

Allows for raw compare data-structures.

## 12.3 os::asyncAVLNode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

- asyncAVLNode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d, asyncAVLTree< dataType > \*master)
  - Abstract data-node constructor.
- virtual ~asyncAVLNode ()

Virtual destructor.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Find the next node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getPrev ()

Find the previous node.

## **Protected Member Functions**

• smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > getParent ()

Returns the parent node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > getChild (int x)

Returns a child by index.

• int getHeight () const

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

• void setHeight ()

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

void setChild (smart ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > c, bool rawCompare)

Add a child to this node.

void setParent (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > p, smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > self\_pointer, bool \_rawCompare)

Sets the parent node.

void removeChild (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > c, bool \_rawCompare)

Remove a child from this node.

• void removeChild (int pos)

Remove a child from this node.

• void removeParent ()

Remove the parent node.

• void remove ()

Remove all children and parents.

## **Protected Attributes**

• smart ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > parent

Parent node one level up in the tree.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > child1

Left child one level down in the tree.

• smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > child2

Right child one level down in the tree.

• int height

The height of the tree.

asyncAVLTree< dataType > \* masterTree

Reference to source tree.

## Friends

• class asyncAVLTree< dataType >

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

## 12.3.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::asyncAVLNode < dataType >

Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.

The AVL node class implements a number of functions unique to an AVL tree. This node has knowledge of the structure of the AVL tree through its parent and children.

## 12.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >::asyncAVLNode ( smart\_ptr< dataType > d, asyncAVLTree< dataType > \* master ) [inline]

Abstract data-node constructor.

An AVL node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node. Parent and children nodes are, by default, initialized to 0.

#### **Parameters**

	in	d	Data to be bound to the node
--	----	---	------------------------------

template<class dataType> virtual **os::asyncAVLNode**< dataType >::~asyncAVLNode ( ) [inline], [virtual]

## Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.3.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::getChild ( int x ) [inline], [protected]

Returns a child by index.

Returns child node by index. 0 indicates the left child, asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 334). 1 indicates the right child, asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 334). All other indices will return NULL.

Returns

os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 334) for x==0, asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 334) for x==1

template<class dataType> int os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >::getHeight( ) const [inline],
[protected]

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

#### Returns

## os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::height (p. 335)

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode< dataType
>::getNext( ) [virtual]
```

Find the next node.

This functions attempts to search for the next node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the next node.

Returns

Pointer to the next node in the structure

Reimplemented from **os::adnode**< **dataType** > (p. 324).

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::getParent( ) [inline], [protected]
```

Returns the parent node.

Returns

```
os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::parent (p. 335)
```

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode< dataType
>::getPrev( ) [virtual]
```

Find the previous node.

This functions attempts to search for the previous node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the previous node.

Returns

Pointer to the previous node in the structure

Reimplemented from **os::adnode**< **dataType** > (p. 324).

```
template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType >::remove ( ) [inline],
[protected]
```

Remove all children and parents.

This function is important because nodes are of type **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378), since there are co-dependencies, failure to run this function on deletion of the tree will cause a memory leak.

Returns

void

```
template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::removeChild ( smart_ptr <
asyncAVLNode < dataType > > c, bool _rawCompare ) [inline], [protected]
```

Remove a child from this node.

Checks os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 334) and os::asyncAVLNode<dataType> ← ::child2 (p. 334) for equality with the the node received as a parameter.

## **Parameters**

in	С	Node to be removed
----	---	--------------------

#### Returns

void

template<class dataType> void os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >::removeChild ( int pos )
[inline], [protected]

Remove a child from this node.

Remove os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 334) if position is 0 and os::asyncAVL $\hookleftarrow$ Node<dataType>::child2 (p. 334) if position is 1.

## **Parameters**

in pos Node index to b	e removed
------------------------	-----------

## Returns

void

template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::removeParent( ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove the parent node.

Returns

void

 $template < class \ dataType > void \ os::asyncAVLNode < \ dataType > ::setChild ( \ smart\_ptr < asyncAVLNode < \ dataType > > c, \ bool\_rawCompare ) \ [inline], [protected]$ 

Add a child to this node.

Set os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 334) or os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 334) based on the comparison of the node to be inserted with the current node.

## **Parameters**

in	С	Node to be inserted

#### Returns

void

template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::setHeight ( ) [inline],
[protected]

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

Uses the height of the sub-tree of the node's children to calculate the heigh of the sub-tree of this node.

## Returns

void

template<class dataType> void os::asyncAVLNode< dataType>::setParent ( smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType>> p, smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType> > self\_pointer, bool \_rawCompare ) [inline], [protected]

Sets the parent node.

Sets the parent node of the current node. This function requires a pointer to the current node for memory management.

#### **Parameters**

in	р	Parent node
in	self_pointer	Pointer to self, with memory management

#### Returns

void

## 12.3.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template < class dataType > friend class asyncAVLTree < dataType > [friend]

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

Since the AVL node implements many of the unique functions of the AVL tree, the tree must be aware of the private members of it's nodes.

## 12.3.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> **smart\_ptr**<**asyncAVLNode**<dataType> > **os::asyncAVLNode**<dataType> ::child1 [protected]

Left child one level down in the tree.

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::child2 [protected]

Right child one level down in the tree.

template < class dataType > int os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::height [protected]

The height of the tree.

This variable is kept to reduce computation time. It is dependent on the height of a node's children nodes. The **asyncAVLNode**<**dataType**>::**setHeight()** (p. 334) resets the height based on the height of the node's children.

template<class dataType> **asyncAVLTree**<dataType>\* **os::asyncAVLNode**< dataType >::masterTree [protected]

Reference to source tree.

This reference to the source tree is used when incrementing or decrementing the node, locking the tree temporarily.

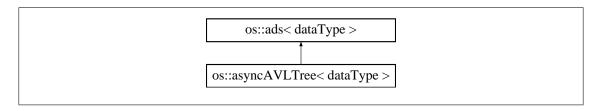
template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::parent [protected]

Parent node one level up in the tree.

## 12.4 os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > Class Template Reference

Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• asyncAVLTree ()

Default constructor.

virtual ~asyncAVLTree ()

Virtual destructor.

bool insert (smart\_ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > getRoot ()

Return the root of the tree.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > x)

Finds by adnode node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Finds by asyncAVLNode (p. 329) node.

bool findDelete (smart ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

• bool findDelete (long x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

• bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Finds and delete by node.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Finds and delete a matching node.

• smart ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Returns the first node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Returns the last node.

## **Protected Member Functions**

• bool balanceDelete (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x, bool \_rawCompare)

Removes a node and balances the tree.

• bool checkBalance (smart ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

void balanceUp (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

bool balance (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances a single node.

bool singleRotation (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Rotates a node

bool doubleRotation (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Double-rotate a node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > findBottom (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< data⇔
Type > > x, int dir)

Find first or last node in a tree.

## **Protected Attributes**

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > root

Root node of the tree.

• unsigned int numElements

Number of elements in the tree.

std::mutex mtx

Mutex to ensure synchronous access.

#### Friends

## class asyncAVLNode< dataType >

AVL Node must have access to mutex.

## 12.4.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class dataType> class os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >
```

Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

The AVL Tree rigorously balances a binary search tree. As a template class, it can hold any kind of dataType so long as the data type implements basic comparison functions.

## 12.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template<class dataType> os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::asyncAVLTree( ) [inline]
```

#### Default constructor.

Sets the number of elements to 0 and the root to NULL.

```
template<class dataType> virtual os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::~asyncAVLTree ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

## Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. The AVL tree must explicitly force deletion through the **async**← **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::remove() (p. 332) function.

## 12.4.3 Member Function Documentation

```
template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::balance ( smart_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType>> x ) [inline], [protected]
```

Balances a single node.

#### **Parameters**

in	Χ	Node to be balanced

## Returns

true if the node is already balanced, else, false

```
template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::balanceDelete ( smart_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x, bool _rawCompare ) [inline], [protected]
```

Removes a node and balances the tree.

Must receive as an argument a node in the tree. This function removes the node from the tree and re-balances the tree.

#### **Parameters**

		Nada ta laa dalatad
ın	X	Node to be deleted

#### Returns

true if successful, false if failed

template<class dataType> void os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::balanceUp (  $smart_ptr$ < asyncAVLNode< dataType>> x ) [inline], [protected]

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

Balances the current node then orders it's parent node to be balanced as well. This process continues until a node has no parent (indicating the node is the root)

## **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be balanced
----	---	---------------------

## Returns

void

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::checkBalance (  $smart\_ptr$ < asyncAVLNode< dataType> > x ) [inline], [protected]

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

Checks if the received node is balanced. This operation is inexpensive as it merely involves comparing the heights of the children nodes.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be checked

## Returns

true if balanced, false if not

template<class dataType> bool **os::asyncAVLTree**< dataType>::doubleRotation ( **smart\_ptr**< **asyncAVLNode**< dataType>> r, int dir ) [inline], [protected]

Double-rotate a node.

Double-rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

## **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

#### Returns

true if successful, else, false

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType
>::find ( smart ptr< dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 326).

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::find ( smart ptr< adnode< dataType > > x ) [inline]

## Finds by adnode node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::adnode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

 $\label{template} template < class \ data Type > \\ smart_ptr < \\ async AVLNode < \\ data Type > \\ :: find ( \\ smart_ptr < \\ async AVLNode < \\ data Type > > \\ x ) [inline]$ 

#### Finds by asyncAVLNode (p. 329) node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::asyncAVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < asyncAVLNode < dataType > > os::asyncAVLTree <
dataType > ::findBottom ( smart\_ptr < asyncAVLNode < dataType > > x, int dir ) [inline],
[protected]

Find first or last node in a tree.

Finds the first or last node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Starting node
in	dir	Direction node to search in

#### Returns

First or last node in sub-tree

template < class dataType > bool os::asyncAVLTree < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::findDelete ( long x ) [inline]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::findDelete ( smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x ) [inline]

Finds and delete by node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<data

Type> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::asyncAVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType
>::getFirst( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Returns the first node.

For the AVL tree, the first node is defined as the child at index 1. Note that while an os⇔ ::adnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::asyncAVLNode<data⇔ Type>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The first node, if it exists

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 327).

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType
>::getLast( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Returns the last node.

For the AVL tree, the last node is defined as the child at index 0. Note that while an os⇔ ::adnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::asyncAVLNode<data⇔ Type>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The last node, if it exists

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree<
dataType >::getRoot( ) [inline]
```

Return the root of the tree.

Returns

```
os::asyncAVLTree<dataType>::root (p. 343)
```

```
template < class data Type > bool os::asyncAVLTree < data Type > ::insert ( smart_ptr < ads < data Type > > x ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function of os::ads<dataType>

[in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 328).

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr< dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data node.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This insertion will place the node into the binary tree and balance the tree. This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

template<class dataType> bool **os::asyncAVLTree**< dataType >::singleRotation ( **smart\_ptr**< **asyncAVLNode**< dataType > > r, int dir ) [inline], [protected]

Rotates a node.

Rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

### Returns

true if successful, else, false

template<class dataType> virtual unsigned int **os::asyncAVLTree**< dataType >::size ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Returns

os::asyncAVLTree<dataType>::numElements (p. 343)

Reimplemented from os::ads < dataType > (p. 329).

# 12.4.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType> friend class asyncAVLNode< dataType > [friend]

AVL Node must have access to mutex.

When the **AVLNode** (p. 343) finds the next element or finds the previous element, it must lock the mutex to prevent insertion and deletion into the tree.

### 12.4.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> std::mutex os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::mtx [protected]

Mutex to ensure synchronous access.

template < class dataType > unsigned int os::asyncAVLTree < dataType >::numElements
[protected]

Number of elements in the tree.

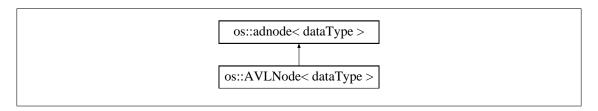
template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree<
dataType>::root [protected]

Root node of the tree.

# 12.5 os::AVLNode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Node for usage in an AVL tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::AVLNode< dataType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

• AVLNode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d)

Abstract data-node constructor.

• virtual ~AVLNode ()

Virtual destructor.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Find the next node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getPrev ()

Find the previous node.

# **Protected Member Functions**

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > getParent ()

Returns the parent node.

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > getChild (int x)

Returns a child by index.

• int getHeight () const

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

• void setHeight ()

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

void setChild (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > c)

Add a child to this node.

void setParent (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > p, smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > self pointer)

Sets the parent node.

• void removeChild (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > c)

Remove a child from this node.

void removeChild (int pos)

Remove a child from this node.

• void removeParent ()

Remove the parent node.

• void remove ()

Remove all children and parents.

# **Protected Attributes**

smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > parent

Parent node one level up in the tree.

smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > child1

Left child one level down in the tree.

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > child2

Right child one level down in the tree.

• int height

The height of the tree.

# Friends

class AVLTree< dataType >

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

# 12.5.1 Detailed Description

template<class dataType> class os::AVLNode< dataType >

Node for usage in an AVL tree.

The AVL node class implements a number of functions unique to an AVL tree. This node has knowledge of the structure of the AVL tree through its parent and children.

### 12.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType > os::AVLNode < dataType > ::AVLNode ( smart\_ptr < dataType > d )
[inline]

### Abstract data-node constructor.

An AVL node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node. Parent and children nodes are, by default, initialized to 0.

#### **Parameters**

in	d	Data to be bound to the node

template < class dataType > virtual os::AVLNode < dataType >::~AVLNode ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 12.5.3 Member Function Documentation

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::getChild ( int x )  [inline], [protected]
```

# Returns a child by index.

Returns child node by index. 0 indicates the left child, **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::**child1** (p. 348). 1 indicates the right child, **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::**child2** (p. 348). All other indices will return NULL.

#### Returns

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{os::AVLNode} < \textbf{dataType} > :: \textbf{child1} & (p. 348) & for x == 0, & \textbf{AVLNode} < \textbf{dataType} > :: \textbf{child2} & (p. 348) & for x == 1 \\ \end{tabular}
```

```
template < class dataType > int os::AVLNode < dataType >::getHeight ( ) const [inline],
[protected]
```

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

### Returns

# os::AVLNode<dataType>::height (p. 348)

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType >::getNext
( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

# Find the next node.

This functions attempts to search for the next node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the next node.

Pointer to the next node in the structure

Reimplemented from os::adnode < dataType > (p. 324).

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::getParent( ) [inline], [protected]
```

Returns the parent node.

Returns

```
os::AVLNode<dataType>::parent (p. 348)
```

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType > ::getPrev
( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Find the previous node.

This functions attempts to search for the previous node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the previous node.

Returns

Pointer to the previous node in the structure

Reimplemented from **os::adnode**< **dataType** > (p. 324).

```
template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType > ::remove ( ) [inline],
[protected]
```

Remove all children and parents.

This function is important because nodes are of type **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378), since there are co-dependencies, failure to run this function on deletion of the tree will cause a memory leak.

Returns

void

```
template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType > ::removeChild ( <math>smart\_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > c ) [inline], [protected]
```

Remove a child from this node.

Checks os::AVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 348) and os::AVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 348) for equality with the the node received as a parameter.

in c	Node to be removed
------	--------------------

void

template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType > ::removeChild ( int pos ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove a child from this node.

Remove os::AVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 348) if position is 0 and os::AVLNode<data

Type>::child2 (p. 348) if position is 1.

#### **Parameters**

	in	pos	Node index to be removed
--	----	-----	--------------------------

### Returns

void

template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType >::removeParent( ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove the parent node.

Returns

void

 $\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ $ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > :: $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > :: $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremat$ 

Add a child to this node.

Set os::AVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 348) or os::AVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 348) based on the comparison of the node to be inserted with the current node.

#### **Parameters**

in c	Node to be inserted
------	---------------------

### Returns

void

template<class dataType > void os::AVLNode< dataType >::setHeight ( ) [inline],
[protected]

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

Uses the height of the sub-tree of the node's children to calculate the heigh of the sub-tree of this node.

void

template<class dataType > void os::AVLNode< dataType >::setParent ( smart\_ptr< AVLNode<
dataType > > p, smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > self\_pointer ) [inline], [protected]

Sets the parent node.

Sets the parent node of the current node. This function requires a pointer to the current node for memory management.

### **Parameters**

in	р	Parent node
in	self_pointer	Pointer to self, with memory management

### Returns

void

# 12.5.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType > friend class AVLTree< dataType > [friend]

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

Since the AVL node implements many of the unique functions of the AVL tree, the tree must be aware of the private members of it's nodes.

### 12.5.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::child1 [protected]

Left child one level down in the tree.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::child2 [protected]

Right child one level down in the tree.

template<class dataType > int os::AVLNode< dataType >::height [protected]

The height of the tree.

This variable is kept to reduce computation time. It is dependent on the height of a node's children nodes. The **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::setHeight() (p. 347) resets the height based on the height of the node's children.

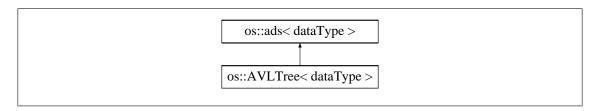
template<class dataType > **smart\_ptr**<**AVLNode**<dataType> > **os::AVLNode**< dataType >::parent [protected]

Parent node one level up in the tree.

# 12.6 os::AVLTree< dataType > Class Template Reference

Balanced binary search tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::AVLTree< dataType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

• AVLTree ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~AVLTree ()

Virtual destructor.

bool insert (smart\_ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > getRoot ()

Return the root of the tree.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > x)

Finds by adnode node.

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Finds by **AVLNode** (p. 343) node.

bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

 $\bullet \ \ bool \ \textbf{findDelete} \ (\textbf{smart\_ptr} < \textbf{AVLNode} < \text{dataType} >> \textbf{x}) \\$ 

Finds and delete by node.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Finds and delete a matching node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Returns the first node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Returns the last node.

### **Protected Member Functions**

• bool balanceDelete (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Removes a node and balances the tree.

bool checkBalance (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

void balanceUp (smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

bool balance (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances a single node.

• bool singleRotation (smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Rotates a node.

bool doubleRotation (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Double-rotate a node.

smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > findBottom (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x, int dir)

Find first or last node in a tree.

### Protected Attributes

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > root

Root node of the tree.

• unsigned int numElements

Number of elements in the tree.

# 12.6.1 Detailed Description

template<class dataType> class os::AVLTree< dataType >

#### Balanced binary search tree.

The AVL Tree rigorously balances a binary search tree. As a template class, it can hold any kind of dataType so long as the data type implements basic comparison functions.

# 12.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template < class dataType > os::AVLTree < dataType > ::AVLTree ( ) [inline]
```

### Default constructor.

Sets the number of elements to 0 and the root to NULL.

```
template < class dataType > virtual os::AVLTree < dataType >::~AVLTree ( ) [inline],
[virtual]
```

# Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. The AVL tree must explicitly force deletion through the AVL Node (0.346) function.

### 12.6.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > bool  $os::AVLTree < dataType > ::balance ( smart_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > x ) [inline], [protected]$ 

Balances a single node.

#### Parameters

in	X	Node to be balanced
----	---	---------------------

#### Returns

true if the node is already balanced, else, false

```
template < class dataType > bool os::AVLTree < dataType > ::balanceDelete ( smart_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > x ) [inline], [protected]
```

Removes a node and balances the tree.

Must receive as an argument a node in the tree. This function removes the node from the tree and re-balances the tree.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be deleted
----	---	--------------------

### Returns

true if successful, false if failed

template<class dataType > void **os::AVLTree**< dataType >::balanceUp ( **smart\_ptr**< **AVLNode**< dataType > > x ) [inline], [protected]

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

Balances the current node then orders it's parent node to be balanced as well. This process continues until a node has no parent (indicating the node is the root)

### **Parameters**

in .	x	Node to be balanced
------	---	---------------------

# Returns

void

 $\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ \ensuremath{\sf bool}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf os::AVLTree}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf linline}}$, [protected] $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf dataType}}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf linline}}$, [protected] $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf dataType}}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf dataType}}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf dataType}}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf lensur$ 

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

Checks if the received node is balanced. This operation is inexpensive as it merely involves comparing the heights of the children nodes.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be checked

#### Returns

true if balanced, false if not

```
template<class dataType > bool os::AVLTree< dataType >::doubleRotation ( smart_ptr<
AVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir ) [inline], [protected]
```

Double-rotate a node.

Double-rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

### **Parameters**

in	Χ	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

#### Returns

true if successful, else, false

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType > ::find ( smart_ptr< dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType>>). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 326).

```
\label{template} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ \ensuremath{\sf smart\_ptr}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf adnode}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf v}$ [inline] $$
```

Finds by adnode node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::adnode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > os::AVLTree < dataType > ::find ( smart ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > x ) [inline]

### Finds by AVLNode (p. 343) node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::AVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType >::findBottom ( smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType >> x, int dir ) [inline], [protected]
```

Find first or last node in a tree.

Finds the first or last node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

#### **Parameters**

in	Х	Starting node
in	dir	Direction node to search in

#### Returns

First or last node in sub-tree

template < class dataType > bool os::AVLTree < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x
) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

template < class dataType > bool  $os::AVLTree < dataType > ::findDelete ( <math>smart\_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > x ) [inline]$ 

Finds and delete by node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<data $\leftarrow$  Type> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::AVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType > ::getFirst (
) [inline], [virtual]

Returns the first node.

For the AVL tree, the first node is defined as the child at index 1. Note that while an oscilladnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::AVLNode<dataType>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The first node, if it exists

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 327).

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType >::getLast()
 [inline], [virtual]

Returns the last node.

For the AVL tree, the last node is defined as the child at index 0. Note that while an os $\rightleftharpoons$  ::adnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::AVLNode<dataType>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The last node, if it exists

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType
>::getRoot( ) [inline]

Return the root of the tree.

Returns

os::AVLTree<dataType>::root (p. 356)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function of os::ads<dataType>

[in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 328).

template < class dataType > bool os::AVLTree < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x )
[inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data node.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This insertion will place the node into the binary tree and balance the tree. This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 327).

Rotates a node.

Rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

### **Parameters**

in	Χ	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

# Returns

true if successful, else, false

template < class dataType > virtual unsigned int os::AVLTree < dataType >::size ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

# os::AVLTree<dataType>::numElements (p. 356)

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 329).

# 12.6.4 Member Data Documentation

template < class dataType > unsigned int os::AVLTree < dataType >::numElements [protected]

Number of elements in the tree.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType >::root
[protected]

Root node of the tree.

# 12.7 os::constantPrinter Class Reference

Prints constant arrays to files.

### **Public Member Functions**

• constantPrinter (std::string fileName, bool has cpp=false)

Single constructor.

• virtual ~constantPrinter ()

Virtual destructor.

• void addinclude (std::string includeName)

Add include file.

• void addNamespace (std::string namesp)

Add a namespace.

• void removeNamespace ()

Remove namespace.

• void addComment (std::string comment)

Insert a comment.

• bool hasCPP () const

Returns if the object is writing to a .cpp file.

• bool **good** () const

Checks file status.

• void addArray (std::string name, uint32\_t \*arr, unsigned int length)

Add a uin32\_t\* array.

### **Private Member Functions**

• std::string capitalize (std::string str) const

Capitalizes the string argument.

• std::string tabs () const

Returns current tab depth.

# Private Attributes

• std::ofstream hFile

Output file for the .h file.

• std::ofstream cppFile

Output file for the .cpp file.

• bool \_has\_cpp

Holds if the object is generating a .cpp.

• unsigned int namespaceDepth

Current namespace depth.

# 12.7.1 Detailed Description

Prints constant arrays to files.

This class outputs configured and populated constant arrays into .h and .cpp files, depending on the configuration. This class is meant to be used as a tool for automatically generating source code files.

# 12.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

os::constantPrinter::constantPrinter ( std::string fileName, bool has\_cpp = false )

Single constructor.

Creates a file of "filename.h" and, if has\_cpp is set to "true," "filename.cpp" with appropriate include guards and a comment indicating the source of the file.

# Parameters

in	fileName	String representing the file name
in	has_cpp	Optional boolean defining if a .cpp will be written

virtual os::constantPrinter::~constantPrinter( ) [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Closes all namespaces and #ifdefs, closes the .h file and .cpp if appropriate.

# 12.7.3 Member Function Documentation

void os::constantPrinter::addArray ( std::string name, uint32\_t \* arr, unsigned int length )

Add a uin32\_t\* array.

Added an unsigned 32 bit integer array to the .h and .cpp file. Note that this array will be declared as constant.

in	arr	Array to be written to the files
----	-----	----------------------------------

### **Parameters**

in	length	Length of the received array	
----	--------	------------------------------	--

### Returns

void

void os::constantPrinter::addComment ( std::string comment )

# Insert a comment.

Adds a comment. If the comment is a single line, '//' will be used, otherwise, a standard multi-line comment format will be used.

### **Parameters**

in	comment	Comment string to be added as a comment	1
----	---------	---	---

### Returns

void

void os::constantPrinter::addInclude ( std::string includeName )

### Add include file.

Prints out "#include includeName" to the .h file. Since the .cpp file includes the .h file, it will include all of the .h file's includes

### **Parameters**

in	includeName	Name of header file to be included
----	-------------	------------------------------------

### Returns

void

void os::constantPrinter::addNamespace ( std::string namesp )

### Add a namespace.

Adds a new namespace. Namespaces nest, so this function increments **constantPrinter** *⇔* ::namespaceDepth (p. 360). Both the .h and .cpp file have this namespace added.

in	namesp	Namespace added to the file
----	--------	-----------------------------

void

std::string os::constantPrinter::capitalize ( std::string str ) const [private]

Capitalizes the string argument.

Primarily used for #ifdef and #define include guards, this function returns the string it is passed but with every single letter capitalized.

### **Parameters**

in str	String	g to be capitalized
--------	--------	---------------------

#### Returns

std::string with each letter capitalized

bool os::constantPrinter::good ( ) const [inline]

Checks file status.

Checks to ensure that both the .h and .cpp file can be written to. Will not consider the .cpp file if the .cpp file is not being written to.

Returns

file status

bool os::constantPrinter::hasCPP( ) const [inline]

Returns if the object is writing to a .cpp file.

Returns

constantPrinter::\_has\_cpp (p. 360)

void os::constantPrinter::removeNamespace ( )

Remove namespace.

Ends the current namespace with a '}' in both the .h and .cpp file. Decrements **constantPrinter** ← ::namespaceDepth (p. 360).

Returns

void

std::string os::constantPrinter::tabs ( ) const [private]

Returns current tab depth.

Again used to streamline large projects. This function returns an std::string with tab characters equal to the current number of nested namespaces.

std::string containing os::constantPrinter::namespaceDepth (p. 360) tabs

# 12.7.4 Member Data Documentation

bool os::constantPrinter::\_has\_cpp [private]

Holds if the object is generating a .cpp.

std::ofstream os::constantPrinter::cppFile [private]

Output file for the .cpp file.

std::ofstream os::constantPrinter::hFile [private]

Output file for the .h file.

unsigned int os::constantPrinter::namespaceDepth [private]

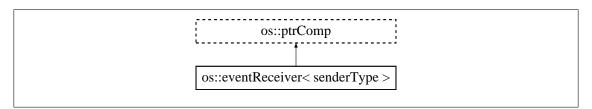
Current namespace depth.

In order to streamline large projects, arrays of constants should be placed inside namespaces. This variable allows for the creation and management of nested namespaces.

# 12.8 os::eventReceiver< senderType > Class Template Reference

Class which enables event receiving.

Inheritance diagram for os::eventReceiver< senderType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• eventReceiver ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~eventReceiver ()

Virtual destructor.

void pushSender (smart\_ptr< senderType > ptr)

Add a sender to the list.

• void removeSender (smart ptr< senderType > ptr)

Remove sender from the sender list.

### **Private Member Functions**

• virtual void receiveEvent (smart ptr< senderType > src)

Receive event notification.

### Private Attributes

• asyncAVLTree< senderType > senders

List of sender.

# Friends

template<typename receiverType > class eventSender

# 12.8.1 Detailed Description

template<class senderType>
class os::eventReceiver< senderType >

# Class which enables event receiving.

Each receiver contains a list of senders. When the receiver is destroyed, it removes itself from all senders to which it is registered.

### 12.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class senderType > os::eventReceiver< senderType >::eventReceiver( ) [inline]

#### Default constructor.

The default constructor for the smart set configures the only data type in this class properly. No additional constructor arguments are required.

 $template < class \ sender Type > virtual \ \textbf{os::eventReceiver} < sender Type > :: \sim \textbf{eventReceiver} \ ( ) \\ [virtual]$ 

### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.8.3 Member Function Documentation

 $template < class \ sender Type > void \ \textbf{os::eventReceiver} < sender Type > ::push Sender ( \ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < sender Type > ptr )$ 

### Add a sender to the list.

Adds a sender of the sender type expected by this receiver type. Note that the sender type is expected to inherit from **os::eventSender** (p. 363).

### **Parameters**

ptr | Sender to be added to the set

Returns

void

template<class senderType > virtual void os::eventReceiver< senderType >::receiveEvent (
smart\_ptr< senderType > src ) [inline], [private], [virtual]

Receive event notification.

This function is meant to be reimplemented by all event receivers to do some action on the event.

### **Parameters**

Returns

void

template<class senderType > void os::eventReceiver< senderType >::removeSender ( smart\_ptr< senderType > ptr )

Remove sender from the sender list.

Removes a sender from the sender list. Note that this also removes this receiver from the receiver list of the sender which it is passed.

### Parameters

-		
	ptr	Sender to be removed to the set

Returns

void

# 12.8.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class senderType > template<typename receiverType > friend class eventSender
[friend]

The sender must be able to remove itself from the private senders list inside the event receiver. Additionally, the sender must be able to send an event to the receiver.

# 12.8.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class senderType > asyncAVLTree<senderType> os::eventReceiver< senderType
>::senders [private]

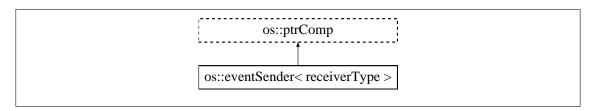
### List of sender.

When the receiver is destroyed, this list is used to remove itself from all its senders.

# 12.9 os::eventSender< receiverType > Class Template Reference

Class which enables event sending.

Inheritance diagram for os::eventSender< receiverType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

• eventSender ()

Default constructor.

virtual ~eventSender ()

Virtual destructor.

void pushReceivers (smart\_ptr< receiverType > ptr)

Add a receiver to the list.

• void **removeReceivers** (**smart\_ptr**< receiverType > ptr)

Remove receiver from the receiver list.

# **Protected Member Functions**

• virtual void **sendEvent** (**smart\_ptr**< receiverType > ptr)

Receive event notification.

• void triggerEvent ()

Sends an event to all receivers.

# **Private Attributes**

• asyncAVLTree< receiverType > receivers

List of receivers.

# Friends

template<typename senderType > class eventReceiver

# 12.9.1 Detailed Description

template<class receiverType>
class os::eventSender< receiverType >

Class which enables event sending.

Each sender contains a list of receivers. When an event is triggered, the sender iterates through the list to send the event to all receivers.

# 12.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class receiverType > os::eventSender < receiverType > ::eventSender ( ) [inline]

Default constructor.

The default constructor for the smart set configures the only data type in this class properly. No additional constructor arguments are required.

template<class receiverType > virtual os::eventSender< receiverType >::~eventSender ( )
[virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.9.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class receiverType > void os::eventSender< receiverType >::pushReceivers ( smart\_ptr< receiverType > ptr )

Add a receiver to the list.

Adds a receiver of the receiver type expected by this sender type. Note that the receiver type is expected to inherit from **os::eventReceiver** (p. 360).

### **Parameters**

ptr Receiver to be added to the set

Returns

void

template < class receiverType > void os::eventSender < receiverType > ::removeReceivers ( smart\_ptr < receiverType > ptr )

Remove receiver from the receiver list.

Removes a receiver from the receiver list. Note that this also removes this sender from the sender list of the receiver which it is passed.

### **Parameters**

ptr | Receiver to be removed to the set

void

```
template<class receiverType > virtual void os::eventSender< receiverType >::sendEvent (
smart_ptr< receiverType > ptr ) [protected], [virtual]
```

Receive event notification.

This function can be re-implemented by event senders. This function allows some function other than "receiveEvent" to be sent by the event sender to an event receiver.

**Parameters** 

ptr | The target of the event

Returns

void

template<class receiverType > void os::eventSender< receiverType >::triggerEvent ( )
[protected]

Sends an event to all receivers.

Iterates through the set of receivers and sends an event to each one. This calls the **os::event**← **Sender**<**receiverType**>**::sendEvent** (p. 365) function with each receiver as an argument.

Returns

void

### 12.9.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class receiverType > template<typename senderType > friend class **eventReceiver** [friend]

The receiver must be able to remove itself from the private receivers list inside the event sender.

# 12.9.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class receiverType > asyncAVLTree<receiverType> os::eventSender< receiverType
>::receivers [private]

List of receivers.

This list is used to send events to all receivers. When the sender is destroyed, it must remove itself from all its receivers.

# 12.10 os::indirectMatrix< dataType > Class Template Reference

Indirect matrix.

### **Public Member Functions**

• indirectMatrix (uint32 t w=0, uint32 t h=0)

Default constructor.

• indirectMatrix (const matrix< dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• indirectMatrix (const indirectMatrix < dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• indirectMatrix (const smart\_ptr< dataType > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Data array constructor.

• indirectMatrix (smart ptr< smart ptr< dataType > > d, uint32 t w, uint32 t h)

Indirect data array constructor.

virtual ~indirectMatrix ()

Virtual destructor.

• indirectMatrix< dataType > & operator= (const matrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• indirectMatrix< dataType > & operator= (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• smart ptr< dataType > & get (uint32 t w, uint32 t h)

Return pointer to a matrix element.

• const smart ptr< dataType > & constGet (uint32 t w, uint32 t h) const

Return constant pointer to a matrix element.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator() (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Return pointer to a matrix element.

smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > getArray ()

Return pointer to the pointer array.

const smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > getConstArray () const

Return a constant pointer to the pointer array.

• uint32\_t getWidth () const

Return width of matrix.

• uint32\_t getHeight () const

Return height of matrix.

# **Private Attributes**

• uint32\_t width

Width of the matrix.

• uint32\_t height

Height of the matrix.

• smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > data

Data array pointers.

### Friends

# • class matrix< dataType >

Raw matrix interacting with indirect matrix.

# 12.10.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::indirectMatrix < dataType >

### Indirect matrix.

This matrix class contains an array to pointers of the data type. It can interact with os::matrix<data⇔ Type>.

# 12.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType >  $os::indirectMatrix < dataType > ::indirectMatrix ( uint32_t w = 0, uint32_t h = 0 )$ 

### Default constructor.

Constructs array of size w\*h and sets all of the data to 0. If no width and height are provided, the data array is not initialized.

# Parameters

in	W	Width of matrix, default 0
in	h	Height of matrix, default 0

template<class dataType> **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType >::**indirectMatrix** ( const **matrix**< dataType > & m )

#### Copy constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from the given raw matrix. The indirect matrix converts the array of object to an array of pointers.

### **Parameters**

in	m	Indirect matrix to be copied

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} <\ dataType > :: \textbf{indirectMatrix} <\ ( \ constinuity constitution of the property of the$ 

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from the given indirect matrix. The two indirect matrices do not share data array, the new indirect matrix builds its own array.

#### **Parameters**

in	m	Indirect matrix to be copied
----	---	------------------------------

template<class dataType> os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::indirectMatrix ( const smart\_ptr< dataType > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h )

# Data array constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from an array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new indirect array based on the specified size.

#### **Parameters**

in	d	Data array to be copied
in	W	Width of matrix
in	d	Height of matrix

template<class dataType> os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::indirectMatrix ( smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h )

Indirect data array constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from an indirect array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new indirect array based on the specified size.

# **Parameters**

in	d	Indirect data array to be copied
in	W	Width of matrix
in	d	Height of matrix

template<class dataType> virtual os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::~indirectMatrix ( )
[inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.10.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> const smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType
>::constGet ( uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h ) const

Return constant pointer to a matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a constant reference, meaning changes cannot be made to the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

#### Returns

Constant reference to matrix element pointer

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::get ( uint32_t w, uint32_t h )
```

Return pointer to a matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

### Returns

Modifiable reference to matrix element pointer

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<smart_ptr<dataType> > os::indirectMatrix< dataType
>::getArray( ) [inline]
```

Return pointer to the pointer array.

The array which is returned allows for modification of the array. It is up to functions using this array to ensure the integrity of the indirect matrix.

Returns

```
os::indirectMatrix<dataType>::data (p. 371)
```

```
template<class dataType> const smart_ptr<smart_ptr<dataType> > os::indirectMatrix<
dataType >::getConstArray ( ) const [inline]
```

Return a constant pointer to the pointer array.

The array which is returned allows for access to the array. The provided array may not be modified.

Returns

```
os::indirectMatrix<dataType>::data (p. 371)
```

template < class dataType > uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix < dataType > ::getHeight ( ) const [inline]

Return height of matrix.

### indirectMatrix<dataType>::height (p. 371)

template < class dataType > uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix < dataType > ::getWidth ( ) const [inline]

Return width of matrix.

Returns

# indirectMatrix<dataType>::width (p. 371)

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::operator() (
uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h ) [inline]

Return pointer to a matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

### Returns

Modifiable reference to matrix element pointer

template<class dataType> indirectMatrix<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType>::operator= ( const matrix< dataType > & m )

Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the indirect matrix from a raw matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

#### **Parameters**

	in	m	Reference to matrix being copied
--	----	---	----------------------------------

## Returns

# Reference to self

template<class dataType> indirectMatrix<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType>::operator= ( const indirectMatrix< dataType > & m )

# Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the indirect matrix from another indirect matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

#### **Parameters**

	in	m	Reference to matrix being copied
--	----	---	----------------------------------

#### Returns

Reference to self

# 12.10.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType> friend class matrix< dataType> [friend]

Raw matrix interacting with indirect matrix.

The os::matrix<dataType> class must be able to access the size and data of the indirect matrix because and raw matrix can be constructed from an indirect matrix.

# 12.10.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<smart\_ptr<dataType> > os::indirectMatrix< dataType
>::data [private]

#### Data array pointers.

For the indirect matrix class, this array contains pointers to all of the data used by the matrix in a block of size width\*height.

template<class dataType> uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::height [private]

Height of the matrix.

template<class dataType> uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::width [private]

Width of the matrix.

# 12.11 os::matrix< dataType > Class Template Reference

Raw matrix.

# **Public Member Functions**

• matrix (uint32\_t w=0, uint32\_t h=0)

Default constructor.

matrix (const matrix < dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• matrix (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• matrix (const smart\_ptr< dataType > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Data array constructor.

• matrix (smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Indirect data array constructor.

• virtual ~matrix ()

Virtual destructor.

• matrix< dataType > & operator= (const matrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• matrix< dataType > & operator= (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• dataType & get (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Return matrix element.

• const dataType & constGet (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h) const

Return constant matrix element.

• dataType & operator() (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Return matrix element.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > getArray ()

Return pointer to the array.

• const smart\_ptr< dataType > getConstArray () const

Return a constant pointer to the array.

• uint32\_t getWidth () const

Return width of matrix.

• uint32\_t getHeight () const

Return height of matrix.

# **Private Attributes**

• uint32 t width

Width of the matrix.

• uint32\_t height

Height of the matrix.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > data

Data array.

## Friends

• class indirectMatrix< dataType >

Indirect matrix interacting with raw matrix.

# 12.11.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::matrix < dataType >

### Raw matrix.

This matrix class contains an array of the data type. It can interact with os::indirectMatrix<data

Type>.

# 12.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::matrix< dataType>::matrix ( uint32\_t w = 0, uint32\_t h = 0 )

### Default constructor.

Constructs array of size w\*h and sets all of the data to 0. If no width and height are provided, the data array is not initialized.

### **Parameters**

in	W	Width of matrix, default 0
in	h	Height of matrix, default 0

template<class dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::matrix ( const matrix< dataType > & m )

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from the given raw matrix. The two matrices do not share the same data array.

### **Parameters**

in n	n Matr	rix to be copied
------	--------	------------------

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{os::matrix} < \ data Type > :: \textbf{matrix} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < \ data Type > \& \ m \ )$ 

## Copy constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from the given indirect matrix. The raw matrix converts the array of pointers to an array of objects

#### **Parameters**

in	m	Indirect matrix to be copied
----	---	------------------------------

template<class dataType> **os::matrix**< dataType>::**matrix** ( const **smart\_ptr**< dataType> d, uint32 t w, uint32 t h )

# Data array constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from an array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new array based on the specified size.

in	d	Data array to be copied
in	W	Width of matrix
in	d	Height of matrix

template<class dataType> **os::matrix**< dataType>::**matrix** ( **smart\_ptr**< **smart\_ptr**< dataType> > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h )

# Indirect data array constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from an indirect array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new array based on the specified size.

#### **Parameters**

in	d	Indirect data array to be copied
in	W	Width of matrix
in	d	Height of matrix

template<class dataType> virtual os::matrix< dataType >::~matrix ( ) [inline], [virtual]

### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.11.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> const dataType& **os::matrix**< dataType >::constGet ( uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h ) const

# Return constant matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a constant reference, meaning changes cannot be made to the matrix.

# Parameters

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

### Returns

### Constant reference to matrix element

 $template < class \ data Type > \ data Type \\ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ data Type > :: get \ ( \ uint 32\_t \ w, \ uint 32\_t \ h \ )$ 

# Return matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

Modifiable reference to matrix element

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::getArray ( )
[inline]

Return pointer to the array.

The array which is returned allows for modification of the array. It is up to functions using this array to ensure the integrity of the matrix.

Returns

```
os::matrix<dataType>::data (p. 376)
```

template<class dataType> const smart\_ptr<dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::getConstArray (
) const [inline]

Return a constant pointer to the array.

The array which is returned allows for access to the array. The provided array may not be modified.

Returns

```
os::matrix<dataType>::data (p. 376)
```

 $template < class\ data Type > uint 32\_t\ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ data Type > :: get Height\ (\quad)\ const\quad [inline]$ 

Return height of matrix.

Returns

```
matrix<dataType>::height (p. 377)
```

template<class dataType> uint32\_t os::matrix< dataType >::getWidth ( ) const [inline]

Return width of matrix.

Returns

```
matrix<dataType>::width (p. 377)
```

template < class dataType > dataType & os::matrix < dataType >::operator() ( uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h
) [inline]

Return matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

#### Modifiable reference to matrix element

template<class dataType> **matrix**<dataType>& **os::matrix**< dataType>::operator= ( const **matrix**< dataType > & m )

### Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the raw matrix from another raw matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

#### **Parameters**

in	m	Reference to matrix being copied
----	---	----------------------------------

### Returns

#### Reference to self

template<class dataType> matrix<dataType>& os::matrix< dataType >::operator= ( const indirectMatrix< dataType > & m )

# Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the raw matrix from an indirect matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

### **Parameters**

ir	ı m	Reference to matrix being copied
----	-----	----------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Reference to self

# 12.11.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType> friend class indirectMatrix< dataType> [friend]

Indirect matrix interacting with raw matrix.

The os::indirectMatrix<dataType> class must be able to access the size and data of the raw matrix because and indirect matrix can be constructed from a raw matrix.

# 12.11.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::data [private]

# Data array.

For the raw matrix class, this array contains all of the data used by the matrix in a block of size width\*height.

template < class dataType > uint32\_t os::matrix < dataType > ::height [private] Height of the matrix.

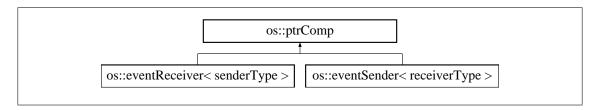
 $template < class \ data Type > \ uint 32\_t \ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ data Type > :: width \quad \texttt{[private]}$ 

Width of the matrix.

# 12.12 os::ptrComp Class Reference

Pointer compare interface.

Inheritance diagram for os::ptrComp:



### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~ptrComp ()

Virtual destructor.

- virtual bool operator== (const ptrComp &I) const Equality test.
- virtual bool **operator**> (const **ptrComp** &I) const

Greater than test.

virtual bool operator< (const ptrComp &I) const</li>

Less than test.

- virtual bool **operator**>= (const **ptrComp** &I) const Greater than/equal to test.
- virtual bool operator<= (const ptrComp &I) const</li>
   Less than/equal to test.

# 12.12.1 Detailed Description

Pointer compare interface.

Allows a class which does not define comparison operators to be placed into an abstract datastructure by defining comparison to be address comparison.

# 12.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual os::ptrComp::~ptrComp( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.12.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator< ( const **ptrComp** & I ) const [inline], [virtual] Less than test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator<= ( const **ptrComp** & I ) const [inline], [virtual] Less than/equal to test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator== ( const ptrComp & | ) const [inline], [virtual]
Equality test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator> ( const **ptrComp** & I ) const [inline], [virtual] Greater than test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator>= ( const ptrComp & I ) const [inline], [virtual]
Greater than/equal to test.

# 12.13 os::smart\_ptr< dataType > Class Template Reference

Reference counted pointer.

**Public Member Functions** 

• smart\_ptr ()

Default constructor.

smart\_ptr (const smart\_pointer\_type t, const std::atomic< unsigned long > \*rc, const data
 — Type \*rp, const void\_rec f)

Forced constructor.

smart\_ptr (const smart\_ptr< dataType > &sp)

Copy constructor.

• smart\_ptr (const dataType \*rp, smart\_pointer\_type typ=raw\_type)

Standard constructor.

• smart\_ptr (const dataType \*rp, const void\_rec destructor)

Dynamic deletion constructor.

virtual ~smart\_ptr ()

Virtual destructor.

• **smart\_ptr** (const int rp)

Integer constructor.

• **smart\_ptr** (const long rp)

Long constructor.

• **smart\_ptr** (const unsigned long rp)

Unsigned long constructor.

• smart\_pointer\_type getType () const

Return type.

• dataType \* get ()

Return data.

• const dataType \* get () const

Return constant data.

const dataType \* constGet () const

Return constant data.

• const std::atomic< unsigned long > \* getRefCount () const

Return constant reference count.

• void\_rec getFunc () const

Return deletion function.

• bool operator! () const

Inverted boolean conversion.

• operator bool () const

Boolean conversion.

dataType & operator\* ()

De-reference conversion.

• const dataType & operator\* () const

Constant de-reference conversion.

dataType \* operator-> ()

Pointer pass.

• const dataType \* operator-> () const

Constant pointer pass.

• dataType & operator[] (unsigned int i)

Array de-reference.

• const dataType & operator[] (unsigned int i) const

Constant array de-reference.

• smart ptr< dataType > & bind (smart ptr< dataType > sp)

Bind copy.

• **smart\_ptr**< dataType > & **bind** (const dataType \*rp)

Bind raw copy.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator= (const smart\_ptr< dataType > source)

Equals copy.

• **smart\_ptr**< dataType > & **operator=** (const dataType \*source)

Bind raw copy.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator= (const int source)

Bind integer copy.

• **smart\_ptr**< dataType > & **operator=** (const long source)

Bind long copy.

• **smart\_ptr**< dataType > & **operator=** (const unsigned long source)

Bind unsigned long copy.

• int compare (const smart\_ptr< dataType > &c) const

Compare os::smart\_ptr (p. 378).

• int compare (const dataType \*c) const

Compare raw pointers.

• int compare (const unsigned long c) const

Compare cast long.

# **Private Member Functions**

• void teardown ()

Delete data.

# Private Attributes

• smart\_pointer\_type type

Stores the type.

• std::atomic< unsigned long > \* ref\_count

Reference count.

dataType \* raw\_ptr

Pointer to data.

void\_rec func

Non-standard deletion.

# 12.13.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::smart\_ptr< dataType >

Reference counted pointer.

The os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) template class allows for automatic memory management. os.::smart\_ptr (p. 378)'s have a type defined by os::smart\_pointer\_type (p. 316) which defines the copy and deletion behaviour of the object.

# 12.13.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr( ) [inline]

Default constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) of type **os::null\_type** (p. 316). All private data is set to 0 or NULL.

template<class dataType> **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType >::**smart\_ptr** ( const **smart\_pointer\_type** t, const std::atomic< unsigned long > \* rc, const dataType \* rp, const **void\_rec** f ) [inline]

### Forced constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) explicitly from each of the parameters provided. This constructor is primarily used for testing purposes.

#### **Parameters**

in	t	Type definition for the object
in,out	rp	Pointer to the reference count
in	rp	Raw pointer object is managing
in	f	Dynamic deletion function

template < class dataType > os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::smart\_ptr ( const smart\_ptr < dataType >
& sp ) [inline]

# Copy constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from an existing **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378). Will increment the reference count as defined by the received **os::smart\_pointer\_type** (p. 316).

#### Parameters

in,ou	ıt	sp	Reference to data being copied
-------	----	----	--------------------------------

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr ( const dataType \* rp, smart\_pointer\_type typ = raw\_type ) [inline]

# Standard constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from a raw pointer and a type. This is the most commonly used **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) constructor, other than the copy constructor. Note that **os::shared\_**  $\leftarrow$  **type\_dynamic\_delete** (p. 316) cannot be constructed through this method.

# Parameters

in	rp	Raw pointer object is managing
in	typ	Defines reference count behaviour

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr ( const dataType \* rp, const void\_rec destructor ) [inline]

# Dynamic deletion constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from a raw pointer and a destruction function. This constructor generates an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) of type **os::shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete** (p. 316).

#### **Parameters**

in	rp	Raw pointer object is managing
in	destructor	Defines the function to be executed on destroy

template<class dataType> virtual os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::~smart\_ptr ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

# Virtual destructor.

Calls os::smart ptr<dataType>::teardown() (p. 388) before destroying the object.

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType>::smart\_ptr( const int rp ) [inline] Integer constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from an integer. The assumption is that this integer is 0 (or NULL). This function is still legal if the integer is not NULL, this allows for casting, although such usage is discouraged.

#### **Parameters**

	in	rp	Integer cast to raw pointer
--	----	----	-----------------------------

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr ( const long rp ) [inline]

# Long constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from an long. The assumption is that this long is 0 (or NULL). This function is still legal if the long is not NULL, this allows for casting, although such usage is discouraged.

#### **Parameters**

ir	L	rp	Long cast to raw pointer
----	---	----	--------------------------

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr ( const unsigned long rp )
[inline]

# Unsigned long constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from an unsigned long. The assumption is that this unsigned long is 0 (or NULL). This function is still legal if the unsigned long is not NULL, this allows for casting, although such usage is discouraged.

ir	rp	Unsigned long cast to raw pointer
----	----	-----------------------------------

# 12.13.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::bind (
smart\_ptr< dataType > sp ) [inline]

# Bind copy.

Binds to an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from an existing **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378). Will increment the reference count as defined by the received **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 316).

#### Parameters

	in	sp	Reference to data being copied
--	----	----	--------------------------------

# Returns

# Reference to self

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::bind ( const dataType \* rp ) [inline]

# Bind raw copy.

Binds to an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) from a dataType pointer. This new **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378) will be of type **os::raw\_type** (p. 316) unless the dataType pointer is NULL, then it will be of type **os::null type** (p. 316).

#### **Parameters**

in	rp	Reference to dataType pointer
----	----	-------------------------------

# Returns

# Reference to self

 $\label{template} $$ \text{template}$ < \text{class dataType} > \text{int } os::smart\_ptr$ < dataType >::compare ( const smart\_ptr$ < dataType > & c ) const [inline]$ 

# Compare os::smart\_ptr (p. 378).

Compares two pointers to the same type by address and returns the result in the form of a 1,0 or -1. Note that the **os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::type** (p. 389) of the objects does not factor into this comparison.

# **Parameters**

in	С	os::smart_ptr <datatype></datatype>
----	---	-------------------------------------

#### Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

 $template < class \ data Type > int \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > ::compare \ ( \ const \ data Type * c \ ) \ const \ [inline]$ 

# Compare raw pointers.

Compares a os::smart\_ptr<dataType> and a raw pointer of type dataType and returns the result in the form of a 1.0 or -1.

# **Parameters**

in	С	Raw dataType pointer
----	---	----------------------

# Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

 $template < class \ data Type > int \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > ::compare \ ( \ const \ unsigned \ long \ c \ )$   $const \ \ [inline]$ 

# Compare cast long.

Compares a os::smart\_ptr<dataType> and an unsigned long, returning the result in the form of a 1.0 or -1.

# **Parameters**

in	С	Unsigned long cast to dataType pointer
----	---	--

# Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

 $template < class \ dataType > const \ dataType * \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > ::constGet \ ( \quad ) \ const \ [inline]$ 

#### Return constant data.

Returns the constant dataType pointer of the **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378).

# Returns

dataType\* in constant form, os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388)

template<class dataType> dataType\* os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::get ( ) [inline]

# Return data.

Returns the dataType pointer of the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378).

# Returns

dataType\* in modifiable form, os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388)

```
template<class dataType> const dataType* os::smart_ptr< dataType >::get ( ) const [inline]
Return constant data.
   Returns the constant dataType pointer of the os::smart_ptr (p. 378).
Returns
     dataType* in constant form, os::smart ptr<dataType>::raw ptr (p. 388)
template<class dataType> void rec os::smart ptr< dataType>::getFunc( ) const [inline]
Return deletion function.
   Returns the deletion function if it exists. (Note that the deletion function only exists in os ←
::shared type dynamic delete (p. 316) mode)
Returns
     os::void_rec (p. 315) os::smart_ptr<dataType>::func (p. 388)
template<class dataType> const std::atomic<unsigned long>* os::smart ptr< dataType
>::getRefCount() const [inline]
Return constant reference count.
   Returns a constant pointer of the reference count.
Returns
     unsigned long* in constant form, os::smart ptr<dataType>::ref count (p. 389)
template<class dataType> smart pointer type os::smart ptr< dataType >::getType ( ) const
[inline]
Return type.
   Returns the os::smart pointer type (p. 316) of the os::smart ptr (p. 378).
Returns
     os::smart_pointer_type (p. 316) os::smart_ptr<dataType>::type (p. 389)
template < class dataType > os::smart ptr < dataType > ::operator bool ( ) const [inline]
Boolean conversion.
Returns
     os::smart_ptr<dataType>::raw_ptr (p. 388) cast to boolean
```

template < class dataType > bool os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::operator! ( ) const [inline] Inverted boolean conversion.

Returns

Inverse of os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388) cast to boolean

template < class dataType > dataType & os::smart\_ptr < dataType >::operator\* ( ) [inline]

De-reference conversion.

Returns

dataType reference of os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388) de-referenced

template<class dataType> const dataType& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator\* ( ) const [inline]

Constant de-reference conversion.

Returns

Constant dataType reference of os::smart ptr<dataType>::raw ptr (p. 388) de-referenced

template<class dataType> dataType\* os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator-> ( ) [inline]

Pointer pass.

Returns

os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388)

template < class dataType > const dataType \* os::smart\_ptr < dataType >::operator -> ( ) const
[inline]

Constant pointer pass.

Returns

Constant os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388)

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator= ( const smart\_ptr< dataType > source ) [inline]

Equals copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 383).

**Parameters** 

in	source	Reference to data being copied
----	--------	--------------------------------

Returns

Reference to self

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator= ( const dataType \* source ) [inline]

Bind raw copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 383).

# **Parameters**

in	source	Reference to dataType pointer
----	--------	-------------------------------

# Returns

# Reference to self

# Bind integer copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 383) with the integer cast to a dataType pointer.

# **Parameters**

	in	source	Integer cast to raw pointer
--	----	--------	-----------------------------

#### Returns

# Reference to self

# Bind long copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 383) with the long cast to a dataType pointer.

# Parameters

in	source	Long cast to raw pointer

# Returns

# Reference to self

# Bind unsigned long copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 383) with the unsigned long cast to a dataType pointer.

in	source	Unsigned long cast to raw pointer
----	--------	-----------------------------------

Reference to self

template < class dataType > dataType & os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::operator[] ( unsigned int i )
[inline]

Array de-reference.

Returns

dataType reference of os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388) incremented i de-referenced

template < class dataType > const dataType & os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::operator[] ( unsigned int
i ) const [inline]

Constant array de-reference.

Returns

Constant dataType reference of **os::smart\_ptr**<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388) incremented i de-referenced

template<class dataType> void os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::teardown( ) [inline], [private]

Delete data.

Tears down the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378). Decrements the reference counter, if not of os::raw ← \_type (p. 316) or os::null\_type (p. 316), and delete os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388) if needed. Note that if os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388) is deleted, so is os::smart\_← ptr<dataType>::ref\_count (p. 389).

Returns

void

#### 12.13.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> void\_rec os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::func [private]

Non-standard deletion.

This is a pointer to a function used when the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) is of type os::shared\_type 
\_dynamic\_delete (p. 316).

template < class dataType > dataType \* os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::raw\_ptr [private]

Pointer to data.

The os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 388) holds the pointer to the block of memory to be managed by the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378). If this pointer is NULL, the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) is of type os::null\_type (p. 316).

template < class dataType > std::atomic < unsigned long >\* os::smart\_ptr < dataType >::ref\_count
[private]

#### Reference count.

This pointer stores the current reference count of the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378). Note that all os ⇒ ::smart\_ptr (p. 378)'s which point to the same memory address with share the same reference counter. This counter is deleted with the pointer and if this counter is NULL, the os::smart\_ptr (p. 378) is either of type os::null\_type (p. 316) or os::raw\_type (p. 316).

template<class dataType> smart\_pointer\_type os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::type [private]

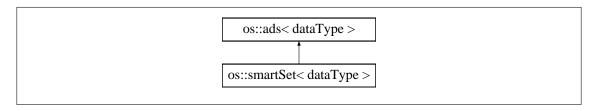
# Stores the type.

Defines the type of the **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 378). See **os::smart\_pointer\_type** (p. 316) for details on the available types.

# 12.14 os::smartSet< dataType > Class Template Reference

Smart set abstract data-structures.

Inheritance diagram for os::smartSet< dataType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

• smartSet (setTypes typ=def set)

Default constructor.

virtual ~smartSet ()

Virtual destructor.

void rebuild (setTypes typ)

Set set type.

• setTypes getType () const

Return set type.

• bool insert (smart ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

• unsigned int size () const

Returns the number of elements in the set.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Return the first element.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Return the last element.

# **Private Member Functions**

• void **build** (**setTypes** typ)

# Private Attributes

setTypes type

Stores the set type.

• smart\_ptr< ads< dataType > > current\_struct

Abstract data-structure storing data.

# Additional Inherited Members

# 12.14.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::smartSet < dataType >

Smart set abstract data-structures.

Wraps other forms of abstract data structures, allowing applications to define abstract datastructures by numbered indexes.

# 12.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::smartSet ( setTypes typ = def\_set )
[inline]

Default constructor.

This constructor builds the smart set based on a set type. Will call os::smartSet<dataType> ← ::build (p. 391).

# **Parameters**

in	tvp	Set type, default is os::def_set (p. 315)
	٠,٦	(p. 0.10)

 $template < class \ dataType > virtual \ \textbf{os::smartSet} < \ dataType > :: \sim \textbf{smartSet} \ ( \ ) \ [inline], \\ [virtual]$ 

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.14.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > void os::smartSet < dataType >::build ( setTypes typ ) [inline],
[private]

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::find (
smart\_ptr < dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. Adopts the find function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return false.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 326).

template<class dataType > bool os::smartSet< dataType >::findDelete ( smart\_ptr< dataType > x
) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and remove it. Adopts the findDelete function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return false.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::getFirst
( ) [inline], [virtual]

Return the first element.

Adopts the getFirst function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return NULL.

Returns

```
os::smartSet<dataType>::current_struct (p. 393)->getFirst() (p. 391)
```

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

```
template < class dataType > smart_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::getLast
( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Return the last element.

Adopts the getLast function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return NULL.

Returns

```
os::smartSet<dataType>::current_struct (p. 393)->getLast() (p. 392)
```

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 327).

template<class dataType > **setTypes os::smartSet**< dataType >::getType ( ) const [inline]

Return set type.

Returns

```
os::smartSet<dataType>::type (p. 393)
```

template < class dataType > bool os::smartSet < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < ads < dataType >
> x ) [inline], [virtual]

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function of os::ads<dataType>

[in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 328).

template < class dataType > bool os::smartSet < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x )
[inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data node.

Adopts the insertion function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return false.

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

template < class dataType > void os::smartSet < dataType >::rebuild ( setTypes typ ) [inline] Set set type.

Sets the type of the set, rebuilding the set if the requested type and current type do not match.

# **Parameters**

in <i>type</i>	Set type
----------------	----------

# Returns

void

template < class dataType > unsigned int os::smartSet < dataType >::size ( ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Returns the number of elements in the set.

Adopts the size function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return 0.

Returns

os::smartSet<dataType>::current\_struct (p. 393)->size() (p. 393)

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 329).

# 12.14.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<ads<dataType> > os::smartSet< dataType
>::current\_struct [private]

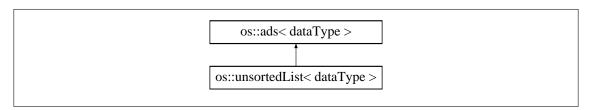
Abstract data-structure storing data.

template < class dataType > setTypes os::smartSet < dataType >::type [private] Stores the set type.

# 12.15 os::unsortedList< dataType > Class Template Reference

Unsorted linked list.

Inheritance diagram for os::unsortedList< dataType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

• unsortedList ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~unsortedList ()

Virtual destructor.

• bool insert (smart ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Returns the number of elements in the list.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

• bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Return the head.

smart ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Return the tail.

# Private Attributes

• smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > head

Head node

• smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > tail

Tail node.

• unsigned int \_size

Number of elements in the list.

# Additional Inherited Members

# 12.15.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::unsortedList < dataType >

#### Unsorted linked list.

The list defined by this class is searchable but unsorted. Insert checks to see if the element being inserted is already contained inside the list. Elements are inserted from the front of the list.

# 12.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType > os::unsortedList < dataType > ::unsortedList ( ) [inline]

#### Default constructor.

Sets the number of elements to 0 and the head and tail to NULL.

template < class dataType > virtual os::unsortedList < dataType >::~unsortedList ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. The list must explicitly force deletion through setting all of the next and previous references of nodes to NULL.

# 12.15.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::unsortedList < dataType > ::find
( smart ptr < dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(n) where n is the number of elements in the list.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 326).

template < class dataType > bool os::unsortedList < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType
> x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(n) where n is the number of elements in the list.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

```
template < class dataType > smart_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::unsortedList < dataType
>::getFirst( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Return the head.

This function is O(1)

Returns

os::unsortedList<dataType>::head (p. 397)

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 327).

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::unsortedList< dataType
>::getLast( ) [inline], [virtual]
Return the tail.
   This function is O(1).
Returns
     os::unsortedList<dataType>::tail (p. 397)
   Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 327).
template<class dataType > bool os::unsortedList< dataType >::insert ( smart_ptr< ads<
dataType > > x ) [inline], [virtual]
Inserts an os::ads<dataType>
   Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function
of os::ads<dataType>
   [in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>
Returns
     true if successful, false if failed
   Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 328).
template < class dataType > bool os::unsortedList < dataType > ::insert ( smart_ptr < dataType > x
) [inline], [virtual]
Inserts a data node.
   Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This insertion will place the node into the list at
the beginning. If the node already exists, it will not be inserted. This means that this function must
first attempt to find the node being inserted. This function is O(n).
   [in] x dataType pointer to be inserted
Returns
     true if successful, false if failed
   Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 327).
template < class dataType > virtual unsigned int os::unsortedList < dataType >::size ( ) const
[inline], [virtual]
Returns the number of elements in the list.
Returns
     os::unsortedList<dataType>::numElements
```

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 329).

# 12.15.4 Member Data Documentation

template < class dataType > unsigned int os::unsortedList < dataType >::\_size [private]

Number of elements in the list.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<unsortedListNode<dataType> > os::unsortedList<
dataType >::head [private]

#### Head node.

Contains a pointer to the head node in the list. If this node is NULL, the list is empty.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<unsortedListNode<dataType> > os::unsortedList<
dataType >::tail [private]

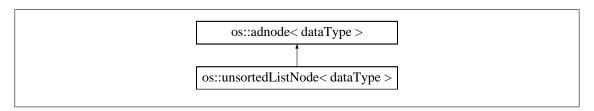
#### Tail node.

Contains a pointer to the tail node in the list. If this node is NULL, the list is empty.

# 12.16 os::unsortedListNode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Node for usage in a linked list.

Inheritance diagram for os::unsortedListNode< dataType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

• unsortedListNode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d)

Abstract data-node constructor.

• virtual ~unsortedListNode ()

Virtual destructor.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Return the next node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getPrev ()

Return the previous node.

# **Protected Member Functions**

• void remove ()

Remove this node from the list.

# Protected Attributes

- smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > prev
   Previous node.
- smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > next Next node.

# Friends

class unsortedList< dataType >

List aware of it's nodes.

# 12.16.1 Detailed Description

template<class dataType>
class os::unsortedListNode< dataType >

# Node for usage in a linked list.

This class is a simple extension of the os::adnode<dataType> class. It holds the previous and next node inside of it as well as a pointer to its data. Note that the os::unsortedLlst<dataType> class implements the mechanics of the list.

# 12.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template<class dataType > os::unsortedListNode< dataType >::unsortedListNode (
smart_ptr< dataType > d ) [inline]
```

Abstract data-node constructor.

A list node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node. Next and previous nodes are, by default, initialized to zero.

# Parameters

in	d	Data to be bound to the node
	_	

template<class dataType > virtual **os::unsortedListNode**< dataType >::~**unsortedListNode**( ) [inline], [virtual]

# Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.16.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::unsortedListNode< dataType
>::getNext( ) [inline], [virtual]

Return the next node.

Note that os::unsortedListNode<dataType>::next (p. 399) is of type os::unsortedListNode<data $\leftarrow$  Type>, but this function returns type of os::adnode<dataType>. os::unsortedListNode<data $\leftarrow$  Type>::next (p. 399) must be case before returning.

Returns

os::unsortedListNode<dataType>::next (p. 399)

Reimplemented from os::adnode< dataType > (p. 324).

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::unsortedListNode < dataType
>::getPrev( ) [inline], [virtual]

Return the previous node.

Note that os::unsortedListNode<dataType>::prev (p. 400) is of type os::unsortedListNode<data⇔ Type>, but this function returns type of os::adnode<dataType>. os::unsortedListNode<data⇔ Type>::prev (p. 400) must be case before returning.

Returns

os::unsortedListNode<dataType>::prev (p. 400)

Reimplemented from **os::adnode**< **dataType** > (p. 324).

template < class dataType > void os::unsortedListNode < dataType >::remove ( ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove this node from the list.

Removes the references to this node from the next and previous node, if they exists. Sets the previous and next nodes to NULL.

Returns

void

# 12.16.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template < class dataType > friend class unsortedList < dataType > [friend]

List aware of it's nodes.

The unsorted list must be aware of the inner-workings of its nodes. Only the unsorted list is permitted to access the private members of this class.

#### 12.16.5 Member Data Documentation

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < unsortedListNode < dataType > os::unsortedListNode <
dataType >::next [protected]

Next node.

Contains a pointer to the next node in the list. If this node is the tail of the list, the next node is NULL.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<unsortedListNode<dataType> > os::unsortedListNode<
dataType >::prev [protected]

#### Previous node.

Contains a pointer to the previous node in the list. If this node is the head of the list, the previous node is NULL.

# 12.17 os::vector2d< dataType > Class Template Reference

#### 2-dimensional vector

# **Public Member Functions**

vector2d ()

Default constructor.

vector2d (dataType xv, dataType yv)

Value constructor.

vector2d (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)

Copy constructor.

• vector2d< dataType > & operator= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)

Equality constructor.

• vector2d< dataType > & operator() (const dataType &X, const dataType &Y)

Value setter.

• virtual ~vector2d ()

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

• dataType length () const

Return length of the vector.

vector2d< dataType > & scaleSelf (dataType target=1)

Scales this vector.

• **vector2d**< dataType > **scale** (dataType target=1) const

Return a scaled vector.

- int compare (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const
- bool **operator==** (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const

Equality comparison operator.

bool operator!= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const

Not-equals comparison operator.

• bool **operator**< (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than comparison operator.

• bool operator<= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than or equals to comparison operator.

• bool **operator**> (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than comparison operator.

• bool operator>= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const

- vector2d< dataType > & addSelf (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Add vector to self.
- vector2d< dataType > add (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Add two vectors.
- vector2d< dataType > operator+ (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const
   Add two vectors.
- vector2d< dataType > & operator+= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Add vector to self.
- vector2d< dataType > & operator++ ()

Increment.

vector2d< dataType > operator++ (int dummy)

Increment.

• vector2d< dataType > operator- () const

Invert vector.

- vector2d< dataType > & subtractSelf (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Subtract vector from self.
- vector2d< dataType > subtract (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Subtract two vectors.
- **vector2d**< dataType > **operator-** (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const *Subtracts two vectors.*
- vector2d< dataType > & operator-= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Subtracts vector from self.
- vector2d< dataType > & operator-- ()

Decrement.

vector2d< dataType > operator-- (int dummy)

Decrement.

- dataType dotProduct (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Dot-product.
- vector2d< dataType > rotate (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Rotates a point around 0, 0.
- **vector2d**< dataType > **rotateSelf** (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec)

  Rotates self around 0, 0.

# Public Attributes

dataType x

X axis vector component.

• dataType y

Y axis vector component.

# 12.17.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::vector2d < dataType >

# 2-dimensional vector

This template class contains the functions and operators needed to preform arithmetic on a 2 dimensional vector

# 12.17.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::vector2d( ) [inline]

# Default constructor.

Constructs a 2 dimensional vector with x and y as 0.

template<class dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::vector2d ( dataType xv, dataType yv )
[inline]

# Value constructor.

Constructs a 2 dimensional vector with a x and a y value.

# **Parameters**

in	XV	Value of x dimension
in	yv	Value of y dimension

template<class dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::vector2d ( const vector2d< dataType > & vec ) [inline]

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a 2 dimensional vector from a 2 dimensional vector

#### **Parameters**

in <i>vec</i>	Vector to be copied
---------------	---------------------

template<class dataType> virtual os::vector2d< dataType >::~vector2d ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.17.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> vector2d<dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::add ( const vector2d< dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

# Add two vectors.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+' operator.

#### **Parameters**

	in	vec	Reference to vector to be added
--	----	-----	---------------------------------

# Returns

#### Result of the vector addition

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \&\ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::addSelf\ (\ const. \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > ::addSelf\ (\ const. \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > & vec.) \ [inline]$ 

# Add vector to self.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+=' operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added
----	-----	---------------------------------

# Returns

# Reference to self

template<class dataType> int **os::vector2d**< dataType>::compare ( const **vector2d**< dataType> & vec ) const [inline]

# Compares two vectors

This function compares two vectors for equality. It does not change either vector. This function returns 1 if this object is greater that the object reference received, 0 if the two are equal and -1 if the received reference is greater than the object.

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

1 if greater than, 0 if equal to, -1 if less than

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::dotProduct ( const vector2d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

#### Dot-product.

Calculates the scalar dot-product. Note that this function does not return a vector, but rather, returns a scalar.

#### **Parameters**

in   vec   Reference to vector
--------------------------------

# Returns

# Scalar dot product

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::length ( ) const [inline]

# Return length of the vector.

Returns  $sqrt(x^2+y^2)$ , or the length of the vector.

# Returns

# Length of the vector

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator! = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Not-equals comparison operator.

# Parameters

in	vec	Reference to object compared against

# Returns

# true if vectors are not equal

template<class dataType> **vector2d**<dataType>& **os::vector2d**< dataType >::operator() ( const dataType & X, const dataType & Y ) [inline]

# Value setter.

Sets the values of a 2 dimensional vector with a x and a y value.

in	Χ	Value of x dimension
in	Y	Value of y dimension

#### Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> **vector2d**<dataType> **os::vector2d**< dataType >::operator+ ( const **vector2d**< dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Add two vectors.

# **Parameters**

# Returns

vector2d<dataType>::add(vec)

template<class dataType> vector2d<dataType>& os::vector2d< dataType >::operator++ ( )
[inline]

#### Increment.

Increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

#### Returns

# Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector2d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ data Type > ::operator + + \ ( \ int \ dummy \ ) \ [inline]$ 

#### Increment.

Copies this vector then increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

# **Parameters**

in	dummy	Parameter required to define operator

# Returns

# Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator += ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \quad [inline]$ 

Add vector to self.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added

vector3d<dataType>::addSelf(vec)

# Invert vector.

Constructs a new vector with an inverted x and inverted y.

# Returns

Inverted vector

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector2d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ data Type > ::operator- ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ data Type > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Subtracts two vectors.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

vector2d<dataType>::subtract(vec)

template<class dataType> **vector2d**<dataType>& **os::vector2d**< dataType >::operator-- ( ) [inline]

#### Decrement.

Decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

#### Returns

Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector2d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ data Type > ::operator-- ( int dummy ) [inline]$ 

# Decrement.

Copies this vector then decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

in	dummy	Parameter required to define operator
----	-------	---------------------------------------

# Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Subtracts vector from self.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::subtractSelf(vec)

template < class dataType > bool os::vector2d < dataType > ::operator < ( const vector2d < dataType
> & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if this is less than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector2d< dataType >::operator<= ( const vector2d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than or equals to comparison operator.

# **Parameters**

	in	vec	Reference to object compared against
--	----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if this is less than vec

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Equality constructor.

Set the values of a 2 dimensional vector from a another 2 dimensional vector

# **Parameters**

in <i>vec</i>	Vector to be copied
---------------	---------------------

# Returns

# Reference to this vector

template < class dataType > bool os::vector2d < dataType > ::operator == ( const vector2d < dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Equality comparison operator.

# Parameters

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if vectors are equal

template < class dataType > bool os::vector2d < dataType > ::operator > ( const vector2d < dataType
> & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

### Returns

true if this is less than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector2d< dataType >::operator>= ( const vector2d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::rotate \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Rotates a point around 0, 0.

in	vec	Vector representing an angle

# Rotated point

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::rotateSelf ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Rotates self around 0, 0.

# **Parameters**

in <i>vec</i> Vecto	r representing an angle
---------------------	-------------------------

# Returns

# Rotated point

template < class dataType > vector2d < dataType > os::vector2d < dataType > ::scale ( dataType
target = 1 ) const [inline]

Return a scaled vector.

Returns a vector scaled to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

# Parameters

	in	target	Vector length to be scaled to	
--	----	--------	-------------------------------	--

# Returns

# The scaled vector

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::scaleSelf ( \ dataType \ target = 1 \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Scales this vector.

Scales this vector to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

in	target	Vector length to be scaled to
----	--------	-------------------------------

#### Reference to this

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::subtract \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

#### Subtract two vectors.

Subtracts the provided vector from the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-' operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Result of the vector subtraction

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::subtractSelf ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \quad [inline]$ 

# Subtract vector from self.

Subtracts the provided vector from the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-=' operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

### Reference to self

# 12.17.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::x

X axis vector component.

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::y

Y axis vector component.

# 12.18 os::vector3d< dataType > Class Template Reference

3-dimensional vector

# **Public Member Functions**

• vector3d ()

Default constructor.

• **vector3d** (dataType xv, dataType yv, dataType zv=0)

Value constructor.

• vector3d (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Copy constructor.

vector3d (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)

Copy constructor.

vector3d< dataType > & operator= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Equality constructor.

vector3d< dataType > & operator() (const dataType &X, const dataType &Y, const dataType &Z)

Value setter.

virtual ~vector3d ()

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

• dataType length () const

Return length of the vector.

vector3d< dataType > & scaleSelf (dataType target=1)

Scales this vector.

• **vector3d**< dataType > **scale** (dataType target=1) const

Return a scaled vector.

- int compare (const vector3d &vec) const
- bool **operator==** (const **vector3d**< dataType > &vec) const

Equality comparison operator.

• bool operator!= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Not-equals comparison operator.

• bool **operator**< (const **vector3d**< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than comparison operator.

bool operator<= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than or equal to comparison operator.

bool operator> (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Greater-than comparison operator.

• bool **operator**>= (const **vector3d**< dataType > &vec) const

Greater-than or equal to comparison operator.

vector3d< dataType > & addSelf (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Add vector to self.

 $\bullet \ \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ \text{dataType} > \textbf{add} \ \ (\text{const} \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ \text{dataType} > \& \text{vec}) \ \ \text{const} \\$ 

Add two vectors.

vector3d< dataType > operator+ (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Add two vectors.

vector3d< dataType > & operator+= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Add vector to self.

• vector3d< dataType > & operator++ ()

Increment.

• **vector3d**< dataType > **operator++** (int dummy)

Increment.

• vector3d< dataType > operator- () const

Invert vector.

vector3d< dataType > & subtractSelf (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
 Subtract vector from self.

- vector3d< dataType > subtract (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Subtract two vectors.
- vector3d< dataType > operator- (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Subtracts two vectors.
- vector3d< dataType > & operator-= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
   Subtracts vector from self.
- vector3d< dataType > & operator-- ()

Decrement

• vector3d< dataType > operator-- (int dummy)

Decrement

- dataType dotProduct (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Dot-product.
- vector3d< dataType > crossProduct (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Cross-product.
- vector3d< dataType > & crossSelf (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
   Cross-product to self.
- vector3d< dataType > operator\* (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Cross-product.
- vector3d< dataType > & operator\*= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
   Self cross-product.

# Public Attributes

dataType x

X axis vector component.

• dataType **y** 

Y axis vector component.

• dataType z

Z axis vector component.

# 12.18.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::vector3d < dataType >

# 3-dimensional vector

This template class contains the functions and operators needed to preform arithmetic on a 3 dimensional vector

# 12.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::vector3d< dataType >::vector3d ( ) [inline]

# Default constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector with x, y and z as 0.

template < class data Type > os::vector3d < data Type >::vector3d ( data Type xv, data Type yv, data Type zv = 0 ) [inline]

# Value constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector with x, y and z values. Z, by default, is initialized as 0.

#### **Parameters**

in	xv	Value of x dimension
in	yv	Value of y dimension
in	ZV	Value of z dimension

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > :: \textbf{vector3d} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ data Type > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector from another 3 dimensional vector

# **Parameters**

	in	vec	Vector to be copied
--	----	-----	---------------------

# Returns

# Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> os::vector3d< dataType>::vector3d ( const vector2d< dataType > & vec ) [inline]

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector from a 2 dimensional vector

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Vector to be copied
----	-----	---------------------

# Returns

# Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> virtual os::vector3d< dataType >::~vector3d ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.18.3 Member Function Documentation

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > :::add \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > & vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

#### Add two vectors.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+' operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added
----	-----	---------------------------------

# Returns

# Result of the vector addition

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::addSelf ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

# Add vector to self.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+=' operator.

in	1/00	Reference to vector to be added
111	Vec	helerence to vector to be added

#### Reference to self

template < class dataType > int os::vector3d < dataType > ::compare ( const vector3d < dataType >
& vec ) const [inline]

# Compares two vectors

This function compares two vectors for equality. It does not change either vector. This function returns 1 if this object is greater that the object reference received, 0 if the two are equal and -1 if the received reference is greater than the object.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

1 if greater than, 0 if equal to, -1 if less than

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{::crossProduct} \ ($ 

#### Cross-product.

Preform the cross-product computation on this vector and the vector argument provided. Unlike the dot-product, the cross product returns a vector.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be computed
----	-----	------------------------------------

# Returns

# Result of the cross-product

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::crossSelf \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \quad [inline]$ 

# Cross-product to self.

Preform the cross-product computation on this vector and the vector argument provided. Binds the result to this and returns a reference to this vector.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be computed
----	-----	------------------------------------

#### Reference to self

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector3d< dataType >::dotProduct ( const vector3d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

# Dot-product.

Calculates the scalar dot-product. Note that this function does not return a vector, but rather, returns a scalar.

#### **Parameters**

in   vec   Reference to vector
--------------------------------

# Returns

# Scalar dot product

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector3d< dataType >::length ( ) const [inline]

# Return length of the vector.

Returns  $sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2)$ , or the length of the vector.

# Returns

# Length of the vector

 $\label{template} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < \ensuremath{\sf class}$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > ::operator!= ( \ensuremath{\sf const} \ensuremath{\sf vector3d}$ < \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > & \ensuremath{\sf vec}$ ) \ensuremath{\sf const}$ [inline]$ 

Not-equals comparison operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

# true if vectors are not equal

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator() \ ( \ const \ dataType \& \ X, \ const \ dataType \& \ Z \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

# Value setter.

Sets values of a 3 dimensional vector with x, y and z values.

in	X	Value of x dimension

# **Parameters**

in	Y	Value of y dimension
in	Z	Value of z dimension

# Returns

# Reference to this vector

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator* ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

# Cross-product.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be computed with
----	-----	---

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::crossProduct(vec)

template<class dataType> **vector3d**<dataType>& **os::vector3d**< dataType>::operator\*= ( const **vector3d**< dataType > & vec ) [inline]

# Self cross-product.

# **Parameters**

in vec Reference to vector to be computed
---

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::crossSelf(vec)

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > \textbf{::operator+} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ data Type > \ \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Add two vectors.

# Parameters

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::add(vec)

template<class dataType> vector3d<dataType>& os::vector3d< dataType >::operator++ ( )
[inline]

#### Increment.

Increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

Returns

# Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > ::operator ++ \ ( \ int \ dummy \ ) \ [inline]$ 

# Increment.

Copies this vector then increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

# **Parameters**

Parameter re	y Parameter required to define o	perator
--------------	----------------------------------	---------

#### Returns

# Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \text{::vector3d} < \ dataType > \text{::operator+= ( const } \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \text{::vector3d} < dataType > \text{::operator+= ( const } \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \text{::operator+= ( const } \textbf{vect$ 

Add vector to self.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added
----	-----	---------------------------------

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::addSelf(vec)

template<class dataType> **vector3d**<dataType> **os::vector3d**< dataType >::operator- ( ) const [inline]

# Invert vector.

Constructs a new vector with an inverted x, inverted y and inverted z.

#### Inverted vector

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator- ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Subtracts two vectors.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::subtract(vec)

template<class dataType> **vector3d**<dataType>& **os::vector3d**< dataType >::operator-- ( ) [inline]

#### Decrement.

Decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

Returns

# Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > ::operator -- (introdummy) \ [inline]$ 

# Decrement.

Copies this vector then decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

# **Parameters**

in	dummy	Parameter required to define operator

# Returns

# Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Subtracts vector from self.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted

vector3d<dataType>::subtractSelf(vec)

template < class dataType > bool os::vector3d < dataType > ::operator < ( const vector3d < dataType
> & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if this is less than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector3d< dataType >::operator<= ( const vector3d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than or equal to comparison operator.

# **Parameters**

i	ı	vec	Reference to object compared against
---	---	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if this is less than or equal to vec

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ data Type > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Equality constructor.

Set the values of a 3 dimensional vector from a another 3 dimensional vector

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Vector to be copied
----	-----	---------------------

# Returns

Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> bool os::vector3d< dataType >::operator== ( const vector3d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Equality comparison operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

true if vectors are equal

template < class data Type > bool os::vector3d < data Type > ::operator > ( const <math>vector3d < data Type > & vec ) const [inline]

Greater-than comparison operator.

# Parameters

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if this is greater than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector3d< dataType >::operator>= ( const vector3d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Greater-than or equal to comparison operator.

# Parameters

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if this is greater than or equal to vec

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::scale \ ( \ dataType + target = 1 \ ) \ const \ [inline]$ 

Return a scaled vector.

Returns a vector scaled to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

in	target	Vector length to be scaled to
----	--------	-------------------------------

# The scaled vector

template<class dataType> vector3d<dataType>& os::vector3d< dataType>::scaleSelf ( dataType target = 1 ) [inline]

# Scales this vector.

Scales this vector to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

#### Parameters

i	in	target	Vector length to be scaled to
---	----	--------	-------------------------------

# Returns

# Reference to this

template<class dataType> vector3d<dataType> os::vector3d< dataType >::subtract ( const vector3d< dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

# Subtract two vectors.

Subtracts the provided vector to the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-' operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted

#### Returns

# Result of the vector subtraction

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \&\ os:: \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > :: subtractSelf\ (\ const\ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \&\ vec\ ) \quad [inline]$ 

# Subtract vector from self.

Subtracts the provided vector from the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-=' operator.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Reference to self

# 12.18.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> dataType **os::vector3d**< dataType>::x
X axis vector component.

template < class dataType > dataType os::vector3d < dataType > ::y
Y axis vector component.

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector3d< dataType>::z
Z axis vector component.

# Part III Unit Test Library

# Introduction

The UnitTest library contains classes which preform automated unit tests while a project is under development. Utilizing C++ exceptions, the UnitTest library separates its test battery into libraries tested, suites in libraries and tests in suites. The UnitTest library iterates through instantiated libraries running every test suite in the library.

# 13.1 Namespace test

The test namespace is designed to hold all of the classes and functions related to unit testing. Classes and functions in the test namespace should not be included in the final release application. It is expected that libraries add to this namespace and place their own testing assets here. Note that the test namespace uses elements from the os namespace, all of these elements are defined in the Datastructures library.

# 13.2 Datastructures Testing

The Datastructures library is rigorously unit tested by the UnitTest library, and the Datastructures unit tests are automatically included in any system unit test unless specifically removed. The Datastructures UnitTests are particularly important because the Datastructures library serves as a base for memory management and data organization. These tests fall broadly into two categories: deterministic and random.

Deterministic tests preform the exact same test every iteration. Deterministic tests are used to ensure that specific functions and operators are returning expected data. Deterministic tests don't merely identify the existence of an error, but usually identify the precise nature of the error as well.

Random tests use a random number generator to preform a unique test with every iteration. This allows unit tests to, over time, catch edge cases with complex data structures. In contrast to deterministic tests, random testing will usually not identify the precise nature of the error.

Note that as a general rule, the implementation of tests is not documented. The location of test suites is documented, through both .h and .cpp files, but the classes and functions which make up these tests are not included.

# File Index

# 14.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions: DatastructuresTest.cpp DatastructuresTest.h Datastructures library test defaultTestInit.cpp masterTestHolder.cpp masterTestHolder.h 428 singleTest.cpp 429 singleTest.h Single test class 429 TestSuite.cpp Single test class 430 TestSuite.h 430 Single test class UnitTest.cpp UnitTest.h Unit Test header file UnitTestExceptions.h UnitTestMain.cpp ??

# File Documentation

# 15.1 DatastructuresTest.h File Reference

Datastructures library test.

15.1.1 Detailed Description

Datastructures library test.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/4/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Contains the declaration of the Datastructures library test. Note that this library test is automatically added to all Unit Test executables.

# 15.2 DatastructuresTest.cpp File Reference

Datastructures library test implementation.

# 15.2.1 Detailed Description

Datastructures library test implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Implements the Datastructures library test. These tests are designed to guarantee the functionality of each of the elements in the Datastructures library.

# 15.3 masterTestHolder.h File Reference

Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton.

# Classes

• class test::libraryTests

Library test group.

• class test::masterTestHolder

Unit Test singleton.

# Namespaces

test

# 15.3.1 Detailed Description

Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton. Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/11/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for the library test base class and **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 447) singleton class. This file represents the top level of the Unit Test driver classes.

# 15.4 masterTestHolder.cpp File Reference

 $Library\ tests,\ master Test Holder\ singleton\ implementations.$ 

# 15.4.1 Detailed Description

Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton implementations. Jonathan Bedard Date

4/11/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

This file contains implementations for the library test base class and **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 447) singleton class. Consult **masterTestHolder.h** (p. 428) for details.

# 15.5 singleTest.h File Reference

Single test class.

# Classes

• class test::singleTest

Single unit test class.

• class test::singleFunctionTest

Single unit test from function.

# Namespaces

test

# Typedefs

typedef void(\* test::testFunction) ()

Typedef for single test function.

# 15.5.1 Detailed Description

Single test class.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/6/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for a single unit test. Unit tests can be defined as separate class or a simple test function.

# 15.6 singleTest.cpp File Reference

Single test class implementation.

# 15.6.1 Detailed Description

Single test class implementation.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/6/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains implementation for a single unit test. Consult singeTest.h for details.

# 15.7 TestSuite.h File Reference

Single test class.

Classes

• class test::testSuite

Namespaces

• test

# 15.7.1 Detailed Description

Single test class.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/11/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for a test suite. Test suites contain lists of unit tests.

# 15.8 TestSuite.cpp File Reference

Single test class.

# 15.8.1 Detailed Description

Single test class.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for a test suite. Consult **testSuite.h** (p. 430) for details.

# 15.9 UnitTest.h File Reference

Unit Test header file.

# Namespaces

test

# **Functions**

• void test::startTests ()

Print out header for Unit Tests.

• void test::endTestsError (os::smart ptr< std::exception > except)

End tests in error.

• void test::endTestsSuccess ()

End tests successfully.

• void test::testInit (int argc=0, char \*\*argv=NULL)

Test initialization.

# 15.9.1 Detailed Description

Unit Test header file.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/2/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Packages all headers required for the UnitTest library and declares a number of global test functions used for initializing and ending a Unit Test battery.

# 15.10 UnitTest.cpp File Reference

Unit Test logging and global functions.

# 15.10.1 Detailed Description

Unit Test logging and global functions.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

# Date

2/4/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

Implements logging in the test namespace. Implements a number of global test functions used for initializing and ending a Unit Test battery.

# 15.11 UnitTestLog.h File Reference

# Namespaces

• test

# **Functions**

std::ostream & test::testout\_func ()
 Standard out object for test namespace.

• std::ostream & test::testerr\_func ()

Standard error object for test namespace.

# Variables

• os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > test::testout\_ptr Standard out pointer for test namespace.

• os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > test::testerr\_ptr Standard error pointer for test namespace.

# 15.12 UnitTestExceptions.h File Reference

Common exceptions thrown by unit tests.

# Classes

• class test::generalTestException

Base class for test exceptions.

• class test::unknownException

Unknown exception class.

• class test::nullFunctionException

NULL function exception class.

# Namespaces

test

# 15.12.1 Detailed Description

Common exceptions thrown by unit tests. Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/19/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a number of common test exceptions used by unit tests. All of these classes extend std::exception.

# Class Index

# 16.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:	
test::generalTestException	400
Base class for test exceptions	138
test::libraryTests	
Library test group	140
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Single unit test class	152
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# Namespace Documentation

# 17.1 test Namespace Reference

# Classes

• class generalTestException

Base class for test exceptions.

• class libraryTests

Library test group.

• class masterTestHolder

Unit Test singleton.

• class nullFunctionException

NULL function exception class.

• class singleFunctionTest

Single unit test from function.

• class singleTest

Single unit test class.

- class testSuite
- class unknownException

Unknown exception class.

# **Typedefs**

• typedef void(\* testFunction) ()

Typedef for single test function.

# **Functions**

• void startTests ()

Print out header for Unit Tests.

• void endTestsError (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except)

End tests in error.

• void endTestsSuccess ()

End tests successfully.

• void testInit (int argc=0, char \*\*argv=NULL)

Test initialization.

• std::ostream & testout\_func ()

Standard out object for test namespace.

• std::ostream & testerr\_func ()

Standard error object for test namespace.

# Variables

os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > testout\_ptr
 Standard out pointer for test namespace.

• os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > testerr\_ptr

Standard error pointer for test namespace.

# 17.1.1 Typedef Documentation

typedef void(\* test::testFunction) ()

Typedef for single test function.

This typedef defines what a single test function looks like. For simplicity, a single unit test can be defined by a function of this type instead of inheriting from **test::singleTest** (p. 452).

Returns

void

# 17.1.2 Function Documentation

void test::endTestsError ( os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except )

End tests in error.

Prints out a global division block line of '=' characters, then the information provided in the exception passed to the function then another global division block

# **Parameters**

in	except	Exception which caused the error
----	--------	----------------------------------

# Returns

void

void test::endTestsSuccess ( )

End tests successfully.

Prints out a global division block line of '=' characters, then the test results data provided by the **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 447) then another global division block

void

```
void test::startTests ( )
```

Print out header for Unit Tests.

Prints out a global division block line of '=' characters, then 'Unit Test Battery' and then another global division block.

Returns

void

```
std::ostream& test::testerr_func ( )
```

Standard error object for test namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "test::testerr." Logging is achieved by using "test::testerr" as one would use "std::cerr."

```
void test::testInit ( int argc = 0, char ** argv = NULL )
```

Test initialization.

This function is re-implemented by each executable which uses the UnitTest library. This function is used to bind all of the library tests, except the Datastructures library test.

Returns

void

```
std::ostream& test::testout_func ( )
```

Standard out object for test namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "test::testout." Logging is achieved by using "test::testout" as one would use "std::cout."

# 17.1.3 Variable Documentation

```
os::smart ptr<std::ostream> test::testerr ptr
```

Standard error pointer for test namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard error for the test namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard error for the test namespace.

```
os::smart_ptr<std::ostream> test::testout_ptr
```

Standard out pointer for test namespace.

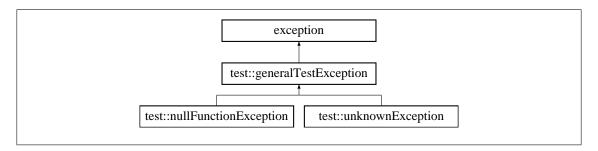
This std::ostream is used as standard out for the test namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard out for the test namespace.

# Class Documentation

# 18.1 test::generalTestException Class Reference

Base class for test exceptions.

Inheritance diagram for test::generalTestException:



# **Public Member Functions**

• generalTestException (std::string err, std::string loc)

Construct exception with error and location.

• virtual ~generalTestException () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

virtual const char \* what () const throw ()

std::exception overload

• const std::string & getLocation () const

Location description.

• const std::string & getString () const

Error description.

# **Private Attributes**

• std::string location

The location where the error came from.

• std::string \_error

A description of the error.

• std::string total\_error

Combination of the error and location.

# 18.1.1 Detailed Description

Base class for test exceptions.

This class defines an exception which has a location. Because this class holds multiple std::string objects, the error description can be dynamically set.

# 18.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::generalTestException::generalTestException ( std::string err, std::string loc ) [inline]

Construct exception with error and location.

Constructs the exception with an error string and a location string. Also builds the **test::general** ← **TestException::total error** (p. 440) string for use by the "what()" function.

#### **Parameters**

in	err	Error string
in	loc	Location string

virtual test::generalTestException::~generalTestException() throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 18.1.3 Member Function Documentation

const std::string& test::generalTestException::getLocation ( ) const [inline]

Location description.

Returns

test::generalTestException::location (p. 440)

const std::string& test::generalTestException::getString( ) const [inline]

Error description.

Returns

test::generalTestException::\_error (p. 440)

virtual const char\* test::generalTestException::what ( ) const throw ) [inline], [virtual]

std::exception overload

Overloaded from std::exception. This function outputs the complete description, which contains both the error description and location description.

Returns

character pointer to the complete description

# 18.1.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::generalTestException::\_error [private]

A description of the error.

std::string test::generalTestException::location [private]

The location where the error came from.

std::string test::generalTestException::total\_error [private]

Combination of the error and location.

This string is constructed in the constructor so that "what()" can refer to a location in memory. This std::string is a combination of test::generalTestException::\_error (p. 440) and test::generalTest ← Exception::location (p. 440).

# 18.2 test::libraryTests Class Reference

Library test group.

**Public Member Functions** 

• libraryTests (std::string ln)

Library test constructor.

• virtual ~libraryTests ()

Virtual destructor.

void runTests () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Runs all of the test suites.

• virtual void onSetup ()

Runs on shutdown of the group.

• virtual void onTeardown ()

Runs on teardown of the group.

• void logBegin ()

Logs the beginning of a library test.

bool logEnd (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except=NULL)

Logs the end of a library test.

• int getNumSuites () const

Number of suites in the set.

• int getNumSuccess () const

Number of suites successfully completed.

• int getNumRun () const

Number of suites attempted to run.

• void **pushSuite** (os::smart\_ptr< **testSuite** > suite)

Add suite to the set.

• void removeSuite (os::smart\_ptr< testSuite > suite)

Remove suite from the set.

• bool operator== (const libraryTests &lt) const

Equality comparison.

• bool operator!= (const libraryTests &lt) const

Not-equals comparison.

• bool operator> (const libraryTests &lt) const

Greater-than comparison.

• bool operator< (const libraryTests &lt) const

Less-than comparison.

• bool **operator**>= (const **libraryTests** &lt) const

Greater-than or equal to comparison.

• bool operator<= (const libraryTests &lt) const

Less-than or equal to comparison.

# **Private Attributes**

• std::string libName

Name of library to be tested.

• os::smartSet< testSuite > suiteList

Set of test suites.

• int suitesCompleted

Number of suites successfully completed.

• int suitesRun

Number of suites attempted to run.

# 18.2.1 Detailed Description

# Library test group.

This class contains a set of test suites which are designed to a specific library. Each library must define it's own version of this class in-order to be tested.

# 18.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::libraryTests::libraryTests ( std::string In )

# Library test constructor.

This constructor initializes the number of suites completed and number of suites run to 0, along with sets the name of library being tested.

#### **Parameters**

virtual test::libraryTests::~libraryTests( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 18.2.3 Member Function Documentation

```
int test::libraryTests::getNumRun ( ) const [inline]
```

Number of suites attempted to run.

Returns

```
test::libraryTests::suitesRun (p. 447)
```

```
int test::libraryTests::getNumSuccess ( ) const [inline]
```

Number of suites successfully completed.

Returns

```
test::libraryTests::suitesCompleted (p. 447)
```

```
int test::libraryTests::getNumSuites ( ) const [inline]
```

Number of suites in the set.

Returns

```
test::libraryTests::suiteList.size()
```

void test::libraryTests::logBegin ( )

Logs the beginning of a library test.

Outputs the name of the library to be tested along with a line break made of '+' characters.

Returns

void

```
bool test::libraryTests::logEnd ( os::smart_ptr< std::exception > except = NULL )
```

Logs the end of a library test.

Outputs the number of suites run and how many of these suites were both successful and how many of these suites failed.

Returns

True if all suites successful, else false

virtual void test::libraryTests::onSetup ( ) [inline], [virtual]

Runs on shutdown of the group.

Each library group calls this funciton as it starts up, allowing groups to define actions performed to setup the group.

Returns

void

virtual void test::libraryTests::onTeardown( ) [inline], [virtual]

Runs on teardown of the group.

Guranteed to run even if the group itself fails. A custom tear-down for the group can re-impliment this class.

Returns

void

bool test::libraryTests::operator!= ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

Not-equals comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the two names are not-equal, the library tests are not-equal.

# **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

# Returns

this->libName!=lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator< ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than the name of the reference object, return true.

# **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

Returns

this->libName<lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator<= ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]</pre>

Less-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

# Returns

this->libName<=lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator== ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

# Equality comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the two names are equal, the library tests are equal.

# **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

# Returns

this->libName==lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator> ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

# Greater-than comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than the name of the reference object, return true.

#### Parameters

in	It	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

# Returns

this->libName>lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator>= ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

# Greater-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

in	lt	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

this->libName>=lt.libName

void test::libraryTests::pushSuite ( os::smart ptr< testSuite > suite ) [inline]

Add suite to the set.

Adds a **test::testSuite** (p. 455) to the set of suites to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

in	suite	Test suite to be added to set

# Returns

void

void test::libraryTests::removeSuite ( os::smart\_ptr< testSuite > suite ) [inline]

Remove suite from the set.

Removes a **test::testSuite** (p. 455) from the set of suites to be tested.

# **Parameters**

|--|

# Returns

void

void test::libraryTests::runTests ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >)

Runs all of the test suites.

Runs all test suites bound to this class. Each suite should manage its own errors, but it is possible that this function will throw an error of type os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>.

# Returns

void

# 18.2.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::libraryTests::libName [private]

Name of library to be tested.

os::smartSet<**testSuite**> test::libraryTests::suiteList [private]

Set of test suites.

int test::libraryTests::suitesCompleted [private]

Number of suites successfully completed.

int test::libraryTests::suitesRun [private]

Number of suites attempted to run.

# 18.3 test::masterTestHolder Class Reference

Unit Test singleton.

# **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~masterTestHolder ()

Virtual destructor.

bool runTests () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Runs all of the library tests.

• int getNumLibs () const

Number of libraries in the set.

• int getNumSuccess () const

Number of libraries successfully completed.

• int getNumRun () const

Number of libraries attempted to run.

• void **pushLibrary** (os::smart\_ptr< **libraryTests** > lib)

Add library to the set.

• void removeLibrary (os::smart\_ptr< libraryTests > lib)

Remove library from the set.

# Static Public Member Functions

• static os::smart\_ptr< masterTestHolder > singleton () Singleton access.

# **Private Member Functions**

• masterTestHolder ()

Private constructor.

# Private Attributes

• os::smartSet< libraryTests > libraryList

Set of library tests.

• int libsCompleted

Number of libraries successfully completed.

• int libsRun

Number of libraries attempted to run.

# 18.3.1 Detailed Description

Unit Test singleton.

This class contains a set of library tests. Every library test must add itself to this class in-order to be tested. The **test::masterTestHolder::runTests()** (p. 449) function runs all of the library tests.

# 18.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::masterTestHolder::masterTestHolder( ) [private]

Private constructor.

The **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 447) class is a singleton class. This constructor initializes the number of libraries completed and number of libraries run to 0.

virtual test::masterTestHolder::~masterTestHolder( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 18.3.3 Member Function Documentation

int test::masterTestHolder::getNumLibs ( ) const [inline]

Number of libraries in the set.

Returns

test::masterTestHolder::libraryList.size()

int test::masterTestHolder::getNumRun ( ) const [inline]

Number of libraries attempted to run.

Returns

test::masterTestHolder::libsRun (p. 450)

int test::masterTestHolder::getNumSuccess ( ) const [inline]

Number of libraries successfully completed.

Returns

test::masterTestHolder::libsCompleted (p. 450)

void test::masterTestHolder::pushLibrary ( os::smart ptr< libraryTests > lib ) [inline]

Add library to the set.

Adds a **test::libraryTests** (p. 440) to the set of library tests to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

in	lib	Library test to be added to set

#### Returns

void

void test::masterTestHolder::removeLibrary ( os::smart\_ptr< libraryTests > lib ) [inline]

Remove library from the set.

Removes a **test::libraryTests** (p. 440) from the set of library tests to be tested.

#### Parameters

in	lib	Library test to be removed from the set

#### Returns

void

bool test::masterTestHolder::runTests ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >)

Runs all of the library tests.

Runs all library tests bound to this class. Each library should manage its own errors, but it is possible that this function will throw an error of type os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>.

Returns

True if all the tests were successful, else, false

static os::smart ptr<masterTestHolder> test::masterTestHolder::singleton( ) [static]

Singleton access.

This function constructs the single reference to the **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 447) class if needed. Then, it returns a pointer to this single reference.

#### Returns

Singleton reference to test::masterTestHolder (p. 447)

#### 18.3.4 Member Data Documentation

os::smartSet<libraryTests> test::masterTestHolder::libraryList [private]

Set of library tests.

int test::masterTestHolder::libsCompleted [private]

Number of libraries successfully completed.

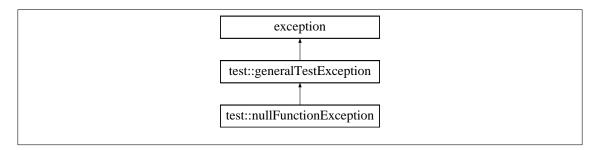
int test::masterTestHolder::libsRun [private]

Number of libraries attempted to run.

# 18.4 test::nullFunctionException Class Reference

#### NULL function exception class.

Inheritance diagram for test::nullFunctionException:



## **Public Member Functions**

• nullFunctionException (std::string loc)

Construct exception with location.

• virtual ~nullFunctionException () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

#### 18.4.1 Detailed Description

#### NULL function exception class.

This class defines the common exception case where a NULL function pointer is received.

#### 18.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::nullFunctionException::nullFunctionException( std::string loc ) [inline]

Construct exception with location.

Constructs a **test::generalTestException** (p. 438) with the provided location and the static string for a NULL function exception.

#### **Parameters**

in <i>loc</i>	Location string
---------------	-----------------

virtual test::nullFunctionException::~nullFunctionException( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

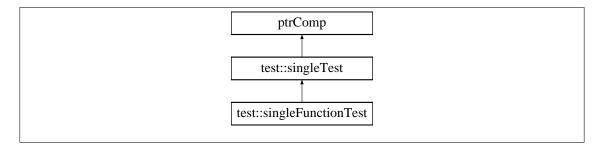
#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 18.5 test::singleFunctionTest Class Reference

Single unit test from function.

Inheritance diagram for test::singleFunctionTest:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• singleFunctionTest (std::string tn, testFunction f)

Single unit test constructor.

• virtual ~singleFunctionTest ()

Virtual destructor.

void test () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Call unit test function.

#### Private Attributes

• testFunction func

Reference to unit test function.

#### 18.5.1 Detailed Description

Single unit test from function.

This class allows a **test::singleTest** (p. 452) to be defined by a single test function.

#### 18.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::singleFunctionTest::singleFunctionTest ( std::string tn, testFunction f )

Single unit test constructor.

#### **Parameters**

j	in	tn	Name of unit test
j	in	f	Function which defines test

virtual test::singleFunctionTest::~singleFunctionTest( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 18.5.3 Member Function Documentation

void test::singleFunctionTest::test ( ) throw os::smart ptr< std::exception >) [virtual]

Call unit test function.

Calls the function bound to this class in the constructor pointed to by **test::singleFunctionTest ::func** (p. 452). If the function pointed to by the function pointer throws an exception, this function will throw the same exception.

Returns

void

Reimplemented from test::singleTest (p. 455).

#### 18.5.4 Member Data Documentation

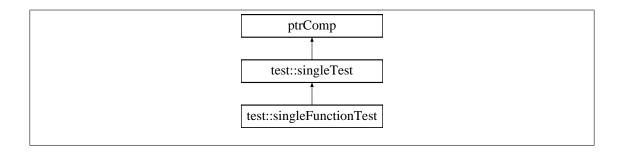
testFunction test::singleFunctionTest::func [private]

Reference to unit test function.

# 18.6 test::singleTest Class Reference

Single unit test class.

Inheritance diagram for test::singleTest:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• singleTest (std::string tn)

Single unit test constructor.

• virtual ~singleTest ()

Virtual destructor.

virtual void setupTest () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Preforms any test set-up.

• virtual void **test** () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Preforms core unit-test.

• virtual void **teardownTest** () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Preforms any test tear-down.

• void logBegin ()

Prints out the name of the test.

bool logEnd (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except=NULL)

Logs errors for test.

#### Private Attributes

• std::string testName

Name of unit test.

#### 18.6.1 Detailed Description

Single unit test class.

This class acts as the base class for all unit tests. It inherits from the os::ptrComp class to allow it to be inserted into abstract data-structures.

#### 18.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::singleTest::singleTest ( std::string tn )

Single unit test constructor.

Parameters

in	tn	Name of unit test

```
virtual test::singleTest::~singleTest( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 18.6.3 Member Function Documentation

```
void test::singleTest::logBegin ( )
```

Prints out the name of the test.

Returns

void

bool test::singleTest::logEnd ( os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except = NULL )

#### Logs errors for test.

If the passed exception is NULL, no logging is preformed. Otherwise, the "what()" function of the exception is printed. This function return true if NULL is passed as the exception.

#### **Parameters**

	in	except	Exception to be printed, NULL by default
--	----	--------	--

#### Returns

True if except is NULL

```
virtual void test::singleTest::setupTest ( ) throw os::smart_ptr< std::exception >) [inline],
[virtual]
```

#### Preforms any test set-up.

This function is designed to preform any set-up a test requires. This is especially useful if a class of tests require the same set-up routine. This function assumes that the **test::testSuite** (p. 455) will catch exceptions in this function if they are thrown.

Returns

void

virtual void test::singleTest::teardownTest ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >) [inline],
[virtual]

#### Preforms any test tear-down.

This function is designed to preform any tear-down a test requires. This is especially useful if a class of tests require the same tear-down routine. This function assumes that the **test::testSuite** (p. 455) will catch exceptions in this function if they are thrown.

Returns

void

virtual void test::singleTest::test ( ) throw os::smart ptr< std::exception >) [virtual]

Preforms core unit-test.

This function is designed to preform the actual unit test. This function assumes that the **test ::testSuite** (p. 455) will catch exceptions in this function if they are thrown.

Returns

void

Reimplemented in test::singleFunctionTest (p. 452).

#### 18.6.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::singleTest::testName [private]

Name of unit test.

#### 18.7 test::testSuite Class Reference

#### **Public Member Functions**

• testSuite (std::string sn)

Test suite constructor.

• virtual ~testSuite ()

Virtual destructor.

void runTests () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Runs all of the tests.

• virtual void onSetup ()

Runs on shutdown.

• virtual void onTeardown ()

Runs on teardown of the suite.

• void logBegin ()

Logs the beginning of a suite test.

• bool logEnd (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except=NULL)

Logs the end of a suite test.

• int getNumTests () const

Number of tests in the set.

• int getNumSuccess () const

Number of tests successfully completed.

• int **getNumRun** () const

Number of tests attempted to run.

void pushTest (os::smart\_ptr< singleTest > tst)

Add test to the set.

• void removeTest (os::smart ptr< singleTest > tst)

Remove test to the set.

• virtual void **pushTest** (std::string str, **testFunction** tst)

Add test to the set.

• bool operator== (const testSuite &lt) const

Equality comparison.

• bool operator!= (const testSuite &lt) const

Not-equals comparison.

• bool operator> (const testSuite &lt) const

Greater-than comparison.

• bool operator< (const testSuite &lt) const

Less-than comparison.

• bool operator>= (const testSuite &lt) const

Greater-than or equal to comparison.

• bool operator<= (const testSuite &lt) const

Less-than or equal to comparison.

#### Private Attributes

• std::string suiteName

Name of test suite.

• os::smartSet< singleTest > testList

Set of tests.

• int testsCompleted

Number of tests successfully completed.

• int testsRun

Number of tests attempted to run.

#### 18.7.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::testSuite::testSuite ( std::string sn )

Test suite constructor.

This constructor initializes the number of tests completed and number of tests run to 0, along with sets the name of suite being tested.

#### **Parameters**

in sn Name of suite to be teste	ġ
---------------------------------	---

virtual test::testSuite::~testSuite( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 18.7.2 Member Function Documentation int test::testSuite::getNumRun() const [inline] Number of tests attempted to run. Returns test::testSuite::testsRun (p. 461) int test::testSuite::getNumSuccess ( ) const [inline] Number of tests successfully completed. Returns test::testSuite::testsCompleted (p. 461) int test::testSuite::getNumTests ( ) const [inline] Number of tests in the set. Returns test::testSuite::testList.size() void test::testSuite::logBegin ( ) Logs the beginning of a suite test. Outputs the name of the suite to be tested along with a line break made of '-' characters. Returns void bool test::testSuite::logEnd ( os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except = NULL ) Logs the end of a suite test. Outputs the number of tests run and how many of these tests were both successful and how many of these tests failed. Returns True if all tests successful, else false virtual void test::testSuite::onSetup ( ) [inline], [virtual] Runs on shutdown.

the suite.

Each suite calls this funciton as it starts up, allowing suites to define actions performed to setup

#### Returns

void

virtual void test::testSuite::onTeardown( ) [inline], [virtual]

Runs on teardown of the suite.

Guranteed to run even if the suite itself fails. A custom tear-down for the suite can re-impliment this class.

#### Returns

void

bool test::testSuite::operator!= ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]

Not-equals comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 455) based on the library name. If the two names are not-equal, the suites are not-equal.

#### **Parameters**

	in	lt	Reference to test::testSuite (p. 455) to be compared against
--	----	----	--

#### Returns

this->suiteName!=It.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator< ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 455) based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to <b>test::testSuite</b> (p. 455) to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->suiteName<It.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator<= ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]</pre>

Less-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 455) based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::testSuite (p. 455) to be compared against
		(price) to to the against

#### Returns

this->suiteName<=lt.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator== ( const **testSuite** & lt ) const [inline]

#### Equality comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 455) based on the suite name. If the two names are equal, the suites are equal.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to <b>test::testSuite</b> (p. 455) to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->suiteName==lt.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator> ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]

#### Greater-than comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 455) based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

	in	lt	Reference to <b>test::testSuite</b> (p. 455) to be compared against
--	----	----	---

#### Returns

this->suiteName>lt.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator>= ( const **testSuite** & lt ) const [inline]

Greater-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 455) based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to <b>test::testSuite</b> (p. 455) to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->suiteName>=It.suiteName

void test::testSuite::pushTest ( os::smart\_ptr< singleTest > tst ) [inline]

Add test to the set.

Adds a **test::singleTest** (p. 452) to the set of tests to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

#### Returns

void

virtual void test::testSuite::pushTest ( std::string str, testFunction tst ) [inline], [virtual]

Add test to the set.

Adds a **test::testFunction** (p. 436) to the set of tests to be tested. Constructs a **test::singleTest** (p. 452) from a function and a test name

#### **Parameters**

in	str	Test name
in	tst	Function which defines test

#### Returns

void

void test::testSuite::removeTest ( os::smart\_ptr< singleTest > tst ) [inline]

#### Remove test to the set.

Removes a **test::singleTest** (p. 452) from the set of tests to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

in	tst	Test to be removed from the set
----	-----	---------------------------------

#### Returns

void

void test::testSuite::runTests ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >)

Runs all of the tests.

Runs all tests bound to this class. This function catches exceptions thrown by **test::singleTest** (p. 452) and logs the results.

Returns

void

#### 18.7.3 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::testSuite::suiteName [private]

Name of test suite.

os::smartSet<**singleTest**> test::testSuite::testList [private]

Set of tests.

int test::testSuite::testsCompleted [private]

Number of tests successfully completed.

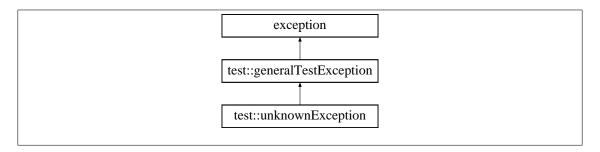
int test::testSuite::testsRun [private]

Number of tests attempted to run.

# 18.8 test::unknownException Class Reference

Unknown exception class.

Inheritance diagram for test::unknownException:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• unknownException (std::string loc)

Construct exception with location.

• virtual ~unknownException () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

#### 18.8.1 Detailed Description

Unknown exception class.

This class defines the common exception case where the precise nature of the exception is unknown.

#### 18.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::unknownException::unknownException ( std::string loc ) [inline]

Construct exception with location.

Constructs a **test::generalTestException** (p. 438) with the provided location and the static string for an unknown exception.

#### Parameters

in <i>loc</i>	Location string
---------------	-----------------

virtual test::unknownException::~unknownException( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# Part IV osMechanics Library

# Chapter 19

# Introduction

The osMechanics library contains classes which are general tools for navigating file systems, thread management and logging. Some classes, particularly those dealing with threading, sockets and file access, differ from operating system to operating system. CMake should handle all operating system variances.

# 19.1 Namespace

osMechanics extends the os namespace. The os namespace is designed for tools, algorithms and data-structures used in programs of all types. Note that the Datastructures library also uses the os namespace.

# Chapter 20

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# Chapter 21

# File Documentation

# 21.1 logger.cpp File Reference

logger implementation file

#### **Functions**

• static void loggerSavingThread (void \*ptr, smart\_ptr< threadHolder > th)

#### Variables

- smart\_ptr< Log > \_single\_log
- static bool singleton\_bool = false

#### 21.1.1 Detailed Description

logger implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/23/2015

#### Bug No known bugs.

The implementation of our logging systems are in this file. The logger records various timing, operation, and debug information and places it in various files so that we can better analyze our own system's performance.

#### 21.1.2 Function Documentation

static void loggerSavingThread ( void \* ptr, smart\_ptr< threadHolder > th ) [static]

#### 21.1.3 Variable Documentation

smart\_ptr<Log> \_single\_log

# 21.2 logger.h File Reference

#### logger header file

#### Classes

- class os::logStatusHolder
- class os::logStatusListener
- struct os::logLine
- class os::LogStreamListener
- class os::LineLogger
- class os::LogSaver
- class os::LineSaver
- class os::LineSaverListener
- class os::Log
- class os::LogDirectedStream

#### Namespaces

os

#### Variables

- logStatusHolder os::logStatus
- Log & os::logger =\*Log::singleton()

#### 21.2.1 Detailed Description

logger header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/23/2016

Bug No known bugs.

All of the headers in the Datastructures library are held in this file. When using the Datastructures library, it is expected that this header is included instead of the individual required headers.

# 21.3 multiLock.cpp File Reference

multiLock implementation file

#### 21.3.1 Detailed Description

multiLock implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

9/29/2015

Bug No known bugs.

This is the implementation of our multiLock. It is platform agnostic.

# 21.4 multiLock.h File Reference

multiLock header file

#### Classes

• class os::multiLock

os::multilock class definition Defines the os::multilock class. This class has 4 variables and 8 methods

#### Namespaces

• os

#### 21.4.1 Detailed Description

multiLock header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

1/30/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the multilock header we are using. It has reading and writing locks, allowing multiple users to read, but only one to write at any given time.

# 21.5 osFunctions.cpp File Reference

osFunctions implementation file

#### 21.5.1 Detailed Description

osFunctions implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the implementation of the osFunctions that do not care about operating system. This is mostly converting bit structures between different hardware platforms.

#### 21.6 osFunctions.h File Reference

osFunctions header file

#### Namespaces

os

#### **Functions**

• uint16 t os::to comp mode (uint16 t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

• uint16 t os::from comp mode (uint16 t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.

• uint32\_t os::to\_comp\_mode (uint32\_t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

• uint32 t os::from comp mode (uint32 t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.

• uint64\_t os::to\_comp\_mode (uint64\_t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

• uint64 t os::from comp mode (uint64 t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.

uint64\_t os::getTimestamp ()

Gets a timestamp Generates a time stamp from the time function.

bool os::testCreateFolder (std::string n)

Test if a folder exists Checks if a given folder exists. If it does not exist, this function will create said folder.

• std::string os::convertTimestamp (uint64\_t stamp)

Type conversion on timestamp Converts the timestamp from an integer into a string.

#### 21.6.1 Detailed Description

osFunctions header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the definitions for some of our compatibility functions.

#### 21.7 osMechanics.h File Reference

osMechanics header file

#### 21.7.1 Detailed Description

osMechanics header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/24/2015

Bug No known bugs.

This file includes all of our headers, so that other libraries can easily include the osMechanics library with one include.

# 21.8 osMechanicsTest.cpp File Reference

Test implimentaiton for osMechanics.

#### 21.8.1 Detailed Description

Test implimentaiton for osMechanics.

Author

Adrian Bedard

Date

4/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Binds all osMechanics test suites. These suites test the basic funcitonality of the osMechanics library. Projects which utilize osMechanics are suggested to bind the osMechanics library tests to their own test suite.

# 21.9 osMechanicsTest.h File Reference

osMechanics tests

#### 21.9.1 Detailed Description

osMechanics tests Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/11/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the test suite for the osMechanics library.

# 21.10 osThreads.cpp File Reference

threads implementation file

#### **Functions**

- void **temp\_thread\_call** (void \*ptr\_array, bool typ, std::string thread\_info)
- void wait\_for\_threads ()

#### Variables

- static spinLock globalThreadLock
- static threadTracker \* static\_ref = NULL

#### 21.10.1 Detailed Description

threads implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the implementation of our multi threading system.

#### 21.10.2 Function Documentation

```
void temp_thread_call ( void * ptr_array, bool typ, std::string thread_info )
void wait_for_threads ( )
21.10.3 Variable Documentation
spinLock globalThreadLock [static]
threadTracker* static_ref = NULL [static]
```

#### 21.11 osThreads.h File Reference

osThreads header file

#### Classes

- class os::threadHolder
- class os::threadTracker

Monitors a range of threads This class holds a range of threadHolders. This includes both active and expired threads, ensuring the ability to operate on many threads in mass.

#### Namespaces

os

#### **Functions**

- smart\_ptr< std::thread > os::spawnThread (void(\*func)(void \*), void \*ptr, std::string thread 
   \_\_info="")
- smart\_ptr< std::thread > os::spawnThread (void(\*func)(void \*, smart\_ptr< threadHolder >), void \*ptr, std::string thread\_info="")

#### 21.11.1 Detailed Description

osThreads header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/13/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the osThreads header we are using. This header allows us to use multithreading with our own types, pointers, and management

## 21.12 safeQueue.h File Reference

safe queue header file

#### Classes

• class os::safeQueue< dataType >

This is the **safeQueue** (p. 523) class The **safeQueue** (p. 523) class is thread safe. It is a template class.

#### Namespaces

• os

#### 21.12.1 Detailed Description

safe queue header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

11/9/2015

Bug No known bugs.

This is a thread safe queue, so we can multi thread safely.

# 21.13 savableClass.cpp File Reference

Implementation of the generalized savable class.

#### 21.13.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of the generalized savable class.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/12/2016

#### Bug None

Provides an implementation of the savable class, used to tie together multiple classes which need to be saved as a group.

#### 21.14 savableClass.h File Reference

Defines a set of classes facilitating saving.

#### Classes

• class os::savable

Basic saving class.

• class os::savingGroup

Group of saving classes.

#### Namespaces

• os

#### 21.14.1 Detailed Description

Defines a set of classes facilitating saving.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/12/2016

#### Bug None

Provides a definition of user which has a user-name, password and associated bank of public keys.

#### 21.15 Serial.h File Reference

determines which serial methods are needed.

#### 21.15.1 Detailed Description

determines which serial methods are needed.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This header determines if we are on a windows or unix system, then includes a different header for each.

# 21.16 serialThread.cpp File Reference

serialThread implementation file

#### **Functions**

• static void **serialSearch** (void \*ptr, smart\_ptr< **threadHolder** > th)

#### 21.16.1 Detailed Description

serialThread implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

11/1/2015

Bug No known bugs.

These implementations allow us to create threads for monitoring serial communication

#### 21.16.2 Function Documentation

static void serialSearch ( void \* ptr, smart\_ptr< threadHolder > th ) [static]

#### 21.17 serialThread.h File Reference

serial thread header file

#### Classes

• class os::serialThread

**Serial** (p. 532) communication thread The is a serial class that runs as a thread. Thanks to this fact, we can run multiple serial communication threads as well as run a primary set of threads at once.

#### Namespaces

• os

#### 21.17.1 Detailed Description

serial thread header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

11/9/2015

Bug No known bugs.

This is a serial thread class. This class allows us to monitor multiple ports effectively simultaneously.

# 21.18 socketFrame.cpp File Reference

socketFrame implementation file

#### **Functions**

• void close\_all\_sockets ()

#### Variables

• static smart\_ptr< socketTracker > st\_instance = NULL

#### 21.18.1 Detailed Description

socketFrame implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This is the implementation of our socket user, UDP socket, and socket tracker. Socket communication is important for us, and this allows us to safely have reliable sockets.

#### 21.18.2 Function Documentation

```
void close all sockets ( )
```

#### 21.18.3 Variable Documentation

smart\_ptr<socketTracker> st\_instance = NULL [static]

## 21.19 socketFrame.h File Reference

socket frame header file

#### Classes

• class os::socketUser

Socket user class This class allows us to manage sockets.

• class os::UDPSocket

**UDPSocket** (p. 563) class A class for UDPSockets, which in turn allows us to multi thread the packet send/receive functionality.

• class os::socketTracker

socketTracker (p. 539) class Tracks all currently active sockets.

#### Namespaces

os

#### 21.19.1 Detailed Description

socket frame header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Generalized socket class.

# 21.20 spinLock.cpp File Reference

spinLock file

#### 21.20.1 Detailed Description

spinLock file

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file includes different implementations of our spin lock depending on the operating system.

# 21.21 spinLock.h File Reference

spinLock file

#### 21.21.1 Detailed Description

spinLock file

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This header includes different versions of the spin lock header depending on the operating system.

# 21.22 threadDistribution.cpp File Reference

thread distribution implementation file

#### **Functions**

• static void executor\_thread\_starter (void \*ptr, smart\_ptr< threadHolder > th)

#### 21.22.1 Detailed Description

thread distribution implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2015

Bug No known bugs.

These methods determine which thread will operate next.

#### 21.22.2 Function Documentation

static void executor\_thread\_starter ( void \* ptr, smart\_ptr< threadHolder > th ) [static]

#### 21.23 threadDistribution.h File Reference

thread distribution header file

#### Classes

• class os::threadActor

threadActor (p. 543) class This class holds information for determining which thread goes at a give time.

• class os::threadDistributor

Distributes threads This class allows us to determine which thread should execute at any given time.

• class os::executorThread

executorThread (p. 499) class This class holds a thread which has multiple steps.

• class os::singleAction

single action class This class is for a thread with only one action.

#### Namespaces

• os

#### **Functions**

• float os::getSysTime ()

gets time Gets the current system time.

#### 21.23.1 Detailed Description

thread distribution header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2015

Bug No known bugs.

This the thread distribution system.

# 21.24 unix\_osFunctions.cpp File Reference

os functions implementation file

#### **Functions**

- static void receiveThreadServerIPV4 (void \*ptr, smart ptr< threadHolder > th)
- static void receiveThreadServerIPV6 (void \*ptr, smart ptr< threadHolder > th)

#### Variables

- static os::smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > ipthread = NULL
- static std::string local\_path = ""

#### 21.24.1 Detailed Description

os functions implementation file Jonathan Bedard Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the implementation of the UNIX specific functions.

#### 21.24.2 Function Documentation

```
static\ void\ receive Thread Server IPV4\ (\ void\ *\ ptr,\ smart\_ptr < \textbf{thread Holder} > th\ ) \quad \texttt{[static]} static\ void\ receive Thread Server IPV6\ (\ void\ *\ ptr,\ smart\_ptr < \textbf{thread Holder} > th\ ) \quad \texttt{[static]}
```

#### 21.24.3 Variable Documentation

```
os::smart_ptr<threadDistributor> ipthread = NULL [static]
std::string local_path = "" [static]
```

## 21.25 unix osFunctions.h File Reference

os functions header file

#### Classes

class os::IPAddress

os::IPAddress (p. 501) class definition This is an IP Address class It has 2 variables and 10 methods

class os::mylPAddress

Holds a node's own IP address Every node needs it's own IP address. This class holds that value, as well as provide several functions for determining priorities.

class os::UDPPacket
class os::UDPClient
struct os::UDPAVLNode
class os::UDPServer

#### Namespaces

OS

#### **Functions**

• void os::sleep (int32 t x)

Sleep the thread for a certain amount of time This is a simple sleep function, it takes in a length of time to sleep and return nothing.

void os::startInternet (bool multiThread=true)

Activates Internet Spawns an IP thread distributor, if one does not currently exist.

void os::closeInternet ()

Deactivates Internet deletes the IP thread distributor and sets the thread pointer to null.

smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > os::internetThreads ()

Return IP thread distributor Gives the ipthread distributor to the caller.

• int32\_t os::cp\_clock\_gettime (int32\_t X, struct timeval \*tv)

Gets time Returns the current time to the caller. This is designed to work across a range of platforms and format the time to a high precision.

• void **os::strcpy\_s** (char \*output, int32\_t inlen, const char \*input)

String copier Safely calls string copy.

• bool os::is\_directory (std::string file)

Determines if a file is a directory Checks if a given file is a directory.

• bool **os::check\_exists** (std::string name)

Checks if a given file exists Takes a file and checks if it exists. A directory is considered existing.

• smart ptr< std::string > os::list files (std::string directory, uint32 t &len)

Return contents of directory Creates an array of strings of all the names inside a given directory. This is not recursive.

std::string os::extract\_name (std::string full\_path)

Extracts a given file Extracts a file or directory.

• void os::delete file (std::string path)

Deletes a file Deletes the file or directory at the given path. This is a recursive delete.

void os::setLocalPath (int argc, char \*\*argv)

Sets local path Sets the local path given the received arguments.

• std::string os::getLocalPath ()

Returns local path.

• static int32\_t os::fopen\_s (FILE \*\*fp, const char \*file\_name, const char \*typ)

fopen\_s for windows This is a file open function for windows so that we can more efficiently write multiplatform code.

#### Variables

- const uint32\_t CLOCK\_REALTIME =0
- const uint32\_t CLOCK\_MONOTONIC =1
- const uint32\_t os::BUFLEN =512
- const std::string os::DEFAULT\_IP ="127.0.0.1"
- const uint32 t os::MY MESSAGE NOTIFICATION =1048

#### 21.25.1 Detailed Description

os functions header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the file which contains the declarations for the OS unique functions.

#### 21.25.2 Variable Documentation

const uint32\_t CLOCK\_MONOTONIC =1 const uint32\_t CLOCK\_REALTIME =0

## 21.26 unix Serial.h File Reference

Serial header file.

#### Classes

• class os::Serial

This is the **Serial** (p. 532) class. **Serial** (p. 532) objects allow us to abstract out most of the platform irregularities across multiple systems.

#### Namespaces

os

#### Variables

• const uint32\_t os::ARDUINO\_WAIT\_TIME =2000

#### 21.26.1 Detailed Description

Serial header file.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the Serial thread. It allows us to establish serial communication across a range of systems. There are multiple versions of this header and C file. Which version is used is determined by the current platform. This is the UNIX version.

# 21.27 unix\_spinLock.cpp File Reference

spinLock implementation file

#### 21.27.1 Detailed Description

spinLock implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the UNIX implementation of our spin lock.

# 21.28 unix\_spinLock.h File Reference

spin lock header file

Classes

• class os::spinLock

Namespaces

• os

#### 21.28.1 Detailed Description

spin lock header file Jonathan Bedard Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the spinLock that we use to safely multi thread.

# 21.29 USBAccess.cpp File Reference

USBAccess implementation file.

#### 21.29.1 Detailed Description

USBAccess implementation file. Jonathan Bedard

Date

11/3/2015

Bug No known bugs.

These are simple USB methods. They are unused in our larger project.

#### 21.30 USBAccess.h File Reference

USBAccess header file.

#### Classes

• class os::USBNode

This class stores the location of a USB device.

• class os::USBFile

#### Namespaces

• os

## 21.30.1 Detailed Description

USBAccess header file. Jonathan Bedard

Date

6/21/2015

Bug No known bugs.

This is a pair of simple classes for working with USB devices.

# 21.31 win osFunctions.cpp File Reference

os functions implementation file

#### 21.31.1 Detailed Description

os functions implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the implementation of the windows specific functions.

# 21.32 win\_osFunctions.h File Reference

os functions header file

#### 21.32.1 Detailed Description

os functions header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the file which contains the declarations for the OS unique functions.

## 21.33 win Serial.h File Reference

Serial header file.

## 21.33.1 Detailed Description

Serial header file. Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This is the Serial thread. It allows us to establish serial communication across a range of systems. There are multiple versions of this header and C file. Which version is used is determined by the current platform. This is the windows version.

## 21.34 win\_spinLock.cpp File Reference

spinLock implementation file

#### 21.34.1 Detailed Description

spinLock implementation file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the windows implementation of our spin lock.

## 21.35 win\_spinLock.h File Reference

spin lock header file

#### 21.35.1 Detailed Description

spin lock header file Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/20/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the spinLock that we use to safely multi thread.

## 21.36 XMLParser.cpp File Reference

XML parser implementation file.

#### 21.36.1 Detailed Description

XML parser implementation file. Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/7/2015

Bug No known bugs.

Our XML parse is implemented in this file. We have several functions that allow us to easily convert XML data from file to program and vice versa.

#### 21.37 XMLParser.h File Reference

XML Parser header file.

#### Classes

• class os::XML\_Node

XML Node class The core node of our XML parsing.

#### Namespaces

- os
- os::xml

#### **Typedefs**

- typedef smart\_ptr< XML\_Node > os::smartXMLNode
- typedef smart ptr< unsortedList< XML Node > > os::smartXMLNodeList

#### **Functions**

• bool **os::XML\_Output** (std::string path, **smartXMLNode** head)

outputs tree Outputs an XML tree into a file.

smartXMLNode os::XML Input (std::string path)

imports tree Imports an XML tree from a file.

• void os::xml::insertTabs (std::ofstream &f, int32\_t x)

adds tabs Adds tabs.

• void os::xml::writeNode (std::ofstream &f, smartXMLNode node, int32\_t depth)

writes nodes Writes all the nodes to a file. This function runs recursively.

• std::vector< std::string > os::xml::readTillTag (std::ifstream &f)

reads until next tag Reads a file until the next tag is found.

• std::string os::xml::readThroughTag (std::ifstream &f)

reads through the next tag Reads a file until a tag is found, including that tag.

• smartXMLNode os::xml::parseNode (std::ifstream &f)

parses a node Pulls a node from a file and returns it.

bool os::xml::compareTrees (smartXMLNode n1, smartXMLNode n2)

compares trees Determines if two nodes are equivalent.

#### 21.37.1 Detailed Description

XML Parser header file.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/7/2015

Bug No known bugs.

This is our XML Parser, so we can standardize use across systems.

## 21.38 XMLTest.cpp File Reference

XML tests.

21.38.1 Detailed Description

XML tests.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/29/2016

Bug No known bugs.

These are the tests for our XML classes.

## 21.39 XMLTest.h File Reference

SML test header file.

## 21.39.1 Detailed Description

SML test header file. Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This is the test suite for the XML tests.

# Chapter 22

# Class Index

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## Chapter 23

# Namespace Documentation

## 23.1 os Namespace Reference

#### Namespaces

xml

#### Classes

class executorThread

executorThread (p. 499) class This class holds a thread which has multiple steps.

class IPAddress

os::IPAddress (p. 501) class definition This is an IP Address class It has 2 variables and 10 methods

- class LineLogger
- class LineSaver
- class LineSaverListener
- class Log
- class LogDirectedStream
- struct logLine
- class LogSaver
- class logStatusHolder
- class logStatusListener
- class LogStreamListener
- class multiLock

os::multilock class definition Defines the os::multilock class. This class has 4 variables and 8 methods

• class myIPAddress

Holds a node's own IP address Every node needs it's own IP address. This class holds that value, as well as provide several functions for determining priorities.

• class safeQueue

This is the **safeQueue** (p. 523) class The **safeQueue** (p. 523) class is thread safe. It is a template class.

• class savable

Basic saving class.

#### • class savingGroup

Group of saving classes.

#### class Serial

This is the **Serial** (p. 532) class. **Serial** (p. 532) objects allow us to abstract out most of the platform irregularities across multiple systems.

#### class serialThread

**Serial** (p. 532) communication thread The is a serial class that runs as a thread. Thanks to this fact, we can run multiple serial communication threads as well as run a primary set of threads at once.

#### • class singleAction

single action class This class is for a thread with only one action.

#### • class socketTracker

socketTracker (p. 539) class Tracks all currently active sockets.

#### class socketUser

Socket user class This class allows us to manage sockets.

- class spinLock
- class threadActor

threadActor (p. 543) class This class holds information for determining which thread goes at a give time.

#### class threadDistributor

Distributes threads This class allows us to determine which thread should execute at any given time.

- class threadHolder
- class threadTracker

Monitors a range of threads This class holds a range of threadHolders. This includes both active and expired threads, ensuring the ability to operate on many threads in mass.

- struct UDPAVLNode
- class UDPClient
- class UDPPacket
- class UDPServer
- class UDPSocket

**UDPSocket** (p. 563) class A class for UDPSockets, which in turn allows us to multi thread the packet send/receive functionality.

- class USBFile
- class USBNode

This class stores the location of a USB device.

#### • class XML Node

XML Node class The core node of our XML parsing.

#### **Typedefs**

- typedef smart\_ptr< XML\_Node > smartXMLNode
- typedef smart\_ptr< unsortedList< XML\_Node > > smartXMLNodeList

#### **Functions**

• uint16\_t to\_comp\_mode (uint16\_t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

• uint16\_t from\_comp\_mode (uint16\_t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.

• uint32 t to comp mode (uint32 t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

• uint32 t from comp mode (uint32 t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.

• uint64\_t to\_comp\_mode (uint64\_t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

• uint64\_t from\_comp\_mode (uint64\_t i)

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.

uint64\_t getTimestamp ()

Gets a timestamp Generates a time stamp from the time function.

• bool testCreateFolder (std::string n)

Test if a folder exists Checks if a given folder exists. If it does not exist, this function will create said folder.

std::string convertTimestamp (uint64\_t stamp)

Type conversion on timestamp Converts the timestamp from an integer into a string.

- smart\_ptr< std::thread > spawnThread (void(\*func)(void \*), void \*ptr, std::string thread\_← info="")
- smart\_ptr< std::thread > spawnThread (void(\*func)(void \*, smart\_ptr< threadHolder >), void \*ptr, std::string thread\_info="")
- float getSysTime ()

gets time Gets the current system time.

bool XML Output (std::string path, smartXMLNode head)

outputs tree Outputs an XML tree into a file.

smartXMLNode XML\_Input (std::string path)

imports tree Imports an XML tree from a file.

• void **sleep** (int32\_t x)

Sleep the thread for a certain amount of time This is a simple sleep function, it takes in a length of time to sleep and return nothing.

void startInternet (bool multiThread=true)

Activates Internet Spawns an IP thread distributor, if one does not currently exist.

void closeInternet ()

Deactivates Internet deletes the IP thread distributor and sets the thread pointer to null.

• smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > internetThreads ()

Return IP thread distributor Gives the ipthread distributor to the caller.

• int32\_t cp\_clock\_gettime (int32\_t X, struct timeval \*tv)

Gets time Returns the current time to the caller. This is designed to work across a range of platforms and format the time to a high precision.

• void **strcpy\_s** (char \*output, int32\_t inlen, const char \*input)

String copier Safely calls string copy.

• bool is\_directory (std::string file)

Determines if a file is a directory Checks if a given file is a directory.

• bool **check\_exists** (std::string name)

Checks if a given file exists Takes a file and checks if it exists. A directory is considered existing.

• smart\_ptr< std::string > list\_files (std::string directory, uint32\_t &len)

Return contents of directory Creates an array of strings of all the names inside a given directory. This is not recursive.

std::string extract\_name (std::string full\_path)

Extracts a given file Extracts a file or directory.

• void delete\_file (std::string path)

Deletes a file Deletes the file or directory at the given path. This is a recursive delete.

void setLocalPath (int argc, char \*\*argv)

Sets local path Sets the local path given the received arguments.

std::string getLocalPath ()

Returns local path.

static int32\_t fopen\_s (FILE \*\*fp, const char \*file\_name, const char \*typ)

fopen\_s for windows This is a file open function for windows so that we can more efficiently write multiplatform code.

#### Variables

- logStatusHolder logStatus
- Log & logger =\*Log::singleton()
- const uint32 t BUFLEN =512
- const std::string **DEFAULT IP** ="127.0.0.1"
- const uint32 t MY MESSAGE NOTIFICATION =1048
- const uint32\_t ARDUINO\_WAIT\_TIME =2000

#### 23.1.1 Typedef Documentation

typedef smart\_ptr<XML\_Node> os::smartXMLNode

typedef smart\_ptr<unsortedList<XML\_Node> > os::smartXMLNodeList

#### 23.1.2 Function Documentation

bool os::check exists ( std::string name )

Checks if a given file exists Takes a file and checks if it exists. A directory is considered existing.

Returns

bool

```
void os::closeInternet ( )
```

Deactivates Internet deletes the IP thread distributor and sets the thread pointer to null.

```
std::string os::convertTimestamp ( uint64_t stamp )
```

Type conversion on timestamp Converts the timestamp from an integer into a string.

Returns

std::string

```
int32_t os::cp_clock_gettime ( int32_t X, struct timeval * tv )
```

Gets time Returns the current time to the caller. This is designed to work across a range of platforms and format the time to a high precision.

Returns

```
unit32_t
```

```
void os::delete_file ( std::string path )
```

Deletes a file Deletes the file or directory at the given path. This is a recursive delete.

```
std::string os::extract_name ( std::string full_path )
```

Extracts a given file Extracts a file or directory.

Returns

string

```
static int32_t os::fopen_s ( FILE ** fp, const char * file_name, const char * typ ) [static]
```

fopen\_s for windows This is a file open function for windows so that we can more efficiently write multi platform code.

Returns

```
uint32_t
```

```
uint16_t os::from_comp_mode ( uint16_t i )
```

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.

Returns

uint16 t

```
uint32_t os::from_comp_mode ( uint32_t i )
Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different
orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.
Returns
     uint32_t
uint64_t os::from_comp_mode ( uint64_t i )
Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different
orders. This function swaps from compatibility mode.
Returns
     uint64 t
std::string os::getLocalPath ( )
Returns local path.
Returns
     string
float os::getSysTime ( )
gets time Gets the current system time.
Returns
     float
uint64_t os::getTimestamp ( )
Gets a timestamp Generates a time stamp from the time function.
Returns
     uint64 t
smart_ptr< threadDistributor > os::internetThreads ( )
Return IP thread distributor Gives the ipthread distributor to the caller.
```

rne

Returns

```
smart_ptr<threadDistributor>
```

```
bool os::is directory ( std::string file )
```

Determines if a file is a directory Checks if a given file is a directory.

Returns

bool

```
smart_ptr< std::string > os::list_files ( std::string directory, uint32_t & len )
```

Return contents of directory Creates an array of strings of all the names inside a given directory. This is not recursive.

Returns

```
os::smart_ptr<string>
```

```
void os::setLocalPath ( int argc, char ** argv )
```

Sets local path Sets the local path given the received arguments.

```
void os::sleep (int32 tx)
```

Sleep the thread for a certain amount of time This is a simple sleep function, it takes in a length of time to sleep and return nothing.

```
smart\_ptr < std::thread > os::spawnThread ( void(*)(void *) func, void * ptr, std::string thread\_info = "" ) \\ smart\_ptr < std::thread > os::spawnThread ( void(*)(void *, smart\_ptr < threadHolder >) func, void * ptr, std::string thread\_info = "" ) \\ void os::startInternet ( bool multiThread = true ) \\
```

Activates Internet Spawns an IP thread distributor, if one does not currently exist.

```
void os::strcpy_s ( char * output, int32_t inlen, const char * input )
```

String copier Safely calls string copy.

```
bool os::testCreateFolder ( std::string n )
```

Test if a folder exists Checks if a given folder exists. If it does not exist, this function will create said folder.

Returns

bool

```
uint16_t os::to_comp_mode ( uint16_t i )
```

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

Returns

uint16 t

```
uint32_t os::to_comp_mode ( uint32_t i )
```

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

```
Returns
```

```
uint32 t
```

```
uint64 t os::to comp mode ( uint64 t i )
```

Changes bit order for compatibility Depending on the system at hand, bits may be in several different orders. This function swaps to compatibility mode.

Returns

```
uint64_t
```

```
smartXMLNode os::XML_Input ( std::string path )
```

imports tree Imports an XML tree from a file.

Returns

```
smart_ptr<XMLNode>
```

bool os::XML\_Output ( std::string path, smartXMLNode head )

outputs tree Outputs an XML tree into a file.

Returns

bool

#### 23.1.3 Variable Documentation

```
const uint32_t os::ARDUINO_WAIT_TIME =2000
```

const uint32\_t os::BUFLEN =512

const std::string os::DEFAULT IP ="127.0.0.1"

Log & os::logger =\*Log::singleton()

logStatusHolder os::logStatus

const uint32\_t os::MY\_MESSAGE\_NOTIFICATION =1048

## Chapter 24

## Class Documentation

### 24.1 os::executorThread Class Reference

executorThread (p. 499) class This class holds a thread which has multiple steps.

#### **Public Member Functions**

- executorThread (uint32\_t id, smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > d)
- virtual ~executorThread ()
- bool isRunning () const

indicates running Indicates if a thread is currently running.

• uint32\_t getThreadID () const

gives thread\_id Gives the thread identifier to the caller.

• void killThread ()

kills thread Kills the thread associated with this executor.

• void **primary\_thread\_loop** (smart\_ptr< **threadHolder** > th)

runs thread Runs the associated thread and manages others.

#### Private Attributes

• spinLock killLock

lock for killing threads Allows us to kill a thread without changing into it.

• uint32\_t thread\_id

thread identifier An identifier for the thread.

• volatile bool active

indicates readiness Indicates if a thread is ready to run.

• bool running

indicates running Indicates if a thread is currently running.

• smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > distro

distributor Indicates the thread distributor for this executor thread.

#### 24.1.1 Detailed Description

executorThread (p. 499) class This class holds a thread which has multiple steps.

```
24.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
executorThread::executorThread ( uint32_t id, smart_ptr< threadDistributor > d )
executorThread::~executorThread( ) [virtual]
24.1.3 Member Function Documentation
uint32 t os::executorThread::getThreadID ( ) const [inline]
gives thread_id Gives the thread identifier to the caller.
Returns
     uint32 t
bool os::executorThread::isRunning( ) const [inline]
indicates running Indicates if a thread is currently running.
Returns
     bool
void executorThread::killThread ( )
kills thread Kills the thread associated with this executor.
void executorThread::primary thread loop ( smart ptr< threadHolder > th )
runs thread Runs the associated thread and manages others.
24.1.4 Member Data Documentation
volatile bool os::executorThread::active [private]
indicates readiness Indicates if a thread is ready to run.
smart_ptr<threadDistributor> os::executorThread::distro [private]
distributor Indicates the thread distributor for this executor thread.
spinLock os::executorThread::killLock [private]
lock for killing threads Allows us to kill a thread without changing into it.
```

bool os::executorThread::running [private]

indicates running Indicates if a thread is currently running.

uint32\_t os::executorThread::thread\_id [private]

thread identifier An identifier for the thread.

#### 24.2 os::IPAddress Class Reference

os::IPAddress (p. 501) class definition This is an IP Address class It has 2 variables and 10 methods

#### **Public Member Functions**

- IPAddress ()
- IPAddress (std::string x)
- IPAddress (const IPAddress &x)
- IPAddress (smart\_ptr< IPAddress > x)
- virtual ~IPAddress ()
- bool isIPv6 () const

Return if an IPAdress is IPv6 returns the \_isIPv6 boolean to the caller.

char \* printAddress ()

Return IP Address Gives a pointer to the IPAddress (p. 501) to the caller.

const char \* getConstAddress () const

Return IP Address Gives a pointer to the IPAddress (p. 501) to the caller.

• int32\_t compare (const os::smart\_ptr< IPAddress > comp) const

Compares IP Addresses Compares two IPAddresses and returns the difference.

• int32\_t compare (const IPAddress \*comp) const

#### **Protected Attributes**

• char **name** [80]

Actual data of IP address. The actual IP is a critical element, as it allows for the core communication. We allocate 80 bytes so that we have enough memory for both the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

• bool \_isIPv6

Holds if an address is IPv6 An address has this flag for easy analysis of IPv6 and IPv4 status. Thanks to this, we can use one IP address class for both standards.

#### 24.2.1 Detailed Description

os::IPAddress (p. 501) class definition This is an IP Address class It has 2 variables and 10 methods

#### 24.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
IPAddress::IPAddress ( )
IPAddress::IPAddress ( std::string x )
IPAddress::IPAddress ( const IPAddress & x )
IPAddress::IPAddress ( smart_ptr< IPAddress > x )
```

```
IPAddress::~IPAddress( ) [virtual]
24.2.3 Member Function Documentation
int32 t IPAddress::compare ( const os::smart ptr< IPAddress > comp ) const
Compares IP Addresses Compares two IPAddresses and returns the difference.
Returns
     int32 t
int32_t IPAddress::compare ( const IPAddress * comp ) const
const char* os::IPAddress::getConstAddress ( ) const [inline]
Return IP Address Gives a pointer to the IPAddress (p. 501) to the caller.
Returns
     char*
bool os::IPAddress::isIPv6( ) const [inline]
Return if an IPAdress is IPv6 returns the _isIPv6 boolean to the caller.
Returns
     bool
char* os::IPAddress::printAddress( ) [inline]
Return IP Address Gives a pointer to the IPAddress (p. 501) to the caller.
Returns
```

#### 24.2.4 Member Data Documentation

```
bool os::IPAddress::_isIPv6 [protected]
```

char\*

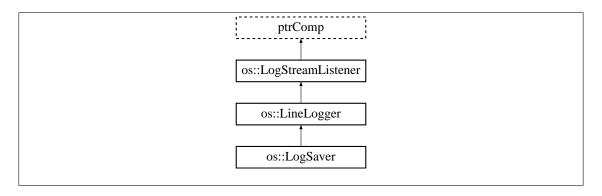
Holds if an address is IPv6 An address has this flag for easy analysis of IPv6 and IPv4 status. Thanks to this, we can use one IP address class for both standards.

```
char os::IPAddress::name[80] [protected]
```

Actual data of IP address. The actual IP is a critical element, as it allows for the core communication. We allocate 80 bytes so that we have enough memory for both the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

## 24.3 os::LineLogger Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::LineLogger:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- LineLogger (smart ptr< std::ostream > s)
- **LineLogger** (smart\_ptr< std::ostream > s, std::string head)
- virtual ~LineLogger ()
- void setLogTime (bool It)
- void setPrintName (bool pn)
- void setIsOn (bool io)
- bool getLogTime () const
- bool getPrintName () const
- bool isOn () const
- void setSpecialCase (bool isSpecial)
- bool getSpecialCase () const
- virtual void logHeader (uint64\_t timestamp, LogDirectedStream &source)
- virtual void **logChar** (int32\_t c)
- virtual void log\_endl ()
- virtual void log (smart\_ptr< logLine > line)
- virtual void emergencyNewLine (LogDirectedStream &source)
- virtual void emergencyArrival (LogDirectedStream &source, int32\_t c)
- virtual void **stringArrival** (smart\_ptr< **logLine** > line)

#### **Protected Attributes**

- bool isSpecialCase
- smart\_ptr< std::ostream > strm
- bool \_isOn
- bool logTime
- bool printName

```
24.3.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
LineLogger::LineLogger ( smart ptr< std::ostream > s )
LineLogger::LineLogger ( smart_ptr< std::ostream > s, std::string head )
virtual os::LineLogger::~LineLogger( ) [inline], [virtual]
24.3.2 Member Function Documentation
void LineLogger::emergencyArrival ( LogDirectedStream & source, int32_t c ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LogStreamListener (p. 518).
void LineLogger::emergencyNewLine ( LogDirectedStream & source ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LogStreamListener (p. 518).
bool os::LineLogger::getLogTime ( ) const [inline]
bool os::LineLogger::getPrintName ( ) const [inline]
bool os::LineLogger::getSpecialCase( ) const [inline]
bool os::LineLogger::isOn ( ) const [inline]
void LineLogger::log ( smart ptr< logLine > line ) [virtual]
Reimplemented in os::LogSaver (p. 514).
void LineLogger::log_endl( ) [virtual]
Reimplemented in os::LogSaver (p. 514).
void LineLogger::logChar( int32_t c ) [virtual]
Reimplemented in os::LogSaver (p. 514).
void LineLogger::logHeader ( uint64 t timestamp, LogDirectedStream & source ) [virtual]
Reimplemented in os::LogSaver (p. 514).
void os::LineLogger::setIsOn ( bool io ) [inline]
void os::LineLogger::setLogTime ( bool lt ) [inline]
void os::LineLogger::setPrintName ( bool pn ) [inline]
void os::LineLogger::setSpecialCase ( bool isSpecial ) [inline]
void LineLogger::stringArrival ( smart_ptr< logLine > line ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LogStreamListener (p. 518).
```

#### 24.3.3 Member Data Documentation

bool os::LineLogger::\_isOn [protected]

bool os::LineLogger::isSpecialCase [protected]

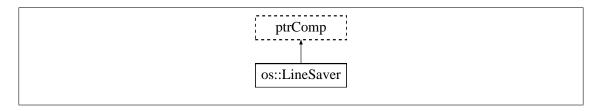
bool os::LineLogger::logTime [protected]

bool os::LineLogger::printName [protected]

smart ptr<std::ostream> os::LineLogger::strm [protected]

#### 24.4 os::LineSaver Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::LineSaver:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- LineSaver ()
- virtual ~LineSaver ()
- void setSize (uint32\_t s)
- uint32\_t getSize () const
- uint32\_t getNumLines () const
- void addListener (smart\_ptr< LineSaverListener > I)
- void removeListener (smart\_ptr< LineSaverListener > I)
- void **pushLine** (smart\_ptr< **logLine** > line)
- smart\_ptr< logLine > popLine (uint32\_t x)
- void setSpecialCase (bool isSpecial)
- bool getSpecialCase () const

#### **Private Member Functions**

- void priv\_addListener (smart\_ptr< LineSaverListener > I)
- void priv\_removeListener (smart\_ptr< LineSaverListener > I)

#### **Private Attributes**

- bool isSpecialCase
- uint32\_t size
- uint32\_t beginning\_pos
- uint32\_t next\_pos
- std::vector< smart\_ptr< logLine > > lineList

- os::spinLock lock
- smartSet< LineSaverListener > listener

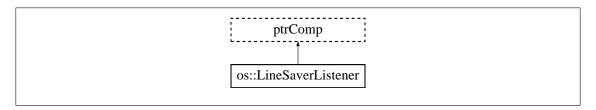
#### Friends

• class LineSaverListener

```
Constructor & Destructor Documentation
LineSaver::LineSaver()
LineSaver::~LineSaver() [virtual]
24.4.2 Member Function Documentation
void LineSaver::addListener ( smart ptr< LineSaverListener > I )
uint32_t LineSaver::getNumLines ( ) const
uint32_t os::LineSaver::getSize ( ) const [inline]
bool os::LineSaver::getSpecialCase ( ) const [inline]
smart_ptr< logLine > LineSaver::popLine ( uint32_t x )
void LineSaver::priv_addListener ( smart_ptr< LineSaverListener > I ) [private]
void LineSaver::priv_removeListener ( smart_ptr< LineSaverListener > I ) [private]
void LineSaver::pushLine ( smart ptr< logLine > line )
void LineSaver::removeListener ( smart_ptr< LineSaverListener > I )
void LineSaver::setSize ( uint32_t s )
void os::LineSaver::setSpecialCase ( bool isSpecial ) [inline]
24.4.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation
friend class LineSaverListener [friend]
24.4.4 Member Data Documentation
uint32 t os::LineSaver::beginning pos [private]
bool os::LineSaver::isSpecialCase [private]
std::vector<smart_ptr<logLine> > os::LineSaver::lineList [private]
smartSet<LineSaverListener> os::LineSaver::listener [private]
os::spinLock os::LineSaver::lock [private]
uint32_t os::LineSaver::next_pos [private]
uint32_t os::LineSaver::size [private]
```

#### 24.5 os::LineSaverListener Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::LineSaverListener:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~LineSaverListener ()
- void addSaver (smart ptr< LineSaver > I)
- void removeSaver (smart\_ptr< LineSaver > I)

#### **Protected Member Functions**

• virtual void receiveLine (smart\_ptr< LineSaver > source, smart\_ptr< logLine > message)

#### **Private Member Functions**

- void priv\_addSaver (smart\_ptr< LineSaver > I)
- void priv removeSaver (smart ptr< LineSaver > I)

#### Private Attributes

- os::spinLock lock
- smartSet< LineSaver > saver

#### Friends

• class LineSaver

#### 24.5.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

 $Line Saver Listener :: \sim Line Saver Listener ( ) [virtual] \\$ 

#### 24.5.2 Member Function Documentation

```
void LineSaverListener::addSaver ( smart_ptr< LineSaver > I )
void LineSaverListener::priv_addSaver ( smart_ptr< LineSaver > I ) [private]
void LineSaverListener::priv_removeSaver ( smart_ptr< LineSaver > I ) [private]
virtual void os::LineSaverListener::receiveLine ( smart_ptr< LineSaver > source, smart_ptr<
logLine > message ) [inline], [protected], [virtual]
```

void LineSaverListener::removeSaver ( smart\_ptr< LineSaver > I )

#### 24.5.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class LineSaver [friend]

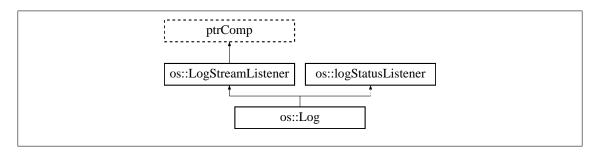
#### 24.5.4 Member Data Documentation

os::spinLock os::LineSaverListener::lock [private]

smartSet<LineSaver> os::LineSaverListener::saver [private]

## 24.6 os::Log Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::Log:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~Log ()
- void **pushFilePath** (std::string fp)
- void startSavingThread ()
- void savingThread (os::smart\_ptr< os::threadHolder > th)
- std::string getFilePath () const
- bool isSavingThreadActive () const
- void exitSaveThread ()
- const LineSaver & getMainStream () const
- smart\_ptr< LineSaver > getMainStreamReference ()
- void setSaverSize (uint32\_t size)
- void setSaveIsOn (bool ison)
- void setSaveLogTime (bool It)
- void setSaveLogName (bool In)
- void setSTDIsOn (bool ison)
- void setSTDLogTime (bool lt)
- void setSTDLogName (bool In)
- void setIsOn (bool ison)
- void setLogTime (bool It)
- void setLogName (bool In)
- smart\_ptr< LogDirectedStream > newTargetStream (std::string name, bool isError)
- smart ptr< std::ostream > castNewTargetStream (std::string name, bool isError)

- smart\_ptr< LogDirectedStream > find (std::string name)
- smart\_ptr< std::ostream > castFind (std::string name)
- bool **deleteStream** (std::string name)
- virtual void **stringArrival** (smart\_ptr< **logLine** > line)
- void removeListener (smart ptr< LogStreamListener > lst)

#### Static Public Member Functions

• static smart\_ptr< Log > singleton ()

#### **Protected Member Functions**

• void receiveChanged (smart ptr< logStatusHolder > h)

#### **Private Member Functions**

• Log ()

#### Private Attributes

- AVLTree< LogDirectedStream > streams
- smart\_ptr< LineLogger > std\_log
- smart\_ptr< LineLogger > err\_log
- spinLock mainStreamLock
- LineSaver mainStream
- std::string file path
- smart ptr< LogSaver > primary save file
- smart\_ptr< LogSaver > std\_save\_file
- smart\_ptr< LogSaver > err\_save\_file
- spinLock logSaverLock
- bool isSavingThread
- bool continue\_saving

#### 24.6.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
Log::Log( ) [private]
Log::~Log( ) [virtual]
```

#### 24.6.2 Member Function Documentation

```
smart_ptr< std::ostream > Log::castFind ( std::string name )
smart_ptr< std::ostream > Log::castNewTargetStream ( std::string name, bool isError )
bool Log::deleteStream ( std::string name )
void os::Log::exitSaveThread ( ) [inline]
```

```
smart_ptr< LogDirectedStream > Log::find ( std::string name )
std::string os::Log::getFilePath ( ) const [inline]
const LineSaver& os::Log::getMainStream ( ) const [inline]
smart_ptr<LineSaver> os::Log::getMainStreamReference( ) [inline]
bool os::Log::isSavingThreadActive ( ) const [inline]
smart_ptr< LogDirectedStream > Log::newTargetStream ( std::string name, bool isError )
void Log::pushFilePath ( std::string fp )
void Log::receiveChanged ( smart_ptr< logStatusHolder > h ) [protected], [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::logStatusListener (p. 517).
void Log::removeListener ( smart ptr< LogStreamListener > lst )
void Log::savingThread ( os::smart_ptr< os::threadHolder > th )
void Log::setIsOn (bool ison)
void Log::setLogName ( bool In )
void Log::setLogTime ( bool lt )
void Log::setSaveIsOn ( bool ison )
void Log::setSaveLogName ( bool In )
void Log::setSaveLogTime ( bool lt )
void Log::setSaverSize ( uint32_t size )
void Log::setSTDIsOn ( bool ison )
void Log::setSTDLogName ( bool In )
void Log::setSTDLogTime ( bool lt )
smart_ptr< Log > Log::singleton( ) [static]
void Log::startSavingThread ( )
void Log::stringArrival ( smart_ptr< logLine > line ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LogStreamListener (p. 518).
24.6.3 Member Data Documentation
bool os::Log::continue saving [private]
smart_ptr<LineLogger> os::Log::err_log [private]
smart_ptr<LogSaver> os::Log::err_save_file [private]
```

```
std::string os::Log::file_path [private]
bool os::Log::isSavingThread [private]

spinLock os::Log::logSaverLock [private]

LineSaver os::Log::mainStream [private]

spinLock os::Log::mainStreamLock [private]

smart_ptr<LogSaver> os::Log::primary_save_file [private]

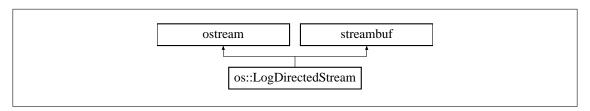
smart_ptr<LineLogger> os::Log::std_log [private]

smart_ptr<LogSaver> os::Log::std_save_file [private]

AVLTree<LogDirectedStream> os::Log::streams [private]
```

## 24.7 os::LogDirectedStream Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::LogDirectedStream:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- LogDirectedStream (std::string n, bool ie)
- virtual ~LogDirectedStream ()
- virtual int32 t overflow (int32 t c)
- void addListener (smart\_ptr< LogStreamListener > lst)
- void removeListener (smart\_ptr< LogStreamListener > lst)
- std::string getName () const
- bool isError () const
- const LineSaver & getLines () const
- LineSaver & modLines ()
- const bool operator== (const LogDirectedStream &comp) const
- const bool operator> (const LogDirectedStream &comp) const

#### Private Attributes

- std::string name
- bool isError
- LineSaver saver
- smartSet< LogStreamListener > listeners
- std::string current\_line

#### 24.7.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

LogDirectedStream::LogDirectedStream ( std::string n, bool ie )
virtual os::LogDirectedStream::~LogDirectedStream ( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### 24.7.2 Member Function Documentation

void LogDirectedStream::addListener ( smart\_ptr< LogStreamListener > lst )
const LineSaver& os::LogDirectedStream::getLines ( ) const [inline]
std::string os::LogDirectedStream::getName ( ) const [inline]
bool os::LogDirectedStream::isError ( ) const [inline]

**LineSaver**& os::LogDirectedStream::modLines() [inline]

 $\label{logDirectedStream:const} const \ bool \ LogDirectedStream::operator == ( \ const \ \textbf{LogDirectedStream} \ \& \ comp \ ) \ const \ const \ bool \ LogDirectedStream::operator > ( \ const \ \textbf{LogDirectedStream} \ \& \ comp \ ) \ const \ int 32\_t \ LogDirectedStream::overflow ( \ int 32\_t \ c \ ) \ \ [virtual]$ 

void LogDirectedStream::removeListener ( smart\_ptr< LogStreamListener > lst )

#### 24.7.3 Member Data Documentation

bool os::LogDirectedStream::\_isError [private]
std::string os::LogDirectedStream::current\_line [private]
smartSet<LogStreamListener> os::LogDirectedStream::listeners [private]
std::string os::LogDirectedStream::name [private]
LineSaver os::LogDirectedStream::saver [private]

## 24.8 os::logLine Struct Reference

**Public Member Functions** 

• virtual ~logLine ()

#### Public Attributes

- smart\_ptr< LogDirectedStream > source
- std::string line
- uint64 t timestamp

#### 24.8.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual os::logLine::~logLine( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### 24.8.2 Member Data Documentation

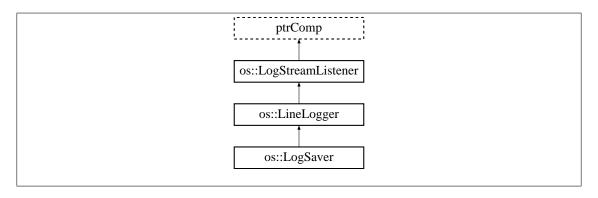
std::string os::logLine::line

smart\_ptr<LogDirectedStream> os::logLine::source

uint64\_t os::logLine::timestamp

## 24.9 os::LogSaver Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::LogSaver:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- LogSaver (std::string file)
- LogSaver (std::string file, std::string head)
- virtual ~LogSaver ()
- void saveLog ()
- virtual void logHeader (uint64\_t timestamp, LogDirectedStream &source)
- virtual void **logChar** (int32\_t c)
- virtual void log\_endl ()
- virtual void log (smart\_ptr< logLine > line)

#### **Private Attributes**

- os::spinLock file\_lock
- std::queue< smart\_ptr< logLine > > lineQueue

#### Additional Inherited Members

#### 24.9.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

LogSaver::LogSaver ( std::string file )

LogSaver::LogSaver ( std::string file, std::string head )

LogSaver::~LogSaver( ) [virtual]

#### 24.9.2 Member Function Documentation

```
void LogSaver::log ( smart_ptr< logLine > line ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LineLogger (p. 504).

void LogSaver::log_endl ( ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LineLogger (p. 504).

void LogSaver::logChar ( int32_t c ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LineLogger (p. 504).

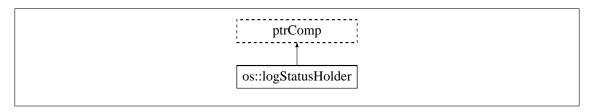
void LogSaver::logHeader ( uint64_t timestamp, LogDirectedStream & source ) [virtual]
Reimplemented from os::LineLogger (p. 504).

void LogSaver::saveLog ( )

24.9.3 Member Data Documentation
os::spinLock os::LogSaver::file_lock [private]
std::queue<smart_ptr<logLine> > os::LogSaver::lineQueue [private]
```

## 24.10 os::logStatusHolder Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::logStatusHolder:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- logStatusHolder ()
- virtual ~logStatusHolder ()
- void addListener (smart\_ptr< logStatusListener > l)
- void removeListener (smart\_ptr< logStatusListener > I)
- void **setSTDStatus** (bool std)
- void setERRStatus (bool err)
- bool getSTDStatus () const
- bool **getERRStatus** () const

#### **Private Member Functions**

- void triggerChange ()
- void priv\_addListener (smart\_ptr< logStatusListener > I)
- void priv\_removeListener (smart\_ptr< logStatusListener > I)

#### Private Attributes

- bool stdstatus
- bool errstatus
- spinLock lisLock
- smartSet< logStatusListener > listener

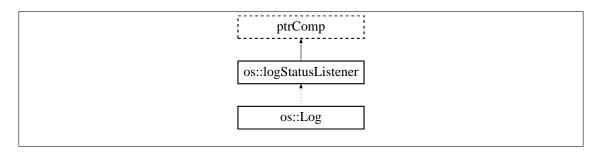
#### Friends

• class logStatusListener

```
24.10.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
logStatusHolder::logStatusHolder()
logStatusHolder::~logStatusHolder( ) [virtual]
24.10.2 Member Function Documentation
void logStatusHolder::addListener ( smart ptr< logStatusListener > I )
bool os::logStatusHolder::getERRStatus() const [inline]
bool os::logStatusHolder::getSTDStatus ( ) const [inline]
void logStatusHolder::priv_addListener ( smart_ptr< logStatusListener > l ) [private]
void logStatusHolder::priv removeListener ( smart ptr< logStatusListener > I ) [private]
void logStatusHolder::removeListener ( smart_ptr< logStatusListener > I )
void logStatusHolder::setERRStatus ( bool err )
void logStatusHolder::setSTDStatus ( bool std )
void logStatusHolder::triggerChange( ) [private]
24.10.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation
friend class logStatusListener [friend]
24.10.4 Member Data Documentation
bool os::logStatusHolder::errstatus [private]
spinLock os::logStatusHolder::lisLock [private]
smartSet<logStatusListener> os::logStatusHolder::listener [private]
```

## 24.11 os::logStatusListener Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::logStatusListener:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~logStatusListener ()
- void addHolder (smart\_ptr< logStatusHolder > I)
- void removeHolder (smart\_ptr< logStatusHolder > I)

#### **Protected Member Functions**

• virtual void receiveChanged (smart\_ptr< logStatusHolder > h)

#### **Private Member Functions**

- void priv\_addHolder (smart\_ptr< logStatusHolder > I)
- void priv\_removeHolder (smart\_ptr< logStatusHolder > I)

#### Private Attributes

- spinLock senLock
- smartSet< logStatusHolder > sender

#### Friends

• class logStatusHolder

#### 24.11.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

logStatusListener::~logStatusListener( ) [virtual]

### 24.11.2 Member Function Documentation

void logStatusListener::addHolder ( smart\_ptr< logStatusHolder > I )

```
void logStatusListener::priv_addHolder( smart_ptr< logStatusHolder > I ) [private]
void logStatusListener::priv_removeHolder( smart_ptr< logStatusHolder > I ) [private]
virtual void os::logStatusListener::receiveChanged( smart_ptr< logStatusHolder > h )
[inline], [protected], [virtual]
```

Reimplemented in os::Log (p. 510).

void logStatusListener::removeHolder ( smart\_ptr< logStatusHolder > I )

#### 24.11.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class logStatusHolder [friend]

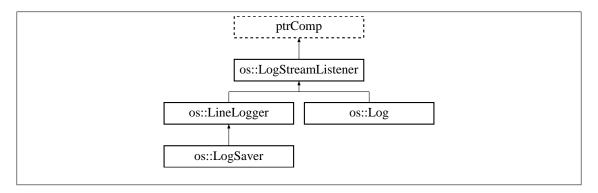
#### 24.11.4 Member Data Documentation

smartSet<logStatusHolder> os::logStatusListener::sender [private]

spinLock os::logStatusListener::senLock [private]

## 24.12 os::LogStreamListener Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::LogStreamListener:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~LogStreamListener ()
- virtual void emergencyNewLine (LogDirectedStream &source)
- virtual void emergencyArrival (LogDirectedStream &source, int32\_t c)
- virtual void **stringArrival** (smart\_ptr< **logLine** > line)

#### 24.12.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual os::LogStreamListener::~LogStreamListener( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### 24.12.2 Member Function Documentation

virtual void os::LogStreamListener::emergencyArrival ( LogDirectedStream & source, int32\_t c ) [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in os::LineLogger (p. 504).

virtual void os::LogStreamListener::emergencyNewLine ( LogDirectedStream & source )
[inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in os::LineLogger (p. 504).

virtual void os::LogStreamListener::stringArrival ( smart\_ptr< logLine > line ) [inline],
[virtual]

Reimplemented in os::Log (p. 510), and os::LineLogger (p. 504).

#### 24.13 os::multiLock Class Reference

os::multilock class definition Defines the os::multilock class. This class has 4 variables and 8 methods

#### **Public Member Functions**

#### • multiLock ()

multilock constructor This method constructs a multilock. We do not have a copy constructor or any custom constructors of any type.

#### virtual ~multiLock ()

multilock destructor The destructor is virtual, so that if we decide to inherent for any reason, the multilock class will already be prepared.

#### • bool isLocked () const

returns\_locked status This allows us to determine whether or not a multilock is being written to. This can be used both in general classes as well as in the multilock class as well.

#### • uint32\_t getCounter () const

returns \_counter The amount of readers is variable, so this method returns the amount of readers currently looking at the multilock. This method can be used both by those outside the multilock as well as by other multilock methods.

#### void increment ()

allows someone to read When a user wants to read, they can call increment. This ensures that the multilock can be safely read. If the multilock cannot be read, increment waits until a read is available.

#### • void decrement ()

allows a thread to stop reading the multilock When a thread has finished reading, it calls decrement in order to return the multilock. This ensures that other threads can read the multilock

#### • void lock ()

allows a thread to write Only one thread can write at any given time. The lock method ensures that no one else is reading or writing, then acquires and writes.

#### • void unlock ()

allows other threads to write Once a thread has finished writing, it should call unlock so that other threads can read and write. The unlock method ends the period of writing for a thread.

#### Private Attributes

#### spinLock dLock

spinlock The spinlock prevents a multilock from being modified by more than 1 thread at any given time. If more than 1 thread were to attempt to read for example, a miscount of the number of readers could permanently lock the multilock or allow for unsafe writing.

#### • bool locked

locked boolean The \_locked variable is to indicate whether or nor a multilock is being written. Should a multilock be actively written, it would be unsafe to read or have another thread attempt to read.

#### uint32 t counter

counter for readers The \_counter represents how many threads are currently reading though whatever the multilock is protecting.

#### • uint32\_t \_max

most allowable readers Given that there may be a maximum amount of threads that should be reading something at any given time, the \_max variable allows us to define how many readers a given multilock can have.

## 24.13.1 Detailed Description

os::multilock class definition Defines the os::multilock class. This class has 4 variables and 8 methods

#### 24.13.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
multiLock::multiLock()
```

multilock constructor This method constructs a multilock. We do not have a copy constructor or any custom constructors of any type.

```
multiLock::~multiLock( ) [virtual]
```

multilock destructor The destructor is virtual, so that if we decide to inherent for any reason, the multilock class will already be prepared.

#### 24.13.3 Member Function Documentation

```
void multiLock::decrement ( )
```

allows a thread to stop reading the multilock When a thread has finished reading, it calls decrement in order to return the multilock. This ensures that other threads can read the multilock

Returns

void

```
uint32_t os::multiLock::getCounter( ) const [inline]
```

returns \_counter The amount of readers is variable, so this method returns the amount of readers currently looking at the multilock. This method can be used both by those outside the multilock as well as by other multilock methods.

#### Returns

uint32\_t

```
void multiLock::increment ( )
```

allows someone to read When a user wants to read, they can call increment. This ensures that the multilock can be safely read. If the multilock cannot be read, increment waits until a read is available.

Returns

void

```
bool os::multiLock::isLocked( ) const [inline]
```

returns \_locked status This allows us to determine whether or not a multilock is being written to. This can be used both in general classes as well as in the multilock class as well.

Returns

boolean

```
void multiLock::lock ( )
```

allows a thread to write Only one thread can write at any given time. The lock method ensures that no one else is reading or writing, then acquires and writes.

Returns

void

```
void multiLock::unlock ( )
```

allows other threads to write Once a thread has finished writing, it should call unlock so that other threads can read and write. The unlock method ends the period of writing for a thread.

Returns

void

#### 24.13.4 Member Data Documentation

```
uint32_t os::multiLock::_counter [private]
```

counter for readers The \_counter represents how many threads are currently reading though whatever the multilock is protecting.

```
bool os::multiLock:: locked [private]
```

locked boolean The \_locked variable is to indicate whether or nor a multilock is being written. Should a multilock be actively written, it would be unsafe to read or have another thread attempt to read.

```
uint32_t os::multiLock::_max [private]
```

most allowable readers Given that there may be a maximum amount of threads that should be reading something at any given time, the \_max variable allows us to define how many readers a given multilock can have.

```
spinLock os::multiLock::dLock [private]
```

spinlock The spinlock prevents a multilock from being modified by more than 1 thread at any given time. If more than 1 thread were to attempt to read for example, a miscount of the number of readers could permanently lock the multilock or allow for unsafe writing.

## 24.14 os::myIPAddress Class Reference

Holds a node's own IP address Every node needs it's own IP address. This class holds that value, as well as provide several functions for determining priorities.

#### **Public Member Functions**

- mylPAddress ()
- virtual ~mylPAddress ()
- IPAddress getAddress ()
- char \* getIPString ()
- IPAddress getIPv6Address ()
- IPAddress getIPv4Address ()
- bool isMe (const IPAddress &addr) const
- bool isV6Priority () const
- void **setV6Priority** (bool p)

#### **Private Member Functions**

• IPAddress resetAddress ()

#### Private Attributes

- IPAddress address
- IPAddress ip6Address
- IPAddress ip4Address
- clock\_t last
- bool v6\_prioriity

#### 24.14.1 Detailed Description

Holds a node's own IP address Every node needs it's own IP address. This class holds that value, as well as provide several functions for determining priorities.

```
24.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
myIPAddress::myIPAddress()
myIPAddress::~myIPAddress( ) [virtual]
24.14.3 Member Function Documentation
IPAddress myIPAddress::getAddress ( )
brief returns address Updates the IP addresses if necessary and return the current IP address.
Returns
     IPAddress (p. 501)
char * myIPAddress::getIPString ( )
brief Returns IP address as a string Returns the IP address as a string.
Returns
     char*
IPAddress os::myIPAddress::getIPv4Address( ) [inline]
brief gives IPv4 Returns the IPv4 address.
Returns
     IPAddress (p. 501)
IPAddress os::myIPAddress::getIPv6Address( ) [inline]
brief gives IPv6 Returns the IPv6 address.
Returns
     IPAddress (p. 501)
bool myIPAddress::isMe ( const IPAddress & addr ) const
brief is a given address mine Determines if a given address is the same as the address of this object.
Returns
     bool
bool os::myIPAddress::isV6Priority( ) const [inline]
brief returns IPv6 priority Tells the caller if this object prioritizes IPv6.
Returns
     bool
```

IPAddress myIPAddress::resetAddress( ) [private]

brief resets IP address Resets the IP addresses of the object.

Returns

IPAddress (p. 501)

void myIPAddress::setV6Priority ( bool p )

brief sets IPv6 priority Sets IPv6 priority.

### 24.14.4 Member Data Documentation

IPAddress os::myIPAddress::address [private]

brief IP address A base IP address, can be either IPv4 or IPv6.

IPAddress os::myIPAddress::ip4Address [private]

brief IPv4 address The IPv4 address of the current object.

IPAddress os::myIPAddress::ip6Address [private]

brief IPv6 address The IPv6 address of the current object.

clock\_t os::myIPAddress::last [private]

brief last time IP address updated Holds the last time the IP addresses were updated.

bool os::myIPAddress::v6\_prioriity [private]

brief IP type priority Indicates if a node wants to prioritize IPv6.

# 24.15 os::safeQueue< dataType > Class Template Reference

This is the **safeQueue** (p. 523) class The **safeQueue** (p. 523) class is thread safe. It is a template class.

**Public Member Functions** 

- safeQueue (int32\_t s)
- safeQueue ()
- virtual ~safeQueue ()
- void push (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Add a value to the queue This method pushes an element into the queue, assuming that space exists in the queue.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > pop ()

Removes the head of the queue This method pops the head of the queue, if it exists. It also adjusts the queue so that the next element is available without moving every element in the queue.

#### • bool empty ()

Checks if the queue is empty. This method checks if any elements are in the queue.

### Private Attributes

• int32 t size

Size of the queue We store the size of the queue. This integer holds that value.

smart\_ptr< dataType > \* array

Elements in the gueue We store all the elements for the gueue is this vector.

• int32 t start

The start of the queue This stores the location of the start of the queue.

• int32 t end

The end of the queue This stores the end of the queue.

spinLock lock

Lock for threads This **spinLock** (p. 541) allows us to safely access the queue from multiple threads.

### 24.15.1 Detailed Description

```
template < class dataType >
class os::safeQueue < dataType >
```

This is the **safeQueue** (p. 523) class The **safeQueue** (p. 523) class is thread safe. It is a template class.

### 24.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template < class dataType > os::safeQueue < dataType > ::safeQueue ( int32_t s ) [inline] template < class dataType > os::safeQueue < dataType > ::safeQueue ( ) [inline] template < class dataType > virtual os::safeQueue < dataType > ::~safeQueue ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

#### 24.15.3 Member Function Documentation

```
template<class dataType> bool os::safeQueue< dataType >::empty ( ) [inline]
```

Checks if the queue is empty. This method checks if any elements are in the queue.

Returns

bool

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType> os::safeQueue< dataType >::pop ( )
[inline]

Removes the head of the queue This method pops the head of the queue, if it exists. It also adjusts the queue so that the next element is available without moving every element in the queue.

Returns

smart\_ptr<dataType>

template<class dataType> void os::safeQueue< dataType >::push ( smart\_ptr< dataType > x )
[inline]

Add a value to the queue This method pushes an element into the queue, assuming that space exists in the queue.

### 24.15.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>\* os::safeQueue< dataType >::array [private]

Elements in the queue We store all the elements for the queue is this vector.

template<class dataType> int32 t os::safeQueue< dataType >::end [private]

The end of the queue This stores the end of the queue.

template<class dataType> spinLock os::safeQueue< dataType >::lock [private]

Lock for threads This spinLock (p. 541) allows us to safely access the queue from multiple threads.

template < class dataType > int32\_t os::safeQueue < dataType > ::size [private]

Size of the queue We store the size of the queue. This integer holds that value.

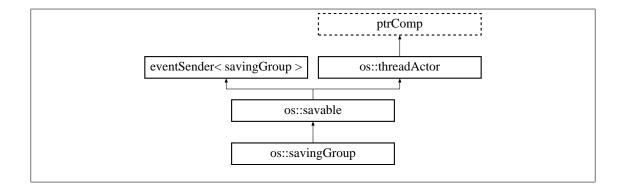
template<class dataType> int32\_t os::safeQueue< dataType >::start [private]

The start of the queue This stores the location of the start of the queue.

### 24.16 os::savable Class Reference

Basic saving class.

Inheritance diagram for os::savable:



### **Public Member Functions**

• savable ()

Default savable constructor.

• virtual ~savable ()

Virtual destructor.

• void markChanged ()

Mark change in savable class.

• bool needsSaving () const

Check if class needs to be saved.

• virtual void save ()

Saves the class.

• bool hasError () const

Returns if this class has a logged error.

• const std::string & getLastError () const

Returns the logged error.

• void clearError ()

Clears the logged error.

• void perform\_action ()

Saves the class.

• virtual bool singleCase () const

Indicates if a thread is a single function.

• virtual bool action\_ready ()

Indicates if a function is available.

### Static Public Member Functions

• static smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > getThread ()

Access saving thread.

• static void unbindThread ()

Un-bind saving thread.

• static bool **setThread** (smart\_ptr< **threadDistributor** > thr)

Set the saving thread-distributor.

### **Protected Member Functions**

• void finishedSaving ()

Reset os::savable::\_needsSaving (p. 530).

• void **errorSaving** (std::string err)

Logs error while saving.

#### Private Attributes

• bool \_needsSaving

Holds if this class needs saving.

• std::string lastError

String representation of the last error.

### 24.16.1 Detailed Description

Basic saving class.

Class which defines itself as savable. A savable class alerts its listeners when it needs to be re-saved.

#### 24.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
os::savable::savable()
```

Default savable constructor.

```
virtual os::savable::~savable( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 24.16.3 Member Function Documentation

```
virtual bool os::savable::action_ready( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Indicates if a function is available.

Returns

needsSaving

Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).

```
void os::savable::clearError ( )
```

Clears the logged error.

Returns

void

```
void os::savable::errorSaving ( std::string err ) [protected]
Logs error while saving.
   Sets the savable class into the error state, logging the given error.
Parameters
      err
              Error to be logged
 in
Returns
     void
void os::savable::finishedSaving( ) [protected]
Reset os::savable::_needsSaving (p. 530).
   Called when a savable class has finished saving itself.
Returns
     void
const std::string& os::savable::getLastError( ) const [inline]
Returns the logged error.
Returns
     os::savable:: lastError
static smart_ptr<threadDistributor> os::savable::getThread( ) [static]
Access saving thread.
   Returns a reference to the thread-distributor used to save files. This distributor is NULL unless
explicitly set.
```

Saving thread-distributor

```
bool os::savable::hasError( ) const [inline]
```

Returns if this class has a logged error.

Returns

```
os::savable::_lastError != ""
```

```
void os::savable::markChanged ( )
Mark change in savable class.
   Slots this class for saving. Flips os::savable::_needsSaving (p. 530).
Returns
     void
bool os::savable::needsSaving ( ) const [inline]
Check if class needs to be saved.
Returns
     os::savable::_needsSaving (p. 530)
void os::savable::perform_action( ) [inline], [virtual]
Saves the class.
Returns
     void
   Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).
virtual void os::savable::save ( ) [inline], [virtual]
Saves the class.
   This function must be re-implemented by classes which inherit from the savable class.
Returns
     void
   Reimplemented in os::savingGroup (p. 532).
static bool os::savable::setThread ( smart_ptr< threadDistributor > thr ) [static]
Set the saving thread-distributor.
   Will not set the thread-distributor if the provided arguement is NULL or the current saving thread-
distributor is defined.
Returns
     True if successful, else, False
virtual bool os::savable::singleCase( ) const [inline], [virtual]
Indicates if a thread is a single function.
Returns
     true
   Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).
```

static void os::savable::unbindThread( ) [static]

Un-bind saving thread.

Sets the current saving thread to NULL. Assuming the saving distributor is not shared, this will delete the thread-distributor.

Returns

void

#### 24.16.4 Member Data Documentation

bool os::savable::\_needsSaving [private]

Holds if this class needs saving.

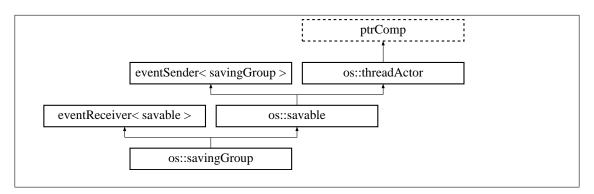
std::string os::savable::lastError [private]

String representation of the last error.

# 24.17 os::savingGroup Class Reference

Group of saving classes.

Inheritance diagram for os::savingGroup:



### **Public Member Functions**

• savingGroup ()

Default **savingGroup** (p. 530) constructor.

• virtual ~savingGroup ()

Virtual destructor.

• virtual void save ()

Saves the class.

void bindSavable (smart\_ptr< savable > sr)

Checks if a savable class needs to be queued.

#### **Protected Member Functions**

• void receiveEvent (smart\_ptr< savable > sr)

Receives a change event.

#### Private Attributes

• os::spinLock queueLock

Mutex for save queue.

• os::smart\_ptr< os::unsortedList< savable > > saveQueue

Queue of savable classes to be re-saved.

#### Friends

• class eventSender < savingGroup >

Friendship with event sender.

#### Additional Inherited Members

### 24.17.1 Detailed Description

Group of saving classes.

Class which defines listens for save triggers from a set of slave classes. Note that this class is itself savable.

### 24.17.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

os::savingGroup::savingGroup( ) [inline]

Default **savingGroup** (p. 530) constructor.

virtual os::savingGroup::~savingGroup( ) [inline], [virtual]

### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 24.17.3 Member Function Documentation

void os::savingGroup::bindSavable ( smart\_ptr< savable > sr )

Checks if a savable class needs to be queued.

Binds a savable class to this receiver checking its current status to see if it needs to be queued for saving.

#### Parameters

in	sav	Savable node to be bound
----	-----	--------------------------

#### Returns

void

void os::savingGroup::receiveEvent ( smart ptr< savable > sr ) [protected]

### Receives a change event.

This function is triggered by a savable class to which this listener is registered to.

#### **Parameters**

in	cr	Pointer to savable class
TIL	31	i diriter to savable class

#### Returns

void

virtual void os::savingGroup::save( ) [virtual]

#### Saves the class.

This function must be re-implemented by classes which inherit from the savable class.

#### Returns

void

Reimplemented from os::savable (p. 529).

### 24.17.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

friend class eventSender< savingGroup > [friend]

### Friendship with event sender.

The eventSender must be able to access the **savingGroup::receiveEvent** (p. 532) function.

### 24.17.5 Member Data Documentation

os::spinLock os::savingGroup::queueLock [private]

Mutex for save queue.

os::smart\_ptr<os::unsortedList<savable> > os::savingGroup::saveQueue [private]

Queue of savable classes to be re-saved.

# 24.18 os::Serial Class Reference

This is the **Serial** (p. 532) class. **Serial** (p. 532) objects allow us to abstract out most of the platform irregularities across multiple systems.

#### **Public Member Functions**

• Serial (char \*portName, bool t)

Serial (p. 532) constructor Initializes serial communication on a given COM port.

• virtual ~Serial ()

Serial (p. 532) destructor Closes a serial connection.

• int **ReadData** (uint8 t \*buffer, uint32 t nbChar)

Read from a serial port Read data in a buffer, if nbChar is greater than the maximum number of bytes available, it will return only the bytes available. The function return -1 when nothing could be read, the number of bytes actually read.

• bool WriteData (uint8 t \*buffer, uint32 t nbChar)

Write to a serial port Writes data from a buffer through the **Serial** (p. 532) connection. Returns true on success.

bool IsConnected ()

Check connection Checks on the status of the serial port.

#### Private Attributes

• uint32 t hSerial

Comm Handler Holds an unsigned integer, which is used for status information.

• bool connected

Connection indicator A boolean which holds whether or not this **Serial** (p. 532) object is connected to a port.

• bool track

Variable for debugging Allows us to determine whether or not a particular **Serial** (p. 532) object needs to print out debugging information.

### 24.18.1 Detailed Description

This is the **Serial** (p. 532) class. **Serial** (p. 532) objects allow us to abstract out most of the platform irregularities across multiple systems.

### 24.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

Serial::Serial ( char \* portName, bool t )

Serial (p. 532) constructor Initializes serial communication on a given COM port.

Serial::~Serial() [virtual]

Serial (p. 532) destructor Closes a serial connection.

#### 24.18.3 Member Function Documentation

bool Serial::IsConnected ( )

Check connection Checks on the status of the serial port.

Returns

bool

```
int32 t Serial::ReadData ( uint8 t * buffer, uint32 t nbChar )
```

Read from a serial port Read data in a buffer, if nbChar is greater than the maximum number of bytes available, it will return only the bytes available. The function return -1 when nothing could be read, the number of bytes actually read.

Returns

int

bool Serial::WriteData ( uint8\_t \* buffer, uint32\_t nbChar )

Write to a serial port Writes data from a buffer through the **Serial** (p. 532) connection. Returns true on success.

Returns

bool

### 24.18.4 Member Data Documentation

bool os::Serial::connected [private]

Connection indicator A boolean which holds whether or not this **Serial** (p. 532) object is connected to a port.

```
uint32 t os::Serial::hSerial [private]
```

Comm Handler Holds an unsigned integer, which is used for status information.

```
boolos::Serial::track [private]
```

Variable for debugging Allows us to determine whether or not a particular **Serial** (p. 532) object needs to print out debugging information.

### 24.19 os::serialThread Class Reference

**Serial** (p. 532) communication thread The is a serial class that runs as a thread. Thanks to this fact, we can run multiple serial communication threads as well as run a primary set of threads at once.

**Public Member Functions** 

- serialThread ()
- serialThread (bool track)
- virtual ~serialThread ()
- void serialLoop (os::smart\_ptr< os::threadHolder > th)

connection management method This method monitors makes sure that active connections are still active.

void sendData (uint8 t \*x, uint32 t nb)

Sends data Sends data to a given location.

• int32 t receiveData (uint8 t \*x, uint32 t nb)

receives data Gets data.

### **Private Member Functions**

• void build (bool track)

Build serial thread This is a method that builds the serial thread and determines if said thread will have debugging statements.

void search (os::smart\_ptr< os::threadHolder > th)

Creates serial objects Goes through all possible ports and creates serial objects for those ports which need serial objects.

• void listen ()

#### **Private Attributes**

• Serial \* connection

The connection itself This is a pointer to the actual Serial (p. 532) object.

• char \* conName

Name for the connection Stores the name of this connection.

• std::string \* nameList

Stores port names There is a set of possible names for ports. This pointer to string holds the names of various possible ports.

• int32 t numNames

The number of ports This stores the number of unique ports on a given platform.

• int32\_t resetTest

Used to detect loss of connection. Stores the number of consecutive failures in sending data. If this variable increases beyond 10, the connection is deleted.

• bool print

Debug variable Used to activate debugging statements.

• bool active

Thread activity Holds if the current serial thread should be active.

### 24.19.1 Detailed Description

**Serial** (p. 532) communication thread The is a serial class that runs as a thread. Thanks to this fact, we can run multiple serial communication threads as well as run a primary set of threads at once.

### 24.19.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
serialThread::serialThread( )
serialThread::serialThread( bool track )
serialThread::~serialThread( ) [virtual]
```

### 24.19.3 Member Function Documentation

```
void serialThread::build ( bool track ) [private]
```

Build serial thread This is a method that builds the serial thread and determines if said thread will have debugging statements.

```
\label{lem:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} void os::serialThread::listen ( ) [private] \\ int32\_t serialThread::receiveData ( uint8\_t * x, uint32\_t nb ) \\ \end{tabular}
```

receives data Gets data.

Returns

int32\_t

void serialThread::search ( os::smart\_ptr< os::threadHolder > th ) [private]

Creates serial objects Goes through all possible ports and creates serial objects for those ports which need serial objects.

```
void serialThread::sendData ( uint8_t * x, uint32_t nb )
```

Sends data Sends data to a given location.

```
void serialThread::serialLoop ( os::smart_ptr< os::threadHolder > th )
```

connection management method This method monitors makes sure that active connections are still active.

#### 24.19.4 Member Data Documentation

```
bool os::serialThread::active [private]
```

Thread activity Holds if the current serial thread should be active.

```
char* os::serialThread::conName [private]
```

Name for the connection Stores the name of this connection.

```
Serial* os::serialThread::connection [private]
```

The connection itself This is a pointer to the actual **Serial** (p. 532) object.

std::string\* os::serialThread::nameList [private]

Stores port names There is a set of possible names for ports. This pointer to string holds the names of various possible ports.

int32\_t os::serialThread::numNames [private]

The number of ports This stores the number of unique ports on a given platform.

bool os::serialThread::print [private]

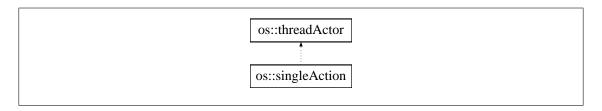
Debug variable Used to activate debugging statements.

int32\_t os::serialThread::resetTest [private]

Used to detect loss of connection. Stores the number of consecutive failures in sending data. If this variable increases beyond 10, the connection is deleted.

# 24.20 os::singleAction Class Reference

single action class This class is for a thread with only one action. Inheritance diagram for os::singleAction:



### **Public Member Functions**

- singleAction (smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > dist, void(\*rf)(void \*), void \*rp)
- virtual ~singleAction ()
- virtual bool singleCase () const

indicates singleCase Tells the caller that this threadActor (p. 543) has only one action

• virtual bool mustDelete () const

indicates deletion Tells the caller that this threadActor (p. 543) must be deleted.

virtual void perform\_action ()

calls function Runs the function that was passed when this object was created.

• virtual bool action\_ready ()

Indicates readiness Tells the caller that this function is ready to run.

#### Private Attributes

- void(\* recieveFunction )(void \*)
  - function to run This is a pointer to the function that will run when this thread is called.
- void \* recievePointer

function parameters parameters for the thread that will be run.

Additional Inherited Members

### 24.20.1 Detailed Description

single action class This class is for a thread with only one action.

24.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
singleAction::singleAction ( smart ptr< threadDistributor > dist, void(*)(void *) rf, void * rp )
virtual os::singleAction::~singleAction( ) [inline], [virtual]
24.20.3 Member Function Documentation
```

virtual bool os::singleAction::action ready( ) [inline], [virtual]

Indicates readiness Tells the caller that this function is ready to run.

Returns

bool

Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).

```
virtual bool os::singleAction::mustDelete ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

indicates deletion Tells the caller that this threadActor (p. 543) must be deleted.

Returns

bool

```
void singleAction::perform_action( ) [virtual]
```

calls function Runs the function that was passed when this object was created.

Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).

```
virtual bool os::singleAction::singleCase ( ) const [inline], [virtual]
```

indicates singleCase Tells the caller that this threadActor (p. 543) has only one action

Returns

bool

Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).

#### 24.20.4 Member Data Documentation

void(\* os::singleAction::recieveFunction) (void \*) [private]

function to run This is a pointer to the function that will run when this thread is called.

void\* os::singleAction::recievePointer [private]

function parameters parameters for the thread that will be run.

### 24.21 os::socketTracker Class Reference

socketTracker (p. 539) class Tracks all currently active sockets.

#### **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~socketTracker ()
- uint32\_t getNumSockets ()

Gives the number of sockets Returns the number of sockets currently in the socketTracker (p. 539).

• void closeAll ()

Close all sockets Closes all the sockets in the socketHolder.

### Static Public Member Functions

static smart\_ptr< socketTracker > singleton ()

Public constructor Creates a **socketTracker** (p. 539) if one does not exists. Returns the **socket**← **Tracker** (p. 539) if one does exist.

### **Private Member Functions**

void add (smart\_ptr< socketUser > use)

Add a socket Adds a socket to the socketTracker (p. 539).

• void remove (smart ptr< socketUser > use)

Remove a socket Removes a socket from the socketTracker (p. 539).

• socketTracker ()

#### Private Attributes

• spinLock userLock

Lock for safety Ensures safety in multi threaded operation.

• AVLTree< socketUser > users

Holds sockets Holds all socket users.

#### Friends

class socketUser

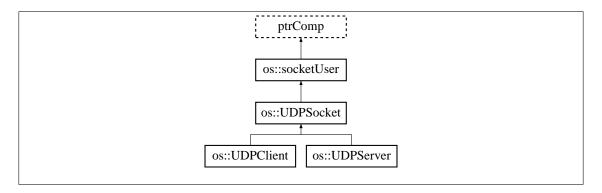
### 24.21.1 Detailed Description

socketTracker (p. 539) class Tracks all currently active sockets.

```
24.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
socketTracker::socketTracker( ) [private]
socketTracker::~socketTracker( ) [virtual]
24.21.3 Member Function Documentation
void socketTracker::add ( smart_ptr< socketUser > use ) [private]
Add a socket Adds a socket to the socketTracker (p. 539).
void socketTracker::closeAll ( )
Close all sockets Closes all the sockets in the socketHolder.
uint32_t os::socketTracker::getNumSockets( ) [inline]
Gives the number of sockets Returns the number of sockets currently in the socketTracker (p. 539).
Returns
     uint32_t
void socketTracker::remove ( smart_ptr< socketUser > use ) [private]
Remove a socket Removes a socket from the socketTracker (p. 539).
smart_ptr< socketTracker > socketTracker::singleton( ) [static]
Public constructor Creates a socketTracker (p. 539) if one does not exists. Returns the socket←
Tracker (p. 539) if one does exist.
Returns
     smart_ptr<socketTracker>
24.21.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation
friend class socketUser [friend]
24.21.5 Member Data Documentation
spinLock os::socketTracker::userLock [private]
Lock for safety Ensures safety in multi threaded operation.
AVLTree<socketUser> os::socketTracker::users [private]
Holds sockets Holds all socket users.
```

# 24.22 os::socketUser Class Reference

Socket user class This class allows us to manage sockets. Inheritance diagram for os::socketUser:



### **Public Member Functions**

- socketUser ()
- virtual ~socketUser ()
- virtual void openSocket ()
- virtual void closeSocket ()

### 24.22.1 Detailed Description

Socket user class This class allows us to manage sockets.

### 24.22.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
socketUser::socketUser( )
socketUser::~socketUser( ) [virtual]
```

# 24.22.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual void os::socketUser::closeSocket( ) [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in os::UDPServer (p. 561), and os::UDPClient (p. 555).

virtual void os::socketUser::openSocket( ) [inline], [virtual]

Reimplemented in os::UDPServer (p. 562), and os::UDPClient (p. 556).

# 24.23 os::spinLock Class Reference

**Public Member Functions** 

• spinLock ()

- virtual ~spinLock ()
- void acquire ()
- void release ()
- bool isTaken ()

### **Private Attributes**

- pthread mutex t spinlock
- bool taken

### 24.23.1 Detailed Description

brief **spinLock** (p. 541) class This is the **spinLock** (p. 541) class we are using. There is nothing particularly complex, but this wraps the available mutex into a cross platform lock. This class has different implementations across different platforms, but the same methods regardless of platform.

### 24.23.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
spinLock::spinLock( )
spinLock::~spinLock( ) [virtual]
```

### 24.23.3 Member Function Documentation

```
void spinLock::acquire ( )
```

brief acquires lock This method allows a thread to acquire this **spinLock** (p. 541).

```
bool spinLock::isTaken ( )
```

brief indicates lock status This method indicates if the lock is taken, without acquiring the lock.

Returns

bool

```
void spinLock::release ( )
```

brief releases lock This method allows a thread to release this **spinLock** (p. 541).

### 24.23.4 Member Data Documentation

```
pthread_mutex_t os::spinLock::spinlock [private]
```

brief the base lock This is the base **spinLock** (p. 541). This is the element that changes most significantly across different platforms.

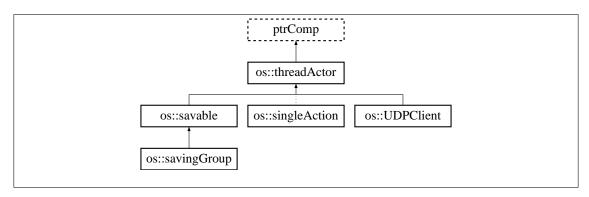
```
bool os::spinLock::taken [private]
```

brief taken This boolean indicates if the **spinLock** (p. 541) is currently taken.

### 24.24 os::threadActor Class Reference

**threadActor** (p. 543) class This class holds information for determining which thread goes at a give time.

Inheritance diagram for os::threadActor:



### **Public Member Functions**

- threadActor ()
- virtual ~threadActor ()
- void pushDistributor (smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > dist)

Adds actor Adds the actor to a given threadDistributor (p. 545).

void removeDistributor ()

Removes actor from distributor Removes the actor from it's current distributor.

• virtual bool singleCase () const

Indicates if a thread is a single function Indicates if thread is single function.//Access Functions bool isSpecialCase;.

• virtual void perform\_action ()

calls thread action If a thread is a single action and has an associated function, that function will be called.

• virtual bool action ready ()

Indicates if a function is available If the thread is ready to call its function, it will indicate that.

### **Private Attributes**

• smart\_ptr< threadDistributor > distributor

Distributor for actor This is the distributor for this actor.

#### Friends

• class threadDistributor

### 24.24.1 Detailed Description

**threadActor** (p. 543) class This class holds information for determining which thread goes at a give time.

# 24.24.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation threadActor::threadActor() threadActor::~threadActor() [virtual] 24.24.3 Member Function Documentation virtual bool os::threadActor::action\_ready( ) [inline], [virtual] Indicates if a function is available If the thread is ready to call its function, it will indicate that. Returns bool Reimplemented in os::UDPClient (p. 555), os::singleAction (p. 538), and os::savable (p. 527). virtual void os::threadActor::perform action( ) [inline], [virtual] calls thread action If a thread is a single action and has an associated function, that function will be called. Reimplemented in os::UDPClient (p. 556), os::singleAction (p. 538), and os::savable (p. 529). void threadActor::pushDistributor ( smart ptr< threadDistributor > dist ) Adds actor Adds the actor to a given threadDistributor (p. 545). void threadActor::removeDistributor ( ) Removes actor from distributor Removes the actor from it's current distributor. virtual bool os::threadActor::singleCase( ) const [inline], [virtual] Indicates if a thread is a single function Indicates if thread is single function.//Access Functions bool isSpecialCase;. uint32 t size; uint32 t beginning pos; uint32 t next pos; std::vector<smart ptr<logLine> > lineList; friend class LineSaverListener (p. 507); os::spinLock (p. 541) lock; smartSet<LineSaverListener> void priv\_addListener(smart\_ptr<LineSaverListener> I); void priv\_removeListener(smart\_ptr<← LineSaverListener> I); @return bool Reimplemented in os::singleAction (p. 538), and os::savable (p. 529). 24.24.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation friend class threadDistributor [friend] 24.24.5 Member Data Documentation smart ptr<threadDistributor> os::threadActor::distributor [private]

Distributor for actor This is the distributor for this actor.

### 24.25 os::threadDistributor Class Reference

Distributes threads This class allows us to determine which thread should execute at any given time.

#### **Public Member Functions**

- threadDistributor ()
- threadDistributor (uint32 t nt)
- virtual ~threadDistributor ()
- void **setNumThreads** (uint32\_t nt)

sets thread count Sets the number of threads allowed in the distributor.

• uint32\_t getNumThreads () const

gives thread count Give the number of threads in the exe\_thread\_list.

• smart ptr< threadActor > popNext ()

Gives next element in the queue Removes the next element in the actor queue that is ready to operate.

• void **pushDone** (smart ptr< **threadActor** > dn)

puts an actor onto the queue Places a thread actor onto the actor queue.

### **Private Member Functions**

• void addActor (smart ptr< threadActor > act)

Adds actor Adds an actor to the distributor.

• void removeActor (smart ptr< threadActor > act)

Removes actor Removes an actor from the distributor. It will still be in the queue, but not the list.

### Private Attributes

spinLock dataLock

lock to ensure safe distribution This lock ensures we are operating safely.

• std::queue< smart ptr< threadActor > > actor queue

holds actors This is a queue of actors. This is for ordering.

smartSet< threadActor > actor\_list

holds actors This is a set of actors.

std::vector< smart\_ptr< executorThread > > exe\_thread\_list

holds executors for threads Holds executors for threads, also helps for ordering.

## Friends

class threadActor

### 24.25.1 Detailed Description

Distributes threads This class allows us to determine which thread should execute at any given time.

```
24.25.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
threadDistributor::threadDistributor()
threadDistributor::threadDistributor ( uint32_t nt )
threadDistributor::~threadDistributor( ) [virtual]
24.25.3 Member Function Documentation
void threadDistributor::addActor ( smart_ptr< threadActor > act ) [private]
Adds actor Adds an actor to the distributor.
uint32_t os::threadDistributor::getNumThreads ( ) const [inline]
gives thread count Give the number of threads in the exe_thread_list.
Returns
     uint32 t
smart_ptr< threadActor > threadDistributor::popNext ( )
Gives next element in the gueue Removes the next element in the actor gueue that is ready to
operate.
Returns
     smart_ptr<threadActor>
void threadDistributor::pushDone ( smart_ptr< threadActor > dn )
puts an actor onto the queue Places a thread actor onto the actor queue.
void threadDistributor::removeActor ( smart_ptr< threadActor > act ) [private]
Removes actor Removes an actor from the distributor. It will still be in the queue, but not the list.
void threadDistributor::setNumThreads ( uint32_t nt )
sets thread count Sets the number of threads allowed in the distributor.
24.25.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation
friend class threadActor [friend]
24.25.5 Member Data Documentation
smartSet<threadActor> os::threadDistributor::actor list [private]
```

holds actors This is a set of actors.

std::queue<smart\_ptr<threadActor> > os::threadDistributor::actor\_queue [private]

holds actors This is a queue of actors. This is for ordering.

spinLock os::threadDistributor::dataLock [private]

lock to ensure safe distribution This lock ensures we are operating safely.

std::vector<smart\_ptr<executorThread> > os::threadDistributor::exe\_thread\_list [private]

holds executors for threads Holds executors for threads, also helps for ordering.

# 24.26 os::threadHolder Class Reference

### **Public Member Functions**

- threadHolder (smart\_ptr< std::thread > tp, std::string ti="")
- virtual ~threadHolder ()
- void markFinished ()

Indicates that a thread is finished Inside a threaded function, this method is called so that the thread handler knows the status of the thread it is monitoring.

• void kill ()

Notes the thread for killing This method tells the thread handler that the thread is ready to be killed.

• const bool running () const

Gives run status This method simply returns the status of the running boolean.

• const std::string & threadInfo () const

Gives threadInfo variable Gives the thread information string to the calling object.

• const bool & killed ()

Gives \_was\_killed variable This gives the kill status of the thread back to the calling object.

• smart ptr< std::thread > thread ()

Gives a smart pointer to the thread Gives a pointer to the thread for this particular threadHandler to the calling onject.

- const bool operator== (const threadHolder &th) const
- const bool operator!= (const threadHolder &th) const
- const bool operator<= (const threadHolder &th) const
- const bool **operator**>= (const **threadHolder** &th) const
- const bool operator< (const threadHolder &th) const
- const bool operator> (const threadHolder &th) const

### **Private Attributes**

• std::string threadInfo

Thread data Each thread holder gives a variety of relevant information. The \_threadInfo string stores this information.

smart\_ptr< std::thread > \_thread\_ptr

Points at relevant thread Because the thread holder remains in the calling thread, this pointer allows us to know where exactly the thread actually is.

#### • bool running

Indicates if a thread is operating This lets a thread check on the operation status of another thread.

#### • bool was killed

Gives status on a thread If a thread must be killed, this boolean indicates the status of the thread.

#### 24.26.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
threadHolder::threadHolder (\ smart\_ptr< std::thread> tp,\ std::string\ ti=""") \\ virtual\ os::threadHolder::\sim threadHolder(\ )\ [inline],\ [virtual]
```

#### 24.26.2 Member Function Documentation

```
void os::threadHolder::kill( ) [inline]
```

Notes the thread for killing This method tells the thread handler that the thread is ready to be killed.

```
const bool& os::threadHolder::killed ( ) [inline]
```

Gives was killed variable This gives the kill status of the thread back to the calling object.

Returns

### os::threadHolder::\_was\_killed (p. 549)

```
void os::threadHolder::markFinished( ) [inline]
```

Indicates that a thread is finished Inside a threaded function, this method is called so that the thread handler knows the status of the thread it is monitoring.

```
const bool os::threadHolder::operator!= ( const threadHolder & th ) const [inline] const bool os::threadHolder::operator< ( const threadHolder & th ) const [inline] const bool os::threadHolder::operator<= ( const threadHolder & th ) const [inline] const bool os::threadHolder::operator== ( const threadHolder & th ) const [inline] const bool os::threadHolder::operator> ( const threadHolder & th ) const [inline] const bool os::threadHolder::operator>= ( const threadHolder & th ) const [inline] const bool os::threadHolder::running ( ) const [inline]
```

Gives run status This method simply returns the status of the running boolean.

Returns

os::threadHolder::\_running (p. 549)

smart\_ptr<std::thread> os::threadHolder::thread ( ) [inline]

Gives a smart pointer to the thread Gives a pointer to the thread for this particular threadHandler to the calling onject.

Returns

```
os::threadHolder::_thread_ptr (p. 549)
```

const std::string& os::threadHolder::threadInfo ( ) const [inline]

Gives threadInfo variable Gives the thread information string to the calling object.

Returns

os::threadHolder::\_threadInfo (p. 549)

#### 24.26.3 Member Data Documentation

bool os::threadHolder::\_running [private]

Indicates if a thread is operating This lets a thread check on the operation status of another thread.

```
smart_ptr<std::thread> os::threadHolder::_thread_ptr [private]
```

Points at relevant thread Because the thread holder remains in the calling thread, this pointer allows us to know where exactly the thread actually is.

```
std::string os::threadHolder:: threadInfo [private]
```

Thread data Each thread holder gives a variety of relevant information. The \_threadInfo string stores this information.

```
bool os::threadHolder:: was killed [private]
```

Gives status on a thread If a thread must be killed, this boolean indicates the status of the thread.

### 24.27 os::threadTracker Class Reference

Monitors a range of threads This class holds a range of threadHolders. This includes both active and expired threads, ensuring the ability to operate on many threads in mass.

**Public Member Functions** 

- virtual ~threadTracker ()
- uint32\_t killTime () const

Gives kill time value This method returns the current killTime. killTime is the amount of time a thread can operate before it is automatically killed.

• void **setKillTime** (uint32\_t kt)

Sets killTime This method allows a user to set the killTime for a given threadTracker (p. 549).

#### • bool shutdown ()

Kills all threads currently running When a program is ending, this method allows us to kill all threads. If a thread doesn't exit, this will throw an error.

#### void logShutdownFailures ()

Logs shut-down failures.

#### void logThreads ()

Logging method This method logs thread information into osout.

#### void errorLogThreads ()

Logging method This method logs thread information into oserr.

#### • void add (smart ptr< threadHolder > th)

Add a thread holder Adds a thread holder to the thread tracker. Will error out if the thread cannot be inserted.

#### • void remove (smart ptr< threadHolder > th)

Remove a thread holder Removes a thread holder from the thread tracker. Will error out if the thread cannot be found.

#### • uint32 t getNumThreads () const

Gives the number of threads Returns the number of threads in the thread tracker.

#### Static Public Member Functions

#### • static smart ptr< threadTracker > singleton ()

Thread tracker creator Given that we only want one **threadTracker** (p. 549) at any given time, The singleton method checks is a **threadTracker** (p. 549) has already been made. If it has, it retruns a pointer to the **threadTracker** (p. 549). If not, it creates a new **threadTracker** (p. 549) and returns the pointer.

### **Private Member Functions**

### • void checkKillList ()

Removes expired threads When a thread expires, it is not automatically removes. This thread finds and deletes expired threads.

#### • threadTracker ()

void log (smart\_ptr< std::ostream > t)

Logging method This allows the threadTracker (p. 549) to perform logging duties.

#### Private Attributes

#### • AVLTree< threadHolder > killList

Tree of threads expired These threads have expired, but not yet deleted.

### • AVLTree< threadHolder > threadList

Tree of threads running These threads are currently in operation.

#### spinLock lock

Safety **spinLock** (p. 541) This lock ensures that only one thread can update Trees at any given time.

#### • uint32 t killTime

Time before a thread expires Threads can only run so long before we must kill them. This variable allows us to vary how long a thread can run before we kill it.

### 24.27.1 Detailed Description

Monitors a range of threads This class holds a range of threadHolders. This includes both active and expired threads, ensuring the ability to operate on many threads in mass.

# 24.27.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
threadTracker::threadTracker() [private]
virtual os::threadTracker::~threadTracker() [inline], [virtual]
24.27.3 Member Function Documentation
void threadTracker::add( smart ptr< threadHolder > th)
```

Add a thread holder Adds a thread holder to the thread tracker. Will error out if the thread cannot be inserted.

```
void threadTracker::checkKillList( ) [private]
```

Removes expired threads When a thread expires, it is not automatically removes. This thread finds and deletes expired threads.

```
void threadTracker::errorLogThreads ( )
```

Logging method This method logs thread information into oserr.

```
uint32 t os::threadTracker::getNumThreads( ) const [inline]
```

Gives the number of threads Returns the number of threads in the thread tracker.

Returns

```
uint32 t
```

```
uint32_t os::threadTracker::killTime ( ) const [inline]
```

Gives kill time value This method returns the current killTime. killTime is the amount of time a thread can operate before it is automatically killed.

Returns

```
uint32_t
```

```
void threadTracker::log ( smart_ptr< std::ostream > t ) [private]
```

Logging method This allows the threadTracker (p. 549) to perform logging duties.

```
void threadTracker::logShutdownFailures ( )
```

Logs shut-down failures.

```
void threadTracker::logThreads ( )
```

Logging method This method logs thread information into osout.

```
void threadTracker::remove ( smart_ptr< threadHolder > th )
```

Remove a thread holder Removes a thread holder from the thread tracker. Will error out if the thread cannot be found.

```
void os::threadTracker::setKillTime ( uint32 t kt ) [inline]
```

Sets killTime This method allows a user to set the killTime for a given threadTracker (p. 549).

```
bool threadTracker::shutdown ( )
```

Kills all threads currently running When a program is ending, this method allows us to kill all threads. If a thread doesn't exit, this will throw an error.

```
smart_ptr< threadTracker > threadTracker::singleton( ) [static]
```

Thread tracker creator Given that we only want one **threadTracker** (p. 549) at any given time, The singleton method checks is a **threadTracker** (p. 549) has already been made. If it has, it retruns a pointer to the **threadTracker** (p. 549). If not, it creates a new **threadTracker** (p. 549) and returns the pointer.

Returns

smart\_ptr<threadTracker>

### 24.27.4 Member Data Documentation

```
uint32_t os::threadTracker::_killTime [private]
```

Time before a thread expires Threads can only run so long before we must kill them. This variable allows us to vary how long a thread can run before we kill it.

```
AVLTree<threadHolder> os::threadTracker::killList [private]
```

Tree of threads expired These threads have expired, but not yet deleted.

```
spinLock os::threadTracker::lock [private]
```

Safety spinLock (p. 541) This lock ensures that only one thread can update Trees at any given time.

```
AVLTree<threadHolder> os::threadTracker::threadList [private]
```

Tree of threads running These threads are currently in operation.

# 24.28 os::UDPAVLNode Struct Reference

#### **Public Member Functions**

- virtual ~UDPAVLNode ()
- const bool operator== (const UDPAVLNode &comp) const
- const bool operator> (const UDPAVLNode &comp) const

#### **Public Attributes**

- struct sockaddr\_in ipv4\_addr
- struct sockaddr\_in6 ipv6\_addr
- IPAddress address

### 24.28.1 Detailed Description

brief UDPAVLNode (p. 553) struct Node used by the UDP server for path rectifying.

### 24.28.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual os::UDPAVLNode::~UDPAVLNode( ) [inline], [virtual]

### 24.28.3 Member Function Documentation

const bool os::UDPAVLNode::operator== ( const UDPAVLNode & comp ) const [inline]
const bool os::UDPAVLNode::operator> ( const UDPAVLNode & comp ) const [inline]

### 24.28.4 Member Data Documentation

IPAddress os::UDPAVLNode::address

brief IPAddress (p. 501) of node IP address of the node.

struct sockaddr in os::UDPAVLNode::ipv4 addr

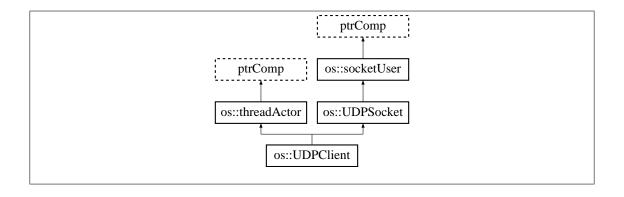
brief IPv4 address IPv4 address of the node.

struct sockaddr\_in6 os::UDPAVLNode::ipv6\_addr

brief IPv6 address IPv6 address of the node.

# 24.29 os::UDPClient Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::UDPClient:



### **Public Member Functions**

- **UDPClient** (int32\_t v4\_port, int32\_t v6\_port, const **IPAddress** &address)
- UDPClient (int32\_t v4\_port, int32\_t v6\_port, smart\_ptr< myIPAddress > ip4\_requires=NULL)
- virtual ~ UDPClient ()
- void openSocket ()
- void closeSocket ()
- void connect ()
- void disconnect ()
- virtual void perform\_action ()
- virtual bool action\_ready ()
- bool getActive ()
- bool getConnected ()
- void **setReset** (float x)
- bool send (smart\_ptr< UDPPacket > pck)

### **Private Attributes**

- int32\_t intlPv4\_Port
- int32\_t intlPv6\_Port
- bool active
- volatile bool connected
- float conTrack
- float resetVal
- spinLock safeDelete
- os::smart\_ptr< mylPAddress > mylP
- IPAddress addr
- struct sockaddr\_in ipv4\_addr
- struct sockaddr\_in6 ipv6\_addr
- int32\_t **s**
- int32 t slen
- bool broadcast

#### Additional Inherited Members

### 24.29.1 Detailed Description

24.29.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

Reimplemented from os::UDPSocket (p. 565).

brief UDP Client class This is the class for the UDP Client. The client and server are independent classes.

```
UDPClient::UDPClient (int32 t v4 port, int32 t v6 port, const IPAddress & address)
UDPClient::UDPClient ( int32_t v4_port, int32_t v6_port, smart_ptr< mylPAddress >
ip4_requires = NULL )
UDPClient::~UDPClient( ) [virtual]
24.29.3 Member Function Documentation
bool UDPClient::action ready( ) [virtual]
brief checks if a message is available. Checks if a message is available.
Returns
     bool
   Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).
void UDPClient::closeSocket( ) [virtual]
brief closes socket Closes the socket of the client.
   Reimplemented from os::socketUser (p. 541).
void UDPClient::connect ( )
brief begins connection Initiates the connection for this client.
void UDPClient::disconnect( )
brief forces disconnection Forcibly closes the connection.
bool UDPClient::getActive( ) [virtual]
brief gives activity status. Gives the active boolean to caller.
Returns
     bool
```

```
bool UDPClient::getConnected( ) [virtual]
brief gives connection status Calculates if the client is currently connected.
Returns
     bool
   Reimplemented from os::UDPSocket (p. 565).
void UDPClient::openSocket( ) [virtual]
brief opens socket Opens the socket of the client.
   Reimplemented from os::socketUser (p. 541).
void UDPClient::perform action( ) [virtual]
brief receives a message Receives a message.
   Reimplemented from os::threadActor (p. 544).
bool UDPClient::send ( smart_ptr< UDPPacket > pck ) [virtual]
brief sends data Attempts to send data. Will report on the success or failure of the transmission.
Returns
     bool
   Reimplemented from os::UDPSocket (p. 565).
void UDPClient::setReset ( float x )
brief sets reset Sets the amount of time time allowed before the connection is considered dead.
24.29.4 Member Data Documentation
bool os::UDPClient::active [private]
brief indicates if active Indicates if this client is active.
IPAddress os::UDPClient::addr [private]
brief address of target Holds the IP address of the target device.
bool os::UDPClient::broadcast [private]
brief indicates broadcast mode Stores if the client is broadcasting.
volatile bool os::UDPClient::connected [private]
brief indicates if connected Indicates if this client is currently connected.
```

float os::UDPClient::conTrack [private]

brief holds time Holds the time for determining connection status.

int32\_t os::UDPClient::intlPv4\_Port [private]

brief port for IPv4 Holds the port for IPv4 transmissions.

int32\_t os::UDPClient::intlPv6\_Port [private]

brief port for IPv6 Holds the port for IPv6 transmissions.

struct sockaddr\_in os::UDPClient::ipv4\_addr [private]

brief IPv4 address of target Holds the IPv4 address of the target device.

struct sockaddr\_in6 os::UDPClient::ipv6\_addr [private]

brief IPv6 address of target Holds the IPv6 address of the target device.

os::smart\_ptr<mylPAddress> os::UDPClient::mylP [private]

brief client's IP address Holds the client's own IP address

float os::UDPClient::resetVal [private]

brief holds timeout Holds the amount of time that must pass before a connection is considered inactive.

int32\_t os::UDPClient::s [private]

brief socket Socket used in data transmission.

spinLock os::UDPClient::safeDelete [private]

brief lock for safety Ensures that the client can be safely multi threaded.

int32 t os::UDPClient::slen [private]

brief length of address of target socket This is the length of the address of the target socket.

### 24.30 os::UDPPacket Class Reference

**Public Member Functions** 

- UDPPacket (uint8\_t \*input, const IPAddress &i, int32\_t p)
- UDPPacket (uint8\_t \*output, int32\_t I, int32\_t t, const IPAddress &i, int32\_t p)
- virtual ~UDPPacket ()
- int32 t getLength () const

- int32\_t getType () const
- uint8\_t \* getData ()
- const IPAddress & getAddress () const
- int32\_t getPort () const
- os::smart\_ptr< byte > sendData () const

#### Private Attributes

- IPAddress ip
- bool in\_or\_out
- int32\_t port
- uint8\_t \* data
- uint16\_t length
- uint8\_t type

## 24.30.1 Detailed Description

brief **UDPPacket** (p. 557) class This is the UDP Packet class, it can be sent and received.

```
24.30.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
```

```
UDPPacket::UDPPacket ( uint8 t * input, const IPAddress & i, int32 t p )
```

brief receiving initializer Sets up a packet to be received.

```
\label{eq:udpp} \mbox{UDPPacket::UDPPacket ( uint8\_t*output, int32\_t l, int32\_t t, const \mbox{\it IPAddress \& i, int32\_t p )} \\
```

brief sending initializer Sets up a packet to be sent.

```
UDPPacket::~UDPPacket( ) [virtual]
```

24.30.3 Member Function Documentation

```
const IPAddress & UDPPacket::getAddress ( ) const
```

brief gets IP address Returns the IP address of the packet.

Returns

```
smart_ptr<IPAddress>
```

```
uint8_t * UDPPacket::getData ( )
```

brief gets data Returns the data from the packet.

Returns

uint8\_t\*

```
int32_t UDPPacket::getLength ( ) const
```

brief gets length Returns the length of the packet.

Returns

```
int32 t
```

int32\_t UDPPacket::getPort ( ) const

brief gets port Returns the port of the packet.

Returns

int32 t

int32\_t UDPPacket::getType ( ) const

brief gets type Returns the type of the packet.

Returns

int32\_t

os::smart\_ptr< byte > UDPPacket::sendData ( ) const

brief preps data for transmission Prepares the data for transmission. This packs the type, length, and data into a single variable.

Returns

uint8\_t\*

24.30.4 Member Data Documentation

```
uint8_t* os::UDPPacket::data [private]
```

brief packet contents Holds the information this packet is transmitting.

```
bool os::UDPPacket::in_or_out [private]
```

brief indicates direction of data flow This value is true if the packet is being received. This value is false if this packet is being received.

IPAddress os::UDPPacket::ip [private]

brief IP address of target The location of the target of this packet.

```
uint16_t os::UDPPacket::length [private]
```

brief length of transmitted data This holds the length of the data in the packet.

int32\_t os::UDPPacket::port [private]

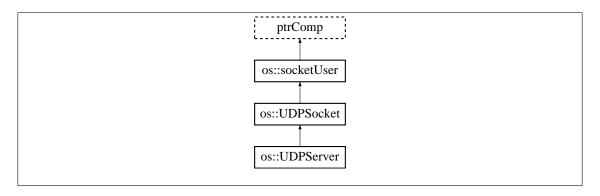
brief port for connection Holds the port for the packet.

uint8\_t os::UDPPacket::type [private]

brief type of packet Stores the type of the packet.

# 24.31 os::UDPServer Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for os::UDPServer:



### **Public Member Functions**

- UDPServer (int32\_t v4\_port, int32\_t v6\_port)
- virtual ~UDPServer ()
- void openSocket ()
- void closeSocket ()
- void start ()
- void end ()
- void receiveLoopIPV4 (smart\_ptr< threadHolder > th)
- void receiveLoopIPV6 (smart\_ptr< threadHolder > th)
- bool getActive ()
- bool **send** (smart\_ptr< **UDPPacket** > pck)
- bool getConnected ()

# **Private Attributes**

- int32 t intlPv4 Port
- int32\_t intlPv6\_Port
- bool ip4\_active
- bool ip6\_active
- volatile bool connected
- spinLock safeDelete
- AVLTree< UDPAVLNode > ipAddressRef

- spinLock avlLock
- struct sockaddr in ipv4 addr
- struct sockaddr\_in6 ipv6\_addr
- int32\_t **ip4\_soc**
- int32 t ip6 soc
- socklen t ip4 len
- socklen tip6 len

## Additional Inherited Members

### 24.31.1 Detailed Description

brief **UDPServer** (p. 560) class This is the class for the server half of our socket connection.

```
24.31.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
UDPServer::UDPServer ( int32_t v4_port, int32_t v6_port )
UDPServer::~UDPServer( ) [virtual]
24.31.3 Member Function Documentation
void UDPServer::closeSocket( ) [virtual]
brief closes sockets Closes the server's sockets.
   Reimplemented from os::socketUser (p. 541).
void UDPServer::end ( )
brief shuts down the server Ends current connections and closes the active sockets.
bool UDPServer::getActive( ) [virtual]
brief gets active Returns the active status to the caller.
Returns
     bool
   Reimplemented from os::UDPSocket (p. 565).
bool UDPServer::getConnected( ) [virtual]
brief gets the connection status Gives the connection status to the caller.
Returns
     bool
   Reimplemented from os::UDPSocket (p. 565).
```

```
void UDPServer::openSocket( ) [virtual]
```

brief opens sockets Opens the server's sockets.

Reimplemented from os::socketUser (p. 541).

```
void UDPServer::receiveLoopIPV4 ( smart_ptr< threadHolder > th )
```

brief receive loop for IPv4 This method is intended to run in it's own thread, where it will read in information. This method adds clients to the AVL tree of nodes. It also calls the received method method so that other threads know that new data has arrived.

```
void UDPServer::receiveLoopIPV6 ( smart ptr< threadHolder > th )
```

brief receive loop for IPv6 This method is intended to run in it's own thread, where it will read in information. This method adds clients to the AVL tree of nodes. It also calls the received method method so that other threads know that new data has arrived.

```
bool UDPServer::send ( smart ptr< UDPPacket > pck ) [virtual]
```

brief sends a packet This method sends a provided UDPPacket (p. 557) to its target.

Returns

bool

Reimplemented from os::UDPSocket (p. 565).

```
void UDPServer::start ( )
```

brief starts the server This method starts the server by creating the necessary sockets and starting the listening threads for IPv4 and IPv6 transmission.

#### 24.31.4 Member Data Documentation

```
spinLock os::UDPServer::avlLock [private]
```

brief tree lock Allows us to access the tree of nodes while multi-threading.

```
volatile bool os::UDPServer::connected [private]
```

brief server connection status Indicates if the server is currently connected to a client.

```
int32_t os::UDPServer::intIPv4_Port [private]
```

brief IPv4 address of server This is the IPv4 address of the server. (This node).

```
int32_t os::UDPServer::intIPv6_Port [private]
```

brief IPv6 address of the server This is the IPv6 address of the server. (This node).

bool os::UDPServer::ip4\_active [private]

brief IPv4 activity Indicates if the IPv4 address is currently active.

socklen\_t os::UDPServer::ip4\_len [private]

brief size of target socket This is the size of the target's IPv4 socket.

int32\_t os::UDPServer::ip4\_soc [private]

brief IPv4 socket Address of the IPv4 socket for this server.

bool os::UDPServer::ip6\_active [private]

brief IPv6 activity Indicates if the IPv6 address is currently active.

socklen\_t os::UDPServer::ip6\_len [private]

brief size of target socket This is the size of the target's IPv6 socket.

int32\_t os::UDPServer::ip6\_soc [private]

brief IPv6 socket Address of the IPv6 socket for this server.

AVLTree<UDPAVLNode> os::UDPServer::ipAddressRef [private]

brief tree of nodes This is a tree of target nodes that this server knows of.

struct sockaddr\_in os::UDPServer::ipv4\_addr [private]

brief IPv4 address of target This is the IPv4 address of the current client of this server.

struct sockaddr\_in6 os::UDPServer::ipv6\_addr [private]

brief IPv6 address of target This is the IPv6 address of the current client of this server.

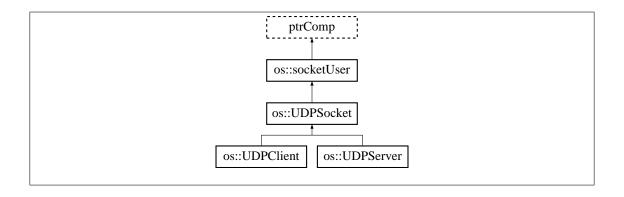
spinLock os::UDPServer::safeDelete [private]

brief deletion lock This lock allows us to safely delete things while multi-threading.

# 24.32 os::UDPSocket Class Reference

**UDPSocket** (p. 563) class A class for UDPSockets, which in turn allows us to multi thread the packet send/receive functionality.

Inheritance diagram for os::UDPSocket:



### **Public Member Functions**

- UDPSocket ()
- virtual ~UDPSocket ()
- virtual bool getActive ()

returns state of socket. Gives the status of the current socket.

void setReceiveEvent (void(\*func)(void \*), void \*ptr)

Sets receive functionality Determines what function and parameters will be activated when the receive event occurs.

virtual bool send (smart\_ptr< UDPPacket > pck)

Send a **UDPPacket** (p. 557) Sends a **UDPPacket** (p. 557) and returns whether or not the packet was sent successfully.

virtual bool getConnected ()

Gives connection status Returns the status of the socket.

• bool available ()

Indicates if a packet can be received Lets the caller know if there are packets available to read.

• smart\_ptr< UDPPacket > receive ()

Gives the next packet Gives the next packet in the queue.

## **Protected Attributes**

• safeQueue< UDPPacket > incomingPackets

Incoming data A queue of incoming packets. This is thread safe so we can run things concurrently.

spinLock popLock

Lock for popping. Ensures we can safely pop the packet queue.

void(\* receiveFunction )(void \*)

Called on packet received Determines what function will be called when a packet is received.

void \* receivePointer

Parameters for receiveFunction Parameters for the called function.

## 24.32.1 Detailed Description

**UDPSocket** (p. 563) class A class for UDPSockets, which in turn allows us to multi thread the packet send/receive functionality.

```
24.32.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
UDPSocket::UDPSocket()
UDPSocket::~UDPSocket( ) [virtual]
24.32.3 Member Function Documentation
bool os::UDPSocket::available ( ) [inline]
Indicates if a packet can be received Lets the caller know if there are packets available to read.
Returns
     bool
virtual bool os::UDPSocket::getActive( ) [inline], [virtual]
returns state of socket. Gives the status of the current socket.
Returns
    bool
   Reimplemented in os::UDPServer (p. 561), and os::UDPClient (p. 555).
virtual bool os::UDPSocket::getConnected( ) [inline], [virtual]
Gives connection status Returns the status of the socket.
Returns
     bool
   Reimplemented in os::UDPServer (p. 561), and os::UDPClient (p. 556).
smart_ptr< UDPPacket > UDPSocket::receive ( )
Gives the next packet Gives the next packet in the queue.
Returns
     smart_ptr<UDPPacket>
virtual bool os::UDPSocket::send ( smart_ptr< UDPPacket > pck ) [inline], [virtual]
Send a UDPPacket (p. 557) Sends a UDPPacket (p. 557) and returns whether or not the packet was
sent successfully.
Returns
     bool
   Reimplemented in os::UDPServer (p. 562), and os::UDPClient (p. 556).
```

```
void UDPSocket::setReceiveEvent ( void(*)(void *) func, void * ptr )
```

Sets receive functionality Determines what function and parameters will be activated when the receive event occurs.

#### 24.32.4 Member Data Documentation

```
safeQueue<UDPPacket> os::UDPSocket::incomingPackets [protected]
```

Incoming data A queue of incoming packets. This is thread safe so we can run things concurrently.

```
spinLock os::UDPSocket::popLock [protected]
```

Lock for popping. Ensures we can safely pop the packet queue.

```
void(* os::UDPSocket::receiveFunction) (void *) [protected]
```

Called on packet received Determines what function will be called when a packet is received.

```
void* os::UDPSocket::receivePointer [protected]
```

Parameters for receiveFunction Parameters for the called function.

# 24.33 os::USBFile Class Reference

**Public Member Functions** 

- USBFile ()
- virtual ~USBFile ()
- bool isUSBDrive ()
- USBNode \* getCurrentDrive ()

### 24.33.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
USBFile::USBFile ( )
USBFile::~USBFile ( ) [virtual]
24.33.2 Member Function Documentation
USBNode * USBFile::getCurrentDrive ( )
```

bool USBFile::isUSBDrive ( )

# 24.34 os::USBNode Class Reference

This class stores the location of a USB device.

### **Public Member Functions**

- USBNode (std::string p)
- std::string getPath ()

Getter for the path string. This is a simple getter, it returns a string.

### **Private Attributes**

• std::string path

USB path This string holds the path to a USB device.

## 24.34.1 Detailed Description

This class stores the location of a USB device.

#### 24.34.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

USBNode::USBNode ( std::string p )

### 24.34.3 Member Function Documentation

std::string USBNode::getPath ( )

Getter for the path string. This is a simple getter, it returns a string.

Returns

std::string::path

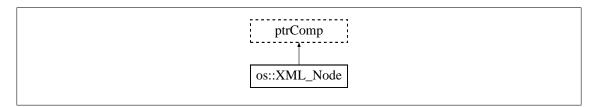
### 24.34.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string os::USBNode::path [private]

USB path This string holds the path to a USB device.

# 24.35 os::XML Node Class Reference

XML Node class The core node of our XML parsing. Inheritance diagram for os::XML Node:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- XML\_Node (std::string \_id)
- virtual ~XML Node ()
- void **setData** (std::string str)

sets data Sets the data element to a given string.

• smartXMLNodeList findElement (std::string id)

finds node Returns the a list with each node that has the given identifier.

void deleteElement (std::string \_id)

removes element Removes all nodes with a given identifier and their children.

• void addElement (smartXMLNode node)

adds element Adds an element to the children of the current node.

• const std::string & getID () const

gets identifier Returns the identifier of a node.

• const std::string & getData () const

gets data Returns the data of a node.

• smartXMLNodeList & getChildren ()

returns children Returns the children of a node.

• const smartXMLNodeList getChildren () const

returns children Returns the children of a node.

• const std::vector< std::string > & getDataList () const

returns dataList Returns the dataLust of a node.

std::vector< std::string > & getDataList ()

returns dataList Returns the dataLust of a node.

#### **Private Attributes**

• std::string ID

node identifier Identifies the node with a specific name.

• std::string data

Holds datum Holds one piece of data, assuming this node holds only one piece of data.

• smartXMLNodeList children

children of node The children of this node, as this system is structured as a tree.

• std::vector< std::string > dataList

Holds data Holds a list of data, assuming we have more than one piece of data to store in this node.

# 24.35.1 Detailed Description

XML Node class The core node of our XML parsing.

```
24.35.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation
XML_Node::XML_Node ( std::string _id )
virtual os::XML_Node::~XML_Node( ) [inline], [virtual]
24.35.3 Member Function Documentation
void XML_Node::addElement ( smartXMLNode node )
adds element Adds an element to the children of the current node.
void XML_Node::deleteElement ( std::string _id )
removes element Removes all nodes with a given identifier and their children.
smartXMLNodeList XML Node::findElement ( std::string id )
finds node Returns the a list with each node that has the given identifier.
Returns
     smart_ptr<unsortedList<XMLNode> >
smartXMLNodeList& os::XML Node::getChildren( ) [inline]
returns children Returns the children of a node.
Returns
     smart_ptr<unsortedList<XMLNode> >&
const smartXMLNodeList os::XML_Node::getChildren ( ) const [inline]
returns children Returns the children of a node.
Returns
    const smart_ptr<unsortedList<XMLNode> >
const std::string& os::XML_Node::getData ( ) const [inline]
gets data Returns the data of a node.
Returns
     const std::string&
const std::vector<std::string>& os::XML Node::getDataList( ) const [inline]
returns dataList Returns the dataLust of a node.
Returns
```

const std::vector<std::string>&

```
std::vector<std::string>& os::XML_Node::getDataList( ) [inline]
returns dataList Returns the dataLust of a node.
Returns
     std::vector<std::string>&
const std::string& os::XML_Node::getID ( ) const [inline]
gets identifier Returns the identifier of a node.
Returns
     const std::string&
void os::XML_Node::setData ( std::string str ) [inline]
sets data Sets the data element to a given string.
24.35.4 Member Data Documentation
smartXMLNodeList os::XML Node::children [private]
children of node The children of this node, as this system is structured as a tree.
std::string os::XML_Node::data [private]
Holds datum Holds one piece of data, assuming this node holds only one piece of data.
std::vector<std::string> os::XML_Node::dataList [private]
Holds data Holds a list of data, assuming we have more than one piece of data to store in this node.
std::string os::XML Node::ID [private]
```

node identifier Identifies the node with a specific name.